

Report

ENVIRONMENT CONFERENCE



climate change
conference



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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

CCC	Climate Change Conference
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
DNA	Designated National Authority
EE	Energy Efficiency
EU	European Union
EU ETS	EU Emissions Trading Scheme
EC	European Commission
FYR of Macedonia	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gases
HDR	Human Development Report
HPP	Hydro Power Plant
IPA	Pre-Accession Assistance
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JI	Joint Initiative
KEK	Kosovo Energy Company
KEPA	Kosovo Environment Protection Agency
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
MAFRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Mining
MESP	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
PDD	Project Design Documents
RE	Renewable Energy
REC	Regional Environmental Centre
SEE	South Eastern Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VCM	Voluntary Carbon Market
WG	Working Group
WM	Water Management
WB	World Bank

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Kosovo¹ is currently not a UN member state or a signatory of any environment related UN Convention and should endeavour to establish frameworks and capacity for participation in the international efforts to combat climate change. Looking into the future and its ambitions to combat climate change in line with the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol, Kosovo aspires to become eligible to receive support from international mechanisms, including the opportunity to participate in and benefit from the flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol. Although Kosovo still remains outside of such agreements, the government is eager to undertake preparatory activities for effective implementation of future commitments within the international sphere.

Therefore, with the aim of increasing knowledge and understanding of topical and urgent climate change issues amongst government officials, a Climate Change Conference (CCC) was co-organised by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) and UNDP. The conference took place in Pristina 28–29 April, 2009, and was deemed a great success by all participants.

Environmental topics and climate change issues which were targeted for discussed during the conference included the following:

- Scientific background of climate change;
- Current international answers to this global threat;
- European Union (EU) climate change policy;
- Challenges and successes other countries in this region have experienced when dealing with climate change commitments;
- Involvement of industry and the associated financial institutions; and
- The benefits and opportunities to participate in the carbon markets.

Expectations were that the outcomes of the CCC would serve as the starting point for in-depth discussion on climate change issues at a subsequent Environment Workshop. Such a workshop took place shortly after the CCC on 1–2 May 2009, in Ohrid, the FYR of Macedonia.

A wide variety of participants attended the CCC, including representatives from different ministries of the Kosovo government, representatives of the European Commission (EC), UNDP and UNEP, representatives from a number of countries in the region, international climate change experts, carbon companies, and also banks and academia (see Annex 2 – List of participants). The agenda of the Conference may be found in Annex 1, which is also attached to this report.

¹ Under UNSCR 1244, hereto referred to as 'Kosovo'



SUMMARY OF THE SESSIONS 1

Day One – Tuesday 28 April, 2009

Opening session

The Climate Change Conference in Kosovo was opened by the Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning, Mr. Mahir Yağcılar, by the Minister of the Energy and Mining, Mrs Justina Shiroka Pula, and by the Resident Representative of UNDP Kosovo, Mr. Frode Mauring.

Minister Yağcılar formally welcomed the participants of the conference, ‘Kosovo and Climate Changes – Problems and Future Challenges’, hosted by MESP in cooperation with UNDP. Minister Yağcılar pointed out that climate change is one of the issues foremost in the priorities of global politics today, and that the concerns stemming from the associated worldwide phenomena demand urgent attention by all. Emphasising that the Ministry and all other governmental and non-governmental institutions within Kosovo must not shy away from their responsibilities in this area, Minister Yağcılar stressed that, although Kosovo may be small it still has its part to play in addressing global warming. An example was given in reference to the national electricity company, Kosovo Energy Company (KEK), which has an annual emission rate of 5.5 million tons of CO₂, and KEK recorded that noticed that in the period of 2004–2008 total energy consumption in Kosovo increased by 18 per cent. Minister Yağcılar also took the opportunity to underline Kosovo’s potential for power generation from alternative and renewable sources.

Minister Yağcılar expressed the commitment of the MESP in the following areas: streamlining environmental policies; drafting the necessary new environmental laws; and to formulating such policies and laws in line with an EU legal framework, in compliance with global climate change policies, and with special reference to the Kyoto Protocol and the UNFCCC.

Minister Yağcılar called upon all governmental and non-governmental institutions, as well as the general public, to pay more attention to the environment and to think carefully about what each and every one can contribute to combat the climate change trends. At the end of his opening statement Minister Yağcılar expressed his hope that all participants would enjoy both a productive and an informative conference.

The Minister of the Energy and Mining, Justina Shiroka Pula, then greeted the participants on behalf of the Kosovo government; wishing all participants a warm welcome and an enjoyable stay in Prishtina.

Minister Pula expressed her concern with regard to the adverse impacts climate change presents to all countries, large, small, industrial and developing alike; and that such change comprises one of the biggest challenges faced by society today. Minister Pula highlighted the fact that the new US administration has so far taken a different approach in the international cooperation necessary to addressing these challenges. In addition, attention was drawn to the similar approaches within the climate change policy of the EU.

With respect to Kosovo’s position she echoed Minister Yağcılar’s words saying that though Kosovo may be small, it has an important role to play and is highly committed to both European and international integration. Minister Pula emphasised the strong support of the Kosovo government to international initiatives in addressing the current global warming.

Minister Pula addressed the donors present at the Conference (World Bank, European Commission, UNDP, KfW, and others) reiterating the needs of Kosovo for both technical and financial support in implementing priority projects, relating primarily to the establishment of systems for monitoring gas emissions and other liquid and solid residues that harm the environment.

Towards the end of her address Minister Pula drew attention to the fact that the new power generating capacities, which are planned for Kosovo in the near future, will meet all the necessary international requirements and standards for best practice. Attention was also drawn to the ongoing preparations for the construction of the Zhur Hydro Power Plant, and to the activities relating to an additional number of small hydro power plants in Kosovo. Minister Pula concluded by expressing her hopes for successful and productive discussion during the conference.

Mr. Frode Mauring, the Resident Representative for UNDP Kosovo, then addressed the conference, emphasising that climate change is fast becoming the number one priority around the world. Mr. Mauring quoted the global UN Human Development Report 2007/2008 saying that climate change, "is a human tragedy in the making." Statistics on the worldwide effects of climate change, such as the fact that 262 million people were affected by climate-related disasters every year between 2000 and 2004 and that over 98 per cent of these were in the developing world, served to clearly illustrate the global nature of climate change. Mr. Mauring drew attention to the particular links between climate change and the impacts in Kosovo, namely the increased risks of floods, bushfires and severe droughts. Not only would such hazards expose livelihoods to hardship, it would also result in direct damage to important agricultural products. Mr. Mauring pointed out that energy was the main focus of the 2007 Kosovo Human Development Report; the report considered the environmental problems associated with the energy sector in

detail. In conclusion, Mr. Mauring emphasised to the conference that UNDP is recognised globally as an organisation advocating for change, and as an organisation which can bring knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. The expectation of useful and dynamic discussion on crucial environmental issues during the conference was reiterated.

