



## **Republika e Kosovës**

Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo

*Qeveria – Vlada-Government*

*Ministria e Bujqësisë, Pylltarisë dhe Zhvillimit Rural - Ministarstvo Poljoprivrede, Šumarstva  
i Ruralnog Razvoja-Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development*

### **KOSOVO AGRICULTURE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KARDP)**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

**FINAL**

**OCTOBER 2010**

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## Abbreviations

<b>EMF</b>	Environmental Management Framework
<b>EMP</b>	Environmental Management Plan
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year
<b>IPARD</b>	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance for Rural Development
<b>ISN</b>	Interim Strategy Note
<b>KARDP</b>	Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Project
<b>MA</b>	Managing Authority
<b>MAFRD</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
<b>MESP</b>	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>OP</b>	Operational Policy
<b>POM</b>	Project Operational Manual
<b>PMU</b>	Project Implementation Unit
<b>PPAH</b>	Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook
<b>PU</b>	Paying Unit
<b>WB</b>	World Bank

## Executive Summary

The overall development objective of the proposed project would be to increase the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development to approximate the institutional requirements to access EU IPARD funds and the absorption of these funds by the rural community.

Key project outcome indicators include: (i) increased MAFRD capacity to administer rural development grants approximating IPARD standards; (ii) increased number of grants requests submitted by farmers and agro-processors; (iii) and increased number of approved grants. The project will support the following three components: (i) Transferring Knowledge to the Rural Sector, (ii) Enhancing Investments to Promote Sustainable Rural Development and (iii) Project Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation.

The project has been classified as an environment category B and triggers the safeguard policy on Environmental Assessment. No major adverse environmental impacts are anticipated under the proposed project. Under component 1, the environmental concerns relate to select demonstration activities such as construction of manure platforms or milk collection systems. Adverse effects that may occur during the construction phase include: dust from excavation processes; exhaust emission; noise and vibrations from construction equipment and vehicles; soil pollution caused by oil and grease leakage and improper waste disposal. These impacts are predictable and can be mitigated through application of standard measures in engineering designs, procurement construction, operation and maintenance. The standard construction works associated with the construction of waste platforms include following activities: removal storage and reuse of fertile top-soil, excavation for building the foundation of the above-ground manure storage platforms, concrete lining, excavation for the underground slurry storage tank, etc. The possibility of noise and dust from these works will however be local and temporary in nature. Some adverse impacts of odor could be felt in close proximity to the manure storage structures, especially during unfavorable weather conditions (high temperatures, high air pressure, no wind).

Regarding component 2, sub-projects financed through the provision of grants to farmers or other rural actors will be screened to ensure they will not cause adverse environmental impacts. Grant applications will have a section on the potential environmental impacts of the sub-projects and the proposed mitigation measures if grant activities are likely to adversely affect the environment. In cases of grants that are tranche-based, one of the triggers for tranche payment would be compliance with the EMP (for grants that have EMPs).

This Environmental Management Framework covers the on-farm trials/demonstrations under Component 1 and the Grants program under Component 2. In addition to setting out processes and responsibilities for subproject screening, preparation/approval/ implementation of EAs/EMPs and monitoring, the EMF includes “templates EMPs” for some of the most likely

types of investments (e.g. manure platforms). Since the overall project is Category B, the EMF includes provisions for excluding Category A (Full Environmental Impact Assessment equivalent) projects from financing and also includes measures for pest-management related environmental risks. In addition, the EMF will be an integrated part of the Project Operation Manual – POM.

All subprojects to be financed under the KARDP Project (with the major focus being the grants under Component 2) will be subject to an environmental review process by the PMU incorporating the procedures described in this Framework. These procedures and requirements incorporate the EA requirements under laws and regulations of both Kosovo (The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment with Annex I and II) and the World Bank safeguard policies on Environmental Assessment (OP/BP/GP 4.01) and the World Bank Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH).

The environmental assessment process is carried out to determine the possible positive or negative impacts of proposed subprojects; to evaluate precautions to be taken to prevent or minimize these negative impacts. For any subproject (grant or on-farm trial) financed under the KARDP, the PMU is responsible for assuring that (a) all Kosovo environmental procedures and approvals are in place before a final financing decision under the Project is made, (b) complete supporting files are available, and (c) any additional safeguard requirements of the World Bank are met.

The seven elements of subproject EA procedures are:

1. Compliance with local EA requirements
2. Screening
3. Documentation
4. Public Consultation
5. Disclosure
6. Review and Approval
7. Monitoring and Reporting

In addition, the Environmental Framework Document sets forth an integrated pest management plan, with a list of recommended and banned pesticides, and proposed training techniques. The Annex provides a general overview of agricultural inputs and related impacts, good farming practices, proposed environmental clauses for civil works and construction, an overview of the Kosovo-EU agro-environment legislation and a Social Impact Assessment prepared for this Project.

## Introduction

The proposed project – Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Project (KARDP) is in line with the World Bank's Kosovo Interim Strategy Note (ISN) for FY10-FY11, which identifies, within the overarching framework of European integration, the following priorities: (i) laying the foundations for a sustainable, employment-generating, broad-based growth; and (ii) supporting governance reform and social inclusion to modernize Kosovo's public sector within an equal, inclusive, multiethnic society. Each of these issues is addressed to some extent through this proposed project.

### Proposed project development objectives

The overall development objective of the proposed project would be to increase the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development to approximate the institutional requirements to access EU IPARD funds and the absorption of these funds by the rural community.

Key project outcome indicators include: (i) increased MAFRD capacity to administer rural development grants approximating IPARD standards; (ii) increased number of grants requests submitted by farmers and agro-processors; (iii) and increased number of approved grants.

The project will support the following activities:

#### *Component 1: Transferring Knowledge to the Rural Sector*

The objective of the component is to build and support capacity through training and advisory services to help commercial and semi-commercial farmers and agri-businesses increase their productivity and competitiveness. Due to the large number of subsistence farmers, and the needs of the rural population in general, advisory services will also include support for developing alternative businesses and/or employment opportunities. The following activities are envisaged under this component:

(a) *Contracts with firms/NGOs as advisory service providers to provide advice and training to farmers on topics such as farm modernization, environmental planning and management, organizational development (farmer associations and location action groups), preparing fundable business plans, and alternative enterprise development. Ultimately, the services provided under this contracts would provide farmers and other rural actors with the knowledge and skills to plan their own investments and prepare business or environmental plans, or, for complex investments, to properly engage private advisors in the development of such plans that could then be funded either from public (rural development grants) or private (agricultural credit) sources. These contractors would also provide training, mentoring and coaching to municipal rural advisors and other public farm advisory service providers on these topics. Contractors would also be encouraged to take advantage of the information many private agricultural input and supply companies provide by linking farmers and extension*

service providers with technology demonstrations and trade shows that are taking place throughout the region. They would also be encouraged to engage farmer organizations to disseminate technical knowledge and improve access to technology at the individual farm level. Service providers would further be tasked to train and mentor students as interns (project to finance stipends) so that they may gain practical experience and expand future RAS capacity in the country. This approach would build on the Ministry's previous experience in contracting NGOs/firms as rural advisory service providers to complement the work of the municipal advisors.

(b) *Support to the Ministry and Municipal Advisory staff* in planning and supervising such advisory service contracts with private firms/NGOs, ensuring that contracts are thematically focused and results oriented. This would include support for logistical expenses, office equipment as well as monitoring and evaluation.

## ***Component 2: Enhancing Investments to Promote Sustainable Rural Development***

The aim of this component is two-fold: (i) to strengthen the capacity of the government to manage rural development grant programs approximating EU standards; and (ii) to provide the rural population with a learning opportunity for application and implementation of such grants while simultaneously improving their farm competitiveness and employment opportunities. Towards this, the project will support the following two sub-components:

- (i) *Support to the Managing Authority and Paying Unit.* This sub-component would help to build the capacity of the MAFRD's Managing Authority (MA) and Paying Unit (PU) to manage the MAFRD's rural development grant program. The Paying Unit is responsible for soliciting and screening applications, processing the grants for the awarded sub-projects, monitoring their implementation and disbursing the funds. Support would include training for staff, hiring of additional staff (as consultants until they can be absorbed as civil servants) to fill the staffing gap as well as provision of equipment and furniture. The Managing Authority is in charge of awarding grants.
- (ii) *Provision of Grants.* This sub-component will finance investments through grants to support activities under three ARDP measures: 2, 4, and 6. Support for other measures are either already being addressed by other donors or are beyond the budgetary scope of the project. For example, measure 3 (managing water resources for agriculture) is not supported under the project as a comprehensive Water Sector Assessment, financed by the World Bank, is underway (to be followed by an EU-supported water strategy for river basins in the country). Support in the water sub-sector will be identified upon completion of the assessment and the identified priorities. Similarly, measure 7 (improvement of rural infrastructure and maintenance of rural heritage) which includes investments in rural roads, sewerage and water supply systems, electricity and rural heritage entails infrastructure investments and therefore beyond the budgetary scope of this project

Investments eligible for grants may include: improvement of milk collection systems, fruit and vegetable storage and drying facilities, animal waste storage and treatment, support for establishment of small businesses for agro/eco-tourism (e.g. guest houses, hiking/trekking tour companies or other off-farm income opportunities).

### ***Component 3: Project Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation***

A dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) would be established within the MAFRD for the daily management, administration and coordination of the project, including procurement, financial management, reporting and monitoring and evaluation. In addition to the core team comprising a Project Manager, Procurement Specialist, Financial Management Specialist and administrative staff, the PMU would also hire additional specialists on a part time basis as needed. The project would also support the operating costs of the PMU, including training, equipment, etc. as well as annual audits.

Under this component the project will also support the implementation of a local and nationwide public information campaign to inform the farming community about the benefits of the project and the availability of grants under para. 17 (ii). The project will use different media channels to disseminate project information, such as radio, T.V. broadcasts, posters, brochures, etc. including the development and maintenance of a project website.

### ***Potential Environmental Impacts***

The project has been classified as an environment category B and triggers the safeguard policy on Environmental Assessment. No major adverse environmental impacts are anticipated under the proposed project. Under component 1, the environmental concerns relate to select demonstration activities such as construction of manure platforms. Adverse effects that may occur during the construction phase include: dust from excavation processes; exhaust emission; noise and vibrations from construction equipment and vehicles; soil pollution caused by oil and grease leakage and improper waste disposal. These impacts are predictable and can be mitigated through application of standard measures in engineering designs, procurement construction, operation and maintenance. The standard construction works associated with the construction of waste platforms include following activities: removal, storage and reuse or re-location of fertile top-soil, excavation for building the foundation of the above-ground manure storage platforms, concrete lining, excavation for the underground slurry storage tank, etc. The possibility of noise and dust from these works will however be local and temporary in nature. Some adverse impacts of odor could be felt in close proximity to the manure storage structures, especially during unfavorable weather conditions (high temperatures, high air pressure, no wind).

Regarding component 2, sub-projects financed through the provision of grants to farmers or other rural actors will be screened to ensure they will not cause adverse environmental impacts. Grant applications will have a section on the potential environmental impacts of the sub-projects and the proposed mitigation measures if grant activities are likely to adversely affect



the environment. In cases of grants that are tranche-based, one of the triggers for tranche payment would be compliance with the EMP (for grants that have EMPs).

This Environmental Management Framework covers the on-farm trials/demonstrations under Component 1 and the Grants program under Component 2. In addition to setting out processes and responsibilities for subproject screening, preparation/approval/ implementation of EAs/EMPs and monitoring, the EMF includes “templates EMPs” for some of the most likely types of investments (e.g. manure platforms). Since the overall project is Category B, the EMF includes provisions for excluding Category A projects from financing and also includes measures for pest-management related environmental risks. In addition, the EMF will be an integrated part of the Project Operation Manual – POM.

The Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Project does not have any significant requirements from the aspect of social impacts of the Project. For easier reference, this Environmental Management Framework also provides a Rapid Social Assessment in Appendix 7 as a support document.

## **Relevant Legislation and Requirements**

### ***Kosovo Legislation for Environmental Impact Assessment***

The Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo has passed in February 2009 the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (No. 03/L-024). This Law sets forth the procedure for obtaining an Environmental Consent from the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) and defines the requirements with regards to the development of the Environmental Impact Assessment reports. Through the procedure of screening, scoping and review of the EIA the Ministry issues an environmental permit, ie. Environmental Consent. The Law does state that, in cases where an activity is not bound to have an EIA report, the Applicant would still need to check with the Municipal authorities in obtaining their formal, written Environmental Consent for a given activity.

The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment also includes Annex I – list of activities for which an EIA is mandatory and Annex II – list of activities for which the Ministry will deliver a decision on the EIA requirements. Annex I explicitly lists manufacture of foods from animal origin (excluding milk) where production capacity of final product exceeds thirty (30) tons/day; raw materials of plant origin where production capacity of final product exceeds two hundred and fifty (250) tons/day and milk products where the amount of treated milk exceeds one hundred (100) tons/day. In addition, projects of “intensive agriculture” are included in the list of Annex I – including installations for intensive rearing of poultry, pigs or livestock with more than 10,000 poultry, 500 pigs, 100 cattle and 1000 small livestock.

Annex II lists activities for intensive agricultural purposes using uncultivated or semi-natural areas, water management for agriculture, including irrigation and land drainage projects, initial afforestation and deforestation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use and intensive fish farming.

### ***Kosovo and EU legislation on agro-environment***

In the process of establishing a legal framework in Kosovo, laws have been prepared to comply with agro-environment standards. To date, Kosovo has adopted basic principles of EU legislation in respect of water, air protection, chemicals, nature conservation etc. A part of secondary legislation is in place, based on these laws. Until now, MAFRD has 25 laws, ( approved or amended) and another 5 laws is in the procedure ( four of them shall be amended and one is a new law). The Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning has 11 laws, and another 7 are in the process.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Law on Waste (No. 02/L-030), Law on Water Resources and the Law on Strategic Environment Assessment (No. 03/L-015) are completely new drafts from the law that were in force till now. The Law on Nature Conservation Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Project

However, neither ministry has established all that is required to implement the laws. For example, the law on Air Protection from Pollution has been in force since 2004, but there are still no mechanisms to collect information on ambient concentrations of the relevant pollutants. The same situation applies to the law on irrigation which has been in force since 2005, but there is mixed competencies between MAFRD, MESP and PAK regarding the use of water and the management of socially owned enterprises. According to the Law on Natural Conversation, some comprehensive assessments on the existence and location of sites hosting natural habitats took place, but these assessments were primarily conducted by scientific researchers. There are no ongoing projects regarding the identification of protected area natural habitats. Most laws will have to be amended, and financial resources found to ensure their implementation. Much EU legislation relates to competencies of both MAFRD and MESP. Cooperation between these two ministries needs to increase to coordinate activities with regard to EU legislation e.g. drafting the Law on National Parks which has been initiated by MESP, and the Law on Forest which MAFRD is responsible for implementing. Also, the Law on Water and the Law on Irrigation of Agriculture Land (is amended on 28 July 2010), but cooperation between these two ministries is required to determine who will be responsible for issuing permits regarding water use and water utilities/irrigation.

Law on Agriculture and Rural Development, sponsored By MAFRD is adopted by parliament in order to establish Paying unit /future Payment Agency as foreseen under COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1290/2005 of 21 June 2005 on the financing of the common agricultural policy. Such an Agency would finance projects that deal with agriculture and rural development. However, at present, the establishment of the Payment Agency is in contradiction with Kosovo's Law on Management of Finance. In this regard, benefits from grants under (a) COUNCIL REGULATION No. 1782/2003 of 29 September 2003 that sets common rules for direct support schemes within the common agriculture policy, and (b) COUNCIL REGULATION No. 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005 that supports rural development through the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development need to be reconciled with legislation in Kosovo. An overview of the Kosovo and EU compliance in legislation is given in Appendix 6.

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is in the process of amending, while another three laws are new laws: The Law on Environment Fund, the Law on National Park Bjeshket e Sharrit and the Law on National Park Bjeshket e Nemura.

