



THE REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

for Central and Eastern Europe

**STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL
ANALYSIS OF**

KOSOVO

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Strategic Environmental Analyses Kosovo

Methodology

The report on the environmental status of Kosovo was prepared on the basis of information gained from several international reports, interviews conducted by the Kosovar expert, and information from the statistical office in Belgrade as well as the input from a Serb biodiversity expert. Both the research and the drafting of the report were completed in a time frame of only 2 weeks. The outline for the report was set by Scandia in co-operation with the RECs and local experts. Based on this outline, information at the local level has been collected in Kosovo and Belgrade. Together with existing reports from the international community currently ruling the territory of Kosovo, almost all available information was collected. However, the availability of environmental information is very limited. Trustworthy statistical information on the indicators hardly exists. The main reason for this is the difficult political situation in which Kosovo has been since the early 1990s. This political situation has resulted in a social, economic and cultural standstill for the majority of Kosovo's population. As a consequence, environmental concerns, as well as monitoring and enforcement have not been dealt with since the early 1990s.

Information and data collection was performed by Shkipe Deda in Prishtina and Dragana Tar in Belgrade. Christy Duijvelaar drafted the report based on the information provided and on information from the international communities' reports. The editing of the report was done by Olinka Gjigas.

Physical and Social Background

Kosovo resembles the situation in other post-conflict countries, entities or regions. It is an integrated part of the politically complex Balkan region and shares a history of the socialist system with other CEE countries, including those in South East Europe. Besides this, Kosovo has some specific features in which it is unique. These features include for example "the non-existence of legitimate local counterparts, the absence of key socio-economic infrastructure and services, the scope of the task assumed by the UN (to reconstitute and run a government), the interest expressed by an unprecedented number of assistance and donor agencies, the depth of ethnic hatred, and the political and legal ambiguity in which everyone operates."¹

The conflict in Kosovo ended on 10 June 1999 and UN Security Resolution 1244 was adopted the same day. Resolution 1244 provides for the:

1. withdrawal of Yugoslav forces
2. establishment of an interim administration for Kosovo
3. safe return of refugees
4. establishment of an interim political framework agreement on self-government for Kosovo
5. recognition of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) sovereignty and territorial integrity
6. demilitarisation of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA)

Currently, the territory is under the civil authority of the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and is effectively a UN protectorate. UNMIK is authorized to exercise ultimate legislative and executive powers until legitimate local authorities are established via a democratic election process. The NATO security presence, Kosovo Force (KFOR), is responsible for overseeing the withdrawal of the Yugoslav forces ensuring the demilitarisation of Kosovo and

¹ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 2.

maintaining law and order until a local Kosovo police force and civilian administration are in place. Kosovo remains nominally a province of the Republic of Serbia (RS), within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY). Ethnic Albanians, however, reject the notion that Kosovo is a part of the Republic of Serbia.

In the early 1990s the relations between the Republic of Serbia and its (until then) autonomous region Kosovo worsened due to the actions of Serbia's President Milosevic, elected in 1989. Changes in the Serbian constitution effectively took away Kosovo's autonomous status and introduced the so-called "enforcement measures" against the ethnic Albanians. These measures started in September 1990 and highly impacted the Kosovar political and economical life. Key actions included firing all ethnic Albanians working in higher positions in publicly owned companies and public services. New managers were appointed by the Republic of Serbia (RS) authorities,² while the Presidency and Assembly of the autonomous region Kosovo were removed from power and dissolved.³

Kosovo can be characterized as a rural region with about two-thirds of the population living in villages. Kosovo is divided into 30 municipalities. All municipalities have both Serbo-Croatian and Albanian names. Kosovo itself may be spelled in Albanian, or Serbo-Croatian. In Albanian it is spelled Kosova, in Serbo-Croatian, Kosovo. Kosovo is the name used in all international documents, thus also in this report. The name of the province as it is called in Serbia is Kosovo and Metohija (Kos-Met); ethnic Albanians use the name Kosova for the whole territory. In this report the Albanian spelling is used for names of towns, though on every occasion the Serbo-Croatian name may be read as well.

1. Environmental Status

Since the conflict the main environmental problems in Kosovo include all issues related to solid waste management and the low development of the water supply and sanitation system in the territory. Another major problem is the absence of monitoring networks for air and water as well as the lack of implemented and enforced environmental legislation, and the lack of awareness of environmental issues of the general public.

1.1 Land

Kosovo has an area of 10,887 square kilometers. It covers an area of 1.1 million ha. About 430,000 ha are forested (39.1%) and 577,000 ha are classified as agricultural land (52%). Of the latter, 31% are pastures and about 69% is arable. It is a geographical basin, situated at an altitude of about 500 meters, surrounded by mountains, and divided by a central north/south ridge into two sub-regions of roughly equal size and population. It is a part of the South East European (or Balkan) region and borders Serbia to the North and East, Montenegro on the West, Albania on the South West, and FYR Macedonia on the South East. There is a continental climate, recognized by temperature extremes and in winter thermal inversions occur frequently.

The soil is fertile on the plains but is extremely degraded in the municipalities of Pristina, Kosovska Mitrovica, Obiliq, Polje and Glogovac by open coal pits, disposal of soot, slag, barren soil, heavy metals, discharge of waste waters, etc. The total area covered by industrial waste

² Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in , November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 52

³ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 6

dumps and/or transformed due to open-cast mining extends to over 10,000 ha⁴. This was the situation in the early 1990s. Due to the decrease in industrial activity in Kosovo since then, these degradations will not have increased severely. None of the industrial dumpsites are covered, or designed to prevent leakages to the ground water. No rehabilitation or re-vegetation of the waste dumps has been carried out. Agricultural activities in the vicinity of these industrial waste dumps are impacted. Sampling of agricultural crops and vegetables in the Mitrovice region (close to the Trepca mining area) in 1989 has shown that concentrations of heavy metals in spinach are increased in most of the contaminated areas by the following factors: for Pb 20-30 times, for Zn - up to 10 times, for Cd - up to 20 times, and for Cu up to 5 times.⁵ For potatoes and wheat increased concentrations have been found especially where the concentrations of lead and cadmium appear to be high.

The impact of contaminated food crops on the health of the local people has not been measured specifically. It has been found that lead blood levels in pregnant women was more than three times higher in Mitrovice compared to Prishtina. No effect on the weight of newborns, nor on the rate of spontaneous abortions has been found.⁶ Follow-up research did however present risks of disturbance of the early psychomotor development of children in lead-contaminated environments.⁷ Besides industrial landfills, household waste is a threat to the soil, as well as agricultural use. The agricultural sector is characterized mainly by small-scale family farming. Figures concerning the use of fertilizer and agri-chemicals during the 1990s are not known. Since the beginning of the conflict these have not been used on a large scale. After the conflict international organizations have brought in both fertilizer and agri-chemicals, but according to the FAO crop reports in 1999 and 2000, not enough for reasonably high yields.

In 1989, forestland covered about 430,000 ha, of which 266,000 ha are state-owned and 162,000 ha privately owned. The forestland comprised roughly 72,000 ha of high canopy forests, 31,000 ha of medium canopy forests, 264,000 ha of low canopy forests, and 63,000 ha of shrubs and degraded vegetative cover. Deciduous species, mainly beech, are dominant. Severe illegal tree cutting during the winter of 1999 increases erosion in the mountaneous areas and destroys local eco-systems. Timber is also imported from Northern Albania, where it is cut in the mountaneous areas, thus increasing the risk of soil erosion there.

Another land-related environmental problem is that of mines and unexploded ordnance. Kosovo represents the smallest area of territory affected by landmines in the world. In August 1999 the first consolidated database of minefields was established, concluding that there was a low mine density in populated areas, but that contamination was widespread.⁸ During the spontaneous return of refugees immediately after KFOR entered Kosovo, 232 casualties from mines occurred, of which 40 were fatal (between June 12 and August 30, 1999).⁹

⁴ Shllaku, Luan, Landner, Lars, Environment in Kosovo – Environmental problems related to mineral exploitation, Swedish Environmental Research Group & WHO, 1992, 91 p., p. 27.

⁵ Shllaku, Luan, Landner, Lars, Environment in Kosovo – Environmental problems related to mineral exploitation, Swedish Environmental Research Group & WHO, 1992, 91 p., p. 67

⁶ Shllaku, Luan, Landner, Lars, Environment in Kosovo – Environmental problems related to mineral exploitation, Swedish Environmental Research Group & WHO, 1992, 91 p., p. 85.

⁷ Shllaku, Luan, Landner, Lars, Environment in Kosovo – Environmental problems related to mineral exploitation, Swedish Environmental Research Group & WHO, 1992, 91 p., p. 86.

⁸ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in , November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 89

⁹ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in , November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 88

1.2 Water

Downstream from the cities and towns a high load of faecal pollution can be measured due to the fact that sewage water is not treated before it reaches the rivers. The regional water supply system is underdeveloped and exists only in urban areas while few of them have a functional sewage system.

The quality of surface water was formerly monitored by the Hydro-meteorological Institute in Belgrade. Their data show that most rivers are typically one class below the desired level. An example of very clean water is the river Lepenac (Brezovica), and second-class rivers include Lab (Podujevo and Milosevo), Binacka Morava (Ugljar and Konculj), Nerodimka (Urosevac), Pecka Bistrica, Beli Drim. There are also various natural lakes – some of them under protection because of their beauty and abundant flora and fauna. Water resources in the very south of Kosovo (Sara National Park) are reflected in numerous water currents, and a particular curiosity lies in the glacial lakes, situated in glacial depressions. An improvement in water quality was observed in 1993, when all big industries including the Trepca industrial complex ceased their activities. As a result of the economic embargo against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the political situation in Kosovo throughout the '90s, many industries were forced to reduce their activities, or even shut down, and consequently environmental pollution has decreased.

The water monitoring system is not consistent in Kosovo and there is unsatisfactory quality of the rivers Pecka, Decanska and Prizrenska Bistrica, Erenika and Kriva Reka. The contamination of surface water from towns with household wastes and faecal pollution pose a risk to the health of the population downstream. The rate of mortality from the infectious diseases in the gastro-intestinal tract varied between 2.7 and 14 cases per 100,000 in the period 1979-1983.¹⁰ Due to the political and economic problems in the 1990s and the recent conflict, it is likely that these problems have only increased. Real figures do not yet exist, however.

1.3 Air

Emissions above the maximum allowable concentration (MAC) values used to be common in the vicinity of mining, industrial and energetic complexes such as Polje, Obiliq, and also in bigger towns such as Prishtina. The levels of toxic metals were above MAC values in Kosovska Mitrovica. Blood lead concentrations were much higher in Mitrovica compared to Prishtina, which could pose a risk of disturbance of the early psychomotor development of children.¹¹ The incidence of laryngeal and bronchial carcinomas had the highest morbidity in Mitrovica, which was correlated with the air pollution and occupations in the heavy metal industry.¹²

Direct emissions to the air have decreased due to the lessening of industrial activity during the 1990s. Post-conflict, the largest stationary source of air pollution is the power plant outside of Prishtina. It burns low quality lignite coal, with emissions as analysed by the Institute for Scientific Research and Development (INKOS) of 4.4 mg/m³ of SO₂ and 90-150 mg/m³ of ash. The lignite burnt comes from the neighbouring mines, which seem to have a relatively low percentage of sulfur. UNMIK officials have indicated that the environmental component related to the re-start of

¹⁰ Shllaku, Luan, Landner, Lars, Environment in Kosovo – Environmental problems related to mineral exploitation, Swedish Environmental Research Group & WHO, 1992, 91 p., p. 15.

¹¹ Shllaku, Luan, Landner, Lars, Environment in Kosovo – Environmental problems related to mineral exploitation, Swedish Environmental Research Group & WHO, 1992, 91 p. 86.

¹² Shllaku, Luan, Landner, Lars, Environment in Kosovo – Environmental problems related to mineral exploitation, Swedish Environmental Research Group & WHO, 1992, 91 p. 88.

the power plant may be postponed.¹³ Very few other industries have restarted, thus air emissions from those are currently low, resulting in a reasonably good general air quality.

Air pollution occurs around the mining system of Trepca and Obiliq owing to the inadequate disposal of industrial wastes - soot, slag, and barren soil. The burning of household waste on all scales causes air pollution of non-defined components. Large emissions are coming from the Prishtina landfill, which is burning and smoking continuously in different parts. Local air pollution is caused by burning household waste in the fields, in garbage cans on the streets, etc.

