



CLIMATE APPROPRIATE URBAN DEVELOPMENT: SEWAGE PRISHTINA (INCL. SEWAGE I/II)

BMZ No.: 2018 67 209, 2020 67 924,
2022 67 037

KFW PROCUREMENT No.: 508 360

KFW



Co-funded by
the European Union

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

NETWORK COMPONENT

FINAL VERSION

September 2025

BSR

SRP
SCHNEIDER+PARTNER

in cooperation with

HIDROING
ENGINEERING & CONSULTING

Disclaimer:

This document has been produced for RWCP by financing of KfW and with co-financing of the European Union. The views expressed herein are those of SRP Schneider & Partner and its associated Partners only and can therefore in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of KfW and of the European Commission.

Control Data Section

Project Name: **Climate Appropriate Urban Development:
Sewage Prishtina (incl. Sewage I/II)**

Project Reference No.: **BMZ NO. 2018 67 209, 2020 67 924, 2022 67 037
KFW PROCUREMENT NO. 508 360**

Issued by Consultant: **SRP Schneider & Partner Ingenieur-Consult GmbH**
Mr. Frank Ehrlicher, Managing Director
Ruppenweg 24
96317 Kronach
Germany

Project Office:
c/o Hidroing DK (Sub-Consultant)
rr. Lord Bajron (Derin), Bll.1, Lok.3,
10 000 Prishtina
Kosovo

Main Contact Persons
Mr. Frank Ehrlicher, Project Director
Mr. Skender Bublaku, Deputy Team Leader
Mr. Joscha Moritz, Junior Team Leader/ QM
Mr. Matthias Habermeier, ESIA Expert

Issued for Client: **Regional Water Company Prishtina j.s.c.**
Mr. Arsim Fetahu, CEO
Str. Hazir Shala no.4,
10000 Prishtina,
Kosovo

Financing Institution: **KfW Development Bank**
Mr. Georg Grüner, Portfolio Manager
Mr. Uwe Arras, Principal Engineer
Palmengartenstraße 5-9
60325 Frankfurt/ Main
Germany

Date	Revision no.	Editors	Review
04.08.2025	Draft	MH, JM	FE
19.09.2025	Final	MH	JM

Table of Contents

1. Project Background and Framework.....	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Scope of the ESIA and related Safeguard Documents	1
1.3 Project Measures and Map	2
2. Current Situation and Approach.....	3
2.1 General Overview	3
2.2 Current Environmental and Socio-economic Situation.....	4
3. Expected Impacts	5
3.1 Positive impacts on water quality, living conditions, and local economy	5
3.2 Potential negative impacts during construction and operation	5
4. Mitigation and Compensation Measures.....	7
4.1 Strategies to avoid, minimize and compensate for negative impacts	7
4.2 Specific mitigation measures for soil, water, ambient noise and air quality, living conditions, biodiversity, cultural heritage, and humans	7
4.3 Monitoring and supervision requirements	9
5. Stakeholder Engagement	10
5.1 Summary of stakeholder involvement and feedback	10
5.2 Communication and visibility strategy.....	10
6. Conclusion.....	11
6.1 Summary of key points.....	11
6.2 Next steps.....	11

List of Annexure

Annex 1: Overview on Network Measures

- Annex 1.1 – Overview Network Measures – Prishtina Wastewater
- Annex 1.2 – Overview Network Measures – Prishtina Stormwater
- Annex 1.3 – Overview Network Measures - Fushe Kosovo
- Annex 2.4 – Overview Network Measures – Lismir

List of Abbreviations

CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMMP	Environmental and Social Monitoring and Management Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	European Union
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession
KfW	KfW Development Bank
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
PA-ESMP	Project-Area Environmental Social Management Plan
RWCP	Regional Water Company Prishtina
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

1. Project Background and Framework

1.1 Introduction

In the framework of the German Financial Cooperation with the Republic of Kosovo, the Federal Republic of Germany represented through KfW Development Bank (KfW), has entered into “Grant and Project Agreements” with the Republic of Kosovo (Recipient), represented by the Ministry of Finance, Labour and Transfers in the Financing Agreement and represented by the Ministry of Economy in the Separate Agreement, whereas the Project Executing Agency shall be the Regional Water Company Prishtina (RWCP). Further, the European Union (EU) intends to co-finance the project through KfW with grants under the Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA), which is subject to be concluded and committed.

The project concerns investments in water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and related consulting services. The objectives are to promote environmentally sound, hygienically safe and sustainable wastewater disposal in the Prishtina region. This will contribute to improved public services, climate-friendly urban development, adaptation to climate change and the implementation of the national wastewater and resource protection strategy, as well as harmonisation with EU environmental standards.

The project investment measures are structured in two main parts:

- **Collector Component** (Works Contract 1) – construction of large sewer collectors that will carry wastewater to the future Prishtina Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP).
- **Network Component** (Works Contract 2) – rehabilitation and extension of local sewer and stormwater networks in Prishtina, Fushe Kosovo, and Lismir.

These two separate works contracts will be implemented in a phased manner - partly in parallel and partly sequentially - depending on external circumstance, the construction schedules and coordination requirements.

This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) presents the main findings of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which was prepared in line with international standards (KfW Sustainability Guidelines, World Bank Environmental and Social Framework).

This NTS summarizes the potential positive and negative environmental and social impacts of the project and describes potential measures that will be taken to avoid or minimize identified potential negative impacts.

1.2 Scope of the ESIA and related Safeguard Documents

The ESIA is the main document that identifies potential environmental and social impacts and proposes measures to avoid, reduce, or mitigate them.

Two further documents are closely linked to the ESIA, these are the:

- **Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP):** Part of the ESIA. It summarises all mitigation, compensation, and monitoring measures across the project.
- **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP):** A project-specific document prepared for the Network Component (Works Contract 2). It sets binding requirements for the contractor during construction and will be included in the tender documents and works contract. The Contractor must also prepare a Project-Area ESMP (PA-ESMP), which shall adapt the ESMP to the specific site conditions and construction methods the Contractor will propose.

The Network Component covered in this NTS includes the construction, rehabilitation, and upgrading of sewer and stormwater networks in Prishtina, Fushe Kosovo, and Lismir, with possible optional works depending on final budget availability.

1.3 Project Measures and Map

The Network Component (Works Contract No.2) focuses on the rehabilitation, upgrading, and construction of sewer and stormwater networks in selected parts of the urban areas of Prishtina and Fushe Kosovo, as well as the complete rehabilitation of the sewer network in Lismir village.

The Network Component comprises more than 37 km of sewer and stormwater pipelines, including manholes, gullies, house connections, and Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs). Of this total, approximately 21 km are regular works, while an additional 16 km are optional and will be implemented subject to the availability of additional budget.

Geographic coverage:

- Prishtina (selected areas in the city centre)
 - Rehabilitation and upgrading of existing sewer networks.
 - Separation of wastewater and stormwater networks.
 - Construction of a new stormwater system.
- Fushe Kosovo (selected areas in the city centre)
 - Rehabilitation, partial realignment, and extension of combined sewer networks
- Lismir (entire village)
 - Complete replacement of the existing combined sewer network.

Technical components:

- Rehabilitation, replacement and construction of gravity sewer pipes.
- Construction of new stormwater drainage pipes.
- Ancillary structures, including CSOs, manholes, house connections, and gullies.

Construction methods:

- Open trench excavation: This is the main method for installation of new sewer and stormwater pipes, adapted to dense urban areas.
- Inlining¹ (trenchless rehabilitation): This is a method which will be applied where existing sewer pipes can be rehabilitated without excavation.
- Pipe jacking² (trenchless installation): This method is used for installation of new pipes at locations where open trench excavation is not feasible or would cause significant surface disruption, such as road and railway crossings.

¹ *Inlining* is a trenchless rehabilitation method in which a flexible liner (made of plastic material) is inserted into the existing pipe and then hardened to form a new, durable inner pipe.

² *Pipe jacking* is a trenchless micro-tunneling installation method, where a new pipe is pushed (jacked) beneath surface from one shaft to another shaft using hydraulic force, while soil is excavated at the front.

