



Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova - Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria – Vlada - Government
Ministria e Mjedisit dhe Planifikimit Hapësinor
Ministarstvo Sredine i Prostornog Planiranja
Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020

Department of Environment Protection

Prishtina

“Humans are part of nature’s rich diversity and have power to protect or destroy it”

Main message from Secretariat of CBD for the year 2010 to the world's decision makers.

ACNOWLEDGEMENT

Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity of Republic of Kosovo 2011 – 2020 is a result of 16 (sixteen) months work of Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, supported from the European Commission through TAIEX.

Project supervision was done by Steering Committee, leaded by Minister of MESP. This strategy is drafted, based on the Report on the state of natureon 2006 – 2007 and 2008 - 2009 prepared by KEPA and also from reports from other sectors with impact on biodiversity.

In drafting of Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity of Republic of Kosovo 2011 – 2020 have contributed a large number of experts from governmental institutions, science and civil society.

Working group was created with a Decision of Permanent Secretary of MESP nr. 03/711/1 of date 04.03.2009.

List of experts that were engaged in drafting the Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity is added in ANNEX 1.

Contribution of all members was essential during the drafting of this strategic document so all the members which with their engagement have contributed, we express our acknowledgement and we sincerely thank them.

Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning thank also the European Commission that through TAIEX DG Enlargement (Technical Assistance Information Exchange) with experts and other logistic had supported this project.

At the end a special thanks to the European Commission Liaison Office in Prishtina for their given assistance in translation of materials from Albanian language and vice versa.

Prishtinë

Geographical Position of Kosovo

Kosovo is a part in the centre of Balkan Peninsula and lies between the parallel 42° and 44° of northern hemisphere of Land and between meridians 20° and 22° .

Kosovo bounds with Serbia in north and east (351,6 KM), with Monte Negro in North West (78,6 KM), with Albania in west (111,8 KM) with Macedonia in south (158,7 KM), general length of border line is 700,7 KM.

General Surface: 10.908 km²

Population: 2,1 million

Density of population: round 200 per km²

General Domestic Production per inhabitant 1.759 €

Number of settlements: around 1466

Capital City: Prishtina around 400,000 inhabitants

Currency: EURO

Highest Peak: Gjeravica - 2656 sl.

Longest River: Drini i Bardhë (122 km),

Arable Land: 585.000 ha.

Forest Land: 464.800 ha.



ACRONYMS

KEPA	Kosovo Agency for Environment Protection
KFA	Kosovo Forest Agency
WB	World Bank
EU	European Union
Biodiversity	Variety of living organisms that includes diversity within species and between different species, genetic diversity and ecosystem diversity.
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
WFD	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
DEP	Department of Environment Protection
ECNC	European Centre for Nature Conservation
FMSN	Faculty of Mathematic and Nature Sciences
GIS	Geographic Information System
HC	Hidrocentral
HMIK	Hydrometeorological Institute of Kosovo
KINP	Kosovo Institute for Nature Protection
CBD	Biodiversity Convention International Treaty signed in 1992
EC	European Commission
KEK	Kosovo Energy Corporation
MEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MAFRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Mining
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MESP	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
MTPT	Ministry of Transport and Post Telecommunication
NATURA 2000	Network of important ecological areas of European Union founded with Habitat Directive (1992) and Bird Directive(1979)
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
GMO	Genetically Modifying Organisms
KEAP	Kosovo Environmental Action Plan
PSFM	Project for Sustainable Forest Management
GDP	General Domestic Production
EPAP	European Partnership Action Plan
ESK	Energy Strategy for Kosovo 2009 – 2018
SAPB	Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity
FSC	Council Standard for Administration of Forest -Forestry Stewardship Council
TAIEX	Instrument of Technical Assistance Information Exchange that is managed by General Directory of European Commission for Enlargement
ECT	Energy Community Treaty
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
USAID	US Agency for International Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
NPA	Nature Protected Area

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity is a fundamental document for protection of nature, which determines long-term objectives for conservation of biodiversity and landscape diversity, protected nature value, and also the manner of implementation in harmony with general economical, social, cultural development in Republic of Kosovo. Purpose of this strategy it is not to list all opened issues which have to deal with biodiversity in Kosovo, but to create a framework of aims and activities and a better coordination, by setting prior programs and by offering a strategic access for development of initiatives in the future. Recommended actions in this Strategy and Action Plan does not present a “wish list” in field of policies, legislation, plans and necessary programs for improvement of conditions in different sectors.

Purpose of this strategy is:

- ↳ Conservation (preservation) of biodiversity;
- ↳ Sustainable development based on sustainable use of natural recourses;
- ↳ Creation of revenue and
- ↳ Share of benefits from the use of biodiversity in equal manner.

Preparations for the drafting of this strategic document have started in the end of year 2009 when we have searched for assistance from the European Commission through TAIEX- for experts and in the beginning of 2009 where the Working group was founded with a decision of Permanent Secretary of MESP.

Working group is compiled from local experts of different institutions and also with participation of civilian society. During this preparatory phase of this document we have tried to ensure a inclusive process by including human capacities of ministries, experts from universities, independent experts, environmentalists and representatives of environmental NGO's that are focused in nature protection.

The preparatory process has lasted approximately for one year and half, taking into consideration always that this is the first time that we are preparing the Strategy on Biodiversity and Action Plan, and of course there is lack of information, data's, experience, and this document was produced by our “own forces”, and with the support of international experts experience.

The aproach regarding this strategy was (learning by doing), for this purpose we have organised five workshops and some meetings of working groups.

During this process we have tried to folow the Guidelance that were approved from the Secretariat of Biodiversity Convention regarding the content of this kind of document and also the national legislation.

MESP – has exercised the leading role during this process for, related issues with sectors as: agriculture, mines and energetic, tourism we have harmonised the actions in manner that this strategy to be implemented and to achieve its strategic objectives.

Action plan has identified an action list and main projects which will be undertaken for a future period from 5 years for five pilot areas. We consider that the implementation of projects will need a financial international support from donating organisations.

Risks that can follow the realisation of the Action Plan can, rise from lack of financial support for the projects, many fields have high priority as itself the nature in agenda of decision making, poor coordination between sections and lack of environment funds.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Legal basis for adoption of SAPB

Basis for adoption of the Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity in Republic of Kosovo 2011 – 2020 (in further text Strategy), derives from article 140 of Law of Nature Protection Nr. 03/L-233, declared by decree Nr. DL-054-2010, on 18.10.2010 and published in Official Gazette of Republic of Kosovo nr. 85 date 09.11.2010.

Based on Article 141 paragraph 2 of Law of nature protection, Strategy contains:

- ↳ general strategic objectives;
- ↳ aims for conservation of landscape, ecological systems, habitat types, wild specie, local modified species;
- ↳ aims for protected natural values;
- ↳ aims for exploring and monitoring the state of nature;
- ↳ aims for incorporating nature protection into other sectors;
- ↳ dh)aims for legislative and institutional framework;
- ↳ aims for education and training aimed at promotion and conservation of biological and landscape diversity;
- ↳ aims for informing the public and public participation in decision making concerning nature;
- ↳ action plans for implementation of guidelines, indicating priorities and potential sources of financing;
- ↳ the method of meeting international obligations concerning nature protection;
- ↳ cartographic supplement presenting spatially the measures for conservation of biological and landscape diversity and protection of natural values.

Strategy will be issued by the Government of Republic of Kosovo with a proposal of Ministry and it will approve from the Assembly of Republic of Kosovo.

2.2. Requirements of Biodiversity Convention - Rio de Janeiro 1992

Kosovo as a new country it is not, a signatory party of any convention or to any agreement in field of nature protection, which would oblige for fulfilment of obligations that derive from them. But very fast we are waiting that Kosovo to become a signatory part of Convention for Biodiversity and we will be obliged to have this strategic document. With this strategy we aim to fulfil obligations toward other conventions as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species - CITES, Convention on natural and cultural heritage - World Heritage Convention, Convention on Wetlands - Ramsar Convention and Convention on Migratory Species.

2.3. European Union Integrations

Medium term aim of Kosovo is integration in European Union, so the need for creating a legal and adequate institutional framework would be an advantage.

Harmonisation of Law of nature protection with Habitats Directive (1992), Wild Bird Directives (1979), CITES Regulation will be one of our strategic objective which are planned also with this Strategy. Directive for Wild birds and Directive for habitats, creates basis for foundation of a representing system of protected areas through creation of nature Special Protected Areas, with the purpose to protect a considerable number of wild birds and their habitats. This general access has continued also from Directives for natural Habitat, which is considered one step ahead in conservation of biodiversity because of settling regimes, for legal protection for all plant species and important animals for European Community. This Directive was brought in year 1992 and its purpose was to create a ecological European Network of Special Protected Areas, together with Special Conservation Areas, that compound ecological net NATURA 2000, and integrate requests for protection in other sector policies as agriculture, transport, energy, tourism ect.

Aim of Kosovo to enter in European Union, means harmonisation of legislation and implementation of measures in accordance with NATURA 2000 through national policies and by undertaking necessary measures, process this that will be very important through the timescale of this Strategy and maybe longer.

3. PREPARATION OF STRATEGY

Strategy (2011-2020) is prepared through a transparent process, and its approval happens with the International Year of Biodiversity and is a part of Kosovo contribution for increase awareness for importance and decrease of biodiversity losses.

For drafting the Strategy were created six thematic working groups:

- WG Species, habitats, landscape, minerals, fossil and protected areas;
- WG Education, communication, information and public participation;
- WG Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, Fisheries and Tourism;
- WG Waters, transport, mines and energy;
- WG Spatial Planning and environmental impact assessment;
- WG Legal and Institutional Framework.

In working groups were engaged experts from: Institutions of Government of Kosovo, University of Prishtina, Civil society, which in drafting of this Strategy have used the reports and the sartorial strategy. Involvement of experts of different professions, guarantees an integrated aproch for protection of nature and also settling the aims of protection of biodiversity in other sectors.

In preparatory process are included six groups, each of them is consisted from three or more representative, by covering main activities which can have impact in biodiversity of Kosovo. Were held five workshops, during which we have discussed and agreed for the vision and strategic objectives, a preparatory meeting and two following meetings were held with the leaders of the groups. Text for different sectors were prepared by the groups with comments and instructions from the TAIEX experts, which were assigned to assist

us. Preparatory process was comprehensive and reactive before the process of public consultation that will be done by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning. During all preparatory process in partial manner are used information's from a range of published documents.

Strategy identifies the necessary actions for fulfilment of objectives through Action Plan. A final step within the preparatory process was the preparation of plans and projects for implementation of actions within five selected pilot areas of Kosovo. This will allow implementation in these pilot areas, which will be less costly and where the difficulties at local level will be identified before engagements for implementation in all country.

4. STRATEGY ANALYSE

During the preparatory process of Strategy, was clear from existing information's and from different published documents, that Kosovo for some time will face social, economical difficulties, during the time of implementation of Strategy and beyond. Identification of issues, problems and possibilities that have to deal with conservation of biodiversity in Kosovo, shown to be visionary. In general these issues are expressed in general terms.

Regarding mentioned actions in previous reports and other strategies, was necessary to request clearer and specific actions, which could prioritise without requesting additional financial sources, which could be not available. General strategic access foresees the implementation of Strategy, by undertaking following actions:

4.1. To continue with information's which are now available

It is clear that the inventory of plants and animals species is old and not completed. Also, data's for biodiversity in Kosovo are insufficient to initiate a conservation process for biodiversity. At same time, can be implemented programs for improvement of data base, from which conservation depends. Group of experts exist within Universities and NGO's. Waiting for a full inventory, as it happens in some countries, this simply leads in further loss of biodiversity.

4.2. Timeframe

Implementation of Strategy will take at least 10 years as foreseen, and surely longer. This means that we should have a analyse of what we shall do firstly, and which financial sources we shall ensure.

4.3. To halt further loss of biodiversity

Achievement of one scale where the further loss of biodiversity is halted will be difficult to be defined. Anyhow now we have sufficient knowledge regarding the spreading of flora and fauna in Kosovo, to determine what is necessary to avoid further losses. Approach that is followed within this Strategy, aims to identify which actions are necessary to be undertaken to avoid further losses.

4.4. Implementation

Priority for implementation is to start with those fields, where the actions have possibility to be more successful. Implementation of all determined actions with Action Plan- even though those are prioritised – can be realised through a range of steps or phases, specially having in consideration difficulties that Kosovo faces. It is important that actions that are undertaken in local level to win support and engagement of local people.

4.5. Share of Responsibilities

Responsibilities for issues that have to deal with biodiversity shall be leaded by MESP, Ministries and other Agencies have also responsibility, when their activities have to deal with the nature during the exercise of their mandate. During the preparation of Strategy, it is necessary that the owners of private land, businesses and public understand their responsibilities in preservation of natural heritage of Kosovo. Achievement of aims that are identified from the Strategy will include not only the MESP but also a wide spectre of institutions and individuals.

4.6. Integration

As was mentioned already, biggest part of responsibility for conservation of biodiversity lies in following institutions: Other Ministries, Municipalities, local population and the leading role pertains to the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning. Integration and dialogue with Ministries and other municipalities has to increase and develop, especially if we consider the obligations toward biodiversity that have to be realised by the Constitution of Republic of Kosovo. Strategy aims to determine the responsible for biodiversity at all public institutions.

4.7. Language and content

Strategy has to be easy readable and understandable for all of those, that is determinative. So its language is technical as much as it is required, for example use of latin names for plants and animals.

4.8. Strategy Principles

Basic principles from which will be leaded this Strategy:

4.8.1. Biodiversity presents unique value, which Kosovo has to use as resource for further development by undertaking necessary measures for inventory, conservation and improvement of these values.

4.8.2. Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to become part of policies and legislation of other sectors which use ore have impact in nature resources.

4.8.3. Harmonisation of activities in conservation of biodiversity in local and international level, aware that its values are integral part of biodiversity in general.

4.8.4. Approximation of legislation will be achieved through transposition of relevant Regulations and Directives for conservation of wild species and natural habitats.

5. VISION AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

5.1. Vision:

Our vision for biodiversity 2020 is to ensure unique wealth of plants, animals and landscapes that would contribute to increase welfare for the people of Kosovo.

5.2. Strategic Objectives:

Strategic Objective 1: Development of legal and institutional framework in line with EU standards and its effective implementation.

Strategic Objective 2: Conservation, protection and improvement of state for plant and animal species, natural habitats and representative landscapes in natural balance.

Strategic Objective 3: Ensuring integrated protection of nature through cooperation with other sectors, sustainable use of biodiversity and equal sharing of benefits.

Strategic Objective 4: Promotion of effective education and communication for biodiversity.

After that we develop main objectives, we will direct our attention toward development of some aims that will enable implementation of each of these. We will try to make our objectives: SMART: specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time based

6. REPORTS OF WORKING GROUPS

6.1. Species, habitates, landscape, minerals, fossil and protected areas

STATEOF KOSOVO's BIODIVERSITY

Kosovo is extra ordinary rich with plant species, considering its relatively small surface. Are identified 13 species of plants that grow only in Kosovo and approximately 200 species are grown in Balkan. Total number of plant species is larger than in some European countries. This diversity is a result of complexes activities of physical factors, as the soil and climate that create diversity of habitats and conditions for growth of plants. In territory of Kosovo are around 24 species of threatened plants as a result of human activities. These are mainly concentrated in mountain areas but also in field areas. Table as following.¹

¹ State of nature report 2006-2007

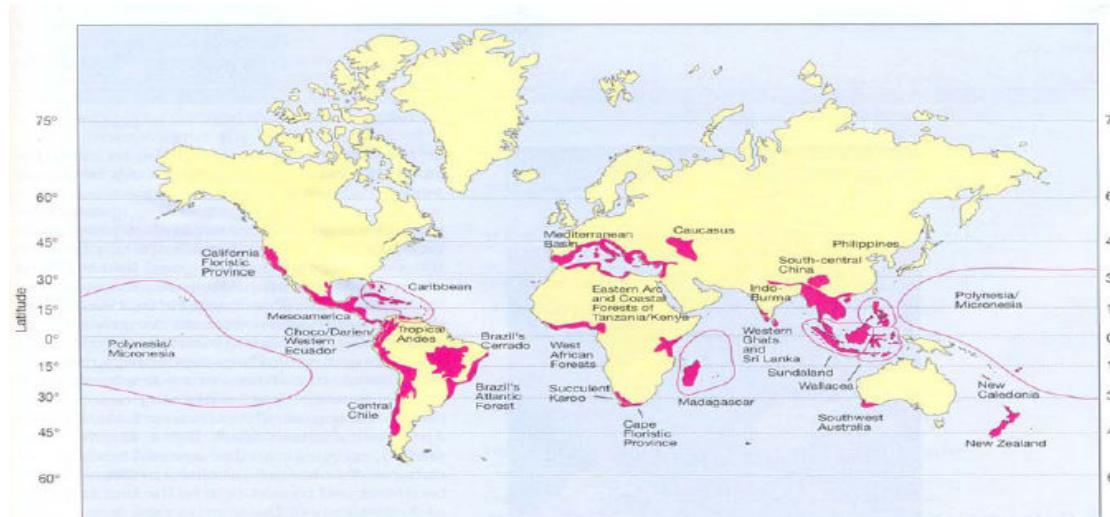
Factors which create favourable conditions for these species of plants in Kosovo indicate a high level of diversity of animals within this relatively small territory.

Approximately are around 46 species of mammals in Kosovo, majority of them with regional and global importance.

Some species of water birds have lost as a consequence of wetland destruction, pollution and degrading of rivers. Hunting was very high during the years of 1990, and now there are reports for reduction of illegal hunting, with what it is thought, that had impacted in increase of endangered animal populace from illegal hunting.

Biggest part of land plant and animal biodiversity wealth is founded in High Mountain of south and west part of Kosovo².

Biodiversity of water ecosystems have decreased seriously, specially regarding the species of fish as a result of pollution of waters and degradations of river beds.



Source ECNC Hot-spots of biodiversity in the world (with red colour)

Biodiversity indicators

In Kosovo missing a national biodiversity indicators, it creates obstacles to the use of data and addressing issues of national priority. These indicators will serve as tools with which will be made assessment of biodiversity and threats to it. The indicators will help to determine and monitor national policies on biodiversity, environment and sustainable development and for reporting on the implementation of international agreements such as the Convention on biodiversity (CBD) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

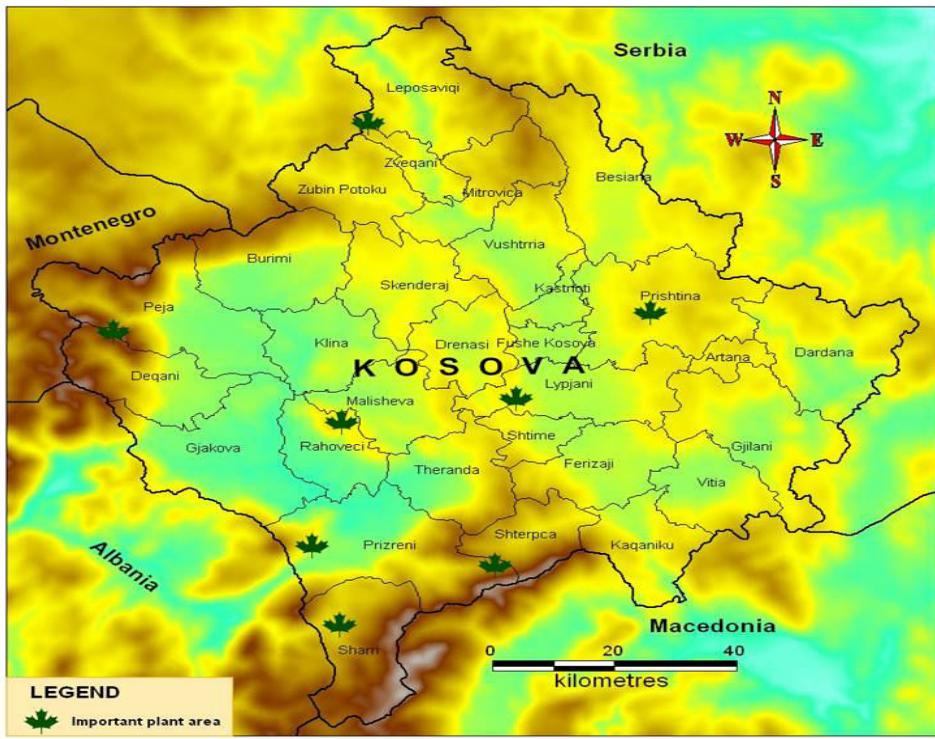
Flora and vegetation

Based on actual investigations in Kosovo are inventories around 1800 species of vascular flora, but it is supposed that this number is higher and reaches around 2500 species.

