



Government of Kosovo
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING



Institute for Spatial Planning

KOSOVA OUR HOME

SPATIAL PLAN OF KOSOVA
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
2010-2020+

Prishtina
June, 2010





Kosova Our home

Spatial Plan of Kosova
2010 - 2020+

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING



Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

The document is prepared from The Institute of Spatial Planning
in collaboration with other sectors in Government of Kosova.

Prishtina, June 2010.

Attention!

Competent version of the dokument is the albanian version language.



Introduction

Spatial Plan of Kosovo is the key document of spatial planning sector which is built in cooperation with all important sectors of the Kosova Government. In its drafting have participated also distinguished professionals in this field, various scientific institutions, university, various nongovernmental organizations, representatives of civil society, local-level officials, and without doubt a very important assistance and support was offered by various international organizations.

The offered document is amended version which is based on the document that in principle has been approved by the Kosova Assembly. Due to political changes that caused other spatial changes, has been necessary to undertake the additional activities for harmonization and its fulfillment.

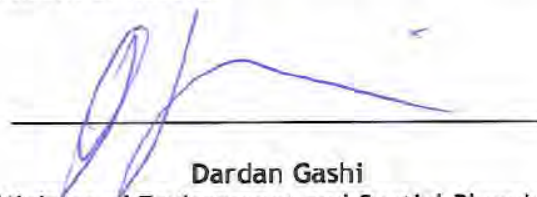
By Kosovo's declaration of independence, is created a foundation that requires completely different approach and synergic action in all areas affecting development of the country. By this document the Kosovo independently directs and leads the development, regulation, protection and rational use of its territory.

Kosovo Spatial Plan is document that guarantees respect of human rights and freedoms of all citizens who live in it. Comprehension, sustainable and balanced development, promotion of full transparency in planning, are some principles that proves that, the document is in accordance with the major standards arising from local laws and European legal regulations.

The polycentric offered development guarantees equal development of all regions, municipalities and rural areas in Kosovo. Carefully are used numerous potentials and features for regions that presents a good base for sustainable development of the whole country.

Strategic position and proposed developments in the document presents Kosovo as a country incorporated in the region, with a tendency of strengthening the traditional ties with neighbors and with a view to its integration in the community of European States. Road links and development of cross-border forth are evidence of our willingness to strengthen cooperation and harmonization of actions that will affect in the overall development of the region.

Being aware of the difficult economic situation and the numerous problems facing our country, we are sure that the offered document of comprehensive spatial development for Kosova is a good basis from which can and should start solutions of the treated problems. Therefore, to achieve its implementation we should need certainly help from all, in order to jointly build the influence on quality living environment for all citizens of Kosova.



Dardan Gashi
Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning

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PROLOGUE

Spatial planning is the planning of physical space which surrounds us: the space where our homes are, space in urban and rural areas, space in which our employment is, road space, infrastructure and natural and cultural heritage. Spatial Planning in Kosovo, although institutionally developed since the World War Two, in practice it has not been characterized with any visible results. Establishment of the legal framework on spatial planning, the Law on Spatial Planning and secondary legislation, institutes a great leap towards actual trends of legislation on planning in Europe.

Currently, trends and developments in the Kosovo area are not favorable. They are characterized by major problems of many illegal constructions, which cause problems in infrastructure and make services more expensive.

Space have main importance for development of a society, which affects in the setting of priorities for investment, which can not be established overnight, therefore, we consider that it is the last time to start such of a planning process.

Establishment of local planning institutions in central and local levels is considered as a crucial element in the organization and functioning of the planning activity.

Law on Spatial Planning, adopted by the Kosovo Assembly and promulgated by the SRSG, of the UN, on 10 September 2003, determines the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning as a responsible subject carried out for drafting the Spatial Plan of Kosovo. Within this Ministry is established the Department for Spatial Planning that will deal with planning policy, implementation of central programs and monitoring of developments in space. It is also founded the Spatial Planning Institute, as a unit of the Ministry, which will deal with drafting of the planning documents, research on spatial development trends and the creation of spatial database

1. THE ROLE AND VALIDITY OF SPATIAL PLANNING

The Kosovo Spatial Plan is document which should promote common interests of the residents of Kosovo, for an accelerated economic development, with the aim of improving quality of life, but simultaneously protecting resources, natural and cultural heritage. Drafting of Spatial Plan of Kosovo helps spatial extension development of national level, municipal and urban, drafting the General Development Strategy of Kosovo. Spatial Plan should:

- Guide governmental sectors and agencies in drafting and implementation of policies and decisions on public investments with a distinct spatial dimension or may be affected by space;

- Approve the policy guidance on strategic investments in infrastructure, especially in transport and telecommunications, then establish policies regarding the development of industry, housing, services, rural development, tourism and natural and cultural heritage;
- Support balanced development between developed and under-developed areas;
- Identify strategic locations which would favour both urban and rural areas;
- Identify the role of major cities in the overall development of socio-economic and cultural in Kosovo;
- Also, the Spatial Plan must guide the drafting of other municipal plans - Municipal and Local.
- Establish general principles of good practices in spatial planning, to facilitate the population placement, employment and utilization of natural resources serving sustainable economic development and a better quality of life.

According to Article 11.3, of the Law on Spatial Planning, Kosovo spatial plan is multisectorial strategic plan which :

- The vision and strategic goals through public participation.
- Reports by important sectors drafted by competent Ministries of the Government of Kosovo, in cooperation with the Ministry
- International principles of spatial planning, sustainable development and good governance aiming harmonization of development with neighboring and European countries.

2. THE KOSOVO SPATIAL PLAN DRAFTING PROCESS

Proposed document is amended version of the draft document Kosovo Spatial Plan 2005 - 2015+, which was approved in principle in the Kosovo Assembly session held in January 2007.

Spatial Plan, through a comprehensive and transparent process, should create conditions of providing the locations for capital investments of economic development, to improve infrastructure services, and protect natural and cultural heritage.

Framework of spatial planning process adopted in July of 2003, provides a broad process of participation of different stakeholders during the drafting of the Spatial Plan of Kosovo. Under this framework the process is divided into 4 phases:

- WHERE WE ARE - Challenges of spatial development;
- WHERE DO WE WANT TO GO - Vision and strategic goals;
- HOW DO WE GO THERE - Spatial Development Strategy; and
- HOW DO WE KNOW WE ARE THERE - monitoring and evaluation.

In the initial stage of the plan drafting process, the framework of the Kosovo Spatial Plan Drafting Framework was discussed with the Prime minister and the Ministers of the Government of Kosovo, and also with the President of the Assembly, to obtain their support and institutional cooperation in the process.

Inter-ministerial working groups were established consisting by officials in charge of different sectors of Kosovo institutions. By working together in these working groups are defined issues and topics that will be treated by spatial plan and are completed the sectoral reports of sections of the Government of Kosovo, which served as the basis for determining the developments in relevant space sectors. Inter-ministerial working groups in the third phase of the plan are expanded with various professional fields, mainly from higher education institutions, competent for the issues and topics treated by the plan.

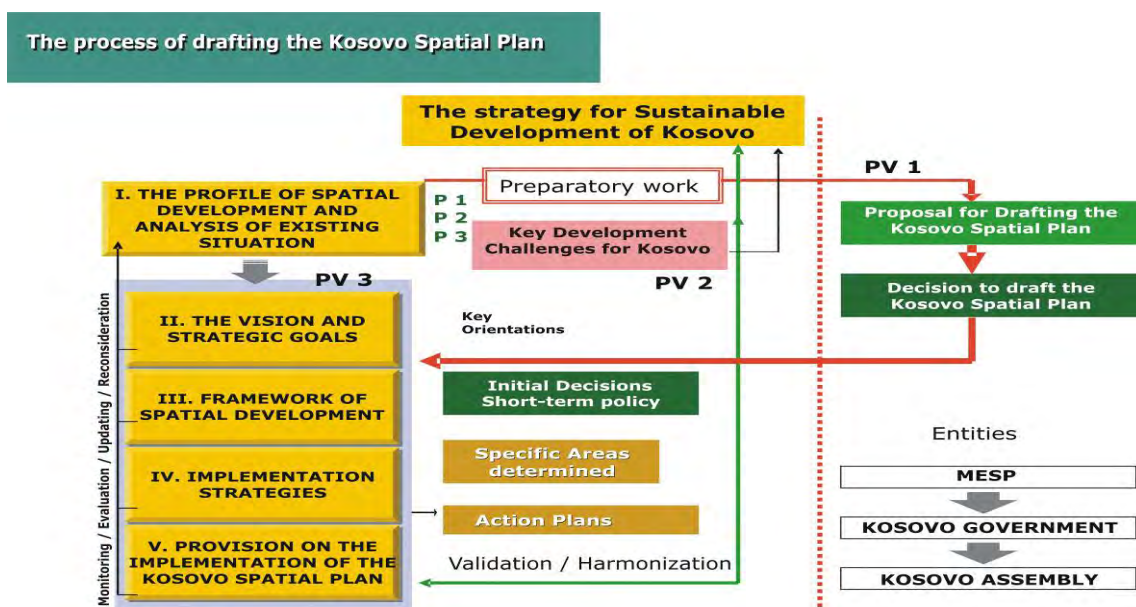


2.1. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Obeying international principles also recommended by the Law, especially Agenda 21 and the UN-HABITAT Agenda, the process tends to include the largest possible range of stakeholders into the preparatory stage of drafting the Spatial Plan, in the manner of promoting principles of inclusiveness, transparency, efficiency, equality and sustainability and be implemented in practice by the Kosovar society.

Based on the Law on Spatial Planning, the Spatial Plan is a multi-sector plan, which includes reports and strategies by different sectors of society. Involvement of all stakeholders that may have impact or be affected by the Plan is essential to implement principles of public participation and process transparency in drafting the Spatial Plan.

Below is a general scheme of the drafting process of Spatial Plan of Kosovo and its interrelationship with other development documents that issues the Kosovo's Government.



► Scheme of the draftin process of the KSP

2.2. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

In all stages of the plan, public consultations have been held, where documents which represent conclusions of different stages were presented: challenges of Spatial Development, the Vision and Strategic Goals, and the Spatial Development Strategy. Discussions and comments from these meetings have served to enhance the document and to obtain support for the process of drafting the plan.

- Public consultations on Challenges of Spatial Development - in the period between June 08-29, 2004, the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning has organized public consultations on development challenges of Kosova, in cooperation with UN-HABITAT, the Institute for Housing Studies and Urban Development in Rotterdam, Netherlands, and the Regional Institute for Research and Development - Reinvest, Kosova. Consultations were held in the seven largest centres of Kosova, Gjilan, Ferizaj, Prizren, Gjakova, Peja, Mitrovica and Prishtina.

Representatives of Municipal Assemblies, various institutions, and civil society - local and international NGO's have participated in these public consultations, also including citizens, intellectuals, businessmen, etc. The purpose of organization of these consultative public meetings, inviting for participation all national structures and citizens, has been: introduction of the work already achieved in drafting the Profile of the Spatial plan for Kosova, introduction to the contents of this Document

and the steps to it, then identification of the actual situation in settlements, identification of challenges by their own viewpoint and statement of their requirements, which in turn would help in streamlining and harmonizing further objectives towards achieving the most optimal solution for spatial development in Kosovo, and also the expression of participants' vision for the future of this country.

All the meetings have had wide attendance of participants, where they could express their opinions, suggestions, difficulties they face in their settlements, challenges and remarks, etc. Approximate attendance to these meetings was around 600.

- The consultative process was complemented by consultations with different interest groups. UN-Habitat organized meetings with different civil society organizations: associations of disabled persons, women's associations, business community, environmental organizations and students. Participants to these meetings have expressed their interest for improving the life quality of the Kosova residents.
- The RIINVEST institute organized two rounds of discussion in relation to economic development aspects in planning. Discussions were held with individuals and various organizations, students, business community, planning professionals. The second round was organized with the same actors in relation to investment capacities of different actors - the KCB, donors and the private sector. These discussions have served to reflect opportunities of capital investments in Kosova and their relation with space where they would be implemented.
- Public consultations on the Vision, Goals and Principles of Spatial Development were held in two rounds - June 16, 2005 and July 13, 2005. The Vision, Goals and priorities of spatial development in Kosova were discussed, including criteria for evaluating the spatial development strategy. In these meetings, participants were more active, contributing to the document enrichment.
The second round of discussions has had the forum form. There were discussions in which alternative options were presented in relation to issues addressed by the Plan, options which have resulted in reviewing disputed issues once more.

Public meetings were of a one-day information-working character, usually with agendas divided in two parts, the plenary session in the first part of the day, continuing with the afternoon session of a working character.

The consultation process has contributed to awareness of the population and other actors on importance of planning, importance of active participation in decision-making, in the manner of obtaining support for the plan. In this way, participants have gained experience in participation, providing opportunities to enhance these experiences in the process of drafting other plans.

The Consultation process, although not realized fully according to the projected framework of the drafting process, has nonetheless been successful, in the aspect of democratization and transparency at decision-making. Also, all the interested parties have been given an opportunity for commenting and suggestions on anything considered by them to require amendment and development.





INDEX OF TERMINOLOGY

| | |
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| “Spatial Plan” | Means the plan of controlling, use and development of space such as: the territory of the municipality, special zone and the territory of Kosovo. This plan describes the timelines and includes actual projections of investments. |
| The Kosova Spatial Plan | A document by which the future Spatial Development of Kosova is described |
| “Settlement” | Means an area of urban character, agricultural land, city and other settlements proclaimed by the Municipal Assembly as housing area; |
| “City” | Implies the settlement which is set as such by the Municipal Assembly, building on the construction scale, activities and other characteristics of an urban character; |
| “Urban Regulatory Plan” | A type of Plan described by Article 15 of the Law on Spatial Planning |
| “Land use” | Implies the existing or the proposed designation of the use of the land parcel; |
| “Urban Area” | Is the land with set boundaries, within which urban construction is planned; |
| “Village” | Is a settlement in which the population vastly deals with agricultural activities; |
| “Agricultural land” | Is land designated for cultivating agricultural cultures; |
| “The Ministry” | Means the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; |
| “Urban Documentation” | Is the set of documentation comprised by: the Spatial (Urban) plan; urban permit; urban consent; analysis, studies and other documents drafted in preparatory works on planning and regularization of space, and which contain data on actual and potential use of territory; |
| “Infrastructure Plan” | Is description by plan of existing installation and facilities, underground and superficial, in the field of: transport, electricity, gas supply, oil, water supply, and waste water systems, telecommunications and other installations; |
| “Construction Land” | Is land on which objects are build in accordance with the Regulatory Plan, respectively the urban plan, or another act issued in accordance with this Law and provides for object construction; |
| “Constructional parcel” | Is land allowed for construction of objects projected by Plan, comprised of one or more cadastral parcels or parts of plots; |
| “Location” | Is the place where construction works are undertaken in accordance with a certain plan, or another act issued based on this Law; |

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| “Cadastral Parcel” | Are areas of agricultural, forest, pasture, grazeland registered in cadastre registers; |
| “Regulating lines” | Imply the boundary point between the construction plot and the use right to the public road. |
| “Construction lines” | Imply the boundary point which defines territory on which construction is allowed within the construction plot; |
| “Urban norms” | Is norm of spatial planning, conditions and rules abided in drafting planning documentation; |
| “Urban-technical norms” | Are spatial or technical conditions which define position, mutual relations of building infrastructure and safety of buildings; |
| “Protected area” | Is area of protected natural and environmental resources, and agricultural areas, immoveable cultural and archaeological heritage; |
| “Protected Area” | Is the spatial part which is designated with the aim of preserving natural, cultural-historical and archaeological resources, protection of environment against pollution or provision of spatial conditions for unhampered exertion of activities, and safety of inhabitants and space around it; |
| “Preparatory works in planning” | Are research, analysis, data compilation, information and technical support for the needs of drafting urban documentation; |
| “Construction Conditions” | Are conditions which determine the type, size, construction manner, safety conditions and any other condition on object construction? |
| The Spatial Development Profile | A document which describes the existing situation of spatial development in Kosova. More details are provided by the Administrative Instruction on elements of the KSP |
| Investment Capacity Assessment | Analysis of existing investment capacities for the future, including all aspects and opportunities of investment, starting from existing natural resources, human resources, local budgets. The private sector, international financial organizations |
| SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) | The Strength, Weakness, opportunity and Threat (SWOT) analysis facilitates the classification of identified issues within one of these four groups, and facilitates management in the planning process. |
| Linkage analysis | Analysis through which potential links between two phenomena, strategies or projects are researched, for a geographical region, or a smaller location in review. |
| Sector Reports | Are analytical documents in which the substantial parts of Sector strategies are explicated, addressing spatial aspects of the respective sector? This covers sectors under competency of the ministry. |
| KSIP | The Kosovo Standards Implementation Plan. This plan describes medium and long term tasks in implementing |



the 8 standards identified. It also contains criteria and means for measurement of its implementation.

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| GIS | The Geographical Information System - an information system which aims to provide all data with a geographical-spatial reference. Important because it provides location for the monitored phenomenon. |
| Spatial Analysis | An analysis which enables recognition of the spatial distribution of issues addressed, conclusion on trends, problem regionalization, etc. |
| Public consultations | Are thematic meetings, possibly with a targeted public, through which issues and orientations are presented, and what is more important, respective recommendations are obtained to complement the materials presented. |
| Inter-ministerial Working Groups | Are groups established by the initiative of MESP, within the frame of Government, and comprised of an equal number of participants from all Ministries of the GK, to work in developing the main components of the KSP. |
| The Vision | A statement on the future desired based on the existing situation. |
| Targets / Goals | Parts of the Vision, identifying the focus of tendencies for a medium or long term. |
| Objectives | Parts of the stated goal, more a manner of realization of the goal. |
| Priority | The primary objective in the process, assessed as important and very urgent. |
| Strategic Planning | Planning oriented towards solving key problems, concentrated planning of a limited number of issues, promoting pro-active processes in relation to development, etc. |
| Concepts | A way of thinking towards achievement of a desired condition. The concept of the idea helps in searching for the solution to the problem. Concepts may be topics or appropriated phrases which may secure more focused investigation. |
| Scenarios | Are assumptions of potential situations in future development. The key principle in working with scenarios is the question - What If? |
| Policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A way, accepted by decision-makers, for achieving one or more goals • An appropriated orientation followed by one or a group of actors in addressing a problem or issue of interest • An effort to define and amend a rational basis for action or non-action • A decision or a set of decisions which implies selection of one of a series of alternatives. |
| Strategy | A sorting of actions in achieving an objective |
| Strategic Alternatives | Are opportunities, different options for action/solution of a problem |
| Feasibility and cost-benefit | The first one is social and economic reasonability of a |

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| analysis | project (investment evaluation), while the second searches for a balance between the costs and benefits, usually over a proposed investment. |
| EIA, SIA, EIA, GIA | Environmental Impact Assessment, Social Impact Assessment, Economic Impact Assessment, General Impact Assessment. All these are studies which should warn on potential impacts of a policy, strategy, plan or an investment proposed. |
| Quality agricultural land | Agricultural land classified in categories of 1-4 of the meliorate of land |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| Challenges of Spatial Development | Unsolved issues which seek for urgent attention |
| Key issues of spatial development | A group of issues identified as the most important in the process of drafting the KSP, and relevant to future spatial developments of Kosova, which in principle are agreed upon through a consultation process. |
| Spatial Information System | A system of spatial data |
| Spatial Indicators | Indicators used for monitoring development in space |
| Monitoring and evaluation | A process of observing and evaluation of the realization of a task - specifically the KSP in this case |
| Action Plan | A flow of activities, describing actions, responsible authorities on actions, outcomes expected, temporal, organizational and financial implications |
| Standard VI of the KSIP | Ownership rights |
| Informal settlements | Human settlements which are not allowing to the residents to enjoy their rights an adequate standard of living, adequate housing in particular. Therefore the informal settlements can have the following features: formal possession of property, deprivation or inadequate access to basic services, inadequate or non-participation in governing; high risk. |
| Spatial conflicts and synergies | Policies of different levels and sectors in a location may be contradictory - representing a conflict, or may complement each other - considered a synergy |
| Urban growth | Different aspects of growth of a settlement unit - city, territorial/physical aspects, social/demographic, economic aspects |
| Environmental degradation | Negative impact on environment, with a tendency for destruction of its values |
| TEN | The Trans-European Transport Infrastructure Network |
| Sustainable development | Social, economic and environmental development, which considers resource utilization as an asset which needs to be preserved for the future generations |
| Balanced development | A principle which aims equal development of different regions within a territory, or specifically the Kosova |



territory with regional countries

- Polycentric development** Development which consists in development of more than only one strong centre in a territory, and insists at equal/complementary distribution of key functions of development
- Monocentric development** Development which aims monopoly of administrative, social, economic and other functions in a single city - usually a capital city.
- Urban-rural context (conflict?!)** Clarification of the mutual relation of development in urban per rural area
- Territorial cohesion** A principle by which it is aimed to have better spatial links, without considering administrative borders, but realized through an improved social, economic and environmental cooperation
- Compact, concentrated development** Development which aims for a rational space utilization, through densification of construction and development within a limited space
- Principles** Usually values proposed and continuously agreed upon to be respected in the future. In our case, values to be respected are the ones during and after the approval of the plan, namely its implementation.
- Centralized economy** An economy in which economic conditions are dictated by the central level of governance
- Market economy** Economy which is based on conditions of free market, competition and provision of services/supply based on real demand
- Green areas - belts** Areas which under strict control of development. The purpose of green belts is to control unlimited expansion of construction areas, halt joining of adjacent cities, prevent encroachment into landscape, protect environment and the specific character of historical cities and assist urban regeneration, encouraging reclamation of poorly used land and other types of land.
- Special protected zones** It is an area defined by the map, or a specified area surrounding a monument, building, group of buildings, whole village or city's historic center that is protected from any development or activity which may damage its historical context, cultural, architectural or archaeological, natural environment or under visual aesthetic.





I. PROFILE OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

1.1.1. KOSOVO - BASIC DATAS

Kosovo is located in South-East Europe and is characterized by its central position in the Balkan Peninsula. It is surrounded by: Albania (length of the border - 112 km), Macedonia (161 km), Serbia (352 km) and Montenegro (77 km)¹. It is located in the northern geographic hemisphere with width ranging from 41° 50' 58" to 43° 15' 42", and eastern geographic height ranging from 20° 01' 02" to 21° 48' 02"².

Kosovo has a surface of 10,907 km², and has a population of 2.4 million inhabitants (based on the OSCE, year 2000), and represents a territory that is densely populated (220 inhabitants per km²).

Kosovo is surrounded by high mountains, with some mountain peaks exceeding 2,000 m above sea level (highest peak - Gjeravica 2,656m)³, which have different geological compositions, and has two great plains in the middle, Dukagjin and Kosova. The mountains do not isolate Kosovo from other areas because rivers have cut very deep river beds on four sides, overcoming these natural barriers, and making a bridge out of Kosovo in the depths of the Balkan Peninsula and seas around it. Kosovo is the hydrographic key, with water flowing from it towards the Adriatic, the Black Sea and Aegean Sea.

Kosovo, with its geographic elements is an individualized and specific area. Important roads linking Central Europe with the coast along the Mediterranean go through its territory. As such, it has an important strategic position in this part of Europe.



► Geographical position in Europe

¹ UNDP, Human development report, Kosovo 2002, Prishtina, p.15

² MESP-DSP, Report 2002, Prishtina, p.8.

³ Dr. Riza I. Çavolli, Regional Geography of Kosovo, p.319

Kosovo's good geographic position is further enhanced by variety of natural elements: geological composition, landscape, climate, hydrography, vegetation, types of land, as well as underground resources that provide a good basis for economic development. With elements of its natural landscape, it displays its own unique identity. Nearly all categories of landscape, in different varieties and climatic differences, are developed within this limited territorial unit. Changes within the natural elements have been manifested in types of land and natural vegetation, making it a unique area and landscape. Kosovo is noted for many natural resources that have made it renowned, not only within the Balkan Peninsula, but farther also.

Agriculture is the main economic activity, with great agrarian density, insufficient mechanisms and an inappropriate structure for cultivating different products, etc. Agricultural land makes up 53 % of the territory and forests make up 39.1 % of the territory, whereby approximately half (52.3 %) of the land is arable, while one third (31 %) are pastures (UNDP). Industry is in transition. Such economic traits have resulted with the domination of rural population over the urban one.

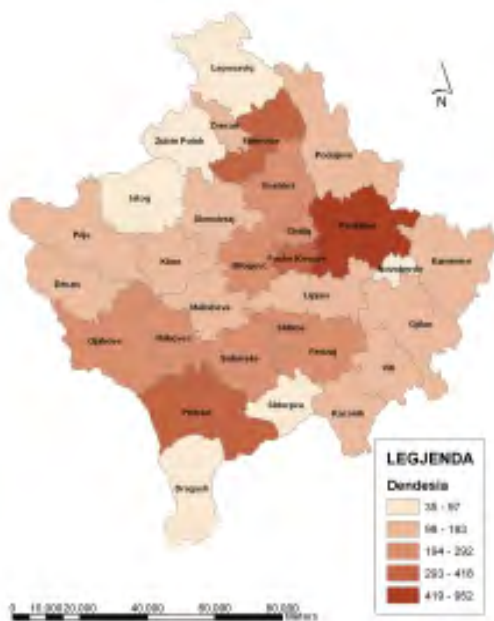
In the demographic aspect, Kosovo is a compact area where the Albanian population comprises about 90% of the population while other nationalities make up the remaining 10% (Serbian, Montenegrin, Turkish, Muslims, Roma etc.). As regards age, the population in Kosovo is young, where the majority are younger than 19 years old, namely 42.5%. The capital city is Prishtina, while the other larger cities are: Prizren, Mitrovica, Peja, Gjakova, Gjilan and Ferizaj.

1. 1. 2. DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1.1.2.1. Demography

1.1.2.1.1. **The number of people** - It is estimated that about 2.4 million⁴ people live in Kosovo. This number is relatively large for a territory of 10,907 km² that Kosovo has. The people's growth rate is 1.3 %, which is the largest in the region. Over an 82-year period (1921-2003) the population grew 4.6 times. If growth continues at such a pace, based on some estimations, the population will be 4.5 million⁵ by 2050.

1.1.2.1.2. **The density of the population** - Kosovo is ranked among the first as regards the density of the population in Europe with app. 220 people/km². The focus of different economic, health, trade, cultural, etc. functions in the cities have resulted with a great concentration of people in such centers.



► Density of the population in municipalities

The greatest density is noted in the municipality of Prishtina - more than 900 residents/km² while mountainous regions are least inhabited with app. 50 residents/km²

⁴ OSCE, year 2000, Prishtina, quoted by ESK.

⁵ Dr. H. Islami - Demographic Dimension in Kosova, quoted by MESP, Kosovo State of the Environment Report, April 2003, Prishtina.



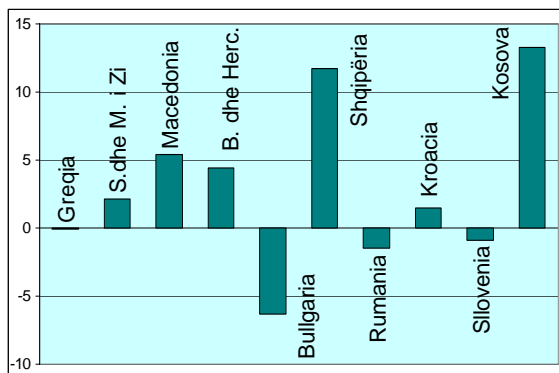


On the other hand, the absence of infrastructure, distance from educational facilities, health and cultural centers, have affected and resulted in a great degree of migration of the population from rural to urban areas, which represents a double-sided problem in use of space. This urban revolution can be depicted as forced urbanization and a contemporary challenge in Kosovo. The difference between the capital and other cities is that Prishtina is where most of the former rural inhabitants gravitate, not only from surrounding villages, but from throughout Kosovo, which as a consequence resulted in the violation of the norms for urban life. The war also had an impact on the density of the population, because most of the destruction took place in villages, thus forcing families to find shelter due to their inability to reconstruct their homes. Most of these families are now located in cities. Other negative phenomena are: the concentration of people in urban centers, the horizontal and unplanned expansion of cities, irrational use of agricultural land, lack of infrastructure, environmental pollution etc.

1.1.2.1.3. Natural growth of the population - Although nearly all indicators of the growth of the population marked a drop over the last decade, the population of Kosovo still remains one of the fastest growing populations, not only in this region, but wider, which is a result of the slow rate of birth rate reduction and rapid rate of mortality reduction. The natural population growth rate is approximately 16 ‰ a year. The great population growth rate is the main factor that affected the population number and density, as well as problems resulting from it.

► Population growth in Kosovo and the region (‰)

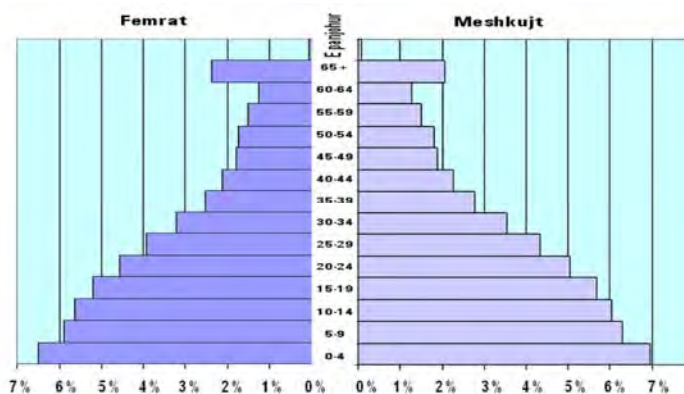
In many parts of the region, growth has a negative value, which in Kosovo is positive and the highest



1.1.2.1.4. Population based on gender -The proportion between the percentage of the male gender and female gender is 50.4 % men and 49.6 % women⁶. There was a greater percentage of men until the '90, with 51.55 % men and 48.45 % women⁷.

1.1.2.1.5. The population based on age - Half of the population in Kosovo is younger than 25 years old. The category of children in Kosovo (from 1-14 years old) represents 33 % of the population. The participation of the population aged between 15-64 years old is 61 %. The population aged above 65 years old includes only 6 %⁸ of the population. The domination of the young population is a major trait of Kosovo, resulting from and with a high population growth rate.

► The pyramid of the population in Kosovo based on age (1991)



⁶ Riinvest, Labor market and unemployment in Kosovo, Research report 8, Prishtina 2003, p.42

⁷ ESK

⁸ EKS,

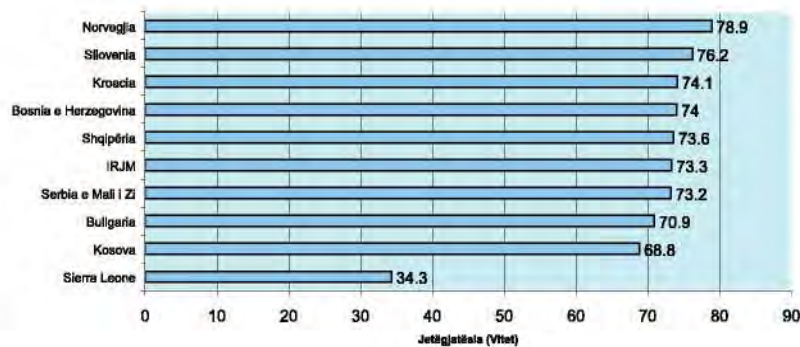


1.1.2.1.6. **Population based on ethnicity** - Different ethnic groups live in Kosovo. About 92 % of the people are Albanian, 5.3 % are Serbian and others 2.7 %.⁹

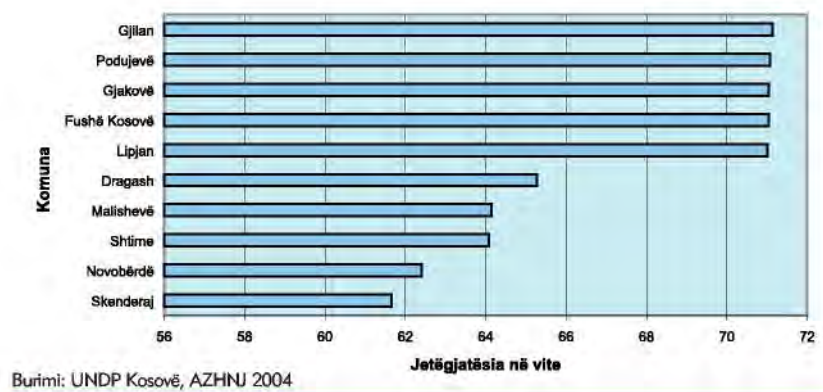
1.1.2.1.7. **Average lifespan** - The average lifespan in Kosovo during the nineties increased by nearly 30 years compared to the fifties (from 46 to 74 years old). There is currently no information available on the period of time after the year 1999. It is reasonable to believe that the unfavorable conditions that prevailed during the period that lead to the conflict and the period immediately after the conflict had a negative impact. These also resulted in greater levels of poverty.

In 2004, RZHJNK report about longevity average in Kosovo is 68.8 years (67.8 for males, 69.9 for females). Since the mid of nineties the average life expectancy has declined for five years, due to the 1998-1999 conflict. Due to many improvements in terms of living conditions and economic conditions during the last 4-5 years of life incident trend has stopped. Kosovo has the lowest index of life expectancy in the region. People in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Croatia can expect to live 3 to 4 years longer than the Kosovars.

► Longevity - regional comparison¹⁰



Distribution of life expectancy longevity between the highest and lowest municipality is approximately 10 years (71.1 in Gjiilan compared to 61.5 in Skenderaj). As shown in the figure of Life Index is the highest in Gnjilane, Djakovica, Podujevo, Istok and Lipjan and the lowest in Skenderaj, Novo Brdo, Shtime, Malishevë and Dragash.



1.1.2.1.8. **Depopulation of settlements** - Kosova is listed among the first countries in Europe for its population density, with around 220 inhabitants/km². Large differences in economic development between areas in Kosova are the main inducers of population movement and migration. A large part of settlements, especially those located in mountainous areas, are faced with very poor rates of economic development. The vast majority of population is

⁹ Source: OSCE , Footnote: Registration made in 2000 except for Ferizaj, Peja and Shterpce

¹⁰: UNDP, RZHJNK Global, 2004, fq. 237-240; UNDP Kosova, AZHJ, 2004



jobless, while employment opportunities are minimal. In several areas, agriculture is the only way to create incomes necessary for survival, often pawn to in safety and risks associated with this activity. In search for safer income sources, a considerable number of families are inclined to abandon their homes, only to move towards urban areas, which provide more opportunities for a better life. A considerable part of these areas are disconnected from access to road and other infrastructures. Basic services like schools and health houses are often very far from settlements, and represent one of the main causes of life quality decline in these settlements. Because of large distances, many children are constrained to abandon education and remain at minimal education levels, while health care has declined to the lowest level possible.

During the last conflict in Kosova, the situation deteriorated even further, with the same areas suffering the most. Many houses and family assets were destructed, the poor technical infrastructure was damaged even further, many schools, health houses and religious objects were looted. Whole villages were constrained to move, or were dislocated violently towards urban areas, which in turn were overloaded. After the conflict, aid provided by numerous countries and international organizations contributed a lot in improving damaged facilities; considerable assistance was provided in revitalizing and introducing economic activities, which inclined dislocated population to relocate to their homes.

All this was not sufficient for a large amount of people, their home area being economically unstable. Many youngsters and families continued moving towards areas with wider opportunities, creating an unbearable burden. Many settlements lost half of their inhabitants, while there are even totally abandoned settlements, mainly located in remote mountainous and border areas in Kosova.

A great flux of population towards larger centres, complemented by a lack of urban regulatory plans, has caused large urban disorders. Complexes of settlements were created without regular technical infrastructure, creating thus potential barriers to development and planning of the area. The social infrastructure, already outworn, is overloaded and is not able to provide regular services.

The most burdened centres are the urban areas, from which Prishtina is presented as the most attractive centre, in which both the rural population and urban citizens have moved. Today, more than ¼ of the whole Kosova population lives in Prishtina, majority of which are deprived of minimal utilities.

1.1.2.2. Social Situation

1.1.2.2.1. Employment - It is estimated that the total number of people employed in Kosovo is about 260 thousand, out of which 61 thousand are employed in SOEs, while about 125 thousand are employed in private enterprises, approximately 65 thousand in the governmental sector and about 18 thousand in foreign organizations and NGOs¹¹. A great level of employment is also present in the informal sector. Charges and dispersion of taxes have a big impact in the extension of the informal sector especially in the increase of the informal number of employees¹².