Integration with other project components:

- The Collector Component, (as mentioned above will be implemented under a separate works contract), which will convey the collected wastewater from Prishtina, Fushe Kosovo and Lismir to the planned WWTP.
- The planned WWTP Prishtina (funded by other donors and implemented through other works contracts), will treat the wastewater before its final discharge, thus preventing the current uncontrolled direct discharge into local rivers and streams.

Timeline³:

- Completion of tender documents and contract award expected by end of 2025.
- Construction period expected from beginning of 2026 to end of 2028, aligned with the simultaneous construction of the Collectors and the WWTP including preparatory works (detailed surveys, utility coordination)
- Testing, commissioning and integration with the other components expected by end of 2028, followed by a 12-months defects notification period.

Overview maps of the planned network measures are included in Annex 1.

2. Current Situation and Approach

2.1 General Overview

The wastewater and stormwater infrastructure in the Prishtina region, including Fushe Kosovo and Lismir, faces significant challenges that directly affect environmental and social quality, public health, and the well-being of residents. Large parts of the existing sewer networks are outdated, damaged, or undersized, which regularly leads to overflows and sewer blockages. Further to this at present the untreated wastewater is discharged at various locations into local rivers and streams such as the Prishtina, Gračanica, and Sitnica river.

Rapid urban growth, increasing population, and the effects of climate change - including more frequent and intense rainfall events - put additional strain on the already insufficient networks. In Prishtina's urban core, large sections still operate as combined sewer systems, where wastewater and stormwater flow together in the same pipes. During heavy rain, this can cause hydraulic overloads, leading to local flooding.

In Fushe Kosovo and Lismir, parts of the sewer network are outdated and damaged, leaving some areas without reliable wastewater collection and increasing flood risk.

³ The mentioned periods/ timelines are indicative and may be refined during implementation phase as per actual award of contract and progress of works.

2.2 Current Environmental and Socio-economic Situation

The project area extends across urban, suburban ⁴, peri-urban ⁵ and rural environments in Prishtina, Fushe Kosovo, and Lismir, each with distinct environmental and socio-economic characteristics.

In Prishtina, the project mainly affects densely built-up urban areas with high traffic volumes, poor air quality, and significant noise levels. Urban soils are largely sealed, except for scattered green spaces, parks, and tree-lined streets, which partly support groundwater recharge and urban vegetation. The city centre forms a heat island which is typical for urban climates. Surface waters here are mostly culverted and flow underground. Several protected cultural monuments are in the northern periphery of the project area (e.g., Keshtjella Antike e Keqekolles, Xhamia e Mbretit), which could potentially be affected by construction-related vibrations.

Fushe Kosovo includes suburban zones with similar environmental conditions to Prishtina, though generally less intense. West of the Sitnica floodplain, rural areas are characterized by farmland, open fields, and scattered houses. Vegetation is more abundant compared to the urban zones.

Lismir, a village west of the Sitnica River, consists mainly of rural areas with home gardens, fields, meadows, and fruit trees. Biodiversity across the rural parts of Fushe Kosovo and Lismir remains low, and there are no national nature reserves, internationally recognised protected areas, important bird areas, wetlands, or Natura 2000 sites within the project's direct area of influence.

From a socio-economic perspective, Prishtina is the main administrative, economic, and healthcare hub of the region. The urban part of the project area in Prishtina is diverse, including residential areas, government buildings, schools, hospitals, a university, shops, and a stadium. Fushe Kosovo has experienced rapid urbanisation over the past 15 years, resulting in closely mixed residential, industrial, and commercial areas with medium to high traffic levels. The surrounding areas remain largely agricultural. Lismir maintains a predominantly rural character.

The project area also includes ethnic minority communities, especially Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptians living predominantly in Fushe Kosovo.

Demographic trends up to 2040 show a slight population decline in rural areas, but growth in urban and suburban areas. Kosovo remains one of Europe's poorer countries, with an economy based mainly on services (about half of the gross domestic product), industry (around 26–27%), and agriculture (about 6–8%). Tourism remains underdeveloped, despite cultural and natural assets including Ottoman architecture, Orthodox monasteries (some UNESCO-listed), archaeological sites, and the Sharr Mountains.

⁴ Suburban refers in this context to residential areas located on the outskirts of a city

⁵ Peri-urban refers to the transition zone between urban and rural areas

3. Expected Impacts

3.1 Positive impacts on water quality, living conditions, and local economy

The implementation of the project is associated with the following positive impacts on the environmental and socio-economic situation in the project area and adjacent regions:

- Enhancement of the physico-chemical, chemical, and biological quality of surface water bodies that previously received untreated wastewater (e.g., Sitnica River, Prishtina River and Gracanica River), through proper treatment in the planned WWTP.
- Improved surface water quality leading to greater biodiversity of aquatic and semi-aquatic flora and fauna, thus reducing environmental stress on ecosystems.
- Environmental relief effects benefiting flora, fauna, and habitats.
- Enhanced living conditions of residents due to better surface water and groundwater as well as air quality, including a reduction in odour particular during summer.
- Reduced risk of flooding in urban stormwater or sewer systems, which helps to prevent the psychosocial and financial stress associated for the affected residents and business owners with such events.
- Creation of temporary and permanent employment opportunities during construction, operation, and maintenance of the new water management infrastructure.
- Improved environmental conditions (air, water, less odour) that can stimulate local and regional economic development by attracting investment and increasing the area's appeal.
- The combined positive effects support more sustainable and people-centred urban and regional planning, promoting balanced development and a better quality of life.
- By strengthening social cohesion in Kosovo and improving environmental conditions in the project area, the project also contributes to conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

3.2 Potential negative impacts during construction and operation

The project may cause environmental and social impacts in three different phases: pre-construction, construction, and operation. Most impacts are expected during construction, while pre-construction and operation may involve fewer but still relevant effects.

Pre-construction phase

- Site clearance and removal of vegetation may lead to temporary habitat loss and minor tree felling or pruning.

Construction phase

The construction phase will create the most significant temporary negative impacts:

- Preparatory works such as relocation of existing utilities temporarily disrupt public services.
- Construction taking place on public streets could also lead to short-term traffic delays or limited access for residents and businesses.
- Air quality: Dust emissions and exhaust gases from machinery and trucks.

- Noise and vibration: Localised effects from heavy machinery, with potential risks for sensitive sites such as the Xhamja e Llapit, Xhamja e Tophanes, and Xhamja Hatunje mosques (vibration).
- Soil: Temporary disturbance and compaction due to excavation; risk of pollution from spills.
- Water: Temporary risk of surface water and groundwater pollution from construction runoff or accidental spills.
- Biodiversity: Minor and localized loss of habitats or trees, pruning of overhanging branches, and potential impacts on tree roots along trenches.
- Human environment: Temporary impacts on daily life from noise, dust, vibrations, traffic obstructions, restricted access to parking, and reduced land use.
- Archaeological chance finds may occur when opening sites.
- Occupational health and safety: Risks for workers, residents, and vehicles due to construction activities.

Operation phase

Once completed, most construction areas will be restored as best as possible to their original condition. Only a few permanent above-ground elements will remain, such as visible manholes along roads and in open areas, as well as system discharge structures. In Prishtina these discharge points are fully underground, whereas in Fushe Kosovo they are designed as outlets to open rivers.

- These structures will have only a minor and local visual impact.
- During operation, the project will significantly reduce uncontrolled discharges and urban flooding, resulting in enhanced environmental and public health benefits.
- Sensitive habitats (e.g. Sitnica floodplain forests, floodplain meadows, or fertile agricultural land) will not be directly affected by the Network Component. Only minor, indirect disturbances may occur during the construction phase, but not during operation.

4. Mitigation and Compensation Measures

The project follows a dedicated mitigation hierarchy by step 1: avoidance, step 2: mitigation/minimisation, and step 3: restoration/ compensation - to ensure environmentally and socially responsible implementation.