## List of EU legal acts relevant to cross-compliance

	<p>COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1782/2003 establishing common rules for direct support schemes under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers and amending Regulations (EEC) No 2019/93, (EC) No 1452/2001, (EC) No 1453/2001, (EC) No 1454/2001, (EC) 1868/94, (EC) No 1251/1999, (EC) No 1254/1999, (EC) No 1673/2000, (EEC) No 2358/71 and (EC) No 2529/2001</p> <p>Amended by: Council Regulation (EC) No 583/2004 of 22 March 2004 L 91 1 30.3.2004</p> <p>Corrected by: Corrigendum, OJ L 94, 31.3.2004, p. 70 (1782/2003)</p>
	<p>Commission Regulation (EC) No 796/2004 of 21 April 2004 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of cross-compliance, modulation and the integrated administration and control system provided for in of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 establishing common rules for direct support schemes under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers</p>
	<p>Statistical Information needed for Indicators to monitor the Integration of Environmental concerns into the Common Agricultural Policy COM(2001) 144 final</p>
	<p>REGULATION (EC) NO 396/2005 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC</p>
	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 27 November 1990 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables (90/642/EEC)</p>
	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on foodstuffs of animal origin (86/363/EEC)</p>
	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals (86/362/EEC)</p>
	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 23 November 1976 relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables (76/895/EEC)</p>
	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (91/414/EEC)</p>
	<p>COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS A Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides {COM(2006) 373 final}</p>
	<p>DIRECTIVE 2000/60/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy</p>
	<p>Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources</p>

The main policy documents that apply to the integration of environmental objectives in agriculture are the Agriculture Rural Development Plan (ARDP) 2007-13, Kosovo Environmental Action Plan (KEAP) 2006-10 and Kosovo's European Partnership Action Plan 2006 (KEPAP). Their key agri-environmental elements are presented below. In broad terms, the three policy documents provide a coherent framework of objectives and proposed actions and measures, but these still need to be translated into practical actions in the countryside – the so-called operations.

### *World Bank Requirements*

#### Environmental Assessment Safeguard Policy (OP 4.01)

The World Bank requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus improve decision making (OP 4.01, January 1999). EA is a process whose breadth, depth, and type of analysis depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed project. EA evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation. The World Bank favors preventive measures over mitigation or compensatory measures, whenever feasible.

EA takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and cultural property); and transboundary and global environmental aspects. It also considers the variations in project and country conditions; the findings of country environmental studies; national environmental action plans; the country's overall policy framework, national legislation, and institutional capabilities related to the environment and social aspects; and obligations of the country, pertaining to project activities, under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements. The Bank does not finance project activities that would contravene such country obligations, as identified during the EA.

The Bank undertakes environmental screening of each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of EA. The Bank classifies the proposed project into one of four categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts.

- Category A: A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. EA for a

Category A project examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts, compares them with those of feasible alternatives (including the "without project" situation), and recommends any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance. For a Category A project, the borrower is responsible for preparing a report, normally an EIA (or a suitably comprehensive regional or sectoral EA).

- Category B: A proposed project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas - including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats - are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects. The scope of EA for a Category B project may vary from project to project, but it is narrower than that of Category A EA. Like Category A EA, it examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts and recommends any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance. The findings and results of Category B EA are described in the project documentation (Project Appraisal Document and Project Information Document).
- Category C: A proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further EA action is required for a Category C project.
- Category FI: A proposed project is classified as Category FI if it involves investment of Bank funds through a financial intermediary, in subprojects that may result in adverse environmental impacts.

In addition to this, the World Bank's exclusion list forbids financing of certain activities and projects. Several items on the exclusion list are directly related to environmental protection. The exclusion list is given below:

- Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labor/harmful child labor
- Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements
- Production or trade in weapons and ammunition
- Production or trade in alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine)
- Production or trade in tobacco
- Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises
- Trade in wildlife or wildlife products regulated under CITES
- Production or trade in radioactive materials
- Production or trade in or use of unbonded asbestos fibers
- Commercial logging operations or the purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forest (prohibited by the Forestry policy)

- Production or trade in products containing PCBs
- Production or trade in pharmaceuticals subject to international phase outs or bans
- Production or trade in pesticides/herbicides subject to international phase outs or bans
- Production or trade in ozone depleting substances subject to international phase out
- Drift net fishing in the marine environment using nets in excess of 2.5 km in length

### **Pest Management Safeguard Policy (OP 4.09)**

The purposes of OP 4.09 are: (i) to ensure good practices are applied in World Bank financed projects, (ii) avoid excessive use of pesticides, and (iii) promote environmentally sound and sustainable pest management. Its objectives include: (i) minimize the environmental and health hazards related to pesticide usage, (ii) ensure that pest management activities follow an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach, and (iii) develop national capacity to implement IPM-based crop protection and pesticide regulation. The overall pest management approach is based on the capacity of the country's regulatory framework and institutions to promote and support safe, effective and environmentally sound pest management.

OP 4.09 is triggered when: (i) the project involves procurement of pesticides or pesticide application equipment, (ii) the project is expected to introduce new pest management practices or expand or alter existing pest management practices, and/or (iii) the project may lead to substantially increased pesticide use and subsequent environmental and health risks.

While the Agriculture and Rural Development Project will not support any of the above, use of pesticide may increase as a result of the agriculture extension services activities and the rural development program.

## Procedures for Environmental Screening

All subprojects to be financed under the KARDP Project will be subject to an environmental review process by the PMU incorporating the procedures described in this Framework. These procedures and requirements incorporate the EA requirements under laws and regulations of both Kosovo and the World Bank safeguard policies on Environmental Assessment (OP/BP/GP 4.01) and the World Bank Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH).

The environmental assessment process is carried out to determine the possible positive or negative impacts of proposed subprojects; to evaluate precautions to be taken to prevent or minimize these negative impacts. For any subproject (grant or on-farm trial) financed under the KARDP, the PMU is responsible for assuring that (a) all Kosovo environmental procedures and approvals are in place before a final financing decision under the Project is made, (b) complete supporting files are available, and (c) any additional safeguard requirements of the World Bank are met.

The Project will not finance activities that require a full EIA per Kosovo legislation or that are similar to a World Bank Category “A” project. There are situations that would require preparation of an EIA: (a) the subproject may be on a regulatory list for which an EIA is mandatory, or (b) by reviewing the subproject Preliminary EIA (part of the environmental permit application), the Ministry determines a full EIA is required. Regardless of the procedures any subproject subject to a full EIA would be ineligible for financing under the Project.

## Subproject Environmental Assessment Procedures

The seven elements of subproject EA procedures are listed below:

8. **Compliance with local EA requirements:** If the local requirements ask for a full EIA study or report, the sub-project will not be eligible for financing. For all other projects, for which an environmental permit is not required or is issued without additional documents, or for which the ministry requires a partial EIA, the PMU must demonstrate that all local EA requirements have been met. The sub-borrowers will be responsible for meeting Kosovo environmental permitting requirements and confirming that any and all environmental clearances, permits, licenses etc. necessary for the subproject have been obtained from the relevant authorities. This provision includes all potential changes in the Kosovo environmental legislation that may occur during any of the phases of the Project. The PMU should verify that they have in its subproject files: (a) all the required local EA documentation; (b) official approvals for the documentation from responsible authorities for protection of environment, and (c) copies of the environmental permit. If any of this documentation is not in the files, the PMU should collect missing documentation from the sub-borrower.

9. **Screening:** Under the Kosovo system sub-projects are evaluated by MESP to determine whether or not an EA is required. Under the World Bank system, sub-projects will be categorized in accordance with the following four screening categories.



- Category I (Low Risk): subprojects whose environmental impacts are expected to be negligible, for which no environmental evaluation will be required. These projects will only have the environmental screening checklist on file (for which all of the answers will be “no”).
- Category II (Intermediate Risk): subprojects with impacts that can be readily identified and standard preventative and/or remedial measures can be prescribed without a full EIA. Mitigating measures are standard and are usually just good housekeeping or good engineering practice. These projects will require an EMP or an EMP Checklist in cases of simple construction works.
- Category III (High Risk - Not Eligible for Financing): subprojects which may have potential and highly significant or irreversible environmental impacts, the magnitude which are difficult to determine at the project identification stage (these will probably be identified in the first step and determined as a full EIA as per Kosovo regulations)
- Category IV (Not eligible for financing): subprojects or enterprises involved in the manufacture or use of dangerous or illegal materials. *(or activities that are on the exclusion list from being financed by the WB).*

Any sub-project which the PMU determines, based on the use of check-lists included in this EMF, to have impacts that are modest (of limited extent, temporary and readily managed with conventional construction or operational practices) should be assigned Category II (Intermediate Risk) or if the impacts are minor or so negligible that no particular measures for environmental protection are needed the PFIs should assign the project Category I (Low Risk). **ONLY CATEGORY I OR CATEGORY II SUB-PROJECTS WOULD BE ELIGIBLE FOR FINANCING UNDER THE WORLD BANK PROJECT.**

10. **Documentation:** An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) would be required for sub-projects categorized as Category II. The format for a comprehensive EMP is presented in Appendix 5. For subprojects that have a number of items screened as modest impact or viewed as presenting a possible environmental risk, the full EMP as presented in Annex B is recommended. However, in simpler projects with few or one item presenting a modest impact, an abbreviated EMP would suffice. In the minimal case and as determined by the PMU, for small construction works and EMP checklist will be used, according to the template given in Annex. The sub-borrower is responsible for preparing the EMP. The PMU with assistance from the relevant PMU may assist the sub-borrower in this task. If the sub-borrower refuses to prepare the EMP, the subproject would be ineligible to access funds from the Project.
11. **Public Consultation:** It is the Borrower's responsibility with the assistance of the PMU to conduct a disclosure and public consultation of the prepared EMPs. The PMU shall remind the Borrower of the requirements for a public consultation and include the documentation from the public consultations in the subproject file. The public consultations will be carried

out in the closest and most suitable location to the sub-project location, and will be announced through the daily paper, bulletin boards in municipalities or other official offices, and will be targeted to inform and include majority of stakeholders for each given sub-project. Careful attendance and minutes of meeting will be taken, and projects would need to be adjusted in order to accommodate for all pertinent recommendations made during the public consultations. The EMPs will also be adjusted accordingly.

12. **Disclosure** The sub-borrower is responsible for disclosing the EMP (both the draft EMP used for consultations and the final EMP revised following comments received during consultations) in a public place (library, municipal or government building etc.) near the project site. Alternatively, the sub-borrower may place the EMP on the enterprise website, and place a notification in the local media (e.g. newspaper) as to where the EMP may be viewed. The PMU should assist with this process.

13. **Review and Approval** The PMU is responsible for reviewing and approving the EMP. For subprojects that have prepared and require either the full EMP or EMP Checklist, because the subproject had a number of items screened as modest impact or viewed as presenting a possible environmental risk, the PMU should obtain the final and updated EMP before offering an approval. Only after receiving EMP approval would subprojects be eligible for KARDEP funds.

14. **Monitoring and Reporting** As part of normal supervision activities the PMU will perform desk and field-based supervision functions to assure compliance by the sub-borrower with environmental obligations specified in the loan agreement. The PMU will interact with relevant environmental compliance and enforcement authorities as needed in this regard.

**The PMU is required to complete the check-list assessment for each grant or on-farm trial that is proposed. This check-list will be kept on file with the records related to each of the sub-project activities. In case of significant environmental impact (category II) the PMU will also ensure all provisions related to development of an EMP and public consultations.**

## Check-List for Environmental Screening

Environmental Issues	Yes/No (circle)	Specific Features	Mitigation Measures (circle or list)
<b>Air Quality Protection</b>			
1. Will the emission of pollutants into the atmosphere be significantly different from standard emissions due to heating and will there be additional requirements for releases?  Will the activity also generate noise and/or dust during the primary activities?	Yes  No		a) Vent for air and fumes b) Ventilation c) Filters for absorbing odors c) Water suppression of dust d) works done during regular, established hours e) Other (please state)
<b>Water Quality Protection</b>			
2. Will the sub-project generate additional releases of wastewater?	Yes  No		a) Lagoon or a septic tank b) Separate wastewater collection system c) Controlled use of pesticides and artificial fertilizers according to best EU practices d) Other (please state)
<b>Waste Generation</b>			
3. Will the sub-project generate significant amounts of waste (organic, construction or any other type of municipal solid waste)?	Yes  No		a) Manure will be used as fertilizer in a controlled and planned use b) Manure and other organic wastes will be sold c) Collection and transport to landfill/disposal site d) Construction waste will be disposed of at authorized municipal sites e) topsoil will be stored and re-used f) other (please state)
4. Can the waste generated within the activity be classified as hazardous?	Yes  No		a) Storage and disposal according to regulations b) Transport according to regulations c) Contract with a specialized disposal firm d) Other (please state)

<b>Nature – living environment</b>			
5. Will this activity endanger the natural environment, protected areas, endemic plant and animal species or fungi placed under protection or that are awaiting proclamation as a protected area or landscape?	Yes  No		a) Land is being used in accordance with category b) There are no nearby protected areas c) No use of endemic or protected species d) Other (please state)
<b>Nature – non-living environment</b>			
6. Will this activity include changes in the predicted land-use and will it include works that might endanger the soil/land (logging, planting new species...)	Yes  No		a) Minimal land-use changes – within the same category b) Land-use change authorization c) Planned activities will not endanger soil/land d) Other (please state)
<b>Rural Landscape</b>			
7. Will the activity contribute to changes in rural landscape?	Yes  No		a) Activity is appropriate for rural environment b) Change in the type of machinery or material used c) This activity is traditionally conducted in this environment d) Other (please state)
<b>Social Aspects</b>			
8. Will the neighboring residents or commercial subjects object to the subject activity being carried out?	Yes  No		
9. Can the applicant can present evidence of ownership or voluntary donation of the site for realizing the project?	Yes  No	If, NO, the project is not eligible OR need to identify other site	
10. Will the implementation of the sub-project result in the displacement of any of any third parties formally or informally occupying or using the land on which it will be implemented?	Yes  No	If, YES, the project is not eligible OR need to identify other site	
<b>OPINION: (Please circle)</b>  1. YES - SUB-PROJECT REQUIRES EMP 2. YES - SUB-PROJECT REQUIRES EMP CHECKLIST 3. NO - ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTALLY AND SOCIALLY NOT ACCEPTABLE			

The interviewer (representative of the PMU – Ministry of Agriculture) fills out the form, entering additional brief facts and circumstances in the column labeled “*Specific Features*” in order to support the responses given.

Environmental screening of small scale activities should be based on evaluation of responses to the checklists. If one or more responses to the questions in the checklist are “yes” then the project will have associated environmental impacts, and an EMP will need to be produced. The mitigation measures provided in the check-list will be a guiding starting point for the development of the EMPs. For simple construction works that will include construction or reconstruction within an existing footprint, the EMP checklist will be used. A template of this EMP Checklist is provided in Annex 4.

The activity approval process requires that all of the proposed mitigation measures be agreed upon and accepted for implementation by the applicant. The checklists should be safeguarded within the documentation for each specific activity, as a first step in environmental screening. Based on the check-list, the PMU will determine whether the proposed activity requires an EMP (one or more “yes” responses in the Checklist). Furthermore, if the proposed activity involves only simple construction works then the PMU will advise the end-user to use the EMP Checklist, as provided in Annex \_\_. Either the EMP or the EMP Checklist will be further included in the files, and will be regularly used for monitoring and ensuring compliance with the proposed mitigation measures.

## **Environmental Management Plans for Sample Activities**

Environmental Management Plan for the Manure Pit /Septic Tank Construction				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Construction	Dust and noise generated during construction	Limit work on site to times when noise disruptions are allowed For prolonged work, ensure noise levels are acceptable In case of significant dust emissions use water to suppress dust	Monitor complaints from neighbors, visually ensure dust generation is acceptable Monitor working hours and noise levels (audibly) In cases of complaints run noise level monitoring and air quality monitoring	1 m3 of water for dust suppressing: Cost 1 m3 water = 0.01-0.02 euro	Cost of measurements of noise levels: 250 Euro  Cost of standard air quality monitoring 1 set: 1,000 Euro app.	Workers / Contractors	Contractor and PMU	
Construction	Exhaust emissions and vibrations from the machinery	Ensure use of best available machinery Do not allow machinery to idle	Monitor types of machinery used and idle running			Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	
Construction	Soil pollution caused by oil and grease leakage	Maintenance of machinery at approved sites Storage of machinery on non-permeable surfaces	Visually inspect for signs of leaks	Cost of excavating 1m3 of soil with spill COST 1m3 = 3-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	

		Clean-up of spills procedures in place						
Constructi on	Soil and water pollution from improper waste management	Ensure proper waste management at designated landfill sites Maximize reuse, especially of inert materials and useful topsoil	Visually Maintain receipts from designated landfill site for all construction wastes	Cost to transport waste per kilometer to site (approximate ly 20 km) Cost 20km = 3,5-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Constructi on	Aesthetic degradation from piling of inert materials and /or topsoil	Use inert excavated materials for landscaping  Reuse topsoil  Properly store all inert materials to avoid sliding or aesthetic degradation	Visually Designate area for storage of topsoil or excavated materials, conduct visual inspections of site			Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Odor generation	Use green buffer zones or odor suppressing covers if working in densely populated areas Ensure regular maintenance/ collection and emptying of tank	Monitor complaints from neighbors	Greenery for 1 m 60-80 euro length		Final user /farmer	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Aesthetic degradation	Ensure that the constructed tanks fit into the surroundings	Visually monitor			Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	



Operation	Uncontrolled releases from the septic tank or overfilling will lead to pollution of soil and water and pose a health threat	Ensure adequate collection of wastewater and sludge collected in the tank by authorized services which will adequately treat the wastewater and sludge	Visually inspect the levels in the tank Ensure receipts from authorized collection services	Cost of emptying septic tank: app. 200 Euro		Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Safety of the animals and humans	Ensure that the septic tanks are not a threat to animals and humans, covers are in place or adequate fencing	Visually ensure design and location of septic tank/ manure platform does not pose a threat	Cost of 1m fence 3-3.5 euro		Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan for construction of fruit and vegetable storage				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Construction	Dust and noise generated during construction	Limit work on site to times when noise disruptions are allowed For prolonged work, ensure noise levels are acceptable In case of significant dust emissions use water to suppress dust	Monitor complaints from neighbors, visually ensure dust generation is acceptable Monitor working hours and noise levels (audibly)	1 m3 of water for dust suppressing:  1 m3 water = 0.01-0.02 euro		Workers / Contractors	Contractor and PMU	
Construction	Exhaust emissions and vibrations from the machinery	Ensure use of best available machinery Do not allow machinery to idle	Monitor types of machinery used and idle running			Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	
Construction	Soil pollution caused by oil and grease leakage	Maintenance of machinery at approved sites Storage of machinery on non-permeable surfaces Clean-up of spills	Visually inspect for signs of leaks	Cost of excavating 1m3 of soil with spill COST 1m3 = 3-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	

Constru ction	Improper siting of storage facility can cause losses of productive land	Location of buildings on sites with low productivity, efficient design to minimize space required	Ensure siting is adequate prior to start of works and space/design is sufficient	N/A		Final user/farmer		
Constru ction	Soil and water pollution from improper waste management	Ensure proper waste management at designated landfill sites Maximize reuse, especially of inert materials and useful topsoil	Visually Maintain receipts from designated landfill site for all construction wastes	Cost to transport waste per kilometer to site (approximate ly 20 km) Cost 20km = 3,5-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Constru ction	Aesthetic degradation from piling of inert materials and /or topsoil	Use inert excavated materials for landscaping  Reuse topsoil  Properly store all inert materials to avoid sliding or aesthetic degradation	Visually Designate area for storage of topsoil or excavated materials, conduct visual inspections of site			Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operatio n	Noise generation	Use green buffer zones or noise suppressing covers if working in densely populated areas	Monitor complaints from neighbors	Greenery for 1 m length 60-80 euro length COSTS of cover		Final user /farmer	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operatio n	Aesthetic degradation	Ensure that the constructed storage	Visually monitor			Final user /farmer and	Farmer, Workers	

		for fruit and vegetable fit into the surroundings				workers	and PMU	
Operation	Inadequately managed wastes may cause degradation to soil and water bodies and aesthetic degradation	Establish proper management of wastes with collection bins on premises Establish, if possible, composting of fruit and vegetable waste	Visual inspection of fruit and vegetable wastes being discarded improperly			Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Maintaining hygiene/cleaning can cause degradation of environment if wastewater is not collected and adequately treated	Ensure drainage canals (either open or closed) in the facility Connect drainage system to septic tank or wastewater connection of the farm	Ensure there are no signs of water spillages or releases into the environment			Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Ozone depletion can occur if refrigerating facilities are used that run on Freon or ammonia	Use refrigerators that run on hydro-fluorocarbon as coolant	Check certification of the refrigeration facility and monitor through specifications (during procurement)			Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Safety in general for surrounding environment (human,	Ensure that the constructed storage for fruit and vegetable are not a threat to	Visually ensure design and location of constructed storage for fruit and vegetable does not	Cost of cover Cost of fence 1m fence 3-3.5 euro		Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

	animals and plants)	environment in general and its placed in adequate place	pose a threat					
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**Environmental Management Plan for milk collection systems**

Environmental Management Plan for milk collection systems				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Construction	Dust and noise generated during construction	Limit work on site to times when noise disruptions are allowed For prolonged work, ensure noise levels are acceptable In case of significant dust emissions use water to suppress dust	Monitor complaints from neighbors, visually ensure dust generation is acceptable Monitor working hours and noise levels (audibly)	1 m3 of water for dust suppressing:  COST=1 m3 water = 0.01-0.02 euro		Workers / Contractors	Contractor and PMU	
Construction	Exhaust emissions and vibrations from the machinery	Ensure use of best available machinery Do not allow machinery to idle	Monitor types of machinery used and idle running			Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	
Construction	Soil pollution caused by oil and grease leakage	Maintenance of machinery at approved sites Storage of machinery on non-permeable surfaces Clean-up of spills	Visually inspect for signs of leaks	Cost of excavating 1m3 of soil with spill COST 1m3 = 3-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	

**Environmental Management Plan for milk collection systems**

Environmental Management Plan for milk collection systems				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Construction	Soil and water pollution from improper waste management	Ensure proper waste management at designated landfill sites Maximize reuse, especially of inert materials and useful topsoil	Visually Maintain receipts from designated landfill site for all construction wastes	Cost to transport waste per kilometer to site (approximately 20 km) Cost 20km = 3,5-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Farmer , Workers and PMU	
Operation	Odor generation	Ensure collection center is adequately spaced from sensitive neighborhoods Ensure adequate hygienic practices are established and implemented Prevent spills into areas that are hard to clean up Use green buffer zones for minimization of odor spreading	Monitor complaints from neighbors  Sanitary inspection approval	Greenery for 1 m length COSTS 60-80 euro length		Final user /farmer	Farmer , Workers and PMU	

**Environmental Management Plan for milk collection systems**

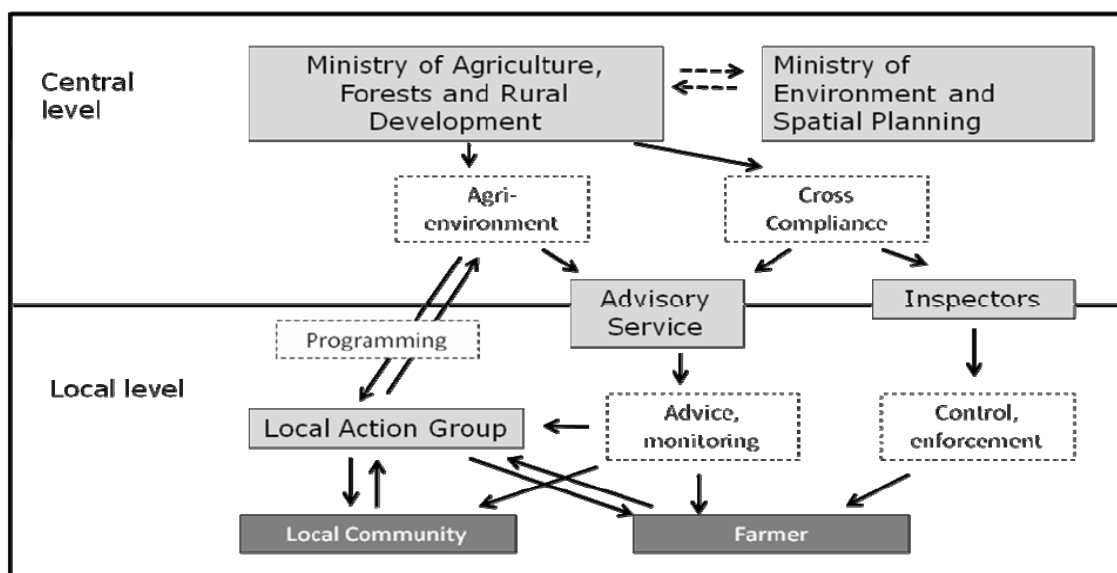
Environmental Management Plan for milk collection systems				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Operation	Aesthetic degradation	Ensure that the constructed milk collection center will fit into the surroundings	Visually monitor, review of design and final location selection			Final user / farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Safety for environment  Safety for end users  Poor hygiene may lead to odors and health threats	Ensure milk collection center is not placed in the vicinity of sensitive areas, watercourses, protected areas or similar  Ensure proper procedures for maintenance of the milk collection center as required by Sanitary inspections	Visually ensure design and location of collection milk center is not causing environmental threats  Compliance with procedures with spot checks			Final user / farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	



## Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening

A dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) would be established within the MAFRD for the daily management, administration and coordination of the project, including procurement, financial management, reporting and monitoring and evaluation. In addition to the core team comprising a Project Manager, Procurement Specialist, Financial Management Specialist and technical specialists (environment, monitoring and evaluation), and administrative staff, the PMU would also hire additional specialists/staff on a part time basis as needed. While the overall M&E of the project will be undertaken by the PMU, water quality monitoring will be undertaken by the Institute of Hydrometeorology (Hydromet), within the MESP that has the primary responsibility for such monitoring. The figure below depicts the main institutions and functions related to agri-environmental issues in Kosovo.

The officers approving applications for grants will also undergo training for environmental screening of projects, as per the Environmental Management Framework and procedures defined here-in. The PMU will also hire a part-time environmental specialist that will review the project documents, ensure the proper screening procedure was followed and conduct spot checks on the compliance of project activities with the environmental requirements. In addition, the spot checks will be used to ensure that the adequate mitigation and monitoring measures, as defined in the EMPs or EMP Checklists for each sub-project activity requiring such documents, are implemented. The environmental specialist (part-time) will also propose measures to rectify the non-compliance with the EMP documents, if such non-compliance is noted, and make reports of spot checks on farms.



## **Disclosure and Public Consultations**

The Environmental Management Framework document has been disclosed on the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development in three languages in September 2010. The Public consultations were announced in five daily newspapers on September 30, 2010. Key stakeholders, including representatives of other ministries, institutions and NGOs have been sent individually, in addition to the announcement. The public consultations were held on October 11, 2010 in Hotel Grand in Prishtina, while two group consultations took place in the Ministry on September 30 and October 1.

There have been no major objections to the EMF document, and the comments included a review of the pesticide list, to account for the 60 day environmental permit processing time by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and to focus on the environmental value of the Project. Details of the Public Consultations and Disclosure are attached in Appendix 1.

## **INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## Introduction

The Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Project has been classified as an environment category B and triggers the safeguard policy on Environmental Assessment. In addition, the project triggers the safeguard policy on Pest Management. Considering the potential environmental and overall impacts associated with improper pesticide use and impacts associated with increased agricultural production, it is clear that a pest management plan needs to be in place. Through the provisions of this Pest management Plan the Project Management Unit will ensure all the pesticides that are allowed (or authorized and registered) to be used in the safest way possible.

The KARDP project does not provide for financing or purchases of any pesticides nor will it support introduction of new pest management practices, or lead to substantial increases in the pesticide use. However, with the agricultural extension services activities and the rural development program, the use of pesticides may somewhat increase, and the Project is therefore subject to this IPMP.

The IPMP provides a framework for the development of an Integrated pest management program for field crops and livestock in the project areas, which would help identify, understand and manage pest problems in the development of agriculture, and as such adequately protect the human and animal health as well as the environment from the associated negative impacts. In addition, the IPMP will help protect the natural ecosystem and the natural agents which are beneficial and which fight the pests, pollinate, etc. The IPMP will also help establish a framework for critical analysis of activities such as introduction of invasive species, transport and storage of pesticides, management of pesticide residues and waste packaging, and other pesticide use externalities. The IPMP will also bind together the activities of the MAFRD, education and awareness raising, other projects and activities of organizations for integrated pest management.

Based on this Plan, the MAFRD team (PMU) would develop targeted programs for farmers that would educate and raise awareness. In addition, the PMU will establish a system for monitoring and evaluation in order to ensure compliance with the IPMP.

Some of the potential pest and pest management issues are given in the table below:

Project activity/result/issue	Potential issue	Mitigation measure
Inability to recognize need for proper pest management may lead to improper use of pesticides	Improper pest management type in improper amounts may be administered	Include analysis and establishing the need for pest management as a first step in all education works
Increase in agricultural productivity while conserving natural resource base	Increased use and therefore reliance on chemical pesticides	Raise awareness and implement IPMP

Increase in incomes from increased agricultural production	Changes in pest management practices	Raise awareness and implement IPMP, promote natural pest management practices
Promotion of exports of agricultural products	Pesticide use may jeopardize product quality and render it unacceptable	Raise awareness and implement IPMP. Make sure farmers are aware of such standards and requirements.
Training in agricultural intensification, changes in practices	Pest management needs to comply with the IPMP	Include IPMP in training curriculum, provide details on specific methods to be used
Availability of pesticides to untrained farmers poses a risk	Lack of training may lead to improper usage	Ensure farmers attend training, conduct monitoring and evaluation, clearly communicate lists of recommended versus lists of banned pesticides
Improper storage of pesticides and improper management of pesticide packaging wastes and residue pesticides poses a threat	Lack of training may lead to improper storage and waste management posing a threat to the environment and human health	Ensure farmers attend training, with specific measures for storage and management.

The proper integrated pest management includes the overall cycle, made up of the following components:

1. Establishing the need for pest management
2. Selecting appropriate pesticides
3. Promotion of alternative methods of pest management
4. Safe transportation and storage of pesticides
5. Implementation and application (in allowed doses) of pesticides and
6. Management of remained/ unused pesticides packages
7. Education of farmers for all segments of pest management (from establishing the need to management of pesticide wastes)

The key objective of this plan and of the trainings related to and promoting proper pest management is to keep pests below economically harmful levels, not to exterminate them.

Application rates must always be in accordance with the rates recommended by the original manufacturer. This is not only necessary for environmental protection reasons, it also contributes to overall cost effectiveness of the activity.

### **Requirements of the World Bank OP 4.09**

This Integrated Pest Management Plan addresses the need of KARDP to monitor and mitigate negative environmental (and health) impacts of the project by promoting ecosystem based pest management, implementation of which will lead to compliance with the World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.09 on Pest Management. The purposes of OP 4.09 are: (i) to ensure good practices are applied in World Bank financed projects, (ii) avoid excessive use of pesticides, and (iii) promote environmentally sound and sustainable pest management. Its objectives include: (i) minimize the environmental and health hazards related to pesticide usage, (ii) ensure that pest management activities follow an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach, and (iii) develop national capacity to implement IPM-based crop protection and pesticide regulation. The overall pest management approach is based on the capacity of the country's regulatory framework and institutions to promote and support safe, effective and environmentally sound pest management.

The World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.09 stipulates that "in assisting borrowers to manage pest that affect either agriculture or public health, the Bank supports a strategy that promotes the use of biological or environmental control methods and reduces reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides" and "in appraising a project that will involve pest management, the Bank assesses the capacity of the country's regulatory framework and institutions to promote and support safe, effective and environmentally sound pest management. As necessary, the Bank and the borrower incorporate in the project components to strengthen such capacity". Furthermore, "the Bank does not finance formulated products that fall in WHO classes 1A and 1B or formulations of products in Class II, if (a) the country lacks restrictions on their distribution and use ; or (b) they are likely to be used by, or be accessible to, lay personnel, farmers or others without training, equipment and facilities to handle, store and apply these products properly".

## **Institutional Responsibility and Legal Background**

The Project Management Unit will be responsible for the activities on implementing this Integrated Pest Management Plan. The PMU, as a part of the MAFRD will coordinate additional activities that the Ministry may undertake, especially in relation to GAP and EuroGAP practices and norms.

The PMU will ensure implementation of the IPMP through trainings, supervision over activities on farms and in the final instances monitoring and evaluation of project activities and compliance with the IPMP. The PMU will formulate an annual work plan for the implementation of the IPMP, incorporating plans and costs for: (i) training sessions for staff, (ii) training sessions with venue, accessibility and materials for farmers, (iii) potential demonstration activities for farmers, (iv) field visits to ensure compliance or provide advice, (v) coordination with other units of MAFRD.

This IPMP takes into consideration the laws on pesticides and pest management in force in Kosovo, such as the: *Administrative Instruction 09 / 2009 Authorization for certification of Plant Protection Products* and the *Administrative Instruction 13 / 2009 Determining of conditions, facilities and equipment for placement of plant protection products on the market*.

In addition, the IPMP observes the *EU Council Directive 79/117/EEC prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances* and *Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market*. The IPMP also provides a list of pesticides according to the *World Health Organization Classification of Pesticides*.

## **Training and Education on Integrated Pest Management Practices**

Within the MAFRD, some trainings and activities have been conducted related to the proper use of pesticides, and having exposed key staff to some of the elements included in the rigorous provisions and criteria as set forth by the Directives of the European Union.

The KARDP project will also envisage, develop and provide trainings based on the Good Farming Practices (Appendix 3) and the Integrated Pest Management Plan, both to the staff dealing with these issues (trainers) and on-site with the farmers (the end users). The trainings will follow all seven areas defined above, with an emphasis on how the need for pest management is established, the right usage of the right type of pesticide, and promote rational, educated use. In addition, the trainings targeted towards the farmers will provide practical provisions on storage of pesticides, potential threats and management of remaining chemicals or their containers.

In addition, KARDP will also provide training and education for farmers on pesticide use and occupational health protection measures, in order to ensure farmers know how to handle given Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Project

chemicals. The intense trainings will be delivered in selected regional locations or on one central location regarding good farming practices (Appendix 3).

A series of intense trainings will be conducted by MAFRD in selected regional locations or on one central location for all farmers in GAP certification processes – in order to introduce GAP and EuroGAP norms, classification and planting, management and control of pests, integrated pest management.



**Plant Production Products authorized for use in Kosovo** *as per Law nr 03/L – 042 - On Plant Protection Products, Administrative Instruction 09 / 2009 Authorization for certification of Plant Protection Products, and Administrative Instruction 13 / 2009 Determining of conditions, facilities and equipment for placement of plant protection products on the market*

Nr	Trade Name	Active Substances	Classification	Use
1	Abamectin 18 EC	avermectin b1a-b1b	IV	Insekticid, akaracid
2	Abamex 1.8 E C	abamectin	III	Insekticid, akaracid
3	Abastate	abamectin	III	Insekticid, akaracid
4	Acetogal plus	acetochlor	III	Herbicid
5	Acetosav 90 EC	acetochlor	III	Herbicid
6	Acetosav plus	acetochlor	III	Herbicid
7	Actara 25 WG	thiamethoxam	III	Insekticid
8	Actellic 50 EC	pirimiphos-methyl	O	Insekticid, akaracid
9	Afalon likuide	linuron	U	Herbicid
10	Agil 100-EC	propaquizafop	U	Herbicid
11	Agrinate 90	methomyl	II	Insekticid, akaracid
12	Agrosan 2-4 D	2,4-d dimethyl	II	Herbicid
13	Akord	tebuconazole	III	Fungicid
14	Alanat 80 WP	fosetyl-aluminium	U	Fungicid
15	Aliette flash	fosetyl-aluminium	U	Fungicid
16	Antracol WP 70	propineb	U	Fungicid
17	Apollo 50-SC	clofentezine	U	Akaricid
18	Ardent 50-SC	kresoxim methyl	III	Fungicid
19	Argita	quizofop-p-ethyl	II	Herbicid
20	Bakrani oksihlorid-50	copper oxychloride	III	Fungicid
21	Barricade EC-20	cypermethrine	II	Insekticid
22	Basamid GR	dazomet	III	Nematicid, fungicid, herbicid, insecticid
23	Belo Ulje-Pinus	mineral (petroleum) oils	/	Akaricid, insekticid, mat. Ndihmës
24	Bio Plantella Prima	canola refined oils	/	Insekticid derivateve bimore i
25	Boom Efekt	glyphosate	U	Herbicid
26	Bordovska čorba 100-SC	copper sulfate	II	Algicid, Fungicid
27	Botrilex 50 WP	procymidon	U	Fungicid
28	Boyano	fluazinam	X <sub>i</sub>	Fungicid
29	Bravo 500 SC	chlorothalonil	U	Fungicid
30	Bright 25 EC	carbosulfan	III	Insekticid
31	Brodisan A	bromadiolone	Ia	Rodenticid
32	Brodisan PE	bromadiolone	Ia	Rodenticid
33	Bubastar 20 SP	acetamiprid	II	Insekticid
34	Bumper 25-EC	propiconazole	II	Fungicid
35	Calypso 480 SC	thiacloprid	II	Insekticid
36	Callisto 48 SC	mesotrione	N	Herbicid
37	Canvil	hexaconazole	Ia	Fungicid
38	Captan Pro	captan	Xn;Xi	Fungicid
39	Champion 50 WP	copper hydroxide	III	Fungicid, baktericid

40	Chloronil 75 WP	chlorothalonil	III	Fungicid
41	Chorus 50 WG	cyprodinil	III	Fungicid
42	Cinkosan	zinc phosphide	Ib	Insekticid, rodenticid
43	Cipkord 20-EC	cypermethrin	II	Insekticid
44	Clarinet	pyrimethanil, fluquinconazole	Xn; N	Fungicid
45	Commando 20%SL	imidacloprid	II	Insekticid
46	Comet 250	fluroxypyr-meptyl	U	Herbicid
47	Comet 3.6 EC	abamectin	Xn, N	Insekticid
48	Confidor 200 SL	imidacloprid	II	Insekticid
49	Confidor 70 WG	imidacloprid	II	Insekticid
50	Consento	fenamidone	III	Fungicid
51	Contion 25-WP	azinophos-methyl	Ib	Insekticid
52	Coproxide	copper hydroxide	III	Fungicid, bakterocid
53	Criptan 50 % W P	captan	III	Fungicid
54	Cros	difenconazol	III	Fungicid
55	Crveno Ulje	copper oil parafin afiniran	III	Insekticid
56	Cuprabla u Z	cupric hydroxide	III	Fungicid, bakterocid
57	Curtine V	mancozeb, cymoxanil	U	Fungicid
58	Curzate M	mancozeb, cymoxanil	III	Fungicid
59	Curzate R	copper oxyclozid, cymoxanil	III	Fungicid
60	Cymopyr WG	cymoxanil	III	Fungicid
61	Daconil 720 SC	chlorothalonil	U	Fungicid
62	Dakoflo	chlorothalonil	U	Fungicid
63	Dantop 50 WG	clothianidin	III	Insekticid
64	Decis 2,5 EC	deltamethrin	II	Insekticid
65	Deltarin 2,5 %	deltamethrin	II	Insekticid
66	Dervinol 45 FL	napropamid	U	Herbicid
67	Diazinon 20	diazinon	II	Insekticid, akaracid
68	Diazol 50 EW	diazinon	II	Insekticid, akaracid
69	Diazol 600-EW	diazinon	II	Insekticid, akaracid
70	Diferat Fresh Bait	difenacoum	T+	Rodenticid
71	Dikocid	2,4-D	III	Herbicid
72	Dimetogal	dimethoate	II	Insekticid, akaracid
73	Dinazol 25 EC	propiconazole	II	Fungicid
74	Dional 500 SC	iprodione	U	Fungicid
75	Diquanet	diquat	T+, N	Herbicid
76	Dithane M-45	mancozeb	U	Fungicid
77	Dividend 030 FS	difenoconazole	III	Fungicid
78	Domark 4 EC	tetraconazole	II	Fungicid
79	Envidor	spirodiklofen	Xn	Fungicid
80	EOS	white mineral oil	-	Insekticid, akaracid
81	Equip	formasulfuron	III	Herbicid
82	Esterdefore	2,4-d isocylester	III	Herbicid
83	Evicur 72.2 SL	propamocarb hydrochloride	U	Fungicid
84	Falcon 460 EC	tebuconazol, triadimenol, spiroxamine	III	Fungicid
85	Fastac 10 EC	alpha-cypermethrin	II	Insekticid
86	Fluorfen	oxyfluorfen	U	Herbicid
87	Fluralin 48 EC	trifluralin	U	Herbicid

88	Folicur EM 50 WP	tebuconazole, tolylfluanid	III	Fungicid
89	Folio Gold 537,5 SC	metalaxyl-M, chlorothalonil	III	Fungicid
90	Folpan 50-WP	folpet	U	Fungicid
91	Folpan 80-WDG	folpet	U	Fungicid
92	Force 0.5 G	tefluthrin	Xn, N	Fungicid
93	Formula	fluaziphop-p-butyl	III	Insekticid
94	Furore Super	fenoxaprop-ethyl	O	Herbicid
95	Fury 10 EC	zeta cypermethrin	Xn,N	Herbicid
96	Fusilade forte 15 EC	fluaziphop-p-butyl	O	Insekticid
97	Galben C 4-33	benalaxyl, folpet	U	Fungicid
98	Galben M 8-67	benalaxyl, mancozeb	U	Fungicid
99	Galben F 8-44	benalaxyl, folpet	Xn,N	Fungicid
100	Galibrom prah	bromadiolone	Ia	Rodenticid
101	Galigan 240 EC	oxyfluorfen	U	Herbicid
102	Galmin	mineral (petroleum) oils	-	Akaricid, Insekticid, herbicid, Mat. Ndihmës
103	Geo-Kol	diazinon	II	Insekticid
104	Glifol	glyphosate, isopropylamine salt	U	Herbicid
105	Glifosav 480	glyphosate	U	Herbicid
106	Glyphogan 480-SL	glyphosate	U	Herbicid
107	Gramaxone 20 SL	paraquat dichloride	II	Herbicid
108	Grant 2,5 EC	lambda cyhalothrin	Xn,N	Herbicid
109	Grizli 55 EC	chlorpyrifos, cypermethrin	II	Insekticid, akaracid
110	Ground U P	glyphosate	U	Herbicid
111	Guardian	acetochlor	Xn, Xi, N	Herbicid
112	Herbistar 750 WG	tribenuron methyl	U	Herbicid
113	Herbocor	glyphosate	U	Herbicid
114	Icon 10 WP	lambda-cyhalothrin	II	Insekticid
115	Icon 2,5 CS	lambda-cyhalothrin	II	Insekticid
116	Karate 2,5 EC	lambda-cyhalothrin	II	Insekticid
117	Karathane EC	dinocap	III	Fungicid, akaracid
118	Karathe Zeon 5 CS	lambda cyhalothrin	Xn, N	Insekticid
119	Kerber	sulfur klorur kaliumi	U	Rodenticid
120	King	lambda-cyhalothrin	II	Insekticid
121	Kocide 2000	copper hydroxide, tetrasodium pyrophosphate	Xn,N	Fungicid
122	Kocpin WP	copper hydroxide	III	Fungicid, bakterocid
123	Kohinor 200-SL	imidacloprid	II	Insekticid
124	Konzul	chlorpyrifos, cypermethrin	II	Insekticid
125	Kossan WG	sulfur	U	Fungicid
126	Kuproxid	copper hydroxide	III	Fungicid, bakterocid
127	Lannate 90	methomyl	Ib	Insekticid, akaracid
128	Lintur 70 WG	triasulfuron-dicamba	N	Herbicid
129	Maister OD	foramsulfuran, Izoksadifen-etil, Jodosulfuron metil natrium	Xi, N	Herbicid
130	Mankogal – 80	mancozeb	U	Fungicid
131	Mankogal – S	mancozeb	U	Fungicid
132	Mankozebe	mancozeb	III	Fungicid
133	Mankozebe 80 WP	mancozeb	U	Fungicid
134	Mantox	copper oxychloride	III	Fungicid

135	Match 050 EC	lufenuron	T	Fungicid
136	Maton	2,4 d-2-ethylexyl	II	Herbicid
137	Mavrik-EW	tau-fluvalinate	U	Insekticid, akaracid
138	Melody Combi 43,5	iprovalicarb, folpet	U	Fungicid
139	Merpan 50-WP	captan	U	Fungicid
140	Merpan 80-WDG	captan	U	Fungicid
141	Mesuroi 500 FS	methiocarb	Ib	Molluskocid, Insekticid, akaricide, repelent
142	Metaldehyde 5 %	metaldehyde	II	Molluskocid
143	Metanate 90 SP	methomyl	T	Insekticid
144	Meteor 330 EC	pendimethalin	III	Herbicid
145	Metomil 90 WP	methomyl	Ib	Insekticid, akaracid
146	Metrizin	metribuzin	II	Herbicid
147	Mikal Flash	fosetyl-aluminium, folpet	U	Fungicid
148	Mirage 45-EC	prochloraz	III	Fungicid
149	Mistral	metribuzin	II	Herbicid
150	Močljivo žvepljo	sulfur	U	Fungicid
151	Monosan herbi	2,4-d dimethylammonium	II	Herbicid
152	Mospilan 20 SP	acetamiprid	III	Insekticid
153	Mustang 306 SE	florasulam;2,4-D 2- EHE	X <sub>n</sub>	Herbicid
154	Neoram 37,5 WG	copper oxychloride	III	Fungicid
155	Neuron 50 EC	bromopropylate	U	Akaracid
156	Nimrod 25-EC	bupimirate	U	Fungicid
157	Nofar - 2	bradifocum	Ia	Rodenticid
158	Noidio Gold 10 EC	penconazola	Xi, N	Fungicid
159	Nordox-75 WG	copper oxid (copper 1)	III	Fungicid
160	Oleodiazinon	mineral (petroleum) oils	-	Akaricid, Insekticid, herbicid, Mat. Ndihmës
161	Omite 57 EW	propargite	III	Akaricid
162	Omite 570 EW	propargite	III	Akaricid
163	Orius 25-EW	tebuconazole	III	Fungicid
164	Palacid 480	dicamba	III	Herbicid
165	Pinozeb M-45	mancozeb	U	Fungicid
166	Pirel D	klorpirifos, cypermethrin	ii	Insekticid
167	Plavi Kamen	bakar-sulfat	X <sub>n</sub>	Fungicid
168	Prestige 290 FS	imidacloprid, pencycuron	II	Fungicid
169	Previcur 607 SL	propamocarb hydrochloride	U	Fungicid
170	Previcur Energy	fosetyl-aluminium, propamocarb hydrochloride	U	Fungicid
171	Punch 10 EW	flusilazole, DPH, DBK, 1,2-bis-3-one	III	Fungicid
172	Pužomor Pelete	metiocarb	-	Molluskocid, Insekticid, akaricid, repelent
173	Pyrinex 48-EC	chlorpyrifos	Ib	Insekticid
174	Quadris 25 SC	azoxystrobin	U	Fungicid
175	Rampage	acetamiprid	Xi	Insekticid
176	Randap 48 EC	glyphosate, isopropilamine salt	U	Herbicid
177	Rapid	Imidacloprid	II	Insekticid
178	Ratimor mehko vabo	bormadiolone	Ia	Rodenticid
179	Ratimor pelete	bormadiolone	Ia	Rodenticid
180	Raxil 060 FS	tebukonazol	Xn	Fungicid

181	Reglone Forte	diquat	Xn, N	Herbucid
182	Rekord 20 EC	cypermethrin	II	Insekticid
183	Revus 250 SC	mandipropamid	N	Fungicid
184	Ridomil Gold Combi 45 WG	metalaxyl-M	III	Fungicid
185	Ridomil Gold MZ 68 WG	metalaxyl-M, mancozeb	III	Fungicid
186	Ridomil Gold MZ 68 WP	metalaxyl-M, mancozeb	III	Fungicid
187	Ridomil Gold plus 42,5 WP	metalaxyl-M, mancozeb	III	Fungicid
188	Rival 607 SL	propamocarb hydrochloride	III	Fungicid
189	Ridosan 72 WP	metalaxyl, mancozeb	III	Fungicid
190	Rogor L 40	dimethoate	II	Insekticid, akaracid
191	Roundup	glyphosate	Xn,N	Herbucid
192	Sabithane	dinocap, myclobutani	III	Fungicid, acaricid
193	Score 250 EC	difenoconazole	III	Fungicid
194	Sekator	iodosulfuron-methyl-natrium, amidosulfuron	III	Herbucid
195	Senakor 70 WP	metribuzin	II	Herbucid
196	Sencor WP 70	metribuzin	II	Herbucid
197	Senior	metribuzin	II	Herbucid
198	Shavit-F	triadimenol-folpet	III	Fungicid
199	Silwet L-77	polyalkalenoxide,heptamethyltrisilo ksane	-	Ndimës
200	Stomp 330 E	pendimethalin	III	Herbucid
201	Ston	pendimethalin	III	Herbucid
202	Strong	pendimethalin	III	Herbucid
203	Tachigazole	hymoxazol	III	Fungicid
204	Talstar 10 EC	bifenthrin	Xn,N	Insekticid
205	Tara	thiametoxam	III	Insekticid
206	Teldor 500 SC	fenihexamid	U	Fungicid
207	Tena	clorotoluron	U	Herbucid
208	Termicide	chlorpyrifos	II	Insekticid
209	Tilt 250 EC	propiconazole	II	Fungicid
210	Tonus	acetamiprid	-	Insekticid
211	Topas 100 EC	penconazole	U	Fungicid
212	Topik 080 EC	clodinafop-propargyl	Xn, N	Herbucid
213	Touchdown S 4	glyphosate	U	Herbucid
214	Trefgal	trifluralin	U	Herbucid
215	Triflurex 48-EC	trifluralin	U	Herbucid
216	Trifmine	triflumizole	III	Fungicid
217	Vacomil 50 % W P	metalaxyl, copper oxychloride	III	Fungicid
218	Vacomil Gold 68%	metalaxyl-M mancozeb	III	Fungicid
219	Vacomil MZ 72	metalaxyl, mancozeb	III	Fungicid
220	Valerat 5 EC	esfenvalerat	II	Insekticid
221	Valete	fosetyl aluminium	U	Fungicid
222	Vapcomore 20 % S P	acetamiprid	III	Insekticid
223	Vapcotop 70 % W P	thiophanate-methyl	III	Fungicid, mbrojtës për mbështjellje
224	Verita	fosetyl aluminium, fenamidone	U	Fungicid
225	Vertimec 1,8 EC	abamectim, (avermectin b1a;b1b)	III	Insekticid
226	Verton	oxifluorfen	U	Herbucid
227	Vydan 25% EC	triadimenol	III	Fungicid

228	Vydate 10 L	oxamyl	Ib	Insekticid, akaricid, nematicid
229	Zanat	pendimethalin	III	Herbicid
230	Zato 50 WG	trifloxystrobin	III	Fungicid

**LEGEND:**

<b>T+</b>	<b>High toxic product can cause death for living organism</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>Toxic products can cause death of living organism</b>
<b>Xn</b>	<b>Harmful products for humans and animals</b>
<b>X</b>	<b>Product irritant to the eyes and respiratory organs</b>
<b>Xi</b>	<b>Irritant products</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>product dangerous to the environment</b>
<b>Ia</b>	<b>Extremely hazardous</b>
<b>Ib</b>	<b>Highly hazardous</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Moderately hazardous</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Slightly hazardous</b>
<b>U</b>	<b>Unlikely to present acute hazard</b>

**Pesticide Classification List – WHO** (source: The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification, 2009).

Table 1. Extremely hazardous (Class 1a) technical grade active ingredients of pesticides – **NOT permissible in the project**

Aldicarb	Difethialone	Parathion-methyl
Brodifacoum	Diphacinone	Phenylmercury acetate
Bromadiolone	Disulfoton	Phorate
Bromethalin	Ethoprophos	Phosphamidon
Calcium cyanide	Flocoumafen	Sodium fluoroacetate
Captafol	Fonofos	Sulfotep
Chlorethoxyfos	Hexachlorobenzene	Tebupirimfos
Chlormephos	Mercuric chloride	Terbufos
Chlorophacinone	Mevinphos	
Difenacoum	Parathion	

Table 2. Highly hazardous (Class 1b) technical grade active ingredients of pesticides – **NOT permissible in the project**

Acrolein	Ethiofencarb	Omethoate
Allyl alcohol	Famphur	Oxamyl
Azinphos – ethyl	Fenamiphos	Oxydemeton-methyl
Azinphos – methyl	Flucythrinate	Paris green (C)
Blasticidin – S	Fluoroacetamide	Pentachlorophenol
Butocarboxim	Formetanate	Pindone
Butoxycarboxim	Furahiocarb	Pirimphos-ethyl
Cadusafos	Heptenophos	Propaphos
Calcium arsenate	Isazofos	Propetamphos
Carbofuran	Isofenphos	Sodium arsenite
Chlorfenvinphos	Isoxathion	Sodium cynide
3-chloro-1,2-propanediol	Lead arsenate	Strychnine
Coumpos	Mecarbam	Tefluthrin
Coumatetralyl	Mercuric oxide	Thallium sulfate
Zeta-cypermethrin	Methamidophos	Thiofanox
Demeton-S-methyl	Methidathion	Thiometon
Dichlorvos	Methiocarb	Triazophos
Dicrotophos	Methomyl	Vamidothion
Dinoterb	Monocrotophos	Warfarin
Edinofenphos	Nicotine	Zinc phosphide

Table 3. Moderately hazardous (Class II) technical grade active ingredients of pesticides (common name) - **not permissible in the project**

Alanycarb	Endosulfan	Paraquat
Anilofos	Endothal-sodium	Pebulate
Azaconazole	Esfenvalerate	Permethrin
Azocyclotin	Ethion	Phenthoate
Bendiocarb	Etrimfos	Phosalone
Bensulide	Fenitrothion	Phoxim
Bifenthrin	Fenobucarb	Piperophos
Bilanafos	Fenpropidin	Pirimicarb
Bioallethrin	Fenpropathrin	Prallethrin
Bromoxynil	Fenthion	Profenofos
Brobuconazole	Fentin acetate	Propiconazole
Bronopol	Ferntin hydroxide	Propoxur
Butamifos	Fenvalerate	Prosulfocarb
Butylamine	Fipronil	Prothiofos
Carbaryl	Fluxofenim	Pyraclofos
Carbosulfan	Formothion	Pyrazophos
Cartap	Fuberidazole	Pyrethrins
Chloralose	Gamma-HCH	Pyroquilon
Chlordane	Guazatine	Quinalphos
Chlorfenapyr	Haloxypop	Quizalofop-p-tefuryl
Chlorphonium chloride	Heptachlor	Rotonene
Chlorpyrifos	Imazalil	Sodium fluoride
Copper sulfate	Iminoctadine	Spiroxamine
Cuprous oxide	loxynil	Suiprofos
Cyanazine	loxynil octanoate	Terbumeton
Cyanophos	Isoprocarb	Tetraconazole
Cyfluthrin	Lambda-cynalothrin	Thiacloprid
Beta-cyfluthrin	Mercurous chloride	Thiobencarb
Cynalothrin	Metaldehyde	Thiocyclam
Cypermethrin	Metam-sodium	Thiodicarb
Alpha-cypermethrin	Methacrifos	Triazamate
Cyphenothrin	Methasulfocarb	Trichlorfon
Deltamethrin	Methyl isothiocyanate	Tricyclazole
Diazinon	Metolcarb	Tridemorph
Difenzoquat	Metribuzin	Vernolate
Dimethoate	Molinate	Xylylcarb
Dinobuton	Nabam	
Diquat	Naled	



Table 4. Slightly hazardous (Class III) technical grade active ingredients of pesticides (common name) - **permissible in the project under IPMP**

Acephate	Chlormequat (chloride)	Dichlorbenzene
Acetochlor	Chloracetic acid	Dichlorophen
Acifluorfen	Chlorthiamid	Dichlorprop
Alachlor	Copper hydrixide	Diclofop
Allethrin	Copper oxychloride	Dienochlor
Ametryn	Cucloate	Diethyltoluamide
Amitraz	Cyhexatin	Difenoconazole
Azamethiphos	Cymoxanil	Dimepiperate
Bensultap	Cyproconazole	Dimethachlor
Bentazone	Dazomet	Dimethamethryn
Bromofenoxim	Desmethryn	Dimethipin
Butroxydim	Dicamba	Dimethylarsinic acid
Chinomethionat	Dichlormid	Diniconazole

Table 5. Technical grade active ingredients of pesticides unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use (Common name) - **permissible**

Aclonifen	Fenoxycarb	Oxine-copper
Acrinathrin	Fenpiclonil	Oxyfluorfen
<i>Aminopyralid</i>	Ferbam	Pencycuron
Amitrole	Florasulam	Penoxsulam
Anthraquinone	Flucarbazone-sodium	Pentanochlor
Azimsulfuron	Flucycloxuron	Phenmedipham
Azoxystrobin	<i>Fludioxonil</i>	Phenothrin
Benfluralin	Flumetralin	Phosphorus acid
Benomyl	Flumetsulam	Phthalide
Benoxacor	Fluometuron	Picloram
Bensulfuron-methyl	Flupropanate	Piperonyl butoxide
<i>Bifenazate</i>	Flupyrsulfuron	Pretilachlor
Bifenox	Flurenol	Primisulfuron
Bioresmethrin	Fluridone	Procymidone
Bitertanol	Fluroxypyr	Prodiamine
<i>Boscalid</i>	Fluthiacet	Propamocarb
Bromacil	Flutolanil	Propaquizafop
Bromobutide	Folpet	Propazine
Bromopropylate	Fosetyl	Propham
Captan	Gibberellic acid	Propineb
Carbendazim	Hexaflumuron	Propyzamide
Carbetamide	Hexythiazox	<i>Prothioconazole</i>
Carpropamid	Hydoprene	Pyrazolynate
Chloransulam methyl	2-Hydroxyethyl octyl sulphide	Pyrazosulfuron
<i>Chlorantraniliprole</i>	Imazamethabenzmethyl	Pyriminobac
Chlorfluazuron	Imazapyr	Pyriproxyfen
Chlorothalonil	Imazaquin	Quinmerac
Chlorotoluron	Imazethapyr	Quinoxifen
Chlorpropham	Imibenconazole	Quintozone
Chlorsulfuron	Inabenfide	Rimsulfuron

Cinosulfuron	Iprovalicarb	Siduron
Clomeprop	Isoxaben	Simazine
Cloxyfonac	Kasugamycin	<i>Spinetoram</i>
Cryolite	Lenacil	Sulfometuron
Cycloprothrin	Maleic hydrazide	Tebufenozide
Cyclosulfamuron	Mancozeb	Tebutam
Cyhalofop	<i>Mandipropamid</i>	Tecnazene
Daimuron	Maneb	Teflubenzuron
Dalapon	Mefenacet	Terbacil
Daminozide	Mepanipyrim	Tetradifon
Desmedipham	Mepronil	Tetramethrin
Dichlofluanid	Methoprene	Thifensulfuron-methyl
Diclomezine	Methoxychlor	Thiifluzamide
Diclosulam	Methoxyfenozide	Thiophanate-methyl
Diethofencarb	Metiram	Tiocarbazil
Dikegulac	Metosulam	Tolclofos-methyl
Dimethomorph	Metsulfuron methyl	Tolyfluanid
Dimethyl phthalate	2-(1-Naphthyl) acetamide	Transfluthrin
Dipropyl isocinchomerate	Napropamide	Triasulfuron
Dithiopyr	Naptalam	Tribenuron
Ethalfuralin	Neburon	<i>Trifloxystrobin</i>
Ethirimol	Niclosamide	Triflururon
Ethofumesate	Nicosulfuron	Trifluralin
Ethyl butylacetylaminopropionate	Nitrothal-isopropyl	Triflusulfuron-methyl
Etofenprox	Norflurazon	Triforine
Famoxadone	<i>Novaluron</i>	Validamycin
Fenchlorazole	Noviflumuron	Vinclozolin
Fenclozim	Oryzalin	Zineb
Fenfuram	Oxabetrinil	<i>Zoxamide</i>
Fenhexamid	Oxadiazon	

## **APPENDICES**

## Appendix 1: List of Attendees and Minutes of Public Consultations

### Public consultation and disclosure

The Environmental Management Framework document has been disclosed at web-page of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, [www.mbpzhr-ks.org](http://www.mbpzhr-ks.org) in three languages (Albanian, Serbian and English) in September 2010. The public consultations were announced in (local papers "Zeri", "Experss", "Lajm", "Infopress" and "Koha Ditore" on September 30, 2010.

### Public consultation and disclosure

Public consultation held	11 <sup>th</sup> of October 2010, Premises of Hotel Garnd Kosovo, Prishtina
Announcement	In major daliy newspapers "Zeri", "Experess", "Lajm", "Infopress" and "Koha Ditore". Electronic version on the draft document was placed on a publicly accessible internet site <a href="http://www.mbpzhr-ks.org">www.mbpzhr-ks.org</a> in three languages, mentioned in the newspaper announcement and additionally to the key stakeholders prior to public consultation meeting. Hard copies were also disseminated at the venue prior to meeting.
Group consultation	Group consultation with the head of agriculture departments of each municipalities  Held on 30 <sup>th</sup> of September and 1 <sup>st</sup> of October 2010. Premises of Minsitry of agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development In order to inform them better on document and receive from them feedback on document.
Invitation sent	Individual telephone and written invitation sent to the key stockholders.
Summary :	
At beginning of public discussion there was a short presentation of the draft document	

focusing on key points such as: components of the project, objectives, potential environmental impacts, Legislation for EIA etc. Among the others there was stressed that any project that is financed by WB may not be approved without Environment Impact Assessment. The message of this project is the development of the agriculture and rural development project in good environment conditions.

Prior to focusing on the draft EIA documents, the attendees of the meeting addressed numerous sectoral problems. With regarding of the draft document EIA contents, a few recommendations were made:

#### Recommendation

- *To be reviewed list of pesticides.* The EMF document was revised to reflect this comment, in accordance with the Integrated Pest Management plan.
- *To be accounted time of taken of the Assessment of Environment Impact by the ministry of Environmental and Spatial Planning MESP in the term of 60 working days.*
- *As a focus point to be education of persons on for the Environment issues* - the training of general population and end-users (farmers) will be conducted through the public consultations of each specific EMP for projects which require EMPs and also through education which will be targeting an integrated principle of using pest management techniques.
- *To have the largest control to the sellers of inputs and plant products and to train them on handling with inputs / pesticides.* The Integrated Pest Management Plan was revised to reflect recommended pesticides and to define times when pesticides are to be used.
- *To be incorporated component of the Environmental Value.*

All participants welcomed the environmental framework/ environmental screening approach to be introducing for the first time in the agriculture sector in Kosovo.

Taking in consideration these recommendations and based on some further remarks a few minor correction were made on draft document – as noted above.

# The list of attendees

## TRYEZ E RRUMBULLAKËT; VLERËSIMI MJEDISOR I PROJEKTTIT PËR ZHVILLIM RURAL DHE BUJQESOR (BB)

### LISTA E PIESMARRËSVE :

Date: 11.10.2010

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## Appendix 2: General Overview of Agricultural Inputs and Related Impacts

Significant Environmental Component	Agricultural Inputs																			
	Seed	Pedigree Seed	Fertilizers	Pesticides	Pedigree Livestock	Livestock for production	Land Purchase	Tractors	Land Preparation	Other Farm	Small equipment	Grain Drying	Irrigation Equipment	Other Vehicles	Storage buildings	Other Storage Facilities	Fencing	Primary Processing	Veterinary Services	Breeding Services
<b>Physical Environment</b>																				
Micro climate																				
Air Quality			L	L				M				L		L				H		
Water Quality - chemical			H	H		M												H		M
Water Quality - physical																		H		
Soil Quality - chemical		M		H				M			L							H		
Soil Quality - physical						M		H	H	M			H					H		
Soil Erosion						H		H	H	M			M					H		
Soil Fertility				M																
Salinization													H							
Water Logging													H							
Increased surface drainage						H			H											
Groundwater losses						M			H											
<b>Terrestrial Ecosystems</b>																				
Surface water losses								H					H							
Biodiversity loss				H		H	H													
Loss of natural ecosystems						H	H													
Natural forest loss						H	H								L	L				
Other natural vegetation				H		H	H		M											

Significant Environmental Component	Agricultural Inputs																
	Seed	Pedigree Seed	Fertilizers	Pesticides	Pedigree Livestock	Livestock for breeding	Land Purchase	Tractors	Land Preparation	Other Farm	Small equipment	Grain Drying	Irrigation Equipment	Other Vehicles	Storage buildings	Other Storage Facilities	Fencing
Weed invasion		M				H										L	
Invasion of new species				H		H											
Aquatic Ecosystems																	
Biodiversity loss			H	H					L								H
Modification of natural ecosystems		M	H	H		M							H				L
Weed invasion		H	H			H											L
Sedimentation						H		H	H				L				
Socioeconomic Environment																	
Human health and safety			H	H													H
Food contamination				H													
Increased flooding									H								
Increased mudflows/landslides									M								
Desertification									M								

**LEGEND: H - potential high impact, M - potential moderate impact, L - potential low impact**

## Appendix 3: Good Farming Practices – Practical Tips and Suggestions

### AGRICULTURE

Always perform soil nutrient analysis prior to sowing/planting. Later on, if possible, repeat every year since variations in nutrients content are possible, in particular of nitrogen content (this is recommended by the European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association - EFMA). Where not feasible, repeat every 3-5 years.

Apply nitrogen fertilizer only at times when crops need and can use it in order to prevent unnecessary nitrogen leaks.

Whenever possible, conduct subsurface fertilizer application (tillage). This does not apply to drip irrigation and foliar application of water soluble fertilizers. In case of manure application, plough immediately to prevent excessive nitrogen/ammonia evaporative loss.

Do not apply fertilizers or manure to frozen, snow-covered, flooded or water-saturated ground, on slopes steeper than 10% (slope 10 m per 100m), or in proximity of surface water courses.

Use manure to the extent possible. Generally, if 30-40 tonnes of manure are used on a single location, application rates of synthetic fertilizers can be reduced by 20-30% depending on manure composition and specifics of the location.

Rotate plants in order to break up the pest cycle and reduce risk of resistance to pesticides, and rationalize soil nutrient uptake.

Restrict manure application to a quantity equivalent to maximum 210 kg nitrogen per hectare per year during first four years, afterwards quantity equivalent to maximum 170 kg nitrogen per hectare. This is in accordance with the Nitrate Directive (Council Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources). *Note: Content of nutrients in manure is variable and should therefore be periodically checked.*

Maintain record of pesticide and fertilizer use.

Use barrier nets or double doors at greenhouse entrances to minimize ingress of spores.

Perform regular cleansing of both inner and outer greenhouse panels/foil surfaces, e.g. 2 times a year using a sponge soaked in a mild, low alkalinity soap solution. This helps reduce bacteria presence and ultimately quantities of pesticides.

The withhold period prescribed by the original manufacture for each pesticide must be complied with.

Keep a record of up-to-date contact telephone for agronomist advice in case of emergency situations. Familiarize with the possible direction of runoff water flow.

### Storage, application and handling of pesticides

Store all pesticides in safe, intact original containers with clear labels, indicating product name, expiry date, main health hazards and first aid measures for events of accidental exposure. Storage room must be locked. Storage building must be stable in the event of storms or other emergency situations such as flooding or earthquakes of typical intensity that may occur in the area. Pesticides must not be stored close to food, water, beverages, or dining areas in general. Store containers on paved ground and provide secondary containment for accidental spills. Do not store pesticides or fertilizers in water protection zones or closer than 150 m from surface water bodies. Prevent ingress of water in storage premises and occurrence of leaks or wash-out due to precipitation or flooding.

Identify applicable measures to prevent compaction of chemicals due to elevated humidity. Follow all specific storage instructions provided by the original manufacturer.



Get familiar with recommendations on occupational safety and application requirements made by the original manufacturer by carefully reading the Material Safety Data Sheet.

Never leave open containers with pesticides unattended.

Since pesticides are mostly applied through atomization, attention should be paid as to avoid spraying at times when wind velocity and direction pose a risk of spray drift towards sensitive areas such as surface watercourses, forests and natural habitats. However, in case of unintentional, accidental wind drift of pesticides during application, immediately notify the affected population or users of the affected areas.

Keep in mind that *the objective of pest management is to keep pests below economically harmful levels, not to exterminate it*. Application rates must always be in accordance with the rates recommended by the original manufacturer. This is not only necessary for environmental protection reasons, it also contributes to overall cost effectiveness of the activity. The selection of pesticides is to be based on the following criteria:

- biodegradability
- toxicity
- occupational health and safety risks
- availability and cost.

In any case refrain from using pesticides banned in any other country, to the extent possible. Application timing should be carefully determined on a case-to-case basis considering weather conditions, likelihood of infection, and stage of a plant's growth.

Pay particular attention to the fact that aquatic organisms are very sensitive to most pesticides.

Prevent contact of pesticides with children or pregnant women.

Respect withhold period recommended by the original manufacturer.

Clean application equipment in designated areas preventing uncontrolled release of residual pesticides in drains or contact with drinking water and food. Rinse hands thoroughly with soap and water and change clothing in order to prevent uncontrolled dissipation of traces of residual chemicals. Rinse gloves.

Keep records of pesticides used, application rates, as well as any accidents, major spills, fire, flood or other emergency situations, and any massive health problems registered in the surrounding. The records must be made available for insight by appointed PCU representatives.

Prevent deliberate release/spills in drains, burning or mixing with regular municipal waste. Keep in a safe, leak proof and stable container away from excessive heat or fire. Prevent undesired access by children or animals. Provide secondary containment for unintentional spills/leaks. Negotiate handback options with the original supplier. Alternatively, arrange proper disposal with an authorized hazardous waste management company. If not feasible, ensure safe long term storage until national schemes for management of hazardous wastes are established. Do not burn or mix empty containers of pesticides with regular municipal waste. Contact local waste management or recycling companies for possible arrangements.

## **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

Maintain good cleanliness and good health of animals.

Do not keep poultry close to cattle as to prevent transfer of salmonellae.

Do not keep cattle indoors for longer than 4 months per year, unless excessive snowfall or rainfall does not allow this. Allow animals to stay outdoors as long as possible.

Provide sufficient quantity of straw on stable floor.

Maintain good hygiene and cleanliness of premises (stables, etc.), equipment and tools. Walls and flooring should be easy to clean, facilitating easy drainage of liquids (sloped, but not too slippery floors).

Keep consumption of water for cleaning as low as possible. Cleaning frequency should be higher in summer.

Provide sufficient windows for good ventilation and sufficient natural light inside stables. Maintain good staff hygiene.

Introduce mandatory hand wash prior to / keep hands clean throughout milking. Milking must be carried out hygienically, prevent contamination of milk.

Provide a room with cupboards for storage, cleaning and maintenance of miscellaneous material, chemicals, etc. Prevent access of animals to the room.

#### **Appendix 4: EMP Checklist for Simple Construction Works**

Activities which include simple construction works, can use the EMP Checklist, as provided below, instead of a full EMP. The contracts for each of the activities, will also include, as required, an EMP or an EMP Checklist in order to ensure that the works contractors conduct their work according to the environmentally sound practices and to take responsibility over certain measures which are directly related to their work (ie. dust suppression, noise limitation, etc).

## EMP Checklist for Construction and Rehabilitation Activities

### General Guidelines for use of EMP checklist:

For low-risk topologies, such as school and hospital rehabilitation activities, the ECA safeguards team developed an alternative to the current EMP format to provide an opportunity for a more streamlined approach to preparing EMPs for minor rehabilitation or small-scale works in building construction, in the health, education and public services sectors. The checklist-type format has been developed to provide “example good practices” and designed to be user friendly and compatible with safeguard requirements.

The EMP checklist-type format attempts to cover typical core mitigation approaches to civil works contracts with small, localized impacts. It is accepted that this format provides the key elements of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) or Environmental Management Framework (EMF) to meet World Bank Environmental Assessment requirements under OP 4.01. The intention of this checklist is that it would be applicable as guidelines for the small works contractors and constitute an integral part of bidding documents for contractors carrying out small civil works under Bank-financed projects.

The checklist has three sections:

Part 1 includes a descriptive part that characterizes the project and specifies in terms the institutional and legislative aspects, the technical project content, the potential need for capacity building program and description of the public consultation process. This section could be up to two pages long. Attachments for additional information can be supplemented when needed.

Part 2 includes an environmental and social screening checklist, where activities and potential environmental issues can be checked in a simple Yes/No format. If any given activity/issue is triggered by checking “yes”, a reference is made to the appropriate section in the following table, which contains clearly formulated management and mitigation measures.

Part 3 represents the monitoring plan for activities during project construction and implementation. It retains the same format required for EMPs proposed under normal Bank requirements for Category B projects. It is the intent of this checklist that Part 2 and Part 3 be included into the bidding documents for contractors, priced during the bidding process and diligent implementation supervised during works execution.

## **CONTENTS**

- A) General Project and Site Information**
- B) Safeguards Information**
- C) Mitigation Measures**
- D) Monitoring Plan**

## PART 1: GENERAL PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION

INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE				
Country				
Project title				
Scope of project and activity				
Institutional arrangements (Name and contacts)	WB (Project Team Leader)	Project Management	Local Counterpart and/or Recipient	
Implementation arrangements (Name and contacts)	Safeguard Supervision	Local Counterpart Supervision	Local Inspectorate Supervision	Contactor
SITE DESCRIPTION				
Name of site				
Describe site location			Attachment 1: Site Map [ ]Y [ ] N	
Who owns the land?				
Description of geographic, physical, biological, geological, hydrographic and socio-economic context				
Locations and distance for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones?				
LEGISLATION				
Identify national & local legislation &				

permits that apply to project activity	
<b>PUBLIC CONSULTATION</b>	
Identify when / where the public consultation process took place	
<b>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING</b>	
Will there be any capacity building?	<input type="checkbox"/> N or <input type="checkbox"/> Y if Yes, Attachment 2 includes the capacity building program

## PART 2: SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING			
Will the site activity include/involve any of the following??	Activity	Status	Triggered Actions
	A. Building rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section <b>A</b> below
	B. Minor new construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section <b>A</b> below
	C. Individual wastewater treatment system	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section <b>B</b> below
	D. Historic building(s) and districts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ??	See Section <b>C</b> below
	E. Acquisition of land <sup>2</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section <b>D</b> below
	F. Hazardous or toxic materials <sup>3</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section <b>E</b> below
	G. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section <b>F</b> below
	H. Handling / management of medical waste	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section <b>G</b> below
	I. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section <b>H</b> below

<sup>2</sup> Land acquisitions includes displacement of people, change of livelihood encroachment on private property this is to land that is purchased/transferred and affects people who are living and/or squatters and/or operate a business (kiosks) on land that is being acquired.

<sup>3</sup> Toxic / hazardous material includes but is not limited to asbestos, toxic paints, noxious solvents, removal of lead paint, etc.



### PART 3: MITIGATION MEASURES

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
<b>0. General Conditions</b>	Notification and Worker Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The local construction and environment inspectorates and communities have been notified of upcoming activities</li> <li>(b) The public has been notified of the works through appropriate notification in the media and/or at publicly accessible sites (including the site of the works)</li> <li>(c) All legally required permits have been acquired for construction and/or rehabilitation</li> <li>(d) The Contractor formally agrees that all work will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighboring residents and environment.</li> <li>(e) Workers' PPE will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots)</li> <li>(f) Appropriate signposting of the sites will inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.</li> </ul>
<b>A. General Rehabilitation and /or Construction Activities</b>	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) During interior demolition debris-chutes shall be used above the first floor</li> <li>(b) Demolition debris shall be kept in controlled area and sprayed with water mist to reduce debris dust</li> <li>(c) During pneumatic drilling/wall destruction dust shall be suppressed by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site</li> <li>(d) The surrounding environment (side walks, roads) shall be kept free of debris to minimize dust</li> <li>(e) There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site</li> <li>(f) There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites</li> </ul>
	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Construction noise will be limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit</li> <li>(b) During operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment shall be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible</li> </ul>
	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The site will establish appropriate erosion and sediment control measures such as e.g. hay bales and / or silt fences to prevent sediment from moving off site and causing excessive turbidity in nearby streams and rivers.</li> </ul>
	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from demolition and construction activities.</li> <li>(b) Mineral construction and demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate containers.</li> <li>(c) Construction waste will be collected and disposed properly by licensed collectors</li> <li>(d) The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed.</li> <li>(e) Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials (except asbestos)</li> </ul>
<b>B. Individual wastewater treatment system</b>	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The approach to handling sanitary wastes and wastewater from building sites (installation or reconstruction) must be approved by the local authorities</li> <li>(b) Before being discharged into receiving waters, effluents from individual wastewater systems must be treated in order to meet the minimal quality criteria set out by national guidelines on effluent quality and wastewater treatment</li> <li>(c) Monitoring of new wastewater systems (before/after) will be carried out</li> </ul>

		(d) Construction vehicles and machinery will be washed only in designated areas where runoff will not pollute natural surface water bodies.
<b>C. Historic building(s)</b>	Cultural Heritage	<p>(a) If the building is a designated historic structure, very close to such a structure, or located in a designated historic district, notification shall be made and approvals/permits be obtained from local authorities and all construction activities planned and carried out in line with local and national legislation.</p> <p>(b) It shall be ensured that provisions are put in place so that artifacts or other possible “chance finds” encountered in excavation or construction are noted and registered, responsible officials contacted, and works activities delayed or modified to account for such finds.</p>

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
<b>D. Acquisition of land</b>	Land Acquisition Plan/Framework	<p>(a) If expropriation of land was not expected but is required, or if loss of access to income of legal or illegal users of land was not expected but may occur, that the Bank’s Task Team Leader shall be immediately consulted.</p> <p>(b) The approved Land Acquisition Plan/Framework (if required by the project) will be implemented</p>
<b>E. Toxic Materials</b>	Asbestos management	<p>(a) If asbestos is located on the project site, it shall be marked clearly as hazardous material</p> <p>(b) When possible the asbestos will be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure</p> <p>(c) The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust</p> <p>(d) Asbestos will be handled and disposed by skilled &amp; experienced professionals</p> <p>(e) If asbestos material is be stored temporarily, the wastes should be securely enclosed inside closed containments and marked appropriately. Security measures will be taken against unauthorized removal from the site.</p> <p>(f) The removed asbestos will not be reused</p>
	Toxic / hazardous waste management	<p>(a) Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances will be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information</p> <p>(b) The containers of hazardous substances shall be placed in an leak-proof container to prevent spillage and leaching</p> <p>(c) The wastes shall be transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed in a licensed facility.</p> <p>(d) Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used</p>
<b>F. Affected forests, wetlands and/or protected areas</b>	Protection	<p>(a) All recognized natural habitats, wetlands and protected areas in the immediate vicinity of the activity will not be damaged or exploited, all staff will be strictly prohibited from hunting, foraging, logging or other damaging activities.</p> <p>(b) A survey and an inventory shall be made of large trees in the vicinity of the construction activity, large trees shall be marked and cordoned off with fencing, their root system protected, and any damage to the trees avoided</p> <p>(c) Adjacent wetlands and streams shall be protected from construction site run-off with appropriate erosion and sediment control feature to include by not limited to hay bales and silt fences</p> <p>(d) There will be no unlicensed borrow pits, quarries or waste dumps in adjacent areas, especially not in protected areas.</p>
<b>G. Disposal of medical</b>	Infrastructure for	<p>(a) In compliance with national regulations the contractor will insure that newly constructed and/or rehabilitated health care facilities include sufficient infrastructure for medical waste handling and disposal; this includes and</p>

waste	medical waste management	<p>not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Special facilities for segregated healthcare waste (including soiled instruments “sharps”, and human tissue or fluids) from other waste disposal; and</li> <li>▪ Appropriate storage facilities for medical waste are in place; and</li> <li>▪ If the activity includes facility-based treatment, appropriate disposal options are in place and operational</li> </ul>
<b>H</b> Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	Direct or indirect hazards to public traffic and pedestrians by construction activities	<p>(b) In compliance with national regulations the contractor will insure that the construction site is properly secured and construction related traffic regulated. This includes but is not limited to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Signposting, warning signs, barriers and traffic diversions: site will be clearly visible and the public warned of all potential hazards</li> <li>▪ Traffic management system and staff training, especially for site access and near-site heavy traffic. Provision of safe passages and crossings for pedestrians where construction traffic interferes.</li> <li>▪ Adjustment of working hours to local traffic patterns, e.g. avoiding major transport activities during rush hours or times of livestock movement</li> <li>▪ Active traffic management by trained and visible staff at the site, if required for safe and convenient passage for the public.</li> <li>▪ Ensuring safe and continuous access to office facilities, shops and residences during renovation activities, if the buildings stay open for the public.</li> </ul>

#### PART 4: MONITORING PLAN

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<b>Phase</b>	<b>What</b> (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	<b>Where</b> (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	<b>How</b> (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	<b>When</b> (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	<b>Why</b> (Is the parameter being monitored?)	<b>Cost</b> (if not included in project budget)	<b>Who</b> (Is responsible for monitoring?)
During activity <b>preparation</b>							
During activity <b>implementation</b>							
During activity <b>supervision</b>							

## **Appendix 5: Format of EMP**

**Table 1: Environmental Mitigation Plan Format**

				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Construction								
Construction								
Construction								
Operation								
Operation								
Operation								

## Appendix 6: Overview of Kosovo – EU agro-environment legislation

Kosova Legislation	EU Legislation
Law on Agricultural Lands in Kosovo No. 02/L-26, UNMIK Regulation 2006/37, promulgated on 23 June 2006	No specific EU Legislation
<p>Law on Forests in Kosovo No. 2003/3, UNMIK Regulation 2003/6, promulgated on 20 March 2003</p> <p>Law on an Amendment to Law No. 2003/3 on the Forests of Kosovo No 2004/29, UNMIK Regulation 2004/40, promulgated on 14 October 2004</p>	<p>Commission Regulation (EEC) No 926/93 of 1 April 1993 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1696/87 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86 on the protection of the Community's forests against atmospheric pollution;</p> <p>Commission Decision No. 96/653/EC: of 11 November 1996 authorizing Member States to permit temporarily the marketing of forest reproductive material not satisfying the requirements of Council Directives 66/404/EEC and 71/161/EEC;</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EC) No 1737/2006 of 7 November 2006 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 2152/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning monitoring of forests and environmental interactions in the Community;</p>
Law on Seeds in Kosovo No. 2003/3, UNMIK Regulation 2003/10, promulgated on 15 April 2003	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 66/401/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of fodder plant seed;
Law on Artificial Fertilizers in Kosovo No 2003/20, UNMIK Regulation 2003/22, promulgated on 8 December 2003	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 96/82/EC of 9 December 1996 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances;
Law on Pesticides in Kosovo No. 2003/20, UNMIK Regulation 2003/35, promulgated on 8 December 2003	Model of USA was used to draft the Law. No reference in EU legislation;
Law on Farmers Cooperatives in Kosovo No. 2003/9, UNMIK Regulation 2003/21, promulgated on 23 June 2003	No reference in EU legislation

<p>Law on Planting Material of Kosovo No. 2004/13, UNMIK Regulation 2004/16, promulgated on 18 May 2003</p>	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/33/EEC of 28 April 1992 on the marketing of vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seed;</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE of 2 July 1993 setting out the schedules indicating the conditions to be met by vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seed pursuant to Council Directive 92/33/EEC;</p>
<p>Law on Veterinary in Kosovo No. 2004/21, UNMIK Regulation 2004/28, promulgated on 30 July 2003</p>	<p>Council Resolution of 22 July 1974 on the veterinary, plant health and animal feeding stuffs sectors;</p> <p>First Commission Directive 71/250/EEC of 15 June 1971 establishing Community methods of analysis for the official control of feeding-stuffs</p> <p>REGULATION (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 laying down Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Medicines Agency;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2004/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 amending Directive 2001/82/EC on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2004/27/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 amending Directive 2001/83/EC on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use;</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2003/63/EC of 25 June 2003 amending Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use;</p> <p>COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1647/2003 of 18 June 2003 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2309/93 laying down Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Agency for the evaluation of Medicinal Products;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use;</p>



	<p>DIRECTIVE 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2001/20/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 April 2001 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the implementation of good clinical practice in the conduct of clinical trials on medicinal products for human use;</p> <p><a href="#">COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2309/93</a> of 22 July 1993 laying down Community procedures for the authorization and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products;</p>
Law on Livestock in Kosovo No. 004/33, UNMIK Regulation 2004/39, promulgated on 14 October 2003	<a href="#">European Convention for the protection of animals kept for farming purposes</a> of 17 November 1978
Law on Animal Welfare in Kosova No. 02/L-10, UNMIK Regulation 2005/24, promulgated on 5 May 2003	<p>Council Decision <a href="#">78/923/EEC</a> of 19 June 1978 concerning the conclusion of the European Convention for the protection of animals kept for farming purposes 17 November 1978;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE <a href="#">98/58/EC</a> of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes 8 August 1998;</p> <p>Commission Decision <a href="#">2000/50/EC</a> of 17 December 1999 concerning minimum requirements for the inspection of holdings on which animals are kept for farming purposes 25 January 2000;</p>
Law on Wine in Kosovo No. 02/L-8, UNMIK Regulation 2005/47, promulgated on 14 October 2005	<p>Commission Regulation (EC) <a href="#">No. 753/2002</a> lays down the description, designation, presentation and protection of certain wine sector products;</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EC) <a href="#">No. 1607/2000</a> lays down detailed rules</p>

	<p>for quality wines;</p> <p>Council Regulation (EC) <a href="#">No. 1493/1999</a> on the common organization of the wine market;</p>
Law on Hunting in Kosovo No. 02/L-53, UNMIK Regulation 2006/41, promulgated on 11 August 2006	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;</p>
Law on Fishery and Aquaculture in Kosovo No. 02/L-85, UNMIK Regulation 2006/58, promulgated on 20 December 2006	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 22 July 1991 laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of fishery products 91/493/EEC;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/67/EEC of 28 January 1991 concerning the animal health conditions governing the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products;</p>
Law on Plant Protection in Kosovo No. 02/L-95, UNMIK Regulation 2007/6, promulgated on 31 January 2007	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community;</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 92/105/EEC of 3 December 1992 on establishing a degree of standardization for plant passports to be used for the movement of certain plants, plant products or other objects within the Community, and establishing the detailed procedures related to the issuing of such plant passports and the conditions and detailed procedures for their replacement;</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 92/90/EEC of 3 November 1992 on establishing obligations to which producers and importers of plants, plant products or other objects are subject and establishing details for their registration;</p>

	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (91/414/EEC);</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2004/102/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community;</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 92/70/EEC of 30 July 1992 laying down detailed rules for surveys to be carried out for purposes of the recognition of protected zones in the Community</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 95/44 EEC of 26 June 2005, (amended) establishing the conditions under which certain harmful organisms, plants or plant products may be introduced within the Community for trial or scientific purposes or for work on varietal selection;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 94/3/EEC of 3 May 2000 on Procedures for the notification of interception of a consignment or a harmful organism from third countries and presenting an imminent phytosanitary danger;</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 93/50/EEC of 24 June 1993 specifying certain plants not listed in Annex V, part A to Council Directive 77/93/EEC, the producers of which, or the warehouses, dispatching centres in the production zones of such plants, shall be listed in an official register;</p>
Law on Irrigation of Agricultural Lands No. 02/L-9, UNMIK Regulation 2005/49, promulgated on 25 November 2005	Council Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy;
Law on Organic Farming in Kosovo No. 02/L-122, UNMIK Regulation 2008/2, promulgated on 8 January	EU REGULATION (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto

2008	on agricultural products and foodstuffs;
Law on Apiculture in Kosovo No. 02/I-111, UNMIK Regulation 2008/5, promulgated on 8 February 2008	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey;
Law on protection of plant varieties, <a href="#">No. 02/L-98</a> UNMIK <a href="#">Regulation No. 2008/24</a> promulgated on 16 May 2008	<p>DIRECTIVE 98/44/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 6 July 1998 on the legal protection of biotechnological inventions;</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2008/62/EC of 20 June 2008 providing for certain derogations for acceptance of agricultural landraces and varieties which are</p> <p>naturally adapted to the local and regional conditions and threatened by genetic erosion and for marketing of seed and seed potatoes of those landraces and varieties;</p>
Draft Law on Food (still not promulgated)	<p>REGULATION (EC) (28 January 2002, laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority, No 178/2002)</p> <p>REGULATION (EC) No 882/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules;</p> <p>REGULATION (EC) No 852/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs  REGULATION (EC) NO 1831/2003 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 22 September 2003 laying down requirements for feed hygiene;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2000/13/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 March 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs;</p>

	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 89/107/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning food additives authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption;</p> <p>REGULATION (EC) NO 258/97 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 27 January 1997 concerning novel foods and novel food ingredients;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2001/18/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC;</p>
Draft law on GMOs (still not promulgated)	<p><a href="#"><u>Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC;</u></a></p>
Draft law on protection of plant production (still not Promulgated)	<p>REGULATION (EC) NO 396/2005 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 27 November 1990 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables (90/642/EEC);</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on foodstuffs of animal origin (86/363/EEC);</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals (86/362/EEC);</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 23 November 1976 relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables (76/895/EEC);</p>

	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (91/414/EEC);</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 23 November 1976 relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables (76/895/EEC);</p>
Draft law agricultural inspection (still not promulgated)	No reference in EU Legislation
Draft law on agriculture and rural development (still in drafting process)	<p>COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1290/2005 of 21 June 2005 on the financing of the common agricultural policy;</p> <p>COUNCIL REGULATION No. 1782/2003 of 29 of September 2003 that sets common rules for direct support schemes within common agriculture policy;</p> <p>COUNCIL REGULATION No. 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005 on supporting rural development from European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development;</p>
Amending Law on Environment Protection, LM-No.2003/8 UNMIK Regulation 2003/9 promulgated on 15 April 2003 (still not promulgated)	DIRECTIVE 2003/4/EC of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC;
Law on Environmental Impact Assessment No. 03/L-024 (not yet promulgated)	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 85/337/EEC of 27 June 1985 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment as amended by Directive 97/11/EC and by Directive 2003/35/EC;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the</p>

	<p>Council</p> <p>of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of drawing up certain plans and programmes relating to the environment and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC;</p>
Law on Environmental Strategic Assessment No. 03/L-015 (not yet promulgated)	DIRECTIVE 2001/42/EC of the EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT and the COUNCIL of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (SEA);
Law On Air Protection from Pollution No.2004//30, UNMIK Regulation 2004/48 promulgated on 25 November 2004	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 96/62/EC of 27 September 1996 on ambient air quality assessment and management, as amended by Regulation (EC) 1882/2003</p> <p>Council Directive 1999/30/E of 22 April 1999 relating to limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air, as amended by Decision 2001/744/EC;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2000/69/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2000 relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air;</p> <p>Directive 2002/3/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2002 relating to ozone in ambient air;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2004/107/EC of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air;</p>
The Law on Nature Conservation No-02/L-18, UNMIK Regulation 2006/22 promulgated on 24 April 2006	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds as amended by Directives 81/854/EEC, 85/411/EEC, 86/122/EEC, 90/656/EEC, 91/244/EEC, 94/24/EC, 97/49/EC and Regulation (EC) 807/2003;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as amended by Directive 97/62/EC and Regulation (EC) 1882/2003</p>

	<p>COUNCIL REGULATION 338/97 of 9. December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, as amended by Commission Regulations 1497/2003 and 834/2004, 252/2005 and 1332/2005;</p> <p>COMMISSION REGULATION 1808/2001 of 30. August 2001 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein;</p> <p>COMMISSION REGULATION 349/2003 of 25. February 2003 suspending the introduction into the Community of specimens of certain species of wild fauna and flora;</p>
The Law on Waste No. 02 / L -30 UNMIK Regulation 2006/31 promulgated on 5 May 2006	<p>DIRECTIVE 2000/76/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2000 on the incineration of waste;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on waste;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/689/EEC of 12 December 1991 on hazardous waste as amended by Directive 94/31/EC and Regulation (EC) 166/2006;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 94/62/EC of 20. December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste amended by Regulation (EC) 1882/2003 and Directives 2004/12 and 2005/20/EC;</p>
The Law on Water No. 02/L-24 UNMIK Regulation 2004/41 promulgated on 14 October 2004.	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment (as amended by Commission Directive 98/15/EC) and Regulation (EC) 1882/2003);</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources, as amended by Regulation (EC) 1882/2003;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption ("drinking water"), as amended by Regulation (EC) 1882/2003;</p>



	<p>DIRECTIVE 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, as amended by Decision 2455/2001/EC;</p>
<p>The Law on Chemicals No. 02/L116 promulgated with UNMIK Regulation No. 2008/8 of 8 February 2008</p>	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances;</p> <p>COUNCIL REGULATION E EC/793/93 of 23 March 1993 on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances, as amended by Regulation (EC) 1882/2003;</p> <p>Regulation EC/304/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals,</p> <p>as amended by Regulations (EC) 1213/2003, 775/2004 and 777/2006</p>
<p>Law on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) /still in the process of drafting</p>	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) as amended by Directives 2003/35/EC, 2003/87/EC, Regulation (EC) 1882/2003 and Regulation (EC) 166/2006;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 96/82/EC of 9. December 1996 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances replacing 82/501/EEC</p> <p>as amended by Directive 2003/105 and Regulation (EC) 1882/2003;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2001/80/EC of the EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT and of the COUNCIL of 23 October 2001 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants, as amended by Directive 2004/42;</p>

## **Appendix 7: Social Impact Assessment – Support Document to the EMF**

## **Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Project: Rapid Social Assessment and Management Framework**

*As part of the preparation of the Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Project it was decided to conduct a rapid social assessment in order issues surrounding access and inclusion to project activities.* To this end, a World Bank Consultant, under the guidance of the Task Team Social Development specialist conducted a number of meetings and focus group discussions with relevant stakeholders including municipal rural advisors, Local Action Group representatives, Farmer Associations and Agricultural Cooperative Representatives, and Agriculture focused Non-Governmental Organizations.