Air emissions from non-stationary sources come mainly from traffic. Traffic has been increasing rapidly after the conflict. Not only because of secondhand cars being imported into the territory (with or without number plates), but also because of the large number of humanitarian assistance and military vehicles using diesel and leaded fuel. Local air pollution can be high due to the traffic in the main streets of Prishtina, although again no measurements have been performed.

1.4 Biodiversity

Concentration of the local endemic species is located at the border of southwest Kosovo, northeast of Albania and northwest of FYR Macedonia, namely at Sar planina. This mountainous area is linked with Prokletije, Durmitor and the coastal Dinara mountains and represents the Balkan centre of endemic biodiversity. The territory of Kosovo has one national park (Sar planina Mt.), two regional parks, 11 nature reserves, 32 monuments of nature, etc. Nonetheless only one-half percent of its territory is under protection. Within this small space a huge diversity of both species and habitats exists. There are more than 2000 species of vascular flora in Sar planina. This is about 26% of Balkan and 18 % of European flora. This wealth of species is an example of exceptional floristic richness. Analysis of the area-range shows that most numerous are the endemic (about 29 %) and sub-endemic taxa (about 10%), accounting for almost 40 % of endemic flora of Sar planina. These figures place Sar planina at the very centre of European and global gene and species diversity.

So far 34 species from this massif have been declared natural rarities in Serbia (1993), 27 species are included in the Serbian Red List¹⁴, 86 species have been declared internationally significant¹⁵, 26 species are included in the European Red List of Globally Threatened Animals and Plants (1991), and 32 in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Plants (1997). Based on account of its exceptional natural characteristics, the National Park "Sar planina" was established in 1993 with temporary borders. In addition to this, Sar planina is included in the list of assets proposed for UNESCO natural heritage status and Biosphere Parks. The Prokletije Mountains are another important locale of European and Balkan biodiversity. The whole massive is known for its floristic richness consisting of over 750 species of alpine vascular flora, of which 18 local and over 100 Balkan endemics are recorded. Spatial features that hold protected status are the Rugovska Gorge, and Gazimestan and Grmija forests.

2. Driving Forces

Poverty, the economy, population and institutions, limited public participation and lack of legal enforcement can all be seen to contribute to environmental problems. Due to the specific situation in Kosovo, there are some quite notable differences between these indicators for each driving force

¹³ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 29.

¹⁴ Stevanovic, V. ed. 1999

¹⁵ Stevanovic, V. ed. 1995

before and after the conflict. Thus each of the following paragraphs starts with the available information from the 1990s up until the conflict, followed by the available post-conflict data. In general, however, data is limited.

2.1 Poverty

Kosovo was the least developed part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY). During the 1990s the economic situation worsened as a result of the dissolution of the SFRY, followed by the economic sanctions on the FRY including Kosovo, as well as the removal of ethnic Albanians from state jobs. Since most industries were state owned, this meant that unemployment among the ethnic Albanians grew rapidly and remained extremely high during the 1990s. In 1995, GDP had reportedly fallen to less than USD \$400 per capita, with unemployment estimated as high as 70%.¹⁶ Migration from Kosovo to neighboring countries was a common survival strategy for many households. Income from family members living in Western Europe, the US or neighboring countries supported those staying in Kosovo. Thus a large black market and cash economy existed, at least among the ethnic Albanians.

As a consequence of the rapid industrialization of Kosovo during the 1970s, and the associated move of people from rural areas to cities and towns, the design and construction of appropriate water supply systems as well as sewage systems lagged behind¹⁷. In the urban areas these issues had been taken care of to a certain extent during the 1980s, but lack of maintenance and governmental interest during the 1990s weakened the systems. Access to drinking water and sanitation in the rural areas has traditionally been dependent on wells. Most wells are not protected against contamination and approximately 85% of private wells were found to be contaminated in the middle of the 1960s.¹⁸ The infant mortality rate is one of the highest in Europe.¹⁹ The infant mortality rate has reached 35 per 1,000 live births as of May 2000.²⁰

During the conflict an estimate of between 800,000 and 900,000 people (40% of the population) has fled from Kosovo to neighbouring countries (Albania 0.5 million, FYR Macedonia a 0.25 million), or further away. Another 400,000 to 500,000 people (20% of the population) were internally displaced. In many cases this has meant the loss of property, agricultural tools, cattle and houses.

The economic situation is improving due to the flow of donor money; nevertheless about half of the active population remains unemployed. The average wage for the public sector is estimated at DEM 273 per month. 36% of the men state that they are financially supported by a private individual, meaning a family member abroad, or in Kosovo or through a network of friends and acquaintances.²¹

¹⁶ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in , November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 37

¹⁷ Shllaku, Luan, Landner, Lars, Environment in – Environmental problems related to mineral exploitation, Swedish Environmental Research Group & WHO, 1992, 91 p. 15.

¹⁸ Data based on Shllaku, Luan, Landner, Lars, Environment in – Environmental problems related to mineral exploitation, Swedish Environmental Research Group & WHO, 1992, 91 p. 15.

¹⁹ Information from the Kosovo office of Statistics.

²⁰ Office of Statistics, internet news message April 26, 2000, survey with UNFPA and the International Organisation for Migration

²¹ Office of Statistics, internet news message April 26, 2000, survey with UNFPA and the International Organisation for Migration

The number of pensioners in the year 2000 is 89,544.²² The average pension in 1998 was DEM 118. Since the start of the conflict pensioners have not been paid. They have to rely on their families or other networks.

Access to safe drinking water as well as sanitation is the among the lowest in Europe. Currently 44% of the total population has access to the drinking water distribution system and 28% of the population has access to the sewage system.²³ In the urban areas it is more likely that people have access to these systems. In the rural parts of Kosovo only 8.4% of inhabitants have access to the water distribution system; another 64% of inhabitants gets potable water from wells. Rural wells are generally in bad condition and the water quality is poor. The bad water quality is not always due to pollution of groundwater, but also to negligence of the users. Most wells do not have protection walls and dust and household waste find easy entrance into the well system. Moreover, many rural wells are very primitively operated using buckets that frequently do not meet any hygienic standards. Villages and other settlements have no wastewater facilities whatsoever. At most locations, wastewater is being disposed of in open channels and the sewage evaporates (in summer) or seeps into the ground, causing contamination of ground water and resulting in bad drinking water quality at the wells.²⁴

During the conflict about half of the rural boreholes and wells were deliberately polluted with carcasses, flour and other substances. Those wells which were probably not polluted during the conflict also need attention, since they have been in disuse for some time and have been subjected to pollution from dust and dirt. An estimated 15,000 - 20,000 wells are subject to cleaning and/or rehabilitation. According to the UNHCR 68 dead bodies have been found while cleaning up and rehabilitating the wells by NGOs.²⁵

The consequences of poverty on the environmental entity can be seen in the inadequate precautions taken to prevent environmental damages. This is found at the level of industry, implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation, and the low development of civil society as it relates to the environment. Authorities must safeguard the survival of the entity and its population, rather than developing environmental strategies as a primary concern. Individuals are working hard to recover their property and jobs, rather than being concerned about where their waste is being hauled. In the case of un-controlled wood-cutting, poverty (lack of wood for fuel, or timber for reconstruction) influences the environment directly.

2.2 Economy

2.2.1 Background

Over the past two decades, economic activity has centered on the extractive industries, production of raw materials and semi-finished products (lead, coal, zinc and some textiles) and agriculture. The policy and regulatory environment was based on Yugoslav-style socialism. Heavy industry was largely publicly-owned, which in practice meant state-owned. The companies' decisions were often taken not based on commercial criteria, but on regional factors and/or political interests. More than 60% of the pre-conflict population lived in rural areas, and agriculture was nearly universally privately owned. Despite its economic potential, rich natural resource base, and fertile

²² The office of Statistics, Kosovo, May 2000

²³ Report by the Institute of Public Health in Pristina, December 1999, "Water Supply and Water Quality Control in Kosovo"; Interviewed Dr Selvete Krasniqi, Head, Division for Water Sanitation, Institute of Public Health in Prishtina.

²⁴ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in , November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 75,76

²⁵ Institute of Public health in Prishtine, Status of water supply and water quality, December 1999

agricultural land, Kosovo has traditionally been former Yugoslavia's poorest province.²⁶ The region was struck by a severe economic and political crisis in the 1990s. The underlying causes of this crisis include the lack of competitiveness in the changing international environment and economic sanctions on the FR Yugoslavia, as well as the fact that most institutions have been dysfunctional for the last ten years as a result of the "enforcement measures" imposed by the Milosevic regime, and the reaction to them by the ethnic Albanian community.²⁷ Since 1991 ethnic Albanians were removed from state jobs, including those in state owned companies. The informal economy grew rapidly, as a large majority of the population depended on it. The set up of parallel governmental, health care and educational systems by the Albanian community further stimulated an economy within the economy.

The export of extracted minerals from the Trepca mines are said to have been responsible for 70% of Kosovo's GDP in the recent past. Kosovo also exported to Greece and Italy 40% of the electricity generated by the power plants in Obiliq.²⁸ The GDP in 1995 was less than USD \$400 per capita. In response to the bad economical situation Kosovars emigrated, returned to rural areas or worked in the informal sector. The agricultural sector has always been important for local food production, but it also contributed one-third of the GDP in 1995.²⁹

The formal economy has come to a standstill, and, in spite of the vibrant restart of informal activities in the trade and services sectors unemployment is widespread (up to 50% of the active population). The arrival of many international organizations on the heels of the UN, EU and NATO provides a boost to the economy of those towns hosting foreigners. So far there is no clear taxation system set up. With the provision of EC technical assistance UNMIK has established a customs administration, thus far at the main border crossing with FYROM and one with Albania to collect tariffs, enforce customs regulations and begin generating revenue for government operations.³⁰ Despite the simplicity of the trade regime and the commendable alacrity with which the customs administration is being established, there are a number of weaknesses in its design and administration of which UNMIK is well aware, and which ought to be addressed promptly.³¹

Future development of the economy will not be easy. Constraints include the large role played by the state in the economic sector, low technological development of the industry, limited working capital for financing investments, insufficient expertise in modern economic and management approaches, unclear and unstable political conditions, dependence on international cooperation and financial/technical assistance as well as limited tax revenues. UNMIK has developed the Kosovo Consolidated Budget for the year 2000. Slow development of a banking system and clear division of authority among levels of government do not seem to make future economic developments easier.³² More positive signs are the strong traditional belief in personal effort and the fact that

²⁶ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 6.

²⁷ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 6.

²⁸ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 5.

²⁹ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 51

³⁰ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 20.

³¹ Kosovo: Building Peace Through Sustained Growth, The Economic and Social Policy Agenda, The World Bank, 55 pages (November 3, 1999), p. 13.

³² Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 20.

many people do have relatives abroad to provide them with money and/or material for (re)establishing economic activities.

2.2.2 Agriculture and livestock

Kosovo covers an area of 1.1 million ha. About 430,000 ha are forested (39.1%) and 577,000 ha are classified as agricultural land (52%). Of the latter, 31% are pastures and about 69% is arable. Traditionally the economy of the province was based on agriculture and husbandry. In the early 1990s an area of about 300,000 ha was actually under cultivation.³³ Approximately 67% of agricultural land, including 90% to 95% of arable land, 30 % of the pastures, and 38% of the forestland is privately owned. The rest of the land is publicly owned through a public company called “Pvjet e Kosoves”.³⁴

Before 1989, Kosovo was undergoing a transformation from a mainly rural society to a more urban one. The portion of active population working in agriculture had fallen to 26%. Due to the economic and political crisis in the 1990s the rural population increased again, and up to 60% of employment was provided by agricultural activities. Agriculture was largely based on small family farms with low productivity. Typically farming provided about half of the family income, the other half coming from remittances and off-farm incomes.³⁵

From the summer of 1999 onwards, agricultural production started up again, at least in those areas where no land mines were laid, where the owners could return to their houses and where a reasonable amount of tools and equipment was still available. This was not the case for many farmers. An estimate of the replacement value of losses appears as follows. Total costs for replacing the losses of animals, destroyed farm buildings, and agricultural machinery is conservatively estimated to amount around USD \$ 700 - \$ 800 million. The majority of livestock (cattle: 50%, small ruminants:65%, poultry: 85%) which contributed around half of the value of agricultural production is reported to have been lost or killed. Over half of the agricultural mechanization (tractors: 55%, combine harvesters: 75%) is lost or in need of repair. Kosovo currently relies on commercial imports and large-scale donor relief.³⁶ On a positive note, wheat production has undergone a rapid recovery toward the end of 1999.³⁷ Predictions for the winter wheat yields also appear reasonable. For other crops, plans are being made and contracts expected. Potato, maize and backyard vegetable and fruit production are expected to return to the pre-conflict level during the year 2000.