So further on we do not have a full inventory of flora and vegetation. Kosovo vegetation is represented with 139 plant associations grouped in 63 alliances, 35 collacations and 20 classes. Centres of flora biodiversity in Kosovo are considered to be: Sharri Mountains, Bjeshkët e Nemuna, Koritniku, Pashtriku, Kozniku, Blinaja, Germia and Kopaoniku Mountains. A list of endemic vascular species in territory of Kosovo will be presented in ANNEX IV.

² Final report Kosovo biodiversity assessment submitted by USAID may 2003

Map of Important Plant Areas



Source: Technical report: preliminary identification of Natural 2000 sites in Kosovo

Fauna

High forests and mountain ecosystems of Kosovo offer appropriate conditions for living of important population of big mammal's as: Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), Rrëqebulli (*Lynx lynx*), Der (*Capreolus capreolus*), Wild goat (*Rupicapra rupicapra*), and a lot of different raptorial poultry and very important singers for ornithofauna of Kosovo, Balkan and Europe.

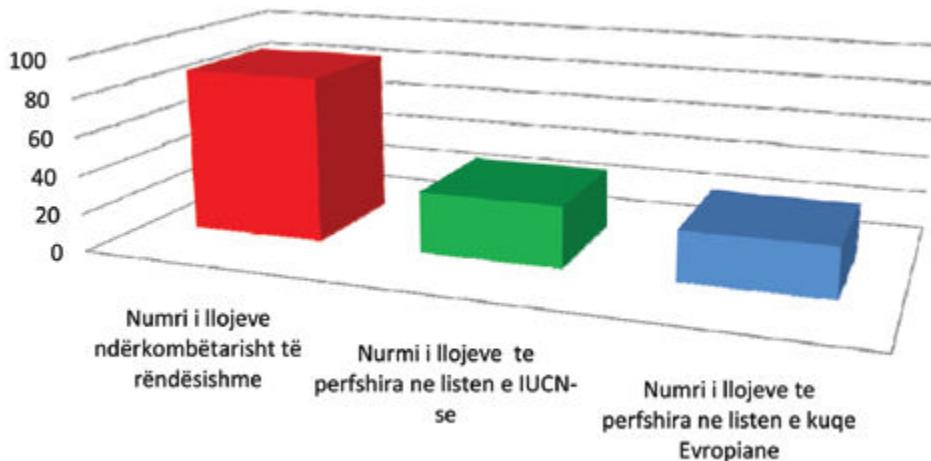
Within protected areas exist two strict reserves in which are protected two types of animals. Reserve of Rusenica in municipality of Suhareka, habitat of (*Lynx lynx*) and Kozhnjari in municipality of Deçan, habitat of (*Rupicapra rupicapra*) these are threatened and rare species in European level.

Within the fauna, important place have also wildfowl around 180 species. Richest areas with poultry are "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" and "Sharri Mountains", but as well are important also lakes and swamps of Kosovo, as resting places during the migratory roads for a lot of types of migrate poultry.

Mountain Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Fajkoi thonj bardhë (*Falco naummani*), Pulegra (*Tetrao urogallus*) are some species with representatives of our country which are endangered in international level. Richest territories with fauna are: "Malet e Sharrit", "Bjeshkët e Nemuna", "Kopaoniku", "Bjeshkët e Moknës", other mountain massive, lakes and rivers.

By investigation till now in Kosovo live 250 wild vertebrate species, and also a big number of non vertebrate species.

Table of important international involved in list of IUCN and in Red European List



Source KEPA State of nature report 2006-2007

Protection “in - situ” of biodiversity

Nature Protected Areas

Classification of protected areas by Law for nature protection (Regulation 2006/22).

Protected area of nature are announced with the purpose of protection and care of biodiversity, landscape, natural characteristics and cultural heritage and for offering effective management through juristically and other means.

Classification of Protected areas with Law on Nature Protection is in accordance with the International Union for Nature Conservation IUCN³ (*The World Conservation Union*).

National network of nature protected areas contains form 97 nature protected areas with surface 47.842.34 ha or 4.39 % of Kosovo’s territory and more than 195 proposed area for protection, including a National Park “Bjeshkët e Nemuna” with surface 62.488 ha.

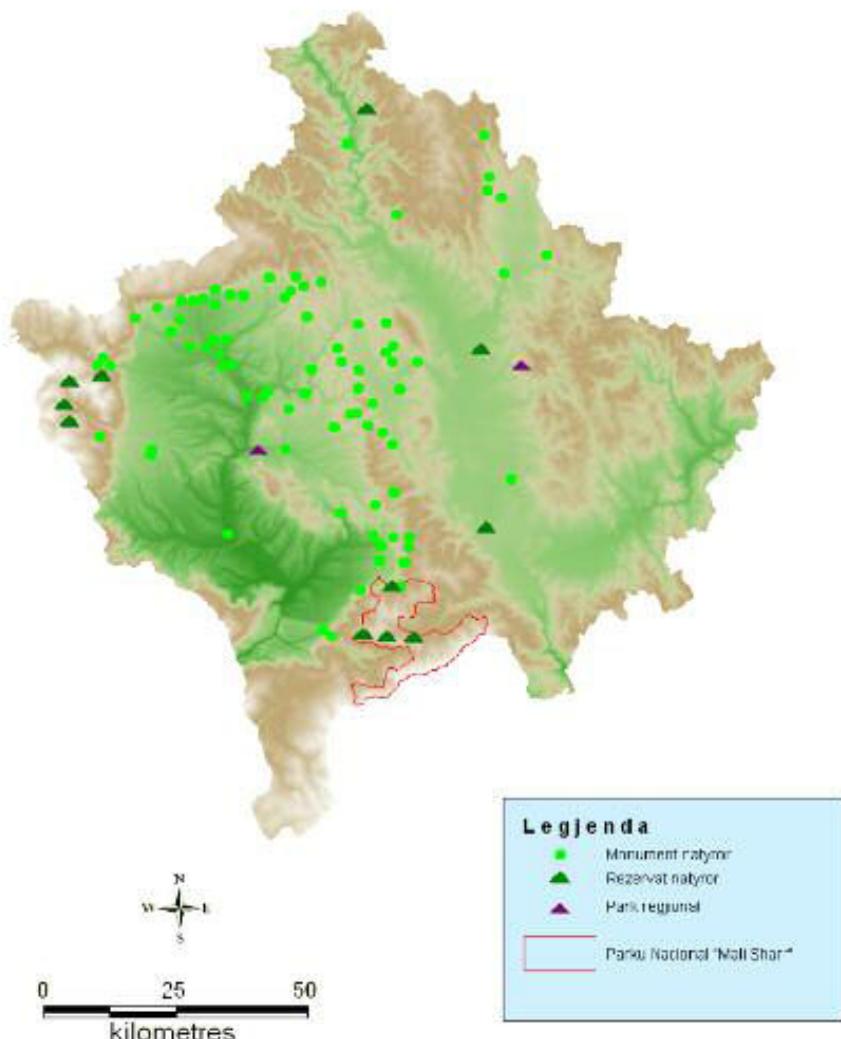
Within the protected areas include also: 11 Strict nature reserve, 1 National Park, 82 Nature monuments, 2 Regional parks and 1 Forest park.

Table of Nature protected areas

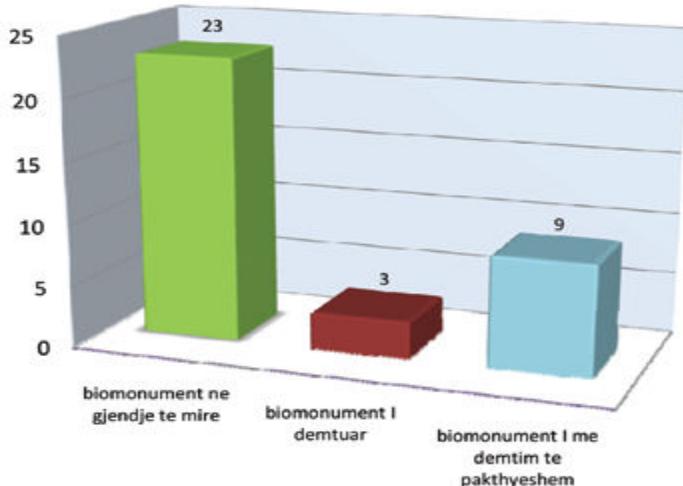
Category	Name	Nr. of areas	Surface/ha
I	Nature Reserve	11	846.92
	NR Botanic	6	
	NR Zoologic	2	
	NR Special	3	
II	National Park	1	39.000.00
III	Nature Monument	82	6.296.93
	NM Speleologic	4	
	NM Hidrologic	15	
	NM Geomorfologic	7	
	NM Botanic	55	
	NM Memorial	1	
V	Regional Park– Protected landscape	2	1.683.49
	Forest park	1	15.00
Total		97	47.842.34

³ IUCN(*The World Conservation Union*) is Non Governmental Organisation established in 1948

- I. **Strict Nature Reserve** – protected areas mainly for science purposes.
- II. **National Park** – protected area mainly for purpose of protection of ecosystems and recreation.
- III. **Nature Monument** – protected area mainly for purposes of conservation of characteristics of nature specifics.
- IV. **Managing areas of Habitats or Protected Species** – protected area for preservation of habitation or protected species.
- V. **Protected Landscape** – protected area for purposes of landscape preservation.
- VI. **Protected Area of Natural Recourses** – protected area with the purpose of sustainable use of natural ecosystems.



Source Nature Report 2008- 2009 KEPA, Prishtinë, 2010
 List of Nature Protected Areas in the ANNEX X



Green = Biomonument in good state, Red = damaged biomonument, Blue = totally damaged

Source KEPA State of nature report 2006-2007

Management of Protected Areas

Actually exist managing bodies only in some big protected areas, meantime majority of them do not have managing bodies.

Management with National Park “Mali Sharr” is done from Park Directorate which is located in Prizren. Regional park ”Gërmia” is managed from the public enterprise “Horticultura”. “Shpella e Gadimës” it is not managed from Government (Decision Nr. 04/57 of date 13.03.2009). Strict nature reserves “Maja e Ropsit”, “Gubavci”, “Gazimestani”, ” Kozhnjeri”, ”Malet e Prilepit”, ” Bifurkacioni i lumit Nerodime”, ”Kamilja” and also Regional Park “Mirusha” have no managing bodies. Other nature monuments are managed from municipality authorities. None from the protected areas has managing plan, exist notes regarding the natural value of these areas in KINP.

Harmonisation of process and classification of areas was not done still in accordance with the new Law for nature protection, so we often come across different labels for one area. Work is continuing regarding the Central register of protected areas.

Protection “ex - situ” (outside nature habitat) of biodiversity

With the purpose of conservation of biodiversity outside the site, where he is found in nature, till now was done very less. In Kosovo still we do not have botany gardens, arboretum and neither no zoo or programs for cultivation (breeding), keeping rare and endangered species in isolation.

There are some efforts to create a Plants Gene Bank within the Faculty of Agriculture in University of Prishtina.

Till now there were no institutional practices for protection of species “ex - situ”, contrary to this fact, exist some private initiatives for keeping some species of wild fauna through the so called ‘mini-zoo gardens’, precisely places in which are kept endangered species of fauna. Species, number of individuals and conditions are evidenced and conditions in which these animals are kept, these “gardens” are raised near different restaurants and their purpose is to attract visitors.



Keeping of Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos* Linn.) In the "cage" in the Freskia Restaurant, Gërmia

Identification of potential areas for NATURA 2000 in Kosovo

Kosovo is not a member of the European Union (EU) and is not yet obliged, to present areas for ecological network “NATURA 2000”. But preparedness for entrance in EU requires time and fulfilment of other standards, of environment protection and nature in special case. So by knowing these that the fulfilment of these criteria’s requires longer time, starting the identification of these potential areas has to be priority.

Project for identification of potential areas which fulfil the criteria’s to enter in ecological network “NATURA 2000” has initiated within “Project of Sustainable Forest Management” (PSFM), is drafted Report of preliminary sites and are required further studies⁴.

Initiative “Bjeshkët e Nemuna” Cross Border Park, Kosovo – Albania – Monte Negro

Initiative for declaration of Cross Border Park in border triangle of Kosovo – Albania - Monte Negro has derived from civil society, from Non Governmental Organisations. NGO “Aquila” Pejë – Kosovë, NGO “Intelektualët e Rinj Shpresë” Shkodër - Albania, and NGO “Hali” Rozhajë - Monte Negro have made first steps in this direction, when after have found support of a number of activists from Colgate University in USA and Bradford in United Kingdom.

Purpose of this initiative is the preservation of diverse natural heritage, cultural, promotion of peace and harmony between people and nature and to enable free movement beyond political borders by enabling sustainable development.

Map of Balcanic Park is attached in ANNEX - IX.

⁴ Preliminary identification of areas of Natura 2000 in Kosovo

Protection of Landscapes

From geological point of view, Kosovo is placed in a very interesting territory. Area of Kosovo is specified from a range of geological stratum. Starting from old rocky crystals in Proterozoic , till the aged rocky of Kuaternare,that include different species of sedimentary,magmatic rocky and metamorphic rocky that are less extended. Based on data's that are available in Kosovo, and in past it had dedicated attention to protection of landscape by announcing them under legal protection, some of them are considered more important as:Mirusha, Gërmia, natural monuments with geological importance, hidrological,landscape, speleological and botanic the Rugova spout, Lumëbardhi spout ect. During the development in these areas, especially it is dedicated attention to the Impact Assesment in Environment for planned activities. Kosovo still is not signatory of Convention on European landscapes (Firence 2000) but in period of duration of this Strategy, will become a member so the initiation of preparation for creation of a data base for state of landscapes in general it shall be undertaken.

Minerals and fossils

Kosovo is defined from a complicated geological construction, which has limited also the creation of wide spectre of origin of metal and non metal minerals, of energetic sources, inert materials and different underground waters.

Metal mineral sources are represented by a large number of different minerals as: plumbum, zinc, steel, nickle, chrom, boksit, mangan, antimon etc.

Mineral non metal sources and inert minerals in Kosovo are few times more comparing, the number than those of metal minerals: magnesium, colin, mergele, concrete, dunite, bunch, lime, quartzt, quartz sand , talk, azbest, diabazdiabaz, clay sand, etc.

6.1.1. Main Identified problems:

- Lack of full inventory for flora, fauna and habitats, and also lack of Red List;
- Lack of national biodiversity indicators;
- Lack of managing bodies, spatial and managing plans for protected areas;
- Insufficient budget for nature protection and lack of absorbing mechanisms of international funds.

6.1.2. Priorities – Strategic Actions:

- Investigation, inventory, and map of species, habitats and landscapes;
- Decrease of loss rate of biodiversity through extension of surface of protected areas to around 10%;
- Annunciation of identified protected areas as area IBA (Important Bird Area) and NATURA 2000;
- Adoption of spatial and management plans for protected areas by respecting conditions for nature protection;
- Development of national biodiversity indicators.

6.2. Education, communication, information and public participation

Education

Need for increase of awareness for importance of biodiversity is a reasonable process, benefits and request of all involved parties, which have different education scale, what raises the need of education and communications. Protection and preservation of nature often is not understood right from the private sector which are effects of their interference in biodiversity and as such they will be managed. So it is important to train all interested parties for one effective communications for issues of biodiversity management.

Kosovo has rich biodiversity, this has enabled the geographical position, geological factors, pedologic, hydrologic, relieve and climate.

Inventory of species, of flora and fauna was not completed, and was not yet compiled/drafted/Red Book. Flora and Fauna of Kosovo, make very attractive a number of endemic species, relicts and sub endemics. A number of them are endangered with disappearance.

Our country still faces social-economic problems, an as an education consequence over biodiversity, is considered as a secondary problem in process of general education. Some steps forward have been taken in education of Environment and Biodiversity, and it is improving in continuance, because we are obliged to leave to future generations a biological and landscape diversity, rich as we have herited. So the education of future generations for the importance of biodiversity is priority for MESP.

Education, information and communication is the first step in the process of social changes that assists the understanding of biological and landscape diversity, and this has an impact to change the public attitude, behaviour, taking the responsibility and involvement in his protection.

To enhance the interest of nature protection and need for its preservation, existing school programs need to be filled with educational content (practical work in field), by emphasising education over natural values.

In education field Sector for environmental education and public awarenes has made positive steps, has contributed that the course protection of environment to be included in school materials, and has published those didactic materials, and has developed environmental education learning hours, and this is ongoing process in all Kosovo.

Purpose of education, information and public participation is to assist in achievement of objectives of Biodiversity Strategy. So to encourage and develop education forms in all institutional and non institutional levels for all groups of citizens in protection of biodiversity and landscape diversity.

Cooperation between MESP and the MEST is regulated with a singed cooperation memorandum from both ministers. Summer seminars were held with the educative personnel already in all Kosovo, where different materials were distributed for pupils and also for education staff.

From year 2001, schools in Kosovo learn with a new curriculum. A new curriculum was drafted with education system reforms, from 4+4+4 in 5+4+3(4). All course curricles are developed. In curricula the protection of environment is included as optional course, and the environment content are represented as cross curricula content. So the biodiversity is not learned as a special course, but is learned among other courses, starting from elementary school from the Class III –V , where first information's are received regarding the environment and biodiversity from course Human and Nature, and than

after in secondary school from Class. VI-IX, elements of biodiversity are included in biological course, Protection of life environment as an optional course (kl.VI-IX), in these courses it is learned only one chapter but not more than 3 or eventually 4 learning hours. Also for Biodiversity is learned also in secondary schools from Class Kl. X-XIII.

In curriculum for high professional schools, from year 2003/2004 in class 13, is included the course for Protection of Environment, and in one modul is included also the biodiversity.

In Prishtina University, in Biological department is opened a direction for Ecology, where within this course, is learned about biodiversity, and in some other departments of this university, protection of environment is learned as a course, same happens in Biological department and in Chemical department (Environmental Chemistry), of Geography in Education University ect.

Regarding the volume of involvement of environment topics we are satisfied (around 5% from general volume it is dedicated to the environment, but we are not satisfied with the representing quality and with the implementation quality in practice with pupils. Practical and attractive approach from the side of teaching is missing and also the involvement of pupils in schools, in environment activities where the schools is acting is missing. Volunteer and social civilian approach for stronger action in community is missing

Compilation of education programs, projects and the involvement of wide public in process of planning and managing of biodiversity has to be developed, encouraged and implemented in the future.

These programs have to suit to the different groups of ages, professions and public interests to which they are addressed. Education for biodiversity hast to start from the pre school ages, and preference it should be given to work with children and with pupils of preliminary schools.

Cooperation with MEST, Municipal Directorates for Education (MDE), and schools has to be enforced. Production of more didactic materials over biodiversity and environment in general, increase of quality of information's, for all citizen levels are of high importance. Establishing groups and associations of environment-ecological, have also to be settled in all schools in all education levels in Kosovo. For improvement of biodiversity condition we shall consider:

- ↳ In our school there is a lack of activities for creation of wonts for protection of biodiversity.
- ↳ Education means creation of a positive attitude, critical opinion toward environment occurrences and especially of biodiversity, which will be enforced.
- ↳ Education over biodiversity is quite complex, for increase of awareness with the purpose of protection, conservation, management and benefit from biological diversity and landscape.
- ↳ Education forms outside schools in fields of biodiversity and especially of some interest groups (agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing, water management, transport, energy, tourism ect) almost this does not exist.
- ↳ Cooperation with regional offices (municipality) for education and culture as a main element for coordination of operational units for implementation of projects and programs for education on protection and conservation of biodiversity is not pleasingly.

Sector activities are mainly oriented in education field and promotion of environment problems and issues that preoccupies the citizens, in local and global aspect. Those are

developed mainly in schools, primary and secondary; NGO's, youth organisations and corresponding institutions are enriched with didactic and informative materials.

6.2.1. Main identified problems:

- Lack of funds for environmental education;
- Passive attitude of citizens toward biodiversity;
- Lack of training for teachers in all levels regarding issues of biodiversity;
- Programs and not sufficient materials for education and biodiversity;
- Lack of cross institutional cooperation and NGO for education and protection of environment.

6.2.2. Priorities – Strategic Actions:

- Use of financial means in efficient form and funding of other sources;
- Change of population attitude toward biodiversity, through promotion of importance for conservation of threatened species (for example eagles = national symbol, Rupicapra, Bozhur flower);
- Fulfilment and implementation of curricula in all levels;
- Increase of cross institutional cooperation and NGO's for environmental education.