*The assessment involved consultations with farmers, NGOs, Municipal Advisors, Ministry Officials and representatives of Local Action Groups.* Overall, eight focus group discussions were attended by close to 60 farmers in five different municipalities. In each of these municipalities meetings were also held with representatives of Local Action Groups and municipal advisors. Ag-focused NGOs were also consulted as part of the assessment including the Kosovo Development Center in Gjakovo, Rimekembja e Bujqesise in Shareke, and Auriolle Women's Association Based out of Pristina. Furthermore, key documents such as the 2009 Country Economic Memorandum and the 2007 Poverty Assessment were consulted in the preparation of this assessment.

*What follows is a discussion of the main findings of the assessment* including a discussion of poverty and social inclusion in rural Kosovo and among the agricultural population. It also includes a discussion on access to productive resources and services, the role of marginalized groups, and the role of capacity of non-governmental actors in rural areas to support rural development. Based on these findings a social management framework is proposed for mitigating many of the social impacts identified.

### **Social Assessment Findings**

#### **Poverty and Social Inclusion**

*Rural Areas in Kosovo are host to a large proportion of the country's poor households, most of which are relying on agriculture as a source of income and are constrained through lack of access to investment capital and up to date knowledge on agricultural practices.* The majority of the population of Kosovo (60%) reside in rural areas, which is well above the average for other countries in the region. Among this population, about 70% depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. According to the 2007 World Bank Poverty Assessment, both extreme and absolute poverty were most pronounced in rural areas of Kosovo, with close to half the population of rural areas experience absolute poverty compared to 41% of the urban population. While

agricultural households, experience average poverty rates, they are also the third biggest contributor to poverty in Kosovo. Among the agricultural population poverty is highly correlated with access to key productive assets such as land, livestock, and agricultural equipment. Individuals without access to these resources have the highest estimated incidence of poverty in rural Kosovo. According to the most recent Country Economic Memorandum, data from 2005 indicating that 90% of the rural population had land, 55% had livestock, while 15% depended on subsistence agriculture. However, the potential to effectively use these assets to combat household poverty is constrained by low agricultural productivity, due to small and fragmented holdings, lack of access to investment capital, and the use of inefficient farming and farm management practices. Poverty also has a spatial aspect in Kosovo, with the highest incidence of poverty occurring in the regions of Ferizaji, followed by Mitrovica and Gjakova.

### **Access to Key Rural Development Resources and Services, including**

#### **.... Advisory Services**

*A good deal of attention has been paid to the development, organization and strengthening of the advisory service in Kosovo, but more needs to be done in order to maximize its potential.*

The Kosovo Rural Advisory Service came into existence in 2003 and with the support of the EU financed Strengthening Rural Advisory and Support Services (SASS) project. The SASS project successfully trained 70 local experts from Municipalities, the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as the private and NGO sector on a range of topics (farm management, marketing, group development and communications). The direct delivery of advisory services is the responsibility of the Municipalities. Each Municipalities have a department of agriculture and an agronomist/livestock-specialist responsible for advising farmers and who has been trained under SASS. A key role played by advisors is assisting farmers who want to apply for grants or other forms of financial support. The Ministry of Agriculture supports Municipal Rural Advisors, through its seven regional offices, and through contracting private companies and NGOs to provide training to advisors, as well as complementary advisory support and extension materials to farmers.

*Municipal advisors need support on a range of issues, including strengthening their knowledge on business plan preparation, budget to conduct field visits, and modern equipment to disseminate information.* Discussions with Ministry staff and municipal advisors helped with the identification of key topics where knowledge needs to be strengthened: rural diversification, developing business plans and grant proposals, EU hygiene and quality standards (e.g. in Dairy Farming), environmental planning and management. Another major constraint facing municipal advisors include mobility difficulties (lack of vehicles and travel budget), and equipment (scanners, photocopiers, projectors etc..).

*Farmers appreciate the importance of the advisory service, and expressed interest in strengthening their knowledge of business planning, rural diversification, modern production*

*techniques, and ecologically friendly farming.* Discussions with farmers confirmed the importance of advisory services and the need to provide technical and financial assistance to municipal advisors. Farmers expressed a reluctance to use private advisory services, although they had experience of using the services of local Non-Governmental Organizations. Other sources of information included the media as well as brochures and leaflets addressing agricultural topics. No farmers consulted had received advisory services for the preparation of business plans, or on the topics of rural diversification or environmental management. Overall, there was an interest in learning more about the role of municipal advisors, and the potential to use other types of advisory service provider. Particular topics farmers expressed an interest in learning more about included ecologically friendly production, rural tourism, new techniques in agricultural and livestock production, marketing and agro-processing.

#### **.... Rural Development Finance**

*A key constraint to the development of agriculture in Kosovo, identified during discussions with farmers, is the lack of investment capital.* Currently, farmers finance investments using their own funds. Only rarely do they use credit finance due to largely unfavorable terms. According to the most recent World Bank Country Economic Memorandum (2009), small scale farmers are not attractive to lenders due to small transaction sizes, their geographic dispersion, high risk and lack of usable fixed assets for collateral. As a result, agriculture represents only 4.1% of the total lending, with most credit going to agri-processing. Furthermore, credit is usually extended in the form of very small, high interest, short-term micro-finance loans for seasonal activities.

*Farmers, are aware of grant finance available through MAFRD (from sources such as rural advisors, NGOs, and the Media), but find the procedures and documentation required complicated.* When the requirement for pre-financing investment was discussed options considered included loans from relatives and the Banks. There was a willingness to provide match financing, even for environmental investments, but again lacked the necessary access to capital.

#### **....Productive Land**

*Many farmers possess small and fragmented landholdings and have difficulties accessing titles, making on-farm investment challenging.* The privatization of land has proceeded in a piecemeal fashion in order to ensure stable land market process. The manner in which the process has been implemented has led to a small number of large agricultural enterprises, and a large number of farmers with small and fragmented holdings. As in many other parts of the Western Balkans, the medium-sized competitive segment of farming is small. According to the Country Economic Memorandum, the situation is further complicated by the fact that there are still 30,000 conflict related claims on rural lending pending at the Kosovo property agency, the widespread use of falsified documents over the last decade, the large number of absentee

owners who left during the conflict or migrated abroad. That said, high levels of social capital in rural areas have allowed informal renting of land among relatives and neighbors to continue.

## **The Role of different social groups, including**

### **...the role of Women**

*Women play a critical but often ignored role in agriculture.* It was understood by farmers and others consulted that women played a critical, but largely invisible, role in agricultural production. Most decisions related to the development of the farm are made by male household heads. Factors cited as preventing female engagement in decision making include the lack of emancipation and traditional values. The number of female headed households is small, however, in some villages where male household members were killed during the conflict there are clusters of disadvantaged female headed households in need of financial and advisory assistance. However, the Women's Association, Aureola, expressed concern that many of these households were not in a position to avail of such assistance. This same association has been successful in establishing horticulture operations designed to support women's income generating activities in a number of municipalities and is now focused and growing and expanding such operations.

### **...the role of Ethnic Minorities**

*While engaging with minority communities in the Northern municipalities may prove difficult, many such communities across the country will make an important contribution to agricultural and rural development.* Many rural areas in Kosovo are characterized by ethnic minority communities including Serbian communities as well as Gorani, Roma, Turk, Ashkali and Egyptian. In some ethnically mixed municipalities such as Gilan and Novo Berde, multi-ethnic farmer's associations have been established with donor assistance. According to these associations farmers from different ethnic groups work well together in developing and implementing agricultural projects. According to the MAFRD and Municipal Advisors, members of all ethnic groups are treated the same way. However, in other locations, such as the Northern Serbian majority municipalities do not engage in government programs, but are focused on receiving services and support from Belgrade. That said, it is expected that Serbian and other ethnic communities elsewhere in the country will fully engage in the project.

### **...the Role of Young Farmers**

*The agricultural population of Kosovo is characterized by a growing number of younger farmers who have limited knowledge of good agricultural practices and limited access to investment capital.* Overall the rural population of Kosovo is very young, with 60% being under the age of 30. It is understood that the number of young farmers in Kosovo is growing, due to a shortage of non-farm employment opportunities. However, in majority Serb municipalities, the share of the farmer population over 50 years old is much higher than the rest

of the country, due to high levels of outmigration by young people in search of better economic and employment opportunities. Younger farmers face challenges such as difficulties in access capital, and a lack of equipment and physical infrastructure. Another key constraint is their poor levels of technical knowledge relating to agriculture as well as a lack of knowledge surrounding business planning and management. These knowledge gaps stem from the fact that many of these younger farmers are new-entrants to the sector and who did not have previous exposure to agriculture or farm management.

## **The role and capacity of Non-Governmental Actors, including**

### **... Civil Society Organizations**

*While many NGOs play an important role in the development of agriculture in the municipalities they work in, they are not actively engaged in the debate surrounding the future of agricultural policy in Kosovo.* The MAFRD has consulted with and supported Civil Society Organizations in the past. However, coordinating with NGOs in Kosovo is a challenging task due to the plethora of organizations in existence and the fact that the agenda of many local NGOs was driven by the donor community. That said, there are a number of technically strong local NGOs including the Kosovo Development Center in Gjakovo, Rimekembja e Bujqesise in Shareke, the Initiative for the Agricultural Development of Kosovo in Mitrovica, Anadrin in Xerxa and Prizren, and Auriolë based out of Prishtina.

### **...Farmer Representative Organizations**

*While farmers do get an opportunity to communicate their concerns to MAFRD, there is no systematic mechanism for doing so.* With donor support, many farmer associations have been established at the local level in Kosovo. However, only a small proportion of these associations are fully operational in the absence of donor support. In some instances these associations have attended meetings with MAFRD in order to discuss policy issues. Otherwise, farmer's voice their concern directly to Ministry staff at the local or regional level or through Non-Governmental Organizations at the national level.

### **...Local Action Groups**

*Local Action Groups have been established across Kosovo, and while they are an important source of innovative ideas for rural development they are constrained in their ability to access grant finance.* An EU financed twinning project supported the establishment of Local Action Groups for rural development in each of the Municipalities in Kosovo. These groups are modeled on those supported under Axis IV of the rural development pillar of the EU Common Agricultural Policy. Such groups bring together public and private actors to prepare and implement an integrated local development strategy for the territory of the municipality. In the case of Kosovo, strategies have been prepared for almost all municipalities. However, many LAGs have encountered difficulties implementing these strategies due to the limited amount of

grant finance made available by the MAFRD and their limited capacity to prepare fundable business plans and grant proposals.

### Social Management Framework

The following matrix is the proposed social management framework for the project. This matrix summarizes the potential social development concerns related to the project based on the findings of the rapid social assessment and how the project could respond to these concerns. It also identifies who within MAFRD, or among the project consultants is responsible for taking action along with possible performance indicators could be used to measure the success of the response. Below there is also a brief description of other important measures that will need to be put in place to ensure the project is responsive to social issues as they arise during implementation.

Social Concern	Proposed Project Response	Responsibility	Indicators
Poor farm households development constrained through lack of access to development capital and up to date knowledge	i) Component 1 of the project on transferring knowledge  ii) Component 2 of the project enhancing investments (rural grants)	i) MAFRD Rural Advisory Unit  ii) MAFRD Paying Unit	i) Number of farmers trained  ii) Number of grants disbursed to medium/small sized farmers
Municipal advisors lack the knowledge, budget and equipment to do their work	Component 1 of the project	MAFRD Rural Advisory Unit & Advisory Service Contractors	i) Number of advisors trained  ii) Number of farmers receiving advice increases
Many farmers possess small and fragmented landholdings and have difficulties accessing titles, making on-farm investment	Environmental Screening of the project will check whether or not farmers have title to the site for investment and if there any disputes related to site use	MAFRD Paying Unit	Number of grants delayed in processing due site related



challenging	or ownership. Also, guidance will be provided on steps necessary to obtain title		issues
Women play an important but oft ignored role in agricultural production	i) Additional points awarded to grant proposals put forward by female headed households (FHH)  ii) Additional points awarded to grant proposals put forward by women's associations (WA's)  iii) Advisory Service Contractor performance judged in-part by number of women trained	MAFRD Paying Unit   Advisory Service Contractors	i) Number of grants given to FHH's.  ii) Number of grants given to WA  iii) Number of women trained
Across Kosovo, ethnic minority communities have an important contribution to make to Agricultural development	i) Additional points awarded to grant proposals put forward by multi-ethnic associations/partners (MEA)  ii) Additional training events scheduled in multi-ethnic municipalities where feasible	i) MAFRD Paying Unit  ii) Advisory Service Contractors	i) Number of grants given to MEA's  ii) Number of training events in multi-ethnic areas
Younger farmers have limited knowledge of good agricultural practices and limited access to capital	i) Additional points awarded to grant proposals put forward by younger farmers (YF)  ii) Advisory Service Contractor performance judged in-part by number of YF trained	i) MAFRD Paying Unit  ii) Advisory Service Contractors	i) Number of grants given to YFs  ii) Number of YFs participating in training

			sessions
Civil Society is not engaged in the debate surrounding the development and implementation of agricultural policy and projects such as KARD	i) Bi-annual feedback and discussion session with Civil Society Organizations on project and policy  ii) training on agricultural policy engagement included in relevant advisory service contract	i) MAFRD  ii) Advisory Service Contractors	i) Occurrence and attendance at events  ii) Participation in training sessions by CSO reps
While farmers do get an opportunity to communicate their concerns to MAFRD, there is no systematic mechanism for doing so.	i) Bi-annual feedback and discussions with farmers at the regional level  ii) Social Survey of project beneficiaries and wider farmer population	Project M&E specialist	i) Participation in feedback sessions  ii) Survey response rate
Local Action Groups (LAGs) are constrained in their ability to access grant finance.	Advisory service contract dedicated to supporting LAGs and associations in accessing rural grants	Advisory Service Contractors	Number of LAGs applying for grants

**Grievance Redress Mechanisms:** Within the paying unit a grievance focal point (most likely the M&E officer) will be appointed to address any concerns related to the allocation of grants of the delivery of advisory services under the project. The name and contact details of the focal point will be published in project promotional material along with their rights to air grievances and seek redress about the implementation of the project. If the focal point cannot resolve the issue on the spot, then a multi-stakeholder committee should be formed comprising an official from MAFRD, along with members of IPARD monitoring committee who represent the farmers association and civil society. This deliberation process should be completed within two weeks of receiving the complaint.

***Ongoing Social Assessment:*** In order to properly target the activities being supported by the project it will be important to conduct an initial social survey of a geographically representative sample of farmers in different parts of Kosovo, followed by two follow-up surveys (near mid-term and project close) of both a sample of farmers, and of farmers who benefitted from the project. This survey would be useful in gathering more detailed information on the needs and aspirations of farmers, what they expect from project activities, barriers experienced by ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups in accessing grant financing and advisory services. It could also help identify sources of information used by different groups of farmers to learn about investment opportunities and the latest agricultural and management techniques. The follow-up surveys will also measure farmer awareness of the project activities and levels of satisfaction with those activities among project beneficiaries.

***Public Awareness Campaign:*** Different types of publicity campaigns will be used for each component of the project. The publicity campaign for Component will be a contractual responsibility of the Advisory Service Contractor who will be expected to produce brochures and other learning and promotional material as part of their work-program. In order to properly promote the grants program, the MAFRD will need to use the results of the social survey to prepare and implement a public awareness campaign that targets all relevant groups of farmers in the country. This success of this campaign in raising awareness of project activities will be measured in the follow-up surveys.