The current situation with regard to livestock is somewhat unclear. Some herds are being brought back together, but during the FAO field visit in January 2000 very few animals were visible. It seems likely that few families have more than 1 or 2 cows.³⁸ The state livestock farms, except for the fish farm in Istok, no longer exist. All stock has disappeared and the farm buildings have been damaged. As with the rest of the state agricultural sub-sector, no production is anticipated during 2000, neither is it clear if, or how, any of the state farms are to be rehabilitated.³⁹

³³ Shllaku, Luan, Landner, Lars, Environment in Kosovo – Environmental problems related to mineral exploitation, Swedish Environmental Research Group & WHO, 1992, 91 p. 13.

³⁴ Information from Forestry Section, Department of Agriculture, UNMIK, May 2000

³⁵ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in , November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 7.

³⁶ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in , November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 42.

³⁷ FAO Crop Assessment Mission to the Province of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, January 27, 2000, 6 p., p. 2.

³⁸ FAO Crop Assessment Mission to the Province of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, January 27, 2000, 6 p., p. 5.

³⁹ FAO Crop Assessment Mission to the Province of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, January 27, 2000, 6 p., p. 6.

For the 1999-2000 season winter wheat farmers were provided with about 50% of their seeds from international agencies and NGOs. Fertilizer usage was much lower than standard practice, accounting for less than 30% of the requirement of the total area sown.⁴⁰ The FAO states that: "Lack of herbicide use in 1999 and the enforced fallowing of significant areas in some municipalities, resulted in heavy weed infestations of all arable land last year. Weed competition is therefore expected to be severe next summer and will significantly reduce yields..."⁴¹ More than one quarter of the cultivable area, or roughly 106,000 ha are under irrigation.⁴² This is a pre-conflict estimate and much of the irrigation system is currently derelict.

The environmental impact of the current level of agricultural activity is low. Fertilizer and agro-chemical use are low, thus not polluting the soil and the underground water. The level of mechanization is also low, so that small-scale agriculture with relatively light machines and mainly handwork remains. This also has a low impact on the environment. The lack of food products from Kosovo itself does however force large quantities of imports in order to feed the population. These food imports usually travel quite a distance before arriving in Kosovo, which impacts the environment by the use of additional transportation. This in turn increases the CO₂, NO_x and dust emission from trucks and airplanes.

2.2.3 Forestry

The high demand for wood (both for fuel and construction purposes) in the aftermath of the conflict is putting increasing pressure on the long-term sustainability of the forests in Kosovo. Wood-cutting was severe during the winter of 1999, because of social circumstances. The wood was used for heating, construction, and trade. During the winter tree felling was obviously increasing. According to the International Management Group's assessment covering 1,383 villages, it is revealed that for the repair of 120,000 houses, 392,2635 cubic meters of timber are needed.⁴³ Uncontrolled wood-cutting has increased the risk of erosion in the mountainous areas.

According to the Department of Agriculture about 30% of the forests have been damaged due to diseases.

2.2.4 Energy

Electricity, primarily from lignite-powered thermal power plants has been Kosovo's main source of energy. Other energy sources include district-heating systems in four cities, as well as coal for use by households and industry. Coal comes from one of Europe's largest surface lignite deposits near Prishtina (Obiliq). Kosovo used to be an important net energy exporter, feeding into the high-voltage transmission ring of former Yugoslavia.⁴⁴ The two main power plants (both thermal) suffer mainly from lack of maintenance. The Western-designed Kosovo B (600 MW) is 15 years old (mid-life). Operation resumed in October 1999. The old, Russian-designed, environmentally-hazardous Kosovo A (800 MW), has one or two units (out of five) operating intermittently and at reduced capacity. Therefore Prishtina does not always have enough electricity to supply its

⁴⁰ FAO Crop Assessment Mission to the Province of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, January 27, 2000, 6 p., p. 5.

⁴¹ FAO Crop Assessment Mission to the Province of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, January 27, 2000, 6 p., p. 5.

⁴² *Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in*, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 40.

⁴³ Department of Agriculture - Kosova Forestry Emergency and Rehabilitation Project, October 1999, 20 p., p.3.

⁴⁴ *Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in*, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 127.

population sufficiently. This was especially the case during the winter of 1999-2000. The smaller (35 MW) Gazivoda hydropower plant can operate at full capacity.⁴⁵

Distribution networks were controlled by decentralized distribution companies, divided over 7 areas of Kosovo. A total number of 360,000 customers used the electricity. The total length of the transmission lines of 110 kV and higher was 1,085 km, and of distribution lines of 35 kV and lower was 4,600 km.⁴⁶ The 400 kV connections to Montenegro, Serbia, and FYR Macedonia are out of operation. The 220 kV network is in poor condition, and the restoration of the lines to FYR Macedonia and Albania has become critical for network stabilization and the exchange of energy in the future. Thirty percent of the network is affected by conflict-related damage. Distribution companies lack tools, vehicles and equipment, which are essential for maintenance.⁴⁷

The pre-conflict district heating systems - in Prishtina (about 80,000 consumers), Gjakova, Mitrovica and Lipjan - have suffered only minor conflict-related damage, but are dysfunctional due to lack of maintenance. The installation in Prishtina is 25 years old and recognized to be relatively inefficient. The system was operating in Prishtina from November 1999 onwards,⁴⁸ though also with its ups and downs. During the winter of 1999-2000 people tried to heat their houses electrically in case the district heating system failed, thus overburdening the electric system.

Currently there are no adequate institutions for efficient operation of either the power and district heating systems or the coal-mines: no company structure, no business culture, and no functioning billing and collection service. UNMIK's Pillar 4 - EU Economic Reconstruction and Development is in charge of the re-organization and setup of the energy system in Kosovo. The EC/Worldbank report mentions, that "in the short term, a balance has to be found between environmental concerns and the need to restart some of the most polluting installations. Beyond the emergency period, measures should be taken to mitigate environmental risks."⁴⁹

The environmental impact of the thermal power plant is the emission into the air of CO₂, SO₂ and dust. When the power plant resumes operation with no additional filters at the same level of 1988-1989, it can be expected that dust is especially going to be an environmental problem again, as it was more than 10 years ago when the MAC value was exceeded over 30% of the time. The SO₂ concentrations will stay reasonably low as long as there is enough alkaline fly ash emitted along with it. The amount of fly ash (dust) will however decrease when appropriate filters are installed. The general inefficiency of the Kosovar thermal power plants and the low caloric value of the used lignite do produce more CO₂ than necessary for the amount of electricity produced. CO₂ is well known as a greenhouse gas.

2.2.5 Transport

The road network of Kosovo consists of about 3,800 km of roads, including 623 km of main roads and 1,300 km of regional roads. Network density is relatively low, at about 0.35 km/km². Maintenance has been persistently under-funded, resulting in a continuous deterioration of the road

⁴⁵ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 130

⁴⁶ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 127.

⁴⁷ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 130

⁴⁸ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 131

⁴⁹ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 134

network.⁵⁰ Most of the road network is serviceable, but at a low standard. 25% of the main and regional road networks need urgent rehabilitation. Damage of the roads results primarily from the lack of maintenance over an extended period of time. Direct damage resulting from the conflict is limited to a few shell and bomb craters.⁵¹ The shift in composition and volume of the traffic since the conflict adds to a further decrease of the state of the roads. The vehicles are heavier due to the fact that many military vehicles as well as heavy assistance trucks are being driven. In addition some local roads became overloaded due to persons having sought shelter in mountainous areas.⁵²

The number of private cars has increased following the conflict. Many do not have license plates, or have Western license plates instead. Most secondhand cars are imported from Germany and Switzerland. They enter Kosovo usually from FYR Macedonia. Customs are introduced, and the level of tariffs is much higher for new than old cars. The custom is a flat rate of 10 % plus a tax of 15% for all cars. Because old cars have a much lower value the actual amount to be paid for customs is much lower than for new cars. Besides “official” crossings from the FYR Macedonia, it is very well possible to cross the border at other places (boundary crossing points with the rest of FRY, i.e. with Montenegro and the rest of Serbia, are at present not covered). The registration of cars is currently underway in Kosovo; official figures are expected from May 31 onwards. The following has been estimated⁵³:

1. Number of vehicles in Kosovo: 300,000
2. Number of vehicles in capital Prishtina: 100,000
3. Average age of vehicles: 7 years
4. Fuel type: predominantly benzine without catalytic converter
5. Emission: below European standards

The environmental impact of high private car use is usually local air pollution in the form of CO₂, CO NO_x and dust, especially where the road infrastructure is not adapted to the amount of car traffic, so that traffic jams are regular. This is the case in the main streets of Prishtina on a daily basis. Soil and air polluted by lead from leaded fuel is common in Kosovo due to the relatively low number of cars with catalytic converters. Because of the lack of monitoring systems it is not known for example how high or low the lead pollution is in the main streets of Prishtina.

The railway network of Kosovo consists of 350 km of single track, non-electrified standard gauge route length. These are essentially two lines, one North-South and one east-west, crossing at Kosovo-Polje, and one branch between Klina and Prizren. The north-south line is part of the Belgrade - Skopje connection and has been the most important one. In the 1980s the rail traffic was about 3 million tons of freight, mostly bulk commodities needed for or produced by the mining, metallurgical and chemical industries. Passenger transport was about 4 million passengers.⁵⁴ Several railways had already stopped being used from 1998 onwards due to safety reasons. The section between Kosovo Polje and the airport suffered heavy damage during the conflict. In June 1999 KFOR re-established the traffic between Prishtina and Volkova (border with FYR Macedonia). Trains on this stretch are run by KFOR and used for KFOR and humanitarian needs.

⁵⁰ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 143

⁵¹ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 143

⁵² Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 144

⁵³ Interview with Mr. Peter Spreadborough, Coordinator for Car Registration, UNMIK, Pristina, May 2000.

⁵⁴ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 147

KFOR is operating the railway infrastructure and plans to hand it over to the civilian system from September 2000 onwards. KFOR also extends and repairs the system where possible (for military purposes), funded by NATO.⁵⁵

An extended railway network for goods and passengers could reduce the level of air pollution from trucks (import of goods) and private car use. At the same time the environmental profit gained by increasing both quality and quantity of transportation by train depends on the achievable level of service and the possible restrictions put on private car use.

The urban public transportation system is a mix of the old public transportation companies and their employees and buses, as well as a system of private sector initiatives. The public companies' buses are very old and worn out, thus contributing to heavily polluted local air. For safety and environmental reasons, and to prevent unnecessary air pollution, it is recommended to discontinue the use of these buses as soon as possible. In Prishtina it is estimated that between 150 and 200 small buses and vans offer transportation within the city and its suburbs.⁵⁶ The intercity and international bus transport is also filled up by the private market. Up to 500 privately owned buses offer these services.

2.2.6 Industry

Before the conflict Kosovo used to have four active industrial areas causing an impact on their surrounding environment. These are all related to mining and raw material industries and are located in the following areas:⁵⁷

1. In and around the city of Mitrovica (Northern Kosovo) where lead and zinc mines, ore concentration plants, lead smelting and refinery plants, a zinc refinery, a sulphuric acid plant and a fertilizer and battery plant are located;
2. In Obiliq (North West of Prishtina) with the lignite open cast mines, a lignite drying plant, gasification plant, two thermo power plants, a steam power plant and nitrogen fertilizer plant;
3. In and around the town of Glllogovc (Central Kosovo), which has ferro-nickel mines and metallurgical industry;
4. In Elez Han (South East of Kosovo) where limestone quarries and a cement factory are located.

The industrialization of these areas took place during the 1960s and 1970s, when environmental considerations were not included in the design, construction or operation of the industries. Most industrial installations operated at full capacity during the 1980s. From 1988 production has decreased significantly. The industrial activities in Kosovo showed a decline of around 80% on average during the period 1988-1995.⁵⁸

⁵⁵ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 147

⁵⁶ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 149

⁵⁷ Shllaku, Luan, Landner, Lars, Environment in Kosovo – Environmental problems related to mineral exploitation, Swedish Environmental Research Group & WHO, 1992, 91 p., p. 6.

⁵⁸ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 51.