1.1.2.2.2. High and continuously increasing unemployment - One of the most pressing challenges for the population in Kosova is the high unemployment rate. Kosova is a country with the highest unemployment rate in the region, with it approximating 49%.



¹¹ ESK, Prishtina.

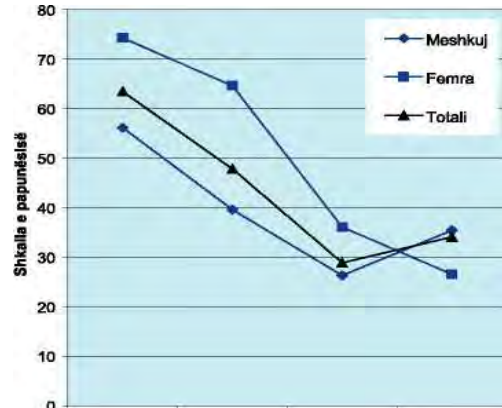
¹² Riinvest, Labor Market and Unemployment in Kosovo, Research Paper 8, Prishtina 2003, p. 48.



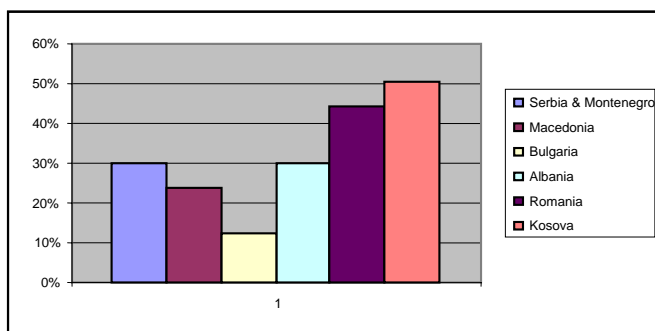
Unemployment is more expressed in women, around 63% while in men this rate is lower (around 37%). The largest part of the unemployed is around 16-24 years of age, and calculated in percentage, it amounts up to 40% of the total unemployed. According to the Human Development Report of 2004, the unemployment rate in women was 74%, while in young men it was 56%. For the youth of ages 16-24, the unemployment rate is over 63%.

► Unemployment in gender and age

The unemployment rate is high at the whole territory of Kosova, but is more distinct in several areas (the central part - Malisheva, Gillogoc, Skenderaj, Mitrovica and remote municipalities - Dragash, Kamenica), which are also the most undeveloped regions, presented with a rate of 55-60% of unemployment. Unemployment since 1988 until 1991-1992 had not changed. In the period after 1992, a large growth of unemployment was recorded. During this period, unemployment growth was a result of compulsory expulsion of a large number of employees, as result of political events of that time in Kosova.



1.1.2.2.3. High poverty and continuously increasing - Despite significant progress in rebuilding the country after the recent conflict, the challenge of poverty reduction during the next few years remains very large. Recent developments have led and financed by aid received from many countries dedicated to the development and recovery of the country. These aids in fact, created a number of significant but temporary jobs which over time depending on the level faded and value of donations. While the latest development and average consumption inequality in all probability have led to poverty reduction between 2000 and 2003, still about 37% of the population estimated as living in poverty line (1.42 Euro per adult person per day) while 15.2% live under extreme line (food) poverty (0.93 per day), according to data from the Survey of Household Budget (HBS) 2002/03¹³. Based on World Bank research conducted during 2004, shows that the poverty rate in Kosova is widely prevalent, more than half the population (50.3%) live in poverty, while 16% of the population lives in extreme poverty¹⁴. Low level of economic development, slow the privatization process, high level of unemployment, especially youth, are key factors to the high level of poverty¹⁵, while the number of families living from humanitarian aid has increased by 10 times. When to this will add the number of those who live by the media and financial aid received by employees working temporarily outside the show better economic situation of a considerable part of the Kosovar families. After the conflict, aid received from relatives in the diaspora constituted half of the budget of Kosova families¹⁶. Since 1999, many families have had to spend their savings, and often sell their real estate to ensure minimum levels of survival. Level of poverty varies by region, more evidenced is in the Drenica region and in some extreme part of Kosova.



► Regional poverty rate according to the WB, 2001

The highest rate of poverty is in Kosova

¹³ World Bank estimate June 2005
¹⁴ World Bank estimate May 2004
¹⁵ UNDP, 2002
¹⁶ UNDP, 2002





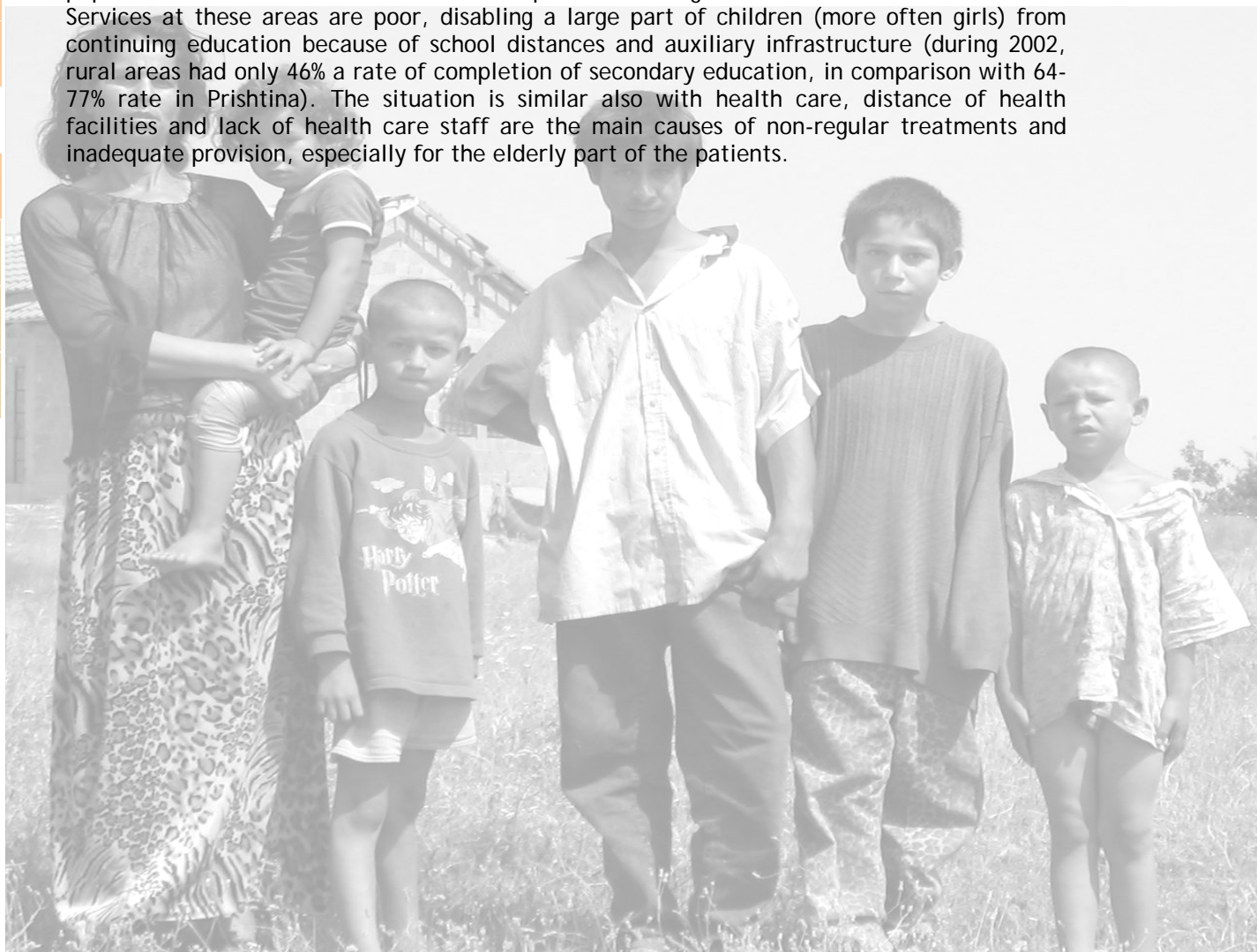
As a result of the situation caused by the conflict and the development situation, still in transition, after the conflict, unemployment is a rather difficult social and economic problem for many layers of Kosovar society. Insufficient incomes impact differently in children, the elderly, households headed by women, disabled persons and provisional employees. Insecure economic conditions are often producers of barriers in education for the children and regular health care. From the report of the World Bank, it is understood that the general quality of education is relatively low, while illiteracy is rather present in Kosova. Until 2002, half of the population had finished at least elementary school, while around 6% of the total population was illiterate (according to World Bank data - 2005).

The health care - for the population is poor, there is still inaccuracy in estimates, but proof shows poor results of health, rated as one of the poorest in South-Eastern Europe. Newborn mortality in birth and during the first year is a major problem, with results proving a high rate of incidence from 18-44 in 1000 (4 to 10 times higher than the EU average). Inadequate nutrition is another problem affecting a considerable number of children. Diseases such as tuberculosis and disabilities are still present in children, especially in areas where poverty is more incident. Although recent years have shown a decline of incidence of these diseases, we are still the region with 5 times higher a rate of incidence in comparison with European countries.

Environmental pollution and degradation represent a potential risk for the population health in Kosova; consequences are various and differ dependently on the area. The main causes of environmental hazards for the health are:

- Outworn industrial infrastructure, which has ignored environmental impacts
- Poor housing conditions and a poor quality of basic services; and
- Poor environmental management systems.

Spatial social and economic differences are large, and fully justify geographical concentration planned with the Poverty Reduction Strategy. Kosova has a high poverty rate, and it is represented differently by region and unemployment, which are the main causes of poverty. Employment opportunities in specific areas, especially rural, are few; hence a large part of population is inclined to leave their birthplace searching for better work and conditions. Services at these areas are poor, disabling a large part of children (more often girls) from continuing education because of school distances and auxiliary infrastructure (during 2002, rural areas had only 46% a rate of completion of secondary education, in comparison with 64-77% rate in Prishtina). The situation is similar also with health care, distance of health facilities and lack of health care staff are the main causes of non-regular treatments and inadequate provision, especially for the elderly part of the patients.



1.1.2.2.4 Education

Human development is a continuous process which depends on three main elements, differing in proportion to change of human needs, of which these are the most essential: education - obtaining knowledge and skills, health care - long and healthy life and access to private and public sources necessary for a normal life.

Since 2000, Kosovo has initiated the application of the new education system classified by ISCED 97¹⁷, making the Kosovo education system compatible with the EU countries.

The education system is organized in main schools and physically divided classes. Teaching is provided in five languages: Albanian, Serbian, Bosnian, Turkish and Croat.

In the year 2002/03 there were 1,165 schools in Kosovo, 985 or 84% of schools hold classes in Albanian. Education in Serbian takes place in 136 schools (11.7% of schools), 23 Bosnian schools (2.0%), Gorani in 3 schools (0.3%), Turkish in 2 schools (0.2%) and 16 (1.4%) mixed ones.

In the year 2002/03 there were 425,194 registered pupils. Around 74.1% of the pupils registered in primary schools and 20.4% in secondary schools. Around 5.3% were in preschools and less than 1% in special schools.

Around 92% out of the total number of registered students are Albanian. The percentage of Serbs registered is around 5.4%, Bosnians around 1%. Average number of pupils per classroom in primary and lower secondary level in Kosovo is 24.5 students. While average students in secondary education parallel high level of Kosovo is 29.2 students.

In the 2004/05 school year in Kosovo¹⁸ were 944 primary schools in which 327,207 students continued learning and from this number 170,641 (52.15%) were male and 156,566 (47.85%) were women. The total number of personnel in primary level education and lower secondary school in 2004/05 was 20,812, from this number 17,009 (81.7%) teachers.

Regarding senior secondary education in Kosovo, in 2004/05 school year were total of 103 schools in which 69,760 students continued learning, of whom 38,940 (55.8%) were male while 30,820 (44.2%) women. The total number of education staff in senior secondary education in 2004/05 school year was 5353, of whom 4,314 (80.6%) teachers.

During 2004 a development seen, respectively capacity building of private institutions and increase of their number has reached 12 private institutions at all levels of education in which 1107 students were registered. From these 273 students in preschool level (24.6%), in the primary and 411 lower secondary students (37.1%) and 423 (38.2%) in higher secondary level. The total number of teachers in private education in 2004 was 158 (59.8%) while the average ratio to 7 student per teacher.

Kosovo has one Public University founded in 1970 based in Prishtina. Within this University there are 21 faculties and schools that offer university studies in 57 fields of specialization. Out of this number, 14 faculties offer post-graduate studies in more than 30 fields. During the academic year 2001/2002, in the schools and faculties of the University, there was a total of 20,227 students, from which 14,596 (72%) are regular students and 5,681 (28%) students via correspondence.

In the academic year 2003/2004, a total of 6,372 students were registered at the University of Prishtina, from which 47 are foreign students. From the total number of registered students in the year 2003/2004, there were 2,962 female students, or 46.48%, and 3,410 or 53.52% male students.

During the academic year 2001/2002, in schools and faculties of the University had total 20,227 students, of whom 14,596 (72%) of regular and 5,681 (28%) with correspondence.

In the academic year of 2003/2004 at the University of Pristina have been registered a total of 6372 students, of whom 47 were foreign students. The total number of students enrolled in 2003/2004, women were total of 2962 or 46.48%, while male 3410 or 53.52%. Percentage of students in relation to the number of population of ages 18-25, in years in 2003/04 was 12%.

¹⁷ ISCED - International Standard Classification Education (model 5+4+3-4).

¹⁸ There are no datas from some parts of Kosovo



Development respectively increases of private institutions we have also in higher education and their number in 2004 has reached 10 private institutions, which are mainly concentrated in Pristina.

According to the interrelation¹⁹ pupil./teacher determined by the MEST²⁰, for this interrelation Albanian is 22 pupils. / 1 between, while for other ethnic groups in this report is 15 pupils/1 teachers.

Compared to 2001/2002, the number of teachers has increased in 2002/2003, but the relationship between teachers and students in the preschool level is still cumbersome, 39.2 pupils/1 teacher. However, it differs in primary level pupil 19.0 pupils/ 1 teacher, 14.9 secondary level pupil / 1 teachers, special schools and pupil is 9.0 / 1 between. In general the interrelation teacher/pupil in Kosovo is 18.5 pupils. / 1 teacher.

Regarding to a school space, is necessary to improve standards²¹. Space school in Kosovo in general and regional context is inadequate. If we look at the municipalities issues separately, indicates that there is a lack of school space - the current situation does not correspond to the movement of population trend. Lack of space is pronounced in urban areas where schools operate up to 4 tours. This problem has increased drastically after the war, as a result of large population movements.

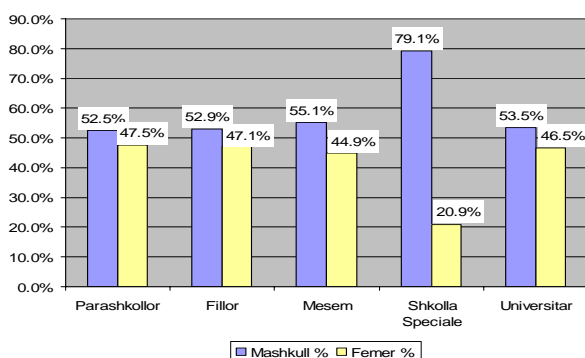
Based on the data so far the interrelation teachers / students do not appear as a problem, in contrary, is quite good and can be compared with standards.

For the teachers settings is estimated that in every field to 50% of teachers who work may be unskilled. To special education is more pronounced lack of qualified personnel who can create for these children to appropriate educational environment. Inadequate level of education can not respond to the requests of students and as such like this is presenting another problem which concerns this important sector of our society. Should also be continued attention to professional development of current staff at the university, as well as training new framework for university teaching.

According to 2001 data`s, school attendance for children of compulsory school age (7-14 years old) is almost universal, however there are no major equity related to income levels. But in secondary education the school continuation is to worsen sharply. The main difficulty is in transition to senior secondary education this is observed in data`s of the year 2002/2003. Percentage of young people from the poorest categories in rural areas to continue education in secondary schools is less than half as of their peers from richer categories.

The transition to higher secondary education remains the main difficulty, the number of students who have completed the 9th grade in 2002/03 was 30,802, while the number of those who have continued in the 10th grade in 2003/04 There were 25,126 students. From this it follows that 80% of students who perform compulsory primary education lessons continue in senior secondary education.

Gender equity in secondary school (15-18 years) is also an issue for concern. The interrelation between men/women in the schools shows that the percentage of the women in schools is lower than men. This is accentuated in the secondary level of education, and is much more accute in special schools.



► Gender structure in the diferent education levels (2002-2003)
In all the levels there is a lower partiapiation of women, while the highest is in special schools

¹⁹ Interrelation pupil/teacher acording to defined budget of 2001/2002.

²⁰ MEST- Ministry of Education

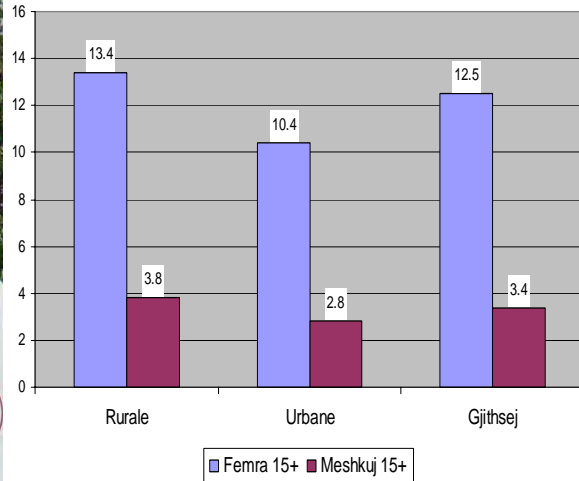
²¹ There is not enough place on the municipal level. On some municipalities there are four shifts of classes





IMLS²² aside from the private expenditure (family income) also identified the great distance to schools and security as the principal reason for non-attendance in schools.

In Kosovo literacy is an issue related to gender and age, but also living area. Illiteracy is usually higher in rural areas than in urban ones. Almost 14% of the women that live in rural areas are defined as illiterate, while the level of male illiterates is 4%.



► Illiteracy according to gender and area (2003)
 Illiteracy is still present and more accentuated among women

1.1.2.2.5 Health

The most important criteria used to evaluate human development level is health and life expectancy care. Health directly determines the ability of the population to actively participate in all life fields, social, political and economic.

Health care services in Kosova are provided in several levels: primary, secondary, tertiary levels and private sector. The primary services are provided in Main Centres of Family Medicine (MCFM), centres of Family Medicine and health points. Secondary services are provided in 5 regional hospitals and two other hospitals in Vushtrri and Ferizaj. Tertiary service is provided at the University Clinical Centre, to which the whole population of Kosova gravitates. By essential health indicators used to measure the relative level of development in this field are: life expectancy, general fertility, births, deaths, population growth. The general number of health staff employed at the system is 14.114²³. The number of physicians employed is 2.474, medical nurses 7.929 and others 3.711. If the relation physician/inhabitants are seen, it means that the average is much smaller than the European average, which counts around 35 medics in 10.000 inhabitants. Also, the number of beds is much smaller, 1.7 beds per 1000 inhabitants.

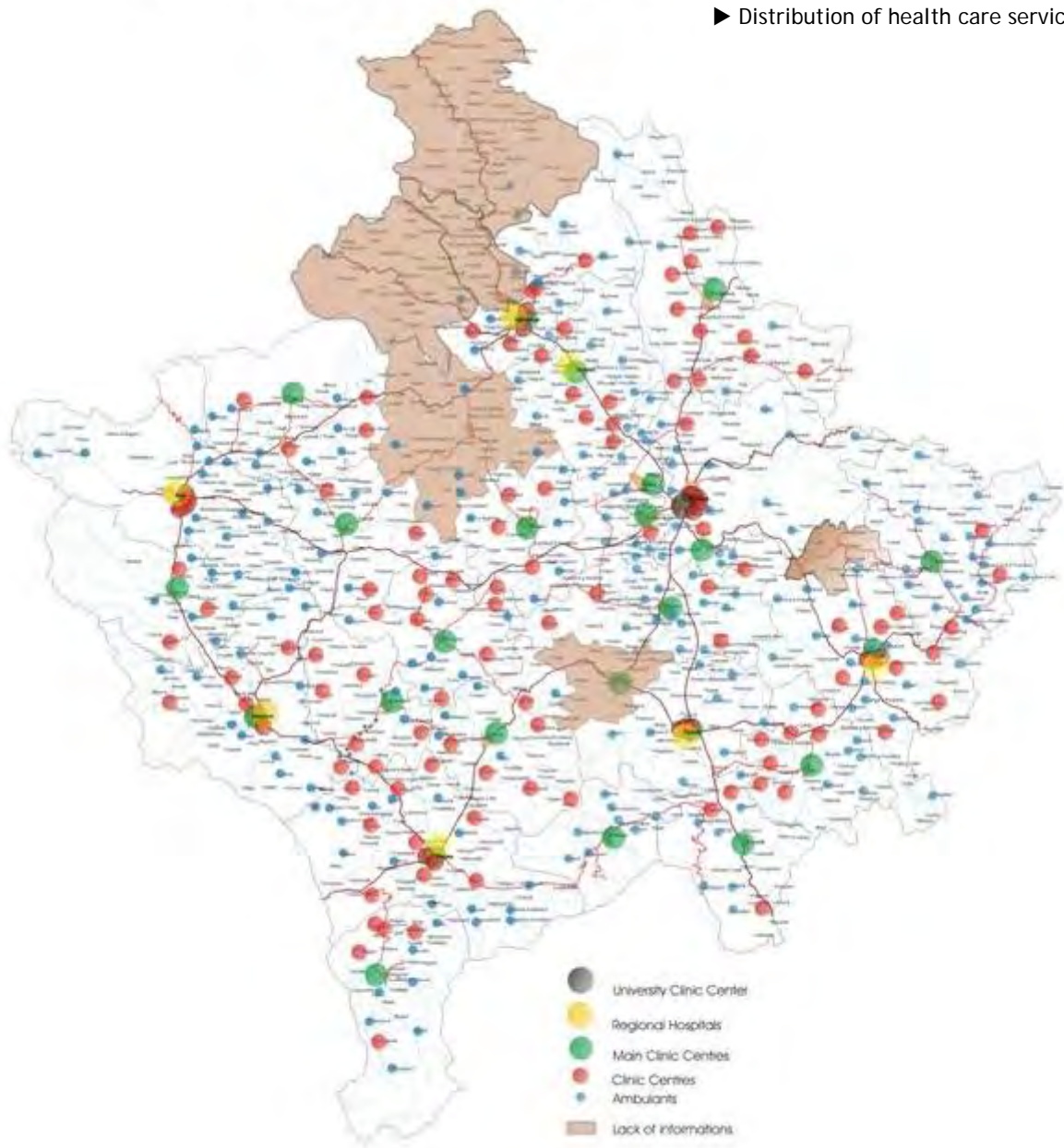
Excluding diseases for which self-treatment is considered sufficient; the largest obstacle for the access of population in health care services is the service cost. More than 95% of the population pays for health services, inconsiderate if they are treated in social or private facilities. While at the public sector these services are paid through participation, which also goes beyond possibility for the patients, at the private sector, on which data is insufficient to reflect real conditions, services are provided only for the patients with a good economic situation. The element of social security, with which the system was characterized before the conflict, is not functioning any more, and this gap has not been passed. In relation to perception of quality of services provided, values are too low; patients are not satisfied with the access to services, and neither the treatment at the existing system. Another important factor, especially in rural areas, is the distance of health facilities. The great movement of rural population towards urban areas has caused an overburdening of health facilities in urban areas, especially in the University Clinical Centre. As a result, a part of the professional health staff in rural areas found employment in urban centres, impairing thus the access to health services in rural areas. Many inhabitants of rural areas must pass large distances for treatment.

²² IMLS-a -Research of Measures of Living Standarts.
²³ According to the Health Care Sector Report

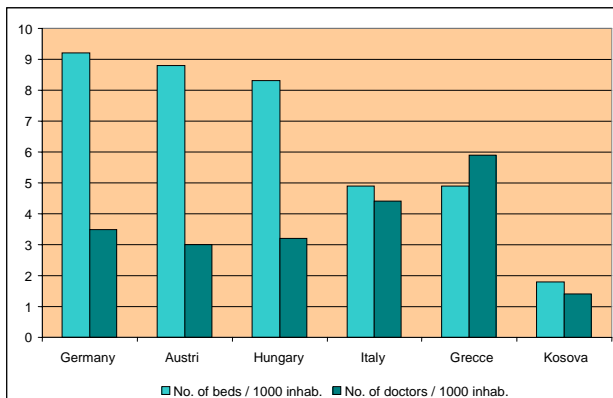




► Distribution of health care services



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING



► Relation doctor, bed/inhabitants in Kosova and Europe

In Kosova, health care services are the poorest in the region and Europe



There is still the need for health treatments abroad Kosovo, as a consequence of the relatively poor level of technology and health equipment, then the lack of adequate health staff, and several diseases and interventions are not possible within the country.

The health status of the population and the level of health care system in Kosovo are not satisfactory in many aspects, such as infrastructure, equipment, management, financing, etc.

1.1.3. HOUSING, SETTLEMENT DISTRIBUTION

1.1.3.1. Settlement distribution - There are over 2 million inhabitants living today in Kosovo, distributed in 1457 settlements, of which 38 are of a municipal level, while others are settlements which carry a village status based on activities and contents. Settlements are mainly distributed all over the Kosovo area, the majority (53%) or 63% of the population living in sea levels up to 700 m, while the other part living in settlements at sea level of above 700 m, lacking social infrastructure and services. Lacking these services, parts of the population from these settlements have moved to more developed settlements, in search of better housing conditions. The uninterrupted movement of population has burdened urban areas, which in turn are developing without any control of construction and spatial development, and lack plans. Moved to more developed settlements in demand better conditions for living.

Uninterrupted movement of population has caused a concern of over-loading in urban areas, which, in the absence of plans are being developed without any control of construction and spatial development.

As about settlement structure, especially in central, mountainous and border areas, settlements are characterized by a poor social and other sector development. These areas are increasingly being endangered by depopulation, and orientation towards more developed centres.

1.1.3.2. Housing - Housing is the basic function of settlements, also affecting development directions. Housing is the largest occupier of space, and leads in contents of basic functions of a settlement. Housing is an important social and economic component of development, organization and regularization of space and the life standards of the citizen.

The manner of housing organization has an important role in space use, especially in rational utilization of energy, water pollution and waste production.

Housing and its policies are the most essential problems for social, economic and political development of the country, stressing the importance of creating mechanisms which would provide a range of adequate conditions for housing for all, especially for the vulnerable social categories.

Development, construction, funding, ownership and use of housing objects, namely the housing stock, have been a joint contribution of socially-owned enterprises and workers at these enterprises.

The housing stock for the recent years (1990) was created and developed with the aim of providing for the housing demands of employees of state-socially owned institutions and enterprises, providing the use rights for the period of working relationships in respective enterprises.

Kosovo in 1981 had 220.000 housing units of all kinds, accommodating around 223.000 households with around 1.6 million residents.

According to the estimates of the Reconstruction Department in UNMIK, the war of 1998/1999 had damaged fully or partially 120.000 houses and auxiliary housing objects. Around 60.000 houses were reconstructed until 2002 by donors, while the other part was reconstructed by the families themselves. According to the Statistical Office of Kosovo for 2003, it is estimated that there are around 360.000 housing units of all kinds, which accommodate around 370.000 households or around 2.04 Million inhabitants. In comparison with 1981, the year 2003 has marked an increased housing stock, 139.000 housing units have been newly-built. From an analysis of these data, it is estimated that Kosovo is still missing housing units.

Migration of families towards medium and large cities, and large birth rates, are the two main factors causing increased demands for housing after the war.



Lack of economic activities and other standards, infrastructure and services, has caused rural-to-urban migrations.

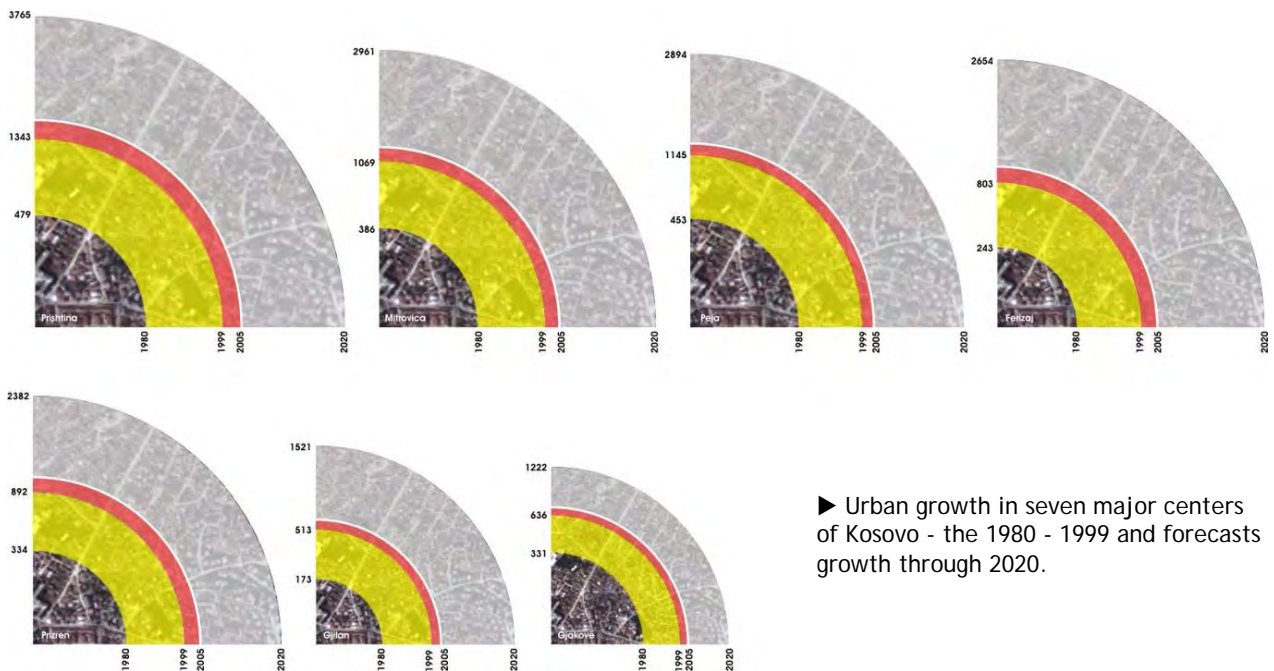
Based on data above, it is estimated that there are 18.65 m² of housing area per capital. Meanwhile, the average family size is 6.5 members per family.

From the relation between general housing floor areas we can conclude that there is 93.7% individual housing and 6.23% collective housing.

Housing in Kosova is mainly concentrated in houses as housing units, very often overpopulated. Settlements in proximity to urban areas, in proximity to regional roads in Kosova, the phenomenon of illegal constructions and settlement development along regional roadways, are obvious in Kosova. The key corridors are even more affected, accommodating housing areas and other illegal constructions. Lack of stimulation for economic development, lack of social and technical infrastructure, impact on directions of development of rural areas, and orientates them towards urban areas, and along regional roadways.

Provision of sufficient housing areas shall be one of the most vital challenges for our society. Undoubtedly, housing demands are high, and presented in different rates depending on the area. Majority of new families, being large in numbers (there are 25-30.000 new inhabitants in Kosova every year), are not able to secure shelter over their heads. The main reason is the very high price of a square meter of constructed area, which is the highest in the region. Currently, only the private sector is contributing the growth of the housing stock, often characterized by irregularity and lack of criteria, while the social sector has been very passive in expanding this stock.

The solution of this problem is further hampered by lack of data on demand and supply of housing. An analysis of urban areas in seven largest centres of Kosova, it is clearly seen that the largest developments in space were those of housing facilities. The average urban growth for the last 20 years (1980-1999) or the area of each centre has grown for 2.7 times. An estimate may be given only for the Prishtina Municipality: in 1980 Prishtina used to have 450 ha coverage, and after 20 years, it has grown into 1500 ha or at least 1000 hectares more.



► Urban growth in seven major centers of Kosovo - the 1980 - 1999 and forecasts growth through 2020.

1.2.3.2.1. Problems

Institutional - legal aspects

- Lack of laws and regulations in the housing field (delay of approval)
- Lack of a Report on the Actual Situation of Housing in Kosova, and lack of a housing strategy for Kosova
- Lack of housing policies
- Lack of harmonization of housing needs in relation to demand
- Poor management and maintenance of collective housing buildings
- The undefined status of the housing enterprises,
- Lack of special housing sectors in municipalities
- Promotion of new constructions, through housing policies of central and local levels

Social Aspects

- Presence of collective shelters
- Provision of adequate housing for low-income families and other families
- Lack of social and non-profit housing units
- Lack of affordable apartments

Financial aspects

- Lack of housing development funds
- Lack of a central level housing fund
- Promotion and provision of subsidized rents and non-profit housing

Spatial aspects

- Informal settlements, within and beyond urban areas
- Expansion of settlements along roadways
- Irrational space use, relation between individual and collective housing in urban areas
- Lack of Urban and Municipal Development Plans
- Lack of technical infrastructure in housing areas, especially in rural settlements
- Settlement expansion in flood and erosion endangered areas (dislocations and relocations of settlements)

1.1.3.2.2. Potentials

Kosova possesses rather suitable housing areas, unused urban areas possessing infrastructure within urban territories, horizontal and vertical expansion of housing (individual and collective housing), which may be achieved through policies and guidelines by the Housing and Planning sectors, which would assist Municipalities in their orientation for drafting urban and municipal development plans. Young population in Kosova, at the quantitative aspect, has a very eager labour force, while private investors are rather interested in investing in housing facilities.

Another potential is the population initiative to invest in housing, growth and expansion of existing areas.

Potentials may be sorted based on these criteria:

Organizational

- Human resources
- Institutional (central and local levels)

Financial

- The private sector interested to invest
- Establishment of a housing stock,

Political

- Housing and urban development policies
- Law on Housing



Spatial

- Growth of housing demand
- Suitable areas for housing existent in Kosova, still poorly used
- Spaces unused within urban territories, possessing ready infrastructure

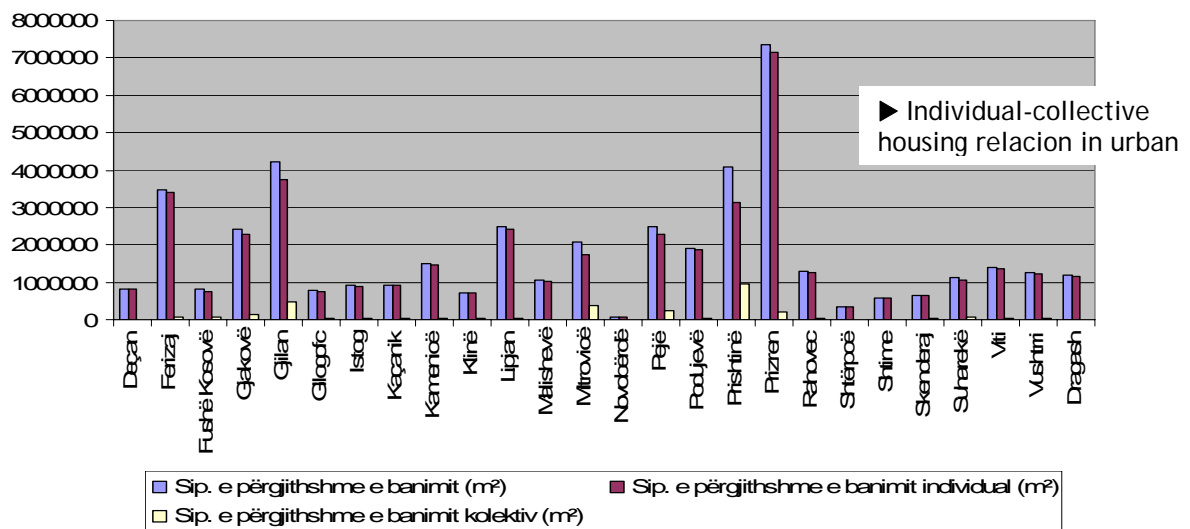
1.1.3.2.3. The scenario of trends

If the trend of unplanned development continues with illegal constructions and further expansion of informal settlements in urban areas and beyond, negative effects shall begin to reflect in organization and content of internal functions in settlements, and the quality of life for the citizens. Difficulties shall obviously be represented in

- Difficulties in resolving property-legal relations
- Services and infrastructure will be difficult to provide, because of increased prices because of irrational land use.
- Tertiary services shall be less possible to provide for these areas.
- Environmental pollution problems caused by lack of infrastructure
- Problems of traffic congestion, because of increased distances
- Encroachment of infrastructure corridors
- Irreversible loss of agricultural land resources

1.1.3.2.4. Irrational space use - the relation between individual and collective housing in urban areas

Urban areas are characterized by a horizontal distribution of housing, with a high percentage overtaking collective housing. Individual-collective housing relation within urban areas is 90% individual, and 10% collective housing, in the majority of the Kosova cities.



Reclamation of spaces within urban areas is another important component of rational space use. Municipal and Urban Development Plans must provide clear guidelines on locations of new development, in the manner of complementing housing demand in a sustainable manner. At the municipal level, the DUP must identify the main areas of settlement expansion, and determine spaces where housing provision is required by the Municipal Development Plan, considering the capacity estimated;

1.1.3.2.5. The lack of Urban and Municipal Development Plans

The cities of Kosova today fight with informal development and illegal constructions. Irrational space use in urban and rural areas, lack of development plans which would guide the city development, create unsuitable environment for the Kosova residents, almost in all



development aspects, social, economic, environmental, etc. the lack of plans, or weariness of the old plans do not provide for the fulfilment of residents' needs for new constructions, with modern physical and social infrastructure.

Consequences are:

- Unequal development between urban and rural areas
- Creation of housing areas without the proper physical and social infrastructure (informal settlements)
- Construction of illegal objects in rural and urban areas, and also along roadways
- Creation of suitable living environment
- Lack of adequate care for the natural and cultural heritage, etc.
- Property-legal disputes

1.1.3.2.6. Lack of technical infrastructure in housing areas, especially in rural settlements

One of the key problems persistent in urban and rural settlements is the technical infrastructure, which in rural settlements is more pressing. Lack of technical infrastructure in urban areas hampers normal live, and evidently affects life quality.

In rural areas, the lack of technical infrastructure, apart from having a negative impact on the quality of housing and settlements, is complemented by the lack of health care and education services, lack of economic development in rural areas, all of which sum into an unfavourable life in these settlements, and result into a difficult social situation, poverty, migration of the population, unemployment, etc.

1.1.3.2.7. Dislocation and relocation of settlements

Is imposed because of utilization of mineral resources in Kosova and avoidance of hazards to population from environmental pollution impacts and natural disasters. There are very lengthy processes, which require large amounts of financial means, but also a clear policy in relation to provision of necessary housing areas, considering the addressing of social, economic and environmental aspects associated with dislocation of residents. Disadvantages of dislocation are:

- Settlements endangered by environmental pollution and natural disasters - flooding, earthquakes, erosion and land slides
- Difficulties in the process of expropriation, movement and relocation, manifested in social, economic and environmental aspects, etc.





1.1.4. ENVIRONMENT AND LAND-USE

The territory of Kosovo is placed between the lowest point above sea level at 265 m - in Vërmica, where the Drini i Bardhë river runs and the highest point above sea level 2,656 m - the Gjeravica mountain peak, among the Bjeshkët e Nemuna (Damned Mountains).

The landscape in Kosovo is characterized with: high mountains (Bjeshkët e Nemuna - Alpet Shqiptare (Albanian Alps); Malet e Sharrit (Sharr Mountains); M. e Kopaonikut (Kopaonik Mountains) and M. Qendrore (Central Mountains)) and low plains (Rrafshi i Dukagjinit (Dukagjin Plain) and Fusha e Kosovës (Kosovo Plain) with several river valleys). The whole surface of Kosovo divided based on its correlation with the sea level is depicted as follows: more than 17% of the surface is located at a height lower than 500 m above sea level. The greatest portion of the territory (63.4%) of Kosovo is located at a height ranging from 500 to 1,000 m above sea level, while only 17% of the territory is located at a height ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 m above sea level. The highest areas within Kosovo are located at a height of over 2,000 m above sea level and comprise about 2.3% of the total surface and include the highest peak - Gjeravica peak, located at an altitude of 2,656 m above sea level.

Kosovo is located in middle latitude belt of northern geographical and medium characterized by continental climate. Amplitude -20°C in winter to $+38^{\circ}\text{C}$ in summer and annual average rainfall of 700mm.

1.1.4.1. Air pollution²⁴

Air quality in our country shows significant gaps when performing comparison with EU standards for environment. Monitoring of all indicators defined by the Law of the air does not exist yet and as a result of this the data are not complete and consistent. As potential sources of air pollution are considered:

- power plants (Kosovo A and Kosovo B)
- surface coal mines in Obilic
- industrial complex in Mitrovica
- Feronikeli in Glogovac
- metal processing factory in Janjevo
- Plant "Balkans" in Therandë
- cement factory in Hani-Elezit Sharcem
- central heating systems (Prishtina, Gjakova and Mitrovica)
- Production of base asphalt
- Traffic, etc..

Household - Number of population that are connected to central heating system is estimated to be 11%, so the heat energy is provided by burning wood and coal. Energy consumption for heating in households used without controlling, so it means that there are no accurate statistics of the number of households and other services, and about what source of energy are used for heating and what amount. Release quantities of emissions from the sector can only be supposedly because it is not yet done any study on this particular category of pollutants.

Energy - the energy sector is one of great polluters of the environment in Kosovo, especially in the Prishtina region. Gas emissions from TC's with a high concentration of acidic materials, coal dust and self-burning, causing high air pollution, and also the emission of gases. Additional problems are the ash dumps that accumulating more than 40 million tons of ash and occupy about 150 hectares of land, and open craters in the surface mining of coal exploitation.

Industry - potential sources of air pollution from industry are considered:

- cement factory in Hani-Elezit Sharcem
- industrial complex in Mitrovica
- Feronikeli in Glogovac
- Chemical industry, foodstuff, metal processing
- Exploiting activities, fragmentation and separation of Limestone, sand, gravel, concrete and asphalt bases.

²⁴Draft Strategy and Action Plan for air quality, 2010

The main environmental impacts from the cement factories are in the air by the chimney effect of the oven as a result of decomposition physical - chemical of raw material.

Dust - the biggest impact on the environment from cement factories is from dust emissions. These emissions primarily caused by milling the preparation of raw materials and best controlled through electrostatic filter or mechanical filter bags which are installed prior to discharge into the environment resources. Electrostatic filter efficiency reaches dei filtration rate in the 50mg / m³ and of those sacks mechanical rate reaches up to 20mg/m³.

Flying dust - mainly caused by raw material of warehouses and warehouse of clinker and the internal traffic from the factory.

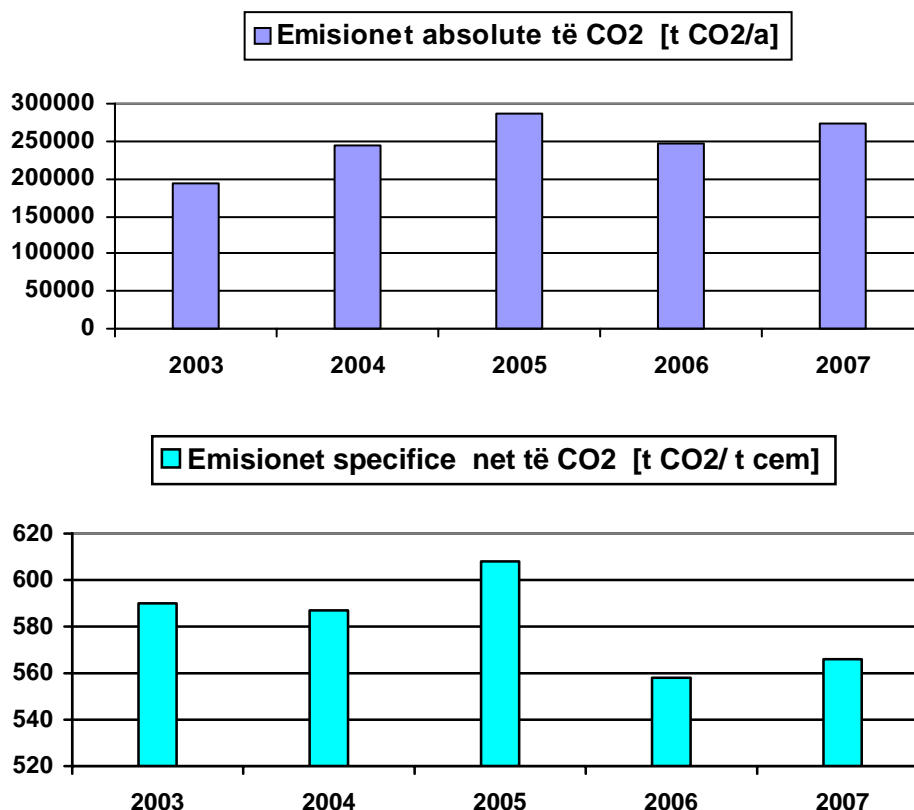
Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) - NOx emissions primarily caused as a result of combustion processes that are not well in the rotative cement kilns with small quantity as NOx from fiery fossil.

Dioxides of sulphide (SO2) - SO2 emissions from cement factories is present as a result of the presences of sulphides in raw materials and the presence of sulphides in which case fiery clinker and usually associated with very little emitted into the atmosphere.

Volatility organic compounds (VOC) - presence of these emissions causes the "smog-actinic" and affect to the ozone layer.

Greenhouse gases - in the context of greenhouse gas CO2 in the cement industry is the largest percentage around 65% then 20% methane CH4, oxides of nitrogen by 5%. Cement industry is the generation of approximately 5% of global of the CO2 emissions in the world.

CO2 emissions - shown in the chart below may be noted that although the absolute values of CO2 emissions show rise, they are smaller for 9% of cement production increased compared to previous years.



Inherited and actual pollution in Mitrovica - Mitrovica with the consequences of industrial waste left over from the Trepca complex, also counted among the major sources of pollution. In most cases presented in the form of pollution emissions of sulphide dioxide (SO2), nitrogen

oxides (NO_x), ozone (O₃), lead (Pb), carbon dioxide (CO₂), dust, smoke, and indigested particles of dioxins.

Environmental situation in Feronikel - Gllgovc - Ferronikel Industrial Complex consists of two surface mines and foundry:

Surface mining are:

1. Mining in Çikatovë
2. Mining in Gllavicë

The main problems of environmental pollution from mining are released during mining large amounts of dust, and this especially during the summer season, which damages the environment. In minerals preparation on which are released large quantity of dust which is dangerous for the environment and people's health and workers working in this department because the Fe-Ni concentrate have about 50% SiO₂.

Transport - Transport sector is very specific in relation to the environment because it represents a serious negative impacts during construction and operation. Transport affects the overall quality of the environment in Kosovo (particularly in urban environments) by polluted air, water and earth. Also the transport contributes to climate change, the landscape changes and land use, potential degradation of habitats and cultural heritage during construction phases. The current system presents increased risk to human health and the environment due to the large increase of transport vehicles on our streets as the only major form of transport. Many of the vehicles in Kosovo are older than 20 years, and a considerable number of them are not technically ok. Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning has identified about 572 petrol pumps in Kosovo during the service which was conducted 2003/2004, or about 1 pump gasoline for 463 vehicles.

It's performed a comparison of emissions from vehicles with emissions from KEK, although emissions from KEK, for PM₁₀ is 10 times larger and twice as large NO_x can be expected that the impact of PM, No₂ and benzen from road transport to be great because of the short distance between vehicles (broadcasters) and humans (receiver).

Calculation of dispersion models for large combustion plants and emissions from transport in Berlin, suggest that emissions from cars are 6 times more important to concentric pollution, than those emissions from stacks 100m above ground.

1.1.4.2. Water

1.1.4.2.1. Water Resource

The wealth of a state is also determined by its water resources. The water in Kosovo is used for drinking, for industrial use, watering, recreation etc. Kosovo is part of the regions with limited water resources with around 1600m³/r.²⁵ The high population and residential density, the growth of urban centers, the use of water by the economic sector, the natural increase of population condition the specific management of the water resources in Kosovo .

| Name of the River | Riverbed Surface | Flow m ³ /s | Annual discharging mil.m ³ | Total number of population water quantity per m ³ /r (Estimation) | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | 1985 | 2000 |
| Drini i Bardhë | 4289 | 62.53 | 1.970 | 746647 2638 | 1039388 1895 |
| RiverPllavës | 360 | 7.30 | 230 | 41985 5478 | 59451 3869 |
| River Lepenc | 685 | 9.74 | 307 | 109962 2792 | 153819 1996 |
| Morava e Binçës | 1564 | 10.47 | 330 | 255553 1291 | 356057 927 |
| River Ibër | 4009 | 24.49 | 771 | 745220 1035 | 1031193 748 |
| Total | 10907 | 114.54 | 3608 | 1899367 1899 | 2639908 1397 |

²⁵ Environmental strategy -2003

The water accumulation topographical area of Kosova is 11645 km², which is 6, 5% larger than the administrative-political area, which means that the largest part of Kosova waters is formed within its area²⁶.

The Kosova waters pertain to three sea basins. In area size, with 50.7% the largest one is the basin of Black Sea, then the Adriatic Sea Basin (43.5%) and the smallest one is the Aegean Sea basin (5.8%).

By a simple account, 8957 m³10⁶ of water falls over the Kosova territory, of which 39.9% flows into rivers and 60,1% is evaporates²⁷. At the western part of Kosova, there is approximately 836 mm precipitation averagely, or 3890 m³10⁶ of water, respectively 26, 4 l/sec/km² or 123, 2 m³/sec. From this area, annual average of flows is 59, 7 m³/sec (or 1882 m³10⁶ of water or 12, 9 l/sec/km²) with the flowing capacity of 53%. The maximum flow of these rivers is possible in spring (88, 1 m³/sec), less in summer (29, 1 m³/sec, with the 3:1 relation). During the non-vegetative period, from this basin flows 72, 2 m³/sec of water, while during the vegetation period 47, 2 m³/sec (relation 1, 5:1). The average water flows from the western region is 59, 7 m³/sec, while from the eastern region it is 29, 5 m³/sec (relation 2:1), which indicates a deficiency of waters at the Kosova region. With the aim of providing drinking water, industry and irrigation, three artificial dams have been constructed at the brinks of the Kosova Plain, and three lakes were formed: *Badovc Lake* (over the Gracanka river), *Batllava lake* (over the river Batllava, brach of Llap river), *Gazivoda lake* (over Iber River). Apart from these, there are also other artificial lakes of *Livoç*, *Përlepnica* and *Radoniq*.

On the amount of water accumulated, the largest lake is the Gazivoda lake, with the volume of 390 mil.m³ water, the Radoniqi Lake with 113 mil.m³ water, then the Badovc Lake with 31 mil.m³ (when full), Batllava lake - 30 mil.m³, Përlepnica - 4,2 mil.m³, Livoç - 1 mil.m³ and Pridvorica 0,49 mil.m³ water.²⁸

The Badovc and Batllava Lake serve to provide drinking water to Prishtina and settlements around, and for provision of technical water to industrial facilities.

After the water provision from the Gazivoda Lake channel to the Badovc Lake, in the end of 1995, the situation of drinking water provision for the city of Prishtina and settlements around has improved considerably.

The cities of Kosova in general have considerable problems in drinking water supply. For a secure water supply, there is a need for establishment of more artificial lakes in peripheral parts of fields, at the hilly-mountainous areas, but for their establishment, there is a requirement of large material means.

The largest flow is secured by alpine type rivers, which have powerful karstic sources and springs in high mountains, in which there are larger amounts of precipitation, while a smaller flow is secured by left branches of Drini (apart from Prizren river) and rivers of the Kosova Plain and Anamorava, in basins of which there is 50-100% less precipitation, and another geological content.

The natural lakes are mainly situated in the mountains of Sharr and in Bjeshkët e Nemuna. They are characterized with low temperature water, clean water and beautiful landscapes that could be used for tourism.

In Kosovo mineral and thermo-mineral waters are also present such as mineral water in Iokot, in Ilixhë in Malishevë in Velekincë in Mirash and in some other sources. Currently their capabilities are very small.

Water resources in Kosovo are very limited; therefore the required strategy should be drafted to enable the protection and use of the water resources

²⁶ Group of authors, part of R.Pllana, Geographics of Kosova, Prishtina 1995, pg.30

²⁷ D.Labus, Vodni resursi SAP Kosova, Zbornik radova jugoslovenskog simpozija, Prishtina 1984, fq.62

²⁸ Group of authors, part of R.Pllana, Geographics of Kosova, Prishtina 1995, pg.39-40



1.1.4.2.2. Unrational use of water resources

Irrational use of natural resources is considered an important issue, and consequences from this manner of behaviour towards resources may be catastrophic to further development. For many years, resource utilization has been unplanned, left to mercy of lack of control. This situation was further manifested since the installation of compulsory Serbian governance in the nineties and until the establishment of the PISG

The use of aggregates from the river has caused major damage in the riverbeds. With this are also endangered the river resources. MESP recently banned the use of rivers in Kosovo separationally. This shows that interest at the central level of unrationally use of resource exploitation banned or at least brought under control.

1.1.4.2.3. Water pollution

Rivers in Kosovo are important natural resources in providing water for domestic and industrial users, irrigation, hydro-electricity and water for natural environments. Protection of water especially physical degradation after 1999 has not been under the control of responsible authorities therefore came to the degradation of water resources.

There are large quantities of sand and gravel exploited by various operators in river beds with different types of mechanization, thus causing significant damage to the environment. Discharge of different oils from cars operating in the negative effects of river waters and the phenomenon of clearing sand and water-flow separation of the remaining material and its deposition has degraded the river bed, but also increase the degree of water pollution.

Negative phenomenon that has affected the water pollution is the dumping of waste along that adversely affects water flows in waters surface.

Various waste landfills in the land surfaces such as individual, communal, regional, industrial, etc. adversely affect undergroundwater and surface waters, because they are not built according to standards. Rinsed of these dumps that follows from the rainings, is another important element affecting and endangering plant and animal world.

Another factor is the unprofessional use of chemicals that directly affect the environmental pollution (water, soil and air).

Another problem is the industry, from which due to various technological processes without release of treated water which, in most cases without any checks deposited in the river by waterflows, thus increasing pollution level in high level (biggest industrial polluters are: Kosovo Energy Corporation in Obilic, Trepca complex in Mitrovica, etc..).

Plants for industrial water treatment and sewage in most non-existent, but even where there are not functioning at all. Industry in Kosovo after 1999 has not been very active, so that environmental pollution from industrial pollutants at a rate lower.

Only half of Kosovo's population is connected to the network of water- supply (44%) of its 8.4% pop. areas, while access to the sewerage network has only 28% of pop²⁹.

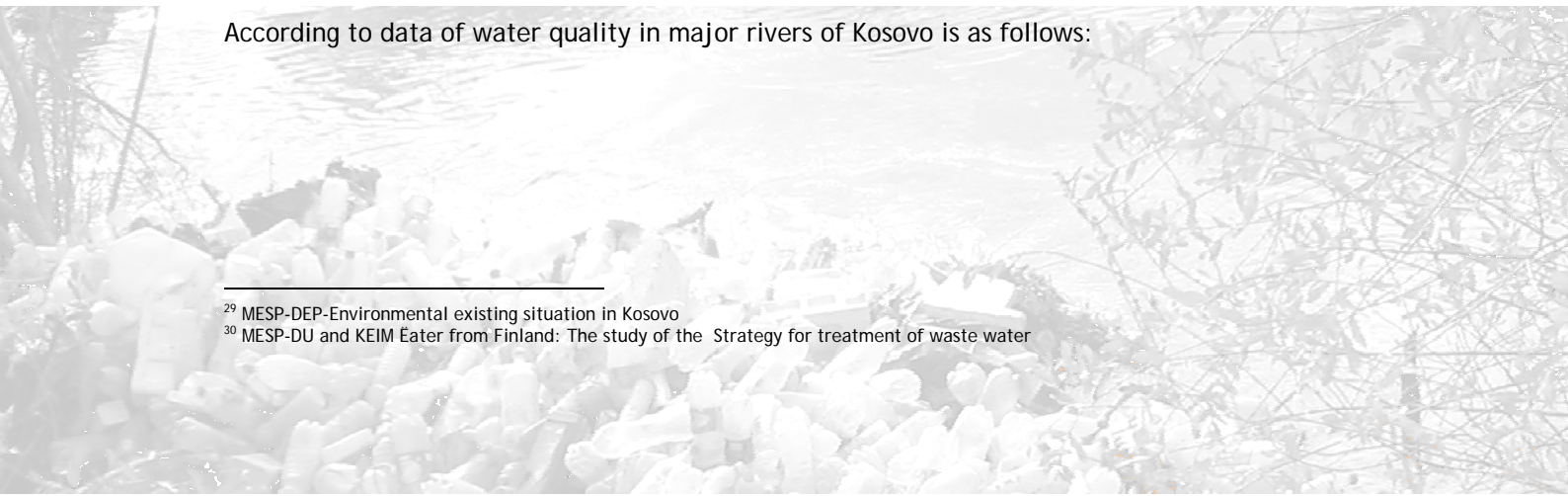
Surface water pollutants are the main settlements are urban and rural areas and urban industrial parts. Sewage and industrial waters are discharged without control and without prior treatment into rivers, causing water pollution with organic and microbiological materials.

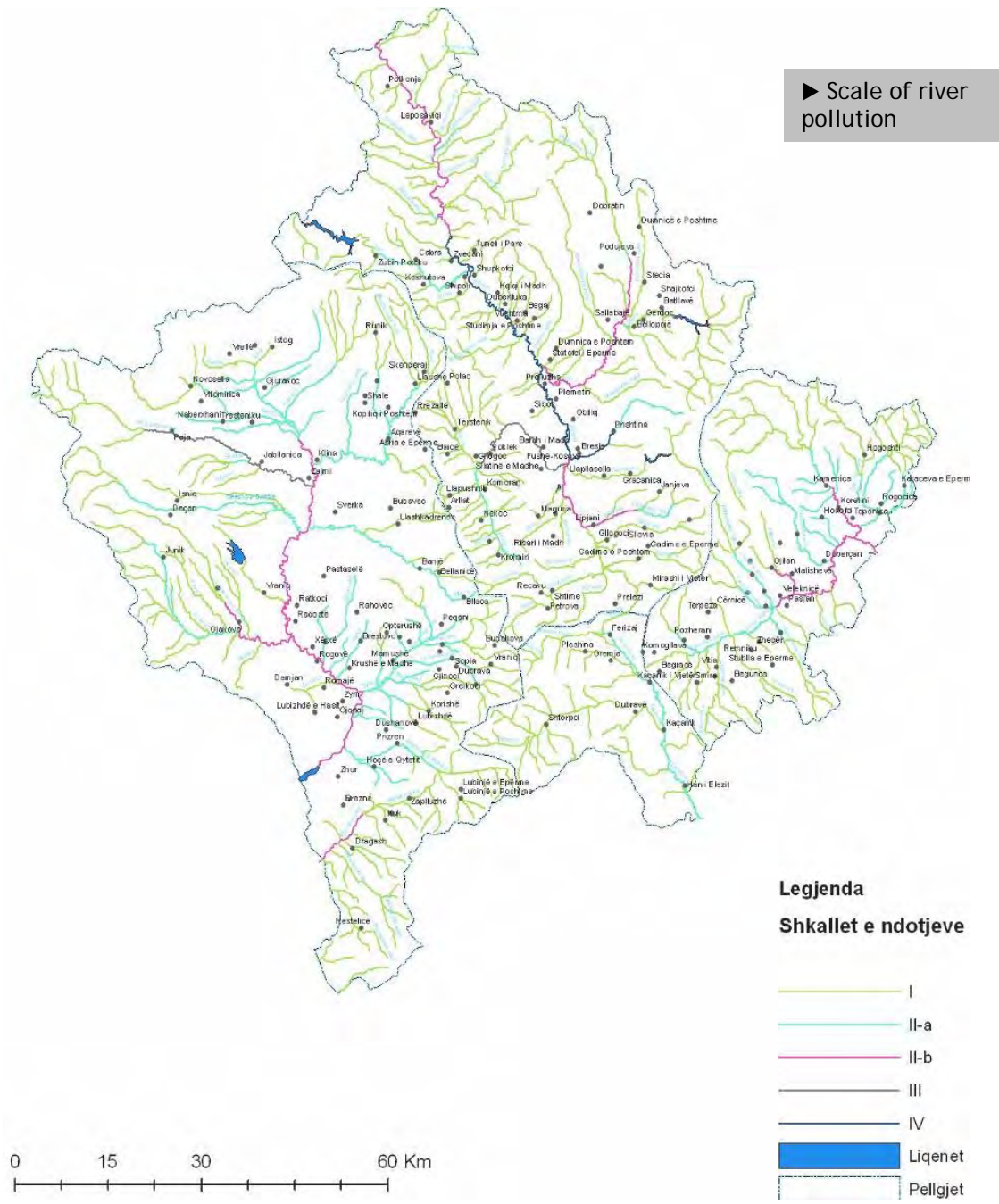
Based on the best information possible total sewage discharge in 2004 in Kosovo is 1.200l / s or 110.000m³⁰ / d.

According to data of water quality in major rivers of Kosovo is as follows:

²⁹ MESP-DEP-Environmental existing situation in Kosovo

³⁰ MESP-DU and KEIM Eater from Finland: The study of the Strategy for treatment of waste water





1.1.4.3. Land

Out of the entire surface of the territory of Kosovo 53% is agricultural land or 577.000 ha, while 41.8% of the land is forest or around 460 thousand ha and 5.2% is comprised of other surfaces (constructed or water) or 56,000 ha. When divided so as to reflect the situation of land distribution per capita it turns out that: one citizen is entitled to 0.24ha agricultural land and 0.18 ha forests. Based on types of land, it is divided into eight categories out of which only the first five are used for agricultural production (455,000 ha), from which only half was used in the year 2002. A great portion of this land is of the 1st and 2nd categories, while the rest is mixed agricultural land with one small part being wasteland. Another part of this land has been taken up by construction as well as waste disposed there, which results in its degradation. Next is an overview of the division of land based on cultures.

► Land use in Kosovo



1.1.4.3.1. Agricultural land

Agriculture participates in gross domestic product (GDP - Monthly macroeconomics, 2003) with 25-27, 4%. Kosovars, based on statistical data, use around 55% of the family budget for food provision, while EU average is around 22%.

Kosova is spread along 10.887 km² (or 1.1 million ha), of which 53% is arable agricultural land, 41% is forest area, and 6% is other area.

Based on climatic conditions within Kosovo, it is divided into two agro-ecological areas.

The Dukagjini Plain, which covers around 48% of the total area, with continental climate conditions under impact of Mediterranean, and

The Kosova Plan, the eastern side, which covers 52% of the total territory, a more continental climate.

It must be emphasized that Kosovo does not have an organised earth monitoring system, thus there are not correct data about the level of land degradation. However, according to statistical data of 1989, total agricultural land is around 400,000 ha, whereas 340,000 ha are being used.

The general area of agricultural land is privately owned at 88% (including 90-95% of arable land, 30% of pastures and 38% of forest area), while 12% is owned by socially-owned enterprises (majority of which are waste land - because of their undefined status).

The major part of the Kosova territory is covered by fertile land (577.000 ha), classified in eight classes and has suitable climate which guarantees profitable production of wheat, fruits, vegetables and farming products, while the figures of quality agricultural land in four main classes are:

Class I and II - 91.900 ha,
 Class III - 96.000 ha and
 Class IV - 208.000 ha (total Class I-IV - 396.000 ha).

Based on statistical data, the average farm size is 2.2 - 2.4 ha per family, divided in 6-8 plots, mainly small and semi-commercial farms. More than 60% of the population lives in rural areas, while it is estimated that 160.000-180.000 households mainly deal with agriculture.

Plant turnover is based on planning and varies depending on regions. Priority is usually given to grain production especially in region of Rrafshi i Kosoves, also are known traditional areas of cultivation of crops and vegetables, green stuffs and vineyards especially in Rrafshi I Dukagjinit. Some of the products in Kosovo are known and also exported to European markets. Eg. Production and export of wine as an important one for Kosovo businesses (with a capacity of processing more than 1,000,000 hl / year).

The population density in Kosova is 220 inhabitants per 1km², which means that the area of arable land per capita is estimated at 0.15 up to 0.18 ha/inhabitant (under the critical limit of 0.17 ha/inhabitants, what is needed for a country for sufficient food production and repro-material for its population). In comparison with Europe, Kosova is poor in arable agricultural land, because in EU the average land per inhabitant is estimated at 0.52 ha.

► The land division by croppers

| CROPPERS(GOODS) | 577,000 ha | 100 % |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| Cereals | 193,078 ha | 33,46 % |
| Industrial vegetables | 2,520 ha | 0,44 % |
| Green stuufs | 21,500 ha | 3,73 % |
| Potatos | 7,500 ha | 1,30 % |
| Vineyards | 4,891 ha | 0,85 % |
| Garden stuufs | 4,542 ha | 0,80 % |
| Pastures | 166,769 ha | 28,90 % |
| Meadows | 86,000 ha | 14,90 % |
| Fodder vegetables | 38,000 ha | 6,59 % |
| Wastelands | 52,200 ha | 9,03 % |

The loss of agricultural land - In the past years especially in the 90 years of violent Serbian government in Kosovo, as well as other natural resources, as well as agricultural land is used in unrational order. After liberation by the Serbian regime from early 2000 onwards, unfortunately in the absence of institutional protection, this practice has continued, agricultural land occupied by illegal constructions. In this way the cultivated land lost (loss of permanent and temporary) in continuity. Today efforts are underway to protect agricultural land resource and its exploitation for construction purposes but the results are small. The main reason of such loss of land is the lack of urban and municipal development plans. Also, due to not breeding, many area of arable land were turned into wasteland that needed time to return to the previous situation. It is estimated that within a year in Kosovo lost approximately 5000 ha of agricultural land.

Occupation of agricultural land

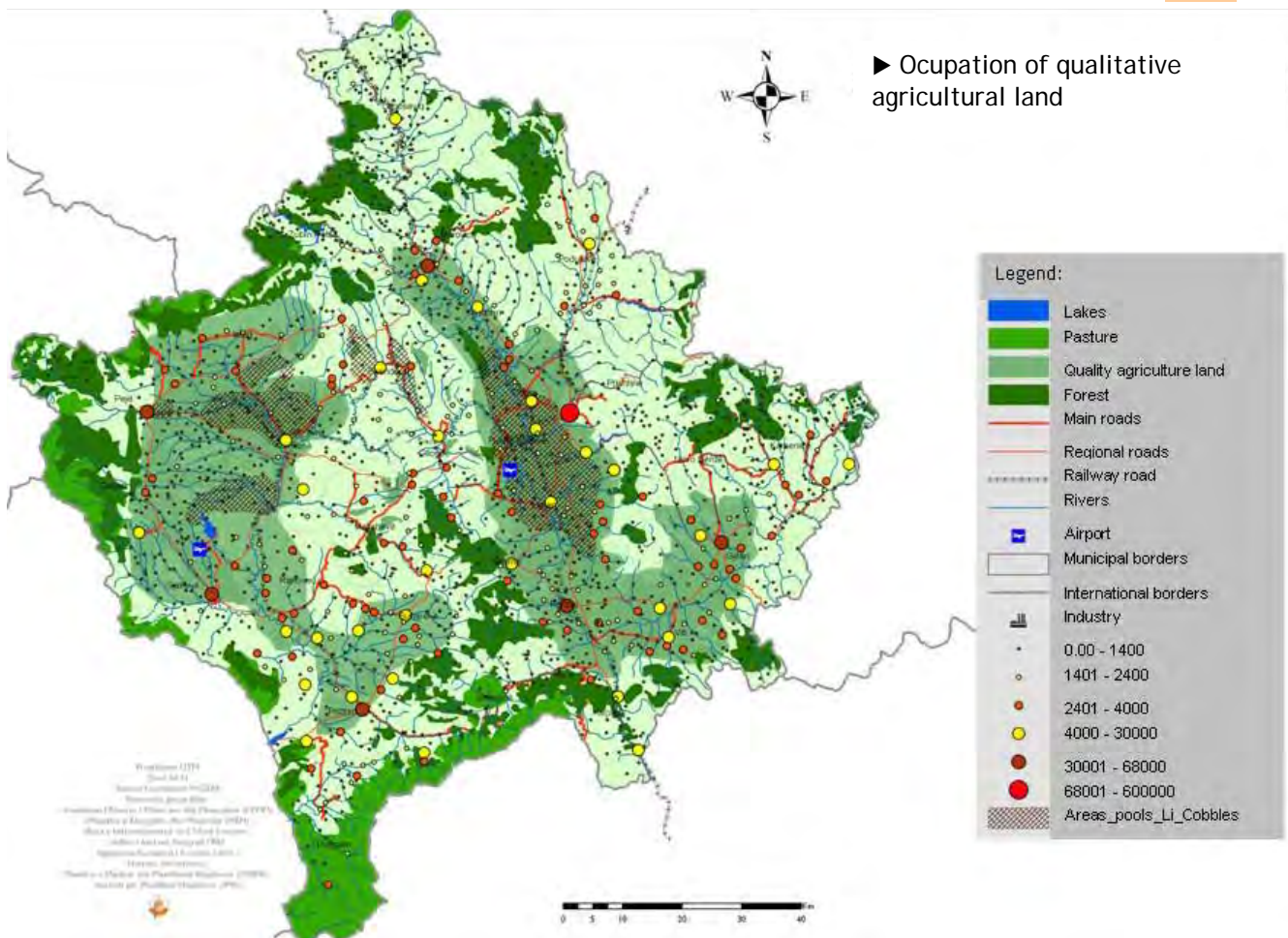
Permanent loss:

- *Settlements;*
- *Commercial activities;*
- *Industry;*
- *Traffic;*
- *Water accumulation;*
- *Airports*

Temporary loss:

- *Superficial mining;*
- *Sand exploitation, gravel and argyle;*
- *Vehicle waste (landfills);*
- *Industrial waste;*
- *Municipal waste;*
- *Erozion, degradation, river erosions etc).*





► Occupation of qualitative agricultural land

Types of land

Kosovo, although there are small surface, characterized by variety of types of land, in whose formation is influenced in relief structure, geological basis, flora, climate Hydrography and man by means and manner of use. According to Pedology map, based on the FAO-UNESCO³¹ classification according to the most representative types of soil in Kosovo are: see table:

► Tab. Pedologic main types of land

| Land type | Participation in general surface (%) | general surface (Ha) | Participation (%) | Agricultural surface (Ha) |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Cambisole | 42 | 456512 | 28.94 | 99260 |
| Rankere | 11.24 | 121822 | 0.27 | 943 |
| Vertisole | 10 | 108444 | 19.2 | 65458 |
| Fluvisole | 7.71 | 83862 | 17.49 | 59881 |
| Koloviume | 6.42 | 69830 | 15.23 | 52160 |
| Litosole | 3.87 | 42143 | 0 | 0 |
| Pseudogleje | 3.7 | 40245 | 8.02 | 27453 |
| CacoCambisole | 3 | 32631 | 4.06 | 13900 |
| Terra Rossa | 2.56 | 27845 | 0.88 | 3000 |
| Rendzine | 2.42 | 26332 | 2.50 | 8579 |
| Semigleje | 1.26 | 13748 | 3.43 | 11753 |

From the data table we can conclude that the most represented are CAMBIC land (about 42%), then RANKERET (11%), VERTISOLET (SMONICA) by 10% while FLUVISOLET and KOLOVIUMET constitute about 14%. These types of lands are characterized by certain physical properties and chemicals. They have mainly acidic reaction, are poor in organic material and poor and to average nutrient.

Better quality land parts that lie in the low plains, valleys, river and lake terraces, more and more are covered with houses and yards, factories, roads, landfills, schools, hospitals and

³¹ The mape adopted by Faculty of Agriculture - Land Catedre



other facilities. This phenomenon is occurring as a result of increased high population and building without plans.

Irrigation of agricultural lands

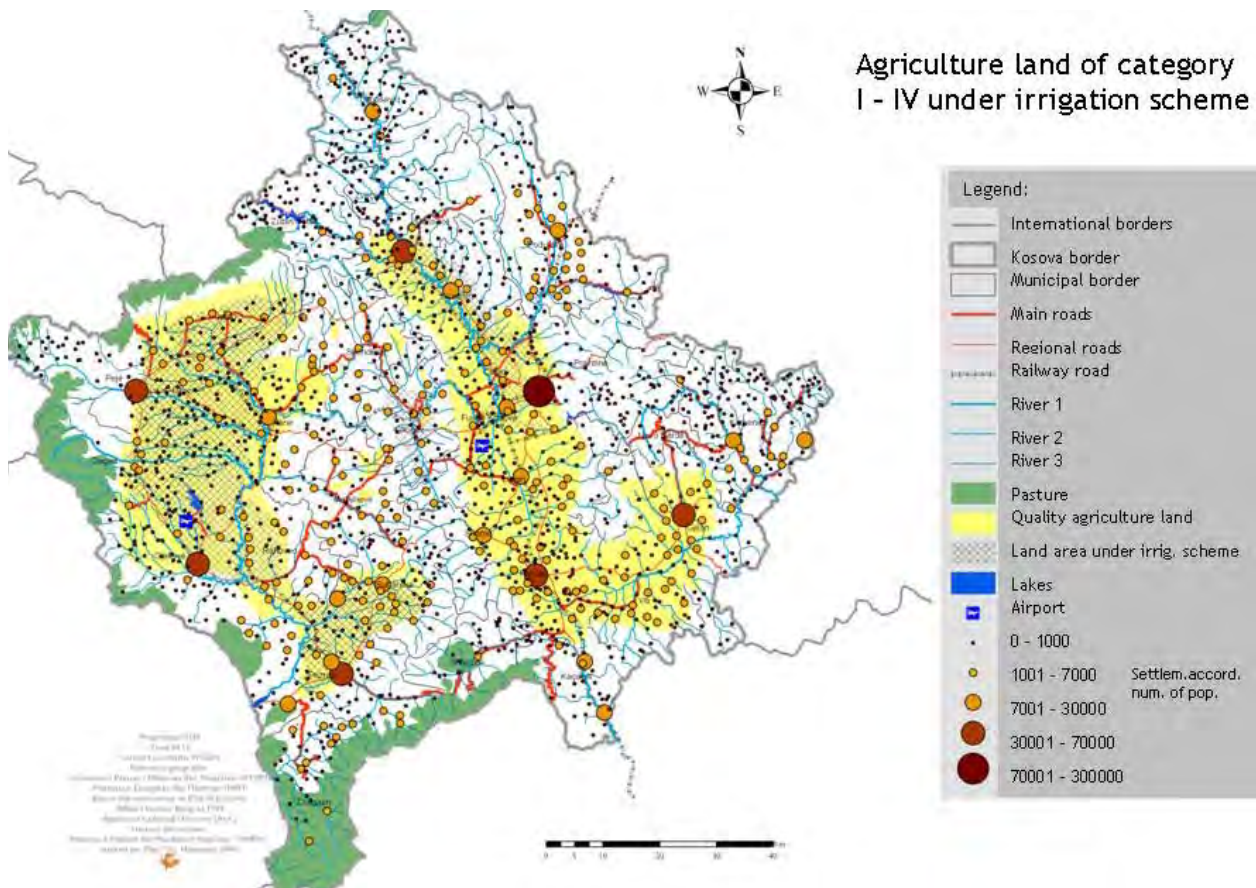
All irrigation systems have been organized and managed by six social enterprises, with designed capacity for irrigation of 72,440 ha, 33,490 ha of these artificial rain irrigation and 38,950 ha of surface irrigation.

Based on the general before the annexation of Kosovo was irrigated at about 50,000 ha or about 71% of areas under irrigation, where we can conclude that complete irrigation systems were in operation.

- "Iber - Lepenc", with headquarters in Pristina
- "Istok", with headquarters in Gurrakoc
- "White Drin" with headquarters in Peja
- "White River" based in Decan
- "Radoniqi", based in Gjakova
- "Dukagjini, headquarterd in Prizren

The lack of maintenance to the application of measures of violent and war in Kosovo, irrigation areas are reduced to a total 19,150 ha. in vitin1999.

Departments of hydrosystems (public companies) have done projects for irrigation systems rehabilitation to help FAO and the European Agency for Reconstruction (EAR) where after the first phase of rehabilitation of irrigation systems in Kosovo (PRUK-I) are trained about 23,984 ha. (according to data KRU-s).



MINISTRY FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

Possibilities of establishing micro-accumulation and hydro-systems in Kosovo, which according to the Kosovo Hidroekonomy based on year of 1982 provided irrigation about 200,000 ha. or 18%. the general area of Kosovo, which has ground to class I, II and III are classified as suitable for irrigation.





Draining of agricultural Land

Specific studies of over irrigation are not conducted, apart from the following:

- Project of Sitnica river bed
- Project of Vitia region, total 1500 ha. (Morava e Binques)
- Couple of projects in Prizreni region, total 600ha
- Radoniq irrigation system, total 3500ha
- Iber-Lepenc irrigation system has invested in draining for around 3000ha, with an open drainage system and combined draining.

Solution for these fields is aimed at improving water management, irrigation and increased opportunities for a planned production.

Drainage of agricultural land, according to hydro-economical institute, is estimated to be around 80.000 - 100.000ha.

At meetings held in several centres of Kosova, the problem of agricultural land loss was sorted as one of the most important issues which require urgent solution. These meetings have produced several recommendations, which most often presented the need for a stronger protection of this important sector to future development in Kosova.

- Agriculture and farming development Strategy
- Development of proper policies on agriculture
- Favourization of domestic products
- Legal protection of agricultural lands
- Re-parcelization of agricultural lands - consolidation
- Placement and implementation of severe punishments for those who breach regulations on protection of land areas
- Favourization of vertical constructions as a measure to protect agricultural land.
- Stimulation of agriculture and farming, through soft interest loans.
- Stimulation for rural businesses
- Protection of agricultural lands from illegal landfills and constructions, etc.

These results were used as a source for formulating specific goals, deriving from the main goals of the Vision for the future spatial development of Kosova:

- Enhancement of agricultural and industrial productivity
- Creation of sufficient employment opportunities
- Enhancement of production technology
- Creation of competition conditions for the regional markets
- Balanced spatial development
- Stimulation of development policies in rural areas
- Protection of natural resources (air, water and land)

1.1.4.3.2. Degradation of land surfaces

Cutting the forest - one of causes of land degradation in Kosovo is the uncontrolled cuttings of forests, based on data that are available are more than 12 thousand hectares of forest damaged. Fires caused in some municipalities that destroyed more than 545 hectares damage a large part of them; most of them are in Municipality of Peja, Gjilane and Pristina. Degradation of forests affects in the destruction of all land surfaces that have protective role.

Stone-graver and seperations- other causer are stone-gravers and seperations, of data disposal, operating 120 companies, 39 of which actions are changing terrain configuration in particular in the river beds.

Dumpsites - Based on GTZ calculations regarding the amount of waste produced in Kosovo in the year 2000-2001, approximately 1.2 kg of waste were produced daily per inhabitant (438kg or 3.2 m³ annually). This amount, besides household waste, also includes waste from aluminum, glass, plastic, fabrics, etc.

Whereas, according to the most recent information from the GTZ³², that amount is now 0.6 kg/per capita daily. Out of the 30 municipalities in Kosovo, 26 had municipal dumping sites from the past, while now, it has been noted that there are about 140 other waste disposal areas.

Waste management has improved greatly thanks to donations from the EAR, COOPI and DANIDA, which have improved financial conditions in municipalities through their programs. Some of the municipal dumpsites have been rehabilitated, while others, which have been sources of pollution and degradation, have been closed. High level regional dumping sites are now being built and some of them have started to operate, like in Prishtina, Peja, Prizren, Gjilan, Mitrovica, Podujeva, Ferizaj, Dragash and Zvečan.

Services of collection and transportation of wastes in Kosovo are carried out by licensed seven regional companies, which provide services mainly in urban areas. Based on the number of domestic customers who are billed is estimated that the number of people who were offered to waste collection services is 794,081 inhabitants or 39%. Total waste collected by seven regional companies of waste in 2008 was 233,835 tonnes. Of this amount 194,497 tons were disposed of in sanitary landfills, and another quantity of 39,338 tonnes of waste in landfills,. This above has to do with the regional waste company "Çabrati" which in 2008 has continued to deposit waste at the old landfill of Gjakova.

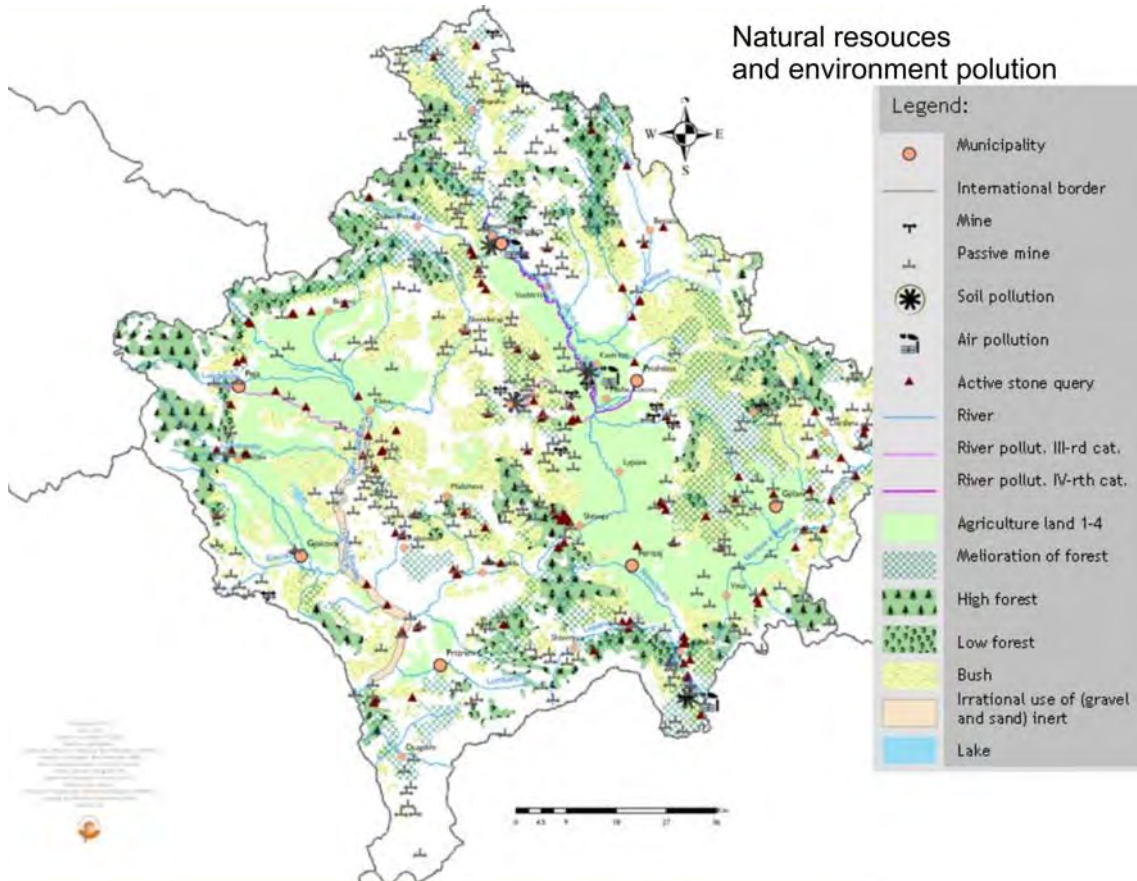
TC - A and B together produce more than one million tons of ash within the year, this amount is approximately 700,000 tons of ash deposited in the landfills, while 300.000ton released in the air. Medical waste generated in hospitals and other health facilities across the country reaches the amount in the day around 5500 kg, while within a year over 2,014,500 2.014.5 kg or ton. This value when calculated per capita, the ratio is 0.0023 kg daily. These wastes are not treated properly, not collected or not delivered according to set norms and standerds. In Kosovo there are centers that possess the kilns for burning hospital waste, these kilns are located in: Prishtina, Mitrovica, Peja and Gjakova, in which combustion is only 20 to 30% of medical waste, while the rest burned in waste container utilities, especially in the private sector.

Hazardous substances that are collected in some communities, are also polluting the soil, air surface and groundwater. In Kosovo, 110 were identified hot spots, as lokations that are contaminated by heavy metals, chemical products, used oils and other pollutants³³.



³² GTZ - Government Organization from Germany

³³ Rapport - Existing situation of waste in Kosovo , 2008; Performance of Public water companies, 2008.



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

Noise - road transport, air, generators, various activities are also sport and leisure are potential sources of noise which affect the reduction of quality of life in settlements. Research shows that the burden of noise affects human health, in sleeplessness, and up to cardio-vascular diseases. Although in Kosovo does not exist for noise monitoring system, it is shown as very high in any environment.



1.1.4.3.3. Forests

Forests cover around 42% of the Kosovo area and are the main source of economic welfare, social and environmental, are natural regulatory climate, preserve water quality, air and protect land from erosion, are large accumulators, the amount of CO₂ in the earth and main supplier of atmospheric oxygen. Forests through renewable resources, products which can be used in industry, for burns and for other purposes. Forests are ecosystems in which grow a number of plant and animal species with medicinal and nutritional importance for man.

Human impact in forest is very pronounced. Uncontrolled forests cutting affect the emergence of many environmental changes such as climate change, flooding, etc.

During the 2003 forest inventory is estimated that total forest area is 464,800 ha of which 278,880 hectares are public property and 185,920 hectares are private property. Pinnate Forests cover 90% of the surface with the types of beech and oak. Total Volume of acorns is larger than 7 cm in diameter, in public forests is estimated to be 33.5 million m³ and in private forests is about 19. 5 million m³. Annual allowable cut is about 900,000 m³ to 700,000 m³ gross in high forest and about 200,000 m³ of low forest. The inventory is estimated that about 40% of public forests and 29% of private forests are affected by activities of illegal cutting of forests and that much new and middle aged urgent need for intervention, including cleaning and raring.

Total volume of wood standing is about 40 million m³. The annual average volume per hectare is 90 m³/ha. Annual general raise is calculated over approximately 1.3 million m³. Annual growth is estimated about 3 m³/ha.

► Forest surface according to the origine and property (ha)³⁴

| Origine of collection | State | Private | unknown | Total |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Temporarily without trees | 21,200 | 7,600 | 3,400 | 32,200 |
| Farim natural (trunks) | 82,000 | 74,000 | 15,200 | 171,200 |
| Afforestation or artificial farim | 1,800 | 400 | - | 2,200 |
| mixed stumps/ afforestation | 17,600 | 19,000 | - | 36,600 |
| stumps | 64,000 | 54,000 | 19,000 | 137,000 |
| No records | 1,000 | 400 | 80,200 | 81,600 |
| T o t a l i | 187,600 | 155,400 | 117,800 | 460,800 |

Over the past decade cuts planned / reported the cutting of timber for notebook industry level were 70.000 m³ - 90.000 m³, which is only half the volume of potential forest inventory. Potential increase in the supply of trees notebooks can be achieved through improved forest management and use of beech trees with an average size. A redistribution such use, however, requires a means for design installation and processing of small dimensions.

Cutting the forests is focused more on areas which have easier access through road. Now somewhere about 200,000 m³ wood legally slaughtered annually. Since the end of the war most wood measure is used for firewood and this is the main source for heating, even in some urban areas. Demand for firewood is high, so the estimates assume that national demand is brought near a million m³ per year.

Most of the forests of Kosovo about 50% belongs length of 0 to 20 years, while the smaller forest meets about 17% of length from 60 to 80 years.

► Class of forests seniority according to a property in % (APK 2006)

| Seniority Class | Public forests | Private forests |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 - 20 | 29% | 23% |
| 20 - 40 | 18% | 32% |
| 40 - 60 | 11% | 23% |
| 60 - 80 | 9% | 8% |

Afforestation in Kosovo on average are about 240ha per year. There is a nursery-garden in Peja under control of Forest Research Institute, which produces about 700.00 a year seedlings. The main types are Pinns (Pinus nigra and Pinus sylvestris), hormoch (Picea alba)

³⁴ Rational inventarization of forest, December, 2003.

and Dugllazi (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*). APK allocate each year about 10% of shoots produced for the private sector. So far the biggest success in afforestation is considered mixed forestation and that when taken by Kosovo Forest Agency or private sector. A 2001 study for the forestry sector has concluded that the annual value of products and other benefits of forests and forest lands is from 50 to 70 million euros. Currently, the forestry sector contribution to GDP is estimated to be between 1.8% to 2.6%.

► Afforestation according to types and property (*MAFRD, 2003*)

| Type of afforestation | Public forests | Private | unknown | Total |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Temporary without timbers | 21.200 | 7.600 | 3.400 | 32.200 |
| natural afforestation | 82.000 | 74.000 | 15.200 | 171.200 |
| artificial afforestation | 1.800 | 400 | - | 36.600 |
| Mixed afforestation | 64.400 | 54.000 | 19.000 | 137.000 |

Inventory has estimated that about 40% of public forests and 29% of private forests have been subject to uncontrolled activities or illegal cutting. Also the inventory results confirm the expert opinions that forests, especially those lower in public ownership are exposed to very cutting firewood. The results also show that many new forests and aged in urgent need of management interventions, starting with cleaning / rarity first commercial to commercial rarity. Also forests are a source of non-timber products. Here are included wild mushrooms, berries, fruits, nuts, chestnuts, and products derived from them (marmelade, juices, jelly, etc.), honey, sand, gravel and rocks / minerals. Also there are possibilities to develop hunting and agro / eco-tourism.

Kosovo's forests are divided into high, low forest, scrub and degraded forests. Most of the forest consists on lower forests 42%, while the smaller part of high forests of 15%.

► Kosovo forests according to types and property in ha and % (APK)

| Type of forests | Property | | | % |
|--------------------|----------|---------|--------|-----|
| | State | Private | Total | |
| High forests | 51000 | 15000 | 66000 | 15 |
| Lower forests | 116000 | 63000 | 179000 | 42 |
| Degradated forests | 34000 | 48000 | 82000 | 20 |
| shrubs/bushs | 67000 | 36000 | 103000 | 23 |
| total | 268000 | 162000 | 430000 | 100 |

Over 50.000 hectares of forests are protected lying areas. Most of them belongs to the National Park "Sharr Mountain" (18,884 ha) and "Gërmia" (885 ha).

According to data presented in the report published by the Commission to assess the state of damaged forests by fire, about 6682 hectares of forest of Kosovo during 2007 is included by fire. Of this area 4142 ha are private property, while 2548 ha are private property. About 1439 hectares of area damaged by fire is pasture. Volume lost in m3 firewood expressed in euros is estimated to be about 29,645, while the volume of timber lost in technical m3 is 17,170. Value of wood lost mass is 2,942,338 foot.

1.1.4.3.4. Underground resources

Mineral sources of Kosova are mainly of magmatic genesis, such as metals, but also in non-metals and thermal mineral waters³⁵. Based on intensive geological research, undertaken in 1953/1966, Kosova possesses considerable reserves in metals, non-metals and coal. Previous geological studies after the seventies indicate considerable reserves of metal and non-metal minerals, located mainly in the Kosova Plain and Drenica.

Kosovo has large energy resources in coal (lignite) and hydroenergetic power of rivers. Based on geological studies, in Kosovo lignite reserves are estimated in amount of 10 – 12 billion

³⁵ Pruthi Valdet, "Modern methodology in research of regional geological materials in Kosova, with a special accent on metalogene and mineral prognosis" (a PHd thesis, Mitrovica 1986, pg.42
The Economic Institute in Prishtina: "Natural assets and their impact on development and structural changes in Kosova Economy", Prishtina 1981. Data on mineral sources were obtained mainly from this study, in which many authors, field experts of geology and minerals have contributed

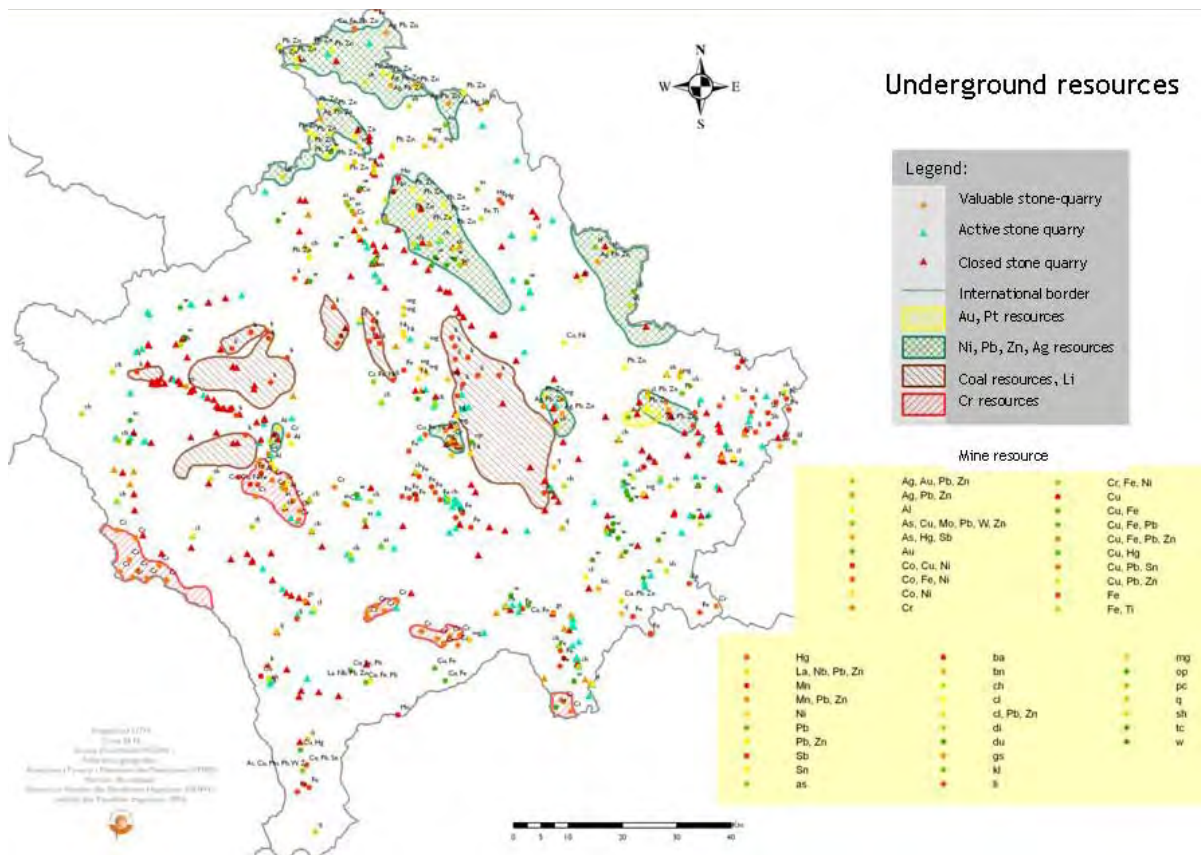
tons in the two main basins, Kosovo and Dukagjin. Upper layers have better quality than the deeper layers. Kosovo coal basin consists of three areas: northern, central and southern².

► Reserves of mineral resources in Kosova (in million tons) and estimates until 1985.

| Reserves A + B + C | | 1985 |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| I. Mineral energy sources | | |
| 1. | Lignite (billion tons) | 12.0 |
| 2. | Oil (mil.ton) | 1.0 |
| II metallic mineral sources | | |
| 1. | Boxite | 5.0 |
| 2. | Lead and zinc | 75.0 |
| 3. | Nickel | 40.0 |
| 4. | Chrome (1000 tons) | 0.6 |
| 5. | Iron ore | 5.0 |
| 6. | Mangane | 6.36 |
| III Non-metallic mineral sources | | |
| 1. | Quartz sand and quartz | 30.0 |
| 2. | Magnezite | 17.0 |
| 3. | Non-flammable argyle | 8.0 |
| 4. | Asbestos | 20.0 |
| 5. | Bentonit | 120.0 |
| 6. | Tuff | 30.0 |
| 7. | Cement Lapor | 175.0 |
| 8. | Decorative stones | 5.0 |

Source: the Strategic Development Plan for Kosova 1985-2000 (the Plan and Development Institute of Kosova)

The use of lignite from basins in Obilic, despite the great need for electricity production, is not in compliance with sustainability criteria, since the return of land in the previous situation is not part of the process of extraction of lignite.





1.1.4.4. Cultural and natural heritage

The Republic of Kosovo ensures the preservation and protection of its cultural and religious heritage.³⁶

Cultural heritage is a general good, to be used and preserved by all, to be inherited by our and future generations.

Based on essential concepts of UNESCO, each item of cultural and natural heritage is unique, and extinction of any of the items comprises a definite and irreversible loss of heritage.

Regulation of spatial planning should be based on international principles:

1. Promoting the common interests of the country while protecting natural and cultural resources, based on sustainable development;
2. Promotion of cultural heritage as a factor for the development, protection of cultural heritage as an integral part of social development, cultural assets are treated as potential development area in which there are, in terms of economic development;
3. Development and conservation of TK and TN through a management measure. This will preserve and protect the deepening of regional identities and preserving natural and cultural diversity of cities and rural areas of the country.

TK and TN is considered the potential for sustainable development and integration, important factors of economic development and a fundamental prerequisite for the development of tourism in a country, region and beyond.

In Kosovo, TK and TN are considered as the country's wealth, which expresses the identity of society, but which is being threatened more and more by the destruction.

Actually we have no real insight into the state of buildings and cultural heritage sites, cause of all this is lack of data for the entire territory of Kosovo.

The situation around these contents is alarming, a large part endangered by extinction. Only several minor initiatives undertaken by private-public participation are reviving the feeling of preservation and maintenance. The great flux of uncontrolled constructions has covered these contents, and is endangering objects of great value, also from the urban constructions, masiv tourism, waste storages, etc.

In Prishtina, there are a small number of objects which prove the past of the city, and those existing objects are already entrenched by construction and development around them. The same thing is happening in other cities as well, systematically losing the old and only minor individual efforts and non-governmental organizations are those which are supporting the preservation of these contents. The consequences of the last conflict in Kosovo were catastrophic; a large number of objects and complexes were burnt or looted to a large extent. Financial impossibility for them to be rehabilitated is creating conditions that they left little evidence to support its weather conditions and human extinction at all.

Our main goal from all that was above mentioned is protection from the continued degradation of cultural heritage in general throughout Kosovo.

Inherited natural values are also endangered, large areas are being subject too uncontrolled developments in proximity and within them. It is estimated that only less than 5% of these areas are under protection in Kosovo.

The loss of natural heritage is an issue of vital importance for all. The factors of degradation are many, such as: chaotic constructions in proximity to natural heritage areas, uncontrolled cutting of forests, erosion, destruction of natural monuments of value, pollution of areas mainly touristy, all these as a result of inefficiency of managing authorities competent on protection of natural heritage in accordance with international and national criteria, and the poor awareness of the population on protection of zones as a potential for tourism development and economy of the place.

In the series of meetings organized in different centres of Kosova, the issue of natural heritage was addressed. Several recommendations deriving from these meetings indicate protection and rational use of natural resources (renewable ones), protection and use of natural heritage, signature of international convents, professional monitoring of heritage

³⁶ Kushtetuta e Republikës së Kosovës (Neni 9).

elements, implementation mechanisms on natural heritage protection, initiation of investment by the central level on tourism development etc.

1.1.4.5. Areas threatened by flooding and erosion

1.1.4.5.1. Flooding

Flooding is present in Kosova. In the past, floods have been destructive, such as 1979, which roads, bridges and houses had been severely damaged.

Floods of smaller extents have happened even more often, such as January 2003 where the Sitnica River had flooded agricultural areas, settlements in the municipalities of Fushe0-Kosova, Obiliq and Vushtrri, while many other rivers expanded beyond their critical limits.

Kosova has a mainly autochthonous hydrographical network, where the accumulation is closely corresponding with administrative borders of Kosova.

► Kosova is divided into four river basins³⁷.

| River basin | The sea basin | Area of basin km ² | Flow m ³ /s | Annual discharge mil.m ³ |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| White Drini | Adriatic Sea | 4289 | 62.53 | 1970 |
| Plava River | Adriatic Sea | 360 | 7.30 | 230 |
| Lepenci | Aegean Sea | 685 | 9.74 | 307 |
| Morava e Binqës | Black Sea | 1564 | 10.47 | 330 |
| Ibër | Black Sea | 409 | 24.49 | 771 |
| Total | | 10907 | 114.54 | 3608 |

Springs of Kosova rivers are autochthonous in upper parts of riverbeds, apart from the erosive elements because of the terrain obliquity and the geological content of the field does not cause any negative phenomenon in the flooding aspect.

The middle and lower parts of riverbeds are active in negative phenomena, and endanger plain areas and settlement areas, since the river beds can not cope with the full water streams, and it causes flooding.

Flooding is present in periods when precipitation is higher, in spring, when they are combined with snow melting and during autumn season³⁸.

The current situation of riverbeds is poor, caused by human and natural factors.

The human factor, with its activities, has caused large damages along riverbeds in middle and lower parts of the flow, turning into irreparable in cases.

Illegal extraction of inert materials along the riverbanks, without any criteria, has caused degradation of riverbeds, causing large consequences in wet periods of the year, also manifested in floods.

Construction of housing facilities, economic and other objects along riverbeds and discharge of inert waste, and destruction of flora along riverbanks, has exposed these areas permanently to flooding.

Flooding naturally occurs around alluvial plains, and especially at estuaries of river branches into the main river, where accumulation of sediments from river branches may cause a partial blockade of the normal flow of water in the main river, and may cause a deviation of the river stream, and cause flooding into agricultural land.

Based on the Master Plan on Waters (1983), an estimate of the length of riverbeds endangered by flooding (see table below):

³⁷ Dr. Ruzhdi Pllana-Association of Geographers of Kosova 1984

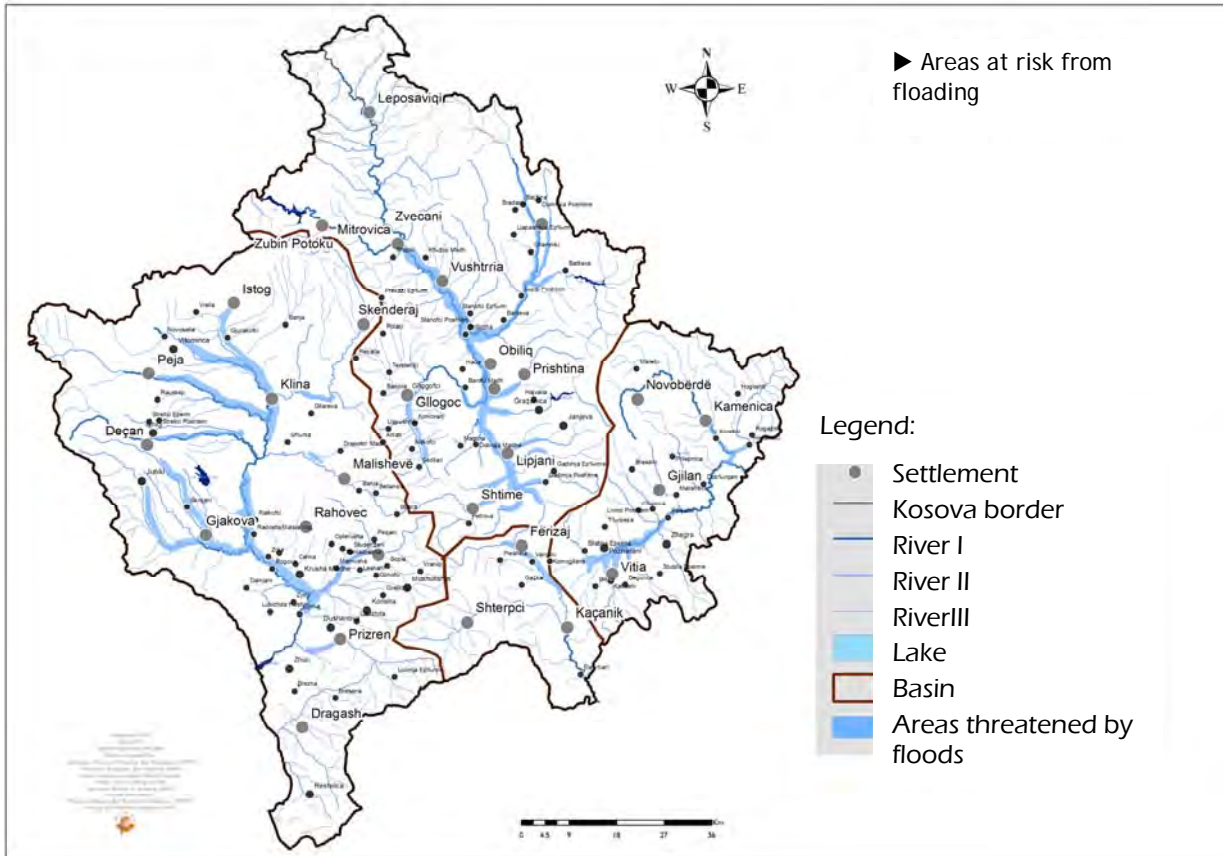
³⁸ MESp-IHMK



The largest damages caused by flooding are possible along basins of: Drini i Bardhë 50%, Ibër-Sitnicë 24%, Lepencë 20%, and Morava e Binçes 6%³⁹.

► The current situation of flood endangered areas in ha, based on the data from the Department of Waters, is⁴⁰:

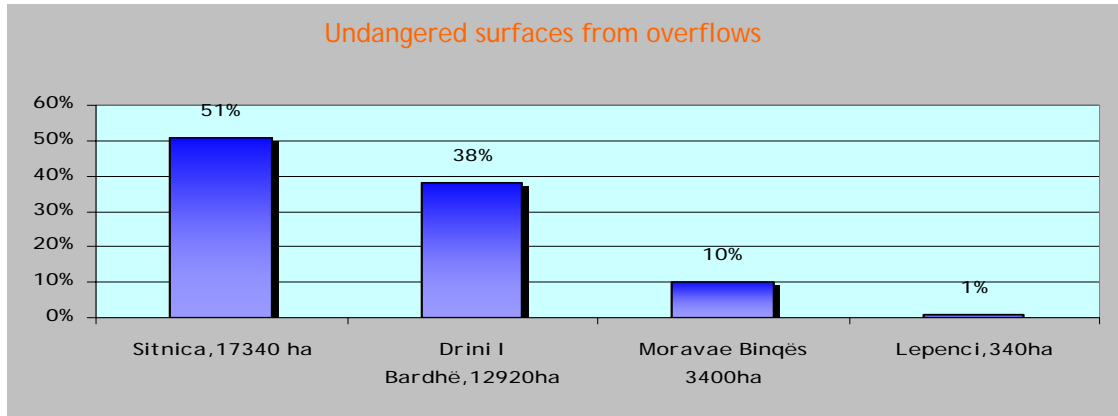
| No | Water flow | Length estimated for regularization in km | Length already regularized in km | % |
|----|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Morava e Binçes | 86.80 | 46.25 | 52.28 |
| 2 | Sitnica | 203.10 | 59.70 | 29.39 |
| 3 | Ibri | 10.30 | 5.35 | 51.94 |
| 4 | Drini i Bardhë | 168.63 | 26.32 | 15.60 |
| 5 | Lepenci | 22.50 | 2.80 | 12.44 |
| | Total | 492.33 | 140.92 | 28.62 |



³⁹ The base of hydro-economy of Kosova. 1983

⁴⁰ MMPH-DMU







1.1.4.5.2. Erosion

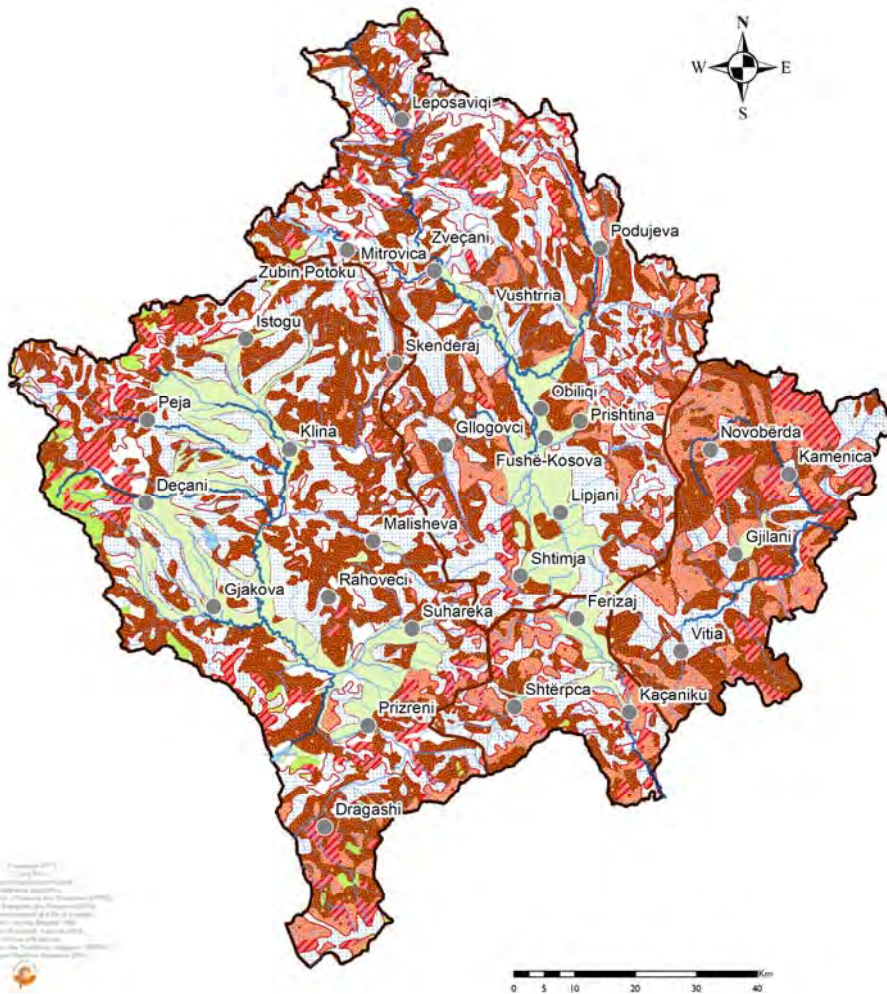
Erosion endangers assets created and planned for the human nature. It is present at the whole Kosova territory and is present in various forms, such as superficial detritions of land, riverbanks, streams, transport of inert deposits and gravel, creeps and collapses of masses, and also physical and chemical degradation of lands.

The causes of erosion are a combination of factors such as: the obliquity of the field, the climate, improper use of land, land flora and ecological damages such as: scorched and cut forests, lack of investment on land protection, on construction of mountain dams, new forestation, etc.

► Participation of areas by erosive category

| Erosion categories | Area in km ² | % |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------|
| Category One | 714.3 | 6.6 |
| Category Two | 1890.2 | 17.6 |
| Category Three | 3367.7 | 31.3 |
| Category Four | 3680.2 | 34.3 |
| Category Five | 1097.5 | 10.2 |

Erosion in Kosova, with its detritions strength, where masses at the amount of ~12mil/m³ are produced annually. This eroded material for removal can be conveyed up to 5 mil/m³ a year or around 460m³/km² or around 5m³/ha. In comparison with Albania, 20-25 t/ha/year, or around 60 mil/year, Kosova has a lower erosive rate.



Erosion map

Legend

- Settlement
- Kosova border
- Big river
- Medium river
- Small river
- Lakes
- Basin
- Strong erosion
- Very strong erosion
- Medium erosion
- Low erosion
- Very low erosion



1.1.4. 6. Seismicity of Kosovas territory

Kosovan territory at Seismicity aspect is quiet active, where is expected some catastrophic earthquakes. Data from the past show that earthquake phenomena on some parts of Kosova happened from early ages. Amongst most powerful earthquakes that hit Kosovan ground, we can mention:

1. Prizren earthquake on 16 June 1456 with an intensity of 9 degree MSK and magnitude 6.6 Reiter degree.
2. Peja earthquake dated on 11 November 1662 with 9 degree MSK intensity and magnitude of 6.0 Reiter degrees
3. Ferizaj earthquake on 26 February 1755, 9 degree MSK-64 and magnitude 6.1 Reiter
4. Ferizaj-Viti earthquake, on 10 August 1921 with 9 degree MSK-64 and magnitude of 6.1 Reiter degrees.
5. Kopaonik earthquake, 18 May 1980 with 8 degree MSK-64 and magnitude of 6.0 Reiter degrees.
6. Gjilan earthquake on 24 April 2002 with 8 degree intensity and 5.2 Reiter degree magnitudes has caused a lot of damage to the town.

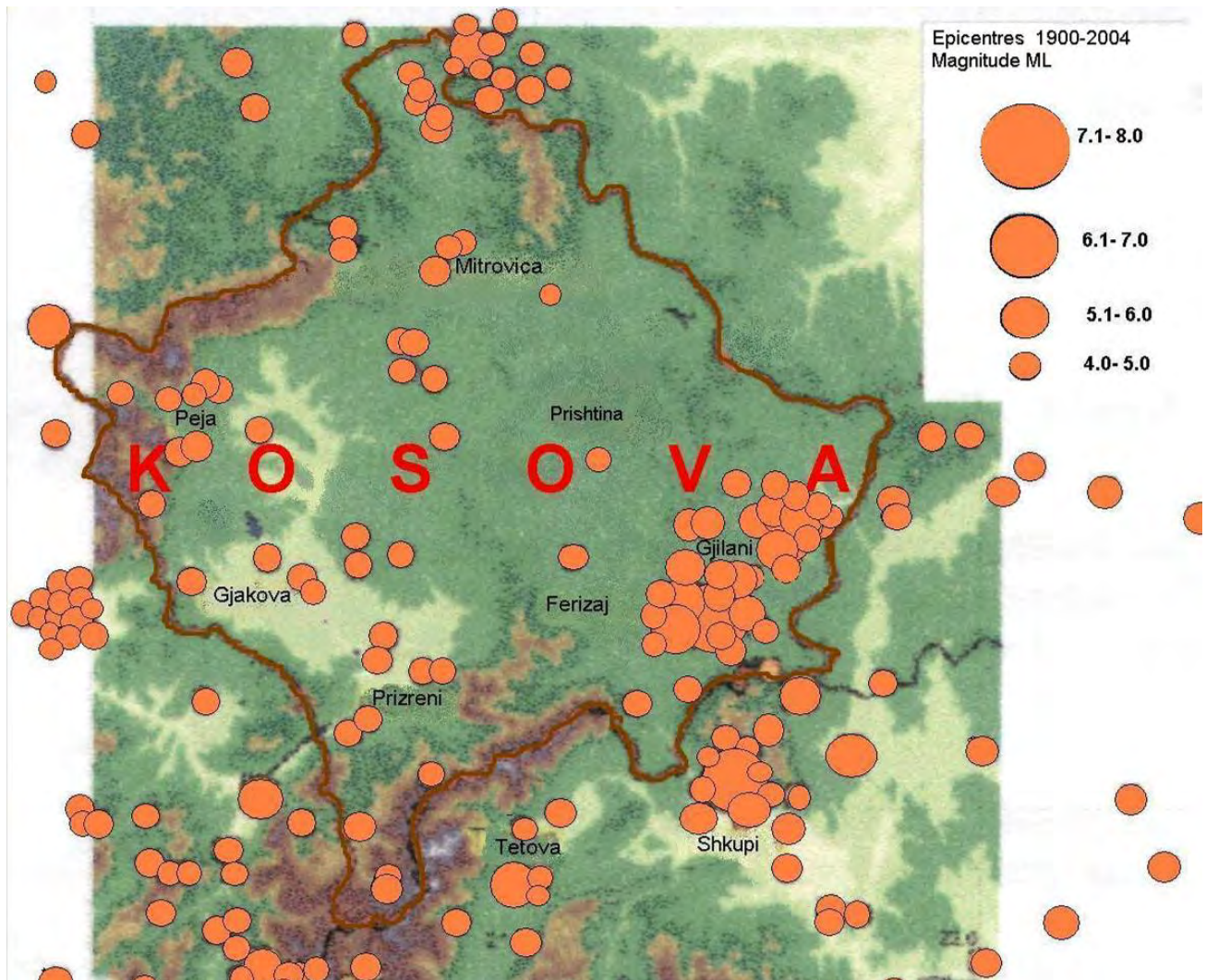
Kosovan territory is also in risk from earthquakes from neighbouring countries of Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro and Albania. Both of these phenomena, earthquake from Kosova and the ones starting and neighbouring countries are proving that Kosova is listed amongst endangered territories with high intensity of Seismicity. Those high activities impose the appropriate studying of Seismicity phenomena; subsequently based on true and original data we can make most exact measurements of phenomena.



► Map of maximal intensities observed in Kosova region, from the period 1900 - 2002

Looking at the map below, it is obvious that regions of Ferizaj, Gjilan, Viti, Kaçanik, Prishtina, Skenderaj, Gjakova, Rahovec, Prizren, Dragash and Peja are in highest risk from earthquakes. Usual depth of earthquakes is around 25 km. thus we are dealing with low level earthquakes with high intensity level. Below is catalogue of earthquakes depth, as noticed usual depth does not exceed 10 - 15 km in some regions.

| Epi center zone | Ferizaj, Gjilani, Vitia, Kaçaniku | Prishtina | Skënderaj | Peja | Gjakova, Rahoveci, Prizreni, Dragashi |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------|---------------------------------------|
| Hipo center depth on km | 15 | 5-10 | 10 | 10 | 20 |



1.1.5. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

“Economic development is a process which is used to create economic profit, through human mobilization, financial, capital, physical and natural resources, in order to generate attractive services and material goods which can be offered in the market”⁴¹.

Sustainable development means development providing for the current needs, not compromising the ability of future generations to fulfil their needs. This means that development actions of today may not use resources which can not be renewed or replaces⁴².

The principle of sustainable development, at the aspect of spatial development implies sustainable development involving not only economic development, but also environmental development, preserving resources today for utilization by future generations, also involving balanced spatial development.⁴³

In sustainable economic development, industrial, commercial and service activities are vital in creating income opportunities for the residents.

1.1.5.1. Short History

Up to the year 1950, Kosovo was a typical agrarian country, without developed industry where agriculture participated in the overall GDP level by 70%, as a consequence of the discriminatory colonial politics of former Yugoslavia, which left Kosovo outside all the industrialization and economic and social development processes.⁴⁴

During the years 1947-65-70 Kosovo was completely outside investments and founding activities from the state no-return funds.

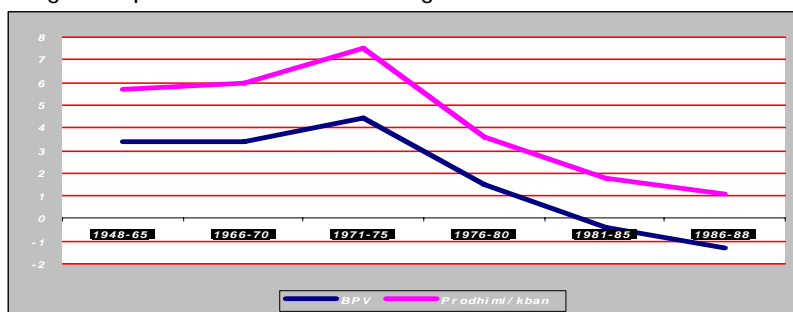
During the years 1971-1980, Kosovo achieved the highest rate of the economic development and quality changes in the structure of production. The economic and political systems in ex-Yugoslavia started to decentralize, while the constitutional position in Kosovo made it completely equal with other Republics. During that period important projects got implemented in industry and economic infrastructure.

During 1989-1995, the failure of production in all branches and complexes paralyzed all development processes and technological progress. Economic activity was distorted in favor of big economic corporations. This failure marks the ending of the communist concept of economic development of Kosovo.

With the establishment of the UN protectorate in Kosovo, in June 1999, certain measures were undertaken to overcome the difficult economic and social situation.

During the years 1999-2004 the largest part of the economic assistance was provided by foreign donors. The economy of the social sector waits to comeback through the privatization process, which is slow, while the private business marked significant development steps and has significant strength (51% GDP)⁴⁵.

An important economic factor is the Diaspora, which is ready to invest, although with many obstacles, starting from privatization to other legal mechanism.



⁴¹ American Council for Economic Development

⁴²(Brundtland Commission, 1987). ⁴² Non-renewable resources means resources that are by legacy limited service. This means that once used, must find other resources, mineral resources and fuels (natural gas, oil and coal) are un-renewable resources (European Commission, 2000)

⁴³ (ESDP, 1999).

⁴⁴ Riinvest-Economic Activities and Kosovo's Democratic Development

⁴⁵ MTI-Strategy of the mid-term economic development of Kosovo'04-'08





1. 1. 5. 2. Current Economic Situation in Kosovo

Economic Development is one of the four thematic fields studied in the frame of the process of drafting the Spatial Plan aimed at describing the current economic situation in Kosovo. The main issues dealt with in the frame of economic development are: agriculture, industry, trade and tourism, described in the spatial aspect with facts, concurrencies or trends that represent economic activities in Kosovo.

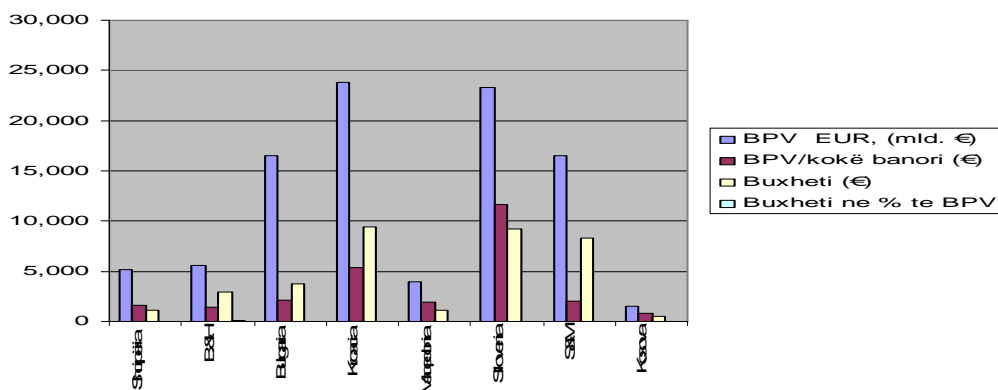
From the available data presented spatial extent of economic activities in Kosovo, in most cases at the municipal level and in some even the national.

About 478 socially owned enterprises (SOEs) listed for privatization. Kosovo Trust Agency (KTA) and now Kosovo Privatization Agency (APK) is charged with responsibility for privatization of SOEs. So far completed several rounds of privatization, which are included a considerable number of SOEs.

► Statistics for 2007/08

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Kosovo surface in km ² | 10.907 |
| Population, million | 2.13 |
| BPV I Kosovës, mld € | 3,433,6 |
| BPV/ per inhabitant, € | 1,612 |
| Agriculture/ BPV, % (2006) | 12 % |
| Industry % | 13 % |
| Trade % | 10% |
| Tourizm BPV % | 1% |
| Number of Enterprises | 67.950 |
| Unemployment % | 43.6 % |
| Unemployment in working age 15-64 | 63.7 % |

► Society Product in Kosovo and regional countries



1.1.5.3. Agriculture

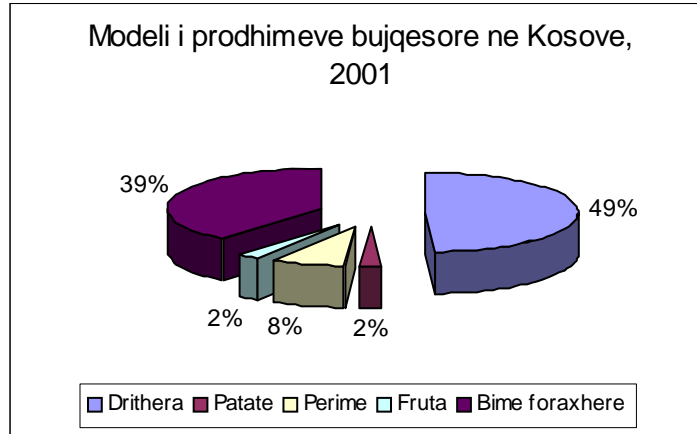
Agriculture sector can be a potential source of growth. Kosovo is the abundanced with fertile land and mild climate, which is suitable for production of agricultural crops. Although dominated by small holdings, low productivity, lack of counseling services, it contributes to 12% in Gross the Domestic General Product of the country (GDP). It is estimated that two thirds of the total number of employees are engaged in agriculture.

Kosovo has 577.000 hectares of agricultural land⁴⁶. From this surface is 47.1 percent of planted land, which is dominated by cereals and the rest of meadows, pastures and wasteland.

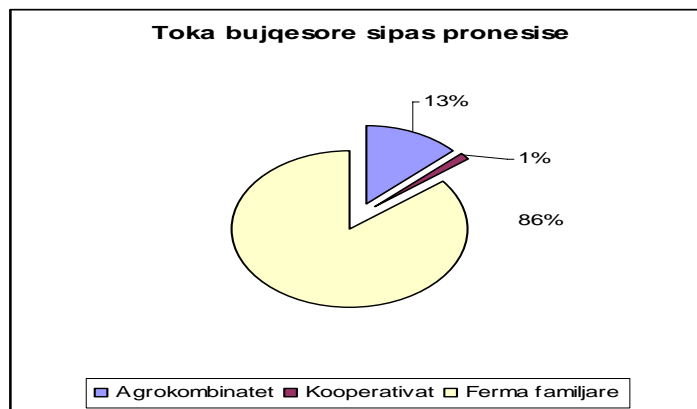
Majority of agricultural land is privately owned (88.6%). The average farm size is ha 2:36, 2:01 ha of agricultural land, the land is worked and 0.7 ha ha 1:30 meadows and pastures.

⁴⁶ Questionary , Riinvest

In recent years, agri-food sector has recorded an increase that is promising the development of agriculture. Seen especially in the processing activities of fruit, milk, poultry farm, farms, abattoirs. Production of vegetable production in particular, the potato, meat, poultry and eggs are showing signs of comparative advantages. While marketing research has shown that products, as the sheep cheese, honey, fungi, production of fruits, medicinal plants may be potential for export

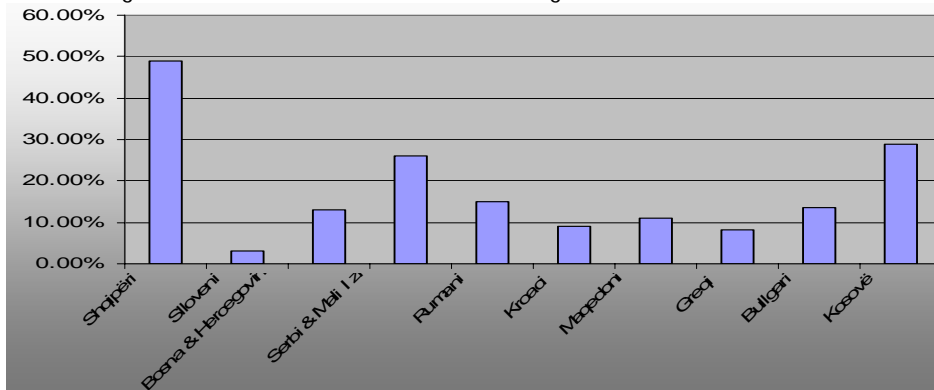


Source: Statistics on Agriculture in Kosovo, Kosovo Statistical Office, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, MAFRD, 2001



Source: MAFRD

► Contribution of agriculture in the GDP⁴⁷ in Kosova and region



Participation in forestry with agriculture GDP reaches 12%. The total area of forest is 464.800ha.

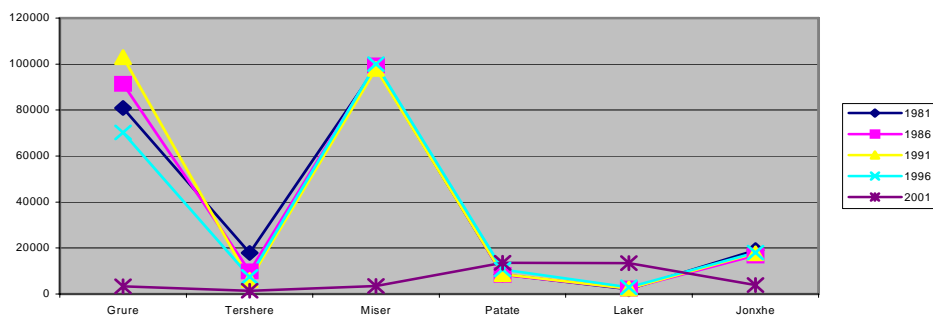
⁴⁷ CIA-the world fact Book, MAFRD



After the war fund for livestock is 60% damaged⁴⁸.

According to estimates of annual production MAFRD of livestock does not meet local needs. EU States, 70% of national budget spending in support of rural regional development. In our country customers are those who bear the main financial burden of farms. The most common cultures in Kosovo are planted with corn and wheat.

► Agricultural production during different periods of time.



1.1.5.4. Industry

The level of economic development together with the industrial one of Kosovo in ex-Yugoslavia was extremely low compared to the average and especially compared to developed regions⁴⁹. It was about half of the level of other undeveloped federal units. Besides an inherited low level of development, Kosovo is confronted with other contemporary problems of a society in transition.

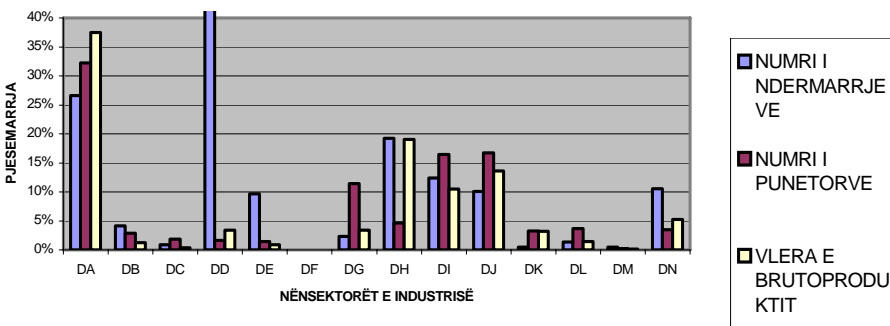
The survey represents the situation of industrial production in Kosovo⁵⁰. The presentation was prepared according to the three main economic indicators: Number and types of enterprises employed in the industrial sector, number of workers employed in industrial production and the value of gross products. The food industry takes the first place in every indicator.

Until the end of the 80's, industry and mining participated with almost 50% in the gross domestic product.

In the year 2002, UNMIK through the KTA⁵¹, started privatization. Social Enterprises in Kosovo are mainly medium-sized enterprises.

- 478 enterprises to be privatized,
- 18 enterprises commercialized,
- 25 enterprises in tender

► Participation of industrial sub-sectors at the Kosovo level



A big economic problem that Kosovo is facing is employment or unemployment, especially of the youth, which ranges from 35% up to 60%.

The level of unemployment in Kosovo is the highest in southeastern Europe.

The gross domestic product according to the municip.

At the end of 2008, was active 67950th enterprise. Municipalities which have the largest number of registered enterprises are mainly: Pristina, Prizren, Ferizaj and Peja only they

⁴⁸ MBPZHR - Ministria e Bujqësisë, Pylltarisë dhe Zhvillimit Rural

⁴⁹ Federal Units of Ex-Yugoslavia.

⁵⁰ Ministry of Trade and Industry

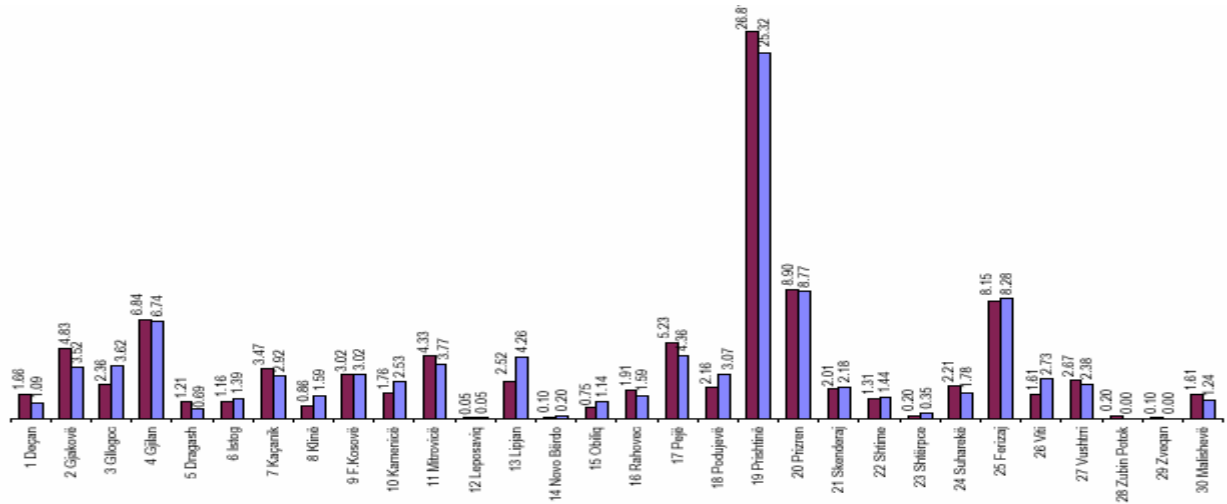
⁵¹ Kosovo Trust Agency (for administration, management and privatisation of public enterprises)



constitute nearly 40% (percent) from the overall number of enterprises in the country level. In 2008 the number of businesses is more than 66% greater than that was the end of 2004. Only within this year have registered 7424 new companies.

Trade activity of hotels and restaurants continues to be the favorite in decision making on a new business and represents 56% (percent) of enterprises by the end of 2008.

► Graphic enterprise municipalities in T1 and T2 in 2009 (in%)



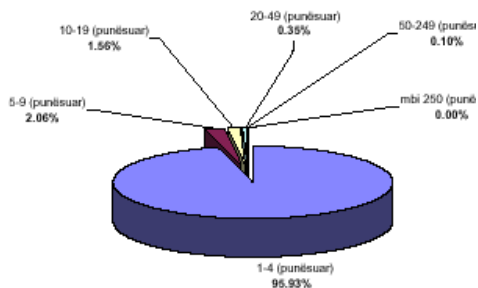
Analysis according to size and activity of new shows that companies continue to be dominant enterprises with 1-4 employees is 94% (per cent). Producer services (trade, restaurant, cafe and restaurants, transport to telecommunications and other services) with 83% percent.

There is an upward trend in 2008 of the participation of producers of goods, 17% (per cent) of 16 as it was in 2004, covering the number of producers of goods (industry, agriculture and fishing, and construction), but they employ about 40 % (percent) of employees of economic enterprises.

Large enterprises, with 50 more employees, numbers represent less than 1% (per cent), but their contribution to employment in economic enterprises is very sensitive, about 33% (per cent).

► Economic enterprises in the municipalities

► Size of enterprises





1.1.5.5. Trade

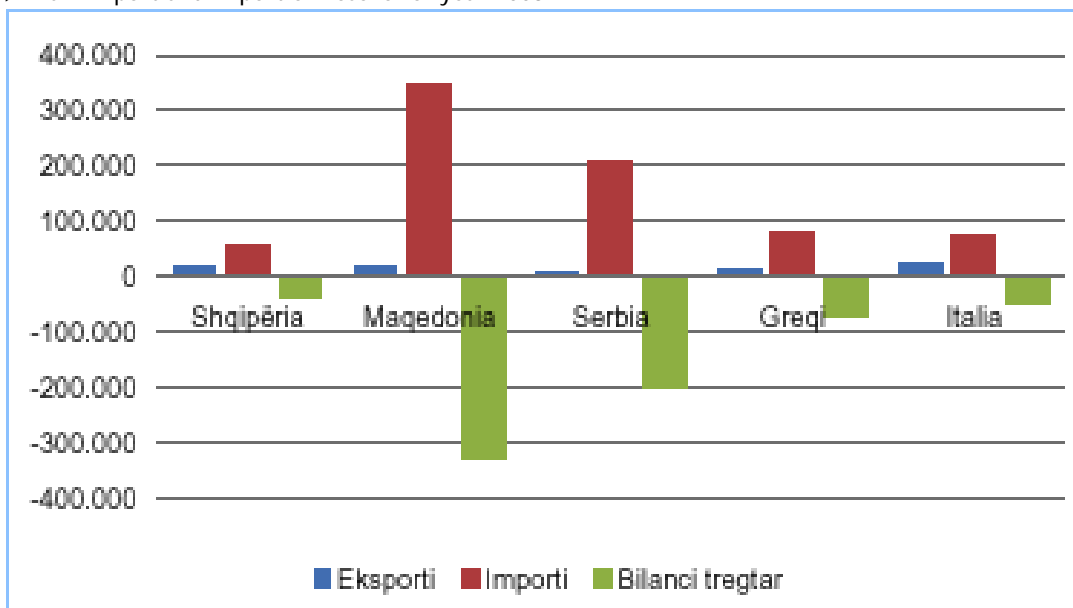
Trade has its own deserved place in the economic development of a country. Trade is now the primary field of Kosovo’s economy. Trade includes a significant number of businesses, workers and investments. Trade continues to involve the most spread concentration of capital in the private sector. Internal trade is more represented when compared to the external one. In general, in Kosovo, goods are imported from neighboring countries and less from countries of the region and from the EU. Merchandise from abroad take up the major part of the Kosovo market. The extent of imported goods is about 70% a year while export is approximately 3%.

► Circulation of goods in foreign trade - the years 2001 and 2008

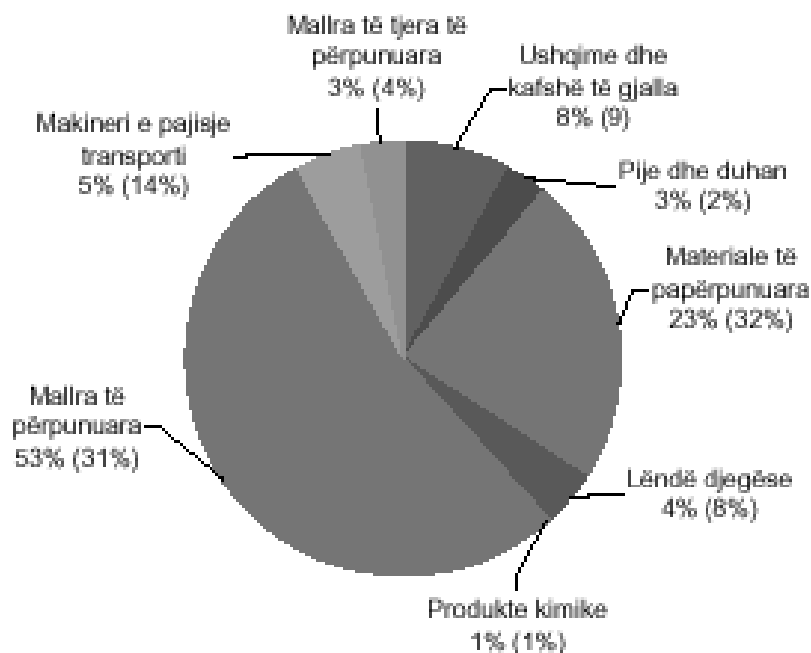
| Year | 2001 | 2008 |
|---------------|------------|-------------|
| Exports | 10.559 € | 198.463 € |
| Imports | 684.500 € | 1928.236 € |
| Trade balance | -673.941 € | -1729.773 € |

The table above shows that the value of goods exported from Kosovo in 2001 reached only 5.3% of the value of goods exported in 2008, while the value of imported goods reached 35.5% of the value of imported goods in 2008. Trade balance since 2001, every year, so far has been drawback for Kosovo. For example, the value of goods exported from Kosovo in 2008 reached only 10.3% of the value of goods imported in that year.

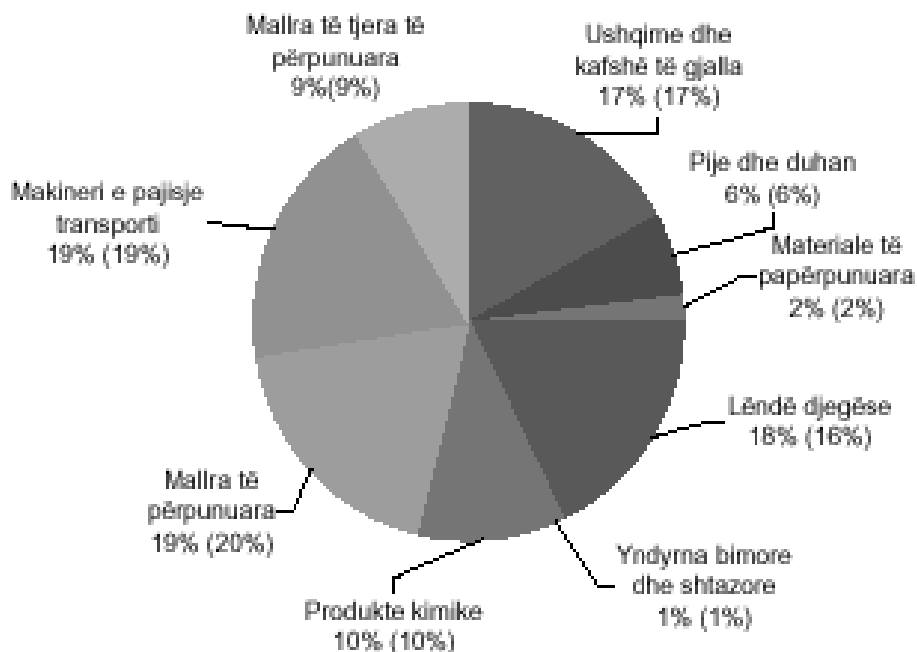
► Main Export and Import of Kosovo for year 2008



► Export according to sections of KSTJ (SITC) 2008 (2007)



► Import according to sections of KSTJ(SITC) 2008 (2007)



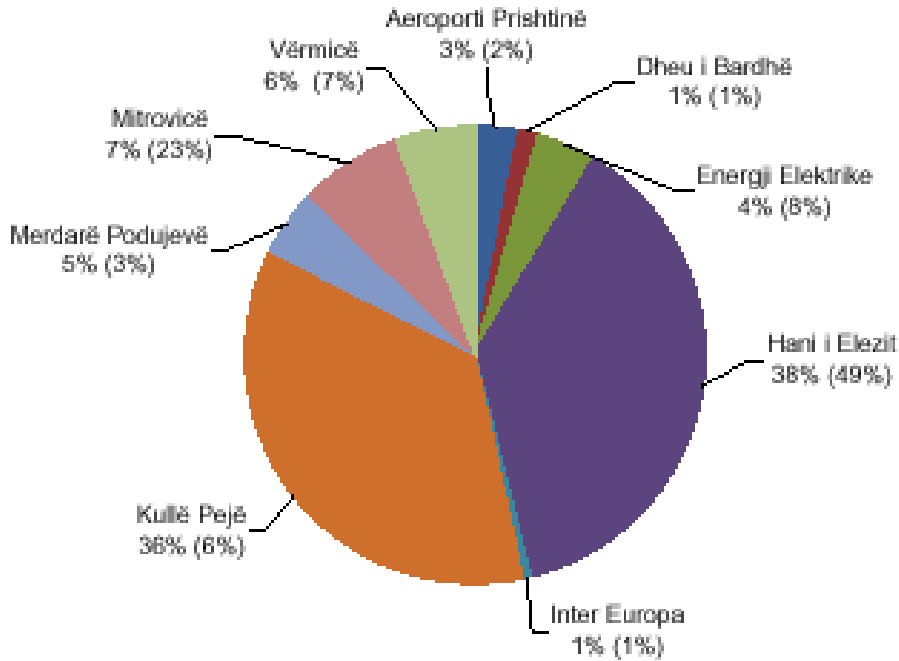


Exports and imports by border points (June 2009)

We export most goods through border points: Hani Elezit (59.1%), Vërmicës (18.2%), Tower (11.6) etc.

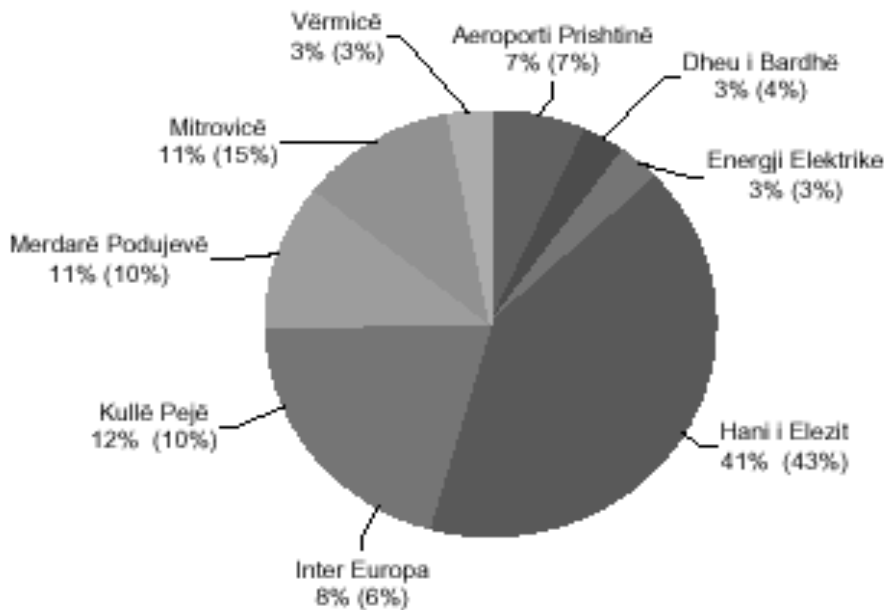
Hani I Elezit remainsas most frequented point of customs

► Exports by border points 2008 (2007)



While on the partition we import through border point: Hani Elezit (36.9%), Tower (13.6%), Mitrovica (13.2%), Merdarës (11.7%) etc..

► Import by border points 2008 2007



1.1.5.6. Craftsmanship

The organization of economic life in Kosovo up to half a century ago was mainly based on family businesses and a patriarchal organisation of the family. Family business was concentrated in the handicrafts as well. The most dominant products were natural ones and simple handicrafts manufacturing. Craftmanship was represented by the traditional crafts as: carpentry, forgery, saddlery etc. Craftmanship with its products and services, represents a special segment of the development of medium and small enterprises. The demand for these products in the market is permanent and marks an increasing trend. According to the data for the year 1986, there were 113 craftmanship activities in Kosovo. More than half of the independent handicrafts practiced in Kosovo were concentrated in 15 crafts and there is a lack of modern craft activities⁵².

1.1.5.7. Tourism

The natural values that Kosovo has represent touristic resources of a high level. The description of the Kosovo Touristic potential is closely related to the geographic position of Kosovo. Its position in south-eastern Europe, with a central position in the Balkan Peninsula, represents a crossroad which historically dates back to Roman's time. Tourism comprises 8-9% of the GDP. By having a suitable position, Kosovo, in relation with important touristic areas has these spatial distances:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------|--------|
| Adriatic Seaside - Albanian Seaside | | | |
| (Prishtinë-Shëngjin) 283 km | | | |
| Prishtina | Aegean Sea | - Selanik | 340 km |
| Prishtina | Belgrade | | 360 km |
| Prishtina | Nis | | 138 km |
| Prishtina | Sofia | | 290 km |
| Prishtina | Skopje | | 84 km |
| Prishtina | Budva | | 350 km |

Kosovo has an excellent mountain tourism potential, national parks, potential for hunting and cultural potential. Among the resources we note that catering is concentrated in the areas which have much to offer in the touristic sense, urban centers and the most important roads of Kosovo. Kosovo has a considerable potential for developing winter tourism in the mountains of Sharr and Bjeshket e Nemuna.

Actually there is only one skiing center - Brezovica which is being used by the local and international tourists that are in Kosovo.

In Kosovo in total we have to rehabilitate the spas, one in Kllokolt and one in Peja. The highest number of clients visits for one-day stays and come from nearby urban centers.

Kosovo has a potential in the development of hunting tourism. This type of tourism could be practiced in a lot of places in Kosovo, such as Rezervati i Kozhnjarit, Rusolia and Blinaja. Other natural values in Kosovo are: the Mirusha Canyon, the Marble Cave in Gadime, Rivers and lakes that offer possibilities for the development of fishing, water sports and recreation. The production of rare artisanal crafts, such as the Filigran represents an attraction for foreign tourists.

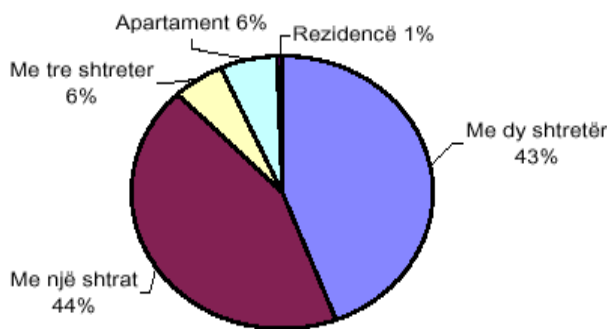
Kosovo has a potential to develop cultural tourism with a lot of buildings with extraordinary cultural-historical value. The total number of buildings and cultural institutions is 1,282⁵³. Based on data which has the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) Department of Tourism, as well as the Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK), show that in all Kosovo municipalities exercise activity of 147 hotels Hotel licensed with total of 2261 beds. Cities that have the most hotels are: Pristina (29), Prizren (18), Ferizaj (14) and Lipljan (12).

⁵² Riinvest/Economic activities and democratic development of Kosovo
⁵³ MTI



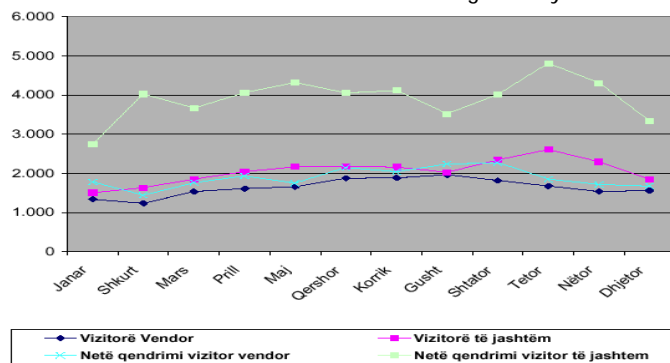


► Structure according to number of rooms with beds



Total number of visitors during 2008 has been 44294th, of which 44% of domestic visitor nights stay with 56% 22602nd and foreign 46910th visitor nights stay.

► The number of visitors and nights stay



1.1.5.8. Energy

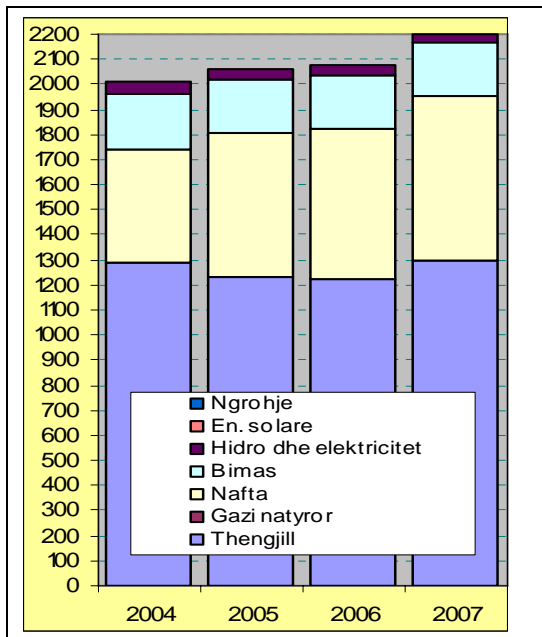
In Kosovo an KWh costs 0.083 euro which is a serious barrier for home;y economy.

Energetics in the modern conditions its an ireplacable resource for the economic development, for practicing other activities, to increase and sustain in good level the living standart and the social welfare in general. Today, energy sector ins not able to supply 24h therfore the buisnesses and the houtholds are charged with additional expenses by using generators. Installed capacity of power plants and hydro-plants has been 1.527 ME, and currently available production capacity brought about 900 MW. Energy Cooperation of Kosovo KEK is a Public Enterprise that does the production, distribution and management of the electrical energy. Energy sector is a serius burden on the public sources eventhoug with resonable average price of electric energy with 0.083 euro/KWh.

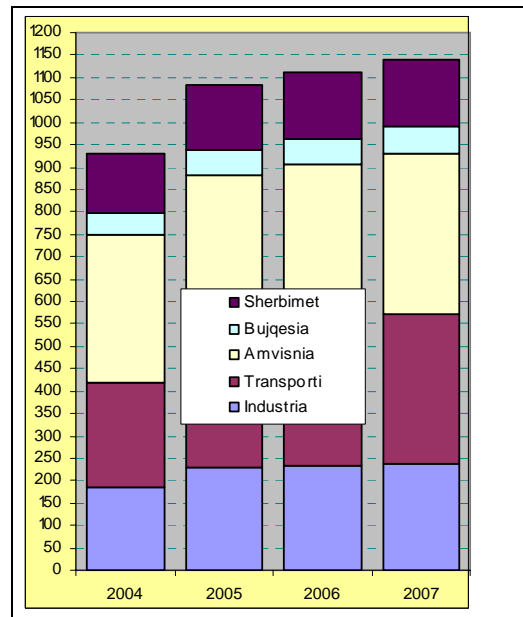
Lignite was and also for the long-term will remain the first major case for electricity production in Kosovo.

Contribution to total energy consumption by each economic sector is shown in the figure below. The bulk of this consumption is covered by lignite and oil and then under its products.



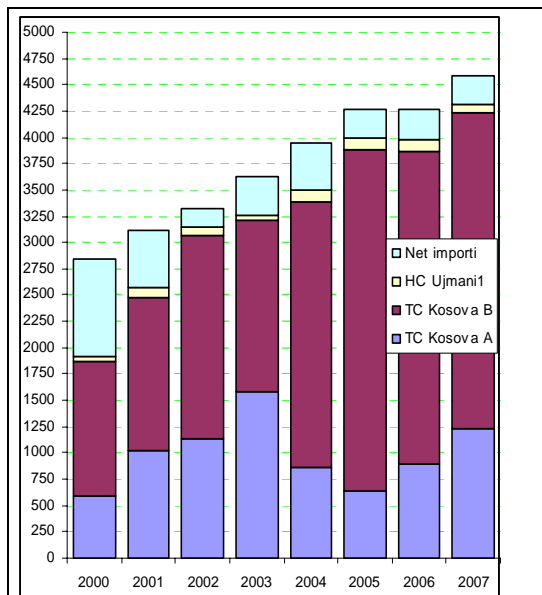


► Fig 5: The contribution of each primary energy source in Kosovo (ktoe)

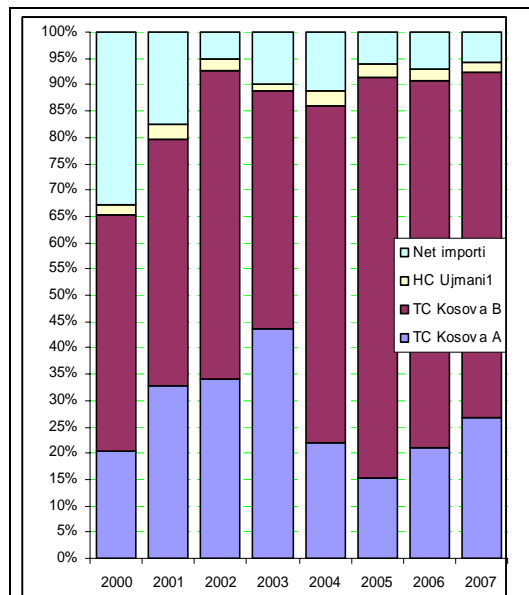


► Fig. 6: Contribution to total energy consumption by each sector (ktoe,)

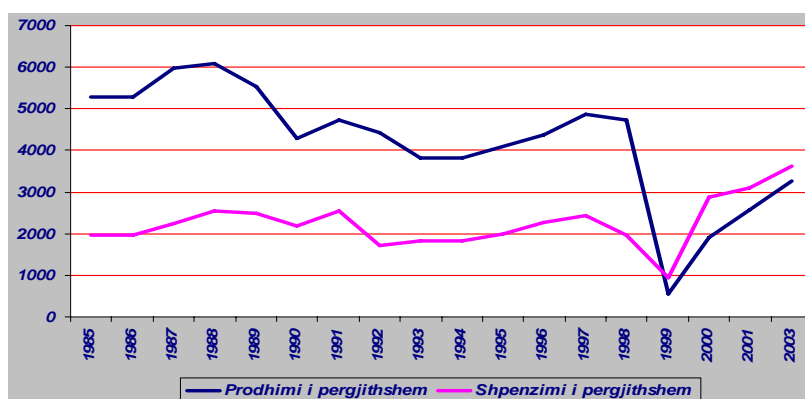
Based on several important studies since 2000, and the analysis of energy balances prepared by the MEM, the analysis that took into account the characteristics and structure of the electric system of Kosovo, the network losses and net imports of electricity, results that for the period 2000-2007 the production of each electrical generating plant has been as presented in Figure 7, while the percentage contribution of each electrical generating plant to cover the total consumption of electricity has been as shown in Figure 8



► Fig. 7 7: Contribution of each central in covering the needs for electric energy (GĚh)



► Fig. 8: Contribution of each central in covering the needs for electric energy (%)

► Production and expenditure of electric energy during the years '85-'03⁵⁴


Kosovo lignite reserves are located in two larger basins, named "Kosovo" and "Dukagjini". Geological reserves of lignite are estimated to be around 12.5 billion tonnes (including all categories of reserves). In the table presented a summary of lignite reserves by location⁵⁵.

| Basin | Surface [km ²] | Reserves [Milion Ton] | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | researched | | exercised | |
| | | T | t _{ce} | T | t _{ce} |
| Kosova | 274 | 10,091 | 2,957 | 8,772 | 2,521 |
| Dukagjini | 49 | 2,244.8 | 782 | 2,047.7 | 464 |
| Drenica-Fusha e Skenderajt | 5.1 | 106,6 | 22 | 73.2 | 19 |
| Total | | 12,442.4 | 3,761 | 10,892.9 | 3,004 |

► Lignit reserves according to location

Technical installed capacity of two power plants, despite their age from 24-46 years, will be able to meet consumer demand for basic electricity, but due to degradation and not investing in sectors and lignite power plants in Kosovo during the period 1990-1999, deficient maintenance, rehabilitation and not necessary and timely, technical readiness and performance of generating units, despite the continued increase recorded until 2008, under the parameters are installed.

Electric power system of Kosovo has direct links connecting the systems of Albania, Montenegro, Serbia and Macedonia. With the exception of Serbia, all these systems are net-importer of electricity. This fact provides the opportunity for potential investments in new power plants in Kosovo lignite.

Renewable resources - Only about 2% of all electricity produced in Kosovo within a year, produced using water power. The rest is produced using lignit, while the wind or the sun almost completely used for producing electricity. Lately there have been some activities concerning the development of renewable energy sources. MEM at the end of 2006 has finalized a Pre-feasibility study for a few small plants. Energy Regulatory Office (ERO) has developed the Authorization Procedure for construction of new generating capacity. MEM has initiated the process and ERO approved incentive rates (feed-in tariffs) for the generation of small hydropower and wind farms. Kosovo has the potential to build the capacity of small hydropower (according to research 16 to 18), which can reach most of the 64th annual production of 294 GĚh. It is in process construction of HC of Zhuri with HPP 305 ME, of average annual production of 398 GĚh, which represents 43% of the total capacity of power generation in Kosovo.

During the year 2008 are estimated potential of solar energy, wind, biomass and geo-thermal waters.

⁵⁴ ESTAP-World Bank /Final raport 2002

⁵⁵ Instituti Inkos - "Studimi për Vlerësimin e hulurtimeve dhe rezervave gjeologjike të qymyrit në Kosovë", Baseni i Kosovës, Prishtinë 2007, fq. 81 dhe Baseni i Dukagjinit, Drenicës dhe Basenet tjera, Prishtinë 2007, fq.56, dhe fq. 24.

MEM, with financial resources from the Kosovo budget, during 2008 has implemented several projects demonstrating public buildings for water heating by solar energy. During this year, solar panels are deployed in some clinics of the Kosovo University Clinical Centers and Student Center in Prishtina. Kosovo within a year has 265 days of sunshine, so it has all the possible preconditions for the application of solar energy, which is calculated to be the energy of the future, along with other energy sources. There are several projects testing the use of solar energy, which consist of installing solar panels on health and education centers⁵⁶, aimed at meeting the objectives set forth by the EU (2020, ER 20%). In Golesh hill with three generators are set for 1:35 MW producing electricity from wind.

Kosovo is a signatory to the Tractate of establishing the Energy Community (ECT) of Eastern Europe, which entered into force on July 1, 2006. In this context, the Government has been substantially committed to developing the energy sector in accordance with the requirements of the ECT. The Tractate requires the implementation of the Acquis Communautaire" of EU by each contracting party according to a timetable for implementing the required reforms. Under the framework of the Energy Community Tractate (ECT), Kosovo has held an annual indicative targets for the 10-year of renewable sources. It has also developed a detailed plan for implementation of (i) Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and Council dated September 27, 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal market in electricity and (ii) Directive 2003/30/EC of the European Parliament and Council dated 8 May 2003, on promoting the use of bio-fuels and other renewable fuels for transport. MEM has developed and is implementing several projects under the Programme for three years in Kosovo for Energy Efficiency (EE) and renewable Energy Sources (RES) 2006-2008 and also has promoted the adoption of several laws that regulate certain matters in the areas of EE and RES.

1.1.5.9. The Banking System

The monetary system should be adjusted to the system of transformation and establishment of the economic system in Kosovo. Monetary institutions and instruments and their functioning should be seen as a major component of the monetary system.

The banking system has been destroyed completely in Kosovo. The People's Bank of Kosovo (Banka Popullore e Kosovës), as a special unit in the system of People's Banks (Central), which was one of the most powerful banks in former Yugoslavia and a greatly respected bank that cooperated with the most important banks throughout the world, has been closed.

Although the banking sector in Kosovo has developed over the last couple of years, it still does not serve for purposes of capital investments in Kosovo's economy⁵⁷.

Bank deposits had a great increase: in the year 2000/90 million, which increased to 515 million for the year 2003. However, the depositing structures are still unfavorable, despite the degree of improvement made.

"Human development depends greatly on the level of economic development. When development processes are drafted carefully, one can achieve both human and economic developments. To achieve this, it is required to balance social responsibilities and development priorities".⁵⁸ Benefit of a Life

⁵⁶ Vendorsja e paneleve diellore në disa Klinika të Qendrës Klinike Universitare të Kosovës dhe në Qendrën e Studentëve në Prishtinë, 2008

⁵⁷ Riinvest-Economic Activities and Kosovo's Democratic Development

⁵⁸ UNDP-human development report-Kosovo 2002



1.1.5.10. Unequal economic development

In Kosovo we have a disproportion of the economical development.

Where and why does unequal development occur in Kosova - what is the spatial distribution?

Kosova, at regional and European contexts, has a poor rate of economic development by GDP, and takes the last place on the list. Unequal economic development and distinct disproportions derive from an inherited poor economic development rate, consequences of the economic and political conditions during the nineties, limited resources and funds for development, and complex processes of transition in conditions of post-conflict reconstruction.

Increased economic stability, as a matter of primary importance, challenged with the present disproportion that characterize in this moment the economy of Kosovo. Development of industrialization based on natural resources in the past is expressed in disproportionate extent of the effects of this development. So during the seventies until the second half of the eighties in terms of industrial and urban development are clearly differentiated seven largest urban centers.

With the collapse of the old industrial structure, de Industrialization of 90 years and major technological changes that occurred in recent years affected these areas do not have any significant impact in the new economic development.

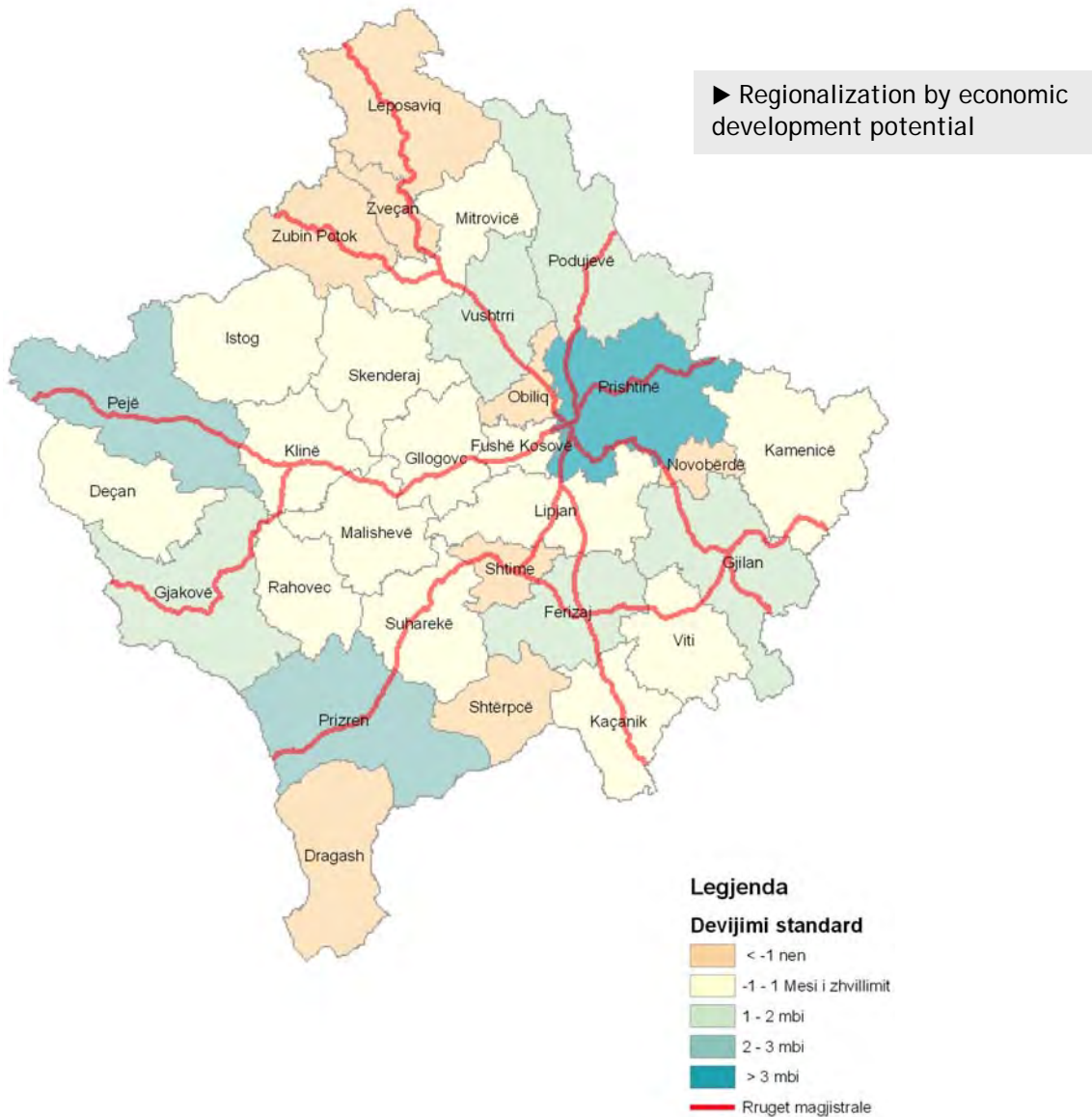
From the assessment of the social and economic development rate in Municipalities of Kosova (number of employed, GDP by municipality, industrial incomes, number of trade enterprises, level of school and road infrastructure) it is easily seen that the most developed municipalities are: Prishtina, Prizren, Peja, Gjakova, Gjilan, Ferizaj and Mitrovica, while the central part and border areas are the most undeveloped. One of the main reasons for such development pertains to the development rate of road and rail networks, their physical quality and the level of transport services. Another factor is the electricity network, the physical quality of grids, distribution (quality of grid differs, and in many rural areas the voltage is not adequate for production and industrial activities, while reductions of electricity are more present in less developed municipalities). Consequences of unequal development are reflected in social, economic and environmental aspects.

The social aspect - An unequal development rate in Municipalities of Kosova has resulted in population migration from rural to urban areas and from urban to more developed urban areas, as searches for employment safety first, and further for a better life quality. Such movements are followed by housing, employment, education, transport and other municipal problems. Migration as such, at institutional aspects includes in itself the problem of inaccurate data on locations, confusion on tax payments, etc., while on the aspect of land and object use, the problem consists of inhabitable properties, which in turn brings further deterioration in development.

The danger is mostly visible in intellectual resources being concentrated, and not being able to turn back, because of better economic opportunities, leaving smaller cities to face even further lack of development. A large impact is also taken by the unequal distribution of high levels of education. The majority of high education departments are only concentrated in Prishtina, which causes movement of population towards this centre.

The economic aspect - unequal economic development covers the unemployment, poor incomes, lack of investment in sectors, and lack of capital investments in different fields. The large demand for capital investments, especially in utilities can not be covered by such a development pace, and especially not with the inefficiency of local governance.

The Environmental aspect - unequal environmental development results in irrational use of land (abandoned, empty and unused properties because of migration, informal constructions), a phenomenon associated with inefficiency of local governments in planning and situation monitoring.



1.1.6. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

In general, infrastructure deals with things or elements that keep civilization together, such as: electric power production and distribution systems; dams and water and irrigation systems; collection of the sewage, pipelines and processing; roads and bridges; airports and public transport systems, things which we greatly depend on.

Infrastructure represents the foundations of the basic equipment and instruments, as well as capital apparatus, which are needed to have the economic basis of a country function. It is a common practice to put infrastructure as a sandwich between governance, which regulates it, and trade (or commerce), which depends on it.

More than 250 thousand vehicles move around the streets of Kosovo today

1.1.6.1. Transport and its infrastructure

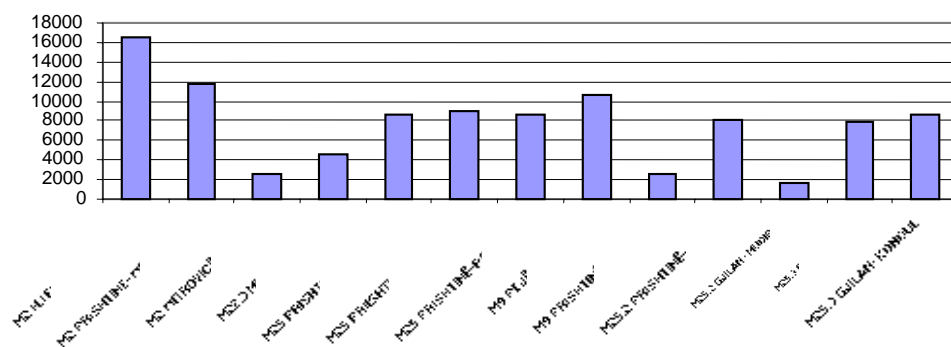
Transport represents a very important human activity. It is a vital part of the economy and plays an important role in the spatial connections, networks between locations. Transport creates valuable connections/links between regions, economic activities, the people and the world. Transport is a factor and consequence of economic development.

Transport in Kosovo is mostly carried out by means of roads, for motor vehicles, air transport for passengers traveling into foreign countries of their destination, while transport using the railway system is virtually symbolic.

1.1.6.1.1. Motor vehicle transport

Kosovo's connection into the European road corridors E10, E8 and the Adriatic highway is a challenge for us and we must, based on this fact, create a strategy to access these corridors. We could connect to the E10 corridor through the M25 highway (Prishtina - Podujeva), or through the Merdare - Durrës highway, which is in the construction phase. At the corridor E8 (Durrës - Varna), Kosovo could be connected through the highway M2 (Ribariq - Hani i Elezit).

► Daily traffic of vehicles in highways



In Adriatic highway Kosovo could connect through the highway M9 (Prishtina - Peja). This means that these highways should get particular attention in the drafting of the strategic plan. Currently in Kosovo are around 250 thousand vehicles. The most dens traffic is in the road Prishtina - Hani i Elezit, then in the road Prishtina - Mitrovica and in the road Prishtina - Peja.

More than 50% of all settlements in Kosovo do not have direct access to asphalted roads. Kosovo has no highway and asphalted roads in rural areas, in many cases they are very damaged. Areas with the lowest level of development of road infrastructure are the municipalities of Skenderaj, Drenas, Malisheva, Kacanik and Shtime.

After the war, in Kosovo there were many illegal constructions and connections along and to the highways. This phenomena goes on now and represents a serious problem. This way, they are restraining the possibilities for an extension of these roads in the future; there is a noticeable reduction of the security level and the movement speed is also reduced. The phenomena of illegal construction along the roads requests a rapid intervention of the society. The longer it takes to intervene the harder it will be to repair the damage. With a lack of Railway transport, especially heavy weight freight, roads are overcharged, and damaged.

In the absence of transport by rail, especially high-tonnage cargo, the automobile roads are so highly charged and comes to their damage.

| ROADS OF KOSOVO IN YEAR 2009 | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------|-----|
| ROAD LABELING | TYPE OF CIRCULATION SURFACE | | | | | |
| | Asphalted roads | | Un-Asphalted roads | | Total | |
| | Km | % | Km | % | Km | % |
| NATIONAL | 625 | 100 | | | 625 | 100 |
| RAGIONAL | 1127 | 87.5 | 161 | 12.5 | 1288 | 100 |
| TOTAL | 1752 | | | | 1913 | 100 |

1.1.6.1.2. Railway Transport

Railway transport in Kosova is at very low level. This is as a result of an under-developed railway infrastructure. In the year 2008 has circulated three passenger trains:

- Train of the free movement which is subvention by the Ministry of Transport and Communications and circulates twice a day in relation Fushe Kosovo - Hani i Elezi - Leshak and vice versa. The train due to the occupation of the northern line since March has stopped three circulation line Fushe Kosovo - Leshak and is expected to create conditions to put back into operation.
- Train Prishtina - Skopje which is due to the small number of passengers creates an annual loss of 620,000.00 euros.
- Train the Prishtina-Peja, which is highly used in 2008 but incurred the loss of 230,000.00 euros.

With the exception of the eastern railway line (Bardhosh - Podujeve) and that the south west (Xerxe - Prizren) which are not in operation, all lines are in full operation. Number of passengers who use trains is small. In 2007 was 304,133 passengers, while in 2008 only 102,624 passengers.

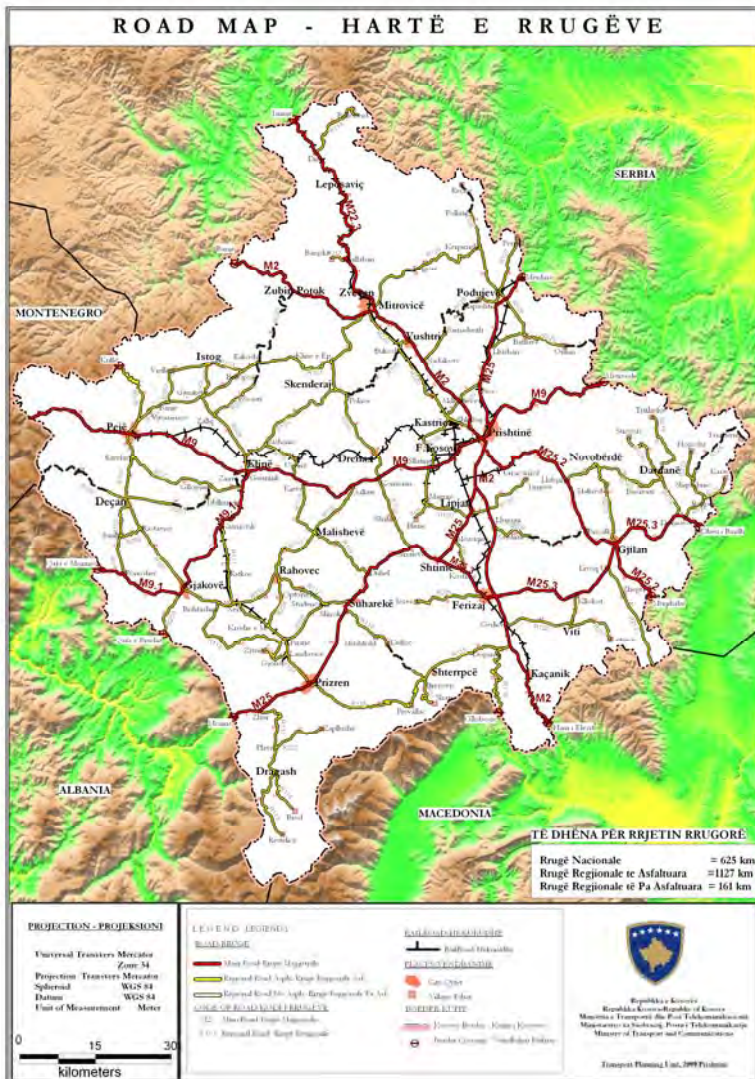
The level of development of Kosova's railways infrastructure, compared with countries of the region is low. The fact that there was no new line constructed since 1963 speaks for itself. Kosova has 333 451 km railway line open, 105 784 km 103.4 km stations and industrial lines. Network Rail Railways of Kosovo has 23 tunnels with a total length of 9020 meters and 115 bridges with a length of 2988 meters. The first railway line in Kosova was built in 1874 in relation Hani Elezi - Mitrovica. In 1931 the railway was built in relation Mitrovica - Leshak,

then in 1934 in railway relation Fushe Kosovo - Prishtina - Besiana, in 1936 it is constructed in relation Fushe Kosovo - Peja and in 1963 railways in relation Kline - Prizren.

Railway lines, except the ones that are in some railway station, are single-lined railways. Kosovo Railways are slow, as a result of the lack investment in them. The maximum speed in some parts of the railway is 80 km per hour, while in other parts it is even lower. There are lacks of railway maintenance, and the railway is being damaged by illegal level crossings, by illegal construction along the railway line and garbage disposal closeby.

The consequences of the serious situation facing the rail transport and its accompanying infrastructure are:

- overloading of automobile roads and consequently faster damage of them,
- more expensive automotive transport and
- greater pollution of the air.





1.1.6.1.3 Air Transport

From Prishtina airport passengers can travel to different destinations in Europe. This is provided by different international and local air companies. The number of flights from the airport near Prishtina in the year 2009 it was 5714, whereas number of passangers (departure-arrival) was 1191978 passangers.

In Kosovo there is nowone civil airport in Sllatina near Prishtina and one Military Airport in Gjakova. There are 12 air fields- agricultural airports of Aviokosova and one airfield of the Aeronautic Federation of Kosovo in Dumosh. A lot of the agricultural airports are in bad physical condition and without care.

1.1.6.2. Telecommunication

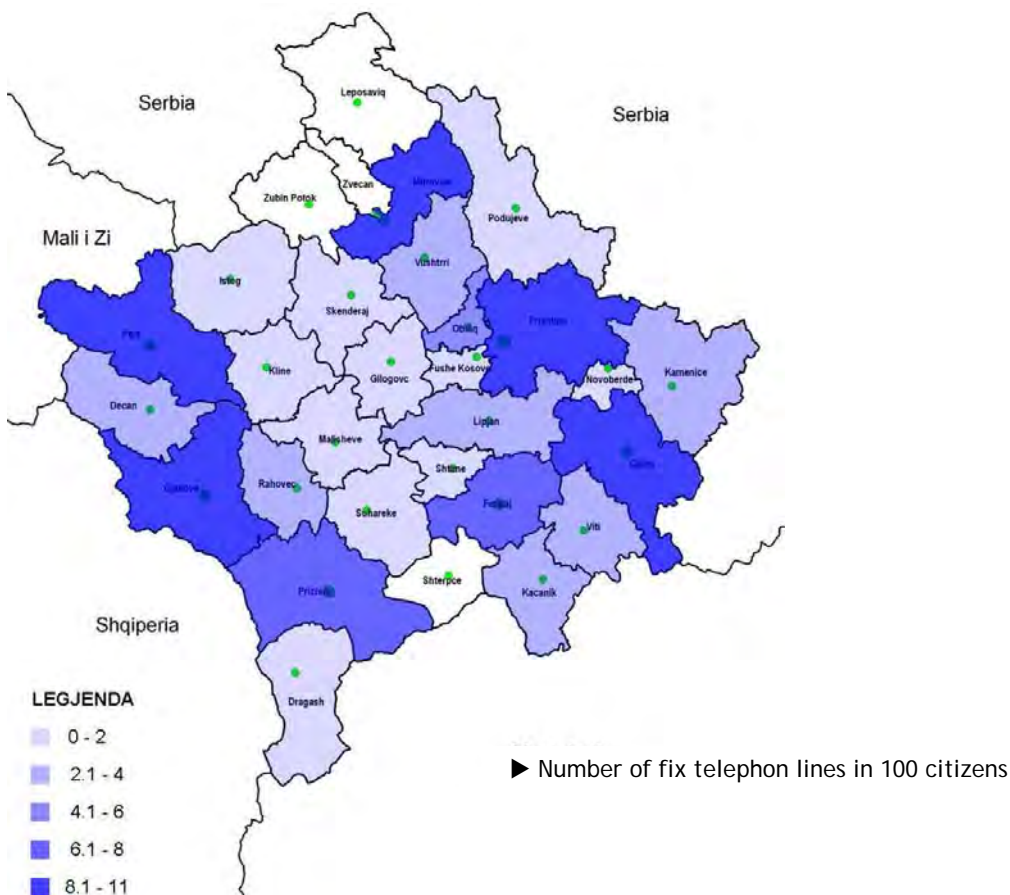
Telecommunication is an important sector in all spheres of life is rather comprehensive with its services.

Currently in Kosovo, the fixed telephony services, those mobiles, Internet, cable television and postal services are offered by the public company - the Post and Telecommunications of Kosovo (PTK) and private: Ipko, Kujtesa, D3mobile, and Z mobile.

1.1.6.2.1. Fixed telephony

Fixed telephony network is analog and has spread to seven of the largest cities in the country and in other settlements in the nearest of these centers. There are about 100,000 customers of this phone in Kosovo. Fixed telephony service are offering by the PTK that has about 90% of the total number of customers and Ipko company with about 10% of customers. Based on the requirements for the use of fixed network by population, expand a need to this network in all settlements of Kosovo and for the development and modernization of this service.

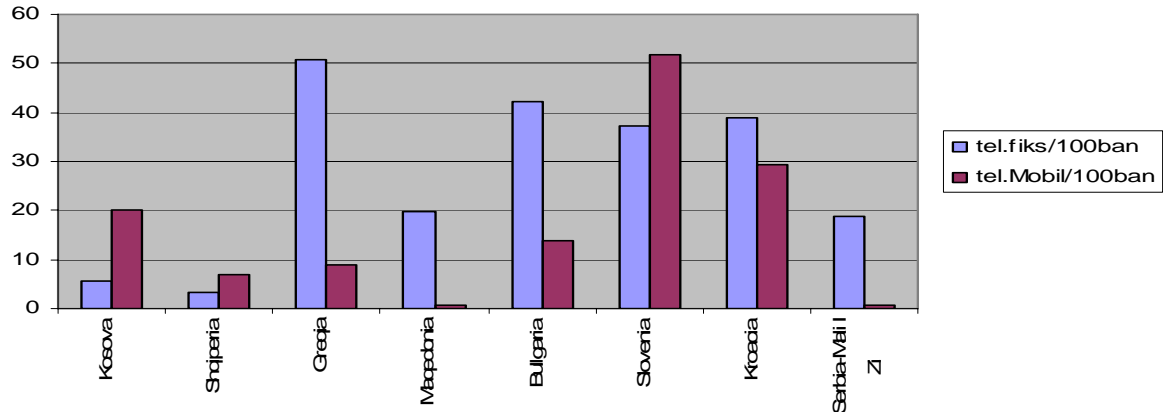
The fixed telephony network is under modernization and expansion of its coverage, enhancement of its quality through digital techniques, optical fibres and the SDH systems, installation of fibres or optical cable with the aim of improving the quality of this network. The digital land network is only installed in Prishtina so far, while digitalization is under construction in other cities.



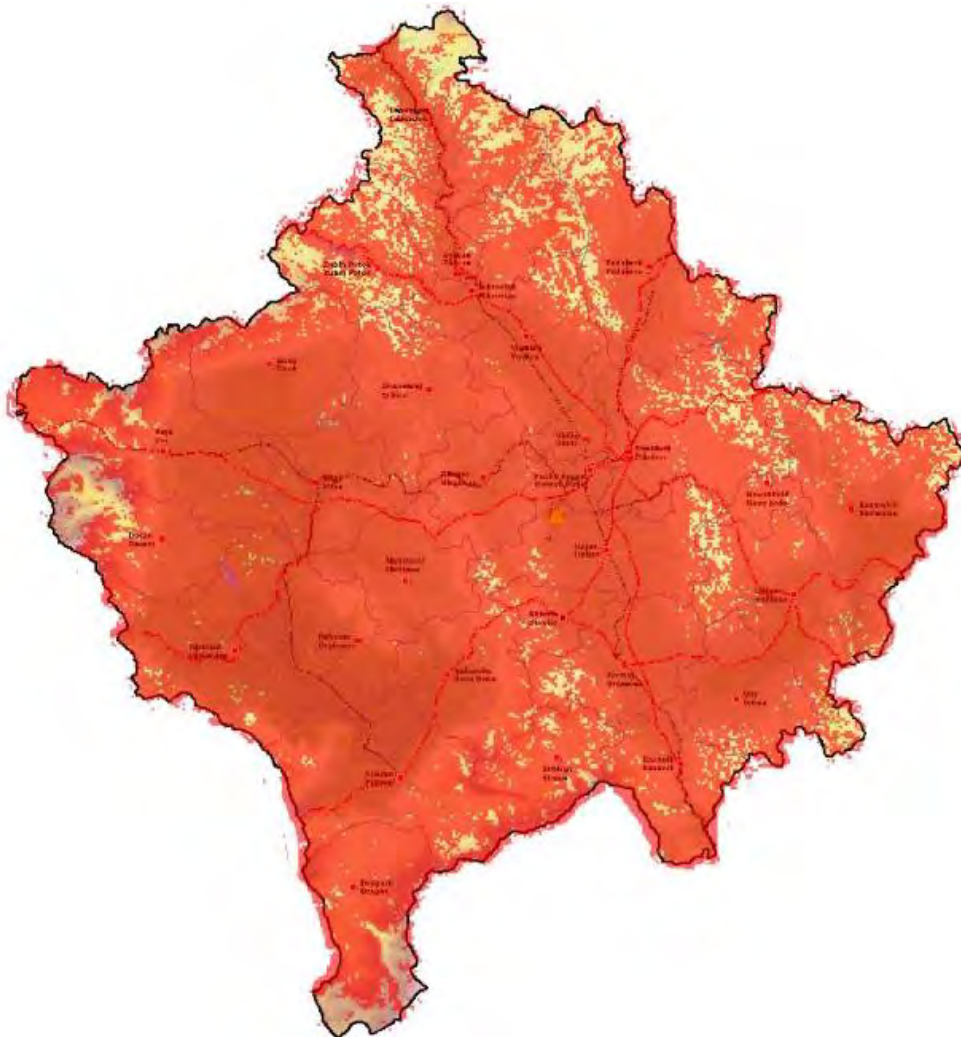
1.1.6.2.2. Mobile telephony

In the system of mobile telephony services, currently in Kosovo there are 4 of the phone operators using the European standard of GSM technology. They are Vala (within PTK), Ipko, D3 and Z mobile mobile. Currently, mobile telephony has over 1400000 customers, of whom "Vala" have about 70% and 28% Ipko. Vala covers about 90% of the populated territory of Kosovo, whereas network Ipkos and covers by phone signal 99.7% of the population, or 98.5% of the territory of Kosovo.

► Number of telephones in Kosovo and in the region in 100 inhabitants



► Coverings by signal of mobile telephony of IPKO operator





1.1.6.2.3 Internet Services

Currently in Kosovo internet services are offered by companies: Ipko, Kujtesa and PTK, which in their network have a number of Internet users. Recent efforts are being made in extending the wireless network that will greatly affect the quality and increase the number of users. Receiving the signal through the wires is a possibility of expensive and slow, unlike other forms of receiving the wireless signal is much faster and more economical.

Human resources, with which Kosovo has a priority development, could be a function of modern development only if will raise the education and training in the field of information technology.

► PTK Internet network in Kosovo



1.1.6.3. Energy infrastructure

In Kosovo, the capacity for producing electricity consist of: two power plants - Kosovo A and 5 blocks designed with capacity of 800MW, Kosova B, two blocks and designed with capacity of 678MW, the hydropower plant on Lake Ujmanit Gazivoda s accumulated with capacity designed 35MW, the Radavci hydropower plant with capacity of 1MW, hydropower plant of Dikancit with capacity of 4MW, hydropower plant source with a capacity of 1MW and hydropower plant Kozhnjer near Decani, with a capacity of 8.3. In early 2010, in Golesh hill ware placed three generators that are set 1.35MW for producing electricity from wind. Thermo-plant located near Kastriot work with reduced capacity. As fuel used in Thermo-plant lignite reserves in Kosovo whose estimated 12.5 miliard tones. Kosova A Thermo-plant facilities are very old and are demolished frequently, so this Thermo-plant reduced working capacity and its 5 units in function are only 3. Installed capacity of power plants and is 1.527MW hydropower plant, but currently the available production capacity brought about 900MW.

Total length of transmission lines (400kV, 220kV and 110kV) is 1.187km. Transmission network of 400 kV and 220 kV Kosovo is an integral part of regional interconnected system transmitter. Transmission system of electricity is interconnected with neighboring systems at 400 kV, except for Albania, where the connection is only at 220 kV. A new line of 400 kV tension with Albania, is considered as vital for the realization of substantial exchange of electricity in the medium and long term between the Kosovo system, based on Albania's power plants and systems, based on hydro.

System Operator, Market Operator and Kosovo (OSTTK) currently is a member of SETSO / NACMF (Network Access, Congestion Management and Power Flows). OSTTK has for objective to join ETNSO / E, the new organization which functions are merged and UCTE and ETSO for this are being taken concrete steps in the plan as well as in domestic and aso international.

The main problem in the current situation of electricity supply in Kosovo is the lack of the necessary quantity of electricity. Reason for this is lack of production capacity, the capacity of old (thermo-plant Kosovo A), then amortized distribution network and large losses to a large extent are unpayment services by consumers. The problem of energy affects the reluctance of foreign investors to invest in Kosovo, as one of the options to revive Kosovo's economy.

Electricity production is less than the requirements of customers, which means that it is necessary to built new manufacturing capacity which will improve supply and exchange of energy consumers in the region will be an opportunity of development of this sector.

Capacities are outdated polluting the environment, so new capacity should have environmental components. Capacity building will enable new secure supply of electricity to areas of economic development.

Some data on the transmission network can be seen in the following tables

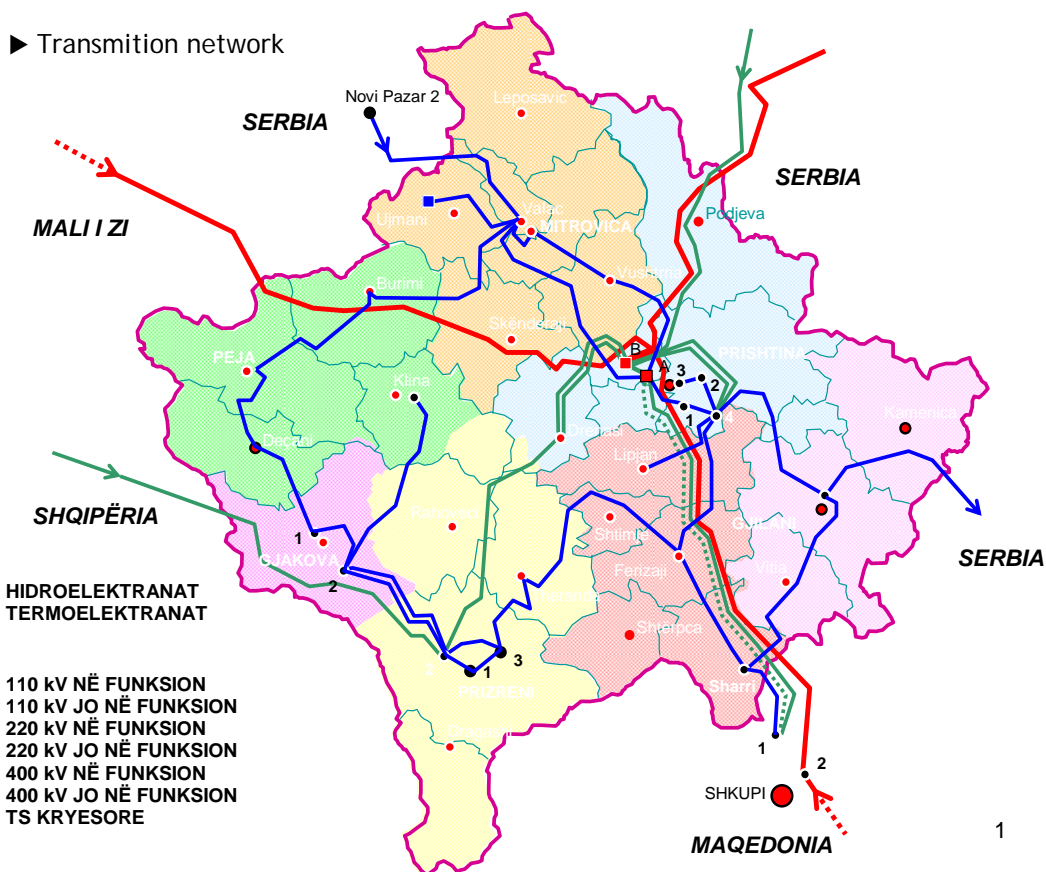
| | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| LEVEL OF VOLTAGE | 35 (kV) | 10 (kV) | 0.4 (kV) |
| LINE LENGTH (KM) | 657 | 4862 | 10303 |

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| LEVEL OF VOLTAGE | 400 (kV) | 220 (kV) | 110 (kV) |
| LINE LENGTH (KM) | 183 | 289 | 625 |



| CHARACTERISTICS OF DISTRIBUTION NETWORK | | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| LEVEL OF VOLTAGE | 35/10 (kV) | 10/0.4 (kV) |
| NUMBER OF TRAPHO-STATIONS. | 58 | 3875 |
| TRANSFORM. NUMBER | 113 | 3915 |
| INSTALLED POWER(MVA) | 626 | 1150 |

| CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANSMISSION NETWORK | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| LEVEL OF VOLTAGE | 400/220 (kV) | 220/110 (kV) | 220/35 (kV) | 110/xx (kV) |
| NUMBER OF TRAPHO-STATION | 1 | 4 | 1 | 22 |
| TRANSFORM. NUMBER | 2 | 8 | 2 | 40 |
| INSTALLED POWER(MVA) | 800 | 1170 | 300 | 1223 |



Concentrated heat

Concentrated heating systems exist only in Prishtina, Gjakova and Mitrovica. These systems are extended to the extent that only 3% meet the requirements for space heating. Technology is based on heat and mazut oil for burning. This sector is faced with antiquated technology, negative impact on the environment, and low levels of billing and collection of spent energy.

Gas and Oil Supply Systems

There are no gas sources in Kosovo, which could be utilized. For this reason, it would be good to explore possibilities of bringing in gas supplies from sources outside Kosovo and the most appropriate ways of bringing it in. The existing pipes of the gas supply system between Kosova "A" - Skopje, which operated until 1986, supplied the foundry in Skopje (Macedonia),



the Hani i Elezit Cement Factory, Feronikel, Trepça and the city heating plant in Prishtina. The gas is produced from the gasification process of lignit. Now damaged, and are therefore not working. Possibilities of quick gas provision must be reviewed for the future, initially to Prishtina and Ferizaj, and later to other areas around Kosovo.

As regards oil supply and production, Kosovo is in a difficult position or situation. It has no oil resources and refineries. Kosovo completely depends from imports of oil and its products. It is usually imported by road transport, on highways and regional roads, with the exception of a small quantity of oil import, which is transported using the railway system and is used for UNMIK's and KFOR's needs. EU instructions regarding the energy (power) supply system, especially the oil and oil products' section, are focused on the creation of oil reserves with the intention of ensuring reserves should there be a shortage of supplies or in case of restrictions in supply lines.

1.1.6.4. Water Infrastructure

1.1.6.4.1. Water use

All municipal centers, with the exception of Malisheva, have installed water supply systems. Despite this, the WHO (world Health Organization), in a report stated that only 44% of the urban population and only 8% of the rural population are connected to the public water supply network. About 64% of the rural population use water from shallow and unprotected wells. As you can see from above, only inhabitants living in cities, and in many cases not all of them, are supplied with water from the central water supply system network. In some cities, entire neighborhoods have been left unconnected in the central water supply system network (Besiana, Gjilan, Ferizaj etc). Due to the shortage of water, there are regular reductions in most cities (Prishtina, Ferizaj 16-18 hours/daily, Besiana, in some neighborhoods, up to 18 hours/daily, Vushtrri up to 20 hours/daily, Mitrovica etc.), or it could be that parts of the city located in high altitudes are left without water for days on end. The technical and administrative losses and shortcomings in the water supply system are great (average loss being approximately 50%).

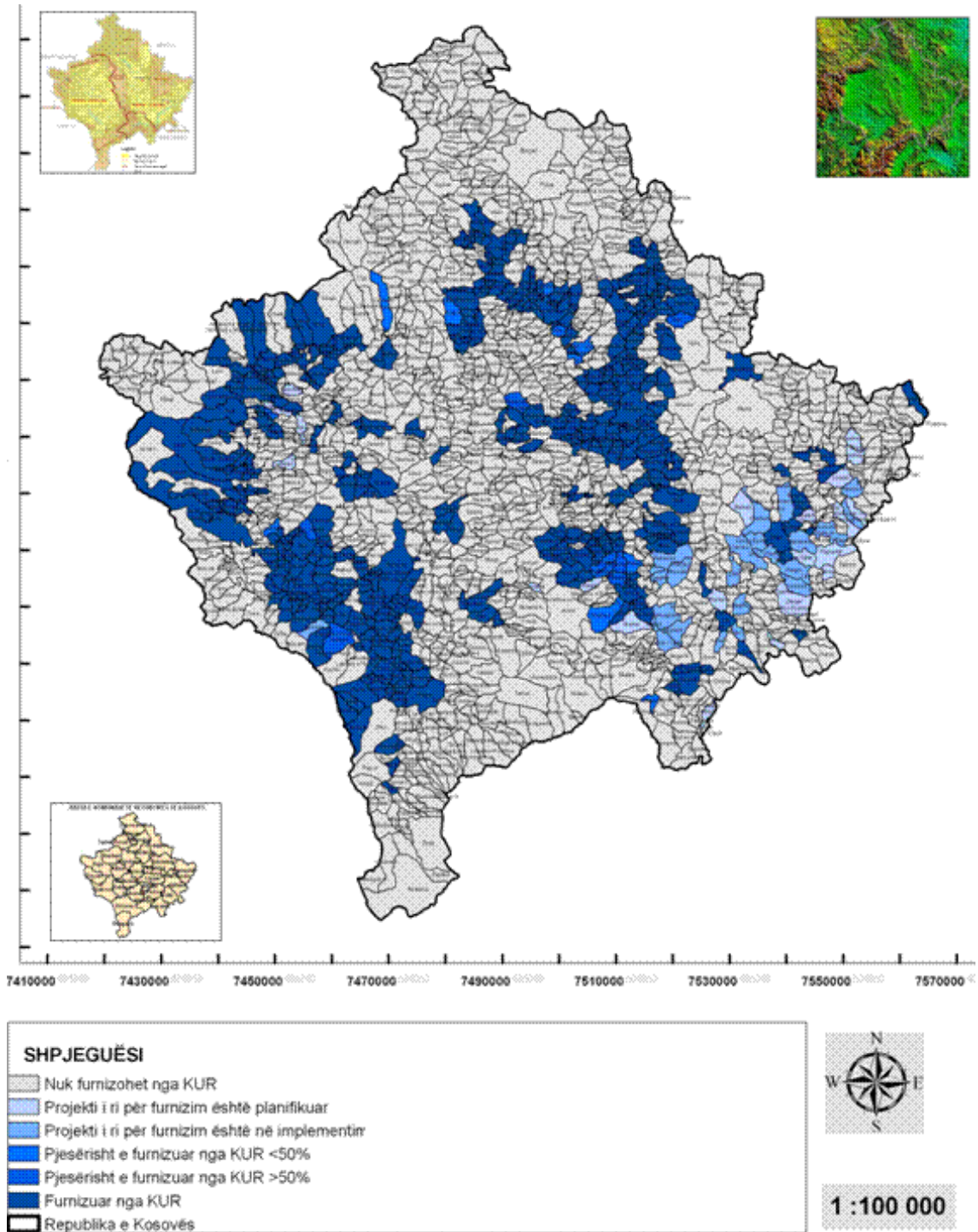
As regards land irrigation, in 2003, regional irrigation companies watered only 20,4% of the land surface under their management.

1.1.6.4.2. Regulation of water regime

Viewed as a whole, state regulations of waterflow and flood protection in the territory of Kosovo is inconvenient. Although in the past period there have been some job to regulate numerous waterflows, again from time to time occurred to intensity of different flooding which caused considerable damage to household and many branches of the economy.

This condition is Consequently, the fact that during activities of waterflow regulation and protection from flooding have become more partial character work, and only during the start of construction of systems hidromelioruese this problem is approached with more intensity. However, the intensity of the realization of these works remains cumbersome. Situation most of the burden of poor maintenance and insufficient control of protective facilities along the rivers, inadequate research work and study.

Rivers of Kosovo are not regulated that can take full (maximum water levels) and consequently would be of large scale flooding. According to classified data (master plan 1983), length of rivers that risk the flow is 492 km. Of these so far been regulated only about 140km or about 28%.



► Water supply by regional companies. Source: KEPA - Report on existing environmental situation in Kosovo 2008 - 2009.

1. 1. 6. 4. 3. Sewage and protection of water from pollution

About 28% of the population in Kosovo is connected to the sewage system (about 25% in urban areas and 3% in rural ones). There are no facilities in Kosovo for cleaning and processing unclean and polluted water from urban and rural dwellings. Sewage water is one of the main pollutants of rivers and underground waters, therefore it is necessary to build factories for cleaning such water/sewage. Facilities for cleaning industrial wastewater have started to be built alongside the establishment of production capacities, and they operated briefly during the testing period and stopped operating afterwards.

1.1.6.5. Waste landfills

Process of transfer of waste collection respectively of base (production) to make disposal of public utilities companies. In the treatment of waste, namely waste collection and transfer of operating and private companies and NGOs. Throughout Kosovo have total 30 municipal public enterprises in each city by one, while 8 are local private companies to perform waste management services in several cities of Kosovo.

Of the 30 municipalities of Kosovo, 26 of them have dump (fushëdhurinë) Municipal since many years. With the construction of new landfills, MESP in cooperation with NEA and the respective municipalities, some of them closed and is committed to appear on assistance to municipal structures to raise funds to their rehabilitation is a much more to be successful as EIA-ja. These landfills not never been made in environmental impact assessment even though they represent a source of air pollution in particular land and groundwater. After the war has been the closure of several old landfills financed by EAR even though they continue to be used until the new regional landfill built. Example mention Lipjan covered landfill, Prizren, Besiana, Pristina, while the landfill that are not used and at the mercy of anyone and expect to be revised and completed are: dump Besiana Gnjilane, Dardanës, Artane, Viti and Ferizaj.

In Kosovo, solid waste removal is so organized in regional and municipal landfill. Have been rehabilitated and are also built several new landfills with the help of donations to the EAR, it COOPI and DANIDA-es. Jobs in the construction of new landfills have ended up in landfill of Gnjilane, Pec, Besiana, Mitrovica, Kosovo Polje and Kacanik, and in the end are works in landfill Prizren, Dragash and Zvecan.

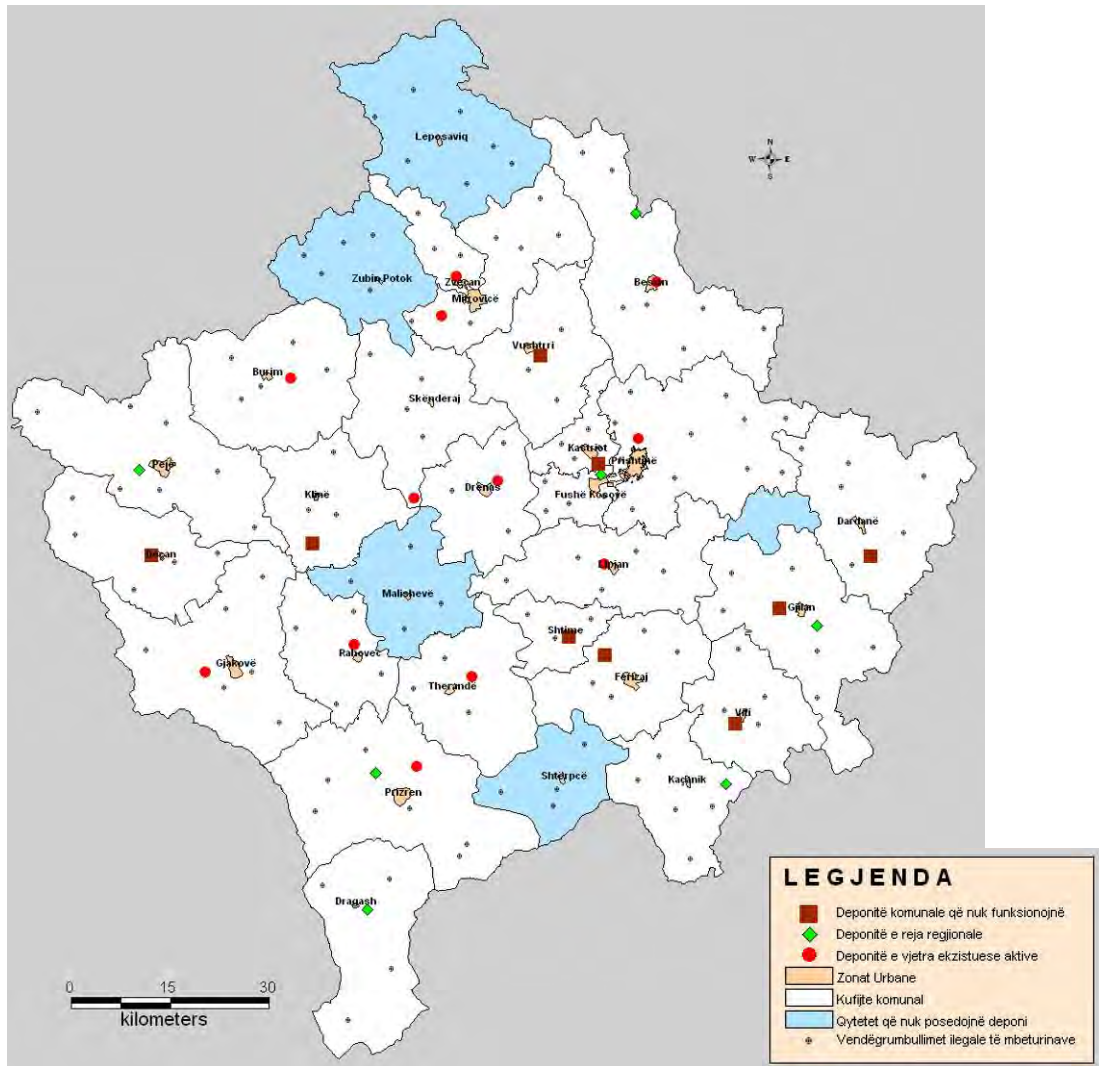
In the table below in places that are highlighted with black, new landfill are not built yet but the EAR has funds allocated for their construction.

Hazardous waste are one of the most important problems in the field of environmental protection. There is currently no disposal of hazardous materials, a hazardous waste landfill hedhen in regional.

Hazardous waste are one of the most important problems in the environmental field of protection. There is currently no disposal of hazardous materials, a part of hazardous waste are thrown in regional landfills.

► New dumpsites

| LOCATION | POPULATION | VOLUME | DONOR |
|-----------|------------|----------------------------|--------|
| PRISHTINA | 700,000 | 5,000,000 | EAR |
| MITROVICA | 250,000 | - | DANIDA |
| PODUJEVA | 100,000 | 700,000 | EAR |
| GJILAN | 200,000 | 1,200,000 | EAR |
| PRIZREN | 500,000 | 2,500,000 | EAR |
| PEJA | 300,000 | 1,500,000 | EAR |
| FERIZAJ | 200,000 | Dump site-station transfer | EAR |
| ZVEÇAN | 50,000 | 300,000 | EAR |
| DRAGASH | 20,000 | 150,000 | EAR |
| KAÇANIK | | | |



► Existing dumpsite locations in Kosovo

1.1.6.6. Potential for development of technical infrastructure

Lignite major assets are a large potential for energy development. Large surface area rich in lignite that occurred in different parts of Kosovo provide enough electricity for production for several decades. The configuration of the terrain well suited to the accumulation of water needed for irrigation, energy production and water is another important potential directly contributes to the development of water infrastructure and related services.

1.1.6.7. Trend scenario

If the current trend continues the illegal construction in the belt road will decrease of security level and speed in ways to prevent the normal circulation. Buildings along the road are also obstacles in their eventual expansion.

This is causing the loss of quality agricultural land and the difficulties in this direction in the drafting of plans and different types of levels.

Instability supply of the power is causing unsafe and unattractive environment for investors and this course also negatively affects in the functioning of the overall economy.

Low rate of irrigation of agricultural lands is resulting in low agricultural efficiency but also with stagnation of agriculture in general.

Most of rivers beds are unregulated, the anthropogenic factor and a large part of their major rainfalls cause flood of large areas of the agricultural land which turns it in unused land.

Lack of treatment plants for sewage is causing pollution of waters surface and groundwaters. This directly is creating problems in drinking water, especially in rural areas this problem is emphasized due to lack of water supply network.

Requirements of participants in the technical infrastructure that emerged from the public meetings are:

- Development of technical infrastructure in rural areas (roads, electricity, water, sanitation and sewage)
- Investments in development of railway
- society's preoccupation with traffic corridors and their planning (prohibition of illegal construction in the belt road)
- Easier access into regional road corridors
- Largest Space in traffic, increase traffic safety
- Investments in the establishment of electricity generation
- Prohibition of construction above irrigation canals





1.1.7. CONTEXT IN THE REGION AND EUROPE

1.1.7.1. Kosovo and its neighbors

Kosovo is historically connected with its neighbors in the region. In addition to connections from the former SFRY, common interests for regional integration and EU integration have opened the way for cooperation in concrete projects, especially cross-border with Montenegro, Albania and Macedonia. Regional infrastructure projects, projects of regional parks and tourist zones mountain, are some areas where cooperation could strengthen the position for a faster integration into the EU.

1.1.7.2. Initiatives in Southeast Europe

Kosovo Spatial Plan addresses the challenges and opportunities that can integrate Kosovo in the region and the European Union. The position of Kosovo in relation to regional developments, so far, has been marginalized because of its undefined status. But she gradually began to take part in various initiatives such as the CADSES European Integration and the Stability Pact. Through them, Kosovo will be key development projects in the region of Southeast Europe in relation to these four priorities:

- Promoting spatial development to achieve social cohesion and economic
- efficient transport systems and connection information society;
- Promotion and management, of natural landscapes and cultural heritage;
- Environmental protection, resource management and prevention of risks

1.1.8. STRATEGIES SECTORS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KOSOVO

Sectoral policies in the form of published documents are summarized as part of separate Kosovo Spatial Plan. They have served as the basis for determining the priorities of developments in relevant sectors of space. Determinant of sector policy framework and sector strategies are designed by some sectors which have clearly defined goals and objectives of relevant development sector. The objectives of spatial development, in principle, refer to the goals of the sectors concerned to ensure that the spatial aspect is supporting the development of the sector.

1.1.8.1. Environmental Strategy⁵⁹

Kosova is undergoing an important stage of a post-conflict development period, and in similarity to other post-conflict countries, environment has not been one of priorities.

Kosova has not had any long tradition of addressing environmental problems and neither a responsible institution (Ministry) on environment, and neither the legislation to implement such. All these facts reflect an overview of the interest of past administrations in Kosovo about environment. The first Law on Environmental Protection in Kosova was approved in 2003, and binds the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning to draft proposed Kosova Strategy on Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development. Environment today is a global problem, and represents one of the common problems for both developed and less-developed countries. In the international aspect, the current key long-term objectives on environmental protection are:

- a) Improvement of people's life quality - it is clear that without economic development there can not be any care about environment, since environmental protection costs.
- b) Rational and sustainable utilization of natural resources - orientation on existing resources available and renewable resources.
- c) Elimination of hazardous impacts to environment - orientating towards less-affecting economic activities.

In this aspect, these objectives for Kosova represent large challenges towards sustainable economic development. Action plan for implementation of the environment which is categorical in some areas of environmental protection (concrete projects were identified for five-year period) is the best means to achieve environmental objectives.

⁵⁹ MESP - Department of Environment

1.1.8.2. The Green Book - Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy for Kosova⁶⁰

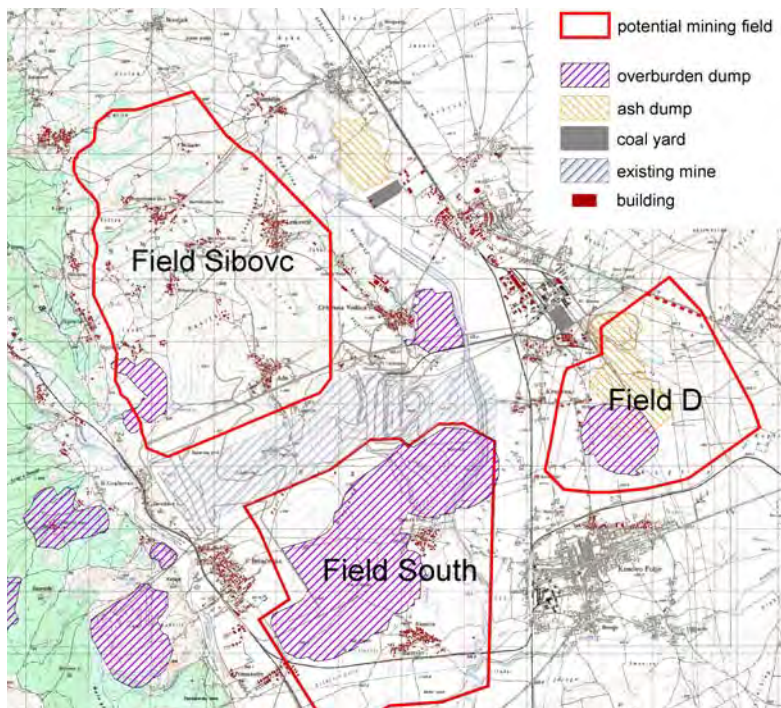
The purpose of the Green Book is to determine policies and strategies of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD) and the Directorate for Rural Matters (DRM) for the foreseeable future, together with their legal and organizational frameworks. The Strategy aims improvement of agricultural and rural sectors in Kosova. The Ministry shall have a facilitation role to establishment of legal and institutional frames, in the manner of promoting transition from a centralized economy to a planned free market economy, within the regulatory role of Public Administration. Considering the fact that 60% of the population lives in rural areas, and most often in a very low employment rate, the Strategy pertains to both agricultural and rural development, aiming activities of income generation, and multiplication of added value products, with the possibility of supplying the larger part of demand of domestic consumption. Also, the Strategy addresses possibilities of regional and EU markets, and development of food chains from the farming foods up to the final food products.

1. 1. 8. 3. The Energy strategy of Kosova⁶¹

The Kosova Energy Strategy is drafted in accordance with the Energy Law and the Program of the Kosova Government and provides the essential framework, based on which, following the approval by the Government and the Assembly, development objectives and priorities shall be determined by energy sectors. To realize the Strategy objectives, policies, projects and necessary legal, organizational, structural, educatory and political measures are required. The obligation for drafting the Strategy derives also from the international agreements on establishment of a common regional market and protection of living environment.

The Strategy for Energy Development in Kosova is related to effective management of existing energy resources and development of new sources. It determines policies and measures for utilization of energy sources at the benefit of economic development and social welfare, ensuring environmental protection in accordance with internationally recognized standards. <http://www.ks-gov.net/mem>

► Potential lignite mining fields



⁶⁰ MAFRD
⁶¹ MEM



1.1.8.4. The Strategy of High Education in Kosova⁶²

The 10-year Development Strategy of High Education in Kosova is a document which reflects consensus between political factors, academic and scientific community, civil society, interest groups on education and wide public for a clearly articulated vision on what is the high education we want and sketches the road for implementation of our Strategic Objectives.

The Strategy Document is a proposal for transformation, reformation and development of high education by the most effective modelling, planning, administration and management.

The new political, social and economic realities in Kosova are the setting point of changes and new developments in the field of high education. Isolation and political developments of the past periods have resulted in a development stalling, which is still evident, despite positive developments at this field.

Transformation of high education occurs at the transitional period of this country. The National agenda has provided these vital points: determination of the final political status of Kosova, economic development, social policies to provide equal opportunities and fairness to all ethnic and vulnerable groups, and integration of the country within the European Union.

The high education system needs to develop in the manner of serving the new social order, to complement national needs and respond to new realities and opportunities.