The CCC was widely covered by the media. During the conference itself there were several interviews given by the Ministers to representatives of the media, and the content of discussions during the conference were widely reported through both television and newspaper. All three national television stations broadcast on the beginning of the conference, the news agencies Kosova Press and Ekonomia reported on the event and Radio Kosova also covered the story in their noon news report. By way of illustration, an example is given here from Koha Ditore (a daily newspaper in the Albanian language). An article was published in Koha Ditore entitled "Kosovo will not be indifferent towards global warming", and Mr. Mauring was quoted as saying, "Climate Change is not something that is happening on the other side of the world, far away from us, unrelated to Kosovo, or the region. It is an issue that needs to be addressed all over the world – "think globally, act locally," as it is said – and is an issue that does not discriminate between gender and age, the rich and the poor, the developed and the developing."

Moderators for the first day of the Conference were Mr. Naser Balaj, MESP, and Mrs. Daniela Stoycheva, UNDP Consultant.



From the opening of the Climate Change Conference: Mr. Naser Balaj, moderator; Mr. Mahir Yağcılar, Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning; Mrs. Justina Shiroka Pula, Minister of Energy and Mining; Mr. Frode Muring, Resident Representative, UNDP Kosovo.

Session 1 – Issues and Challenges of Climate Change

The first day of the conference was moderated by Mr. Naser Bajraktari, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, and Mrs. Daniela Stoycheva, UNDP consultant.

Key Findings from Fourth Assessment Report of IPCC

Professor Lučka Kajfez Bogataj presented the key findings from the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Professor Bogataj gave a comprehensive overview of the history, current developments and projections of current climate change science. The main consequences of the changing climate were described as: rise in average global temperatures, rise of average global sea level, and decrease of northern hemisphere cryosphere cover. Alongside these impacts, the major anthropogenic contributions to the recent climate change were described as: population growth, GDP growth, and increased mobility of

the population; all of which lead to increased Green House Gas (GHG) emissions.

Taken from the IPCC Report, the graph below (Fig.1) clearly illustrates the upward trend in global surface temperatures over the past century, and also represents future model predictions for a number of different emissions scenarios. Professor Bogataj explained that the best estimates for future global warming are in the range of + 1.8 – 4 °C, and that worst case scenarios predict up to + 6.4 °C warming.

Professor Bogataj stressed the negative impacts of the changing climate within Europe, which include phenomena such as: increased inland and coastal flooding, both in terms of magnitude and frequency; a greater number of North Sea storms leading to increases in storm surges; an increase in the severity of heat-wave related health risks; reduction in water availability and crop productivity in South Europe; species and bio-diversity loss; and reduced snow cover in the mountain ranges.

Taking all the challenges and hazards of climate change into consideration, Professor Bogataj explained the three options for management of the environmental sector:

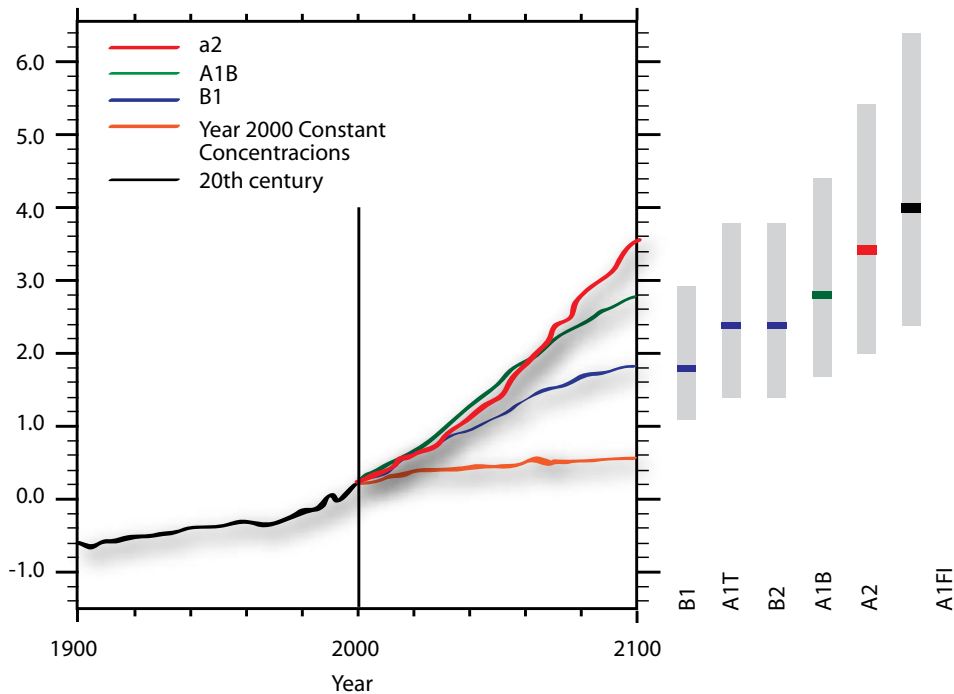


Fig.1 Projections of future global average surface temperature for various IPCC scenarios. The graph shows temperature changes (as compared to a baseline of the 1980–1999) for three scenarios (A2, A1B, and B1). Solid coloured lines represent the ‘most likely’ trends, while shaded regions represent ‘probable ranges’. The vertical gray bars represent predicted temperatures in 2100 for all six scenarios; the coloured stripe represents the ‘best estimate’, while the shaded gray region represents ‘likely ranges.’

- *Mitigation* – measures to reduce the pace and magnitude of change in global climate as a result of anthropogenic activities;
- *Adaptation* – measures to reduce the adverse impacts on human lives and livelihood, which result from changes in climate; or
- *No action* – suffering the adverse impacts that are not avoided by either mitigation or adaptation.

Professor Bogataj emphasised that ‘no action’ is not an option if a sustainable environment, with strong social, economic and environmental capital, is to be maintained by society; instead attention must urgently be focused on mitigation and adaptation measures. At the end of the presentation Professor Bogataj stressed that in addressing climate change the time for action is very limited, and that the sooner concrete measures are formulated and implemented, the greater the possibility will be for

successfully reducing the negative impacts of climate change. Lessening of harmful and costly impacts would not only apply to the physical environment, but introducing mitigation measures now would also be of benefit to both the economy and to society as a whole. A number of immediate actions were proposed by Professor Bogataj: improving scientific understanding of the issues at stake; promoting research, development and technology transfer; informing and educating the public and at all levels of government; mainstreaming environmental policies in decision-making; and internalising the environmental costs of economic activity (e.g. effective carbon-price signal).

Global Climate Change Governance – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Mrs. Daniela Stoycheva, UNDP Consultant, began her presentation by reiterating that climate change

is real and is already having negative effects on lives and livelihoods on a global scale; and that therefore immediate action on international and national levels should be a top priority for all involved. A succinct outline of the current international policies was presented, which included information on the following: the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, the ongoing post-2012 negotiations, and the ambitious European Union climate change policy. Mrs. Stoycheva also explained some of the emissions trading mechanisms, including the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM), which are of relevance for Kosovo. Of particular importance were the explanations given in regard to the post-2012 regime, expected to be agreed at the 15th Conference of the Parties, which will take place in December, 2009, in Copenhagen, Denmark.

State of Environment in Kosovo with Focus on GHGs

The representative of the Kosovo government, Mr. Ilir Morina, Chief Executive Officer in Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA), then outlined the current situation with respect to the environmental sector and the future plans of the government to deal with environmental and climate change issues. Mr. Morina highlighted the most urgent problems for the environment in Kosovo, which included: legislation alignment, the lack of environmental monitoring and information systems, poor water quality and quantity, air pollution, poor waste management, soil pollution, and the problems associated with bio-diversity loss. As examples of specific contributions to climate change Mr. Morina stated the following: in the period from 2004–2007 the maximal permitted values of smoke black, dust and SO₂ were exceeded in a number of cases; through the contributions of KEK alone Kosovo emits around 5.5 million tons of CO₂ into the atmosphere each year; and assessment suggests that the a similar quantity of CO₂ is also released each year by traffic and other sources. Using further statistics to illustrate and reinforce, Mr. Morina drew attention to the energy and transport sectors as the biggest emitters of GHGs in Kosovo:

Energy: Since 2004 the overall consumption of energy in Kosovo has increased by 18 per cent. When considering overall energy consumption in the pe-

riod 2003-2008, oil and oil products were the main contributors to growth of emissions with around 60 per cent growth attributable to these sources. Other contributions were as follows: electricity 27 per cent, wood 20 per cent, coal 3 per cent, central heating 1 per cent, solar energy 0.1 per cent. Mr. Morina also explained that only 2 per cent of electrical energy is currently produced from renewable energy sources in Kosovo.

Transport: Kosovo has around 200,000 registered vehicles, and an average of 17,000 new registrations are made each year. From 2005–2006 Prishtina International Airport catered for approximately 5,000 flights.

Stating Kosovo's willingness to be Party to the UNFCCC and to participate in the flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol, Mr. Morina emphasised the need for sustainable use of natural resources and for improving energy efficiency. Such improvement would come through the introduction of alternative energy production from renewable sources including water, wind, solar, biomass, bio-diesel, and biogas; through reducing emissions from mobile and static sources; through applying standards for production of construction materials and on building insulation; through preventing the use of electrical energy for heating; through usage of best available technology; and through decentralising energy production.

The recommendations for future action from the government's perspective were as follows:

- Kosovo to ratify the Kyoto Protocol and to participate in post-2012 regime;
- Kosovo to reduce GHG emissions, particularly in the energy and transport sectors; and
- 20 per cent of Kosovo's energy to be generated using alternative sources.

In conclusion Mr. Morina highlighted the main obstacles for achieving these objectives, which comprised the following: the lack of strategic documents, the existing poverty, the poor economic development, the limited budget resources, the low level of implementation of legislation, and the lack of human capacity.

Climate Change as Global Human Development Challenge

The next presentation was given by Ms. Anna Kaplina, Programme Analyst from UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre. Ms. Kaplina reiterated the many facets of the changing climate and the need for an urgent collective response to avoid dangerous climate change. Attention was also drawn to the fact that recent progress in terms of human development is being threatened by the impacts of such change. Ms. Kaplina also discussed the consequences of the anticipated intensification of climate change impacts within the region, for instance Southern and South Eastern Europe have become drier by up to 20 per cent in recent decades.

In particular, it was stressed that climate change threatens the progress of all Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including: eradication of extreme poverty and hunger; achievement of universal primary education; promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women; reduction of child mortality; improvement of maternal health; combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; and ensuring environmental sustainability. In summary Ms. Kaplina emphasised the following:

- Climate change impacts are already being felt, particularly in Central Asia and South Eastern Europe;
- Climate change is likely to become more variable and unpredictable in the future;
- Climate change will likely make many current development challenges more complex and increase the urgency for action;
- Those at greatest risk are the poor;
- Climate change is an urgent matter and immediate action is required by all; and
- Development of comprehensive approaches involving both mitigation and adaptation is imperative if the threats climate change poses to humanity are to be substantially reduced.

Question & Answer

After these presentations a number of questions related to the scientific background of the climate change were raised. For instance, what is the most significant cause of climate change in the recent decades – natural or anthropogenic? It was firmly established as having been agreed by the international scientific community that the rapid climate change in recent decades is at least definitely exacerbated by human activities, and furthermore that it is likely that anthropogenic inputs are the most significant cause.

Climate Change Strategy and Activities in Response to Climate Change

Mr. Gustavo Mañez i Gomis, Associate Programme Officer on climate change from the UNEP Regional Office for Europe, elaborated on UNEP's strategy and activities with regard to climate change. Mr. Gomis emphasised that the formulation of effective actions to address climate change will need to comprise a combination of mitigation measures, (e.g. reduce CO₂ emissions), and adaptation measures (e.g. preparing society for the changes introduced by climate change). Attention was drawn to the fact that UNEP's strategy and climate change programme do not presume the future direction or final focus of current international negotiations, and that UNEP will adapt its 2010–2011 programme to reflect future climate agreements as is necessary. Mr. Gomis then spoke of UNEP's experience and important role in more than twenty years of work on climate change issues, which included work in the following areas: establishment of the IPCC; efforts to reduce emissions through giving support to scientific and legal mechanisms; efforts to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency; development of carbon markets and technology transfer; and support provided to governments, private sectors and civil society. It was stressed that climate change is as a top priority within the UNEP Programme. Mr. Gomis then discussed the details of the following four UNEP climate change themes:

- Adaptation through building resilience to a changing climate;

- Facilitation of the transition towards low carbon societies;
- Development of greater understanding of climate change science; and
- Communication and raising awareness.

Experiences of Climate Change Issues in South Eastern Europe

Mrs. Maria Khovanskaya from the Regional Environmental Centre (REC) presented the experiences of climate change issues in South Eastern Europe (SEE). After introducing her organisation Mrs. Khovanskaya focused on the REC's recent experiences in the region, for instance assessments of the needs for successful capacity building in the countries of SEE in the period 2003–2004. General capacity building and awareness raising activities (both regional and country specific) conducted in cooperation with UNDP were also outlined; these were designed for officials within environmental bodies, journalists, and also CDM stakeholders. Mrs. Khovanskaya also drew on the most recent experiences of UNEP from 2005–2008, in raising awareness on climate change within the officials of the non-environmental bodies and institutions.

Case studies from the following areas were shared with the conference: the 2006–2007 adaptation measures in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and Turkey; the 2007–2008 Southeast European Climate Change Framework Action Plan on Adaptation; and the technical paper on the sources of information on adaptation in the SEE region. In conclusion Mrs. Khovanskaya outlined the main areas that need to be addressed in the SEE with regard to climate change activities, which included: capacity building in monitoring and reporting from a national level to an entity level; assessment of options for low carbon growth; assessment of mitigation potential for current emitters; adaptation and avoiding mal-adaptation; and strengthening capacities of national climate negotiators, both in terms of skills and of personnel.

Climate Change in European Integration Strategy

The strategic priority areas of the European Commission (EC) towards reduction of emissions of Green House Gases (GHG) were then outlined by Ms. Iva Stamenova, representative of the European Commission Liaison Office in Kosovo. Ms. Stamenova informed the conference about the EU's central climate change objective to limit global temperature increase to 2°C above pre-industrial level, while ensuring energy security through reduction of dependence on imported fossil fuels. The newest EU climate change legislation was explained, including European Council Commission proposals from both the March 2007 Climate and Energy Package and the January 2008 'Towards a Comprehensive Climate Change Agreement in Copenhagen'. Ms. Stamenova continued her explanations, elaborating on the new features of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). The EU objectives for 2020 were outlined as follows: 20 per cent cut in GHG emissions compared to 1990 as an independent commitment; 30 per cent GHG reduction compared to 1990 in the context of international agreement; 20 per cent of final energy consumption to be renewables; and 20 per cent reduction in energy intensity (indicative target). The member states' reporting obligations in the period 2013–2020 were also outlined, with information provided about annual emissions inventories, the use of emission credits from outside the EU (JI/CDM credits), the projected progress towards meeting their limits for 2013 – 2020, and their respective planned national policies and measures.

After the presentation Ms. Stamenova explained that Kosovo is eligible for funding under the EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), components for (I) Transition Assistance and Institutional Building and (II) Cross-border Co-operation.

Question & Answer

The presentations were followed by a lively discussion. In particular, questions were raised in relation to flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol. It was discussed that with regard to Kosovo's par-

ticipation in flexible carbon trading mechanisms, Kosovo is not yet a Party to the Kyoto Protocol and therefore for the time being it can benefit only from the VCM, which is outside of the Kyoto Protocol. A question was also raised as to whether hydro power plants (HPP) were eligible for carbon financing, and the answer was in the affirmative, but with the exception of big² HPP. When discussing the future of flexible mechanisms under the post-2012 regime it was explained that current mechanisms will continue, but that in ongoing international negotiations there is also work to improve their efficiency and to establish additional mechanisms. It was recommended that Kosovo initiates preparations for emissions trading as soon as possible, by developing potential projects and increasing the knowledge of potential stakeholders on CDM and VCM requirements.

Session 2 – Working with Climate Change:

Sharing Experiences, Part 1

This session was devoted to discussing the experiences of other SEE countries in striving to meet the international and national climate change requirements. Presentations from the FYR of Macedonia and Turkey were given at the end of the first day and the session continued the next day with presentations from Albania and Montenegro.

Climate Change issues and the FYR of Macedonia

The presentation on the experience of the FYR of Macedonia was given by Mrs. Teodora Grncar-

ovska, the national focal point on climate change in the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning. Mrs. Grncarovska first explained the status of her country under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, and then described how extensive time had to be spent on the careful preparation of the First and the Second National Communication in order to satisfy the requirements for implementation of the relevant policy mechanisms. Following these explanations, Mrs. Grncarovska outlined the activities, including some technical aspects, which were conducted in line with a climate change strategic framework, within the legal framework, and within the context of international cooperation. The experiences from work in the FYR of Macedonia with regard to CDMs, including the establishment of a Designated National Authority (DNA) and the potential for projects were explained with reference to the situation in Kosovo.

National Activities of Turkey on Climate Change

Mrs. Fulya Somunkiranoğlu, Chief of Division, Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Turkey, described the current situation in Turkey with regard to climate change. Information was given about vulnerabilities within the country and about policies to combat climate change. Turkey's expectations of the post-2012 regime were also discussed. Mrs. Somunkiranoğlu explained that as a Party to the UNFCCC, Turkey attaches importance to the implementation of measures and policies to mitigate GHG emissions, and adaptation to the impacts of climate change in spite of increasing population, a rapidly growing economy and increased energy demand. Turkey is determined to control the GHG emissions, even though it does not possess a quantitative reduction commitment, and significant efforts in all sectors have been launched. In her presentation Mrs. Somunkiranoğlu drew

² The CDM Executive Board has clarified that hydroelectricity plants with reservoirs must meet certain power density thresholds to minimize the risks associated with scientific uncertainty concerning greenhouse emissions from reservoirs. In particular, the Executive Board decided that hydroelectric power plants with power densities (calculated from installed power generation capacity divided by the flooded surface area) of:

- i. less than or equal to 4 W/m² cannot use current methodologies;
- ii. greater than 4 W/m² but less than or equal to 10 W/m² can use the currently approved methodologies, with an emission factor of 90 g CO₂ eq / kWh for project reservoir emissions;
- iii. greater than 10 W/m² can use current approved methodologies and the project emissions from the reservoir may be neglected (EB 23, Annex 5).

attention to a number of ongoing and planned projects, for instance the planned development of a National Climate Change Action Plan, which would be supported by UNDP.

Mrs. Katalin Zaim, Programme Manager of UNDP Turkey, outlined the experience of her organisation in climate change activities. Amongst the most important initiatives Mrs. Zaim listed were the following: firstly, a project to enhance Turkey's capacity to adapt to climate change, (expected outcomes included mainstreaming of adaptation measures into national plans, development of capacity to manage climate change related disasters, development of capacity for community based adaptation; mainstreaming adaptation into UN programming); secondly, a capacity building exercise for climate change management in Turkey (expected outcomes included the effective engagement of Turkey in international climate change dialogues and the development of VCM structures); and thirdly, the development of a National Climate Change Action Plan.

Question & Answer

A question was raised with regard to the CDM experience in the FYR of Macedonia, how many projects were developed in the process, and why have certain projects had to be rejected. The answer provided details about the rejected projects and proceeded to explain that although there are official national procedures for the approval of a CDM project, there is currently not enough capacity to develop Project Design Documents (PDD) in the country. The second question was about public awareness activities in Turkey. It was outlined how educational and informative materials for children

and the media have been developed, which have been successful in increasing awareness among the people. In addition to REC, Turkey plays the role of National Focal Point in public awareness and has implemented numerous activities in this area of action on the environment. There was then a question regarding Turkey's experiences in VCM projects. The answer given explained that Turkey has already implemented 45–50 projects within the VCM, all of which were renewable energy projects, mainly wind projects. Finally, it was asked if the Turkish National Climate Change Action Plan would be published before Copenhagen. The representative of Turkey answered that attempts are being made, with inter-ministerial support, to prepare the Plan before Copenhagen, and that it will be continuously up-dated in line with new international advice and agreements as is necessary.

Wrap-up

One of the moderators of the conference, Mrs. Stoycheva, concluded the first day emphasising that it had been very productive, with many informative presentations which had enabled the participants to enhance their knowledge on a wide-range of climate change issues. In particular, important understanding was gained with regard to the following: climate change as a scientific phenomenon; the need for urgent action at all levels to successfully combat climate change; the actions already taken at the international and national level; and the existing responses of UNEP and UNDP to the climate change needs of a number of developing countries. In conclusion, Mrs. Stoycheva expressed her thanks to the presenters for their excellent presentations, as well as thanking all participants for their active involvement in the discussions.



SUMMARY OF THE SESSIONS

Day Two – Wednesday 29 April, 2009

Opening session

During the second day the conference was moderated by Mr. Ilir Morina, Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning, and Mrs. Daniela Stoycheva, UNDP Consultant.

Session 1 – Climate Change Investment: Partnerships

Addressing Environmental Challenges through European Partnership Action Plan

Mr. Edon Cana, Head of Agency, Coordination of Development and European Integration, initiated the proceedings of the second day. Mr. Cana began by explaining that, following a governmental decision taken in October 2008, the Agency for Coordination of Development and European Integration was established in Kosovo, and that the aim of this body is to bring the Kosovo development agenda, including the environment, into line with European standards and practices, in preparation for future European integration. The responsibilities of the Agency were described, and these included: monitoring and coordinating expansion for the implementation of the European Partnership Action Plan (EPAP), including ensuring the budget is on target (MTEF); coordinating government activities related to development priorities, EU standards, and participation in the Stabilisation and Association Process; taking responsibility for ensuring donors are fully informed and that overlap with other ongoing or planned activities is avoided wherever possible; aligning and coordinating sectoral policies with both na-

tional development and EU integration priorities; increasing the efficiency of aid through improving alignment with development priority areas and reducing overlap of donor aid; participating in the programming of donor assistance in coordination with beneficiary institutions; and supporting relevant capacity development.

UNDP and Climate Change

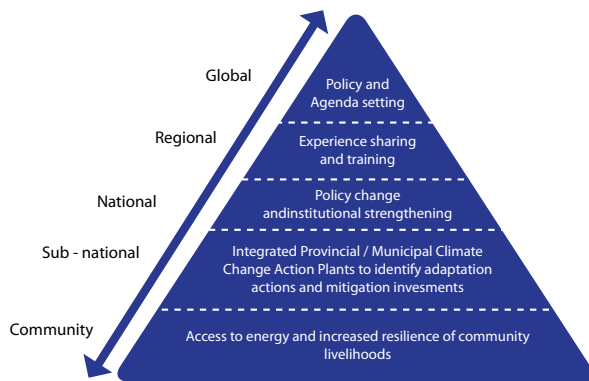
Ms. Anna Kaplina, Programme Analyst from UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre, introduced the topic by quoting the UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-Moon, who stated, "We have read the science. Global warming is real, and we are a prime cause. We have heard the warnings. Unless we act, now, we face serious consequences. Largely lost in the debate is the good news: we can do something – more easily, and at far less cost, than most of us imagine." Ms. Kaplina defined the UNDP strategy to assist developing countries in changing existing and adopting new policies and practices, in order to secure the MDGs in the face of climate change and its associated impacts. Particular attention was paid to their four-part strategy for addressing climate change:

- To improve the capacity of developing countries to design integrated climate change action and investment plans;
- To enhance the capacity of developing countries to implement early adaptation actions and long term resilience plans;
- To strengthen the capacity of developing countries to attract and drive direct investment towards lower carbon technologies and sustainable land use practices; and
- To integrate climate change into UN and UNDP development assistance at the global, regional and national levels.

The diagram (*Fig. 2*) below emphasised to participants of the conference the urgent need for

intervention at all levels of governance and by all stakeholders, along with coordinated and targeted efforts being made from a community-level all the way to a global-level. Only then can the four-part strategy be effectively implemented and only then can the adverse impacts of climate change be successfully fought.

Fig. 2 Intervention levels for the Climate Change Strategy



Towards the end of her address Ms. Kaplina emphasised that climate change is a rapidly growing priority area for all UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes globally and is considered primarily as an environmental issue which poses challenges at all levels with regard to implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures. However, Ms. Kaplina's final remarks also drew attention to that fact that UNDP in particular possess a comparative advantage when dealing with climate change. This advantage lies in their ability to directly link the impacts and causes of climate change with human development.

Following her presentation Ms. Kaplina presented the mitigation and adaptation priorities for the SEE region:

Mitigation priorities: Measures to be taken in residential and commercial buildings, e.g. energy efficient appliances, efficient lighting, thermal insulation, new building design, and solar water heaters; measures to be taken in transport, e.g. use of fuel-efficient vehicles, switching to compressed natural gas, encouraging use of public transport in preference to personal vehicles, introduction of multi-occupancy lanes; and measures to promote the use of renewable energy.

Adaptation priorities: Maximize land and water productivity; improve risk management and response capacity; integrate approaches for improving technical, agronomic, water, land management and governance within an environmental context, in order to raise water and land productivity.

Ms. Kaplina pointed out that response capacity requires robust communication and planning processes, supported by improvements in mapping, weather monitoring and natural resource management practices. Managing climate risks also requires a keen understanding of all risks involved, including cost implications, good communication of uncertainties, and thorough 'climate-proofing' of public investments. In conclusion, Ms. Kaplina stressed that in terms of developing successful adaptation measures there is a need to combine adaptive capacity development and early adaptation action in a complementary manner.

Investment Opportunities for Carbon Reduction in Kosovo

Mr. Peter Deacon, Director of Invest Carbon, outlined the scope his company's work and their expectations for Kosovo's involvement in emissions trading. Mr. Deacon presented an evaluation of Kosovo's prospects for investment and the country's carbon potential, which gave optimistic conclusions with respect to both prospect and potential. It was noted that at the present time Kosovo can only participate in VCMs. Mr. Deacon expressed his company's willingness to continue working towards the implementation of carbon projects in Kosovo.

Individual Contribution to Climate Change Challenges

Professor Andrew Karam from the American University in Kosovo then shared his views on the necessity of individual contributions in addressing the challenges of climate change. The perspective taken in Professor Karam's thesis was that governmental policies are the key starting point, but that these are not the final answer. Professor Karam stressed that there is an urgent need for behavioural change on an individual basis. Proposed methods of motivating individuals within society

to undertake such changes included improving understanding and knowledge of climate change through education and the use of economic incentives.