<i>Product</i>		<i>1988 Production</i>	<i>1995 Production</i>	<i>% Decline</i>
Coal	(000 tons)	11,004	7,023	36.1
Lead	(tons)	83,448	11,000	86.8
Zinc	(tons)	48,547	5,000	89.7
Fertilizer	(tons)	70,683	2,000	97.1
Cotton Yarn	(tons)	13,361	1,224	90.8
Knitted Wear	(tons)	849	260	69.3
Rubber Prod.	(tons)	10,143	1,923	81
Cement	(000 tons)	246	63	74.4

*Table 1. Industrial activities in Kosovo*⁵⁹

Since the conflict in 1998-1999, thermo power plants and the related lignite mines has begun to operate again (Mirash coal mine production in 2000: 160.000 t/January, 155.000 t/February; Bardi coal mine production: 61,000 t/January, 122,000 t/February); the other industries are idle. Over the last two decades, economic activity has centered on the extractive industries, production of raw materials and semi-finished products (lead, coal, zinc and some textiles) and agriculture. Heavy industry was largely publicly-owned. The decline of industrial production in the early 1990s ranges from 30% for coals to 97% for fertilizer. Production of other products decreased from 70% to 95% between 1988 and 1995.⁶⁰ The reasons for this decline in the publicly-owned industrial sector were the general economic crisis in FR Yugoslavia due to the breakup of SFRY, the economic sanctions imposed and the lack of competitiveness of many companies. In Kosovo additionally the sector was highly impacted by the so-called “enforcement measures”. These began in September 1990 and continued throughout the 1990s.

The typical heavy industry of Kosovo paid no heed to the environmental impact it caused. Industry was energy intensive, not very efficient and characterized by air/water/soil contamination because of “dirty” production (no filters, untreated waste, leakages etc.). For example, the total area covered by industrial waste dumps and/or transformed due to open-cast mining extends to over 10,000 ha. So far, no rehabilitation or re-vegetation of the waste dumps has been carried out. It has been estimated that up to 1,000 ha of productive land was lost annually, due to inadequate solid waste disposal methods (during the 1980s).⁶¹

During and after the conflict heavy industries ceased their operations fully and therefore reduced environmental impacts to water and air. Currently no industrial production is taking place. This is due to the fact that the ownership issue has not yet been resolved, and also because of the lack of maintenance and bad state of most installations. The very few formerly privately owned industrial companies have been destroyed almost without exception.⁶²

2.2.7 Consumption

According to figures from 1999, about 44% of the total population has access to the water distribution system. Of the rural population this figure is only 8.4%.⁶³ Most of Kosovo’s water

⁵⁹ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 51.

⁶⁰ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 51

⁶¹ Shllaku, Luan, Landner, Lars, Environment in Kosovo – Environmental problems related to mineral exploitation, Swedish Environmental Research Group & WHO, 1992, 91 p. 27

⁶² Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160p.,p. 54

⁶³ Institute for Public Health Prishtina, December 1999

supply systems are small and cover the urban area of the municipality only. There are six larger regional schemes serving a total of 900,000 people. These schemes use water from artificial storage lakes. About a dozen small systems serve a total of 150,000 people, with water usually coming from boreholes and artesian springs. In order to make sure the water is not contaminated all water is chlorinated before entering the supply system. Rural water supply systems are almost nonexistent; there people use private wells or artesian springs. Water quality is doubtful.⁶⁴ The water supply system was damaged only to a limited extent. Only two pumping stations, a water treatment plant, and some civil structures at the water intake of a storage lake were reported to have received direct hits. Damage to the plumbing in burnt-out houses, however, causes serious problems. Adequate institutional frameworks for efficient operation and maintenance of the schemes are currently nonexistent. There is hardly any company structure and no proficiency to collect revenue.⁶⁵

Prishtina and its region are supplied by the “Batllava” water company, which has three resources with a total capacity of 1,570 l/sec prior to the war, and 880 l/sec at present. Because the capacity has decreased by half, a usage reduction scheme was introduced. The necessary capacity is a minimum of 1,412 l/sec.⁶⁶

The Central and Eastern parts of Kosovo are not very rich in ground and surface water. These areas are at risk of drought, which could lead to less biodiversity and more erosion. The preparation of drinking water from groundwater and/or surface water does influence the water table. The current water supply systems are not very well developed, water losses through delivery are rather high and also within the households the potential for savings seem to be high. In order to prevent problems with drought mainly in the Eastern, but also the Central part of Kosovo, water use should be as low as possible. In rural areas the contamination of water wells poses risks to the health of the population.

Municipal waste is disposed of in uncontrolled landfills, or burned on a household-by-household basis. Prishtina’s waste is disposed of at a site located approximately two km from the city’s periphery. This landfill does not have a cover, there is no leakage treatment, the access road is not maintained and recycling is carried out in an uncontrolled manner. People are living nearby, children are picking up reusable materials, etc.⁶⁷ At the dump a crude sort of leveling process and a great deal of open burning is done.⁶⁸ The dump is smoking constantly, thus polluting the air and posing a health risk to those at and around the dump-site.

In all cities waste is also piling up in and around streams, at corners, in parks etc. because most of the trucks, which handled containers, have been lost or damaged. In Prishtina waste management services are operated by the public company Hygenia Technica, which could stand independently as long as equipment and a budget are provided. Since June 1999 KFOR and NGOs have provided management, trucks and front-end loaders to the city for collection.⁶⁹ Nevertheless waste keeps

⁶⁴ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in , November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 75

⁶⁵ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in , November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 76

⁶⁶ Based on an interview with Dr Selvete Krasniqi, Head, Division for Water Sanitation, Institute of Public Health in Pristina, May 2000.

⁶⁷ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in , November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 77

⁶⁸ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 42.

⁶⁹ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in , November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 77

piling up behind flat blocks. The import of non-reusable bottles, the lack of a reuse system for cans, bottles and the introduction of “throw-away” consumption patterns from the West in recent years does not help to control the production of waste. The habit of burning household waste has caused the destruction of plastic waste bins.

Medical and other potentially hazardous waste is currently mixed with municipal waste. Hospitals are disposing of waste on-site, or simply throwing it in with other waste or attempting to burn it in pits. This waste contains knives, syringes, bandages, blood-saturated wastes and body parts, thus posing threats in exposing the public to pathogens.⁷⁰

Consumption goods are brought in by humanitarian assistance or through import from surrounding countries. Packaging and content are in many cases not up to the standards of Western Europe. Food of suspicious origins and expiry dates are being imported without having been inspected and can be found on the shelves of local shops.

2.2.8 Natural resources

Kosovo is relatively rich in natural resources. It has one of the largest reserves of usable coal (lignite) in Europe, plus other minerals. Also it is hosting a very rich biodiversity, concentrated in the area around Sara mountain in the South West of Kosovo. The mineral reserves in millions of tons are estimated as follows⁷¹:

Mineral reserves (in mil.tones)

Lignite	11503,00
Mangan	1,36
Chrom (in 000 tones)	89,00
Bauxit	13,20
Lead and Zinc	42,00
Nickel	20,10
Magnesium	9,70

Two large mines, Mirash and Bardh, provide lignite to the power plants. Both mines are located in the municipality of Obiliq, close to Prishtina. The quality of the Kosovo lignite is poor. The average heating value is 6.7 MJ/kg according to the EC report, in which Dr. Sabri Limari as Board Member of the Kosovo Energy Corporation (KEK) mentions a heating value between 6.24 and 9.21 MJ/kg. The average ash content according to the EC report is 25%, and the data from Dr. Sabri Limari give an amount of ash from 9.84% to 21.32%. The advantage of this coal is the very low content of sulphur, 0.65% to 1.51%.⁷² From the late 1960s until 1998 it is estimated that 226 million tons of Kosovar coals were used in the power plants of Kosovo. This amount has thus generated between 30 and 50 million tons of ash, which is dumped near the power plants where it lies in huge hills.

Environmental consequences include the use of potential agricultural soil for waste dumps, as well as air pollution with dust from the ash hills. Over the years (1960-1990) mining operations and

⁷⁰ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 78

⁷¹ RIINVEST, Center for economic development, Pristina. Project study from 1998, “Economic Activities and Democratic development in Kosovo”.

⁷² Interview with Dr. Sabri Limari, Prof. in Faculty of Electrotechnic, University of Pristina, and Board Member of Kosovo Energy Corporation (KEK), as well as Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 128

other urbanization and industrialization caused land to be taken out of agricultural production.⁷³ This has resulted in degradation of ecosystems and made less land available for agriculture. It is estimated that 30% of the land is threatened by erosion. Open pit mining has also caused land degradation, although regeneration and re-cultivation efforts have been made in order to re-cultivate mined areas.⁷⁴

There is no conflict-related damage to the mines, but all mobile equipment has been removed. In July 1999, the mines resumed production at a rate of about 200,000 tons per month. Despite the low level of production, there is presently a stock of 500,000 tons of coal available at the power plants.⁷⁵ The ownership structure is uncertain. Ex-workers who were expelled ten years ago have re-earned to their jobs, but are not paid regularly. UNMIK is governing the mines currently until the ownership issue is sorted out.

In spite of the fact that it represents a treasury of biodiversity of global significance, Sar planina was not spared during the bombardment of FR Yugoslavia. Since the Sar planina massif is situated in the south of Serbia, including the area of Kosovo, it has also been exposed to military ground operations. The cutting of forests by the local population has intensified, while the members of KFOR carry out unauthorized work (opening of quarries, construction work for military purposes, etc.).

2.2.9 Structural adjustment, privatization

The structure of the government, as well as all government related institutions is being setup by UNMIK, in co-operation with the prevalent political parties. Ownership rights of formerly public-owned companies are one of the most complex issues the international government has to deal with and are not sorted out at this moment. The private sector is currently developing rapidly, due to the extremely liberal regime and the nonexistence of a regulatory framework, including taxation systems. UNMIK only introduced a customs, sales and excise tax regime on September 3, 1999.⁷⁶ New shops, restaurants and small trading companies contributing to the growing amounts of municipal waste started operating literally within days of the arrival of KFOR and the rest of the large international community in Kosovo. "Unfortunately this vibrancy is combined with worrying reports on rapidly increasing levels of criminal activity. It is crucial that an appropriate system of business registration and regulation will be introduced".⁷⁷

There are currently around 200 public enterprises in Kosovo, out of which 66 could be classified as major enterprises. These numbers include both industrial enterprises (including agro-industry) and public utilities. Although all these enterprises were under so-called "social ownership" prior to 1989, the current ownership situation is less than clear. In many cases the enforcement measures have resulted in competing claims between the former workforce -- claiming that "social ownership" equaled "ownership by the workers" -- and various claimants to ownership, either in the form of shareholding, or through complete integration of the Kosovar enterprise into a Serbian one (as was the case of Yugobanka). In some cases, the situation is further complicated by

⁷³ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 33.

⁷⁴ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 20.

⁷⁵ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in , November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 131

⁷⁶ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in , November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 54

⁷⁷ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in , November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 55

commercial contracts or concession arrangements with foreign companies. Generally speaking, the larger the enterprise, the higher the degree of complexity regarding the ownership situation. Medium-sized companies such as brick factories and slaughterhouses are essentially local ventures, while at the opposite end of the spectrum, the huge Trepca mining complex represents a very complex case of ownership.⁷⁸

At present, the UNMIK is managing, but does not own all formerly publicly-owned enterprises in Kosovo. The responsible unit is the Department of Industry and Trade, and in mid-May of 2000 a plan for the future of the enterprises and privatization was presented at UNMIK's Interim Administration Council. This was a proposal for discussion and nothing has been decided yet.

The future steps in the privatization process will influence the degree of activity of the large industrial plants in Kosovo. Depending on the new owners and their interest in cleaner production, environmental protection and sustainable development, the privatization issue influences the future level of industrial pollution. This is especially true of the Mitrovica area where a lot of former "socially owned" heavy industry is located.

2.3. Population

According to the 1991 census Kosovo had 1,956,200 inhabitants, an increase of 372,200 since the previous census of 1981. The census was boycotted by the ethnic Albanians. Nevertheless, estimations made for that time of 2 million people living in Kosovo were not far from the figures the census gave. The territory has the highest population density in the Republic of Serbia.⁷⁹ According to information from the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia in Belgrade, the population density is about 180 inhabitants per km² and projections for 2011 show that this was expected to increase to 250 people/km². Kosovo has a very young population, about half being under 25 years old.

The Kosovo Office of Statistics, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) have carried out a sample demographic and reproductive health survey from November 1999 to February 2000.⁸⁰ The preliminary results are:

- Size of population is 2,298,445
- 70% live in rural areas
- Half of population is younger than 25 years old
- Population density is 147 inhabitants/km²

The difference in the figure for population density issued from the FRY authorities in 1991 and that provided recently is striking. This could be due to the emigration of many people from Kosovo during and after the conflict. It could also be attributed to a difference in measuring methodology (census versus extrapolation). It has to be noted that different information sources are providing different statistics regarding the population density. In any case it is an example of how difficult it is to obtain current figures for this research.