4.1 Strategies to avoid, minimize and compensate for negative impacts

The mitigation hierarchy is as follows:

Step 1 Avoidance
The primary goal is to prevent adverse impacts before they occur. This involves early, integrated planning where technical, environmental, and social considerations are jointly addressed to identify the best solutions. Avoidance measures must align with project objectives and be technically, culturally, and financially feasible.
Step 2 Mitigation
When avoidance is not possible, minimisation measures will reduce the severity and extent of unavoidable impacts. These may be technical, ecological, or social measures and aim to bring effects to acceptable levels without compromising project goals.
Step 3 Restoration and Compensation
Residual impacts will be addressed through restoration or compensation. This primarily involves rehabilitating affected habitats and land uses within the construction areas. Where on-site restoration is not possible due to permanent changes or irreversible losses, off-site compensatory measures - such as financial compensation or habitat creation elsewhere - will be implemented.

4.2 Specific mitigation measures for soil, water, ambient noise and air quality, living conditions, biodiversity, cultural heritage, and humans

Soil

Most impacts will mainly be temporary, arising from excavation, compaction, backfilling, and sealing during construction. There is also a risk of contamination (e.g., oil spills). To mitigate these risks:

- Construction will be confined to necessary areas.
- Topsoil and subsoil will be separately stored and re-used where possible (e.g. by replanting, hole filling, etc.).
- Soils will be loosened and restored promptly after construction.
- Surplus soil will be transported to a legal disposal sites approved by municipalities.
- Vehicle maintenance and immediate containment of any leak (cooling water, oil, etc.) may prevent soil contamination.

Water

Given the mostly urban setting, temporary risks to groundwater from pollutants during construction will be mitigated by strict vehicle maintenance, spill containment and adequate storage of hazardous substances. Necessary equipment for such measures will be present on-site.

Ambient noise and air quality, living conditions

Noise and air emissions from machinery and vehicles will occur primarily during construction. Mitigation measures include:

- Dust suppression by watering.
- Strict adherence to relevant legal frameworks such as Kosovo's Noise Protection Act (Law No. 02/L-102), the EU Noise Directive 2002/49/EC, and Kosovo's Air Protection Law (No. 08/L-025).
- Traffic and parking management plan, to be developed by the Contractor in coordination with local authorities, will ensure accessibility of buildings and public spaces.

Biodiversity

No high-value habitats or sensitive ecological areas fall within the project footprint. Nonetheless, individual trees and smaller green structures within the urban environment will be protected wherever possible.

- Tree felling will be minimised.
- Any trees removed will be replaced within the project area at a ratio of 1:2 for smaller trees/bushes, 1:4 for medium sized trees, and 1:6 for larger trees.
- Protective measures such as exploratory trenches and root zone safeguards will be applied where excavation approaches tree root areas.

Cultural heritage

Construction vibrations may affect heritage buildings such as the Xhamja e Llapit, Xhamja e Tophanes, and Xhamja Hatunje mosques. Unexpected archaeological finds may also occur.

- Coordination with the Ministry of Culture and Archaeology will define required permits and protection measures.
- A project-specific chance-finds procedure will be developed by the Works Contractor and Supervisor, detailing roles, reporting protocols, awareness-raising, and coordination with heritage authorities.

Human

During construction, temporary impacts on people's daily life may occur, such as noise, dust, restricted access to streets, shops, or parking lots, and traffic disturbances.

To minimise these effects, construction areas will be kept as small as possible (but as large as necessary). Safe access to buildings and public spaces will be ensured, and a traffic and parking management plan will be implemented in cooperation with responsible local authorities. Residents and businesses will be informed in advance about the timing and scope of works. Health and safety of workers as well as public health and safety will be safeguarded through strict compliance with national regulations and good construction practices.

4.3 Monitoring and supervision requirements

Monitoring ensures effective implementation of mitigation measures and compliance with International Standards such as the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards; and the KfW Sustainability Guideline. It also supports accountability to municipalities and other stakeholders.

Phases

Monitoring will take place during:

- Pre-construction: ensuring permits, site preparations, and management plans are in place.
- Construction: ongoing checks of environmental and safety aspects.

Main Responsibilities

- The Contractor is responsible for day-to-day implementation and record-keeping.
- The Engineer is responsible for verification and reporting.

Key monitoring objectives

- Verify implementation of ESMP measures by the Engineer and PA-ESMP measures by the Contractor.
- Detect and respond promptly to unforeseen impacts.
- Ensure compliance with permits and standards.
- Provide clear reports to RWCP and KfW.

Key indicators

- Noise, dust, and vibration near defined receptors.
- Effectiveness of tree protection and replacement measures.
- Proper management of construction and hazardous waste.
- Protection of cultural heritage sites (e.g., vibration monitoring near affected mosques).
- Traffic safety and access management.
- Number and resolution of grievances.
- Occupational health and safety incidents.
- Successful restoration of soils, vegetation, and urban landscaping.

Monitoring methods and frequency as per ESMP

- Daily visual inspections by the Contractor.
- Verification checks as required by the Engineer.

Reporting

The Contractor will document all monitoring results, which will be verified and supplemented by the Engineer based on their own monitoring under the ESMP. Reports will be submitted monthly during construction and quarterly during the first years of operation. Any deviations or unexpected impacts will trigger corrective actions in consultation with the relevant authorities.

5. Stakeholder Engagement

Effective stakeholder engagement plays a significant role in this project. It builds transparency, fosters public trust, and ensures that community knowledge and concerns are considered in project planning and implementation.

For the Network Component (Works Contract No. 2), stakeholder engagement has been conducted in line with international standards - particularly the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), KfW guidelines and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (February 2025 and published on the website of the RWCP).

5.1 Summary of stakeholder involvement and feedback

During project preparation, the following stakeholder groups were consulted:

- Local municipalities of Prishtina and Fushe Kosovo, including departments responsible for urban planning, environment, infrastructure and emergency management.
- Central government institutions, notably the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure.
- The public utility RWCP, responsible inter alia for wastewater network operation and maintenance.

Meetings, workshops and consultations with the above-mentioned stakeholder groups raised several key topics, including:

- Concerns about traffic disruption, dust and noise associated with open trench works in densely built-up areas.
- Questions regarding the timing, duration and sequencing of construction phases.
- Suggestions to ensure safe pedestrian access and maintain business continuity during construction.
- Broad support for the project's goals, especially the modernisation of the wastewater and stormwater system and extending service to currently underserved areas.

This feedback has been integrated into project design and the relevant Environmental and Social (E&S) documentation. Examples include phased construction planning, advance information to residents, clear on-site signage, and targeted measures to reduce environmental and community impacts.

5.2 Communication and visibility strategy

To maintain open dialogue and ensure stakeholders remain informed and involved, the project team will implement a structured communication and visibility strategy comprising:

- A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), covering all project-related issues (not limited to environmental and social aspects). The GRM will include clear procedures for receipt, registration, assessment, and timely resolution of grievances, and will be designed to be accessible, inclusive, and culturally appropriate.
- Regular coordination meetings with local authorities to align construction schedules with other municipal activities, such as planned roadworks or public events to minimise disruption.

- Public information materials (e.g. leaflets, posters, local media notices) explaining the project's purpose, timeline, and benefits.
- Visibility measures highlighting the financial cooperation between the Republic of Kosovo, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the European Union, and the project's contribution to EU environmental objectives.

6. Conclusion

6.1 Summary of key points

The ESIA concludes that the project's environmental and social impacts are predominantly temporary and mainly arise during pre-construction and construction. These include dust, noise, exhaust gas emissions, vibration, traffic disruption, and potential effects on cultural heritage. In addition, pre-construction activities may lead to temporary loss of vegetation and could disturb or displace local wildlife.

The assessment and management documents systematically apply the mitigation hierarchy:

- Avoidance – e.g. careful route alignment and planning to protect sensitive environmental and cultural areas.
- Minimization – e.g. dust suppression measures, use of noise barriers, traffic management planning, and protection of vegetation, wildlife, and cultural heritage assets.
- Restoration / compensation – e.g. replanting of trees and shrubs, soil rehabilitation, and restoration of areas temporarily disturbed by construction.

The ESIA also specifies practical mitigation and monitoring measures, assigns responsibilities, and defines indicators to ensure compliance and to track the effectiveness of measures across all project phases.

