

Key facts on Republic of Kosovo

Area: 10,887 km² -- Capital: **Prishtina** -- Population: 1,773,971 inhabitants

Median Age: 30,8 (50% under 25) (**youngest population in Europe**)

Population Density: 162.5 ppl/km² -- Government: Parliamentary -- Independence Declaration: **17 February 2008**

Key facts on the Capital City - Prishtina

Area: 572 km² -- Urban area: 77,7 km² -- Population: ~215,000 inhabitants -- Population in urban area: 146,000 inhabitants (census 2011) -- Green areas: 26% of urban area – National Park: Gërmia (11,26 km²) – Species: 610 vascular plant species,



Urban Biodiversity – Prishtina Context

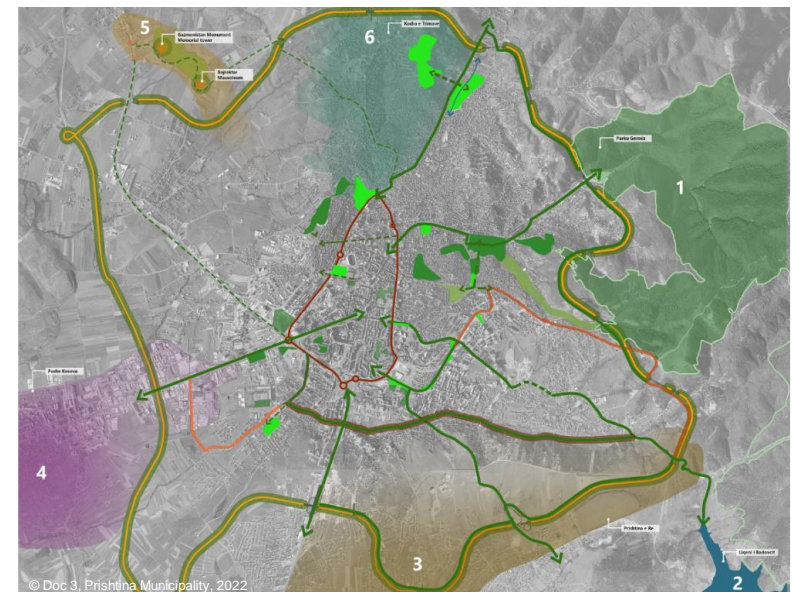
Doc 1 -- “City of Pristina Green City Action Plan” – Municipality of Pristina, 2021

The areas covered by this plan are wide ranging covering: sustainable urban mobility, building and energy efficiency, water and waste management, air quality management, renewable resources, spatial and neighborhoods planning and climate change. All have a critical role in terms of improving the urban environment and the quality of life in our City.

Doc 2 -- The annual plan for enlarging the green fabric of the city -- Directorate for the Management of Public Spaces and Parks.

In the spring season of 2022, about 6,800 pieces of decorative saplings of various types such as: deciduous, leaf-bearing and decorative shrubs were planted. This dynamic plan will continue twice a year, that is, both in the spring and autumn seasons.

Doc 3 – Green Corridors --There is a green plan for planting trees along the roads that connect the center of Pristina with the peripheral areas and Pristina with the surrounding cities. This plan aims to create green corridors, orbital forest, and green buffer zones that would affect air filtration and the stability of the urban climate.

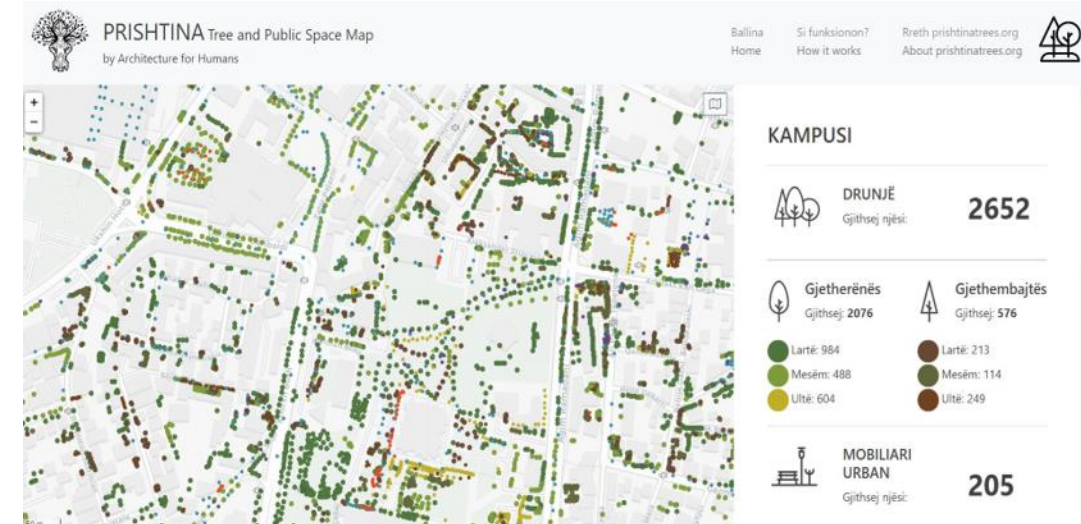


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Doc 4 – Gallapi Metropolitan Park -- Urban regeneration investments for public spaces and public buildings in core urban areas along with expanding area-based regeneration around mobility corridors to improve connectivity, especially for the urban poor; and Increase the city’s resilience in terms of flooding and urban climate, provide high-quality recreational space, ensure barrier-free access etc.

www.prishtinatrees.org – Is an **online platform** for the locations of trees in some parts of the city, but the target for a short-term strategy is to identify the type of species in this mapping, as they are now divided only into deciduous and evergreens. There is no database of vegetation, but the inventory of trees and greenery for the city of Prishtina is in the future plans.

www.ammk-rks.net -- AMMK- **Kosovo Agency for Environmental Protection** (KEPA) is a government institution within the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure.



Urban Biodiversity Strategy – Implementation challenges

- Insufficient data and monitoring for urban fabric and biodiversity (especially for plant species that withstand climate change and city conditions);
- Maintenance (there is a need for trained staff for the maintenance of different species and the categorization of their characteristics);
- Financial requirements



Urban Biodiversity Strategy – Implementation opportunities

- The priority of national development policies towards green movements and green cities;
- The collective awareness that is increasing among younger people of the importance and benefits of a green city, especially in terms of plant diversity;
- The momentum of organizations to include small actions that highlight the importance of the co-existence network between people, plants and living things in the city.