The division of ethnic backgrounds before and after the conflict is not clear. Estimates from before the conflict tend to have a political bias. According to the UNEP report from 1999 "it is estimated

⁷⁸ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in , November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 56

⁷⁹ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 4

⁸⁰ Office of Statistics, internet news message April 26, 2000, survey with UNFPA and the International Organisation for Migration

that about 90% of the population is ethnic Albanian, 8% are ethnic Serb-Montenegrins and the remaining 2% comprise Muslim Slavs (Bosniaks and Gorani), Turks, Roma and Croats".⁸¹ Besides these groups there are a few Egyptians. The percentages of the population for each of the ethnic groups in Kosovo have changed due to the past conflict. A large percentage of Serbs have fled the area. The Roma population is also under threat. The OSCE is currently registering people for the local elections planned for autumn 2000 and the UNMIK is in the process of issuing identity cards. The estimated population of Prishtina is about 200,000 inhabitants (before the conflict), and there are eight additional municipalities with a population of 70,000 or greater. Since the conflict estimations about the size of Prishtina differ between 300,000 and half a million inhabitants.

There are over 2,000 villages, and the majority population in most municipalities is ethnic Albanian. A few municipalities are essentially ethnic Serbian, while others are mixed.⁸² During the conflict about 40% of the population fled Kosovo, while about 20% were internally displaced. From the end of March 1999 refugee streams were increasing, and OSCE came to a total count of 862,979 refugees to surrounding countries (except Serbia). Around 50% of the refugees went to Albania, and another group of around 25% to FYR Macedonia. Together with the internally displaced people and about 100,000 Serbs who fled to Serbia the report estimates that more than 1.4 million people were displaced from their homes by June 9, 1999.⁸³ Of those who left Kosovo, half of them spent time in refugee centers. A rapid return of most of the refugees started immediately after the peace agreement on June 10, 1999.

Around 9,000 deaths occurring during the period between March 1999 and April 2000 were due to the conflict. 75% of them were men. Nearly 90% of these casualties occurred between March and May of 1999. Internal migration is a result of the past conflict and its consequences, which include environmental degradation. Destroyed livestock and heavily polluted water in rural areas caused migration toward the nearest cities. As a result of this migration, the capital Prishtina has at least doubled its population. According to the municipality of Prishtina, no detailed information exists on the number of inhabitants.

2.4. Institutions

Environmental issues in Kosovo were formerly under the responsibility of the Ministry of Science, Development and Environment of the FRY, which was established in 1992. The Ministry of Environment from the Republic of Serbia (RS) was established in 1991 and departments of environment also existed at the provincial level.⁸⁴

Within Kosovo the Institute for Nature and Environmental Protection (INEP) was active, while FRY and Serbian environmental bodies also had branches in Kosovo, i.e. the Prishtina branch of the Hydro-meteorological Institute in Belgrade.⁸⁵ Air quality monitoring for the power plants and the Trepca facility was performed by the institutions attached to these installations. Water quality monitoring was undertaken by the Hydro-meteorological Institute in Belgrade and eco-toxicological

⁸¹ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 4

⁸² Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 5

⁸³ OSCE report on human rights 'As Seen As Told' part I, chapter 14

⁸⁴ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 9

⁸⁵ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 9

research by the University of Prishtina.⁸⁶ An ethnic Albanian former judge of the Economic Court at the Circuit and Supreme Court levels did not recall any environmental cases, but typically enforcement was poor. On the municipal level there were no environmental departments, although environmental aspects were taken into account by the departments dealing with urbanization, planning, construction and development. There were also inspectors of various kinds, such as labor inspectors (occupational health) and forest rangers, which did environmentally related work.⁸⁷

Today, the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) is the *de jure* government in Kosovo. UNMIK is a unique operation set by the United Nations Security Council to prepare Kosovo for elections and eventual self-government. To reach that target UNMIK is acting as a transitional administration for the region. UNMIK has clarified the legal situation for some specific areas, but none related to environmental issues as yet. From May 24, 2000 UNMIK Regulation No. 2000/32 is in effect. This regulation is the basis for the establishment and structure of the Administrative Department of Environmental Protection. Therefore there is practically no existing effective environmental legal framework, and the capacity of environmental institutions to follow up and enforce legislation is limited.

In Kosovo rather few environmental NGOs are active. In the REC NGO Directory of 1997 there are eight NGOs listed. Public participation is underdeveloped, even in local decision-making and environmental impact procedures. Public awareness and initiative with regard to environmental issues is low. A green movement started to become active in the early 1990s and a part of that movement evolved into the Albanian Green Party. NGOs active in other fields have every now and then undertaken environmental activities, such as the LDK Women's Forum.⁸⁸ The REC country office in Tirana, as well as the REC Headquarters has trained Kosovars from NGOs over the past five years. The REC country office in Belgrade has implemented a few programs for training and awareness raising in all parts of FRY, including Kosovo, e.g. basic management training for NGOs, funded by RNE Belgrade. Five NGOs participated but these were not purely environmental -- such as the Post-pessimists, Albanian Youth of Kosovo etc. Existing environmental NGOs were dissolved during the conflict, but activities have been taken up by some local authorities, such as in the municipality of Podjeve, which declared itself to become the first ecological town in Kosovo. A youth NGO called Forum is actively seeking funding for environmental projects and also international NGOs and donors have become more interested in environmentally oriented projects. The establishment of the REC Field Office in Kosovo will mean that institutional and financial support for environmental NGOs will become available from 2000 onwards.

2.5. Gender

Kosovo is predominantly a patriarchal society. Sons are in general favored over daughters. When women in villages and towns get married they start living with their husband's family, meaning his parents, brothers-in-law and their wives, and sisters-in-law. No pre-conflict data have been found on gender issues and the role of women in society. Being a relatively poor region, with a mainly rural population with strong traditions it can be expected that roles of behavior for both men and women are strongly rooted in people's minds. The economic and political situation certainly did not leave many people time to think over their personal roles in society. In addition, the ancient Albanian traditional law, verbally maintained from generation to generation and called "the Kanun

⁸⁶ Shllaku, Luan, Landner, Lars, Environment in Kosovo – Environmental problems related to mineral exploitation, Swedish Environmental Research Group & WHO, 1992, 91 p., p. 29, 31, 77

⁸⁷ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 9

⁸⁸ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 26

of Lek Dukagjin”, is based on a strong patriarchal society and does not favor changes to the position of women in society. Also the predominant religion, Islam, does not tend to influence society towards equal rights, opportunities and treatment of men and women. About 80% of all ethnic Albanians in Kosovo are Muslim. They are said to “wear their religion lightly”. Approximately 17% are Catholic and the remainder Christian Orthodox. Serb-Montenegrins are Christian Orthodox.⁸⁹

Working women tend to have two jobs: one at work and a second one at home. Husbands generally do not help in the household at all. The household-work in both city and village is more time consuming and physically more heavy than in the West, due to the economic situation, the lack of proper water supply and the lack of household equipment. This means that women, after they return from work (urban at companies, and rural in all agricultural activities), have to do the household work, cook for all the family, look after the children and serve their husbands. This means that for all environmental topics related to children (healthy food) and the household, such as saving of energy and water, as well as waste disposal issues and lower consumption of packaging material woman are the proper targets for awareness raising campaigns. According to the Kosovo Office of Statistics in April 2000 12% of mothers live alone because they are widows, or because their husbands are living and working outside of Kosovo. This is an additional reason to target women in environmental awareness raising campaigns concerning household issues.

Families tend to be larger than in the rest of Europe, and five or six children is not exceptional. Fertility rates have been decreasing for the last 20 years despite low contraceptive use. It is suggested that this could be due to a high abortion rate. The emancipation and education of women provides them with the knowledge and power to make their own choices, which in many cases, leads to higher use of contraceptives, thus fewer children and therefore lower population pressures on the environment.

A few other facts related to the position of women in Kosovo society as mentioned below do show that there is a low level of political participation and representation by women, and little recognition of the important role they play in the rural environment and household related environmental issues.

The level of education of women over 50 tends to be rather low; most of them did not reach a secondary level of education. 20% of childbirths take place at home without professional help and antenatal care is inadequate: 15% of pregnant women do not see a health care worker at all and 30% of the women only benefit from 1 or 2 antenatal care visits.⁹⁰ There were always few female politicians in the Kosovo political scene. Due to the political correctness of UNMIK the number tends to be a bit more currently. There are women’s groups within the political parties.

2.6. Risks

Specific risks related to the environment in Kosovo include land mines and the issue of depleted uranium. According to the available data⁹¹, NATO forces have used special ammunition containing depleted uranium (DU) in bombing military and civilian targets in the recent military

⁸⁹ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 5

⁹⁰ Kosovo office of Statistics, internet news message April 26, 2000, survey with UNFPA and the International Organisation for Migration

⁹¹ Report on Effects of NATO Bombardment of the Environment, Federal Ministry for Development, Science and Environment, 14 May, 1999, Press Conference given by NATO Spokesman

²¹ April 1999, NATO Spokesman Giuseppe Marani for Japanese Daily newspaper Mainishi

campaign. Depleted uranium weapons were used in 100 localities in Kosovo. The most intensive usage occurred in the regions of Prizren, Urosevac, Djakovica, Decane, and Djurakovac. Uranium belongs to the group of toxic elements and has been classified in the second group of radionuclides of very high toxicity. This type of ammunition is nuclear waste and its use is very dangerous and harmful. The effects on the population are horrific because in addition to injuries and the destruction of body tissue, it causes radiological contamination. This contamination produces toxic and radiation effects that cause cancer.

Kosovo represents the smallest area of territory most greatly affected by landmines in the world. In August 1999 the first consolidated database of minefields was established, concluding that there was a low mine density in populated areas, but that contamination was widespread.⁹² During the spontaneous return of refugees right after KFOR entered Kosovo, 232 casualties occurred as a result of exploded mines, of which 40 were fatal (between June 12 and August 30, 1999).⁹³ The de-mining program is a co-operative effort of several NGOs, companies and UNMIK, bundled within the Mine Action Co-ordination Center. It is estimated that all settlements and their vicinities could be free of landmines and unexploded ordnance by December 2000, and that all minefields and bomb-contaminated areas could be cleared by December 2002.⁹⁴ Until all mines are cleared they will influence the opportunities for reconstruction, agriculture etc.

Yet another category of risks is related to the next phase of economic development in Kosovo. The way privatization is to be arranged will highly affect whether and how the formerly publicly owned heavy industries will resume operations. These companies have a history of low environmental awareness and high environmental pollution, and it is not very likely that the plants will operate any better than in the early days if they simply continue as they have done. The old hotspots, the Trepca industrial complex and the Obiliq thermal power plants, remain so today, due to the environmental liabilities piled up on the sites. But new environmental risks are also taken the moment that the old installations are (with some repair) restarted. It is necessary to assess these risks and to think long term before deciding on convenient short-term solutions.

One of the last major risks for the further development in Kosovo is political insecurity. It is unclear what the future status of Kosovo will be, and the setup of legislation and institutions, as well as the security situation do depend on further steps in this respect. This general insecurity tends to lead to a situation in which environmental issues will not be the first priority. This is in its turn resulting in a lack of institutional development, setup, implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation as well as a continuous low environmental awareness of the general public.

Another risk for environmentally sound development is the lack of environmental awareness of the citizens, politicians, companies, local and even national authorities. The environmental department of UNMIK has a staff of only six or seven, and is still missing its local co-head. Environmental concerns related to other departments such as reconstruction, energy issues, transportation, and utilities are only taken into consideration in an *ad hoc* manner, if at all. There are only few individuals with environmental expertise available.⁹⁵ Environmental issues are typically to be

⁹² Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 89

⁹³ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 88

⁹⁴ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in, November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 90

⁹⁵ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 1

handled integrally with other related policy fields. In general a lack of co-operation, communication and understanding among the UNMIK departments does not lead to this integration. A similar situation exists among the relief agencies, international NGOs and other assistance bodies. All organizations seem to have their own programs and projects, which must all show fast results in order to keep the donor community satisfied. As a consequence a long-term vision is not the first priority, nor are environmental challenges taken up as priorities.

The current international government has relegated environmental issues to later be phased into the administration and reconstruction process.⁹⁶ Although this is a matter of prioritization, which in itself is necessary, it has been proven in other former Yugoslav regions that the preoccupation with economic development issues has meant that environmental matters failed to receive serious attention for several years.⁹⁷ In many cases win-win situations for sustainable development are cheaper solutions when chosen from the start of (re)construction. With a longer-term view, environmentally sound (and perhaps a bit more expensive) solutions tend to lead to both environmental and economical benefits.