Overall, the findings confirm that the planned rehabilitation and expansion of the sewer and stormwater networks can be implemented in an environmentally and socially acceptable manner, provided that the proposed mitigation measures are fully applied and continuously supervised.

6.2 Next steps

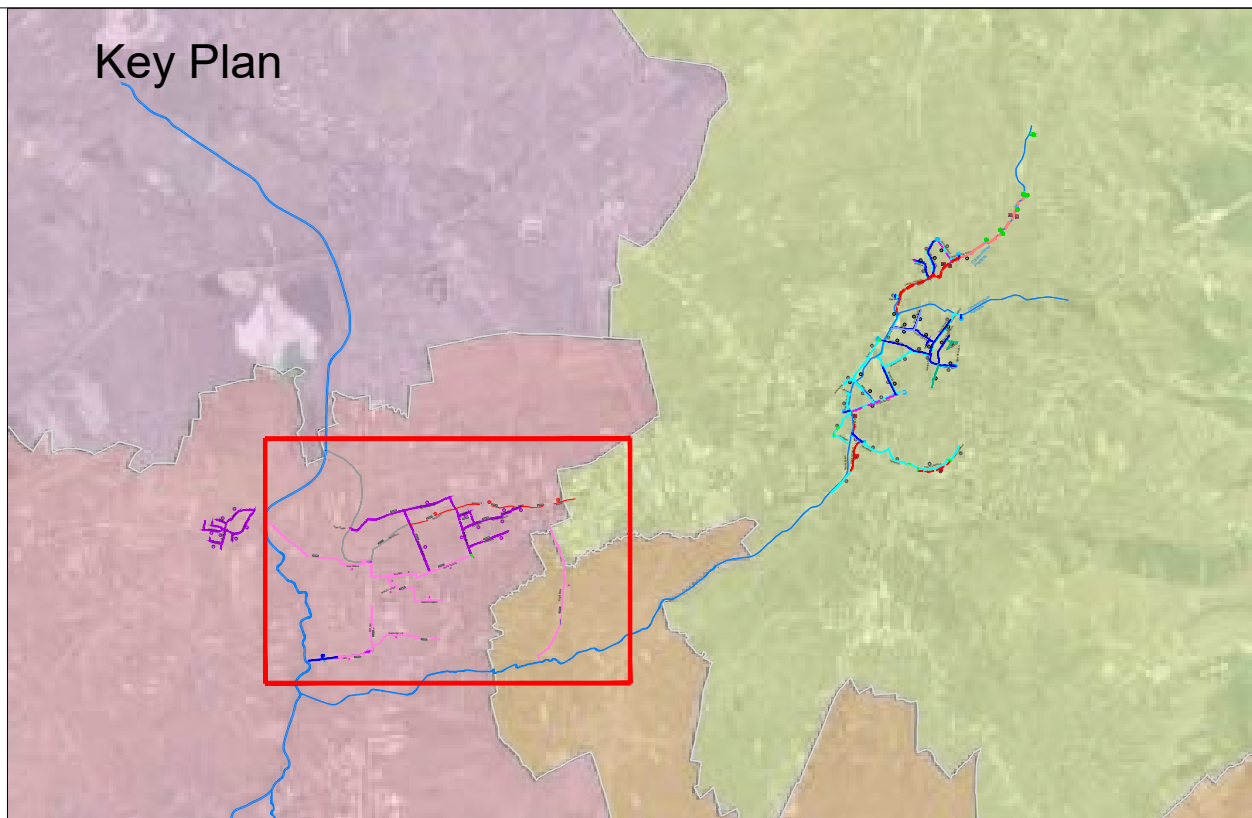
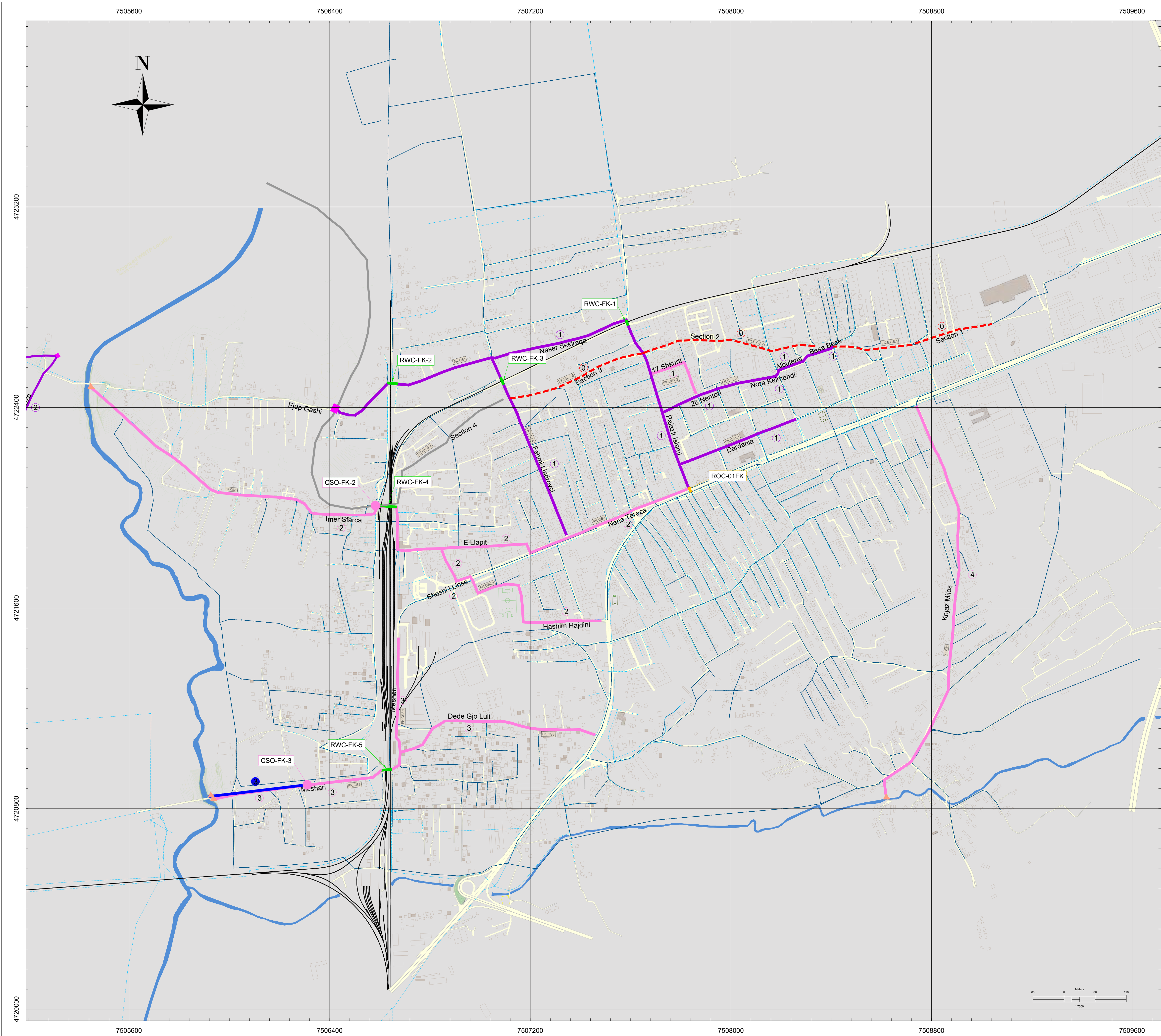
The ESIA and its associated safeguard documents (ESMMP, ESMP) have been prepared in line with international standards taking also in consideration of Kosovo's relevant legislation. The present NTS serves as a concise and accessible summary of the ESIA findings, tailored for public dissemination in advance of the below described consultation process.

The upcoming steps in the approval and consultation process are as follows:

- Public disclosure: This NTS will be made available at accessible location to provide stakeholders with an overview of the project and its environmental and social measures.
- Public consultation: Following disclosure, a public consultation event (combining presentation and discussion) will be held. The ESIA findings and safeguard measures will be presented, and stakeholders will have the opportunity to ask questions and provide feedback.
- Integration of feedback and finalisation: Comments and suggestions received during the consultation will be reviewed and, where relevant, incorporated into the ESIA, ESMP, and other

project documentation. The project documents will then be finalised to ensure alignment with stakeholder expectations and compliance with international standards (KfW, World Bank, EU).