Communication, information and public participation

Participation of public in decision making will increase the quality and implementation of environment decision. By appreciating the role of citizens, non governmental organisations and private sector for protection of environment, national legislation regulates the right of public participation in process of decision making and right to put in the Court for the issues which are connect with environment according the Aarhus/1998. In cooperation with NGO's, municipalities, were organised meetings and discussions with public in different projects, as for; Laws, Strategies, Spatial Plans etc. We can not be satisfied in these fields, especially with the public participation and information, but also with the ideas and offered alternatives for important issues for citizens and environment.

Convention is necessary for public procedure, that would enable public to submit comments, information's, analyses and opinions (in written, or in verbal form during the meetings with public, or in form of requests from applicants), this can be relevant for proposed activities to include more preferences that derive from the participation of public.

Use and management of information in field of biodiversity is assessed as a high advantage for Kosovo. Use and management of information's in sphere of biodiversity, is assessed as an advantage because of lack of organised and operational system in country. Considering, the operational exchange and use of existing information's will save time, money and energy. To this matter was not dedicated appropriate attention in the past.

Regarding the information, are undertaken positive steps, but not sufficient. Except from publication of informative material, brochures, different panels, sector has participated also in programs of national and local radio, tv stations.

Press and electronic media have no regular informative programs/sections on environment and biodiversity. Mainly the information is done in cases of ecological

accidents, but not in form of regular and prevention information. A part of information is done by the MESP, through written media, brochures, newspaper, ect.

6.2.3. Main identified problems:

- Communication and not sufficient information of public regarding the biodiversity;
- Awareness and low public participation;
- Lack of coordination system of communication and information between institutions that have to deal with the biodiversity;
- Lack of professional expertise in field of communication and information.

6.2.4. Priorities – Strategic actions:

- To develop campaigns regarding increasing public awareness for biodiversity with target groups mainly with youth;
- Cooperation with media, issue of thematic publications (handouts, brochures, posters etc);
- Creation of three year program for communication and information for biodiversity in relevant institutions;
- Building of professional expertise in field of communication and information to relevant institutions.

SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY – NATURAL REOURCES

Biodiversity presents basis for life in our Planet, but he is degraded in alarming level from human pressure, through use of natural recourses, this main degrading presents a serious threat for humanity. Economical activities are the main boosters that lead to loss of biodiversity but at same time a lot of business activities depend from biodiversity. In principle all businesses have a direct or indirect impact in biodiversity.

6.3. Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery and tourism

Agriculture

Agriculture sector is one of the “industries” that are based in natural resources and can secure benefits for biodiversity through appliance of managing systems and appliance of technologies and amicable practices for nature and specially through foundation of biological sanctuaries within farms, development of natural habitats nets around and between farms,decreas of wild natural habitat changes in agriculture soil, leaving a agriculture land outside production with the purpose of renovation of natural habitats and use of sustainable practices in farming and use of pasture.

Kosovo is defined as a rural region with about two-thirds of population live in villages. Soil mainly is fertile, but is very much degraded from mining activities of KEK, Trepça and Ferronikel, industrial warehouses that contain remains of heavy metals and as a consequence, big part of this soil is not used for agriculture production. Agriculture activities are close to these industrial lanfills. Agriculture and vegetable analyses have

shown concentration of increased heavy metals. Except from industrial lanfills, urban lanfills present a threat for loss of agriculture land.

Impact of rate of biodiversity loss from agriculture activities is relatively low because of artificial fertilizers and pesticide that are used in small quantities.

Agriculture in Kosovo presents economical branch that has a direct and indirect impact in biodiversity. Agriculture in year 2004 has contributed with 25 % of General Domestic Product, and in year 2005 with 19 %, actually supports over 60% of population, and together with forestry they provide 35 % of GDP. A lot of natural habitats during the years of 50 till 70 of last century have returned into agriculture land through aperture of forests with the purpose of creation land cultivation surface. From general surface around 53 % (585.000 ha) is arable land, 42% (464.800 ha) forest and forest land and around 5 % others.

Arable land mainly is cultivated with cereals (corn, wheat, barley etc) approximately 47,6 % of surface, green mowing 2,3 %, food plant 41,1 %, vegetables 6,3 %, fruits 2 % and others 1 %.

Property over land has been private in mass of 87 %, and the other part 10 – 13 % has been in property of Social Enterprise (SE). Till now the Private Property Agency has privatised around 70 % of general surfaces of SE.

Land in Kosovo is fertile with suitable climate (Kosovo Plain with continental climate with mediterian impact with annual rainfall from 600 mm, and Rafshi i Dugagjinit which is defined with mediterian climate with annual rainfalls from 770 mm), that guarantee rentable production of food for needs of its population, but also for export of some agriculture products.

Agro biodiversity – presents diversity between animals, plants and important micro organisms for agriculture production, precisely food for people and animals.

Agro biodiversity is a critical field in general biodiversity, a big part of plant species is used for people's food and for house pets. For own needs human have discovered varieties with plant products of house animals with what the plants and races with low productivity have been disposed to the dissaperance. In Kosovo we shall pay attention that these species to be preserved even for science ,social-economical and environment purposes.

It is known that a lot of old corn varieties, barleys, fruits because of low productivity were left behind and they were represented very little, also the autochthones races as white goats, oaxes are less acceptable in farming fund as a consequence of importations of more productive cow races. Another special value presents the Dog of Sharri which is autochthon in Kosovo and needs to dedicate a greater care.

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)

Actually in Kosovo there are no completed information regarding the presence of GMO , with vegetative or animals origin, through ilegal routes there can be thrusting. GMO at same time presents threatening for organic production which is promoted lately in Kosovo.

Kosovo still does not have a laboratory where GMO could be tested, this makes the process difficult.

Production of some main cultures in last 20 years in tones

Culture/ years	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2008
Wheat	196.740	304.480	357.000	153.000	249.191	293.060
Corn	222.930	337.930	342.000	157.000	180.743	68.424
Mixed corn						58.495
Potatoes	-	83.610	89.000	83.000	70.668	103.958
Tomato	-	21.430	23.000	25.000	22.676	20.587
Pepper	-	25.270	27.000	31.000	34.021	51.274
Apple	-	18.960	10.000	16.000	2.282	12.612
Peer	-	6.960	5.000	7.000	769	2.867
Plum	-	14.750	13.000	24.000	2.941	10.901

Source: Year statistic book for corresponding years & Economical House Questionnaire 2001 and 2008.

Farming is under agriculture sector that in continuance has given better results in half commercial agriculture in Kosovo.

Assessment of actual farming conditions is shown in table below

Nr.	Kind of Animal	Unit/lead	Number /quantity	Participation (%)
1.	Cows	head	291.400	59
2.	Sheeps	"	122.000	25
3.	Goats	"	16.600	3
4.	Pigs	"	53.000	11
5.	Horses	"	12.260	2
	Total:		495.260	100
	Other categories			
6.	Chicken	piece	900.000	100
7.	Bees	hive	70.000	100
8.	Fish	tone	496	100

Source: Department for Plants Production MAFRD 2009 Project for Registration and identification of domestic animals 2005.

Extensive use of pasture and paddock has had a positive impact in enrichment of biodiversity, mainly use of paddock which in protection of nature is known as approximate natural habitats.

In many parts of Kosovo last years did not have the interest of population, to deal in an intensive manner with agriculture, so this has created a large number of land where forest vegetation grows, harming the paddock and in this manner has influenced also in loss of all paddock surfaces and of vegetative and animal species that are linked with it. With loss of these natural habitats, different species have been endangered also from use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. In use of pesticides in general are spent approximate 461 tones per year, different pesticides, from them; Insecticide are 306 t, Fungicide 106 t, Herbicide 3 t, Rodenticide 42 t, Akaricide 4 t. Our trade is furnished mainly from import and often these materials present potential risk for pollution of environment also the users often do not have the knowledge regarding the consequences in environment from their use.

6.3.1. Main identified problems:

- Loss of agriculture land - approximately 1.000 hectares per year are converted from agriculture land in construction land, that causes the loss of biodiversity
- Actual and herited pollution of agriculture land;

6.3.2. Priorities – Strategic actions:

- To promote ecological production and organic agriculture (increase of surfaces and number of farms);
- To preserve areas with special representative characteristics of natural habitats by applying traditional agriculture;
- To decrease the trend of agriculture land loss-natural habitats;
- To stimulate productions that cover agro biodiversity and forbidde introduction of invasive species and GMO in natural habitats;
- To include in education for importance of conservation of biodiversity, farmers specially regarding with use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides with wide spectre.

Forestry

Forestry present miscellaneous biological ecosystems and at same time richest areas with biodiversity in the world. They offer miscellaneous of habitats for plants, animals and micro organisms. Except from providing wood and other non wood products they play a protection role, protection of ecosystems, keeping the water clean, decrease of risk from floods, erosion and dryness.

During years 2003/2004 is developed a forest inventory in all contry, to fulfil the need for updated information's of forest recourses. From general surface that is classified in forests as forest land 464.800 ha, around 379.200 ha,are classified as forest land through interpretation of aero photos and questionnaires in field. Others, 85.600 ha are classified as forest land through interpretation of photos, but they are not questioned because of mines and other logistic obstacles. From total surface of forest land that were questioned and not questioned 278.880 ha were classified as public forest land and 185.920 ha as private forest land. Dominant species of deciduous are from beech. Coniferous Forests cover 7 % of forest land and there dominates fir-tree, pine. Total standing capacity in public forest is estimated to be around 33.5 million m³. From this capacity 25.9 million m³ are wood with diameter >7 cm, chest height. In private forests, total standing capacity is estimated approximately 19.5 million m³ from which 14.5 million m³ are wood with a diameter from >7 cm.

Annual growt of wood in questioned surface, with diameter >7 cm, chest height, was calculated 1.165 million m³. And for un questioned surfaces (85.600 ha) that in larger mass they are close to mined fields or un visited parts, seems reasonable not to involve this increase in basis for allowed annual logging.

It is a considerable surface of forest treesless land (20.000 – 30.000 ha). Some of these surfaces are affected from erosion and they have also a small layer of soil, a considerable part is suitable for riforestation.

Around 40% of forest public land and 29% of private forest land are deferred to uncontrolled activities or to illegal use. Comparing with all applied standards, these figures are quite high. The situation is critical specially in coniferous forest, where the whole existence of forest is in danger, if immediate measures are not undertaken. Results of inventory also confirm that lower forests, specially the public once deferred to excessive use. Also results show that a lot of new forest and those with medium age have urgent need for silvicultural intervention, starting from pre commercial rarefaction till the commercial rarefaction. Influence of illegal interference in forestry are evidential and

specially the destruction of medical and aromatic plants for commercial purposes will have a visible impact in loss of rare and endangered species.

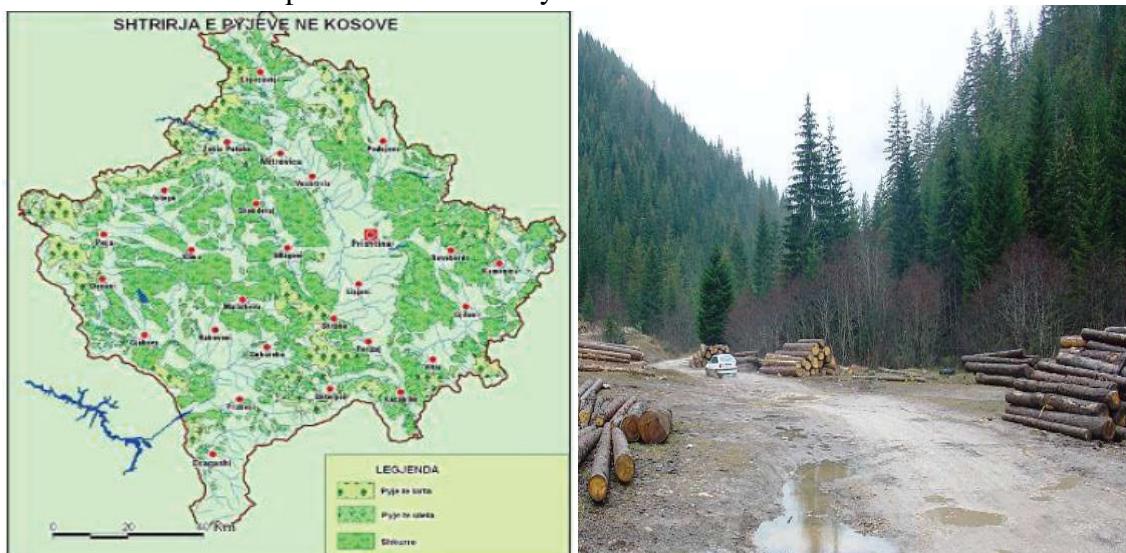
Collection of medicinal and aromatic plants, wild mountain fruit and mushrooms often are done without criteria's that causes pressure for biodiversity.

Medicinal plants that are often used are: Sherbela mjekësore (*Salvia officinalis*), Dëllinja e zezë (*Juniperus communis L.*), Akësi (*Helichrysum italicum L.*), Agulicja (*Primula veris L.*) Shtogu (*Sambucus nigra*), Rrush arushe (*Arctostaphylos uva ursi L.*), Bliri (*Tilia cordata Mill.*), Trëndafili i egër (*Rosa canina L.*).

Wild fruits as: Boronicat (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), strawberry;

Mushrooms as (*Boletus edulis*) dhe Dhelprusha (*Cantharellus cibarius*).

For quantities that are collected there is no precise data, but we have approximate data's, considering also the legal frame for this matter, it is not completed we need as soon as possible to create a legal basis with the purpose of decrease of impact from collection of medical and aromatic plants in biodiversity.



Forest coverage in Kosovo

Source KEPA State of nature report 2006-2007

Forest cutting in Rugovë

6.3.3. Main identified problems:

- Poor implementation of Law for Kosovo Forests
- Poor forest management – lack of efficient institutions for implementation and supervision of Law for forests;
- Undefined responsibilities in horizontal and vertical line for management with forest;
- Lack of Managing plans for Kosovo forests (to actual managing plans their time scale has exceeded and the new ones are issued with difficulties);
- Kosovo yet has not approved the Certification of forests by international standards – FSC .

6.3.4. Priorities – Strategic actions:

- Management with forest is done in sustainable development principles by using 60 % of annual growth and to undertake a forestation in treeless forest land with autochthon species;

- Declaration and effective management of Nature protected areas will be based in acceptable international criteria's, as in good planning, including necessary expertise and relevant interest parties;
- To stop illegal activities in forests which influence their degrading through law enforcement;
- Through primar objective of incitement of sustainable practices on forest management, Government will support the implementation of schemes on Forest Certification.

Hunting

Sustainable hunting means use of animal species and habitats in a manner that the rate of long-term loss of biodiversity to be very small. When the hunting is realised in sustainable manner, the influence on preservation of wild population and their habitats will be positive.

Kosovo is a rich region with fauna species (see chapter on species). To this situation has contributed also the geographical position and preservation of environment. Firstly under sub anthropogenic action, some animal species are in a small number and they are treated as the most threatned species. Their protection is a main duty of all subjects that take care about environment where those animals live.

By analysing data's over species and the number of wild animals in Kosovo, it can be concluded that the majority of animal species, are in a very low number and some are in average number, only the population of wild pigs have increases so it will need time, to fulfil the funds for wild animals with optimal environment capacity.

In general we are working to investigate the real situation of species and number of wild animals, and the monitoring and inventory has to be done as soon as possible for the species of wild animals. Special attention we need to have with autochthones and rare species as for example with: rupi capra, lynx lynx, canis lupus, ursus, wild big hen, eagle etc.

Table. Assesment of condition and number of wild animals in Kosovo

Type of Wild Animals	Assessment of Condition 1- 2-3	Assessment of numbers
Dreri (Cervus elaphus)	1	300 – 400
Drenusha (Dama dama)	(circled)	160
Kaprolli (Capreolus capreolus)	1 - 2	5.000 – 6.000
Dhe e egër (Rupicapra rupicapra)	1	400 – 500
Derri i egër (Sus strofa)	3	6.000 – 10.000
Ariu i murrëm (Ursus arctos)	1 - 2	80 – 100
Ujku (Canis lupus)	1 - 2	Till 100
Rrëqebulli (Lynx lynx)	1	20 – 25
Lepuri (Lepus europaeus)	1 - 2	5.000 – 10.000
Tetrao urogallus	1	?
Fazani i rëndomt (Phasianus sp.)	2	5.000 – 10.000
Fëllanxa e fushave (Perdix perdix)	1 – 2	5.000
Patat (Anatidae)	1	?
Other Tiny species	1 – 2	?

Assessment of Condition: 1= Small number; 2= Good condition; 3 = Very good condition.

Kosovo has spatial and environment potential for animals for hunting, and also for the determining the places for hunting and for their management. If we exclude around 200.000 ha, where setelmenst are located, routes and objects, where the exercise of hunting is not possible, remain approximately around 900.000 ha, environment for animal species and for animals for hunting. In territory of Kosovo, we have four hunting areas that are divided as special interest places for hunting in Kosovo, in general surface from 73.300 ha, that is approximately 8% of general surface, suitable for management of hunting. From the surface of hunting management, we need to exclude 39.000 ha of National Park, "Mali Sharr". Protected areas of nature as national parks are created for preservation of flora and fauna and the establishment of hunting areas is not allowed in these parks.

Hunting can be developed in hunting places, for science purpose, turistic, sports and economical. Hunting is regulated with Law for hunting and with sub legal acts that are issued based on the law and based on managing 10 years plans.

Hunting place can be: Private hunting place (there is non of that), Joint Hunting places (till now are established 20 joint hunting places) and hunting places with special importance are (Blinaja and Duboqaku).

6.3.5. Main identified problems:

- Illegal hunting, exists a large number of "hunters" which do not have knowledge for the importance of hunting and for wild animals;
- There is no monitoring of species that happen to be in Annexes of Directives for wild animals and Directive for habitats;
- Not good cooperation with courts, police and other relevant institutions;
- Lack of professional personnel in hunting area and also of managing plans for big mammals, (rupi capra, lynx lynx, canis lupus, ursus) .

6.3.6. Priorities – strategic actions:

- Efficient implementation of hunting law and drafting of managing plans for 10 years specially for big wild animals that are endangered (rupi capra, lynx lynx, canis lupus, ursus)
- Drafting of studies for species that are present in Kosovo and that are listed in Directive Annex for wild birds and Directives for habitats.
- Harmonisation of hunting with requirements of nature protection.

Fishery

Kosovo has a considerable potential of sweet waters. In majority of waters it is developed the recreativ-sportiv fishing without any big economical benefit.

The state of the rivers is not satisfactory for the reasons of environment pollution as big damages in river beds increasing as a consequence of sand drawing and increase of equipment for cleaning in processing of sand through the river flow.

Development of aqua-culture in Kosovo, dates from years of '60. The quantity of production of fish in ponds of fish is minimal around 300 tones/per year. Production of trout in Kosovo it is consumed mainly in the hotels, and it can not be found fresh, in

market. Production of trout previous years has marked a visible increase but this can not have big influence in wild birds fish eaters, because they are organized in artificial pools and not that much in natural conditions.

By made analyses from Ministry of Agriculture Forest and Rural Development, considering also the local production of fish in existing pond and also in fish export and import of fresh frozen fish, fish meat consume per year is 0.8 kg/habitants, comparing with regional countries and wider the consume of fish meat is under the average.

Fund Management of fish it is not based in any drafted managing plan from investigating science institutions.

6.3.7. Main identified problems:

- Lack of law implementation and applicable rules for fishing;
- Poor rivers with fish because of pollution of rivers and lakes.

6.3.8. Priorities – Strategic actions:

- Insertion of preserving conditions for biodiversity in laws and documents for fishing;
- Improvement of control and interruption of illegal fishing through close cooperation between MAFRD and MESP, Fishing Associations and NGO's.
- Inventory of fish population stock and
- Maximal use of water resources with better use of natural food and preservation of fish species.

Tourism

Tourism based in nature can offer big opportunities for development , and is the second important sector, after the agriculture with influence in development. Often the tourism is considered as a successful alternative versus intensive agriculture, forestry or fishing.

Eco tourism presents a example where the revenues of private owners depend a lot from the health of surrounding ecosystems. Some time businesses do not dedicate importance to preservation of biodiversity but there are examples where the preservation of biodiversity is linked with increase of revenues from tourism activities.

Tourism in Kosovo it is not under economical branches with burst development in last decade. In structural analyses and in long term project, tourism is assessed as a dynamic showing for development and promotion of protected nature areas specially of national parks and natural heritage values.