⁹⁶ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 1

⁹⁷ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 1

3. Responses

3.1 Countries' environmental work

3.1.1 Institutions

The UNMIK is responsible for the government of Kosovo, including environmental concerns. UNMIK set up a Joint Interim Administrative Structure in which the international and local staff co-operate. There are 20 departments, which may be viewed as the current ministries. Each department is headed by two co-heads, one international and one local. The Department of Environment is currently headed by Ms. Cardettini and has five to six international staff. The local co-head has not yet been appointed. An overview of this structure and the people involved is given in the table below.

<i>Joint Interim Administrative Structure (JIAS)</i>	
<p>Kosovo Transitional Council (KTC)</p> <p>Kole Berisha (LDK), Gjergj Dedaj (PLK), Feti Grapci (PRK), Falmir Limaj (PPDK), Shkuri Klinaku (LKCK), Janus Salihaj (PPK), Mehmrt Hajdrizi (LBD), Nazmi Halimi (PShDK), Lazer Krasniqi (PShDK), Kaqusha Jashari (PDSK), Luleta Pula-Bequri (PDSK), Randel Nojkic (SNC), Dragan Velic (SNC), one member of (SNC.) one member of (SDA), one member of (Independent Bosniac Intellectual), Sezair Shaipi (TPP (Independent Turkish Intellectual), Rexhep Boja (Muslim Community), Mark Sopi (Roman Catholic Church), Father Sava (Serb-Orthodox Church), Shukrie Rexha, Iak Mita, Hajrullahu Gorani, Pajazit Nushi, Sevdije Ahmeti, Blerim Shala, Sonja Nikolic, Feriz Krasniqi, Ylber Hysa, Ismail Krastrani, Hashim Thaci (PPK), Ibrahim Rugova (ODK), Rexhep Qosja (LBD), Rada Trajkovic (SNC)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Interim Administrative Council (IAC) Bernard Kouchner presides Council</p> <p><i>Four UNMIK Officials:</i> Tom Koenigs (Pillar II) Daan Everts (Pillar III) Joly Dixon (Pillar IV) Jock Covey (PDSRSG)</p> <p><i>Four Local Officials:</i> Ibrahim Rugova (LDK) Hashim Thaci (PPDK) Rexhep Qosja (LBD) Dr. Rada Trajkovic (SNC)</p> <p>Non voting observers : Dennis McNamara (Pillar I) Feride Rushti (Kosovo Civil Society)</p>

20 ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS					
5 Co-Heads minorities and independents nominated by IAC	<i>Democratic Governance/ Civil Society Support</i> Robert Pulver Vjosa Dobruna Pillar III	<i>Environmental Protection</i> Onelia Cardettini Pillar II	<i>Transport and Infrastructure</i> Michel Gontier Pillar II	<i>Agriculture</i> Mauricio Farinelli Dragan Nikolic Pillar II	<i>Labor and Employment</i> Lajos Ethy Pillar II
5 Co-Heads (PPDK) nominated by Hashim Thaci	<i>Trade and Industry</i> Ian Fletcher Musa Limani Pillar IV	<i>Civil Security and Emergency Preparedness</i> Michel Morin Pillar II	<i>Local Administration</i> Blanca Antonini Rame Buja Pillar II	<i>Health and Social Welfare</i> Hanna Vuori Plurat Sejdiu Pillar II	<i>Youth</i> Bernardo Cocco Driton Lajci Pillar II
5 Co-Heads (LDK) nominated by Ibrahim Rugova	<i>Culture</i> Gonzalo Retamal Edi Shukriu Pillar II	<i>Justice</i> Sylvie Pantz Nekibe Kelmendi Pillar II	<i>Public Services</i> Peter Shumann Bexhet Brajshori Pillar II	<i>Post and Telecom</i> Pascal Copin Zef Morina Pillar II	<i>Central Fiscal Authority</i> Alan Pearson Ali Sadriu Pillar IV
5 Co-Heads (LBD) nominated by Rexhep Qosja	<i>Education and Science</i> Steffi Schnoor Agim Vinca Pillar II	<i>Non-resident Affairs</i> Hydajet Hyseni Pillar II	<i>Utilities</i> Joan Pearce Gjergj Rrapi Pillar IV	<i>Reconstruction</i> Steve Lewarne Mehmet Hajrizi Pillar IV	<i>Sport</i> Joan Selim Kanran Zenun Pajaziti Pillar II

UNMIK is made up of four international organizations and agencies, which are working together in one operation under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) of the United Nations, Dr Bernard Kouchner.

These organizations, also known as the “four pillars”, are:

1. Humanitarian Assistance, led by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) - Deputy Special Representative for Humanitarian Affairs: Dennis McNamara (New Zealand), UNHCR
2. Civil Administration, under the UN - Deputy Special Representative for Civil Administration: Tom Koenigs (Germany), UNMIK
3. Democratization and Institution Building, led by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) - Deputy Special Representative for Democratization and Institution Building: Daan Everts (Netherlands), OSCE
4. Economic Development, managed by the European Union (EU) - Deputy Special Representative for Economic Development: EU, new person to be assigned from July 1

Environmental monitoring and enforcement are not carried out thus far in Kosovo. The former monitoring institutions and their networks were linked to Belgrade institutions or attached to the industrial sites of Trepca and Obiliq. Currently they are not functioning. For the future it is questionable whether monitoring institutions should be linked closely to the main polluters.

Non-governmental organizations

In Kosovo rather few environmental NGOs are active. In the REC NGO Directory of 1997 there are eight NGOs listed. Public participation is underdeveloped, even in local decision-making and environmental impact procedures. Public awareness and initiative with regard to environmental issues is low. A green movement started to be active in the early 1990s and a part of that movement evolved into an Albanian Green Party. NGOs active in other fields have every now and then undertaken environmental activities, like the LDK woman's Forum.⁹⁸ The REC country office in Tirana, as well as the REC Headquarters has trained a couple of Kosovars over the last five years. The REC country office in Belgrade has implemented a few programs for training and awareness raising in all parts of FRY, including Kosovo. Existing environmental NGOs have been dissolved during the conflict, but activities have been taken up by some local authorities, such as in the municipality of Podjeve, which declared itself to become the first ecological town in Kosovo. A youth NGO called Forum is actively seeking funding for environmental projects and also international NGOs and donors become more interested in environmentally oriented projects. The start of the REC Field Office Kosovo will mean that institutional and financial support for environmental NGOs will become available from 2000 onwards.

3.1.2 Policies

Regulation No. 2000/32 deals with the setup of the administrative department of environmental protection. In the second half of 1999 a transitional environmental strategy for Kosovo has been prepared as an UNMIK strategy document. Current environmental administration is revising the strategy in an effort to make it more operational.

3.1.3 Legal framework

The inclusion of environmental concerns in UNMIK regulations further on is not ensured. Thus strategic environmental assessments of future UNMIK regulations is called for, as well as ensuring

⁹⁸ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 26

sufficient environmental impact assessments in the reconstruction process. UNMIK did not introduce specific environmental regulations. UNMIK regulation No. 1, issued by the Special Representative of the Secretary General states that the laws applicable in the territory of Kosovo prior to March 24, 1999 shall continue to apply in Kosovo insofar as they do not conflict with internationally recognized human rights standards.⁹⁹ Thus most of the environmental legislation from before the conflict was valid from the moment UNMIK took over the governmental role until regulation No. 24 was put in place in early 2000. Regulation No. 24 establishes the legal framework as that operating in the territory as at March 22, 1989.¹⁰⁰ This means that legislation from the SFRY is the basis of Kosovo's legal system. However, this legislation cannot be enforced at the moment as there are no operating inspectorates or judicial system.¹⁰¹ Moreover, the ethnic Albanian community views the former legal framework as something imposed on them without their consent or participation and as such, unacceptable.¹⁰² UNMIK has clarified the legal situation for some specific areas, but none so far related to environmental issues. UNMIK Regulation No. 2000/32 is effective from May 24, 2000. This regulation is a basis for the establishment and structure of the Administrative Department of Environmental Protection.

The constitution of the FRY was adopted in 1992 and gave the basis for environmental legislation. The FRY has many laws, regulations and ratified treaties in the field of the environment. But the real impact of federal legislation seems not to be too large. An attempt in 1993 to enact a federal law on the bases and criteria for environmental protection apparently failed because it overstepped the authority of the member republics.¹⁰³

The environmental legislation of the Republic of Serbia changed from 1989 onwards. Its constitution in the environmental field is less progressive than the FRY constitution; it does not for example recognize the right to a healthy environment and it does not establish the right to environmental information. It does however define environment rather broadly, brings all fragmented environmental legislation together into one framework law and prescribes the funds for financing environmental protection. In the area of compliance and enforcement, the framework law provides for the supervision of inspectors, a complaints procedure and strengthened penalties for various environmental violations.¹⁰⁴ There is also an Environmental Impact Assessment Act.¹⁰⁵ All public authorities and legal entities must make publicly available all information in their possession -- except for state, military, official or business secrets. There are no formal requirements governing the quality of information and there are no formal guidelines on how to request or give out information.¹⁰⁶ This law also includes several economic instruments, but still most of the instruments are "command and control"- oriented rather than incentive in nature.¹⁰⁷

⁹⁹ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 17

¹⁰⁰ A Transitional Environmental Strategy for Kosovo, Department of Environment, UNMIK, December 1999, 18 p., p. 8

¹⁰¹ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 21

¹⁰² A Transitional Environmental Strategy for Kosovo, Department of Environment, UNMIK, December 1999, 18 p., p. 8

¹⁰³ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 15

¹⁰⁴ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 16

¹⁰⁵ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 16

¹⁰⁶ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 23

¹⁰⁷ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 19

International environmental conventions ratified by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) include:¹⁰⁸

1. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
2. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat
3. Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution and its Protocols concerning:
4. Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas:
 - a. Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea
 - b. Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft
 - c. Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources
5. Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and its EMEP Protocol
6. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
7. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

In 1997 the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It has also ratified the following UN/ECE negotiated conventions:¹⁰⁹

1. Convention on Environmental Impact in a Transboundary Context
2. Convention on Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents
3. Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Waters and International Lakes

The FRY has not yet ratified the 1998 Aarhus Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice on environmental matters.

3.1.4 Financing

As previously mentioned, the environmental legislation of the SFRY is declared to be valid for Kosovo; nevertheless none of it is currently being implemented, monitored or enforced. This also means that no financing issues forth from economic instruments embodied in the environmental legislation. For the whole of FRY no assessment has ever been made on the performance of existing economic instruments, but it seems that pricing, taxes and duties in the transport sector need attention. Furthermore, no information is available on the extent to which environmental subsidies have been used or the potentially negative environmental impact caused by subsidies in other sectors such as transport, agriculture, energy etc.¹¹⁰

Economic instruments in force in the FRY as of mid-1998 include:¹¹¹

1. Air emissions non-compliance fee
2. Water effluent charge
3. Water pollution non-compliance fee
4. Sewage charges

¹⁰⁸ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 14

¹⁰⁹ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 15

¹¹⁰ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 19

¹¹¹ Provisional Assessment of Environmental Policy and Management in Kosovo, UNEP/UNHCS Balkans Task Force, 57 pages (draft as of 8 November 1999), p. 19

5. Municipal waste user charges
6. Waste non-compliance fee
7. Deposit refund on glass bottles (under a voluntary agreement reached with industry in the 1970s)
8. Nature protection non-compliance fee
9. Water extraction charges
10. Agricultural land exploitation charges
11. Turnover taxes from charges on land conversion from agricultural purposes
12. Forest exploitation charges
13. Soil non-compliance fee
14. Noise fine
15. Non-compliance fines for improper use of fertilizers or failure to take anti-erosion measures and soil protection/rehabilitation measures or failure to apply forest protection and protected area measures
16. Turnover tax exemption for solar power equipment and energy saving devices
17. 25% accelerated depreciation for energy saving equipment
18. Accelerated depreciation for forestation
19. Forest improvement or land/soil protection equipment
20. Turnover tax exemption for drinking water/biodiesel equipment and services aimed at decreasing air/water/noise pollution
21. Duty/tax allowance on the import of environmental technology

It is unclear how many of the abovementioned economic instruments were already included in the legislation of SFRY. Economic instruments as mentioned above are likely to be part of the future environmental legislation in Kosovo, once UNMIK begins an overview of existing legislation, implementing the appropriate parts and especially beginning to monitor and enforce the legislation.

3.2. International financing

3.2.1 Sida

The overall goals for Swedish assistance to Kosovo are:

1. To promote a stable peace for the region,
2. To promote a safe return of refugees, and internally displaced,
3. To promote democratic development of the societies through building of democratic institutions and development of civil society,
4. To promote development of a socially sustainable market economy that generates sustainable growth and decrease poverty.