Opportunities for CDM and VCM in Kosovo: A Buyer's Perspective

A representative of First Climate Group, Mr. Levgen Konshyn, introduced his company as a leader in carbon asset management, and gave an overview of the opportunities provided by his company through the newly established post-2012 fund. The main difficulties for future involvement of his company in Kosovo were outlined, the most important of which relate to Kosovo's legal status, including: Kosovo is not part of the UNFCCC or the Kyoto Protocol; there is no established Designated National Authority (DNA); there are high risks involved in the view of Western investors; there is no certainty as to when the country will be CDM eligible. Such difficulties may lead to being excluded from the CDM opportunities under the current commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. However, Mr. Konshyn also described the opportunities in Kosovo from his company's perspective, which included: good potential for emission reduction projects; the possibility of developing VCMs; and the possibility of purchasing projects with the post-2012 Carbon Credit Fund. During his presentation, Mr. Konshyn also outlined further details about the VCM, including offering explanations of example VCM standards.

Climate Change experiences and KfW

Ms. Ute Rodrian gave a presentation to explain the role of Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) in relation to climate change issues. By way of introduction Ms. Rodrian provided information on KfW in its capacity as a promotional bank of the Federal Republic of Germany, and also outlined the broad mission of KfW which includes a focus on climate as a major cross-sectional issue. The bank was described as strongly active in the areas of environment and climate protection. Ms. Rodrian listed KfW's climate-related financing in Germany, which included assistance in the following areas: energy efficient production process and final use; energy projects in small- and medium-size enterprises; the Federal Ministry Innovation Programme involving

large-scale pilot plants, low-emission heavy duty commercial vehicles, use of renewable energy; and financing for individual homeowners. At an international level KfW is involved in the following: demand and supply related issues for promotion of energy efficiency in developing and transmission countries; carbon funding; development of projects with private enterprises (renewables) with loans and equity; international trade and export finance; and implementation of the Environment & Social Standards Directive. In addition, Ms. Rodrian provided an explanation of KfW's role as a purchase programme for carbon credits (JI/CDM).

Of special interest were certain recent plans made by KfW which comprised the following: to create a Certified Emission Reduction (CER) marketing platform for sellers from developing and emerging countries; to purchase Forward CERs at every project stage; to facilitate exchange access for small- and medium-size enterprises; to act as a link to compliance buyers thus offering additional security; to provide support and specialist knowledge for CDM programmes; and to support the development of programme based CDM approaches. Ms. Rodrian also explained to the conference the activities of KfW in SEE region, with particular emphasis on those in the energy sector; the support of which is of major importance for the development of both regional and global environmental protection.

Session 2 – Working with Climate Change: Sharing Experiences, Part 2

Albania's experience in the frame of the UNFCCC National Communications

Ms. Shpresa Mezini, Expert in the Project Unit, from the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Management in Albania, presented to the conference Albania's experiences in relation to the UNFCCC National Communications. Ms. Mezini opened the presentation with an explanation of Albania's status under the UNFCCC

and the Kyoto Protocol, i.e. a non-Annex I Party with no emission reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol. It was explained that the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Management has been appointed as the National Focal Point on climate change, and more recently in 2008 has also been appointed as a Designated National Authority. The First National Communication of Albania was submitted to the UNFCCC in July 2002, followed by a Technology Needs Assessment in 2004 and preparation of the Second National Communication. The institutional framework in Albania consists of the following: governmental bodies/ministries, agencies and institutes; public academia and research institutes; international organisations based in Albania (UNDP, WB, and REC); and representatives of the private sector and NGOs. Ms. Mezini described the main results and achievements of Albania in the climate change field, and also discussed lessons learned in the process. With regard to National Communications to the UNFCCC a number of important facts were observed, which included: it is not merely a reporting exercise; it is not a stand-alone process; it is a mechanism for mainstreaming the issues of climate change; it is an effective capacity building process; and it is an important factor in helping to raise awareness and understanding of climate change.

Montenegro: Overview of climate change and energy status, regional/cross-border projects & reporting

Mr. Nebojsa Jablan, Team Leader for GHG abatement and climate change mitigation in Montenegro, then gave a short overview of Montenegro's climate change and energy status, and its regional and cross-border projects. Mr. Jablan outlined the current situation with regard to climate change reporting, development of the National GHG Inventory and Initial National Communication under UNFCCC, and development of National Climate Change/Energy Strategies and Action Plans. At present the institutional climate change framework in Montenegro constitutes: the National Focal Point as the Ministry of Tourism and Environment; and the Designated National Authority for CDM projects within the Ministry as the National Environment Agency, which includes a cli-

mate change department. Mr. Jablan explained that in Montenegro several CDM projects had been identified in areas such as solid municipal waste, renewable energy, energy efficiency and carbon sequestration. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the government recently issued a call for expression of interest for co-financing the preparation of feasibility studies for identified potential emission reduction projects under the CDM. In conclusion Mr. Jablan gave a detailed explanation regarding Montenegro's ongoing regional and cross-border projects in the climate change and energy sectors.

Session 3 – The Way Forward

In wrapping-up the outcomes of the CCC, Mrs. Stoycheva, in her capacity as a moderator, summarised the key messages from the conference. Mrs. Stoycheva described the CCC as a very successful event, well-attended not only by representatives from a variety of Kosovo's ministries, but also by a broad range of international experts. The success of the conference was attributed to the high-quality and informative nature of all presentations, which covered a broad range of themes including mitigation, adaptation, physical science, the international response to climate change, national experiences, business sector involvement, and carbon financing. Mrs. Stoycheva expressed the view that the numerous productive discussions stemming from these presentations were the most important outcome from the conference.

As other important outcomes from the conference Mrs. Stoycheva both identified the improved knowledge amongst the participants on many aspects of climate change and also highlighted areas for further co-operation between the government of Kosovo, UNDP and UNEP, and other possible donors. In particular knowledge and understanding was improved in the following areas:

- Public awareness;
- Capacity development, including institutional strengthening;
- Conduction of feasibility studies;
- Development of strategic documents; and
- Implementation of concrete mitigation and adaptation projects.

Mrs. Stoycheva emphasised the importance of applying the knowledge gained at the conference in discussions during the subsequent Environment Workshop, which would take place shortly in Ohrid, the FYR of Macedonia, from 1–2 May, 2009. Utilising the outcomes of the CCC as a starting point for the work of the Environment Workshop was also highlighted as crucial to further progress. The outcomes should serve to stimulate further in-depth discussion and detailed elaboration, particularly with regard to the identification of possible climate change areas in which Kosovo can be offered further support. Such support would aim at increasing Kosovo's readiness to participate in international climate change actions and become a Party to international climate change agreements, and also at supporting the implementation of national climate change policies, both in mitigation and adaptation.