Economical development is among more important responsibilities of Kosovo Government. In efforts to realise a segment of Governmental program, it was seen very necessary to draft this strategy where the actual condition of basic material of touristic sector and its impact in biodiversity is shown. Possibilities that Kosovo has for a sustainable product a touristic competition, problems and difficulties that associate tourism development, will be treated in this material.

Tourism development and touristic capacities, collection of a large number of people in protected nature areas often threatens sensitive ecosystems and valuable natural habitats, with this also the plants and animals. For this reason a detailed analyse shall be done regarding the tourism impact in these areas and also concrete species of plants and

animals. Increase of number of visitor will have a harmful influence in biodiversity of these areas.

Sustainable tourism form and eco-tourism present ideal framework for tourism development in general. Eco-tourism interlocks all types of tourism and as a basis has the sustainability of tourism as a human activity, which offers possibilities for realisation of revenues during all year with minimal influence in environment. Though that our country has potential for development of eco tourism everything is still in the initial phase.

Development of tourism will result also with the increase of visitors numbers, in protected nature areas and also natural monuments but, our country has developed capacities, touristic offers and educative offers for visitors (handaouts, maps and touristic guide).

Kosovo has observed the turistic aspect and is divided in five turistic regions:

- ↳ Central Region of Prishtina;
- ↳ Turistic Region of Albanian Alps;
- ↳ Turistic Region of Sharri;
- ↳ Turistic Region of Anamorava;
- ↳ Turistic Region of Mitrovica.



Touristic mape, source Ministry of Trade and Industri / Tourism Division

Based on actual studies in Republic of Kosovo, exist very good conditions for increase of turistic centres for winter-sport tourism.

Turistic region of Albanian Alps and Region of Sharri have two regions that have the possibility for development of this tourism.

In following text , are showed possibilities for increase of centres for development of winter-sport tourism for these two touristic regions. Touristic region of Albanian Alps can increase general condition with 129.000 visitors and the turistic region of Sharri 113.000 visitors by considering that these two regions are at same time also the biggest floristic and fauna centres in Kosovo, impact of tourism development in these areas will be negative in conservation of biodiversity. And the positive side of this is to create revenues that can be oriented in protection actions for nature and also for construction of infrastructure, monitoring and science investigation.

6.3.9. Main identified problems:

- Lack of strategy for development of tourism;
- Constructed touristic object without respecting environment procedures and
- Turistic infrastructure not completed.

6.3.10. Priorities – Strategic actions:

- Promotion of natural heritage and landscape as unique values;
- Development of a strategy for sustainable and friendly tourism with nature that fulfils the criteria's for conservation of biodiversity.
- Settlement of standards and criteria's for development of eco-tourism in protected areas and
- During the construction of planning of turistic infrastructure, to apply procedures of Environment Impact Assessment and Assessment of Acceptability for nature.

6.4. Waters, transport, mines and energy

Waters

Good management of waters can have an important impact in conservation of biodiversity. Regulation of degraded river beds from drawing of sand and also from the pollutions in general they present one of main problems in Kosovo.

Requests for waters are increasing every day more. This increase of water is linked directly with increase of demographic, life conditions, industrial capacity and agriculture needs. Further economical development and increase of life standard, increases the request for water. In these aspect, is very important that the water to be used in a rational manner and to undertake necessary measures to achieve this.

So, this remain a key issue for social – economical development of country as well for biodiversity which can be used as an indicator of water quality.

Kosovo does not have a master plan for waters but it is still in use a plan that the date has already exceeded.

In base of early investigation and lab results that were made from Kosovo Institute of Hydrometeorology (KIHM) over water quality in chemical, bacteriological aspect, Kosovo rivers, in quality aspect, pertain to following categories:

Drini i Bardhë river basin: River Drini i Bardhë, with its inflow: Ereniku, Lumi i Pejës, Lumi i Deçanit, Mirusha, Lumi i Rahovecit, Lumi i Klinës, Lumi i Prizrenit and other small flows, are quality waters of first and second category (before they pass settlements), and after the exit from big settlements (cities) they pertain to the third category.

Lepenci river basin: River Lepenc, with its inflows from Kaçanik, Ferizaj, Shtërpca, Vitia, etc. they pertain to the fourth category of waters.

Ibri river basin: River Ibri and Sitnica, with its inflow and some ravine and inflow of city channels, Prishtevkës, flow of Graçanka, etc. in Sitnica Lake (in years of '80 s was a dead river, and up till now it is renewed, after the closing of unit of Gasification and Azotic), pertain to third and fourth category.

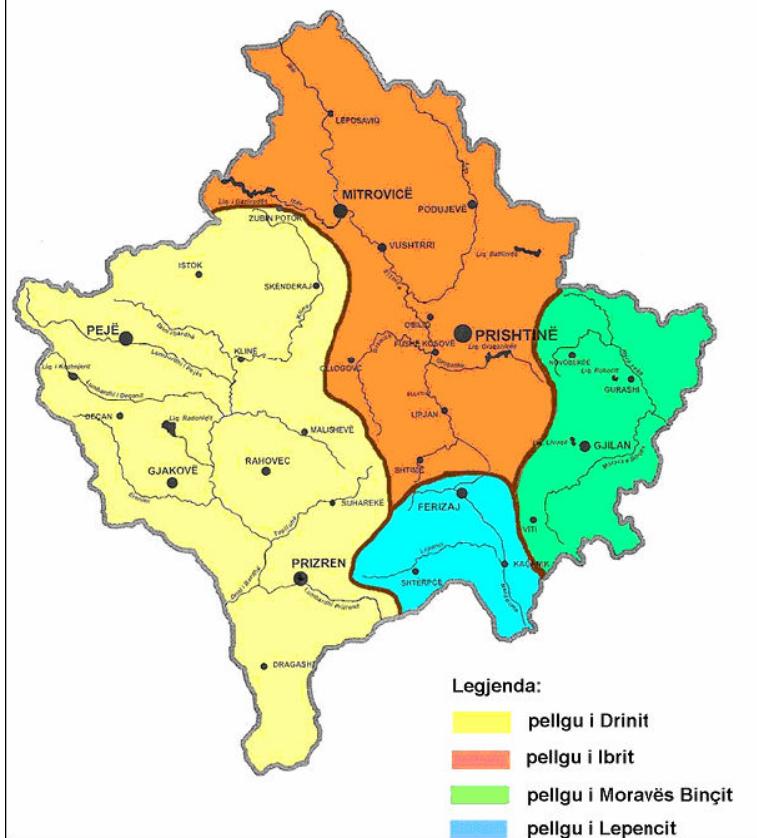
Moravës Binçës river basin: River Morava e Binçës, with its channel flow, after the exit from big settlements, pertains to the fourth category of waters.

This shows that waters in Kosovo are partially polluted and this results with a poor biodiversity of our rivers.

Water sources in Kosovo are insufficient comparing with the need for water, with an kip that is not equal in time and space, with this its presented as a limiting factor for future Kosovo's economical development. Topographic surface for water collection of Kosovo is 11.645 km² from which 10.908 km² are in territory of Kosovo, and the surface from 758 km², is outside territory of our country. Kosovo is divided in four water collecting basin⁵, which discharge waters in three seas: Adriatic Sea (Drinit Bardhë river basin), Black Sea (river basins Ibri and Morava e Binçës) Egean Sea (Lepenci river basin)¹. Biggest part of rivers pertains to Black Sea 50.7%, Adriatic Sea 43.5% and Egean Sea 5.8%. Annual average of rain falls is approximately 600 mm in lowland and around 1400 mm in mountains. West part of country is assessed to be richest with underground waters, while the east part is poor. A big need exists for more studies in this aspect.

⁵ Shfrytëzimi i qëndrueshëm i burimeve ujore bazuar në Direktivën Kornizë për Ujëra (DKU 2000/60EC)

KUFINJËT E PELLGJEVE KRYESORE



Source: ISP Draft Spatial Plan for Kosovos 2010 – 2020+

Main rivers are: Drini i Bardhë (122 km), Sitnica (90), Lumbardhi i Pejës (62), Morava e Binçës (60), Lepenci (53), Ereniku (51), Iibri (42), Lumbardhi I Prizrenit (31).

Exist four dams in Kosovo with more than 40 meters of hight, Gazivoda, Batllava, Radoniqi and Badovci.

From existing dams in Kosovo, Gazivoda and Radoniqi are dams that have multiple destinations, while Graçanka, Përlepnicë and Batllava are used only for water supply, Livoçi is not used while the sanctuary capacity is filled with alluvium.

Till now use of underground waters is done through water wells, or through sources in which the majority of cases are in hilly-mountain areas.

Still there are not much of information's regarding the existing capacity and the drawing capacity, while no studies have been made except for those that are linked with monitoring of underground waters.

By last data's, only 31% of population is conected into channel nets, Channel net in some places is divided and in some places is mixed (polluted waters and white waters).

Polluted waters are discharged in an untreated environment. So we do not have impiants for treatment of polluted waters.

Majority of rivers are polluted beyond mass so the biodiversity in rivers is very low.

Erosion and streams in territory of Kosovo endanger the nature, public and private properties created and planned by humans. This is manifested through degrading of agriculture and forest land, road and rail network, and also other constructions and

settlements. Assessment of state from erosion is presented in details in a map for all territory of Kosovo.

By data's that are available the existing state of erosion is:

Category I, II, III - 5.973 km² or 55.6 %

Category (poor erosion) IV - 3.680 km² or 34.2 %

Category (very poor erosion) V - 1.097 km² or 10.2 %.

Regarding the wetlands Kosovo is not known for these type of lands, because minor surfaces with wetlands.

Activities of sand use, regulation of river beds than systems of water supply can have negative impact in biodiversity through destruction of natural habitats and landscapes.

During the planning of activities in water infrastructure, it shall be taken into consideration the procedures of Environmental Impact Assessment and Assessment of acceptability for nature.

Problem for biodiversity in Kosovo, present polluted waters from urban channels and also the industrial pollution from the past. Same time the pollution of water from use of mineral fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture can be a problem with impact in conservation of biodiversity.

6.4.1. Main identified problems:

- There is a loss of biodiversity of flora and water fauna as a consequence of water pollution, urban pollution, agriculture and industry;
- Insufficient water, specially during dry periods;
- Security of Dams is a potential problem with important effects in biodiversity and
- Construction for production of hydro-energy, and also the drawing of sand present a threat for water biodiversity.

6.4.2. Priorities – Strategic actions:

- Construction of implants for treating water and control of river flow by using indicators for biodiversity renewal.
- To interrupt the destruction of river ecosystems from use of sand and degrading of river beds and also to improve the management of river basins;
- Securing water through a suitable strategy by including safety of dams and water supply net in a manner that the benefits to be bigger for biodiversity;
- To increase the cooperation between water and nature inspectorates in implementation of conditions for nature protection;
- Implementation of environment procedures of Strategic Environment Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment and specially where activities are planned and undertaken in water areas and wetland.

Transport

Within territory of Republic of Kosovo we have over 2000 km regional (magistral) roads and over 5000 km of local roads. This road infrastructure is estimated as partially damaged, not appropriate and not sufficient toward requests. Construction of new roads

specially Highway will have a negative impact in natural habitats fragmentation and decrease of their quality because of noise and light. A considerable number of wild animals are accidented by traffic, this leads also to loss of biodiversity. Last years in Kosovo have been constructed a large number of roads and this endangers the wild animals.

Ministry of Transport and Post Telecommunication (MTPT), responsible for road traffic in country aims to create a integrated transport system, for all kosovars by enabling them to select their efficient transport that fulfils their needs, and also the environment issues through close cooperation with other sectors.

Plans for transport present base of selection and development of transport project. Anyhow because of their long term frames, these plans often are developed without any detailed review regarding the implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment and nature. This creates heavy problems in realisation of some important projects, if not their preclusion because of environment consequences, that can be identified. Also not tacking in consideration environment factors through planning of transport infrastructure can influence at decisionmakers to leave alongside the possibilities for approval of plans that are fully in accordance with state aims and regional environment and also for implementing facilities and bigger improvements in this field.

Protection of environment now is one of the aims of MTPT and implementation of law for Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA), and Law for Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) request the drafting of an assessment report for all new projects, by considering the harmonisation of economical development and social welfare with basic principles for protection of environment and aspects of biodiversity by the concept for sustainable development.

Special importance will be dedicated to the Nature protected areas which are more important for conservation of biodiversity, ecosystems, species, genetic variety and ecological network.

6.4.3. Main identified problems:

- Loss or fragmentation of natural habitats with degrading results of quality of habitats (in Kosovo has no overpass for wild animals);
- Destruction of landscape from construction of roads without fulfilling environment standards (without reports for SEA and EIA);
- Lack of appropriate signals regarding the known crossings for wild animals.

6.4.4. Priorities – Strategic actions:

- Construction of Road with high standards by respecting environment procedures;
- To construct overpass crossings for wild animals there where it is requested continuity of nature habitats.

Mines

Kosovo is country with considerable richness in minerals and this presents another pressure for conservation of biodiversity and landscape diversity. In Kosovo mainly we have minerals from which is produced the electric energy (lignite) and there are also

considerable quantity of minerals from which are gained metals as Nickel, Zinc, Plumbum, Gold, Silver, Chrome etc.

Than the minerals that are used in construction, as limestone, sand of rivers, clay etc, that their use presents pressure in biodiversity and in landscape diversity.

As a result of previous exploitation of minerals a lot of mines are exhaustive, and have remained without recultivating and at same time they have visible landscape impact, these actions are also within territory of nature protected areas. Mines activities have a big impact in biodiversity, what causes pollution and destruction of natural habitats. Till now following projects have been developed:

- Cleaning project and recultivation of soil in KEK land, is a major project that was financed from the WB and the Government of Kosovo;
- Rehabilitation of industrial remains in mine of Plumbum - Zinc Artanë;
- Rehabilitation of industrial remains from mine Plumbum – Zinc in Trepçë in village Kelmend; and
- Pilot project that is developed for fulfilment of mines works on unused (wells) in mine of Plumbum – Zinc in Trepçë filling material - „dust” of KEK.

6.4.5. Main identified problems:

- Degrading of natural habitats from a large number of illegal activities from quarries companies in Rusenica (Strict nature reserve - Lynx lynx L.);
- Exhaustive mines which remained without recultivation and present permanent risk as per erosion and for wild animals ;
- Lack of financial means for re-cultivation of exhaustive abandoned mines.

6.4.6. Priorities – Strategic actions:

- To ensure cadastre for all mines (legal and illegal) in territory of protected areas;
- To increase cooperation of mines and nature protection inspectors and between levels (local and central);
- Determination of conditions for nature protection in management plans for nature resource and
- Support of pilot project for re-cultivation of exhaustive mines in general and specially within protected areas.

Energy

Energy sector presents one of sectors that has visible impact in conservation of biodiversity and landscape diversity. Actual production mainly it is based in thermo centrals (97%), very little from hydro centrals (3%) and from alternative sources it is produces a small quantity of electric energy for moment it can be considered as inconsiderable. Based on Strategy of energy section the capacities which will use renewal sources as water, sun, wind, biomass will be used. Also it is very important the aim to save energy and to use it efficiently by developing systems that save energy. We shall have it in consideration the negative impacts during the construction of objects and also during the operation to minimize by respecting procedures of Environmental Impact Assessment and also the fulfilment of environmental standards based on national

legislation. Historically, energy and mines have been the pillars of Kosovo economy, by offering employment and generating revenue, benefits from export and contribute to other industries. Production of electrical energy in Kosovo today it depends from the Thermo centrals of Kosovo “A” and “B”, which use the lignite. Some studies have been carried out regarding negative environment impact from lignite surface mines as from Kosovo A and B.

A study that was carried on the 11-15 April 2007 that treats the fauna and flora problem in areas of Thermo centrals, was identified flora and fauna as the majority of plant species (wood, bushes and herb plants).

It was shown that the biotypes have high diversity of flora and fauna, which defined from protected species and threatened in national level as Stork, Ciconia ciconia, Anas querquedula, Tringa totanus and probabilities of its speciall endangered type Crex crex and Ixobrychus minutes that are listed in Annex I Directive on Wild Bird of EU as threatened species but they are not endemic, all three types are located in Europe in Asia and elsewhere.

Majority of locations where studies have been carried they result with impact from human activities.

Close to villages was found wild vegetation. Natural Biotopes are found close to river Sitnica and include wetlands between Bivolak and Prilluzha, forest with willows around Sitnica river, other natural biotopes include areas with bushes close to Bivolak and forests with oaks in west part of Bivolak.

Strategy of Energy for Kosovo 2009 – 2018 (SEK) foresees opening of new field of Mine in Siboc, initially west south part and also the construction New Kosovo Thermo central. Mines mainly of lignite are in Mirash and Bardh as new mine in Southwest of Siboc. A considerable surface is occupied from ex chemical Industry „Gasification” and reopened mines 2008 - 2009 of Sitnica.

Strategy of Energy of Kosovo 2009 – 2018 foresees also the production of electrical and thermal energy from renewed sources of energy (water,wind,sun) and also foresees also logging in Kosovo regional gas net.

Strategy at same time promotes energy efficiency in all energetic system, from generation till the consummator.

Realisation of these big projects in energy sector in the next future, will result with occupancy of many soil surface with what it will lead till the degrading of surface, loss of biodiversity. Only lignite mine of Siboc south west of TC – New Kosova will occupy a surface around 800 hectares till the year of 2033, comparing with todays occupied surface is 2.900 hectar. Because of big deficit that will be cause from drawing of wastland and lignit will remain a big hole from approximately 500 hectares in north part in field of Siboc, which from the long term view during (40-50 years) will be possible to create attractive lake, recreative, described with a green belt around.

Ministry of Energy and Mine (MEM) support and sector development of energy by promoting and producing electric energy from renovable sources of energy based in requests and obligations that this sector has according the Energy Community Treaty (ECT) and Aqcuis on Environment, Aqcuis over renewable energy sources.

In Kosovo has finished the feasibility study on possible hydro potential capacities in Kosovo, which for the moment has identified 18 locations for production of electric energy from hydro – centrals with small capacities of production (smaller than 10MW). This study describes also the effects that may have these small hydro potentials, in environment and specially in biodiversity. Comparing with Thermo centrals the impact of these hydro potential will be smaller or wont be at least important for environment – biodiversity. Manner of generating electricity from these hydro potential will not be

through creation of accumulating lakes but will be a flowing channel type, what evidently decreases the impact on environment.

Also has completed financed study from World Bank (WB) for Hydro central (HC) - Zhuri, with power 305 MW and annual average production from 397,59 GWH. New hydro centrals of such type with high capacity and with accumulating water, surely will have their impact in environment, by occupying considerable surface of fertile land, forest surface, by endangering of flora and fauna in these areas.

6.4.7. Main identified problems:

- Pollution of soil from the past, occupancy of big surfaces with wasteland, polluted waters from the industries have been and remain permanent source of environment pollution;
- Destructed landscape with big degrading of surface from dampsites and from following secondary industrial objects;
- Production of energy for the moment mainly is based in sources of lignite that create pressure in renewable sources to achieve required standards for type of energy.

6.4.8. Priorities – Strategic actions:

- For development projects of energy sector to apply procedures of SEA and EIA;
- To determine measures and conditions for nature protection during issuing spatial plans for new energetic potentials;
- During the determination of location of Wind Centrals, to avoid important bird area and their migration corridors;
- During the construction of high power lines to make technical solutions that reduce on the minimum death of birds from electric shock.

6.5. Spatial planning and Environmental Impact Assessment

Spatial planning

Law on spatial planning(nr.2003/14) announced with regulation nr. 2003/30 and the law nr. 03/L-106/2008 for law amendments in spatial planning nr. 2003/14, foresees regulation and spatial planning in all territory of Republic of Kosovo, with the purpose of harmonisation of all sectors and promotion of sustainable development and also the protection and preservation of environment according the European standards.

In Republic of Kosovo there are two levels of planning: Planning for territory of Kosovo and Planning for territory of municipalities:

- ↳ Central level: Spatial planning for Kosovo, Spatial planning for special areas.
- ↳ Local level: Municipal Development Plan, Urban Development Plan, Regulatory Urban Plan.

Spatial planning for Kosovo determines principles and long-term objectives of spatial planning for territory of Kosovo, for a period at least ten years and is based on vision, strategic aims, international principles of planning and sustainable development.

Law on spatial planning and Law on nature protection have to ensure conditions for development of spatial planning for special areas.

Spatial planning for special areas are approved for areas with special nature specifics identified in Kosovo spatial planning, which require a special protection regime,

preservation, development and their use. Here are included: national parks, and also areas with special natural, cultural, historical, economical value etc.

Spatial plan for National park “ Sharr Mountain” foresees strategy with which aims and objectives are achieved for park that consists on protection and preservation of all environment elements (air, water and land), biodiversity, landscape and other values of nature and its sustainable use for scientific investigation, recreation and tourism.

Though there is a need to protect the nature, biodiversity, endengered species and their habitats, spatial plans are oriented to protect the environment within areas that need to be preserved, by concentrating mainly in: infrastructure, tourism, construction and economic development.

Spatial organisation and planning manner on regulation of space in protected areas is done through Spatial plans of areas with specific destination. It is drafted the spatial draft plan for National park “ Sharr Mountain”. By provisions of Law on nature protection and management in strict nature reserve, national park, special areas and also nature park is done according the management plan that is issued for a period of ten years. Till today there was no spatial planning neither approved managing plan for management of protected areas.

Spatial plans of local level, spatial plans for protection of areas and special protected areas they should be harmonised with Spatial plan for Kosovo.

6.5.1. Main identified problems:

- Lack of spatial plans for protected areas

6.5.2. Priorities – Strategic actions:

- To adopt spatial plans for protected areas, initially national parks and in a later phase for other protected areas.
- Putting under control system and integration of conditions for nature protection (biodiversity and nature protection) in the spatial planning policies.

Environmental Impact Assessment

In Kosovo are applied assessment procedure of impact in environment by Law on EIA nr.03/L – 024. Purpose of this law is to prevent or decrease the negative impacts in environment of proposed projects from operator.

This law determines procedures for identification, assessment, reporting and administration of environment impact of one proposed project, with purpose that during the decision making from the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning for issue of Environmental consent to provide all relevant information's for impacts that, the project will have in environment and biodiversity.

A lot of activities are done without environment consent and a valid permit and in this manner, they damage river beds, destroyed landscapes and biodiversity.

Total operators that deal with quarries business and processing of rock are 463 of them 265 are illegal , and less than half or 198 are equipped with environment consent.

Exploration of lime rock, sand and grit make 150 companies, with licence while 65 companies with no licence.

These companies, make pressure in conservation of biodiversity and landscape, through degrading of rivers and forest ecosystems.

6.5.3. Main identified problems:

- Many companies exercise their businesses without consent and environment permit;
- Exhaustive Mines are abandoned without carrying their re-cultivation.

6.5.4. Priorities – Strategic actions:

- Law enforcement, cooperation between governmental levels;
- Establishement and implementation of system for EIA and SEA.

6.6. Legal and Institutional Framework

Legal frame

Protection and conservation of all nature values and biodiversity is responsibility of everybody according to the Republic of Kosovo Constitution, Article 52, and the legal framework for protection of biological and landscape diversity its regulated by Law for nature protection Nr. 03/L-233 OGRK Nr. 85/09.11.2010 and issued Administrative Instructions from it.

This Law determines the system for protection of nature, nature values in accordance with this law, are of the interest for Republic of Kosovo and acquired special protection.

This Law regulates nature protection, its sustainable use and particularly:

- ↳ protection, conservation, rejuvenation and sustainable use of natural resources, in condition of natural balance;
- ↳ nature rejuvenation in harmed areas or their parts and compensation for inflicted damages;
- ↳ establishment of protected areas network, planning system, management, stocktaking, monitoring, information and funding for the purpose of protection of nature;
- ↳ preventing the over use of endangered types of flora and fauna, especially those of particular importance, rare and endangered, and their habitats;
- ↳ ensuring the right of the public for information on the nature state and participation in decision making for nature protection;
- ↳ ensuring the exercise of the right of citizens for healthy environment, relaxation and recreation in nature;
- ↳ prevention of harmful activities in the nature, as a consequence of economical activities by legal or physical persons;
- ↳ to maintain or restore, at favorable conservation status, natural habitats and species of interest for Kosovo according to EU standards;
- ↳ conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state (birds, their eggs, nests and habitats).

Implementation of the Law of Nature Protection is a responsibility of Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and to all, legal, physical persons and institutions which are holders of rights and obligations arising from the national legislation and from international acts for protection of nature and biodiversity.

Law of Nature protection continually harmonised with relevant directives for nature and environmental Acquis, specially with Natural Habitats Directive 92/43 EEC, Directive for Wild Birds 79/409 EEC, Convention of International Trade of Endangered Species of wild flora and fauna (CITES).

In general the legislation that is enforce offers a sustainable base for protection and conservation of nature and biodiversity in Kosovo, but this legislation has to be implemented in an effective manner.

Kosovo is not yet a signatory of Conventions and Treaty that have to deal with protection of nature except Treaty for establishing of Energy Community where Kosovo is obliged to undertake specially action regarding the implementation of Article 4 paragraph 2 of Directive for wild birds.

Initial steps have been undertaken to identify potential areas for ecological net NATURA 2000 in Kosovo.

Some of existing laws are in harmony with Law for nature protection and at same time we work on harmonisation of legislation, between sectors as (forestry, agriculture, hunting, veterinary, waters, environment protection etc.), with principles of Biodiversity Convention and requements of EU Acquis for environment.

In the past from the year 1953 in Kosovo has started to be shown a interest regarding nature heritage values, when they were declared as first protected areas for example; Strict nature reserve (botanic) Bozhur (Paenonia decora Anders) than 1955 Strict nature reserve (zoologic) of Wild got (Rupicapra rupicapra L.), Strict nature reserve (zoologic) of (Lynx lynx L.) etc. Thes areas are announced based on legislation of that time and decisions in different levels of decision making.

Laws that have to regulate the nature conservation and environment:

Nr.	Law	Nr.	Date of approval	Act and promulgation date
1.	Law on nature protection	03/L-233	30.09.2010	DL-054-2010 18.10.2010 OGRK nr. 85 09.11.2010
2.	Law on NP "Mali Sharr"	GZK -11/86	28.03.1986	GZK 11/86
3.	Law on environment protection	03/L –025	26.02.2009	DL – 007/2009 19.03.2009 OGRK nr.50, 06.04.2009
4.	Law on Air protection from polution	Nr. 03/L-160	25 02. 2010	DL-012-2010, 12.03.2010 OGRK nr.67, 29.03.2010
5.	Law on Waters	2004/24	08.07.2004	2004/41 14.10.2004 OGRK nr.18 01.11.2007
6.	Law on Spatial Planning	2003/14	03.07.2003	2003/30 OGRK nr.17, 01.10.2007 DL-055-2008, 17.11.2008 OGRK nr.42
	Amandaments	03/L-106	10.11.2008	25.11.2008
7.	Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment	03/L-230	30.09.2010	DL-050 -2010, 18.10.2010 OGRK nr.83 29.10.2010
8.	Law on Environment Impact Assessment	03/L214	23.09.2010	DL-048 -2010, 14.10.2010 OGRK nr.83, 29.10.2010
9.	Law on waste	02/L – 30	22.07.2005	2006/31, 05.05.2006 OGRK nr.23, 01.04.2008
10.	Law on hidrometeorological activities	02/L – 79	15.06.2006	2007/2, 09.01.2007 OGRK nr. 25, 01.06.2008
11.	Law from noise protection	02/L – 102	30.03.2007	2008/15 17.03.2008 OGRK nr.40 15.10.2008
12.	Law on chemicals	02/L116	27.04.2007	2008/8 08.02.2008 OGRK nr.35, 15.08.2008
13.	Law on biocide products	03/L-119	27.05.2009	DL-014-2009, 10.07.2009, nr.55)10.07.2009

Laws of other sectors with impact on conservation of biodiversity

Nr.	Laws	Nr. of Law	Dt. of approval	Act and promulgation date
1.	Law on Kosovo Forest with amandaments	2003/3	13.02.2003	2003/6 20.03.2003 OGRK nr.34, 01.08.2008

		2004/29	28.07.2004	2004/40, 14.01.2004 OGRK nr.34, 01.08.2008
2.	Law on agriculture land	02/L – 26	24.06.2005	2006/37 23.06.2006, OGRK nr.13 01.06.2007
3.	Law on seeds	2003/5	20.03.2003	2003/10 15.04.2003
4.	Law on mineral fertilizers	2003/10	22.05.2003	2003/22 23.06.2003, OGRK nr.16, 01.09.2007
5.	Law on roads with amendments	2003/11 03/L-120	29.05.2003 16.12.2008	2003/24 27.06.2003, OGRK nr.16, 01.09.2007 2008/075, 30.12.2008, OGRK nr.46, 15.01.2009
6.	Law on Energy	2004/8	29.04.2004	2004/21 30.06.2004, OGRK nr.22, 01.03.2008
7.	Law on seedling material	2004/13	29.04.2004	2004/16, 28.05.2004, OGRK nr.22, 01.03.2008
8.	Law on veterinary	2004/21	16.06.2004	2004/28 30.07.2004
9.	Law on livestock	2004/33	08.09.2004	2004/39 14.10.2004 OGRK nr.18, 01.11.2007
10.	Law on irrigation of agriculture land	2005/02/L - 9	23.03.2005	2005/49 25.11.2005, OGRK nr.11, 0104.2007
11.	Law on animal care	02/L - 10	23.03.2005	2005/24, 09.05.2005 OGRK nr.5, 01.10.2006
12.	Law on Hunting	02/L - 53	16.12.2005	2006/41, 11.08.2006, OGRK nr.8, 01.01.2008
13.	Law on protection from fire	02/L - 41	06.04.2006	2006/57 20.12.2006, OGRK nr.23, 01.04.2008)
14.	Law on protection from natural and other disasters	02/L - 68	01.06.2006	2007/4, 15.01.2007, OGRK nr.24, 01.05.2008
15.	Law on fishery and aquaculture	02/L - 85	10.10.2006	2006/58, 20.12.2006, OGRK nr.24, 01.05.2008
15.	Law on Plants protection	02/L - 95	22.12.2006	2007/6, 31.01.2007 OGRK nr.29, 01.07.2008
16.	Law on plants varieties	02/L - 98	26.01.2007	2008/24 16.05.2008, OGRK nr.40, 15.10.2008
17.	Law on apiculture	02/L - 111	30.03.2007	2008/5 08.02.2008 OGRK nr.15, .08.2008
18.	Law on Organic Agriculture	02/L - 122	17.09.2007	2008/2, 08.01.2008, OGRK nr.37, 10.09.2008
19.	Law on products for plants protection	03/L – 042	07.11.2008	2008/061 27. 11. 2008 OGRK nr. 44 22.12.2008
20.	Provisional Criminal Code of Kosovo Provisional Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo Law on Amendments and Additions	2003/25 2004/19 03/I – 002	06.07.2003 6.06.20014 06.11.2008	2003/25 dt.06.07.2003 2004/19, 16.06.2004 2008/059,27.11.2008 OGRK nr.44, 22.12.2008

Criminal activities that have to deal with biodiversity, are sanctioned with Criminal Code of Kosovo CHAPTER XXIV: CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES AGAINST ENVIRONMENT, ANIMALS, PLANTS AND CULTURAL OBJECTS – Article 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282,283, 284, 285, 286, 287 and 288.

Strengthening of majority of these relevant laws for biodiversity is weak specially because of lack of knowledge and support for implementation of legislation which often is unclear, and not complete.

During the consultations with different communities and main stakeholders that are involved, it was concluded that some parts of legislation are not adequate and they request a review for an efficient implementation. A good cooperation between institutions and agencies is necessary with the purpose of biodiversity conservation.

Agreements and Treaties

Conventions, Directives and Regulations for the conservation of nature are: The Convention on Biodiversity, the EC Directive on Natural Habitats, the EC Directive for Wild Birds, The Water Framework Directive, the Landscapes of Europe Convention, the Convention of the Alps, Carpathian Convention, Bon Convention, Ramsar Convention, UNESCO MAB Programme (The Man and biosphere), CITES Regulation etc.

Birds and habitats directives have the potency to become more effective tools to maintain biodiversity in Europe, creating a framework for maintaining or achieving a good conservation status for Natura 2000 network of protected areas.

Kosovo till now has singed:

- ↳ Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation in field of environment protection and sustainable development with Republic of Albania, Prishtinë 04. 07. 2008;
- ↳ Treaty for establishing of Energy Community 25.10. 2005;
- ↳ European Partnership Action Plan for cooperation with European Council, also an Action plan is approved for European Partnership 2009 – 2011;
- ↳ Cooperation Memorandum between MESP and Civil Society Environmental Organisations in Kosovo, 05. 06. 2008;
- ↳ Resolution on the Sustainable Development of the Dinaric Arc Region, 09. 03. 2011.

6.6.1. Main identified problems:

- Implementation of legislation is very poor ,what creates a concern and pressure in field of nature protection;
- Harmonisation of laws between sectors is absent
- Convention and Protocols are not signed.

6.6.2. Priorities – Strategic actions:

- To harmonize and complete national legislation between sectors in order to ensure an effective implementation of the Convention on biodiversity and relevant EU Directives;
- To ratify relevant international conventions in field of conservation of biological and landscape diversity and signed protocols;
- Adoption of special laws for implementation of International Conventions for field of biological and landscape diversity protection, and
- To draw provisions for financial mechanisms for nature protection – Eco fund.

Institutional Framework

Highest legislative body is the Republic of Kosovo Assembly which approves Laws and Strategies.

Assembly has established a functional commission for Agriculture, Forestry ,Rural Development, Environment and Spatial Planning which is consisted from 11 members from different political parliamentary parties and engagement of this commission has to deal with determination and conduct of policies for development of agriculture, and environment sector, monitors sartorial Strategies for rural development, forestry, environment and spatial planning.

Executive highest body is the Kosovo Government with 17 ministers.

Competent body for protection of nature in Kosovo is, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, which among responsibilities has also the care responsibility for protection of biodiversity and management with nature protected areas. Ministry develops and implement policies for protection and administration of those areas (Point 6 and 12 of Annex XI Regulation nr. 2002/5.).

Ministry of Environment and Spatial planning founded on 2002 has created internal structures – Division for Nature Protection with sectors:

- ↳ Sector for conservation of Biodiversity;
- ↳ Sector for protection of natural heritage values;
- ↳ Sector for soil protection from pollution and
- ↳ Sector for sustainable use of nature resources.

During the year 2006 with restructuring of Kosovo Environment Protection Agency (KEPA) Kosovo Institute for Nature Protection (KINP) was closed, after thirty years of existing period, the staff was positioned in different working places within organisational structure of KEPA - that functions with three directories:

- ↳ Environment Informative System;
- ↳ Environment Monitoring and
- ↳ Drafting of Reports and Programs.

The Law on nature protection nr. 03/l -233, date 30.09.2010, article 145 stipulates that the professional works for nature protection in the Republic of Kosovo carries Kosovo Institute for Nature Protection within Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and according provisions of this Law, Institute is obliged to harmonize organization and activities and subsidiary legislation within ninety (90) days from the entry into force of this law.

In Environment Monitoring directory there are two sectors: Monitoring of environment mediums and Protection of nature that has three officials one for biodiversity of flora and one fauna and one official for protected areas.

Direct protection in protected areas does the Administration of National Park “Mali Sharr” with its location in Prizren and has following structure.

- ↳ Sector for planning and development;
- ↳ Sector for public relation;
- ↳ Sector for operations and
- ↳ Sector for human resources

Within Inspectorate for Environment protection acts inspector for nature protection.

Non Governmental Organisation are part of civil society and contain important elements of cooperation for environment issues. These organisation often offer innovative approach to solve different environment problems. Participation of NGO's during the drafting of strategic documents, the legitimacy of them is increased. General number of environment NGO's in Kosovo is approximately 70 (seventy).

From this number ,some of them deal with biodiversity issues. To mention some of them: OJQ “Finch” Prizren, OJQ “ERA” Pejë, OJQ “ECO 99” Prizren, OJQ “Kosovo ecologist” Prishtina, which develop activities in preservation of nature. A institutional financial support of these activities is the field office of REC – with its location in Prishtina.

6.6.3. Main identified problems:

- Management of protected areas in low level;
- Confused institutional competencies in horizontal and vertical level.

6.6.4. Priorities – strategic actions:

- To develop effective institutions that will achieve better results in maintaining of biodiversity and landscape diversity and functionalisation of Kosovo Institute for Nature Protection;
- To institutionalize collection, maintain and processing of data's for biodiversity;
- To enforce institutions for nature and environment protection in all levels, specially for the inspection services and professional supervision and
- To stimulate the cooperation with Universities and university colleges of Kosovo and NGO's in research projects: Inventory, Red List etc.

7. ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGY

Strategy contains a long list of solutions or strategic objectives that need to address identified problems, possibilities, threatenings and other issues. Some of these Strategic objectives are mentioned in general terms and are less or more like programs which request longer time periods for implementation. Law of nature protection determines, in a clear manner, format of Action Plan that is necessary for practical purposes of planning and financing, because he identifies specific activities, time, responsible and supportive institutions, possible sources of financing and risks. In this strategy of Biodiversity and Action Plan, Strategic objectives and their activities offer four Strategic Objectives that are mentioned in sub chapter 5.2.

Identified activities within Action Plan will be implemented through specific projects, each activity will request a project which presents a application basis for financing or share of financial sources.

It is clear that a full list of Actions will request a long time period, maybe 10 or more years, for implementation. During the preparatory process, a lot of efforts were done to prioritise the list, considering the emergency, threatening, possibility, financing and success possibility. Serious efforts were done to resolve programs into specific actions within programs. This is reflected in table 1 of Action Plan.

Was clear that during the preparatory process and similar strategic action are identified by different sub groups. Every time that these are listed, and every time that they were presented within their thematic section Plan, you should consider the first column of Action Plan table. This means that it will be necessary a cooperation approach for implementation of a individual plan for these actions.

Not depending on these actions, there are chances that the Action Plan to be implemented on partially or probationary basis. In some cases, learned lessons from these pilot projects can be applied in a general base of other similar action, and in other parts of the country.

Cooperation of partners in realisation of Strategy will be determinative in its success, mobilization of all sector capacities, governing levels of business will be a condition to achieve the aims of this strategic document.

Role of local communities, business community, NGO's is very important and determinative in implementation of measures and actions that have an impact in conservation of biodiversity and landscape diversity in country.

8. IMPLEMENTATION OF MONITORING AND REPORTING

The responsible institution for monitoring and evaluation of the Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity 2011 - 2020 implementation is Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

Strategy has to be reviewed after 10 years. Anyhow the Action Plan has to be reviewed after 5 years, till the socio economic situation in Kosovo will be changed. In that phase, will be assessment of improvement, by using the gathered dates as a part of implementation of Action Plan. This means that the monitoring is divided in three phases:

- ↳ Ten year review of Strategy
- ↳ Five year review of Action Plan
- ↳ Annual review of project implementation.

The risk exists that itself the monitoring will transform in final result. So it has to be simple and to be in condition to assess the improvement through the use of selective indicators. As a part of future implementing phase of Strategy, it has to be prepared a set of National Biodiversity Indicators, from which the Strategy in general and the progress can be evaluated.

While the Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity have to be approved, from the Kosovo Assembly, responsibilities for a monitoring program of Action Plan have to be given to the MESP. This has to offer basic annual information's at the Assembly and the MESP, where decisions are based over their actions or their lack. To Ministries and other liaison agencies, the responsibilities and reporting lines have to be made clear regarding the implementation of this monitoring plan and its use.

Action plan has to follow to four main criteria's:

- The planned activities should have objective conservation of biodiversity;
- Activities have to be identified based in analyse of threatening for biodiversity;
- To monitor indicators regarding the conservation of biodiversity and
- Programs that in indirect or deirect manner or are not linked with biodiversity will be excluded from the priorities.

Prioritisation of regions and actions

PILOT AREAS	WORKING GROUPS																	
	INVENTORY			Use of Land				Communication			Services				Legal		Planning	
	S pecie s	St ate	P A	A G R I C	F or es tr y	H u nt in g	F is h	T our is m ,	Kom	Edu	wate r	T ran	E ner	Min.	L aw	E nf or ce	S. P.	EIA
	1	1	1	5 4	2 1	1	4	2	2	1	1 2	3 5	5 5	4	2	4	5 4	2
1. Accursed Mountains	1	1	1	5 4	2 1	1	4	2	2	1	1 2	3 5	5 5	4	2	4	5 4	2
1. Shala e Bajgores	1	1	1	5 3	4 5	4	5	3	1	1	2 4	3 4	1 3	1 3	3	5	4 3	3
2. Anamorava - Vitia	1	1	1	1 1	5 3	3	1	4	3	3	3 3	2 1	3 2	3 2	4	3	1 3	1
3. Sharr Mountains	1	1	1	1 5	2 2	2	3	1 2	4	3	4 1	3 3	5 4	5 4	1 1	2	4 4 2	1
4. Drenica	1	1	1	2 2	5 4	5	2	5	1	1	1 5	3 2	1 1	1	5	1	2 3	1

In one of five Working shops that were organised for drafting the Strategy with proposal of TAIEX experts, participants agreed that this will be started with smaller projects, by having in consideration smaller funds that are available. So with a analyse and discussion were determined five pilot areas where the projects could result successfully.

This selection was done based on threats for biodiversity and for landscape diversity in special areas that have carried operations in the past, even the actual ones.

Pilot areas:

1. Accursed Mountains (Albanian Alps) where priorities will be: inventory of flora and fauna, forestry, hunting, tourism, increase of awareness and waters.
2. Shala e Bajgores priority will be inventory of flora and fauna, decrease of consequences from ex Trepça mine.
3. Anamorava priority will be: inventory of flora and fauna, agriculture, fishing, transport, spatial planning and Environmental Impact Assessment.
4. Sharri Mountain priorities will be: inventory of flora and fauna ,hunting, tourism, the Law enforcement and Environmental Impact Assessment.
5. Drenica priorities will be: inventory of flora and fauna, fishery, communication, spatial planning and Environmental Impact Assessment.

Drafting of Action Plan for biodiversity presents, an complex activity and involvement of concerns and other sectors as science, nature heritage, recreation and tourism. Action Plan for Biodiversity will be a guide for declaration nature protected areas by increasing the responsibilities of competent institutions for their management. Cooperation between different sectors in this aspect, is more important by having in consideration that the declaration of protected areas affect many interest and at same time determines limitations, thereupon cleare determination of responsibilities will be of an important role.

Indicators

Element	Indicator	Parameter
Biodiversity	Territorial percentage that is declared protected	Territorial surface
Biodiversity	Percentage of protected endangered species from disappearance	Endangered percentage
Legislation	Harmonisation level between National and EU Legislation	

Main priorities for period 2011 – 2020

Based on four Strategic Objectives of this Strategy, it is required to undertake measures and actions to avoid threatening for biodiversity by having in consideration identified problems.

Main measures that will be undertaken in this Action Plan are:

Strategic Objective (SO) and Measures (M)
SO 1. Development of legal and institutional framework in line with EU standards and its effective implementation.
M. 1. Harmonisation and strengthening of the legislation for nature protection with EU Directives and Regulations, and also signature of main Conventions; M. 2. Enforcement and institutionalizing of competent bodies for implementation of measures and actions for conservation of biodiversity;
OS 2. Conservation, protection and improvement of state of plant and animal species, natural habitats and representative landscapes in natural balance.
M. 1. Increased of surfaces with Nature protected areas in 10% of territory of Republic of Kosovo and their effective management; M. 2. Research and inventory of species and natural habitats; M.3. Ex – situ protection of plant and animal genetic resources; M. 4. Preparatory works for the establishing of “Natura 2000”
OS 3. Ensuring integrated protection of nature through cooperation with other sectors, sustainable use of biodiversity and equal sharing of benefits.
M.1. Promotion of economic values of biodiversity and conservation of biodiversity becomes part of other sartorial policies through implementation of Impact Assessment of intervention in Nature and Environment; M. 2. Issue of Spatial and management plans for Nature protected areas; M. 3. Increasing awareness and cooperation among all sectors for biodiversity.
OS 4. Promotion of effective education and communication for biodiversity.
M. 1. Development and implementation of projects for increasing of awareness on the importance of nature, biodiversity, landscapes and their economic and financial values; M. 2. Strengthening of taxonomic sciences and implementing of programmes at the University for maps, managing and protection of biodiversity.

ACTIONS – PROJECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGY FOR BIODIVERSITY IN REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

2011 – 2015

Actions – Recommended projects in this Strategy and Action plan are in a wide list of all policies, legislation, plans and programs that are necessary for improvement in different sectors in the country. This strategy emphasises the importance of participation of people and joint-management of all aspects of biodiversity conservation, by knowing the fact that main threat for biodiversity are the human activities.

Planned activities with Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity will be compiled through specific projects for implementation. General Coordination will be responsibility of Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning. Implementation will be done through a general process for achievement of desired objectives.

Strategic Objective/ Measure		Actions - Projects	Responsability	Budget €	Timeframe
SO1	M1	i. Adoption of sublegal acts that derive from Law on Nature Protection	MESP/ Government	50.000	2011 - 2012
		ii. Promotion of legislation for nature protection to community	MESP	Regular budget ¹	2011 - 2015
		iii. Adoption of Programme for nature protection for each municipality	Municipalities	180.000	2011- 2015
		iv. Ratification of Convention of Biodiversity, Bon, Bern, Paris, CITES and other relevant Treaties	MESP/ Parlament	Regular budget	2011 - 2015
		v. Harmonisation and strengthening the legislation and clarification of competencies for management of National Parks	MESP/ MAFRD	Regular budget	2011
		vi. Strengthening and institutionalizing of the competent bodies for protection and conservation of biodiversity	MESP	250.000	2011 - 2015
		vii. Foundation of management bodies for all Nature protected areas	MESP/ MAFRD/ Municipalities	400.000	2012 - 2015
	M2	i. Creation of Eco found	MESP/ MoF/ Parlament	Regular budget	2011

¹ means budget line of MESP for salaries, wages and services

Strategic Objective/ Measure		Actions - Projects	Responsability	Budget €	Timeframe
SO2	M1	i. Declaration of National Park “Bjeshket e Nemuna” and establishing of management directorate	MESP, Parlament	500.000	2011 - 2015
		ii. Gap analysis of the protected areas system in terms of representative coverage of habitats and species	MESP	50.000	2015
		iii. Declaration of Important Bird Areas	MESP	100.000	2011 - 2012
	M2	i. Developmnet of a Centralized Informative System for biodiversity	MESP	Regular budget	2011 - 2012
		ii. Building of human and technical capacities for identification of habitats and species and for mapping	MESP	150.000	2011 - 2013
		iii. Inventories of plant and animal species for Kosovo	MESP	250.000	2012 - 2014
		iv. Inventories and mapping of rare species of flora and fauna in Bjeshkët e Nemuna	MESP	130.000	2012 - 2013
		v. Inventories and mapping of rare species of flora and fauna in Mali Sharr	MESP	130.000	2013 - 2014
		vi. Inventories of birds in Malet e Sharrit	MESP/ NGO	200.000	2014 - 2015
		vii. Inventories of plant invasive species	MESP/ MAFRD	10.000	2012
		viii. Inventories of birds in Bjeshkët e Nemuna	MESP/ NGO	200.000	2013 - 2014
		ix. Elaborate an overview and interpretation manual of biotopes and habitat types	MESP	100.000	2013
		x. Elaborate inventories and distribution maps of biotopes and habitat types	MESP	212.000	2012 - 2014
	M3	i. Strengthening of Genetic Resources Bank for plants	UP	-	2012 - 2015
		ii. Foundation of Genetic Resources Bank for animals	UP	-	2013 - 2015
	M4	i. Developing a work plan for the selection of Natura 2000 sites with indication of needed data, responsibilities, timeframe and necessary budget	MESP	Regular budget	2015
		ii. Collecting attribute data for habitat types and species according to the Habitats Directive like total area of habitat types and population numbers of species for Kosovo	MESP	Regular budget	2014
		iii. Producing distribution maps for all habitat types and species present in Kosovo based on existing data	MESP	Regular budget	2014
		iv. Sigurimi i pajisjeve për hulumtim dhe monitorim të resurseve natyrore	MESP	10.000	2011
		v. Adoption of Red List and Red Book	MESP	61.000	2013 - 2014

Strategic Objective/ Measure		Actions - Projects		Responsability	Budget €	Timeframe
SO3	M1	i. Implementation of SEA and EIA environmental procedures	MESP/ Companies	Regular budget	2011 - 2015	
		ii. The introduction of conditions for nature protectionin other sectors during adoption of Startegies, legislations, programs and plans	MESP/ MEM/MTI/M TPT/ MAFRD	Regular budget	2011 - 2015	
	M2	i. Adoption of Management plan for NP "Mali Sharr"	MESP	1.000.000	2012 - 2013	
		ii. Adoption of mangement plan for other Nature protected areas (over 500 ha) and big mammals	MESP MAFRD	1.000.000	2014 - 2015	
		iii. Instalation of a national committee within MESP with participation of all ministries and institutions to discuss and implement SAPB	MESP	Regular budget	2012 - 2015	
	M3	i. Development of incentive measures to promote biodiversity conservation to other sectors	MESP/ MEM/MTI/ MTPT/ MAFRD	Regular budget	2012 - 2015	
		ii. Screning policy and legislation of other relevant sectors regarding objectives, praktices and regulations, potentially negatively affecting biodiversity	MMPH/ MoE/ MTI/ MTPT/ MAFRD	Regular budget	2012 - 2015	

Strategic Objective/ Measure		Actions - Projects		Responsability	Budget €	Timeframe
SO4	M1	i. Training programes for teachers for implementation of activities for biodiversity conservation	MESP/MEST	120.000	2011 - 2014	
		ii. Construction of Eco path in Germia park	MESP/ Municipality of Prishtina	100.000	2012 - 2013	
		iii. Botanical Garden of Prishtina	MESP/ Municipality of Prishtina	140.000	2013 - 2014	
	M2	i. Increasing of University staf for taxonomy, mapping, management and protection of biodiversity	UP	-	2012 - 2014	
		ii. Support of scientific investigation and projets in the field of biodiversity and nature protection	MESP/UP	-	2012 - 2014	

Budget frame in €

Objectives	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL €
SO 1	111.000	211.000	186.000	186.000	186.000	880.000
SO 2	210.000	432.000	666.000	545.000	250.000	2.103.000
SO 3	0	500.000	500.000	500.000	500.000	2.000.000
SO 4	30.000	80.000	150.000	100.000	0	360.000
TOTAL €	351.000	1.223.000	1.502.000	1.331.000	936.000	5.343.000

9. ANNEXES

ANNEX I LIST OF ENGAGED EXPERTS

Coordinator	Ismail Hetemaj	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
Engaged experts form TAIEX	Dr.Tim Bines	Parnasia Ltd, Bourne United Kingdom
	Dr. Edward Idle	Parnasia Ltd, Bourne United Kingdom
	Thomas Butterworth	Natural England Victoria United Kingdom

WG Species, habitats, landscape, minerals, fossils and protected areas		
Head	Miradije Gërguri	Chief of Sector for protected nature values in DEP
deputy	M.sc.Ylber Sherifi	KEPA – Chief of Nature Section
Members	Dr. Behxhet Mustafa	FNS – Biology Department
	M.sc Fadil Bajraktari	KEPA – Officer for Protected Areas
	Nexhmedin Ramadani	NGO “Finch” Prizren
	Prof. Dr. Agim Gashi	FNS – Biology Department
WG Education, communication, information and public participation		
Head	Bajram Kadriu	Chief of Education Sectorin DEP
deputy	Ryve Prekorogja	MEST
Members	Sami Sinani	Senior officer at DEP
	M.sc. Ismet Potera	MEST
WG Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery and tourism		
Head	Mr.sci.Qenan Maxhuni	AMMK Official for flora and fauna
Deputy	Tahir Ahmeti	MAFRD – Forestry Department
Members	Prof. Dr. Fadil Millaku	FNS– Biology Department
	Bajram Batusha	MAFRD – Forestry Department
	Mr.sci. Halil Bajrami	MTI – Tourism Department
	Hasan Ukaj	MAFRD – Forestry Department
	Regjep Shkodra	Federation of Kosova Hunters
WG Waters, transport, mines, energy		
Head	M.sc Hazir Çadraku	Head of policy division in WD
Deputy	Naser Zhjeqi	MTPT- Chiefof sector for environment
Members	Milaim Aliu	MEF
	Lulzim Korenica	MEM
WG Spatial Planning and environmental impact assessment		
Head	Nexhmije Kamberi	ISP - planer
Deputy	Shukri Shabani	Chief of EIA sector

Members	Mr. sci.Gani Berisha	Chief of soil protection sector
	Prof. Dr. Elez Krasniqi	FNS – Biology Department
	M. sc Hazer Dana	Director of NP "Sharr Mountains"
	M. sc. Xhavit Mala	Chief of Biodiv. sector NP "Sharr Mountains"
WG Legal and Institutional Framework		
Head	Nazmi Shkodra	Senior Legal officer at LO
Deputy	M.sc Naser Bresa	NGO "ECO 99" and "Sharri Net"
Members	Ermira Bojku	Adviser in Ministry Cabinet
	Dr. Zeqir Veselaj	FNS – Biology Department
	Valmira Gashi	Senior officer at DEP

ANNEX II

Some endemic vascular types in territory of Kosovo

1. Acer heldreichii Orph. in Boiss. 1856.
 2. Bupleurum karglii Vis. 1852.
 3. Carum rupestre Boiss. et Heldr. 1844. var. albanicum Kumm. et Jav.
 4. Ligusticum albanicum Jav. 1921.
 5. Aristolochia merxmulleri Greutér et Mayer 1985.
 6. Achillea Abrotanoides Vis. 1874.
 7. Achillea alexandri – Regis Bornm. et Rud. 1934.
 8. Achillea baldaccii Deg. 1895.
 9. Achillea canescens Form. 1893.
 10. Achillea chrysocoma Friv. 1836.
 11. Achillea clavennae L. var. argentéa Vis.
 12. Achillea fraasii Schultz Bip. 1879.
 13. Achillea holoséricea S. S. 1813.
 14. Amphoricarpus autariatus Bleč. et Mayer 1967. subsp. bertisceus 1967.
 15. Aster albanicus Deg. 1901.
 16. Centaurea kosaninii Hayek 1914.
 17. Crepis albanica Jav. 1922.
 18. Crepis bertiscea Jav. 1922.
 19. Erigeron epiroticus Hal. 1908.
 20. Helychrysum plicatum DC. 1838
 21. Hieracium gymnocephalum Grisëb. 1873.
 22. Hieracium waldstténii Tausch. 1828.
 23. Omalotheca pihcleri (Murb.) Holub. 1891.
 24. Sénécio othonnae M. B. 1808.
 25. Sénécio wagnéri Deg. 1894.
 26. Alcana scardica Grisëb. 1843.
 27. Cynoglossum krasnijii Wraber. 1986.
 28. Halacsya sëndtnéri (Boiss.) Dorfl. 1899.
 29. Moltkia doerfleri Wettst. 1918.
 30. Arabis constricta Griseb. 1843.
 31. Barbarea balcana Pančić 1887.
 32. Barbarea longirostris Vel. 1898.
 33. Bornmuellera dieckii Deg. 1900.
 34. Draba compacta Schott. 1854.
 35. Draba korabensis Kumm. et Deg. 1920.
 36. Draba parnassica Boiss. et Helder. 1853.

37. *Draba scardica* (Griseb.) Deg. et Doerfl. 1897.
 38. *Erysimum pectinatum* Bory. et Chaub. 1832.
 39. *Thlaspi bellidifolium* Grisëb. 1845.
 40. *Thlaspi microphyllum* Boiss. et Orph. 1859.
 41. *Campanula albanica* Witasëk. 1909.
 42. *Campanula foliosa* Tén. 1811.
 43. *Campanula moesiaca* Vel. 1892.
 44. *Phytëuma psëudorbiculare* Pant. 1871.
 45. *Cerastium decalvans* Schloss. et Vuk. 1869.
 46. *Cerastium dinaricum* Beck. et Szysz. 1888.
 47. *Dianthus gracilis* Sibth. et Sm. 1809.
 48. *Dianthus integer* Vis. 1829.
 49. *Dianthus scardicus* Wettst. 1892.
 50. *Minuratia baldaccii* (Halacsy) Mattf. in Asch. et Graebnér 1919.
 51. *Spërgularia vellesia* Lin. 1759. subsp. *graminæa* (Vis. et Reich.) Aschers. et Graebn.
 52. *Fumana bonapartei* Maiere et Petit. 1908.
 53. *Convolvulus cochlearis* Grisëb. 1844.
 54. *Sedum flexuosum* Wettst. 1892.
 55. *Sedum serpentinii* Janchen 1920.
 56. *Sempërvivum kosaninii* Praeger 1930.
 57. *Sempërvivum macedonicum* Praeger 1930.
 58. *Dioscorea balcanica* Koš. 1914.
 59. *Cephalaria pastricensis* Dorfl. et Hayek. 1921.
 60. *Knautia dinarica* (Murb.) Borb. 1894.
 61. *Scabiosa crenata* Cyr. 1788.
 62. *Scabiosa fumaroides* Vis. et Panč. 1865.
 63. *Euphorbia montenegrina* (Bald.) K. Maly 1912. var. *bertiscea* Rech. fil 1935.
 64. *Anthyllis aurea* Welden 1830.
 65. *Anthyllis vitelina* Vel. 1910.
 66. *Astragalus fialae* Degen 1900.
 67. *Genista hassertana* Bald. 1912.
 68. *Onobrychis pindicola* Haussk. 1893.
 69. *Onobrychis scardica* (Grisëb.) Hal. 1894.
 70. *Trifolium velonovskyi* Vandas. 1899.
 71. *Trifolium wettsteinii* Doerf. et Hayek 1921.
 72. *Gentianella bulgarica* (Vel.) J. Holub. 1967 var. *albanica* (Jav.) Dunjič
 73. *Gentianella crispate* (Vi.) Holub 1967.
 74. *Geranium subcaulescens* (L, her) Hayek 1925.
 75. *Crocus scardicus* Koš. 1926.
 76. *Lamium pictum* Boiss. et Heldr. 1859.
 77. *Micromeria albanica* (Grisëb. ex. K. Maly) Šilič 1979.
 78. *Scutellaria orientalis* L. 1753.
 79. *Sideritis scardica* Grisëb. 1844.
 80. *Stachys reinertii* Helder. 1877
 81. *Thymus albanus* H. Braun 1892.
 82. *Thymus doerfleri* Ronn. 1924.
 83. *Thymus rochlenae* Vel. 1903.
 84. *Pinguicula balcanica* Caspér 1926.
 85. *Lilium albanicum* Grisëb. 1845.
 86. *Narthecium scardicum* Koš. 1908.
 87. *Linum elegans* Sprun. et Boiss. 1853.
 88. *Forsythia europaea* Deg. et Bald. 1897.
 89. *Pinus peuce* Griseb. 1844.
 90. *Plantago reniformis* Beck. 1887.
 91. *Armeria rumelica* Boiss. 1868.
 92. *Festuca koritnicensis* Hayek et Vettér 1924.
 93. *Sësleria latifolia* (Adam) Deg. 1905.
 94. *Stipa mayeri* Mart. 1971.
 95. *Polygala doerfleri* Hayek 1918.
 96. *Rumex balcanicus* Rech. fil. 1934.

97. *Aconitum pentheri* Hayek 1916.
98. *Aquilegia bleciciei* Podobnik 1986.
99. *Heloborus multifidus* Vis. 1829.
100. *Ranunculus concinnatus* Schott. 1924.
101. *Ranunculus incomparabilis* Janka 1872.
102. *Ranunculus montenegrinus* (Halacsy) Lindtnér 1937.
103. *Ranunculus scutatus* W. et K. 1805.
104. *Rhamnus orbiculatus* Bornm. 1887.
105. *Geum bulgaricum* Panč. 1883.
106. *Geum reptans* Linné 1753.
107. *Potentilla calabra* Ten. 1811.
108. *Potentilla doerfleri* Wettst. 1892.
109. *Potentilla montenegrina* Pant. 1873.
110. *Potentilla rupestris* L. 1753. var. *mollis* (Panč.) Asch. et Graebn. 1904.
111. *Potentilla speciosa* Wild. 1800.
112. *Potentilla visianii* Pančič 1865.
113. *Rubus ipecensis* Rech. 1935.
114. *Sanguisorba albanica* Andras. et Jav. 1920.
115. *Asperula doerfleri* Wettst. 1892.
116. *Galium mirum* Rech. fil. 1939.
117. *Galium rhodopeum* Vel. 1839.
118. *Saxifraga grisëbachii* Deg. et Dorfl. 1897.
119. *Saxifraga scardica* Grisëb. 1843.
120. *Saxifraga sempervivum* Koch. 1846.
121. *Saxifraga taygetea* Boiss. et Heldr. in Boiss. 1849.
122. *Linaria peloponesiaca* Boiss. et Heldr. 1856.
123. *Melanpyrum doerfleri* Ronn. 1918.
124. *Melanpyrum scardicum* Wettst. 1892.
125. *Pedicularis grisebachii* Wettst. 1892.
126. *Rhinanthus asperulus* (Murb.) Soo. 1929.
127. *Scrophularia aestivalis* Grisëb. 1844.
128. *Verbascum scardicolum* Bornm. 1922.
129. *Veronica andrasovszkyi* Jav. 1920.
130. *Veronica saturejoides* Vis. 1847.
131. *Wulfenia bleciciei* Lak. 1971.
132. *Valeriana bertiscea* Panč. 1875.
133. *Valeriana panciciei* (Hal. et Bald.) Oskendon. 1976.
134. *Viola elegantula* Schott. 1875.
135. *Viola gracilis* Sib. et Smith. 1806.
136. *Viola grisebachiana* Vis. 1862.
137. *Viola speciosa* Pant. 1873.
138. *Viola zoysii* Wulfen. 1791.

Technical Report Source “Preliminary Identification of Areas Natura 2000 Kosoe”

ANNEX III

Species of relict plants, found thermofils at Sharri Mountains , Accursed Mountains, Koritniku, Pashtriku, Kozniku, Blinaja, Germia and Kopaniku Mountains

1. *Acer heldreichii*,
2. *Adonis vernalis*
3. *Asarum europaeum*,
4. *Asyneuma trichocalycinum*,
5. *Amphoricarpus autariatus*,
6. *Campanula lingulata*,
7. *Cardamine glauca*,
8. *Castanea sativa*,
9. *Cotinus coggigria*,

10. *Edraianthus graminifolius*,
11. *Draba dorfleri*,
12. *Gymnadenia friwaldskyantt*,
13. *Hedera helix*,
14. *Iberis sempervirens*,
15. *Jasione orbiculata*,
16. *Juglans regia*,
17. *Kitaibelia vitiflora*,
18. *Ostrya carpinifolia*,
19. *Lilium albanicum*,
20. *Leucorchis albida*,
21. *Narthecium scardicum*,
22. *Onobrychis alba*,,
23. *Paeonia tenuifolia*,
24. *Pedicularis petiolaris*,
25. *Pinus peuce*,
26. *P. heldreichii*,
27. *Ptilotrichum rupestre*, var. *scardicum*,
28. *Ramonda serbica*,
29. *Ranunculus incomparabilis*,
30. *Rumex balcanicus*,
31. *Silene asterias*,
32. *Taxus baccata*,
33. *Tozzia alpina*,
34. *Valeriana pancicii*,
35. *Wulfenia blecicii* etj.

Source KEPA – State of nature report 2006 - 2007

ANNEX IV

Table with some vegetative species with endemic character

Nr	Family/ Species	Flowering/ Fruits	Biotype	Expansion in Kosovo	General Expansion	Endemic Vegetation	Condition
TOLOCHIACEAE							
1	<i>Aristolochia merxmulleri</i> Greuter et Mayer 1985. (Grojterit)	IV/ V-VI	Sandy fields –stony beside bushes, In serpentine substrates Of hilly mountain area	Mirusha Region	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Developed population but with limited realm
ASTERACEAE							
2	<i>Achillea alexandri – Regis</i> Bormm. et Rud. 1934. (Barpezmi i mbretit Aleksandër)	VII/ VIII	Grassy places and çetinak forest (Achilleo – Pinetum mugi) of alp areas in lime rock	Mountains of Sharrit Oshlak).	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Developed population but with limited realm
3	<i>Centaurea albertii</i> Rexhepi 1980. (Kokoçeli i Albertii)	VI-VII / VIII-IX	In stony places with grass of hilly area in 1000 oversea height meters, Only in serpentine substratum	Devë Golesh.	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Endangerd population
ORAGINACEAE							
4	<i>Cynoglossum krasniiqii</i> 1986.	IV-VI/ VI	In lime rocky places	Pashtrik rozhup).	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	

	(Gjuhëgeni i Krasniqit)						
BRASSICACEAE							
5	Bornmuellera dieckii Deg. 1900. (Bornmulera e Degenit)	VI–VII/ VIII	In rocky serpentine places of mountain area and subalpine	Ostrovicë (1500 – 1900 m. lmb.	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Rare
CARYOPHYLLACEAE							
6	Dianthus scardicus Eettst. 1892. (Karafili i Sharrit)	VI–VII/ VIII	In rocky places with grass of subalpine area and alps	Sharri Mountain Sharrit Luboten, revallc).	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Endangered Population
CONVOLVULACEAE							
7	Convolvulus cochlearis Griseb. 1844. (Dredhja e Kosovës)	VI–VII/ VIII	In places with grass and rocky of hilly area with serpentine nature	Gorancë (territory of i Hanit Elezit).	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Rare (plant stenoendemic of Kosovo still needs to be protected with Law ligj)
RASSULACEAE							
8	Sedum flexuosum Eettst. 1892. (Rrushqyqja e epshme)	VI–VII/ VIII	In rocky places, specially lime, of subalps area	Sharri Mountain Luboten, Oshlak).	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Rare
9	Sempervivum kosaninii Praeger 1930. (Burgulli i Koshaninit)	VII–VIII / IX	In lime rocks or serpentine of subalps area Albanian Alps .		Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Has to be protected by Law
DIPSACACEAE							
10	Cephalaria pastricensis Dorfl. et Hayek. 1921. (Cefalaria e Pashtrikut)	VI–VII/ VIII	In grassy places with bushes, forest areas, mountain areas and subalps.	Pashtrik, Albanian Alps Bjeshkët e bardhit, Zhleb).	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Endangered Populations (Have to be under protection of Law)
FABACEAE							
11	Astragalus fialae Degen 1900. (Arithja e Fidit)	VII/ VIII	In rocks of alps area	Albanian Alps Bjeshkët e bardhit).	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Endangered Population (shall be protected under the Law).
12	Trifolium èttsteinii Dorf. et Hayek 1921. (Tërfili i Vetshtajnit)	VII–VIII/ VIII–IX	In pasture Në kulloza subalpine dhe alpine	Pashtrik	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	rare (shall be protected with law)
LAMIACEAE							
13	Micromeria albanica (Griseb. ex K. Maly) Silic. 1979. (Bishtriu shqiptar)	VII–VIII/ III–IX	In rocky lime places of hilly mountain area	Gorge of Lumbardhi Prizrenit.	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	rare (shall be protected with law)
14	Thymus albanus H. Braun 1892. (Listra shqiptare)	V–VI/ III–IX	In dry places ,bushes, pasture, forest of subalp area, specially in lime substratum	Oshlak, Koritnik, Albanian Alps	Kosovë	ë Ballkanit	Shall be protected with Law
15	Thymus doerfleri	VI–VII/ III–IX	In dry places, rare forest of mountain	Koritnik.	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Less populations (shall be protectec with law)

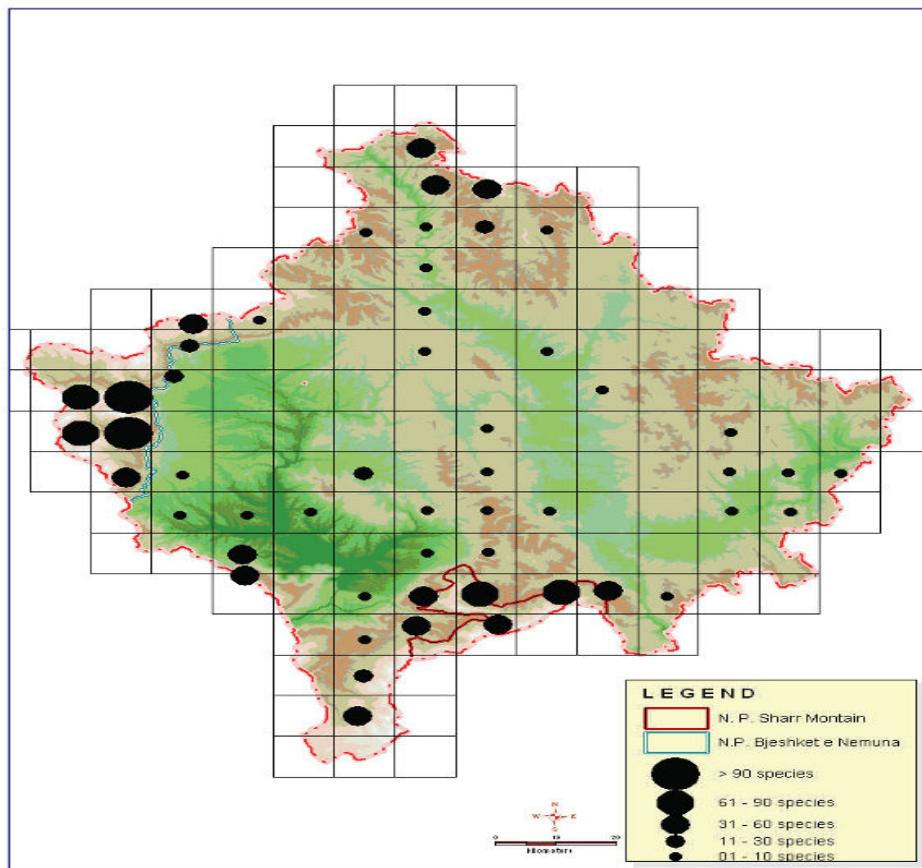
	Ronn. 1924. (<i>Listra e Dorflerit</i>)		subalp area				
16	Thymus rochlenae Vel. 1903. (<i>Listra e Rohlenes</i>)	VI/ VII	In pasture, Meadow of mountain area and subalps	Oshlak, Deçani Periphery	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Endangered population shall be protected with law)
LILIACEAE							
17	Lilium albanicum Griseb. 1845. (<i>Zambaku shqiptar</i>)	VI-VII/ VII	In fresh rocky hilly area subalps	Mountain of Sharrit, Albanian Alps .	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Shall be under protection of Law
POACEAE							
18	Stipa mayer Mart. 1971. (<i>Pendëkaposhi i Mayerit</i>)	V-VI/ VII	In pasture with serpentine nature	Koznik, Region of Mirusha, Godanc, Gllanasellë ect.	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Shall be protected with law
RANUNCULACEAE							
19	Aconitum pentheri Hawek 1916. (<i>Akoniti i Rusolisë</i>)	VII / VIII	In places with bushes and with grass in mountain area and subalps	Albanian Alps (Zhleb, Rusoli).	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Its population is minor (shall be under protection of Law)
ROSACEAE							
20	Potentilla calabria ten. 1811. (<i>Zorrëca e Kalabrisë</i>) (bënë pjesë në grupin Potentilla argentea P. E. Ball.. Është lloj i ri për florën e Ballkanit (lloj endemik apenino – ballkanik) i konstatuar vetëm në lokalitetin Guri i Zi (Restelicë – Kosovë).	VII–VIII / VIII	In acidic rocky places with volcanic origin with oversea height from 2000 m.	Sharri Mountain (Guri i Zi Restelicë – Kosovë).	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Endangered populations (it is a species located in Balkanic Siujdhesë Needs care and special protection ,because its population are endangered and they are in risk of disappearance in Balkan Peninsula)
21	Potentilla doerfleri Eettst. 1892. (<i>Zorrëca e Dorflerit</i>)	VII–VIII/ IX	In grassy and rocky places of alps area	Sharri Mountain (Bistra, Black Peak).	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	rare (grows in 4 groups less or pak a shumë të mëdha, por është e rrallë dhe populacionet e saj janë të rrezikuara, andaj duhet të mbrohen me ligj)
22	Rubus ipecensis rech. 1935. (<i>Manaferra e Pejës</i>)		In bushy serpentine area	Gubavc (Pejë)..	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Populacione të rrezikuara (duhet të mbrohen me ligj)
SAXIFRAGACEAE							
23	Saxifrage	VI–VIII/	In rocky alps areas	Koritnik,	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	Populacione

	scardica Griseb. 1843. <i>(Iriqëza e Sharrit)</i>	III–X		Albanian Alps Leqinat, Koprivnik etc).			të rrezikuara (duhet të mbrohen me ligj)
24	Verbascum scardicolum Bornm. 1922. <i>(Barpeshku i Sharrit)</i>	VII–VIII/ VIII	In pasture,bushes areas subalps	Sharri Mountains Oshlak).	Kosovë (vetëm në Kosovë)	Of Kosovo	Në kulloza e shkurre të zonës subalpine Malet e Sharrit Oshlak). Kosovë (vetëm në Kosovë) e Kosovës Populacione të rrezikuara (duhet të mbrohen me ligj)
25	Èulfenia blecicii Lak. 1971. <i>(Vulfenia e Bleçiqit)</i> (Në Kosovë janë të përhapura dy nënloje të këtij lloji: È. blecicii subsp. blecicii dhe È. blecicii subsp. rohlena, të cilat janë të përhapura në Alpet Shqiptare)	VI–VIII/ VIII	In grassy places, forest, bushes subalps area	In grassy places,forest,bu shes. Albanian Alps	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	!
VIOLACEAE							
26	Viola gracilis Sib. Et Smith. 1806. <i>(Vjollca barishtore)</i>	VI – VII / VII	In pasture alps area Sharri Mountain	In pasture alps area Sharri Mountain	Kosovë	Of Kosovo	It s noticed at small groups

Source KEPA – State of nature report 2006 - 2007

ANNEX V

Map of localities of important endemic species



Source KEPA – State of nature Report 2006 - 2007

ANNEX VI

Rare and endangered species of protected mammals, in Kosovo

1. Ariu i murrëm (*Ursus arctos* Linn.)
2. Rrëqebulli (*Lynx lynx* Lin.)
3. Dhia e egër (*Rupicapra rupicapra* Linn.)
4. Kaprolli (*Capreolus capreolus* Linn.)
5. Macja e egër (*Felis sylvestris* Schreber)
6. Dreri (*Cervus elaphus* Linn.)
7. Ketri (*Sciurus vulgaris* Linn.)
8. Kunadhja e artë (*Martes martes* Linn.)
9. Kunadhja e bardhë (*Martes foina* Linn.)
10. Gjeri i lajthive (*Muscardinus avellanarius* Linn.)

Source MESP, Ministers decision for protection of some rare and endangered species of mammals date: 23.05.2003

ANNEX VII

Plant species that are considered rare and endangered from human activities in Kosovo

1	Bershei i rëndomtë / <i>Taxus baccata L.</i>
2	Bujgeri / <i>Quercus trojana Webb.</i>
3	Vidhi i rëndomtë / <i>Ulmus campestris L.</i>
4	Panja malore / <i>Acer heldreichii Orph.</i>
5	Boshtra / <i>Forsythia europea Deg. Et Bald.</i>
6	Vulfonia / <i>Wulfenia carinthiaca Jack.</i>
7	Tulipani i Sharrit / <i>Tulipa scardica Bornm.</i>
8	Troliusi / <i>Trollius europeus L.</i>
9	Zambaku / <i>Lilium albanicum Gris.</i>
10	Karafili i Sharrit / <i>Dianthus scardicus Wetst.</i>
11	Kurorezë / <i>Fritillaria graeca Boiss. Et Sprun.</i>
12	Bathra / <i>Narcissus poeticus L.</i>
13	Lepjeta / <i>Rumex balcanicus Roth.</i>
14	Asheja / <i>Ilex aquilifolium L.</i>
15	Xerxelja / <i>Dphne blagayana Freyer</i>
16	Ramonda / <i>Ramonda serbica Panc</i>
17	Bozhuri dekorativ / <i>Paeonia decera Anders.</i>
18	Bozhurea koraline / <i>Paeonia corallina Retz</i>
19	Valdestenia / <i>Waldesteinia geoides Willd.</i>
20	Poligala / <i>Polugala dorfleri Hayek</i>
21	Moltkea / <i>Moltkea dorfleri wettst</i>
22	Dioskora / <i>Dioscorea balcanica Koshan.</i>
23	Rododendroni / <i>Rhododendron ferrugineum L.</i>
24	Sanëza e verdhë / <i>Gentiana lutea L.</i>

Burimi AMMK – Raporti i gjendjes së natyrës 2006 - 2007

ANNEX VIII

List of proposed areas for protection

Nr.	Denomination of area	Municipality
1	Gurbadhë - Trungu i Qarrit	Malishevë
2	Burim - Trungu Frashrit	Malishevë
3	Turjak - Trungu i Qarrit 2	Malishevë
4	Panorc - Shpella e Flladit	Malishevë
5	Drenovc -Trungjet në Varrezat e fshatit	Malishevë
6	Drenovc - Shpella e Bozhurit	Malishevë
7	Bubavec - Mali i Vakafit	Malishevë
8	Vermicë - Lagj.e Limanajev	Malishevë
9	Balinc – Vakafi Mountain	Malishevë
10	Marali – Maralis Rock	Malishevë
11	Marali – Qarri Trunk	Malishevë
12	Pagarush –Qarri Trunk	Malishevë
13	Gurisht – Water source	Malishevë
14	Pidiq – Themomineral Source Source	Gjilan
15	Nasalë – Mineral Source	Gjilan
16	Gumnishtë – Mineral Source	Gjilan
17	Llashticë –Qarri Trunk	Gjilan
18	Lipovicë – Two Peer trunk	Gjilan
19	Buricë – Two Oak trunk	Gjilan
20	Uqlarë – Termal water source	Gjilan

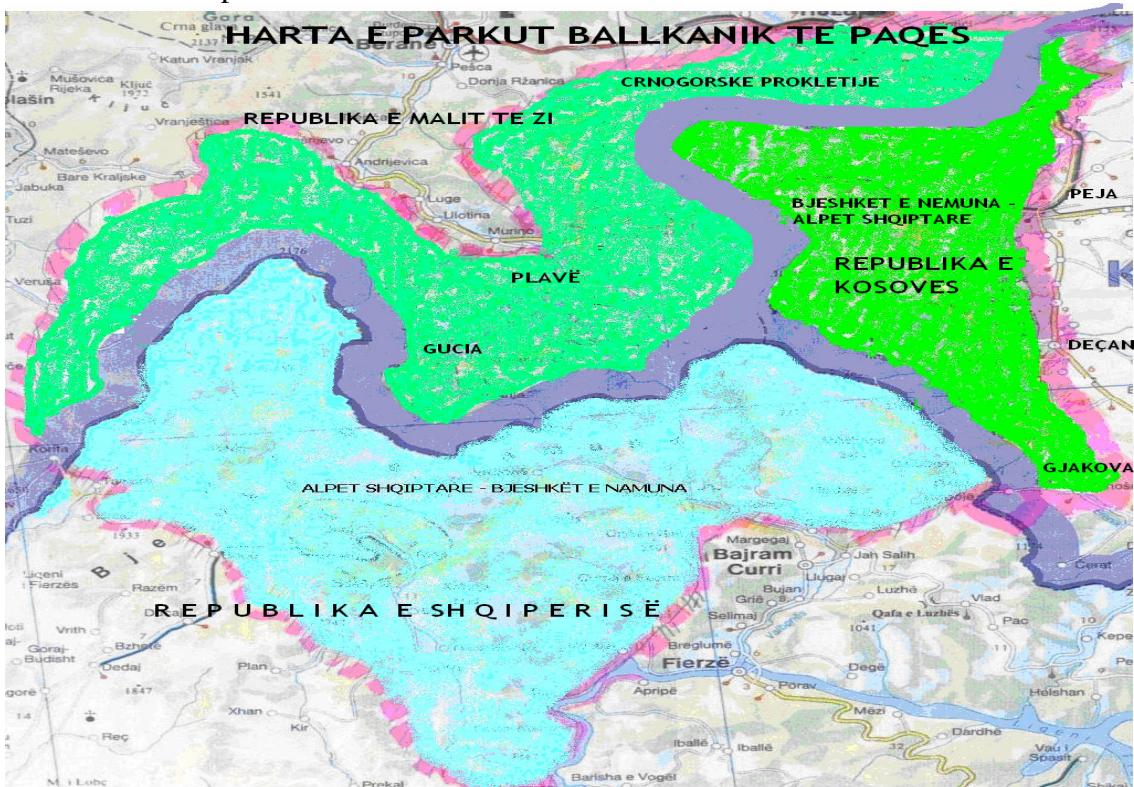
21	Lovcë – Oak trunk	Gjilan
22	River walley of Llapushnik	Gjilan
23	Kmetovc - Themomineral	Gjilan
24	Brisallc - Cave	Gjilan
25	Perplenic – Perlepnica Lake	Gjilan
26	Parku Regjional “ Pashtriku ”	Gjakovë
27	Park Pyjor “ Maja e Gllavës ”	Gjakovë
28	Complex of Black Pine in Shkukëz	Gjakovë
29	Herreq – Qarri Oak	Gjakovë
30	Stubullë – Linden Trunk	
31	Berijah – Linden Trunks	Gjakovë
32	Dobrosh - Oak	Gjakovë
33	Rracaj - Linden and Qarri trunk	Gjakovë
34	Vogovë – Qarri Oak	Gjakovë
35	Mulliq – Water Source	Gjakovë
36	Source of Deshica river “ Demjani Rill ”	Gjakovë
37	Kusar – Water Source	Gjakovë
38	Potok – Water source 1	Gjakovë
39	Candle Cave	Gjakovë
40	Picaroon Cave	Gjakovë
41	Content of tamarisk commune	Gjakovë
42	Locality of Bujger and Dioskorea	Gjakovë
43	Lokality of Bozhur flower in Pashtrik	Gjakovë
44	Tis trunk	Gjakovë
45	Boshtra and Chestnut commune	Gjakovë
46	Eagle – Gojani Grove	Gjakovë
47	Greece – Qarri Trunk	Gjakovë
48	Molliq - Oak Trunk	Gjakovë
49	Madanaj –Qarri trunk	Gjakovë
50	Bec –Oak trunk	Gjakovë
51	Zhabel – Oak trunk	Gjakovë
52	Gergoc – Oak trunk	Gjakovë
53	Potok (2) – Water source 2	Gjakovë
54	Dresnik – Dresnik Bath	Klinë
55	Sibovc – Oak trunks	Kastriot
56	Sibovc – Linden Trunk	Kastriot
57	Mazgit – Mulberry trunk	Kastriot
58	Grabovc – Mineral Water Source	Kastriot
59	Grabovc – Wood and Qarri complex of Shkoza	Kastriot
60	Breznice – Water complex	Kastriot
61	Gjelbishtë – Mineral Water	Vushtrri
62	Bajë - Oak trunk	Vushtrri
63	Bajë – Thermal Water source 1	Vushtrri
64	Bajë - Thermal Water source (Q. e zotnisë) 2	Vushtrri
65	Karaqë - Natural water source	Vushtrri
66	Skromë – Natural water source	Vushtrri
67	Koderflamur – Complex of stable trunk	Vushtrri
68	Shtruerë – Oak trunk	Vushtrri
69	Ashlan – Oak trunk	Vushtrri
70	Cecel - Oak trunk	Vushtrri
71	Lumkuq – Squirrel Park	Vushtrri
72	Krasniqe e mesme – Qarri trunk	Vushtrri
73	Galic - Complex of Oak trunk	Vushtrri
74	Brusnik - Oak trunk	Vushtrri
75	Rreznik – Oak trunk	Vushtrri
76	Druar – Oak trunk	Vushtrri
77	Trimor – Oak trunk	Vushtrri
78	Walley and Kaqanolli pass	Podujevë

79	Popovë - “Ushton Reka”-	Podujevë
80	Orllan – Batllava lake	Podujevë
81	Dobratin – Water source and Oak trunk	Podujevë
82	Murgullë - Poplar trunk	Podujevë
83	Llapashtic e Epërme - Oak trunk (cemetery)	Podujevë
84	Dyzë – Oak trunk	Podujevë
85	Orllan – Poplar trunk	Podujevë
86	Gérdoc – Poplar trunk	Podujevë
87	Braboniq – Source of Mineral Water	Mitrovicë
88	Mazhiq – Source of Mineral Water	Mitrovicë
89	Braboniq – Qarri trunk	Mitrovicë
90	Zasellë – Chestnut trunk	Mitrovicë
91	Zabergjë – Oak trunk	Mitrovicë
92	Vllahi – Oak trunk	Mitrovicë
93	Bare - Stable trunk	Mitrovicë
94	Rahovë - Ice fountain	Mitrovicë
95	Vidimiriq - Vojsa Trunk	Mitrovicë
96	Rahovë – Chestnut Trunk Mitrovicë	Mitrovicë
97	Lugu i Bares – Water source	Mitrovicë
98	Melinicë - Waterfall of Trepqalive	Mitrovicë
99	Vinarc i Epërm - Krekza Trunk	Mitrovicë
100	Ovqar – Stable trunk and Water source	Mitrovicë
101	Bistic e Shalës – Poplar trunk	Albanik
102	Boletin – Chestnut Trunk	Zveçan
103	Kelmend - Guri i Gjatë dhe Guri i Mprehtë	Zveçan
104	Viti - Oak Linden	Viti
105	Kllokot – Source of Mineral Water	Viti
106	Zhiti – Linden Oak	Viti
107	Ballanc – Trunk complex	Viti
108	Zhiti – Source of Mineral Water	Viti
109	Binq – Complex of Linden Oaks	Viti
110	Samakov – Water Source	Viti
111	Samakov – Hydrologic Monument	Viti
112	Debeldeh – Natural landscape	Viti
113	Gërmovë - Qarri oak	Viti
114	Sllatin e Epërme - Landscape	Viti
115	Sllatin e poshtme – Trunk complex	Viti
116	Vérnekolle - River of Vernezit	Viti
117	Ballanc - Burimi i Ujtit Mineral	Viti
118	Gjylekar - Linden rock	Viti
119	Nagavc - Trungu i Qarrit	Rahovec
120	Drenovc - Oak trunk	Rahovec
121	Vranjak – Trunk of Vidhi	Rahovec
122	Koznik – Oak trunk	Rahovec
123	Dabidol – Oak trunk	Rahovec
124	Potoqan i ulët – Oak trunk	Rahovec
125	Brestuvc – Oak trunk (Bajraktari Oak)	Rahovec
126	Petrovë - Vrella e Zezë	Shtime
127	Devetak – Cave of Devetakut	Shtime
128	Mollopolc – Oak trunk(old cemetery)	Shtime
129	Godanc i Epërm – Oak trunk(cemetery)	Shtime
130	Godanc i Poshtëm – Oak trunk(Taravillaz)	Shtime
131	Rashinc – Oak trunk	Shtime
132	Karaqic – Complex of trunk	Shtime
133	Karaqic – Mosk rock	Shtime
134	Pjetreshticë – Cave	Shtime
135	Shtime – Pin Complex	Shtime
136	Sllovi - Qarri trunk	Lypjan

137	Sllovi – Trunk complex	Lypjan
138	Smallush - Three oaks at the School	Lypjan
139	Smallush - Oak trunk	Lypjan
140	Bregu I Zi – Oak forest in old cemetery	Lypjan
141	Poturovc – Oak trunk	Lypjan
142	Dobëraj e Madhe – Oak trunk	Lypjan
143	Baicë – Water sources (over fish pond)	Lypjan
144	Baicë - Oak trunk- at school	Lypjan
145	Baicë - Oak trunk at cemetery	Lypjan
146	Baicë – Thermal source	Lypjan
147	Krojmir – Rock at fountain	Lypjan
148	Shalë- Perforated rock	Lypjan
149	Shalë – Oak trunk (well of Aziz)	Lypjan
150	Vrellë – Water source	Lypjan
151	Vershec – Oak trunk	Lypjan
152	Linden complex	Lypjan
153	Qylagë - Oak trunk (at school)	Lypjan
154	Torinë – Oak forest	Lypjan
155	Bregu i Zi – Oak trunk (close to school)	Lypjan
156	Bujanë - Oak foret at cemetery	Lypjan
157	Gadime – Marble cave (at the mosque)	Lypjan
158	Gadime – Forest in Hill over Mosque	Lypjan
159	Gadime e Epërme – Oak trunk at cemetery	Lypjan
160	Golesh - Habitat of endemic specie of Fotsythia europea (bosntra)	Fushë Kosovë

Source KEPA – State of nature report 2006 - 2007

ANNEX IX Map of Balkan Peace Park



Source Balkan Peace Park

ANNEX X

Table of protected areas

Nome of area / object	Location of Area / object	Surface in Hectares	Year that was put under protection	Kateg. IUCN	Short description of values
NATURE RESERVE					
1. Ropsi Peak	Deçan	20	1955	I	Plants nature reserve of Pine, fire tree and beech typesRezervat bimor i llojeve të molikës, bredhit, pishës dhe ahut
2. Gubavci	Pejë	38	1959	I	Plant nature reserve of endemic-relict arista type (<i>Forsythia europaea</i>)
3. Arneni Peak	Prizren	30	1960	I	Plant nature reserve of Arneni (<i>Pinus heldreichii</i>)
4. Gazimestani	Prishtinë	12	1953	I	Peony Plant nature reserve (<i>Paenonia decora</i> Anders)
5. Kozhnjeri	Deçan	150	1955	I	Fauna nature reserve of Chamoi (<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> L.)
6. Oshlaku	Prizren	20	1960	I	Armen's nature reserve (<i>Pinus heldreichii</i>)
7. Prilep Mountains	Deçan	0.92	1963	I	Mountain maple plant reserve (<i>Acer heldreichii</i>)
8. Rusenica	Therandë	300	1955	I	Lynx animal reserve (<i>Lynx lynx</i> L.)
9. Nerodime river Bifurcation	Ferizaj	13	1979	I	Special nature reserve
10. Great pine	Prizren	35	1960	I	Pine plant reserve (<i>Pinus heldreichii</i>)
11. Kamilja	Leposaviq	228	1988	I	Limestone cliff is a special nature reserve with paleontological characteristics
NATIONAL PARKS					
1.Sharri Mountain	Prizren, Suharekë, Kaçanik, Shtërpëcë	39. 000	1986	II	Rare values: botanical, fauna, ecologic, touristic, recreational, sports, educative and cultural.
NATURE MONUMENTS					
1. Gadime Cave	Lypjan	56. 25,02	1969	III	Geomonument of rich nature with nature ornaments, is over of the most beautiful caves in Kosovo, Balkan and beyond.
2. BaicaCave	Drenas	00. 11, 55	1987	III	Geomonument with speleological hydrological nature values
3. Gllanasellë Cave	Drenas	00. 50, 17	1987	III	Geomunument with geomorphologic – hydrological spelogical character.
4. Bistrica river gorge	Prizren	200	1976	III	Natural monument with hydrological and landscape character
5. Spring of Drini i Bardhë with Radavc Cave and waterfall	Pejë	89, 94	1983	III	Nature monument with geomofological hydrological touristic importance
6. Mirusha river Flow	Therandë - Malishevë Klinë	10. 03, 35 1. 93, 94	1983	III	Hydrological geomorphologic and landscape importance
7. Mineral water spring	Klinë në Dresnik	0.0,6.75	1985	III	Natural monument with hydrological character .
8. Thermo-mineral water spring	Albanik- Leposaviq në Vuqë	16. 60, 13	1988	III	Natural monument with hydrological character .
9. Mineral Water spring	Podujevë në Sallabajë	00. 31. 47	1988	III	Natural hydrological monument
10.Water spring	Podujevë në	1. 40,54	1988	III	Natural hydrological monument

	Shajkovcë				
11. Klina river gorge	Klinë	1.204,94	1985	III	Complex Monument of nature with geomofological, hydrological and botanical value
12. Rugova gorge	Pejë	4. 301,05,	1985	III	Geologica,hydrological,landscape, speeological,botanical importance.
13. Canyon of Drinit Bardhë at Ura e Fshejtë	Gjakovë, Rahovec	73.86,47 124.06,09	1986	III	Nature monument with hydrogeomorfological importance of Drini Bardh canyon
14. Plane tree Marash	Prizren	00.05,00	1959	III	Natural monument with botanical character, botanical,educative and cultural
15. Mani Sham (Morus sp.)	Pejë	00.03,00	1957	III	Natural monument with botanical character
16. Poplar in Bajçinë (Populustremul)	Podujevë	00.05,00	1959	III	Natural monument with botanical character
17. Lime tree (Tilia argentea)	Deçan	00.02.11	1968	III	Natural monument with botanical character
18. Lime tree trunks (Tilia argentea)	Deçan	00.05,00	1961	III	Natural monument with botanical character
19.Oak tree në Lozicë (Quercus sp.)	Malishevë	00.05,00	1985	III	Important nature monument for science investigation with botanical character
20. Turkish oak in Zllakuçan (Quercus cerris)	Klinë	00.05,00	1985	III	Natural monument with botanical and touristic character
21. Turkish oak in Polatë (Quercus cerris)	Podujevë	00.44,20	1988	III	Natural monument with botanical character
22. Turkish oak in Dobratin (Quercus cerris)	Podujevë	00.00,70	1988	III	Natural monument with botanical character
23. Black Peak	Pejë	112.50	1977	III	Memorial nature monument
24. Museum of Minerals and Crystals	Mitrovicë Stantërg,		1970	III	Minerals and preserved crystals in crystal museum at Stan- tërg.
25. Root tree	(Nekovc) Drenas	00.05,00	2006	III	Natural monument with botanical character
26. Root tree complex	Drenas (Negroc)	00.05,00	2006	III	Natural monument with botanical character
27. Shpardh tree	Drenas (Negroc)	00.05,00	2006	III	Natural monument with botanical character
28. Cave of Kishnareka	Drenas	02.00,00	2006	III	Geomonument with spelological hydrological nature values
29.Turkish oak (Querques cerris) Krajkov	(Krajkovë) Drenas	00.05,00	2006	III	Natural monument with botanical character
30. Guri i Gradines	Drenas (Llapushnikë)	02.00,00	2006	III	Natural monument with geomorfological character
31. Mineral water spring	Drenas (Poklek)	00.05,00	2006	III	Natural monument with hydrological character
32. Oak tree - six trunks (Quercus sp.)	Drenas (Likoshan)	00.05,00	2006	III	Natural monument with botanical character
33. Oak tree - (Quercus sp.)	Drenas (Terstenik)	00.05,00	2006	III	Natural monument with botanical character
34. Oak tree -	Drenas	2006	2006	III	Natural monument with botanical

(Quercus sp.)	(Likoshan)				character
35. Guri i plakës	Drenas (Dobroshevc)	00.05,00	2006	III	Monument natyror me karakter geomorfologjik
36. Pubescent oak (Quercus pubercens wild.)	Skenderaj (Aqarevë)	00.05,00	2007	III	Natural monument with botanical character
37. Oak tree (Quercus sp.)	Skenderaj (Polac)	00.05,00	2007	III	Natural monument with botanical character
38. Oak tree (Quercus sp.)	Skenderaj (Likovc)	00.05,00	2007	III	Natural monument with botanical character
39. Thermal water spring	Skenderaj (Bajë)	00.10,00	2007	III	Monument natyror me karakter hidrologjik
40. Oak tree (Quercus sp.)	Skenderaj (Prellovc)	00.05,00	2007	III	Natural monument with botanical character
41. Oak tree complex (Quercus sp.)	Skenderaj (Rrezallë)	02.00,00	2007	III	Natural monument with botanical character
42. Pubescent tree Complex	Skenderaj (Klladernicë)	00.10,00	2007	III	Natural monument with botanical character
43. Turkish oak (Quercus cerris L.)	Skenderaj (Kotorr)	00.05,00	2007	III	Natural monument with botanical character
44. Turkish oak (Quercus cerris L.)	Skenderaj (Padalishë)	00.05,00	2007	III	Natural monument with botanical character
45. Bubescet oak (Quercus pubes. Willd.)	Skenderaj (Çitak)	00.05,00	2007	III	Natural monument with botanical character
46. Turkish oak (Quercus cerris L.)	Skenderaj (Runik)	00.05,00	2007	III	Natural monument with botanical character
47. Salt water spring	Skenderaj (Leqinë)	00.05,00	2007	III	Natural monument with hydrological character
48. Beech Trunk (Quercus sp.)	Skenderaj (Lubovec)	00.05,00	2007	III	Natural monument with botanical character
49. Root trunk (Quercus robur) in Deiq.	Klinë	00.03,00	2007	III	Natural monument with botanical character
50. Root trunk complex (Quercus robur) Gllareve	Klinë	00.28,00	2007	III	Natural monument with botanical character
51. Turkish pine (Quercus sp) in Nagllavk	Klinë	00.12,00	2007	III	Natural monument with botanical character
52. Mineral water spring in Rudice	Klinë	00.07,65	2007	III	Nature monument with hydrologic character
53. Oak trunk (Quercus pueb.) in Ujemir	Klinë	00.19,62	2007	III	Nature monument with botanic character
54. Oak trunk (Quercus sp) in Breshanc	Suharekë	00.05,00	2007	III	Nature monument with botanic character
55. Complex of Oak trunks (Quercus sp) in Savrovë	Suharekë	00.15.00	2007	III	Nature monument with botanic character

56. Pine tree (<i>Pinus</i> sp.) në Delloç	Suharekë	00.05.00	2007	III	Nature monument with botanic character
57. Oak tree (<i>Quercus</i> sp.) in Grejkoc	Suharekë	00.15.00	2007	III	Nature monument with botanic character
58. Populus tree (<i>Populus</i> sp.) in Reqan	Suharekë	00.05.00	2007	III	Nature monument with botanic character
59. Source of mineral water in Reqan	Suharekë	00.10.00	2007	III	Nature monument with hydrologic character
60. Complex of Oak trunks (<i>Quercus</i> sp) in Muhlan	Suharekë	00.15.00	2007	III	Nature monument with botanic character
61. Tungu i vodhës (<i>Solbus</i> <i>domestica</i> L.) në Budakovë	Suharekë	00.05.00	2007	III	Nature monument with botanic character
62. Complex of Oak trunks (<i>Quercus</i> sp) in Papaz	Suharekë	00.15.00	2007	III	Nature monument with botanic character
63. Dy trungjet e bungut (<i>Quercus</i> sp) në Bllacë	Suharekë	00.10.00	2007	III	Nature monument with botanic character
64. Complex of Oak trunks (<i>Quercus</i> sp) in Vraniq	Suharekë	00.05.00	2007	III	Nature monument with botanic character
65. Lokaliteti i bujgerit (<i>Quercus</i> <i>trojana</i>) në Biraq	Suharekë	00.05.00	2007	III	Nature monument with botanic character
66. Kompleksi i trungjeve të dushkut (<i>Quercus</i> sp.) në Luzhnicë	Suharekë	00.15.00	2007	III	Nature monument with botanic character
67. Guri i xhamisë në Luzhnicë	Suharekë	00.15.00	2007	III	Nature monument with geomorfologic character
68. Dy trungje të manit të zi (<i>Morus nigra</i> L.) në Cerrcë	Istog	00.10.53	2008	III	Nature monument with botanic character
69. Tilia trunk (<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Moench) në Lubozhdë	Istog	00.10.17	2008	III	Nature monument with botanic character
70. Trungu i blirit të kuq (<i>Tilia</i> sp.) në Istog të Poshtëm	Istog	00.04.91	2008	III	Nature monument with botanic character
71. Trungjet e bungëbutës (<i>Quercus</i> <i>pubescens</i> wild)	Istog	00.16.71	2008	III	Nature monument with botanic character

në Sinaj					
72. Trungu i blirit targjendët (<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Moench) Shushicë	Istog	00.04.91	2008	III	Nature monument with botanic character
73. water source in Istog	Istog	03.88,19	2008	III	Nature monument with hydrologic character
74. Tungu i vodhës (<i>Solbus domestica</i>) Uqë	Istog	00.07.07	2008	III	Nature monument with botanic character
75. Trungu i blirit të argjendët (<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Moench) në Kaliqan	Istog	00.04.91	2008	III	Nature monument with botanic character
76. Thermal water source in Banjë	Istog	00.85.04	2008	III	Nature monument with hydrological character
77. Trungu i blirit të kuq (<i>Tilia sp.</i>) në Lubovë	Istog	00.07.07	2008	III	Nature monument with botanic character
78. Trungu i rrënjes (<i>Quercus robur</i> L.) në Zallq-Zabllaq	Istog	00.11.33	2008	III	Nature monument with botanic character
79. Trungu i rrënjes (<i>Quercus robur</i> L.) Trubuhovcë	Istog	00.07.07	2008	III	Nature monument with botanic character
80. Trungu i rrënjes (<i>Quercus robur</i> L.) në Saradran	Istog	00.04.15	2008	III	Nature monument with botanic character
81. Trungu i qarrit (<i>Quercus cerris</i>) Gurakoc	Istog	00.01.26	2008	III	Monument natyror me karakter botanik Nature monument with botanic character
82. Water source in Vrellë Istog		00.26.43	2008	III	Nature monument with hydrological character
REGIONAL PARK					
1. Regional park Mirusha	Klinë, Rahovec Malishevë	357.01,72 198.77,98	1982, 1983	V	Canion with watwrfols with specific lanscapes, important for science, recreation and tourism
2. Regional park Germia	Prishtinë	1.126, 01,00	1987	V	With importance for nature, science, recreation and tourism
FOREST PARK					
1. Pishat e Deçanit	Deçan	15.00.00	1968	V	Përbërja e pastër e pishës së zezë tek Manastiri i Deçanit

Source KEPA – State of Nature report 2008 – 2009