Sida allocated SEK 72 million for bilateral assistance to Kosovo during 1999, excluding multilateral assistance. The total Swedish assistance to Kosovo and the nearby region was 181.1 million SEK, plus 72 million SEK for emergency reconstruction.

In the case of Kosovo, Sida has met the abovementioned goals through the following projects:

Humanitarian support

1. Humanitarian aid mainly directed to the refugee camps in Albania and Macedonia (during the Kosovo war)
2. Mine-clearance
3. Staff support to the health sector
4. Agricultural support (including supply of tractors)

5. Construction of health centers
6. Contribution to investigations of war crimes

Reconstruction

1. Rehabilitation of Kosovo B power plant
2. Rehabilitation of the district heating distribution network in Prishtina
3. Rehabilitation of schools
4. Rehabilitation of water and sanitation
5. Initiation of integrated area programs (rehabilitation of houses)
6. Rehabilitation of railway networks
7. Land information system including cadaster.

Psychosocial support

1. Support to the long-term reform of the health care structure is under consideration, not decided, pending a health mission report
2. Support to independent organizations (such as “Kvinna till Kvinna”,etc.) working with activities for women and children from different ethnic groups

So far, there have been no particular environmental programs in Kosovo financed by Sida, and thus there are no particular routines for follow-up of the effects on the environment. Regarding Swedish reconstruction efforts, Sida claims that only environmentally friendly and locally produced materials have been used. However, there is a case of a project where the negative impact on the environment is quite high, but Sida still chose to go ahead. This is the reconstruction of the Kosovo B heating plant, which is run primarily on lignite. Sida justifies its decision with the urgency of the reconstruction, as many people were in acute need of heating during the past winter, and with the fact that Kosovo B at least has a filter system and reasonable production efficiency, unlike the older Kosovo A plant.

Examining Sida’s contribution to the sustainable development of Kosovo, it can be said that past efforts have not yet resulted in sufficient development results within different sectors, such as poverty alleviation, health, institutional strengthening, economy, gender and national equality. Given the acute crisis in Kosovo as a result of war, it is natural that international donors, including Sida, concentrate their efforts primarily on humanitarian and acute reconstruction efforts. Sida claims that national environmental strategies, environmental plans etc., are always considered when planning its development support. However, in the second half of 1999 (post-conflict) a transitional environmental strategy for Kosovo was prepared as an UNMIK strategy document. This document has not been formalized or put in place to date and therefore Sida support could not be easily coordinated according to the region’s priorities, work plans and so on. The main co-ordinating body for development aid in Kosovo is UNMIK, which co-ordinates UNHCR (humanitarian help), UN Civil Administration, OSCE (Democracy and Human Rights) and EU (reconstruction). There are plans within the EU section to create a full picture of all donor activities in all sectors as a database.

Concerning future priorities, it is Sida’s aim to ensure that humanitarian assistance shall promote, as far as possible, the region’s development in the long term (“Strategy for support to Kosovo (FRY) and the Neighboring Region, in the Short and medium Term”). Sida intends to continue supporting a variety of projects in the following areas: humanitarian assistance (individual protection, food supplies, psychosocial health, mine clearance and support for co-ordination), and support to the civil society and agricultural sector. If conditions permit, Sida intends to concentrate a major part of its development support during the next three years to a number of infrastructure

reconstruction projects and integrated area programs. The infrastructure projects will be phased out during 2001 and finished in 2002. Moreover, strengthening of the environmental profile within existing and future projects is also planned.

3.2.2. Other initiatives

Kosovo is full of international assistance organizations, relief agencies, NGOs, consultancy companies and of course the international government, as well as its military presence through KFOR. On the contact list as provided by UNMIK in April 2000 a total of around 400 international organizations active in Kosovo are mentioned. Many people working in these international organizations feel a lack of co-operation among them. It also appears that co-ordination among donors was not ensured. Therefore the Donor Co-ordination Unit of the Department of Reconstruction at UNMIK has been established. This unit should be able to tell "who is doing what". According to verbal information from the unit they are currently working on developing an overview of which donor is providing funds for what. This list of donors that are investing in Kosovo will be ready in July 2000.¹¹²

In the field of waste management the Department of Public Utilities was able to provide some preliminary information on planned activities.

Waste

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Type of work</i>
COOPI (Italy)	Peja	Landfill
DANIDA	Mitrovica	Landfill
German Government	Prizren up to Peja	Technical assistance (3 years)

Most other support is given through providing expertise and consultancy to the department and the utility companies. For July 2000 an assessment for landfills is planned. At this moment there is still a financial gap in the budget for waste management, which is filled by the European Agency for Reconstruction (the former EU Task Force, working on behalf of Pillar IV). The department of utilities provided the map of Kosovo showing the medium-term commitments of international donors for water supply rehabilitation in Kosovo at the end of May 2000. As planned currently, the funds for water supply rehabilitation in Kosova will be brought together by Germany (KFW), Switzerland (SDC), The World Bank and probably the European Union. The demining program is a co-operative effort of several NGOs, companies and UNMIK, bundled in the Mine Action Co-ordination Center. It is estimated that all settlements and their vicinities could be free of landmines and unexploded ordnance by December 2000, and that all minefields and bomb-contaminated areas could be cleared by December 2002.¹¹³ Until all mines are cleared they will influence the opportunities for reconstruction, agriculture etc.

By a decision of June 23, 1999, the European Commission created a Task Force for the reconstruction of Kosovo, replaced by the EU Agency for Reconstruction in early 2000. The initial fields of intervention were demining, procurement of essential supplies for rehabilitation of housing and local infrastructure, village employment and rehabilitation, support for local administration, transport and the rehabilitation of Mitrovica hospital. This was followed by approval of further projects in late December 1999 including a 62.5 mil. EUR economic reconstruction program which encompassed amongst other things the launching of a rural credit scheme; rapid investment on

¹¹² Interview with Mr. Mark Gallagher, May 26, 2000

¹¹³ Toward Stability and Prosperity - A Program for Reconstruction and Recovery in , November 3, 1999, European Commission / World Bank, 160 p., p. 90

target companies in an Enterprise Management program to be followed by technical assistance schemes, plus projects in the water and energy and other sectors.

As of January 31, 2000, the funds have been committed as follows:

1. 9.5 million EUR for damage assessment and ATA facility for support to the Task Force for the Reconstruction of Kosovo
2. 32.5 million for an urgent integrated rehabilitation program, focusing on housing reconstruction, public utilities (electricity and water), village employment and rehabilitation, customs, de-mining, and small scale operations projects, plus 3 million for customs assistance
3. A program for support for transport and local administration in Kosovo (6 million EUR)
4. A program of 62.5 million for economic reconstruction
5. 2.5 million for an emergency winter road clearance program
6. 5 million Exceptional Targeted Support for public services in Kosovo
7. 5 million for the European Agency for Reconstruction

4. Conclusions and recommendations

Currently the main environmental problems in Kosovo are the:

- problems with solid waste management
- difficulties in the drinking water and sanitation sector.

In the reconstruction process it is crucial to deal with these topics in a coherent, expedient and environmentally sustainable way. A number of key environmental investments responding to these and other environmental issues (not in the order of priority) are outlined below.

- The most urgent solid waste problems include the illegal dumping of domestic waste, the lack of well-planned and developed sanitary waste-dumps, as well as an appropriate system of waste separation, reuse and recycling system for both domestic and (future) industrial waste. It is recommended to begin assessing the appropriate places for sanitary waste-dumps around the towns in Kosovo, starting with Prishtina, which has the most urgent problems. Constructing sanitary waste dumps will be the next step, hand in hand with streamlining waste collection processes, as well as raising the public awareness on waste management. During these projects recycling as well as reuse of “waste” materials has to be taken into account and potential schemes developed.
- For water supply and sanitary reasons the drinking water supply has to be improved both in urban and rural areas. Improving the existing water supply system in cities as well as cleanup and better management of water wells in rural areas will be required. Both issues are being tackled at the moment by several international organizations, though neither has been solved completely.
- The planning, development, construction and effective operation of sewage systems and waste water treatment plans has also to be initiated. It is necessary to deal with this issue in order to prevent further, and especially future domestic and industrial pollution of surface waters as well as soils. This will help diminish the health risk from faecal-polluted surface water. Again, the larger towns and cities should be among the first places to develop waste water treatment plants for the cities’ sewage water. Along with this investment the sewage collection system has to be improved, district-by-district. The inclusion of public awareness raising activities related to the environment and health behavior for water in the household is recommended.
- Industrial pollution to air, water and soils will grow as soon as industrial activities restart. It is evident that environmental concerns have to play a role when discussing the future activities of

industrial areas as Trepca, the power plants etc. In order to prevent unnecessary air pollution from the resumed industrial activities it is recommended to conduct environmental impact surveys for each industrial plant before restarting them. Public participation needs to be ensured in these environmental impact assessments. For the industrial sector as a whole a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) could provide the basis for environmental decision making in the future.

- Pollution from traffic causes local air quality problems. A more environmentally sound use of cars, also by the international community, as well as restricting new (secondhand) cars imported to Kosovo would be a step forward. This issue can be tackled by awareness raising campaigns for the local and international communities, as well as ensuring that fewer old cars enter the country. Lead free gasoline, smoke test before registration, or better still, rehabilitation or construction of public transport in Prishtina are all viable options.
- Special environmental problems include those with the mines as well as the issue of depleted uranium. All mines are supposed to be cleared by the end of 2002. The experience in Bosnia Herzegovina shows however that exact predictions for mine clearing are difficult to make and always takes longer than expected. The mine clearing in Kosovo is supervised by the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Center, which co-operates with several international agencies and experts in this field. The risk of depleted uranium needs to be assessed properly and dealt with as soon as possible after that.
- The legal framework of Kosovo is essentially the same as that of March 1989. The temporary international government of UNMIK has not yet clarified what this could possibly mean for environmental legislation, policies and regulations. In general the environmental legislation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia can be characterized as sound in theory, but poorly implemented in practice.¹¹⁴ Monitoring of pollution had already ceased in the 1990s. Scant environmental data exist and no environmental legislation has been enforced since the end of the conflict. Environmental legislation will have to be addressed from the beginning; exactly which environmental legislation existed in March 1989, which parts are still appropriate, and what is missing? Consequently drafting the full legislation in co-operation with the environmental institutions, getting the approval of the authorities and implementing and enforcing are key issues. This whole project cycle could easily take 5-10 years given the current problematic situation in Kosovo concerning environmental institutions and the total absence of implementation and enforcement agencies.
- It is recommended to restructure the former monitoring agencies, to train their staff and provide newly established environmental monitoring agencies with proper equipment, for example an environmental laboratory. Kosovar institutions dealing with environmental issues before the conflict, like INEP, INKOS, the Institute for Public Health and few environmental NGOs are restarting their activities, on their own or in co-operation with international organizations. All of them lack funds, equipment and human resources. Existing staff lacks up-to-date skills since many have been out of work since the beginning of the 1990s due to the “enforcement measure”.
- Environmental NGOs especially need both financial and institutional support to be able to implement local level environmental projects, thus raising the awareness of the general public as well as to influence environmental policy making and ensure public participation. Training and capacity building programs are necessary for these organizations, which lag severely behind compared to neighboring countries. Providing the opportunity for Kosovar NGOs to link up with the neighboring environmental movements would be a start in their (re)development and learning process.

¹¹⁴ A transitional environmental strategy for Kosovo, UNMIK, Department of Environment, December 1999, 18 p., p. 8

- It is crucial that more environmental experts are taken on board at UNMIK, especially in those departments dealing with reconstruction, the energy sector, transportation, agriculture and other environmentally related departments. Strategic Environmental Assessments should be made for all long-lasting decisions and reconstructions carried out by the current international authorities.
- In order to increase public awareness, as well as public participation in environmental decision-making it is important to reactivate and strengthen the environmental NGO sector. So far no support has been provided in this field. Projects for schools and environmental NGOs on awareness raising of school children, students and the general public can be developed based on experiences in surrounding countries. Environmental NGOs should be able to finance their project ideas for environmental awareness raising through one or more grant programs. A support center could help to address many of these needs.