Closing remarks

Closing remarks were given by the Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning, Mr. Mahir Yağcılar, and Mr. Frode Mauring, Resident Representative of UNDP Kosovo.

In his final address, Minister Yağcılar, expressed his satisfaction with regard to the many productive outcomes of the CCC, and also thanked the participants for their excellent presentations. In particular, gratitude was expressed to UNDP Kosovo for co-organising the conference with the ministry. To conclude, Minister Yağcılar emphasised that he is looking forward to the challenge of dealing with both current and future climate change issues in Kosovo and promised his full support and commitment.

At the close of the conference, Mr. Frode Mauring, Resident Representative of UNDP Kosovo, thanked all the participants for their contributions to the great success of the conference, which had been characterised by inspiring presentations and lengthy discussion, and by the generation of potential starting points for appropriate and feasible solutions. Mr. Mauring emphasised the importance of utilising a complementary blend of both mitigation and adaptation measures in order to combat climate change. Attention was drawn to the fact that some excellent concrete ideas had been raised during the conference with regard to Kosovo's possible future actions, including construction of energy efficient buildings, both residential and commercial, development of renewable energy, and renewal of the transportation system. In particular, Mr. Mauring highlighted the importance of improvement in inter-ministerial cooperation, and also stressed the crucial nature of capacity development and of raising of public awareness. The readiness of the UNDP to provide full support to the Kosovo government was emphasised.

Mr. Mauring expressed his expectations for the subsequent Environment Workshop, namely that the concrete ideas for Kosovo's future actions raised in the conference would be discussed, prioritised, and put into a comprehensive action plan. Such an action plan would build on the legislation and frameworks which are already in place, and therefore would further facilitate Kosovo in the important drive to tackle climate change. In conclusion, Mr. Mauring reiterated the strong commitment of the UNDP to promote the climate change agenda and to provide capacity development assistance to Kosovo in co-operation with the Kosovo Foundation for Open Society and other international organisations.

All presentations from the CCC are available at www.kosovo.undp.org/ccc (in Albanian, Serbian and English).

ANNEX 1 – AGENDA

Tuesday, 28 April (Grand Hotel)

Moderators: Naser Balaj, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and Daniela Stoycheva, Consultant, UNDP Kosovo office

09:00 – Registration

09:15

09:15 – Opening Remarks

10:00

Mahir Yağcılar, Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning

Justina Shiroka Pula, Minister of Energy and Mining

Frode Muring, Resident Representative, UNDP Kosovo office

Issues and Challenges of Climate Change

10:00 – Key Findings from Fourth Assessment Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

10:20

Lučka Kajfez Bogataj, Professor of Climatology, Biotechnical Faculty, University of Ljubljana

10:20 – Global Climate Change Governance – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

10:40

Daniela Stoycheva, Consultant, UNDP Kosovo office

10:40 – Questions and Answers

11:00

11:00 – Coffee Break

11:30

11:30 – Climate Change as Global Human Development Challenge

11:50

Anna Kaplina, Regional Programme Manager, UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre

11:50 – Climate Change Strategy and Activities in Response to Climate Change

12:10

Gustavo Mañez i Gomis, Associate Programme Officer, Climate Change, UNEP Regional Office for Europe

12:10 – Climate Change in European Integration Strategy

12:30

Iva Stamenova, Task Manager for Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment, EC Liaison Office to Kosovo

12:30 – Questions and Answers

12:50

12:50 – Lunch

14:10

14:10 – State of Environment in Kosovo with Focus on Green House Gases

14:40

Ilir Morina, Chief Executive Officer, Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency

14:40 – Experiences of Climate Change Issues in South East Europe

15:00

Maria Khovanskaya, Project Manager, Regional Environmental Center (REC) for Central and Eastern Europe

15:00 – 15:30	Coffee Break	
Working with Climate Change – Sharing Experiences (Part 1)		
15:30 – 15:50	Climate Change issues and the FYR of Macedonia	Teodora Obradovic Grncarovska , Focal point for UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol
15:50 – 16:30	National Activities of Turkey on Climate Change	Fulya Somunkiranoğlu , Chief of Section, Ministry of Environment and Forestry Katalin Zaim , Programme Manager, UNDP Turkey
16:30 – 17:00	Questions and Answers / Wrap-up	
17:00 –	Cocktail Reception	

Wednesday, 29 April (Grand Hotel)

Moderators: Ilir Morina, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and Daniela Stoycheva, Consultant, UNDP Kosovo office

Climate Change Investment: Partnerships

09:10 – 09:30	Addressing Environmental Challenges through European Partnership Action Plan	Edon Cana , Head of Agency, Coordination of Development and European Integration
09:30 – 10:10	UNDP and Climate Change	Anna Kaplina , Regional Programme Manager, UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre
10:10 – 10:40	Questions and Answers	
10:40 – 11:10	Coffee Break	
11:10 – 11:40	Investment Opportunities for Carbon Reduction in Kosovo	Peter Deacon , Director, Invest Carbon
11:40 – 12:10	Individual Contribution to Climate Change Challenges	Andrew Karam , Adjunct Professor, American University in Kosovo/Rochester Institute of Technology
12:10 – 12:30	Questions and Answers	
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 14:30	Opportunities for Clean Development Mechanism and Voluntary Carbon Market in Kosovo: A Buyer's Perspective	Levgen Konshyn , Project Manager, First Climate Group
14:30 – 14:50	Climate Change experiences and KfW	Ute Rodrian , Director of Regional Office, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
14:50 – 15:00	Questions and Answers	

15:00 – Coffee Break
15:20

Working with Climate Change – Sharing Experiences (Part 2)

15:20 – Albania’s experience in the frame of the UNFCCC National Communications
15:40 **Shpresa Mezini**, Expert, Projects Unit, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Management

15:40 – Montenegro - Overview of the climate change and energy status, regional/cross-border projects and reporting
16:00 **Nebojsa Jablan**, Team leader for Green House Gases abatement and climate change mitigation

16:00 – Questions and Answers
16:20

The Way Forward

16:20 – Discussion and Wrap-up
16:50 Issues, options and opportunities for Climate Change project development in Kosovo

16:50 – Closing Remarks
17:10

ANNEX 2 – LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Organisation	Name	Position
American University in Kosovo	Andrew Karam	Adjunct Professor
AKEREE	Maliq Pireci	Director
AKEREE	Maliq Pireci	
AKMM	Illir M.	
AKMM	Ajet Mahmuti	
AKRK	Veprim Thaqi	
AKS - Kosovo Municipalities Association	Bajram Rexhepi	President
Albania	Shpresa Mezini	Expert, Projects Unit, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Management
Albania	Fran Gjini	Director of MoEFWA
Assembly Commission for ARDESP	Lulzim Zeneli	
Austrian Development Agency	Arsim Aziri	
Coordination of Development and European Integration	Edon Cana	Head of Agency
Department of Administration	Ismail Rudari	Director
Department of Environment	Muhamet Malsiu	Director
Department of Housing	Lirie Berisha	Director
Department of Spatial Planning	Agim Radoniqi	Director
Department of Water	Naser Bajraktari	Director
Diplomatic Bureau of Bulgaria	Ivo Ivanov	Head of the Diplomatic Bureau
European Commission	Iva Stamenova	Task Manager for Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment
Express	Berat B]uxhala	
Finland	Kaisa Rouvinen	Advisor for Development Cooperation
Finland	Maria Kankkunen	Intern
First Climate Group	Levgen Konshyn	Project Manager
France	Josiane Baylac	Cooperation and Cultural Activities Advisor

FYROM	Teodora Obradovic Grncarovska	Focal point for UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol
FYROM	Zemila Koka	Advisor in the Minister's Cabinet, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning
Henderson Risk Limited	Duncan Bullivant	Chief Executive
Hydro Meteorological Institute	Sylë Tahirsylaj	Director
IHMK	Afrim Syla	
IHMK	Zeqir Imeri	
Information Office	Shefcet Zeka	Head of Office
Information Office	Fatmir Morina	Senior Officer
Iniciativa Kosovare per Stabilitet	Engjellushe Morina	Engjellushe Morina
Inspectorate	Hamit Hamiti	Inspector
Institute of Spatial Planning	Luan Nushi	Director
Invest Carbon	Peter Deacon	Director
IPCC	Lucka Kajfez Bogataj	Professor of Climatology, Biotechnical Facility, University of Ljubljana
JICA, Skopje	Tomoyuki Tatsumi	Project Formulation Adviser
K.K. Drenas	Nexhat Demoku	
K.K. Hani I Elezit	Nadire Mici	
KEK	Behxhet Shala	Head of Department for Environment
KEK	Ramadan Basha	
KfW	Ute Rodrian	Director of Regional Office (Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia)
KGID	Orat Baymak	
Koha Ditore	Lumturije Blakaj	
Kosovapress	Shpresa Kokollari	
Kosovo Chamber of Commerce	Besim Beqaj	Director
Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency	Rizah Hajdari	Director of Directorate
Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency	Mimoza Hyseni	Senior Officer
KTV	Liridon Llapashtica	
Logistics	Arsim Sermaxhaj	Head of Office
MBPZHR/APK	Muzafer Luma	

MEM	Blerim Rexha	Deputy Minister
MEM	Fatos Aliu	
MEM	Miftar Nika	
MEM	Luan Korenica	
MEM	Fatos Aliu	
MESP	Naser Balaj	Head Of Sector for Air Protection
MESP (KEPA)	Illir Morina	Chief Executive Officer
MFA	Lulzim Mjeku	Director
Minister's Cabinet	Emin Krasniqi	Deputy Minister
Minister's Cabinet	Kadri Hyseni	Political Adviser
Minister's Cabinet	Gynaj Hallaq	Political Adviser
Minister's Cabinet	Laura Zherka	Political Adviser
Minister's Cabinet	Hysnija Beskovic	Political Adviser
Minister's Cabinet	Bajram Latifi	Political Adviser
Minister's Cabinet	Latif Gashi	Political Adviser
Minister's Cabinet	Erol Kala	Chief of Cabinet
Mitrovica	Ram Kamaj	
Mitrovica	Rasim Kavaja	
Mitrovicë/Mitrovica Municipality	Xhelil Shala	
MKRS	Vedat Jashari	
MMPH	Shefqet Zeka	
MMPH - DPN	Abdurrahman Vebkofci	
MMPH - IPH	Nexhmije Kamberi	
MMPH-DU	Mandeka Gojani	
MMPH-DU	Fidaim Sadiku	
MMPH-DU	Hazir Çadraku	
MMPH-IPH	Shpend Aga	
Montenegro	Nebojsa Jablan	Operational Engineer, Electric Power Utility of Montenegro
MTPT	Naser Zhjeqi	
National Park Authority	Hazer Dana	Director
NIPH	Naser Ramdani	Director
Patel -Lptap	Lorik Haxhiu	Project Manager
Patel -Lptap	Ardiana Zhuri	Environmental and Social Tasks Manager

PEK	Sevdije	
Permanent Secretary Office	Arben Citaku	Acting Permanent Secretary
Philips	Hamid Bula	
PM office	Violeta	
REC	Zeqir Veselaj	Director
REC Hungary	Maria Khovanskaia	Project Manager
Sector for Air Protection	Naser Balaj	Head of Sector
Sector for Air Protection	Visare Hoxha	Senior Officer
Sector for Air Protection	Flutra Pula	Senior Officer
Sector for Air Protection	Fahredin Emrulahu	Senior Officer
Sharrcem	Halil Berisha	Environmental Manager
Sida	Mats Sundgren	Senior Programme Officer
Sida	Fatos Mulla	Programme Officer
Swedish Office	Ingrid Johanson	
TREPCA	Asllan Vitaku	
TREPCA	Ferat Shala	Director
TREPCA	Milaim Sadiku	Senior Officer
Turkey	Fulya Somunkiranoğlu	Chief of Section, Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Turkey	Ismail Demir	Engineer, State Meteorological Service
UK	Enis Xhemaili	Project Assistant
UNDP	Ismail Derguti	Finance Assistant
UNDP	Krenar Loshi	Programme Analyst
UNDP	Morten Jorgensen	Project Manager
UNDP	Bashkim Susuri	Project Associate
UNDP	Aiko Watanabe	Programme Analyst
UNDP	Mao Kawada	UNV Programme Officer
UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre	Anna Kaplina	Regional Programme Manager
UNDP Kosovo	Daniela Stoycheva	Consultant
UNDP Turkey	Katalin Zaim	Programme Manager, Environment and Sustainable Development
UNEP Regional Office for Europe	Gustavo Mañez i Gomis	Associate Programme Officer, Climate Change
UN-HABITAT	Masayuki Yokota	Planning Officer, Head of South East Regional Office
UN-HABITAT	Dukajin Bakija	National Spatial Planning Officer

Univ. Civil. Engineering	Arban Berisha	
UP - FNS	Isa Elezaj	Dean
USA	Valerie Bilgri Holm	Economic Officer
USA	Gazmend Ahmeti	Economic Specialist
USAID	Besa Ilazi	Program Economist
USAID	Bilami	
USAID	Sergio Claire	Infrastructure Specialist
USEP	Gazmend Ahmeti	
World Bank	Lundrim Aliu	Communications Associate
World Bank	Edon Vrenezi	Operations Officer, Energy Section
	Luan Shllaku	
	Azem Ademi	
	Mirlinda Hoxha	
	Valdete Sylejmani	
	A Shullova	

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