Annex 1: Overview on Network Measures



Legend and Notes

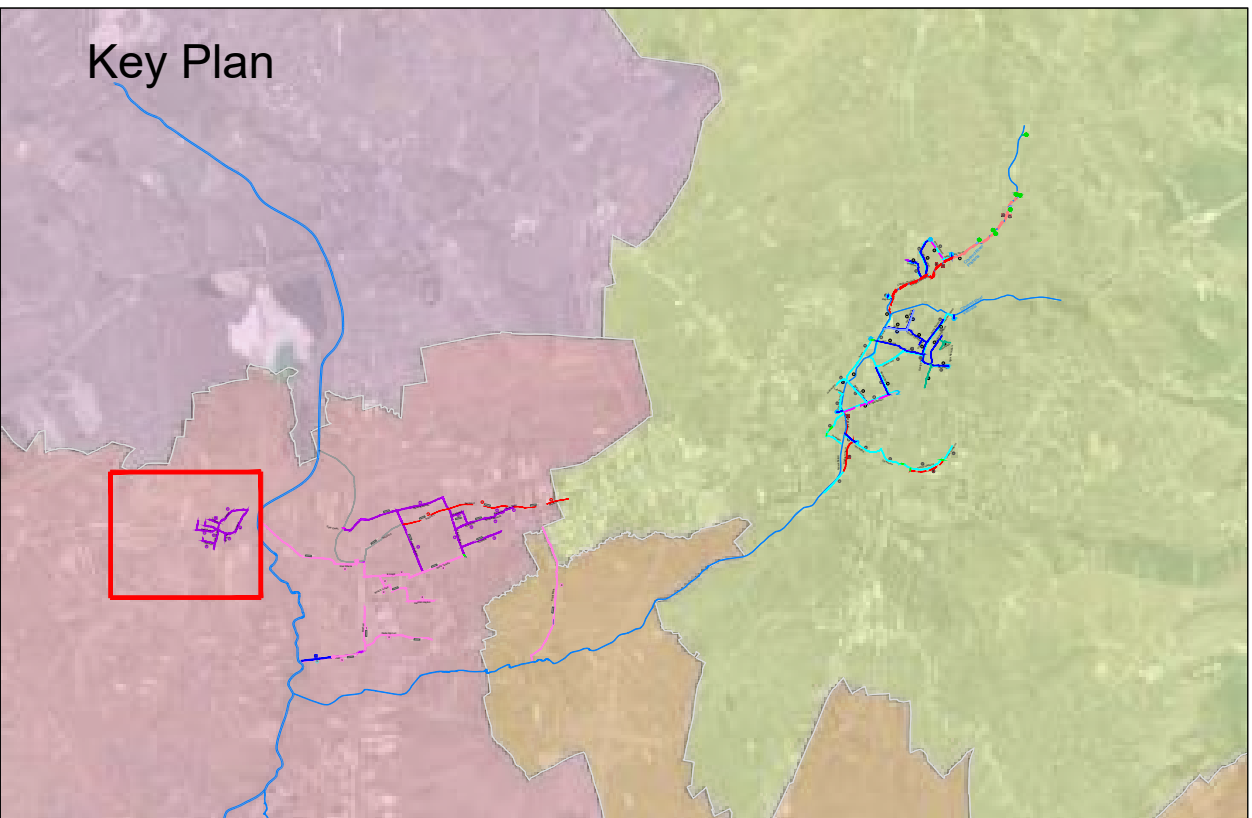
	Buildings		Green Areas
	Roads		RailWay
	Existing Pipe		
	Combined System - Open Trench (RI)		Proposed Pipe (RI)
	Combined System - Open Trench (OI)		Proposed Pipe (OI)
	Sewer Pipe - Inlining (OI)		Proposed Inline (OI)
	Stormwater pipe - Open Trench (OI)		Proposed Storm (RI)
	Railway Crossing (RWC) Jacking Pipe		Junction (RI)
	Road Crossing (ROC) Jacking Pipe		Outfall Structure
	Proposed CSO (OI)		

(RI) - Regular Investment
(OI) - Optional Investment

Area	Line	Street	Length (m)	DN (mm)	Material
Area 0	FK-CS-0	Inlining Section 1	648	1000	Inline
		Inlining Section 2	705	1000	Inline
		Inlining Section 3	563	1000	Inline
Area 1	FK-CS-1	Pajazit Islami	28	1000	GRP PJ
			312	1000	CPP
			383	1500	GRP
			17	1500	GRP PJ
			953	1500	GRP
		Naser Sekiraga	39	1500	GRP PJ
			265	1500	GRP
	FK-CS-1.1	Dardania	499	400	CPP
	FK-CS-1.2	Besa Bese	138	1000	CPP
		Abulena	131	1000	CPP
		Nora Kelmendi	241	1000	CPP
	FK-CS-1.3	28 Nentori	237	1000	CPP
		17 Shkurti	276	300	CPP
Area 2	FK-CS-1.4	Fehmi Lladrovci	387	300	CPP
			204	400	CPP
			63	800	CPP
			27	800	GRP PJ
			87	800	CPP
	FK-CS-2	Nene Tereza	677	300	CPP
		Llapi	379	600	CPP
		Imer Starqa	344	800	CPP
	CSO-2 Discharge Pipe	Imer Starqa	7	800	GRP PJ
			1344	600	CPP
	FK-CS-2.1	Hashim Hajdini	8	800	CPP
		Sheshi i Lirise	780	300	CPP
Area 3	FK-CS-3	Dede Gjo Luli	124	400	CPP
		Hekurudha	378	300	CPP
		Meshari	288	400	CPP
			169	800	CPP
			85	800	GRP PJ
	CSO-3 Discharge Pipe	Meshari	40	800	CPP
			303	800	GRP PJ
			394	500	CPP
Area 4	FK-CS-3.1	Meshari	398	1000	CPP
			419	300	CPP
			44	400	GRP PJ
			188	300	CPP
			364	500	CPP
			326	600	GRP PJ
Area 4	FK-CS-4	Knjaz Milos	156	800	CPP
			139	1000	GRP PJ
			520	1200	GRP
			520	1200	GRP

1. All coordinates are in KOSOVAREF01
2. All Dimensions are in meter unless otherwise noted.

b	Final Version	10/07/2025	Marte Prendi	Blerim Kurti	Frank Ehrlicher
a	First Version	28/02/2025	Marte Prendi	Blerim Kurti	Frank Ehrlicher
Index	Revisions	Date	Drafted	Checked	Approved
Project Name:	Climate Appropriate Urban Development: Sewage Prishtina (incl. Sewage I/II)				
Project Ref. No.:	BMZ No. 2018 67 209, 2020 67 924, 2022 67 037				
Client:	Regional Water Company Prishtina (RWCP) Str. Hazir Shala no. 4, Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo				
Financing Institution:	KfW Development Bank Palmengartenstraße 5-9, 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany				
Consultant:	SRP Schneider & Partner Ingenieur-Consult GmbH Ruppenweg 24, 96317 Kronach, Germany in cooperation with Hidroing DK				
Drawing Title:	General Layout Plan - Measures Fushe Kosovo & Lismir		Phase: Detailed Design Date: 30.06.2025 Format: A1 (594x840mm) Scale: 1:7500 Drawing No: KS_P_NW-GEN-PL-CIV-006 Sheet No: 1 of 2		



Legend and Notes

Roads

Buildings

Combined System - Open Trench (RI)

Proposed Pipe (RI)

Handover Manhole (RI)

Green Areas

RailWay

(RI) - Regular Investment

Area	Line	Street	Length (m)	DN (mm)	Material
Area 1	LI-SC-1	Ternava	363	300	CPP
		Unaza part I	276	300	CPP
		Unaza part II	181	300	CPP
	LI-SC-1.2	Ternava	181	300	CPP
	LI-SC-1.3	Tmava	125	300	CPP
Area 2	LI-SC-2	Unaza	501	300	CPP
		Obertnica	158	300	CPP
		Gojnovci	171	300	CPP
	LI-SC-2.1	Konjuhi	81	300	CPP
	LI-SC-2.2	Obertnica	64	300	CPP

1. All coordinates are in KOSOVAREF01
2. All Dimensions are in meter unless otherwise noted.

b

a

c

Index

Final Version

First Version

Revisions

Date

09/07/2025

28/02/2025

Marte Prendi

Blerim Kurti

Drafted

Checked

Blerim Kurti

Frank Ehtlicher

Approved

Project Name:

Project Ref. No.:

Climate Appropriate Urban Development:
Sewage Prishtina (incl. Sewage I/II)

BMZ No. 2018 67 209, 2020 67 924, 2022 67 037

Client:

Regional Water Company Prishtina (RWCP)
Str. Hazir Shala no. 4, Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo

Financing Institution:

KfW Development Bank
Palmengartenstraße 5-9, 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Consultant:

SRP Schneider & Partner Ingenieur-Consult GmbH
Ruppenweg 24, 96317 Kronach, Germany
in cooperation with Hidroing DK

Drawing Title:

General Layout Plan - Measures Fushe Kosovo & Lismir

Phase: Detailed Design

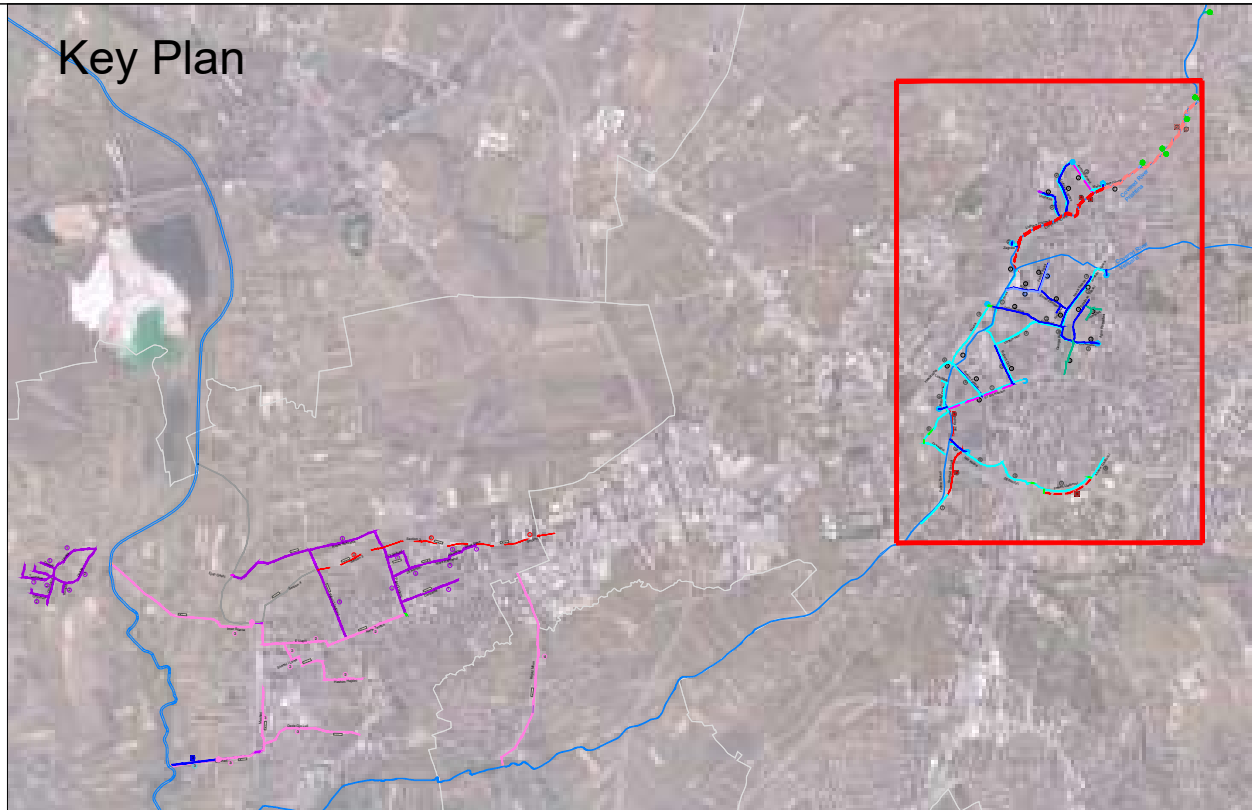
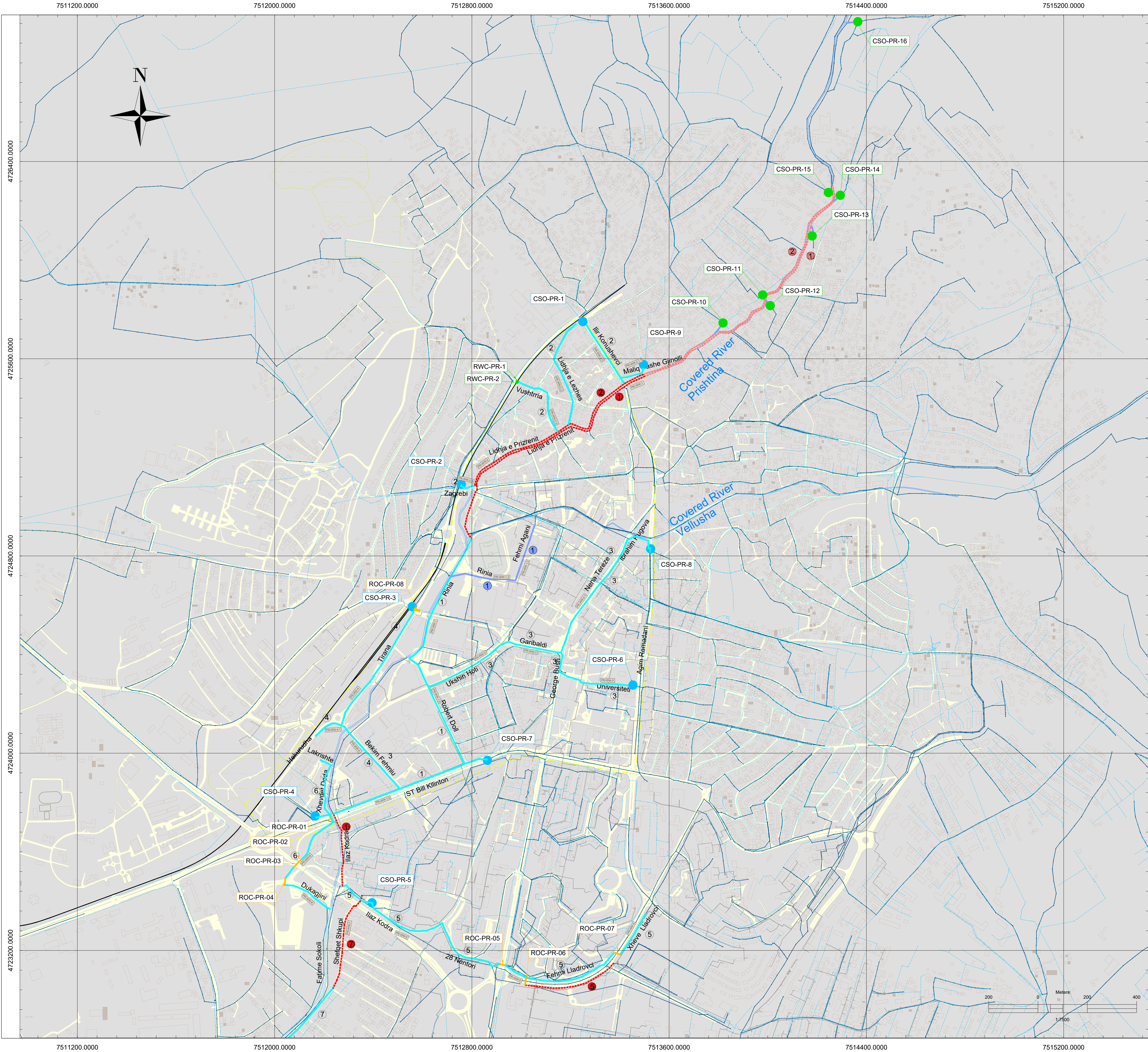
Format: A1 (594x840mm)

Drawing No: KS_P_NW-GEN-PL-CIV-006

Sheet No: 2 of 2

Date: 30.06.2025

Scale: 1:2000



Legend and Notes

- Buildings

Roads

Sewer - Open Trench (RI)

Sewer - Open Trench (OI)

Combined Sewer - Inlining(RI)

Combined Sewer - Inlining(OI)

Railway Crossing (RWC)

Road Crossing (ROC)

River

RailWay

Green Areas

Proposed Sewer Pipe(RI)

Proposed Sewer Pipe(OI)

Proposed Inline (RI)

Proposed Inline (OI)

Proposed CSO (RI)

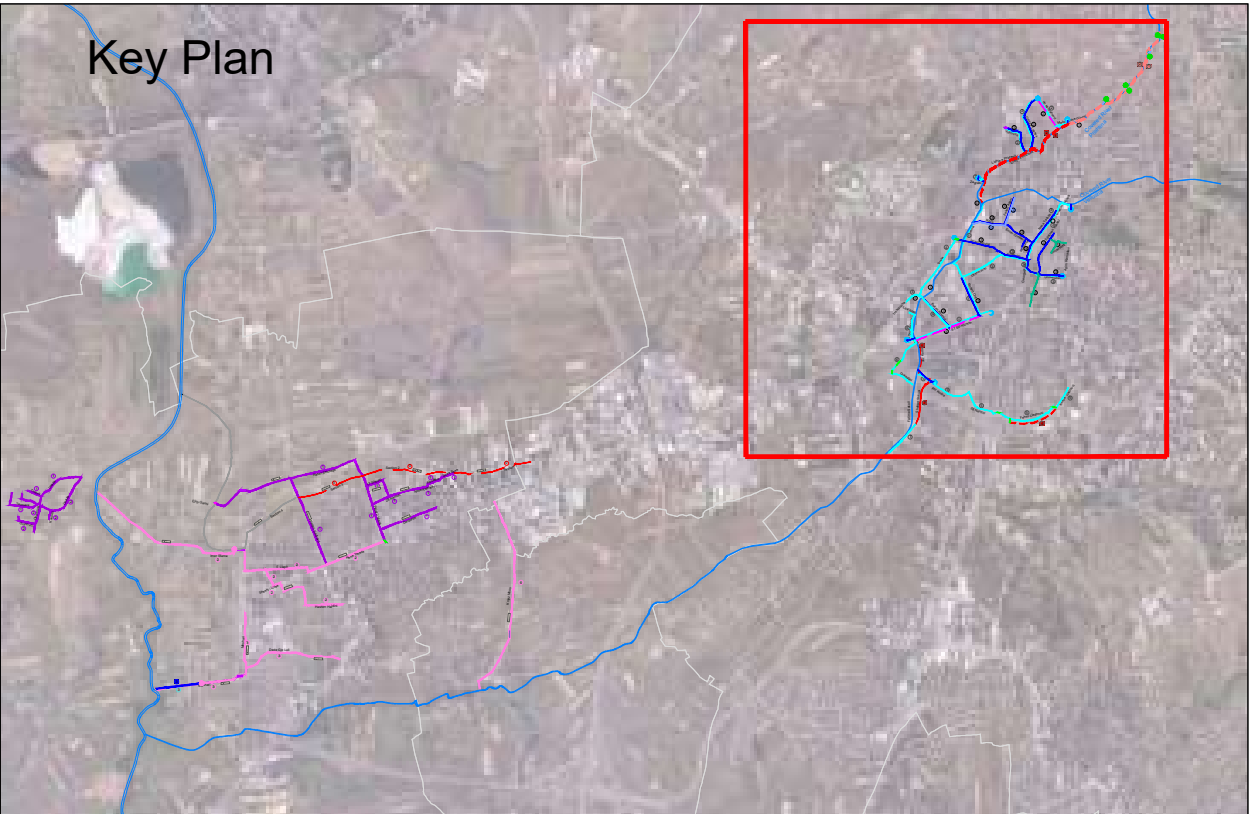
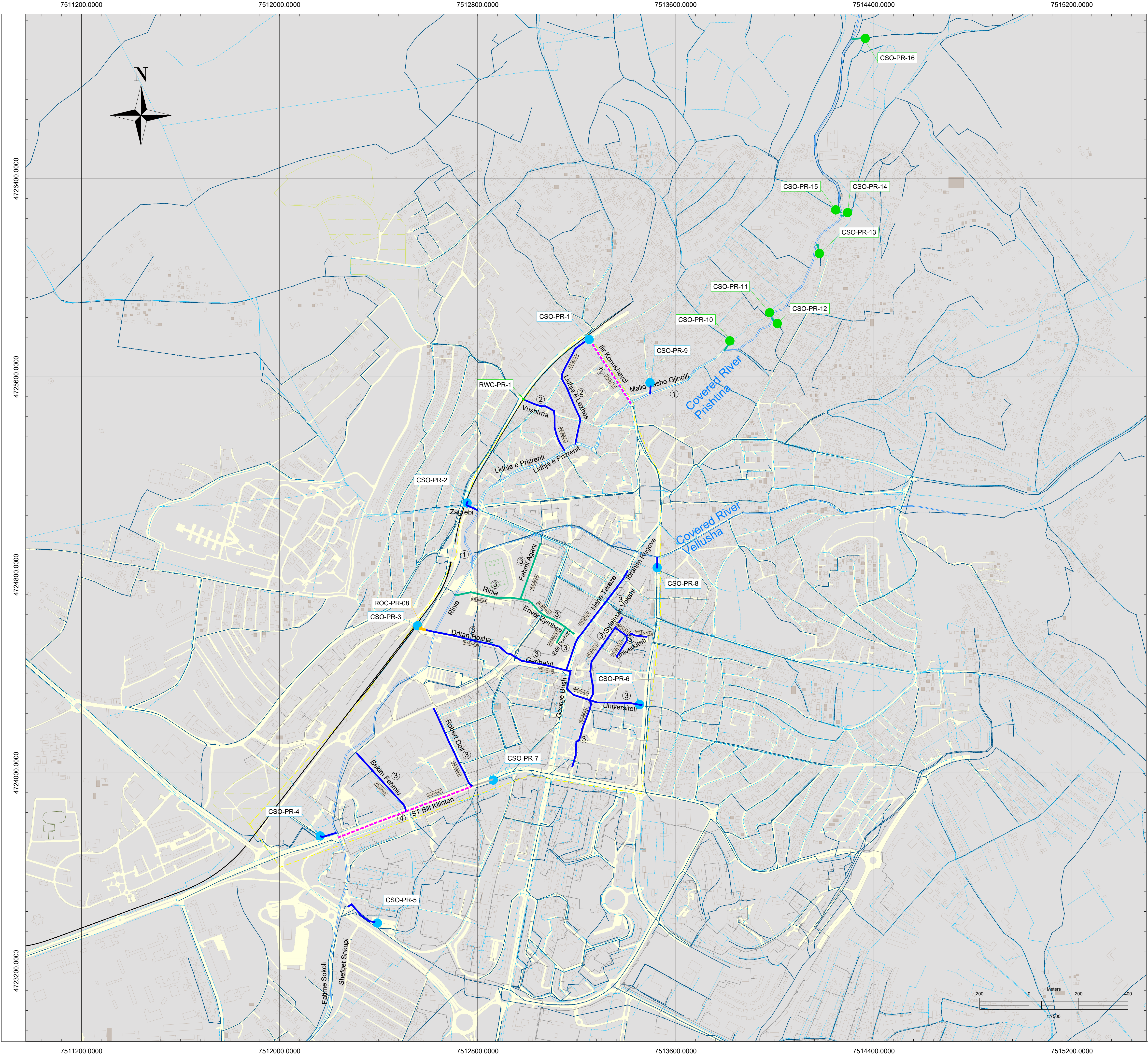
Proposed CSO (OI)
- (RI) - Regular Investment

(OI) - Optional Investment

Area	Line	Street	Length (m)	DN (mm)	Material
Area 1	PR-WW-1	Lidhja e Prizrenit	2059	800	Inline
		Rinia	233	1000	Inline
		Robert Doll	559	1200	GRP
		Bill Clinton	490	1200	GRP
		Illaz Kodra	570	1200	GRP
Area 2	PR-WW-1.2	Fehmi Agani	303	1200	Inline
		Rinia	240	300	CIP
	PR-WW-2	Lidhja e Prizrenit	266	300	CIP
		Lidhja e Prizrenit	2059	800	Inline
	PR-WW-2.1	Ilir Konushveci	268	300	CIP
		Malik Pashë Gjini	29	400	CIP
	PR-WW-2.1.1	Malik Pashë Gjini	112	300	CIP
		Lidhja e Lezhës	459	300	CIP
	PR-WW-2.2	Lidhja e Lezhës	12	300	GRP JP
		Vushtrria	293	300	CIP
Area 3	PR-WW-2.4	Zagreb	71	300	CIP
		Universiteti	5	600	CIP
	PR-WW-3	Lidhja e Prizrenit	321	300	CIP
		George Bush	81	400	CIP
	PR-WW-3.1	Garibaldi	192	400	CIP
		Ushtri Haki	403	400	CIP
	PR-WW-4	Nënë Tereza	484	300	CIP
		Trana	569	300	CIP
	PR-WW-4.1	Beqir Fehmiu	354	300	CIP
		Hekurudha	125	300	CIP
Area 4	PR-WW-6	Xh.Da.Da.Dukagjini	265	300	CIP
			36	400	GRP JP
			205	400	CIP
			45	400	GRP JP
			56	500	CIP
			28	500	GRP JP
			214	500	CIP
			195	300	CIP
			27	300	GRP JP
			396	300	CIP
Area 5	PR-WW-5	28 Nentori	95	300	CIP
			28	300	GRP JP
			117	300	CIP
			83	400	CIP
			124	500	CIP
			105	500	CIP
			207	600	CIP
			32	1000	CIP
			140	800	CIP
			390	350	Inline
CSO	PR-WW-5.1	Fehmi Lladrovci	32	300	GRP JP
			423	600	Inline
	PR-WW-7	Shefqet Shkupi	310	800	CIP
			5	800	CIP
	CSO1	Ilir Konushveci	7	800	CIP
			2	1000	CIP
	CSO3	Tirana	61	300	CIP
			10	800	CIP
	CSO4	Xhevdet Doda	102	400	CIP
			188	300	CIP
	CSO6	Universiteti	54	300	CIP
			28	300	CIP
	CSO7	Agim Ramadani	23	300	CIP
			40	300	CIP
	CSO10	Liapi	33	300	CIP
			22	400	CIP
	CSO11	Hoxhe Kadri Prishtina	56	300	CIP

- All coordinates are in KOSOVAREF01
- All Dimensions are in meter unless otherwise noted.

b	Final Version	09/07/2025	Matte Prendi	Blerim Kurti	Frank Ehrlicher
a	First Version	28/02/2025	Matte Prendi	Blerim Kurti	Frank Ehrlicher
Index	Revisions	Date	Drafted	Checked	Approved
Project Name: Climate Appropriate Urban Development: Sewage Prishtina (incl. Sewage I/II)					
Project Ref. No.: BMZ No. 2018 67 209, 2020 67 924, 2022 67 037					
Client:		Regional Water Company Prishtina (RWCP) Str. Hazir Shala no. 4, Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo			
Financing Institution:		KfW Development Bank Palmengartenstraße 5-9, 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany			
Consultant:		SRP Schneider & Partner Ingenieur-Consult GmbH Ruppenweg 24, 96317 Kronach, Germany in cooperation with Hidroing DK			
Drawing Title:		General Layout Plan Measures Prishtina - Wastewater		Phase: Detailed Design Format: A1 (594x840mm) Drawing No: KS_P_NW-GEN-PL-CIV-007 Sheet No: 1 of 1	
				Date: 30.06.2025 Scale: 1:7500	



Legend and Notes

- Buildings

Roads

Stormwater - Open Trench (RI)

Stormwater - Open Trench (OI)

Stormwater - Inlining(RI)

Railway Crossing (RWC)

Road Crossing (ROC)

River

RailWay

Green Areas

Proposed Sewer Pipe(RI)

Proposed Sewer Pipe(OI)

Proposed Inline (RI)

Proposed CSO (RI)

Proposed CSO (OI)

(RI) - Regular Investment
(OI) - Optional Investment

Area	Line	Street	Length (m)	DN (mm)	Material
Area 1	Prishtina River				
	PR-STW-2.1	Ilir Konushevci	280	800	Inline
	PR-STW-2.2	Lidhja e Lezhes	195	300	CPP
			285	400	CPP
Area 2	PR-STW-2.3	Vushtrria	145	300	CPP
			152	400	CPP
			11	300	GRP JP
			183	600	CPP
Area 3	PR-STW-3	Universiteti	142	800	CPP
		George Bush	71	800	CPP
		Garibaldi	252	800	CPP
		Dritan Hoxha	325	1000	CPP
			480	300	CPP
	PR-STW-3.1	Nene Tereza	290	400	CPP
	PR-STW-3.2	George Bush	51	300	CPP
			135	400	CPP
	PR-STW-3.3	Sulejman Vokshi	191	500	CPP
			89	300	CPP
	PR-STW-3.3.1	University Area	55	400	CPP
	PR-STW-3.3.2	University Area	94	400	CPP
	PR-STW-3.4	Fehmi Agani	239	300	CPP
			269	600	CPP
	PR-STW-3.4.1	Enver Ziberi	135	300	CPP
			130	500	CPP
Area 4	PR-STW-3.4.2	Edit Durham	75	300	CPP
	PR-STW-3.5	Robert Doll	151	400	CPP
			203	600	CPP
	PR-STW-3.6	Bekim Fehmiu	215	400	CPP
			97	500	CPP
	PR-STW-4	Bill Clinton	578	1500	Inline
	CSO1	Ilir Konushevci	20	800	CPP
			62	500	CPP
	CSO2	Zagrebi	47	800	CPP
	CSO3	Dritan Hoxha	17	800	GRP JP
			69	800	CPP
	CSO4	Bill Clinton	140	800	CPP
	CSO5	Ilaz Kodra	46	500	CPP
	CSO8	Agim Ramadani	32	400	CPP
	CSO9	Maliq Pashe Gjinolli	59	400	CPP
	CSO10	Ujapi	18	300	CPP
	CSO11	Hoxhe Kadri Prishtina	23	500	CPP
	CSO12	Justina Shkupi	43	300	CPP
	CSO13	Remzi Salihu	28	600	CPP
	CSO14	Abedin Rexha	26	1200	GRP
	CSO15	Mura i Xhakja	48	800	CPP

- All coordinates are in KOSOVAREF01
- All Dimensions are in meter unless otherwise noted.

b	Final Version	09/07/2025	Marte Prendi	Blerim Kurti	Frank Ehrlicher
a	First Version	28/02/2025	Marte Prendi	Blerim Kurti	Frank Ehrlicher
-	Revisions	Date	Drafted	Checked	Approved
Project Name:	Climate Appropriate Urban Development: Sewage Prishtina (incl. Sewage I/II)				
Project Ref. No.:	BMZ No. 2018 67 209, 2020 67 924, 2022 67 037				
Client:	Regional Water Company Prishtina (RWCP) Str. Hazir Shala no. 4, Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo				
Financing Institution:	KfW Development Bank Palmengartenstraße 5-9, 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany				
Consultant:	SRP Schneider & Partner Ingenieur-Consult GmbH Ruppenweg 24, 96317 Kronach, Germany in cooperation with Hidroing DK				
Drawing Title:	General Layout Plan Measures Prishtina - Stormwater				