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- Dr. Selvete Krasniqi**, Head, Division of Water and Sanitation, Institute of Public Health in Pristina, May 15, 2000.
- Mr. Sejdi Osmani**, Program Manager, Riinvest - Center for economic development, Pristina, May 15, 2000.
- Ms. Ilirjana Dobrosi**, Senior Legal Adviser, OSCE, Pristina, May 15, 2000.
- Mr. Kadri Sojeva**, senior officer, The Office of Statistics of Kosova, May 16, 2000.
- Dr. Sabri Limari**, Prof. In Faculty of Electrotechnic, University of Pristina, and Board Member of Kosova Energy Corporation (KEK), May 17, 2000.
- Mr. Peter Spreadborough**, Coordinator for Car Registration, UNMIK Pristina, May 17, 2000.
- Mr. Victor Badaker**, Senior Environmental Officer, Department of Environmental Protection, UNMIK Pristina, May 18, 2000.
- Mr. Yll Bajraktari**, President, FORUM, Local Youth NGO, Pristina, May 18, 2000.
- Mr. Daut Maloku**, President, Green Party of Kosova, May 19, 2000.
- Dr. Musa Limani**, Co-Head, Department of Industry and Trade, UNMIK Pristina, May 19, 2000.
- Mr. Robert Ondhowe**, Agricultural Officer, Department of Agriculture, UNMIK Pristina, May 19, 2000.
- Mr. Menderes Ibra**, Agricultural Officer, Department of Agriculture, UNMIK Pristina, May 19, 2000.
- Mr. Qazim Kukalaj**, Director, Sector of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, UNMIK Pristina, May 19, 2000.
- Mr. Juan Hoyos**, Senior Public Utility Officer, UNMIK, Municipality of Pristina, May 25, 2000.
- Dr. Adem Demaj**, Prof. In Faculty of Agriculture, University of Pristina, May 25, 2000.
- Ms. Xheraldina Pufja**, Public Information Officer, Mine Action Co-ordination Centre, UNMIK Pristina, May 25, 2000.
- Mr. Mark Gallagher**, Donor Coordination May 26, 2000
- Mr. Sabit Restelica**, Head, Division of Environmental Protection, INKOS - Institute for Development and Scientific Research, Power Plant, Obiliq, May 26, 2000.
- Ms. Fatima Alman**, Head, Office of Gender Policies and Issues, UNMIK, Pristina, May 26, 2000.
- Mr. Skender Agolli**, Water and Sanitation manager, Department of Public Utilities, UNMIK, Pristina, May 26, 2000.

Abbreviations

CEE – Central and Eastern Europe
DU – Depleted Uranium
FAO - Food and Agricultural Organization
FRY – Federal Republic Yugoslavia
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
IMG – International Management Group
INKOS – Institute for Scientific Research and Development (attached to Kosovo A and B power plants)
KFOR – Kosovo Force
KFW - Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau
KLA – Kosovo Liberation Army
LBD - Levizja e Bashkuar Demokratike - United Democratic Movement
LDK – Lidhja Demokratike e Kosoves -Democratic League of Kosova
LKCK - Levizja Kombetare per Clirimin e Kosoves - National Movement for Liberation of Kosova
MAC – Maximum Allowable Concentration
NGO – Non-Governmental Organisation
PSDK - Partia Socialdemokrate e Kosoves - Social Democratic Party of Kosova
PLK – Partia Liberale e Kosoves - Liberal Party of Kosova
PDK – Partia Demokratike e Kosoves - Democratic Party of Kosova
PPK - Partia Parlamentare e Kosoves - Parliamentarian Party of Kosova
PRK – Partia Republikane e Kosoves - Republican Party of Kosova
PShDK - Partia Shqiptare Demokristiane e Kosoves - Albanian Christian Democratic Party of Kosova
RS – Republic of Serbia
SFRY - Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
SDA – Stranka Demokratske Akcije Kosova - Party of Democratic Action of Kosova
SNC – Serbian National Council
TPP - Thermal Power Plant
UN – United Nations
UNEP – United Nations Environmental Program
UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNMIK – United Nations Mission in Kosovo
WHO – World Health Organisation

Annex 1 - Table of indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Availability</i>	<i>Used</i>
2.1. Poverty		
1. Purchasing power/mean price, average income	Only official, without gray economy	400 USD 1995 275 DEM 2000
2. % of population above/below poverty line	No	
3. % of population receiving social transfers/social support (money or food)	No	
4. Unemployment rate		70% in 1995
5. % of population with/out sanitation		72% without sanitation 56% without drinking water distribution
6. Infant mortality		25/1000 in 1995 35/1000 in 2000
2.2.1. Agriculture and livestock		
1. Livestock/hectare	No	
2. Fertilizer consumption/ha	No	
3. Irrigated land		25% or 106,000 ha
4. Pesticide consumption/ha	No	
5. % of agriculture in protected areas	No	
6. # of red listed species		
2.2.2. Forestry		
1. Deforestation rates (legal and illegal)	No	
2. Damage caused by diseases		30%
3. % forests in protected areas – % total protected area		0,5%
4. number of red listed species in forests		32 (IUCN red list)
2.2.3. Energy		
1. Energy sources by % or type	From total generation capacity – not functional now	2,3% hydropower 97,7% thermal
2. Energy production and emissions	No	
3. Hydropower potential versus utilization	No	
2.2.4. Transport		
1. Number of vehicles	300,000	
2. Average age of vehicles		7 years
3. Fuel type and quality		Leaded, low quality
4. Public transport demand	No	
5. Level of emissions		Below European standards
6. Modifications (catalytic converters)	No	
2.2.5. Industry		
1. Emissions (air, water, land)	No	
2. Clean technology, end of pipe technology (number of)	No	
3. Quantity of hazardous waste	No	
4. Ownership structure	No	
5. Industrial water consumption	No	
2.2.6. Consumption		
1. Municipal waste (quantity, composition)	No	Normal composition
2. Municipal water consumption	No	
3. Recycling, reusing	No	
2.2.7. Natural resources		
1. Extraction (minerals, marine/fish waters)	No	
2. Number of red listed species in marine/fresh waters	No	
3. Number of tourists		None
4. Change in the area of wetlands	No	
2.3. Population		
1. Urban/rural		70% rural, 30% urban
2. Population status (age, gender, etc)		Young, 50% under age 25
3. Population density, migration (urban, rural, households)		147 – 180 inhabitants/km ² Migration to urban areas
4. Population growth	No	

5.	Arable land		36%
6.	Green space/capita (urban)	No	
7.	Consumption of water (safe/not safe)		Not safe
8.	Water discharge	No	
2.4. Institutions, enforcement			
1.	Rate of tax collection/avoidance (income tax, VAT)		No income tax or VAT
2.	Size of gray economy		Large
3.	Rate of collection of environmental taxes, charges, etc.		No economic instruments in place
4.	Budget allocation for environmental management	No	
5.	Number of NGOs by type	No	
6.	Number of environmental publications (readership, circulation), TV program		None
7.	Number of staff by type (inspectors, ministry staff, environmental education, environment, agriculture)		5-6 Dept. of Environment, no inspectors, no environmental education
8.	Environmental education curricula in secondary, tertiary education		None
2.5. Gender			
1.	Number of woman headed households		12% of mothers heads family
2.	Number of woman headed institutions (NGOs, media, SME, schools)	No	
3.	Tenure security (ownership) – gender, ethnicity, geographical region	No	
4.	Plot size (number by size)	No	

Annex 2 - UNMIK Regulations 1999/2000

UNMIK Regulation 1

ON THE AUTHORITY OF THE INTERIM ADMINISTRATION IN KOSOVO, 23 JULY 1999

UNMIK Regulation 2

ON THE PREVENTION OF ACCESS BY INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR REMOVAL TO SECURE PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER, 12 AUGUST 1999

UNMIK Regulation 3

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CUSTOMS AND OTHER RELATED SERVICES IN KOSOVO, 31 AUGUST 1999

UNMIK Regulation 4

ON THE CURRENCY PERMITTED TO BE USED IN KOSOVO, 2 SEPTEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 5

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AD HOC COURT OF FINAL APPEAL AND AN AD HOC OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, 4 SEPTEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 6

ON RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE STRUCTURE AND REGISTRATION OF THE JUDICIARY AND PROSECUTION SERVICE, 7 SEPTEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 7

ON APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS, 7 SEPTEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 8

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KOSOVO CORPS, 20 SEPTEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 9

ON THE IMPORTATION, TRANSPORT, DISTRIBUTION AND SALE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (PETROLEUM, OIL AND LUBRICANTS OR POLYMER) FOR AND IN KOSOVO, 20 SEPTEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 10

ON THE REPEAL OF DISCRIMINATORY LEGISLATION AFFECTING HOUSING AND RIGHTS IN PROPERTY, 13 OCTOBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 11

ON EXERCISING CONTROL OVER PAYMENTS FACILITIES AND SERVICES, 13 OCTOBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 12

ON THE PROVISION ON POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES IN KOSOVO, 14 OCTOBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 13

ON THE LICENSING OF NON-BANK MICRO-FINANCE INSTITUTIONS IN KOSOVO, 16 OCTOBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 14

ON THE APPOINTMENT OF REGIONAL AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATORS, 21 OCTOBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 15

ON TEMPORARY REGISTRATION OF PRIVATELY OPERATED VEHICLES IN KOSOVO, 21 OCTOBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 16

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CENTRAL FISCAL AUTHORITY OF KOSOVO AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS, 6 NOVEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 17

ON THE APPROVAL OF THE KOSOVO CONSOLIDATED BUDGET AND AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES FOR THE PERIOD 1 SEPTEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1999, 6 NOVEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 18

ON THE APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE OF LAY- JUDGES, 10 NOVEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 19

ON THE PROHIBITION OF CASINO-TYPE GAMBLING IN KOSOVO, 12 NOVEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 20

ON THE BANKING AND PAYMENTS AUTHORITY OF KOSOVO, 15 NOVEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 21

ON BANK LICENSING, SUPERVISION AND REGULATION, 15 NOVEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 22

ON THE REGISTRATION AND OPERATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN KOSOVO, 15 NOVEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 23

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOUSING AND PROPERTY DIRECTORATE AND THE HOUSING AND PROPERTY CLAIMS COMMISSION, 15 NOVEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 24

ON THE LAW APPLICABLE IN KOSOVO, 12 DECEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 25

AMENDING UNMIK REGULATION NO. 1999/1 ON THE AUTHORITY OF THE INTERIM ADMINISTRATION IN KOSOVO, 12 DECEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 26

ON THE EXTENSION OF PERIODS OF PRETRIAL DETENTION, 22 DECEMBER 1999

UNMIK Regulation 27

ON THE APPROVAL OF THE KOSOVO CONSOLIDATED BUDGET AND AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2000, 27 December 1999

UNMIK Regulations 2000

UNMIK Regulation 01

ON THE APPROVAL KOSOVO JOINT INTERIM ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE, 14 January 2000 1999

UNMIK Regulation 02

ON EXCISE TAXES IN KOSOVO, 22 January 2000 1999

UNMIK Regulation 03

ON SALES TAX IN KOSOVO, 22 January 2000 1999

UNMIK Regulation 04

ON THE PROHIBITION AGAINST INCITING TO NATIONAL, RACIAL, RELIGIOUS OR ETHNIC HATRED, DISCORD OR INTOLERANCE

UNMIK Regulation 05

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HOTEL, FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVICE TAX, 1 February 2000 1999

UNMIK Regulation 06

ON THE APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL JUDGES AND INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTORS

UNMIK Regulation 07

AMENDING UNMIK REGULATION NO. 1999/16 ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CENTRAL FISCAL AUTHORITY OF KOSOVO AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS

UNMIK Regulation 08

ON THE PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION OF BUSINESSES IN KOSOVO

UNMIK Regulation 09

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

UNMIK Regulation 010

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

UNMIK Regulation 011

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

UNMIK Regulation 012

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICES

UNMIK Regulation 013

ON THE CENTRAL CIVIL REGISTRY

UNMIK Regulation 014

ON THE EXTENSION OF CUSTODY OF PERSONS HELD PENDING THE PETITION FOR EXTRADITION

UNMIK Regulation 015

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNMIK Regulation 016

ON THE REGISTRATION AND OPERATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN KOSOVO

UNMIK Regulation 017

ON THE ADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN WITNESS STATEMENTS IN PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS

UNMIK Regulation 018

ON TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

UNMIK Regulation 019

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF RECONSTRUCTION

UNMIK Regulation 020

ON TAX ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEDURES

UNMIK Regulation 021

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CENTRAL ELECTION COMMISSION

UNMIK Regulation 022

AMENDING UNMIK REGULATION NO. 1999/27 ON THE APPROVAL OF THE KOSOVO CONSOLIDATED BUDGET AND AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2000

UNMIK Regulation 023

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

UNMIK Regulation 024

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

UNMIK Regulation 025

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

UNMIK Regulation 026

AMENDING UNMIK REGULATION NO. 2000/2 ON EXCISE TAXES IN KOSOVO

UNMIK Regulation 027

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

UNMIK Regulation 032

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION