Kosovo Environmental Policy Annotated Bibliography


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A


The article is mainly considering the air pollution in Kosovo from the time Thermal Power Plan has started to work in Obiliq. The city of Obiliq is considered as the largest air pollution. The concern is mainly on combustion process that leads to generations of emissions to air, water and soil. In this article are given the details of power generation in Kosovo, Power Plant Kosovo A, Power Plant Kosovo B. Coal reserves and their quality are also explained. Therefore all those energy sources in Kosovo are tending to pollute the air, and in this article. (The article should be placed under S letter, bibliography by last name)


This article refers to the water resource in Kosovo; the use of water, the need for clean water for drinking which means infiltration of water, in need for water during summer months and waste water; that most of the people are not taught use water they spend more than they need and this leads to the lack of water. In this article is also mentioned water-related agreements allowed by EU-member countries and also other types of water issues.


USAID/Kosovo is engaged in some activities regarding water and energy sector in Kosovo, in order to improve these two sectors. Kosovo being a young country, (independence declared on 17th of February, 2007), faces issues of high unemployment rate, low number of qualified people in almost every field, high birth rate of population etc. They focused on the most important sectors in Kosovo which are agriculture and commerce. Moreover, they concluded that water and energy sectors are the ones that need to be regulated. Try to make an efficient use of these two. This research paper recommends some solutions of how energy and water can be used efficiently.

B


- The authors argue that the drinking water quality in Mitrovica region is not satisfying. One of the contributors toward this is the pollution from the industry as well as the waste water. Indeed, this pollution includes the river of Ibri and Sitnica. This report presents the state of surface waters in the two main rivers of Mitrovica, and as such helps one determine the level of drinkable water in Mitrovica region.

- This Article/Research Paper relates to Mitrovica and its water pollution problems. Mitrovica is based in the North of Kosovo and owns the main part of natural resources. According to the article, Mitrovica is not only the most polluted city in Kosovo, but in Europe. The article discusses the water pollution caused by exploiting those natural resources, which basically polluts the 3 main rivers that cross the city and from which the city gets the main water supply. It contains a lot of tables to make the contamination of the drinking water clear. The article is originally written in English.

This is a debate report written by the Balkan Investigative Reporting Network, BIRN. The report discusses the issue of forests in Kosovo, that cover 40% of its territory. The main topics discussed are: How are they being managed? Are these forests being destroyed? Who is destroying them? Who is protecting the forests from illegal logging? Are the authorities able to stop the illegal woodcutters, and are they working on protecting nature and its values?

The panelists present in this debate are experts of environmental issues, especially those related to forestry Mr. Luma, who is the executive director of Kosovo Forestry Agency, KFA, states that "There are about 8,200 cases, which have been proceeded in courts regarding illegal actions concerning Kosovo’s forests", pointing out cases of illegal logging and attacks against foresters or forest guards. However, the head of the Kosovo Association of Ecologists, Behxhet Mustafa, argues that "The current situation amounts to ecological destruction, forests are being destroyed, they are being massacred." The discussion goes on between all the environmental experts and different information about forests in Kosovo are provided. In conclusion, all the experts agree that the government must take this issue more seriously and put Kosovo's environment and forests at their top priority. The report is very well-written, interesting, and informative.


"Three theories on the origin of pollution in Kosovo" is an article written by a person with the nickname Blackbird. This article is published in the web-site www.newkosovareport.com on Tuesday, February 24, 2011. The Blackbird in this article writes about the polluted air in Kosovo, the main factors that impact Kosovars not to clean and take care of the environments outside their homes. The author starts the article by making-up a story, that Kosovars behave so, so that Kosovo becomes "unwanted", and other opponents will let Kosovars have it. But, then in the other paragraphs he clarifies that the truth is very different. He thinks that the main reason why Kosovars care only for their home, shops, private spaces is because here nobody feels as Kosovar. Albanians in Kosovo, feel as Albanians not Kosovars and the Serbs remain Serbs, no matter if they are in Kosovo or Serbia. This is a very interesting viewpoint for the behavior of Kosovo's people. I think that even that the author made up the story in first paragraphs, what he really means is that if Albanians in Kosovo do not say that they are Kosovars, it is because they do not feel so, and for that reason they do not really feel like this is their homeland, that is why they do not care to protect also spaces outside their homes.


Kosovo is considering introducing renewable energy as one of its main sources of providing energy, to boost energy for a larger percentage. This would increase Kosovo's chances to become a part of EU, if Kosovo achieves the 20% criteria (a standard set by EU which requires that Kosovo's 20% of energy should be produced from natural resources). A wind farm is being built at an estimated investment of 1 million euros. The produced energy is thought to also be sold to neighboring countries.

Çollaku, P. (2012, February 20). Ishulli Aziatik Këshillon Kosovarët për Thëngjill. www.gazetajnk.com. Retrieved February 22, 2012, from www.gazetajnk.com/index.php?cid=1,978,1424 This article written in an online newspaper called Jeta ne Kosove (Life in Kosovo) on February 20, 2012. This article talks about the advice given by the asian island - Borneo to Kosovar citizens to put pressure upon policy makers to stop the usage of coal for producing electricity. Borneo island sends encouragement to oppose Kosovo's plans to build coal-fired power plant. In a video on You Tube, the people of Borneo seen explaining their success in stopping power plant that would reveal 'the evil black' in the environment.


The article, "Energy Projects in Kosovo" has been recently published by the Kosovo Institute for Policy Research and Development together with GAP Institute and Fiq. The article mainly focuses on the privatization process of Kosova B thermal power plant. Also, it shows how the outside parties such as: Government of the Republic of Kosovo, World Bank, and the International Finance Corporation are associated with the problems which occur in energy related projects. Furthermore, this article mentions the standards of the European Union's latest energy policy objectives and where Kosovo stands within the obstacle.


In this article, Mr. Duriqi writes the reasons behind the sue that the Ministry of Environment of Republic of Kosovo did against the giant "Ferronikeli". The author writes how "Ferronikeli" didn't fulfill the requirements they were asked for by law before, and how they kept releasing CO and other emissions without control. After some measures made by the inspectors of the Ministry of Environment, it was found that "Ferronikeli" surpassed the allowed levels of emission by 9 times. Heavy Metal emission from Trepca research shows environmental impact that a huge dormant lead and zinc mining facility, named Trepca causes. The natural science investigations have thus focused on to determine the extent of the heavy metal pollution of the nearby river and found that the mining waste is still a very significant source of heavy metal pollution to the river, where the levels of inparticular lead and cadmium were found to many times higher than WHO standards.

On the basis of this it is argued that the heavy metal contamination of the area presents a significant health risk to the local population, and the project is proposed in order to tease out some valuable lessons and guidelines relating to environmental management that may be utilized in the post-conflict UN governed transition economy of Kosovo, a territory with no effective environmental management in the past.
In this article it is explained how geothermic energy is the most efficient and environmental friendly way of generating electricity. Even though, establishing a geothermic technology is very costly, as it starts operating the cost is depreciated, and it really have very small harmful side effects to the environment. This particular technology can generate energy even from colder places and this can be applicable to Kosovo.


This is a research paper, financed by the European Union and written by the European Agency for Reconstruction, regarding the new energy sectors that are going to be build in Kosovo. It gives information about the amount of money that has been invested up till now in Kosovo’s energy sector in order to maintain it, and it tells about the efficiency a new power plant would have.


This is an article written on September 2011, which presents a thorough analysis of the perspectives and roles of the main stakeholders that influence Kosovo’s energy sector. It goes on to analyze the country’s energy strategy, the energy market model, the privatization process, and the environmental issues. It concludes by addressing some of the open issues of environment, energy efficiency and alternative energy sources.

Gazeta Express, “Ferizaj xhojt ne qe te kene kujdes me ujin e pijes”. Retrieved February 2012 from: http://www.gazetaexpress.com/?cid=1,15,74624

This news report states that the water in the city of Ferizaj will be contaminated by the melting snow in a few days time. Citizens are advised by doctors from the Public Health Institute to avoid drinking the water that flows from the Ferizaji hydro-station.

F


The highlight in this article was the project for the Environment Sector of Kosovo. The project is called a Twinning Project and is an initiative of European Commission to support countries, in this case Kosovo, to improve the environment. When EU Information and Cultural Center in Pristina had a meeting on February, Finnish scientist, Traja Fernandes, presented a Finnish part of this project, mainly concentrated in air quality of Kosovo, telling how this project has been successful in Finland. Furthermore, in the meeting besides they talked about the air quality, also with high importance was mentioned water in Kosovo. The EU member, Austria declared itself that it will help in improving water quality and managing water resources. Also, Latvia had other environmental projects for Kosovo which were successful for Latvia. All these countries had a mutual aim; to help Kosovo, as potential candidate country, meet the EU standards for environment.

Kosovo needs such projects to be implemented as soon as possible, since has problems with air quality and drinkable water indeed. In addition, it is known that these two are essential for a healthy life. If citizens of Kosovo would have access to better drinkable water, they would save lots of money by not buying plastic bottles. Moreover, plastic waste cause damages to ecosystem. Once they are thrown in oceans, lakes, rivers, plastics do not move and eventually become a part of food chain. Basically, we have more bottles just thrown away instead of being recycled. Also, to recycle a bottle takes a long time to be decomposed. Many environmentalists claim that plastic waste is more danger than global warming, since it releases carbon dioxide in atmosphere.


- The authors offer some guidelines and valuable lessons on environmental management in Kosova, particularly relevant to side effects caused by lead and zinc mining facilities in the Trepcap region. The article argues that the heavy metal emissions from this area represent a high risk level for the local population. In addition to this, the authors continue into claiming that Kosova should focus more on environmental issues, as part of sustainable economic growth. I think this article gives some indication as to what extent environmental issues impact individuals, but it also contributes toward realizing that such concerns need immediate reaction that would lessen the negative consequences from it.

- This is a project that focuses on the environmental impact that a huge dormant lead and zinc mining facility - Trepcap causes. The project have high importance was mentioned water in Kosovo. The EU member, Austria declared itself that it will help in improving water quality and managing water resources. Also, Latvia had other environmental projects for Kosovo which were successful for Latvia. All these countries had a mutual aim; to help Kosovo, as potential candidate country, meet the EU standards for environment.

H


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This article is focused on how Kosovo Energy Corporation (KEK) is polluting the air. Experts on Environmental sector believe that KEK is not making enough investments on reducing air pollution. On the other hand, KEK argues that they are implementing environmental projects in the amount of fifty million euros.
This is a presentation based on a survey of Kosovo's Department of Environment. This survey shows the energy sector of Kosovo as an enormous polluter, especially KEK which faces structural problems and efficiency along all stages of value adding. According to this survey, the integrated power system consists of two lignite mines Bardh and Mirash, two Thermal power plans (Kosova A, B). Bardh's and Mirash's mines produce 7 million tons/year of lignite. Two biggest basins are Kosovo's lignite basin and Dukagjin's basin lignite. This article shows the biggest problems that KEK face today; old plants with exceeded lifetime, high technical and commercial losses and the third biggest problem is high operational cost. Burning these huge amounts of coal causes emissions to air. This is based on research that has been done in this field and it is written in English. Its main objective is to reduce the environmental impacts of the energy use and to promote environmental awareness to the people. It also discusses in general the power-plants and the coal mines aside their effects of pollution to the environment.

"Hamidi, L., (September 2011). "Adotive enorne e ambientit" (p. 1). Prisitina: Zeri. Retrieved September 19, 2011, from http://www.zeri.info/artikulli/1/34/29376/ndotje-enorme-e-ambientit/ This research paper talks about the environmental challenges that Kosovo faces from the pollution that is caused by the old power plants in Obiliq and the dirty coal mines right next to them. It is based on other research that has been done in this field and it is written in English. Its main objective is to reduce the environmental impacts of the energy use and to promote environmental awareness to the people. It also discusses in general the power-plants and the coal mines aside their effects of pollution to the environment.

This is an online article titled "Kosovo and Climate Problems" and it written in Albanian by the author Violeta Hyseni, published in BBC Albanian website. The article focuses on the impact of Kosovo in the Global Warming and besides being a small country it still contributes to the problem of Global Warming. The article also emphasizes the case of giant thermo centrals that release a high volume of CO2 and the negative effects of this discharge to the community and surrounding environment. Some of the serious problems of Kosovo's environment such as: lack of green spaces, deforestation, and energy production are also mentioned. There are also some surveys included where citizens clearly express their worries about Kosovo's environment. However, by interviewing people the journalist find out that although a small country, Kosovo does not contribute to much on Global Warming but its officials has to take care about the community health by making improvements in most prominent fields of energy and industry. On the other hand, environmentalists argue that the environmental issues have been left aside in Kosovo because of the huge economic problems that the country is facing.

"Hyseni, V. (2009, December 8). BBCAlbanian.com | Rajoni | Kosova dhe problemet e klimës. "" BBC - Homepage. Retrieved September 17, 2011, from http://www.bbc.co.uk/albanian/reg This is an online article titled "Kosovo and Climate Problems" and it written in Albanian by the author Violeta Hyseni, published in BBC Albanian website. The article focuses on the impact of Kosovo in the Global Warming and besides being a small country it still contributes to the problem of Global Warming. The article also emphasizes the case of giant thermo centrals that release a high volume of CO2 and the negative effects of this discharge to the community and surrounding environment. Some of the serious problems of Kosovo's environment such as: lack of green spaces, deforestation, and energy production are also mentioned. There are also some surveys included where citizens clearly express their worries about Kosovo's environment. However, by interviewing people the journalist find out that although a small country, Kosovo does not contribute to much on Global Warming but its officials has to take care about the community health by making improvements in most prominent fields of energy and industry. On the other hand, environmentalists argue that the environmental issues have been left aside in Kosovo because of the huge economic problems that the country is facing.

This research paper talks about the environmental challenges that Kosovo faces from the pollution that is caused by the old power plants in Obiliq and the dirty coal mines right next to them. It is based on other research that has been done in this field and it is written in English. Its main objective is to reduce the environmental impacts of the energy use and to promote environmental awareness to the people. It also discusses in general the power-plants and the coal mines aside their effects of pollution to the environment.

"Hall, S., & Shaw, C. (1999, July 3). Troops 'may face gulf syndrome'. Guardian News and Media Limited. Retrieved September 18, 2011, from http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/1999/jul/03/balkans.armstrade This particular news article focused on the effects the bombsing in Kosovo may have. The article spoke about illegal use of Uranium and related the effects it could potentially have to those of the Gulf War. The matter was interesting however the article is relatively old and whether or not the effects were comparable to the Gulf War ones in reality, is unclear. The most effective part of the article however, was the fact that this is not an
environmental issue to Kosovo alone. Rather, it is larger than that and could potentially affect all of the Balkans.


This article focuses in another environmental issue which is uncontrolled cutting of forest. Number of forests were destroyed because of the fires that happened in Peja, Gjilan and Pristhina which caused to 545 damaged ha. According to Mr. Halliti that has caused excessive rainfall and floods to freely distribute to other surfaces and areas therefore the floods created were spread to agricultural land and dwelling areas. Another factor causing that is “illegil logging” caused by mankind using it for private purposes and never replacing them.


This report provides a general description of forestry conditions in Kosovo, as well the impact of global climate change on forestry. The report offers general information about Kosovo and also information about forestry and biodiversity. It discusses the fact that Kosovo is starting the preparations of an action plan for forest protection; however there is an urgent need for law enforcement.


The article in general is related to air quality monitoring in Kosovo. It also has a special focus on systematic pollution that causes healthy issues regarding Ferronikel factory in Drenas. It remind us with the effects of toxins emission from Ferronikel and the re-activation of it appears a serious environmental issue for the community.

I


Article on the UNDP official website, presented the campaign I love Kosovo. In order to raise people's awareness of environmental issues and to encourage eco-friendly practices. This event, funded by UNV and UNDP, took place during World Environment Day on the 5th June 2011 in Germita Park, well-known as the favorite destination of Pristina/Pristhina inhabitants for walking and hiking in nature just outside the city.


In this article the author, J. Ismaili, explains how public opinion plays a great role in the environmental issues. Based on the USAID's program for primary and secondary schools, the environmental awareness should be increased through the children of younger ages, firstly. They organized a competition on designing the best plastic bottle compressor, so that students can organize the plastic garbage in the schools and sell it to the recycling companies. This way USAID plans to educate a whole generation toward environmental issues, and increase their awareness about harmful activities in the environment.


This paper starts by giving general information about Kosovo's main sources of energy, its power plants capacities, and it makes comparisons with neighbor states. As mentioned in the paper the main concerns tend to be the destructing environment, and the health of people living in Obilic and Hade. Authors point to dust as the main variable indicating these changes. But, also the article brings up also what are the effects of these environmental issues in socio economic sense. So, as a result we have change in the use of land, demographic changes, population migrations, etc.


'Thinking Green' presents a picture of the environmental situation in Kosovo today and the way the national and municipal governments handle it, particularly in the municipalities of Pristhina and Obilic. It touches the issues of air and water pollution in more details, though it talks generally about environmental degradation. Further this paper analyzes the legal framework for environmental issues.

J

K


This article deals with air pollution engendered by KEK, which is the main electricity supplier in the country. During 2011, 14 cases with cancer were discovered because of air pollution. This represents an increase compared to 2010. Also, officials from the power plant claim that they have started to work on projects that cost approximately 50 million in order to prevent damages caused by air pollution.


This article is about the environment in Kosovo. It shows the level of pollution in Kosovo. The article was written in the Day of Earth when the president of Kosovo, Atifete Jahjaga, visited Obilic. This is the region where the power plants are located. This article shows that Kosovo is ranked as one of the most polluted states in Europe, and needs an immediate action to avoid the environment destruction. Also in this article it is stated that some laws will be changed in order to have a better environment.


This report talks about how environmental status of Kosovo is dominated by a range of issues including polluted TIR, soil and water and poor infrastructure management. The author also argues that in there was a environmental protection regime in the past. It also explains how Kosovo Strategy of Energy of and Kosova Development Strategy and Action Plans, recognizes the opportunities for improving environmental goals through: Reducing environmental impacts of energy use and promote environmental awareness in the operation of the energy industry.


This Kosovo Environment and Climate Change Analysis (ECOA) serves as a point of departure for a discussion on how environment and climate
change issues can be integrated in the Swedish cooperation strategy with Kosovo. Environment and Climate is one of three thematic priorities set by the government of Sweden for its development cooperation, and includes four focus areas: (i) adaptation to climate change; (ii) energy; (iii) environment and security; and (iv).


This report is conducted by experts and it focuses on major environmental issues in Kosovo. This report was written in 2003, and the researchers have prioritized environment issues that have to be solved first in Kosovo, so it talks about different kinds of issues. The main idea of this report was to inform people about these issues, so that we have an idea what has to be solved first and find solutions and informations about these problems.

L


This article talks about an environmental problem – illegal exploitation of sand from the river banks in Kosovo. This environmental problem in Kosovo is probably one of the most important ones since it is spread all around Kosovo, and it is causing deaths and environmental degradation. This article is mainly focused in the degradation made along the banks of the river "Drini I Bardhë". Drini I Bardhë is the longest river in Kosovo (122 km long) and flows through the Western part of Kosovo. It is the most damaged river in Kosovo, and the deviations that are made in its banks are reflected in the ecosystem, respectively damaging the fertile land areas and water supply system. Moreover, there is an increased danger of floods. The article also includes some legal acts and decision that were made to stop this environmental degradation; however, the good results are not achieved yet.


This is an article published in our daily newspaper "Zëri" called "Waste, a problem for people in the capital city". The article discusses the problem of waste and the lack of containers to fulfill the needs of the citizens. Another problem discussed in this article is that of garbage being thrown everywhere (roads, parks, in front of the buildings) which is very harmful for the health of the people, especially in these periods of heat. The article includes also a short interview with the director of the company "Pastrima", a company collecting the waste in the city. Some opinions from citizens are also included in this article.

M


This article explains in a very easy way what kind of environmental issues Kosovas faces after the war. It states that Kosovars did not have a history of environmental protection because of the Milosevic-Regime. Especially it is mentioned that we do have a lot of air pollution and garbage around. This comes also from the dramatic population growth in Pristina. What matters the most is actually that they are some campaigns for environmental protection which are being introduced to the population by foreigners.


This report seeks to shed light on major environmental issues in Kosovo in hopes that they will draw attention and be addressed in the near future. The authors emphasize that the uncontrolled development in Kosovo is mostly a result of a nonexistent environmental regime. They focus on water quality, diversity, forestry, energy production as well as the environmental outcomes of mining, namely, the elevated level of atmospheric lead.

This report was prepared from the responsible ministry for environmental issues in Kosovo. Overall, it describes the current difficulties the country face regarding the environment. Factors like unemployment, macroeconomic, agriculture and other indicators were taken into account to better overview the current conditions in Kosovo.


This is a report done by Government of Kosovo (Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning) which talks about many environmental issues of Kosovo such as: population of Kosovo (gender, density, culture, and religion), geography, agriculture, economic development, water pollution, environmental pollution energetic problems, unemployment, mining, etc. This is a very valuable report showing us very problematic issues that Kosovo had in the past and the reasons why these problems are still occurring our country.


This page discusses briefly the impacts of the pollution on the health of the citizens of Kosovo with many statistics and informative graphs.


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This is a plan prepared by Government of Kosovo which describes some of the methodologies and strategies that KEAP (Kosovo Environmental Action Plan) should do in order to solve environmental problems that our society is facing with such as pollution management, air quality management, waste management, health management. There are also included some other fields that are directly related to the society: energy, industry, transportation, agriculture, communication, technology, etc.


The document is a report on water supply in Kosovo, including water resources, quality and other related information and measurements.
concerning the water situation. The report is in Albanian and was published by the Kosovo’s Environmental Protection Agency in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning. It was published in 2010, and contains data and measurements mostly from 2007-2009. The report, divided in chapters, presents general information about Kosovo, geographical position, hydro-map, demographics etc.; the legal and institutional framework regarding the water sector; water resources, usage, pollution and other related information and concerns. The data for the report are gathered from institutions that monitor water quality, manage water supply, and government and non-government institutions that are related to the water sector. There are also data from other related publications. The report contains empirical data from monitoring which may be useful in comparing and reaching conclusions regarding pollution.

Kosovo State of the Environment Report is a report conducted in 2003 by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, giving a general picture about Kosovo in the year 2003 including geography and climate, population, economy, agriculture, water and etc. It has a focus on environment and hazardous waste and materials, giving statistical information on the environmental pollution impact in the health of the citizens of Kosovo. All of the information is pointing us in the right direction, where do we have to go next and what do we have to do in order to clean the environment and create a healthier environment.


This is a report done by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of Kosovo and was financed by the Swedish Government. This is a strategic plan which describes the environmental issues that Kosovo currently faces. Moreover it also gives detailed explanation on the steps that the ministry is going to follow through out these years 2006-2010.


This article talks about the chemicals released in the atmosphere during the war (1999) in Kosovo, which include not only conventional pollutants, but also chemicals that are hazardous to health. This article can be very useful, especially because it talks about PCB (Polychlorinated biphenyl) which is a dangerous man-made chemical. PCB was banned in the US in 1979 because of its toxicity and black or yellow waxy solids. It has been used earlier in industrial and commercial applications including electrical, heat transfer, and hydraulic equipment; it is used as dielectric and coolant fluids, like transformers, capacitors and electric motors. However, it is still used in power transformers by KEK. Not many sources could be found about PCB use in Kosovo, as the use of this hazardous chemical is totally being ignored.

N


This is an article where is shown a letter, which was sent by Mark Johnson, the World Wildlife Fund's senior policy advisor. He asks the members of European Union to help Kosovo built a new power plant because this is the only way to improve Kosovo's environmental outcomes. He says that this power plant would be less polluting than the existing one, but the environmentalists disagree. They say that this won't improve Kosovo's environment outcomes and would not change the Carbon (CO2) emission.

Kosovo C' would be less polluting than the existing 'Kosovo A' plant, as so enable Pristina to meet its obligations under the Energy Community Treaty but also to fulfill the requirements of the EU's Large Combustion Plant Directive.

If the Bank continue its involvement in the New Kosovo Power Plant its the only way to improve Kosovo’s environmental outcomes. Europe should be using all of its powers to help Kosovo and its neighbors a path towards eventual European integration.

Lignite is a form of coal which high levels of CO2. The European Bank of Reconstruction and Development and European Investment Bank are together providing €770 million of loans to a lignite coal plant.

O


This Research Paper written by the OSCE’s Monitoring Department deals with the Water supply issues that are present in Kosovo. It tells about water shortages that exists in Kosovo, as no household is provide with water for 24 hours, and it talks about the water management problems that exist. The article also deals with the future competences for water management and supply, including the financial and political problems that regard the realization of these projects. The article is originally written in englisch.

P


This article talks about climate change in Kosovo and it is said that “Kosovo is very small country and it has continental climate; it has warm summers and cold winters.” In this article it is also said that Kosovo have gone and experienced changing weathers due to floods and droughts. Due to climate change; 1. the warmer climate will reduce the availability for basic needs or elementary needs such as water for human use, food and security, and energy.2. Health risks warmer climate; illness, infectious diseases and malnutrition.


This is an document that tells about a project dealing with the sustainable development plans/policies that would promote employment and environmental protection in Dragash, Kosovo.

This research paper written by Fatos Reixhepi, Ardian Rugova, and Tahir Arbneshi in English was intended to determine the quantity of lead, cadmium, copper and zinc in the sediment of the Iber River as well as identification of the potential pollutants of this water. The authors conducted this study by the side of Department of Technology and the Department of Chemistry in University of Pristhina in 25, 29 May 2010. This article written by Reixhepi, Rugova, and Arbneshi, contains a research over the heavy metal pollution in the aqua system, specifically in the Iber River. This river is a subject to this kind of pollution being very close to the major mines of lead and zinc in Zvecan and Mitrovica. The result from the research, which included an experiment of the water composition, showed that Iber contains copper, zinc, cadmium and increasing quantities of lead. This research gives data in one of the major environment related issue - that is water pollution. Thus it can be very useful in backing up the arguments over the water pollution in Kosovo.


This is a report from CDC (Center for disease control and prevention) about a disease called Tularemia which was going in certain parts of Kosovo after war and it was said that was caused from the water contamination.


This article contains important information and research techniques about the functioning of the solar energy and investment around the world in this sphere. Both authors gave good example, where solar energy is getting its important role in the environments and in technical usage and decreasing costs. Article shows a interviewed made for 1000 citizens of America where they have been asked : what energy source they thought would be used most for generating electricity in 15 years. The top choice was not nuclear plants, or coal or natural gas. The winner was the sun. Article talks also about the environmental impact of producing the energy through nuclear plats, and also the damages its creates in environment such as global warming . This kind of energy would possibly work as well in Kosovo, based on the Balkan weather and good nature conditions .


The article “Strategic Environmental Analysis of Kosovo” outlines two major environmental problems such as the waste management and water problems. In addition, the article provides several of recommendations that do help on developing a strategic plan in order to solve the current ongoing issues.


This is an annual report about the state of water in Kosovo, published by Kosovo Environmental Agency. This report shows the institutional legal frame work, the policies about the environment, the strategies on plans for water, the water resources available, the usage of water, the quality of water and the pollution on water.


In this article it is explained how a quite expensive, but a really environmental friendly technology started to get applied in Kosovo. In Gjakove, a young entrepreneur achieved to receive a grant from USA, which uses human waste to generate electricity, and artificial diesel. Since it uses human waste as a raw material, it helps on cleaning the environment, and reducing the fuel import up to 80 %.


In this article published in May 2010 for a summit in Ohrid, Macedonia are explained the challenges of the water resources in Kosovo in the context of: socio-economic, natural, and trans-boundary impacts. It is also explained how geographical positions and terrain affected the flowing of Kosovo river system in the sea more specifically the Adriatic Sea, Black Sea, and Aegean Sea.


This article written by Arben Salihu in English has the intention to tackle the pollution problem caused by Kosova A, one of two power stations of the Kosovo Energetic Corporation, KEK. It intensifies the fact that the villagers of Dardhishte are being seriously damaged (lung cancer and respiratory diseases) from the carelessness of the workers in the power plant that remove the filters for whatever reason. The article was issued on February the 25th in 2005 in Institute for War & Peace Reporting page.

In the article that “Kosovo's Old Power Plants Sources of Cancer, Lung Disease”, that is written by Arben Salihu, the author figures out the air pollution that is caused be thermo central energy power located in Obiliq-Kastrioti. This continuous damage from air pollution has impacted the movement and impacted the decrease in population of villages near these energy sources. In addition, the author emphasizes that the pollution came from the two main power plants that are on the aforementioned bases.


In this article, Shala, Dragusha, and Sadiku, present the results of a research conducted in the area near the Mining Complex Trepa in Kosovo, with the purpose of finding the level of environmental damage caused by the mine emissions. Their conclusion showed that the area around Trepa is negatively affected by the mining sector, specifically its toxic/acidic pollution, which comes as a consequence of unsafe working procedure and poor waste management. To evaluate their results, the authors use the limit values set by World Health Organization (WHO). Based on these data, they reach a conclusion that this area represents a major threat for the health of local inhabitants. Due to the lack of data and information regarding the level of pollution in this area, the article itself is very important source in building an argument how Trepa is one of the major pollutants in Kosovo.


The overview on Kosovo's air pollution condition provided by the authors indicates that area around the Power Plants, mainly Obiliq, is one of the largest sites of air pollution in the country. The article provides a background overview on electricity production, then it continues with the
generation power from the two main power plants, and it also describes the various environmental impacts of mining operations. As such the article is helpful in identifying the concrete emissions released from the power plants which represent parameters that will define effective solution to improve air quality in Kosovo.

This article elaborates the case of one of the greatest polluters in Kosovo – the thermal Power Plant in Obiliq. Kosovo being very rich with coal started to use this resource to generate the energy and as such, Kosovo A and B thermo plants represent the major sources of energy in the country. Nevertheless, operating in poor conditions, both power plants emit major dangerous elements in the air, polluting at the same time air, water and soil. These and other problems, such as management of ash, coming as a consequence of a bad operation of thermo plants are touched by this article. Discussing the case of KEK, this article could be very well utilized in any research over air, water, and soil pollution in Kosovo and how these impact the lives of citizens.

This research article talks about the problems that thermal power plants located in Obiliq are causing to the air that we breathe. There are two thermal plants located only 5km away from the capital city, Prizhinia, and they burn coal to generate electricity. Taking into consideration that they are quite old and still use old technology to get the power plants going, they make a lot of external damage. The combustion process produces emissions that are spread to the air and those emissions include greenhouse gases such as CO\(_2\), SO\(_2\), NO, and particulate matter or (PM). Furthermore, the ash that is produced from these thermal power plants is transported by open-belt conveyors that enable the ash to spread easily while being transported, thus causing air pollution and extensive health risks for the population. The authors also support the article with their facts, graphs and stats that show us just how polluted our air is (PM concentration in the air is drastically higher than other European countries). They don't offer any solution for the problem, but their findings will surely help us in the near future to more carefully choosing transport distribution, and trying to filter sources of pollution.


The article argues the importance and impact of climate and environment in the territory of Kosovo. The Swedish government issues the environmental situation of Kosovo in order to integrate a cooperation strategy within the region. Regarding the development cooperation, the Swedish have concentrated their focus on: Energy, Water, Environment and Security; Adaptation to Climate Changes. Furthermore, the central aim to set stability and peace within the territory of Kosovo opens the path towards the European integration, through the presence of good governance, democracy, and economic development. Nevertheless, environmental concerns indirectly affect the public health, and so, they should be addressed seriously in order to avoid the degradation of natural resources, pollution, and to provide a healthy life in the society of Kosovo. Ultimately, for the above mentioned environmental reasons the Swedish have offered financial aids for environmental development and strategy in Kosovo, and by doing so, they are identified as a major source of solving these types of problems in Kosovo.


This article is about the usage of depleted uranium (DU) by NATO in Kosovo during the bombing period in the war of 1999, which has put to risk the environment and the people in Kosovo as well as the entire Balkan region and other regions of Europe. What results as a major concern in this article, are the effects on the people who live near the bombed chemical factories and polluted rivers. Kosovo stands as the 13th biodiversity resource in the world. Yet, the UN agency that had gone to Kosovo, alleged that NATO air strikes have had a disastrous impact to Kosovo’s environment by influencing the agriculture, industries, employment, essential services, land, air, rivers, lakes and underground waters as well as the food chain and public health. Nevertheless, in 1999, environmentalists had warned that KFOR troops and civilians may be prone to the effects of using depleted Uranium such as the Gulf War Syndrome, or other diseases. Also the United Nations Human Rights Tribunal had made a call upon states in 1996, to restrain the production of mass destruction weapons containing depleted uranium. As mentioned in the article, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) depleted uranium contains both chemical and radiological toxicity which mostly affect kidneys and the lungs. At higher dosage DU effects may also lead to the risk of lung cancer and kidney damage. Although the issue was put to discussion, the authors point out that the issues concerning the bombing and its effects still remain unquestioned by the mainstream. This article focuses on the bombings in Kosovo. In addition, this article goes more in depth as to how the bombings affect more of our daily lives than we think. The bombing, and the illegal uranium which was used were referred to as a devastating impact. In addition, it was interesting to learn about how the bombings affected agriculture, land, and food chains and in addition, public health.


•  "Air pollution in the area around the Mining Complex Tre pca in Kosovo"**

In this paper written by F.Shala, B. Dragusha, and M. Sadiku, is presented the situation in the city of Mitrovica, the polluted air that it gets from the Mining Complex Treça.

The city of Mitrovica is the most polluted one in Europe. In this area, as explained also in the paper, also the four rivers that are around the city and pass through it have a very polluted water. Furthermore, except from the Mining Complex Treça, the air in Kosovo is also polluted from the Kosovo Electric Corporation, which is situated very close to the city of Mitrovica. Both of these pollutants do not have highly technologically developed machinery due to low investments in Kosovo. And some experiments being done in the city of Mitrovica are presented in the paper, as well as the results


This article is written in Albanian language from Arben Salihu, and there are some interviews with people who are at front line at the area where air pollution is the highest level. There are provided some evidences in how people are getting sick from very hard diseases just by staying near to this place. Many problems are caused from the employees of the KEK (Kosovo’s energetic corporation), and nobody is intervening to solve this issue. Government it self, is less concentrated in this problem because other issues as economic and social wealth fare are more prior than this. Everyone is responsible for this because we as citizen have to be more active in controlling the pollution that is destroying, and causing many deaths in our country and not waiting everything to be done from our government.


In the article that “Kosovo’s Old Power Plants Sources of Cancer, Lung Disease”, that is written by Arben Salihu, the author figures out the air pollution that is caused by thermo central energy power located in Obiliq-Kastriot. This continuous damage from air pollution has impacted the movement and impacted the decrease in population of villages near these energy sources. In addition, the author emphasizes that the pollution came from the two main power plants that are on the aforementioned bases.
This article is written in English language and presents the idea that after the war in Kosovo there are some facts that are related with the presence of uranium in air. Although this issue is removed from minds of the population, it has always existed a risk that serious diseases, such as cancer and other types that are related to the death of our citizens, comes from the usage of depleted uranium weapons inside the territory of Kosovo. It was never shown in public as an issue, and it has remained only as curiosity for population. The death of six Italian soldier from leukemia, although the presence of cancer in many people after the war gives a strong reason to believe that in Kosovo were used weapons with uranium contents.


An online article written in Albanian by Ariana Kasapoli Selani and published in the website of the radio “Evropa e Lirë”. Entitled “High rates of pollution” and published in October, 2009, the article discusses about the problems of high rates of pollution which every year overcome the allowed rate. Contributing to the pollution is also KEK and Ferronikeli, who according to this article do not monitor the air pollutants efficiently. However, the article emphasizes that the situation is improving, also with the new law of not allowing cars older than eight years to enter in Kosovo.


The study analyzes the perspectives and roles of the main stakeholders in the energy sector in Kosovo focusing on the current energy projects and policies. The analysis focuses on Kosovo's energy strategy, the energy market model and privatization. This study is important to environmental policy class, for it provides arguments against the new power plant, which if build would further degrade the environment.


This is an article written in English by Arben Salihu for the Environment New Services. This article emphasizes the risk of cancer that the Kosovo people have because of the power plants. Throughout this article one can also found many ideas and concerns from different people and officials.


Environment is an important and life risking issue in Kosovo. There are a lot of elements causing the bad image Kosovo has gained but this article focuses in one of the major environment pollutants which is power plant. According to Arben Salihu, the writer of article, power plants in Kosovo have caused a number of deaths especially in village named Dardhishie. The oxidation process results in the generation of emission to air. Also the ash released can easily be transported through open conveyer belt therefore people living close to Obiliq area, suffer from cancer, lung and other respiratory diseases. Beside Obiliq, Pristina is also threatened by the dust clouds and smoke carried by the wind from power plants. Mr. Salihu also points that workers in late shifts in KEK also contribute in polluting the air because they remove the filters so they do not have to stand by the machines and this causes to poor maintenance of power. Nobody can ask KEK to stop its work because then there will be no energy provided, but on the other hand people will continue to get sick and there will be always polluted air around. Moreover, everybody knows the danger coming through toxic substances released but nobody can do anything because there is not enough money in Kosovo's budget to take care of it.


This article talks about depleted uranium as another source of causing damage to environment. Mr. Shah explains how depleted uranium reached Kosovo during the war through NATO's air strikes, weapons, bombing oil refineries and other factories that ended up spreading toxic clouds of dangerous chemicals into the air. It had impact in various sectors such as agriculture, industry, employment, essential services, land, air, rivers, lakes and underground waters as well as in food chain and public.


This is an Report written by the Swiss Development Cooperation Office, researched in Kosovo, to determine the Development of the Energy Sector, in connection with Human Development, Energy Supply Changes and Challenges, and it talks about Energy Consumption: Trends, Perceptions and Attitudes. The report is written in English, and the information it gives is very useful, based on the quality and the graphs.


The article is about the effects of water pollution on environment. As we all know, the quality of water is one of the most important determining factors of welfare of creatures in the world. Water with different kinds of contaminations is the major cause of diseases which affect people’s lives. That’s why this article is written to know the importance of good quality water and the effects that the contaminated water brings.


This article analyzes Pristina's air quality as it is the most populated city in Kosovo and it is very close to thermo power plants Kosovo A and B. The air around Pristina is considered to contain PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NOx, and CO. The thermo power plants release high amounts of air pollutants that endanger the health of the population around. The article focuses on air pollution with PM10, PM2.5, and TSP (total suspended particles) for the urban and suburban areas of Pristina. The air pollutants were continuously measured with various sophisticated instruments and conclusions were made. The article is very educational and helpful since it concludes by noting that Pristina's biggest problem in air quality is the high concentration of dust particles suspended in air.
This article describes one of the hottest topics around the world when it comes to the environment: climate change and global warming. The article implies that Kosovo, like every other country in the world, is facing consequences from climate change. However, not much is being done about this issue. The article describes environmental degradation as one of the most apparent phenomena that climate change has brought upon Kosovo. Also, the article mentions how low public awareness is about this crucial topic and thus is an obstacle for effective implementation of environmental projects. Since Kosovo is aiming towards the European Union, it has to recognize the importance of this issue and start to tackle it with environmental projects. The United Nations Development Programme in Kosovo has already started several environmental projects in order to spread public awareness and to provide incentives to the government and local organizations to do the same.


This article deals with the use of renewable resources in energy production and the importance of it in Kosovo’s environment. Towards the end of the article, you can also read about some more information on other various environmental protection initiatives in Kosovo but the main aim is the use of renewable resources in energy production.


This article mostly pointed out the environmental problems discussed worldwide; experts are proposing various alternatives for environmental awareness by using numerous approaches trying to protect the environment. The problem has been concerning Kosovo in addition. For example, according to the UNDP article, environmental problems have not been priorities for government agenda. It also specifies that since the transition from socialist system to market economy, environmental problems have regularly been neglected. So, the journal indicates that the environmental problem is a very important subject need to be addressed immediately. Because, it is directly linked with health problems and sustainable growth, Kosovo institutions have already prepared appropriate legislation facilitating these issues; however, Kosovo lacks human and institutional capacity regarding the implementation and enforcement, says the article.


The article Environment and Climate Change is talking about the environment issues in Kosovo today. And according the article it is an extremely important issue that needs to be addressed ASAP. There is a great lack of human and institutional capacity regarding their implementation and enforcement towards this issue. The climate is changing, and according to the article human activities is responsible for this.

"It is a scientifically proven fact that was recognised by the Nobel Peace Prize in 2008."

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I have chosen the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) report on depleted uranium in Kosovo because I have always been interested to know the DU concentrations after the war in Kosovo, and especially after the NATO bombings. The report is quite long, 188 pages, but I have only concentrated on the findings and recommendations section (page 27-39). The report offers scientific data from eleven sites where DU had been used during the war. There were five laboratories build to test the soil, water, milk and other samples collected from these eleven sites. UNEP uses graphical tools such as tables to illustrate total uranium concentration in various samples from Kosovo, and then offers recommendations for further action.


The article is basically recognizing the natural resources that exist in Sharr Mountains. Those resources are intended to be unique ones, and protection policies are needed. Sustainable land Use Management was meant to be an appropriate project to the inhabitants of Dragash whose living area is being damaged. The Sharr Mountains possess a high biodiversity and large fauna. The project is intended to extend the Sharr National Park area, to introduce changes on how this area could be used regarding waste production, and the usage of natural resources such as water, forest and flora. Increasing awareness to protect natural resources, by issuing protection policies is the aim of this project.


The report on "Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessment (ETOA)" illustrates the present environmental conditions is Kosovo and focuses more in both the water and energy sectors. In addition, the report shows that the awareness for the environmental issues are very low compared to the environmental degradation which is very high.


The report on "Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessment" demonstrates how much the environment in Kosovo is influenced form the urbanization, economic development and industrialization. In addition, it attempts to raise the awareness for the environment pollution and the programs that should be considered to slow the environmental degradation. This report presents an update of a biodiversity assessment completed in 2003, plus it provides a State of the Environment report that emphasizes the water and energy sectors, two areas where USAID/Kosovo is currently engaged in several activities.
completed in 2003, plus it provides a State of the Environment report that emphasizes the water and energy sectors, two areas where USAID/Kosovo is currently engaged in several activities.


This article describes the best environmental situation in Kosovo. As stated in the article, the biggest problem is that people are suffering the transitions side effects. People are not conscious about how the environment is important to them and to their lives. But if supported continuously with conferences, and regional environmental stuff, Kosovo will have a bright future in environmental protection. Also, the EU has placed environmental conditions to fulfill, even though Kosovo has passed all the environmental laws in parliament. Let's hope our population will be soon self-conscious because it is the most effective way in protecting the environment.


This is a report which provides an evaluation of forest management in Kosovo’s publicly owned forests. This is done from the perspective of the international forest management standard. The report also reflects the situation in Kosovo in January 2007, and some of the issues involved in here are: eliminating illegal activities in forestry and securing funding for the development of forest management plans for the areas foreseen for certification. There are also some recommendations presented that should be implemented in order to improve forest management and achieve certification of the proposed forest areas.


The article released by World Bank indicates that a grant of 5.5 million dollars has been approved by World Bank’s Board of Directors in dealing with environmental problems. The grant was given to support Kosovo Energy Corporation (KEK) and Kosovo authorities in their attempts to remove ash heaps and to alleviate long-term power development while same time promoting environmental protection. The journal specifies that the project will address environment issues, enabling KEK to loosen the environment already over loaded with mining materials; and building capacities within KEK for maintaining clean environment. In addition, it tells that Kosovo has poor history regarding environmental practices.


This report prepared by The World Bank and published on November 2007 tackles agricultural problems in Kosovo most specifically: the fragmentation of farmland, industrial pollution, and soil erosion. It is stated that because Kosovo’s agricultural area accounts for 53% of the country it should be protected and worked with it because the total contribution of agriculture in Kosovo’s GDP is 20% compared to how much agricultural space it has.


This article explains the need for technology in the energy sector. Even though Kosovo has had a lot of support from European Commission and World Bank regarding renovation of Power Plants, Substations, Lines and Headlines, we still have lack of energy. The new technology is required in building a new Power Plant, because of the pollution. Since Kosovo lacks budget, the World Bank has offered 10.5 million dollars, and the Dutch Government has offered 3 million Euros.


This is a report in English published by Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency. This report contains the summary of the conference about the energy efficiency and environmental protection held on 20-21 October 2010. The summary briefly explains the opportunities, practices and actions taken on this issue.


This study deals with the environmental pollution as a result of outflow from the coal processing industry. It concentrates on all the different elements that emerge when burning coal in the Power Plants and that might have a fatal impact on the environment. The study also talks about the ash that emissions from the 2 Power Plants and the direct effect on human health of the population living in the industrial area of Obilic, who have to inhale that ash everyday.
This is a newspaper article providing some interesting statistics about the air pollution problem in town of Gilogovc (Drenas) caused by the Ferronickel factory.