Despite various problems and the will for changes, it is obviously clear that there shall not be easy and rapid solutions for development of the high education system in Kosova. Hence, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology is determined to approach change in a systematic way, involving within the process all relevant factors of this society. Setting from this determination, solutions were explored to facilitate our country to be an integral part of the European field of high education, provided by the objectives of the Bologna process. In this context, establishment of a quality and flexible system of high education, responding to social demands, pre-conditions shall be provided for the high education to function at the benefit of sustainable development of society. <http://www.mashtgov.net>



1. 1. 8. 5. The Health Care Strategy⁶³

The Mission of the Ministry of Health is to develop an effective and efficient system of health care services of high quality, to complement the needs of the whole population of Kosovo, without considering ethnic, religious or gender background, and to improve the general health situation, through:

- Developing policies and professional advice on health care services, to provide policies and the best professional advice and the best standards of health care services through preventive activities;
- Strategic management, providing a management framework for development of sustainable health care services, which improve constantly, and supporting them through development of human resources, coordination of investments, quality management and information systems; and

Operational management, providing quality and affordable public services of primary, secondary and tertiary health care services in all health care institutions.
<http://www.mshgov.net>





1.2. ASSESSING THE SITUATION IN KOSOVO

Developments that are taking place in Kosovo are largely without plan and in most cases represent certain interest of groups and to a certain part of the territory of Kosovo. Lands that have traditionally been faced with substantial problems of unemployment and poverty still continue to face with it, in comparison with other lands where development is unsustainable, which does not meet the basic criteria of spatial development.

Environment, as a uncompensated resource is attract from all sides and possible forms of becoming in most cases in the environment, without value and without sustainable future.

Creating new jobs and economic development, care for heritage, carefully use on lands, creating a quality living environment, capacity building level in education and health services, reducing poverty and meeting the standards are still i priority ssues for whichs should be undertaken the actions that would enable their improvement.

These requirements have emerged as a result of the evaluation of spatial development situation in Kosovo and as such were true, were completed and overbuilt by many participants during the public consultation organized in several major urban centers in Kosovo.

1.2.1. SWOT - ANALYSIS

This analysis reviews the impact of issues studies, which in the form of strengths and weaknesses acting from within and opportunities and threats acting from without represent the main factors of future development in the Kosovo area.

1. 2. 1. 1. Legislative, institutional and political aspects

Strengths

- A new democratic structure of the Kosovo Institutions
- Leadership and the will to achieve desired development
- New laws
- International institutional presence - ICO, EULEX, EU, KFOR, UNDP etc.
- Established cooperation with the regional countries
- EU integration oriented

Weaknesses

- Lack of a national development strategy
- Applicable laws not implemented
- Lack of specialized staff
- Lack of a central and sector information systems
- Low scale inter-institutional cooperation
- Financial and technical limitations
- Parallel governance systems

Opportunities

- The European Union positioned at improving the situation
- Development support from most of the countries
- Use of international institutional presence for various benefits
- Regional cooperation programs
- Diaspora a potential development resource
- Access to regional infrastructure corridors

Threats

- Delay in establishing the control of state institutions in the entire territory of Kosovo
- A perception of instability on Kosovo
- Competencies are not being transferred from UNMIK to locals
- International infrastructure corridors are avoiding Kosovo
- Neighbouring countries are more attractive to invest on

1.2.1.2. General aspect - Social, economic, environmental and physical

Strengths

- The central position in the region bears capitalization opportunities for foreign investors in conditions of commercial liberalism
- Suitable natural conditions - climate and topography, natural resources, surface and underground, biodiversity (metals and lignite)
- A modern legal framework and macro-economic stability
- Human capital - a young and entrepreneur-spirited population and a positive stance towards reforms and market economy
- Values created and inherited
- Potential agricultural, farming, industry, energy, trade and tourism development
- Relatively small distances between larger centers
- Information technologies and new knowledge easily captured
- A regional organization of waste collection
- Education reforms

Weaknesses

- Lack of a population census
- Large population density in urban zones
- Population migrating towards large urban centers
- A high unemployment rate
- High poverty rate
- High rate of child mortality
- Lack of social insurance
- Abandonment of education
- Lack of sufficient education and health care facilities
- Environmental pollution and degradation
- Irrational and uncontrolled use of natural resources and space
- Insufficient capacity and poor management of local landfills
- Insufficient water resources (Eastern and Central Kosovo)
- Unregulated riverbanks
- A horizontal sprawl of settlements
- Illegal constructions and informal settlements
- Poor quality of constructions
- The current level of economic development, its disproportions and stagnation in economic growth
- The current level of law rule and development governance
- The investment environment still not friendly
- Access to business locations with adequate infrastructure still difficult
- A slow privatization
- An undeveloped SME sector - a priority for economic development
- Agricultural land low in price
- Lack of marketing - a Kosovo-wide Promotion
- Undeveloped production
- Infavorable loans
- A low development rate in agriculture and farming
- An insufficient and non-functional infrastructure
- Lack of irrigation systems
- Lack of sewage-treatment implants

Opportunities

- Capturing new technologies
- Establishment of new universities in favor of balanced development
- Economic development sustained by young intellectual capacities and capturing new knowledge
- Access to pan-European infrastructure corridors
- Inclusion within regional development programs (INTRREG, CADSES, ESTIA...)
- Densification of dwellings in favour of land preservation
- Attraction of investment and donations
- Harmonization of social and economic development with demographic development



- Improvement of living quality
- Access to pan-European infrastructure corridors.
- International presence to Kosovo
- Benefit from experience of developed countries
- Inclusion within the Eurozone
- Engagement of the international factor with technical and financial assistance

Threats

- The population structure modified because of migration of the young population
- Return of refugees with unsolved political status
- Increased negative phenomena
- Declining living quality
- Irreversible loss of natural resources and created and inherited values
- Neighbouring countries are more attractive for investment
- Increased environmental pollution
- Kosovo left out of foreseen European road networks
- Loss of traditions of the Kosovar family

Research summarized within this document and discussions related, and other documents available drafted by local and international agencies and institutes addressing Kosovo development in the next decade, have served as a base for the process of drafting the Vision and goals of spatial development in Kosovo.

1.3. INVESTMENT CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

In Kosovo circumstances, the assessment of investment capacities (sectors and resources) is of a distinct importance, considering the need for mobilization of all investment sources. This is especially important to evaluate public investment capacities.

► Structure of investment sources in %

| | 2004 - 2015 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Investments | 100 |
| Private | 60.0 |
| Government | 25.0 |
| Donors | 5.0 |
| International financial institutions | 10.0 |

Source: Riinvest Institute Assessment

On the aspect of sources, investments shall mainly be generated by the private sector. During this period, they shall dominate (60%), while the Budget of Kosovo shall only have one fourth of the investment total. It is estimated that the international community shall reduce support and assistance at the favour of support by structural funds. These reports show promotion of economic growth by mobilization of funds and internal and external investments. This offensive investment orientation shall reflect in increased investment participation to GDP from 28.4% (2004) to 34.8% (2010) and 47.7% (2015).

The indicative structure of investments for the period of 2005 - 2015 was established building on three factors.

1. Post-war economic trends in Kosovo
2. Plans made by Kosovar institutions, especially underlining the Ministry of Transport and Post-Telecommunications and the Kosovo Trust Agency
3. Experiences from other countries, especially the neighbouring countries and those in transition.

The following table represents the amount of planned investments in billion euro for investments in certain sectors.

► Sector Investment Structure in Million Euros for the period 2005-2015

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Agriculture | 0.72 |
| Educational | 1.44 |
| Construction/housing | 2.1 |
| Industries/ | 3.85 |
| Trade/ Services | 2.65 |
| Telecommunication | 0.65 |
| Sanitary | 0.43 |
| Total | 11.84 |

Source: Riinvest Institute Assessment

Investment in education and agriculture sectors are planned based on experiences in other countries, especially the Bulgarian and Macedonian experiences, and based on estimates on feasibility of those investments, to improve quality of human resources in Kosovo, as a basic development factor. It is supposed that the largest part of investment shall go towards industrial, trade and service activities.

The energy sector shall also be a large absorber of investments. Construction of a new thermal power plant implies investment of 2.2 milliard euro while other investments are planned also in the existing plants and in surface mining.

► Energy and mining - Investments planned for the period 2009-2020

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| New TC (2000 MW) | 2.25 MD |
| Coal mine | 616 mil |
| Old TC (A e B) | 454 mil |
| Total | 3.32 MD |

Source: PATEL/MEM

A large part of investment is planned to be allocated towards areas for housing construction. Around 2.1 Billion Euros are planned to be invested in this sector. This calculation was made taking into account the population growth at the rate of 300 000 - 400.000 persons, the average rate until 2005. Setting an average family of 5 members, there shall be a demand for averagely 70.000 apartments, which would cost around 30000 Euros each, which would result into the investment figure given above.

Planned about 4.5 billion euros investment in transport infrastructure by the year 2022

Based on the KTA data, the demand for capital investment by the PTK is estimated at around 450 Million Euros. At the other hand, new operators shall imply investment of additional 200 Million Euros.

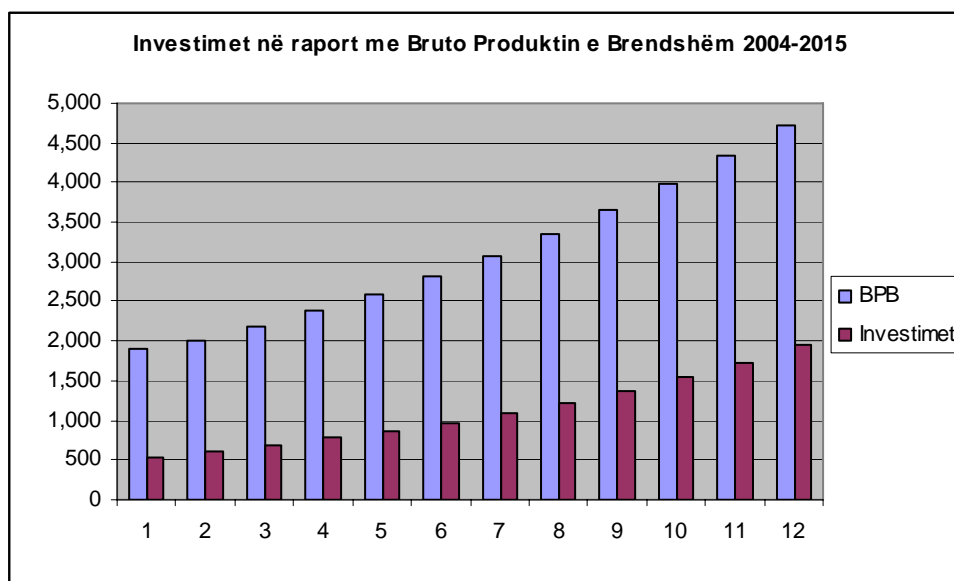
In general, this investment structure is built on investment trends so far, experiences of other countries and also reflects necessity of a sustainable and balanced development, at the social and regional aspects. For this reason, greater importance is assigned to investment in education, transport and improvement of housing conditions and SME sector development.

Also, investments at the energy sector are directed towards creating development pre-conditions and avoiding environmental damages. Further more, this investment structure provides an option for polycentric development of Kosova, which in turn would reduce the difference in development between regions and municipalities in Kosova.

1. 3.1. SECTOR PROJECTIONS AND INVESTMENT SOURCES

The realization of economic growth by average rate of around 9% is conditioned by creation of a sustainable business environment and attraction of the country for investments, especially for foreign investment. In the period 1999 - 2003 the international community had allocated donations amounting up to USD 2 Billion to support reconstruction and economic development of the place, including reconstruction of demolished houses (46 %), public infrastructure (34%-post and telecommunications, public services, transport and infrastructure) and establishment of the Institutions. Within the reconstruction program, around 413 Million Euros were oriented only on energy, respectively around 21% of the whole investment allocated. Until 2003, the international community had engaged in a substantial support for the economy, while after this year the international assistance enters a rapid decrease state, which also negatively reflects into economic growth pace. At the same time, compensating sources for this disproportion with the international assistance were never found. This has obvious links with the lack of long-term sources of public investment, since the Kosovo Consolidated Budget has not the capacity to cover the demand for long-term public investments at some critical sectors. By the experience of countries in Central and South-Eastern Europe, lessons may be learned on investment mobilization through:

- International financial institutions and international lending,
- Structural programs and funds of the EU,
- The national financial market (loans by commercial banks and privatization and pension funds),
- Private funds,
- Donations and international grants.



Source: Riinvest Institute Assessment

1.3.2. PUBLIC (GOVERNMENT) INVESTMENTS

1.3.2.1. Investments at Energy and Mining

The general financial needs for the capital projects at the energy sector in Kosova, for the period of 2009 - 2020 estimated at about 3.3 billion euros. Most of these funds are dedicated energy sector and that worth around 2.7 billion. Coal sector participation in total amount about 600 mil. Euros.

According to the Strategy of Energy, is planned to build new lignite-fuelled power plant with capacity from 300-1000 MW, and according to new plans of Government of Kosova, capacity of plant can be raised to 2000MW, and is estimated to cost approximately USD 1 Million per MW.

Investments in the electricity network in period 2003-2005 were 24.64 mil.€, while intended to be inveted in the same network, in the period 2009-2015 and 26.10 mil.€.

Regarding investment in the coal mining sector for the period 2009 - 2020 are scheduled to be invested 616.2 million Euros. This amount is planned for opening of new mining in Sibovc.

“Between 1999 and 2004, the EU has spent 374 million € to assist in improvement of the electricity supply for the people of Kosova. Apart from rehabilitation of TPP Kosova B, the key challenges included rehabilitation of coal mines which supply the power plants, improvement of transmission and distribution systems and modernization of the central heating systems in areas of high population density”⁶⁴.

1.3.2.2. Investments in the transport infrastructure

Under Development Strategy of Multi modal Transport, document adopted in 2009 by the Government of Kosovo for the period 2010-2022, in Kosovo provided about 4.5 billion euros of investments in road infrastructure and railways.

► Investment in transportation infrastructure provided for the period 2010-2022

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Railway | 0.443 MD |
| Roads/Higway | 4.060 MD |
| Total | 4.503 MD |

Source: Transport Development Strategy of Multi modal in Kosovo

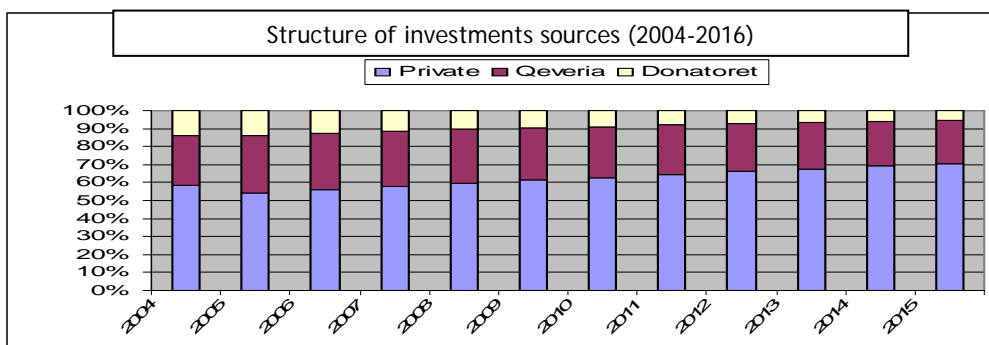
⁶⁴ <http://www.ear.eu.int/kosovo/kosovo.htm>



Investment activities after the war were numerous. Thus, in 2000 donors had allocated around 19 million Euros for reparation of roads and bridges in Kosova. This was increased to 26 Million Euros in 2001. It is characteristic for the year 2001 that for the first time the Kosovo Consolidated Budget allocated funds, and 4 Million at the time. During the following years KCB participation increased significantly, reaching 5.9 million in 2002, 17 million euros in 2003, 24.84 million in 2005, 26.85 million in 2006, 30.71 million in 2007, 134.71 million in 2008 and 156.57 million euros in 2009.

1.3.3. INVESTMENT SOURCE PROJECTIONS

The number of investments depends on both the lending potential of the banking systems and the possibility of orientating domestic funds to finance economic development. At this context, an important role is assigned to government investments and inclusion of the country within regional investments funded by the EU and international institutions' and organizations' programs. Though, in the future period private investments shall grow in their share in the total investment sources. Within the frame of private investments, a larger share should be expected from the long-term bank savings, foreign investments and funds mobilized at financial markets. It is estimated that in 2015 private investments shall gather around 60 % of the total, while the government shall invest around 35 % of total investments.



| | Private 60% | | Public 35% | | Donors 5% |
|-----------|-------------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| | Businesses 45% | FDI 15% | Budget 25% | IFI 10% | |
| 2009-2015 | 4.830 | 1.610 | 2.683 | 1.073 | 536 |

Source: Estimates by Riinvest Institute

To achieve a 9% growth of the GDP, around 35% of the GDP must be invested. . In the period 2009 - 2015 its planned to invest about 11 billion euros.

Funds will flow from three main sources:

1. Private - 60%
2. Public - 35%
3. Donors - 5%

Private investments include businesses with 45% and foreign direct investment to 15%. Businesses will participate in investment with € 4.83 billion and Foreign Direct Investment attend 1.61 billion €. Private investments will be divided into four main categories:

1. Self-generated incomes
2. Diaspora
3. Abroad bank loans
4. Direct Foreign Investment

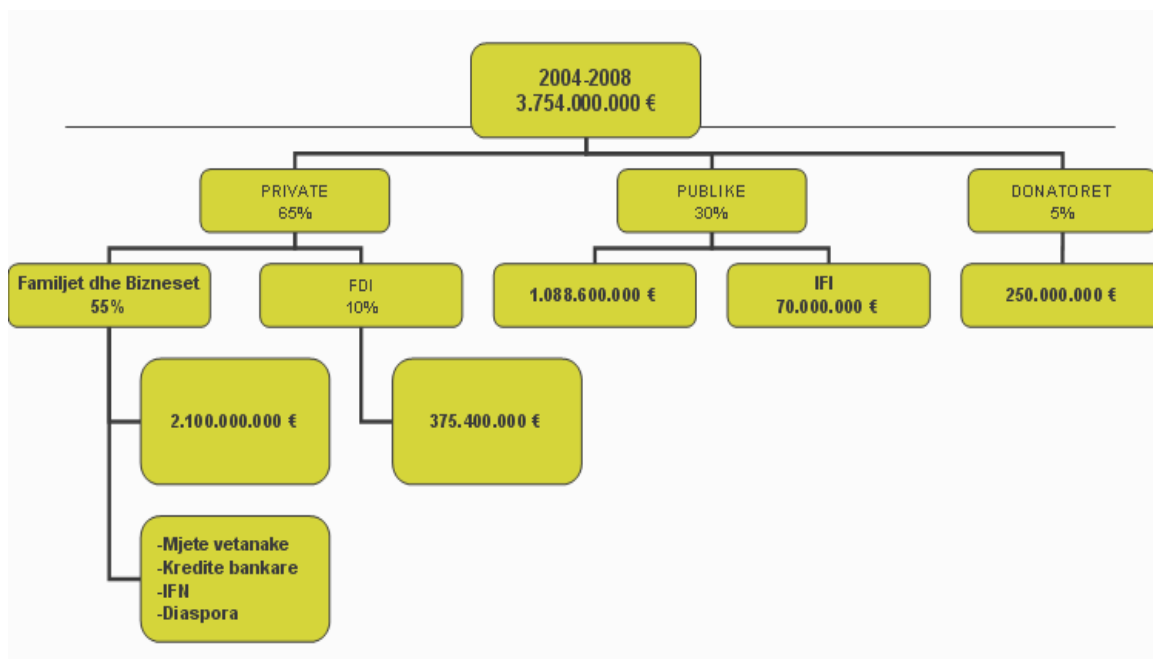
Public investment shall participate with 3.756 milliards, which is equal to 35% of total for period 2009 - 2015.

Donors will take part in the total investment 5% of the investment.

For the period in question is characteristic the introduction of International Financial Institutions, which total investment of the second phase will take part with about 10% of the investment, or about € 1 billion euros.

Private investment shall have a relatively constant share in years of this period, participating with 55% - 60% of the investment total.

Public investments from the budget shall grow from year to year, and amount up to 30%-35%, including budget investment and investments from government lending, made possible by International Financial Institutions.





1.4. CHALLENGES OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

1.4.1. ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

A stalled economy of Kosovo, and a specifically high rate of unemployment. International competitiveness requires a functional infrastructure.

How can spatial planning help in revitalizing economy?

1.4.1.1. Background

The Strategic Plan for Kosovo of the United Nations Development Group (2003-2004) establishes among the Challenges for the territory, in aspects of economic development, the reduction expected of international assistance and the inability to enter or use alternative funds, the need to create a legal framework and favorable regulations for the development of the private sector, the need to privatize public enterprises in deficit and efforts to have these resources used for stimulating the economic development.

The Strategy for the Medium Term Development of Kosovo's Economy, establishes the development of the stalled economy, the alarming level of unemployment, the inappropriate structure of the existing economy, the lack of economic macro policy and the lack of strategies for economic development as the main challenges that the territory faces in the next years. This vision is shared by the USAID Strategy for Assistance to Kosovo 2004-2008, that establishes economic growth and rule of the law as the main challenges of the territory in order to achieve economical and political well being, and more specifically it exposes that an economy on the brink of normal development, artificial and unsustainable, that relays more on trade, services and construction than in production, great negative proportion of trade with export, lack of stable power supply and status issues as the main challenges for the territory.

1.4.1.2. Context

A long history of weak management by the former authorities had devastated the economy in the decade before the armed conflict. This has resulted in damages to property and companies, and expulsion of a considerable number of non-Serb employees (especially in managing positions) that has created a lack of management experience in conditions of open markets among Kosovars.

Difficulties in access to education, health care and other services has been a driving force en the establishment of parallel Albanian structures to offer this kind of services, funded basically by money obtained from the Diaspora and taxes levied on site⁶⁵.

Since the re-establishment of peace (1999) Kosovo has lived through an economic rebound. Houses and infrastructure have been rebuilt, and provision of public services has improved. Legislation and economic policies have been developed based on economic reforms and best international practices. Nevertheless, Kosovo still faces many obstacles that are harder to solve for Kosovars than for its neighbors, many because it is still not seen as part of the international community.

The delay in the privatization process of the SOE-s has left the Kosovo private sector with its inherited characteristics from 1989, comprised mainly from individual enterprises dominated by trade, wholesale and retail sale. Most of these enterprises employ 2 or 3 persons. This inappropriate structure is expected to change with privatization reform.

Although Kosovo have shown clear signs of growth over the last several years, its impact on the population has not been even. While many families have been lifted out of poverty, others have not. According to a World Bank, study almost half of the population falls below the poverty line. Roughly ten percent fall into the category of abject poverty. Unemployment is one of the main issues, as - according to RIINVEST - 39% of the labor force is currently unemployed⁶⁶.

Although private investments are evaluated as around 30% of the GDP, they seem to be more non-productive and they do not generate income. They are mainly investments in housing

⁶⁵ United State Strategy for International development (date?)

⁶⁶ Riinvest, The Labour market and unemployment (date?)

construction, and less in production. Direct foreign investments, being of utmost importance for economic growth in Kosovo seem low⁶⁷, because of instability in the region, disputes on property rights, legal and regulative framework, and lack of electric energy, delays and stalling of the privatization process of the socially owned enterprises. Public investments (around 90 million) versus the 2003 growth, in comparison with 2002 are far from sufficient. These investments have gone mainly to infrastructure, especially for the energy system (KEK).

Imports have increased by around 3% (total recorded imports at the end of 2003 amount to 960.3 million euro). A worrying fact is the continuation of a high share of food in imports (34 percent) at the same time that the share of capital remains at a very low level (only 12 percent). The high rate of food import presents a good opportunity for its substitution. Origins of Imports have not changed a lot in 2003, compared to 2002. Still EU, Switzerland, Macedonia, Bulgaria, BH, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey are the main exporters to Kosovo with little variations within this period.

Exports have grown at a very low level in comparison with the growth rate of 30% in 2003, and many of the exported goods are of low processing level such as wine, metals, mushrooms, etc. Import recovery with exports gets to 2% - 3,5 % which speaks of a low level production sector in Kosovo. Future development of Kosovo depends on the growth capacity of exports, and the increase of exportation of value added products.

1.4.1.3. Broader Context

The topic transport is given a high level of importance in European policy related to spatial planning (*the ESDP, CADSES...*). Mobility of people, goods, services and data is a significant determining factor for spatial development in Europe. The primary aim from the spatial planning point of view is the idea of „decentralised concentration“ in the development of settlement structures in Europe (this can be successfully promoted by adopting a suitable transport policy).

1.4.1.4. List of issues

Development on Kosovo is dependent on the regeneration of the stalled economy. Overall parameters for the foreseen economic growth must be defined to give direction to spatial development plans....

- What is expected form spatial planning in order to improve the chances to integrate with the SEE and the EU?
- How is the local business society influencing the directions of the Kosovo economy? What are their location needs, patterns and
- In which sectors will Kosovos economy grow? In which sectors do we want Kosovo to grow? In which geographical areas?
- Import or export? Rural-urban strengthening or new economies (IT)? (Re)training to enter in new economies? Or training to strengthen lost economic development assets?
- Should we revitalize the mining industry? How can we do it in a way that improves the environment?
- Should economic development be sought in sectors that are environmentally sustainable?
- New economies/technology - It is estimated in globally that the increase of information technology will continue over the next planning period. Should sectors like IT, be given preferential treatment? Should these new economic activities be located near population concentrations?
- Are future investments expected from outside? In which sectors? What are the location patterns, needs and wishes of foreign investments and global economy? What is needed from spatial planning to attract future investments?
- How are we going to secure a proper regional balance?

⁶⁷ No further data.



- How are we going to secure proper energy, communications, etc. to future investments? How are we going to provide it in a sustainable manner with limited pollution? And how foresee equal access to all?
- Should the Kosovo infrastructure network be connected to the future SEE infrastructure network? How do we do it in the most effective and sustainable manner?
- How can planning in general, but the spatial plan for the territory of Kosovo, provide sustainable patterns of transport? How can Kosovo through its plan and action projects encourage sustainable choices of transport and which areas? How and where can we ensure efficient use of infrastructure? And for every new idea, shall we use new land or should we recycle previously developed land?
- Tourism activity can generate employment and offer leisure opportunities. How can we develop this sector of the economic activity? In which geographical areas?
- Terms of trade, access to markets and flows of financial capital, all of which are controlled or influenced by the most developed countries, have major consequences on the economies of countries in transition towards integration in global market economy. A small land like Kosovo should count on integration with its neighbors and the EU in order to benefit from international trade. Where should the spatial plan focus on to integrate with the region? What is the role of the most developed countries, the regional economy and global community in addressing the challenges?
- Since cities are currently the highest producers of GDP, how are we going to improve communications and transport within and between cities?
- Kosovo has a road infrastructure network that needs improvement in many ways. What will be the focus for the next 10 years? To be able to answer this, a broader perspective needs also to be looked at. Will Kosovo focus on its existing internal road network as such and try to complete the gaps and improve its current physical state? Or shall Kosovo focus on strengthening its main connections to the broader region and link with major infrastructure networks in the region through new networks or upgrading existing ones? And what are the elements to take into account for defining the future directions?
- How can the quality of the environment be improved and preserved at a high level in spite of all the difficulties and the main drive for economic development?

1.4.2. HERITAGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

We are losing both our natural and cultural heritage.

How can we develop in a way that uses these assets for our development but also protects the future for our children?

1.4.2.1. Background - What do main agendas and documents say?

Basic concepts of UNESCO say that each item of cultural and natural heritage is unique and disappearance of any item constitutes a definite loss and irreversible impoverishment of the heritage. Cultural heritage is universal property that should be enjoyed by all and protected so that it can be handed down to future generations.⁶⁸

The cultural and natural heritage provides a sense of identity and helps to differentiate communities in a climate of globalisation. It allows cultural communities to discover and understand one another and, at the same time, constitutes an important development asset. This idea is strongly supported by the Council of Europe. Therefore, all the EU members give a particular importance on protection and preservation of their cultural and natural heritage established by the EU standards, which makes us understand that if Kosovo in the future will join the Community will have to fulfill these EU standards.

Already now protection and preservation of natural and cultural heritage is noted in the official document "Standards for Kosovo" as one of the standards⁶⁹ which need to be fulfilled, such as: 'Kosovo's cultural heritage is respected as the common patrimony of all of Kosovo's ethnic, religious and linguistic communities.' All communities are entitled to preserve, restore and protect sites important to their cultural, historical and religious heritage with the assistance of Kosova Institutions, in accordance with European standards.

Sustainable development - Agenda 21 and the Habitat Agenda are milestones in a significant shift in perspective that took place during the 1990s. Moving from an 'environment versus development' approach to one that states that environmental concerns are linked to social and economic development processes. Furthermore, in an increasingly urbanised world, cities are seen as the locus of critical social, economic and environmental problems and unique opportunities for a more sustainable future. The new perspective also highlights the link between sustainability and governance. Rather than being the exclusive domain of governments and experts, sustainable development is now seen as a process involving ordinary people in their everyday lives.⁷⁰ Both agendas underline the need to reduce poverty and to include those people who are traditionally disenfranchised and excluded from decision-making processes.

1.4.2.2. List of issues

- According to concepts of UNESCO, EU and the Standards, disappearance of any cultural and natural heritage item is a loss for Kosovo's heritage. In order to protect, preserve and develop such a rich cultural and natural heritage authorities will have to work on the awareness of its values and strengthen its use as a potential for sustainable development. What do we consider as common heritage for all inhabitants of Kosovo and as values in the broader region? What do we want to leave our children? Where is once a rich culture of Kosovo heading today?
- Although the principle of 'sustainable development' is inscribed in the Spatial Planning Law, the Standards and different agendas, it is time that the principle is translated into concrete actions and reflected in management. Sustainable development and management both are of crucial importance for an improved future and it needs increased attention in Kosovo. How can natural and cultural heritage be used for sustainable development? Or how can we increase its multiple values now (eg for leisure purposes for Kosovar citizens, for increasing broad tourism, for enhancing mutual understanding of different communities, for attracting investors, for providing jobs...), while ensuring that our children can enjoy (*protection aspect*) and will take care of

⁶⁸ Concepts mentioned in Standard 6, which derive from the UNESCO Recommendation concerning Protection at National level of Cultural and Natural heritage, UNESCO Doc.17C/107, 15 November 1972

⁶⁹ Standard 6 in "Kosovo Standards Implementation Plan", March 2004, Kosovo

⁷⁰ "Sustainable Urbanisation: Bridging the Green and Brown Agendas", dpu University College London, 2002 (in collaboration with UN-HABITAT) - extract based on Agenda 21 and Habitat Agenda

(*management aspect*) those values? Does it mean improvement or restriction of public access? What elements should be further *developed*? ...

- Apart from known cultural heritage, what views, landscapes, neighbourhoods, constructions, and buildings we consider to be of special Kosovo value and quality? What is the image, the identity and the values that you would like to promote? Tourism depends much on qualitative open and built environments; it generates jobs and offers leisure opportunities with short range of each of the regions. So how can we validate those values and how should we manage them? Where can the communities take care of? (eg Slovenia...)
- What is the identity that we want to take? What image does Kosovo want to reflect in the broad region, in the EU? What characteristics do we want to strengthen and what negative images do we want to reverse?
- How can Kosovo use its natural resources to that extent that would not endanger the future of next generations? How far do we want to go in striving for a cleaner environment or striving for faster economic development while using the natural resources? The new Environmental Protection Law includes principles of precaution and prevention, clean production and recycling, and principle that the polluter and exploiter pay. Today environmental problems in Kosovo are severe and include: litter in populated areas; air pollution from open burning of garbage, coal and fuel wood; heavy metals in drinking water as a result of uncontrolled open pit mining and heavy industry; deforestation on mountain slopes; and abundant unexploded ordnance⁷¹.

Particular big threats to public health and environment is the Kosovo Power Corporation (KEK), the main supplier for households and industry, and the opening of previous industrial plants of Trepca and Ferronikel...

- SEE possesses a vast natural wealth of great diversity. This wealth is being threatened from human activity in many places. Sensitive, natural and other valuable areas can not be dealt with in isolation. If done so, there is a great risk that activities from neighbouring or even further areas may bring harm to the environment. Those areas must be dealt with in their broader geographical perspectives/complexes. What cultural, natural sites and elements need to be dealt with in cooperation with neighbouring areas, so both and the wider region can benefit from it? And how?
- Apart from local trends and regional dynamics, global changes are also affecting the built and open environment in general, and cultural and heritage management and protection in specific, in Kosovo. How will Kosovo deal with the global changes as climate change... and align with international efforts to deal with it?

⁷¹ Vela Blerim, Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe in Kosovo

1.4.3. IRRATIONAL USE OF LAND

Should settlements continue to grow horizontally to occupy agricultural land?

1.4.3.1. Background - What do main agendas and documents say?

Urban-rural relations - While much focus of the urban agendas has been on improving living conditions and the environment in inner cities, the urbanisation process is not restricted to cities, and involves more than the social and physical dimensions of housing, infrastructure, urban services. Cities rely on their surrounding hinterland, for a wide range of resources, including water, energy, building materials and sources of food. Inhabitants make also use of surrounding rural areas and open spaces for purposes of rest and recreation. Cities, in return, provide the goods, services and the market place for rural and agricultural production.⁷² The multi-functionality of rural areas is key issue in ESPD⁷³ and in transnational planning. Hereby aspects of the new urban-rural partnerships, amenities, cultural and natural heritage are issues for consideration.

1.4.3.2. Context - What are main trends/elements/driving forces that clarify the current situation?

In the aftermath of 1999 war, many illegal constructions were built in Kosovo, mainly in Pristina, where the number of residents more than doubled. This problem is multi-faced and not only related to governance (unclearly in responsibilities, ineffective and outdated plans..), but is also a technical, ownership and infrastructure problem. Currently the urban plans are being updated in order to provide spatial answers to the current social and demographic developments in Kosovo, and so to be able to deal with the phenomenon on a more realistic basis and more effectively.

Similar to developments elsewhere in Europe, but here in a more intensified form, the countryside is urbanising. Because of urbanisation, there is a growing diversification in local needs and interests, challenging planning and expectation that movements from monofunctionality to multiple land use will increase. There is not only a pressure on agricultural resources, but also a change in character and visual quality of rural areas.

Various functions are consuming the agricultural land along major roads. Eg shops, hotels, petrol stations, car metal sites, unserviced houses... are ravaging the environment and some services are inducing traffic along the road to Skopje.

As settlements spread over the open land, certain areas also become victim of natural phenomenon as flooding.

1.4.3.3. Broader context

Recent trends of urban population development are differentiated in the different SEE countries; a very rapid population growth is particular expected in Kosovo, Albania and Macedonia. This will reinforce the ongoing migration to cities. Rural areas constitute another important issue in spatial planning in SEE.

As in Kosovo, a great number of European regions are currently facing the problems that open space is becoming scarce due to the fact that peri-urban areas and the countryside are under increased urban pressure. During the last decades, urbanisation and densification has being led to massive fragmentation of the open spaces. At the same time, open space in those areas has to fulfil an increasing number of functions. The European Union already pays attention to the open space functions and urban-rural relationships in its regulations and initiatives, though does hardly focus on the nature of urbanising areas.

⁷² 'Sustainable Urbanisation: Bridging the Green and Brown Agendas', dpu University College London, 2002 (produced in collaboration with UN-HABITAT)

⁷³ European Spatial Development Perspective (ESPD), 1999



1.4.3.4. List of issues

- The development of settlements system is a result, at one hand, of the specific geographical and natural conditions, on the other hand of historical, economic and social factors. The structure of settlements and cities is very much influenced by social factors.
- Space is increasingly seen as a finite resource, like natural resources are. We have to deal with it very carefully. So how to deal with open spaces under pressure and built environment growing at a very high rate; how to ensure sustainable urbanisation?
- The role of cities becomes very important (globally) in shaping our environment and in contributing to more sustainable forms of development.
- Technical measures for natural disasters (floodings...) provide often inadequate protection. How can spatial planning help to prevent disasters?
- How do we want our cities further to develop? Creating construction possibilities can either happen through further horizontal development, allowing constructions to develop further vertically, or allow higher densities. Not doing anything is definitely not an option. (ev) illegal constructions are affecting the society and environment in many ways. (planning: destruction green areas, land use, deformation building lines... / technical: building standards and quality of materials.../ property: individual claims and abuse public property / infrastructure: a city built for 200.000 is not suitable to house 500.000)

1.4.4. POOR LIVING ENVIRONMENT

The quality of living environments in towns and villages is poor. Unplanned development also makes services expensive.

How can we improve settlements and develop them better in future?

1.4.4.1. Background

Physical shape and environment organization it has a important influence on daily experience of people toward life quality.

When a place, city or rural place, cannot deal with, or follow the pace of growth, the quality of that place, thus quality of our living environment gets lost. It is of utmost importance to feel good in a place. A positive sense of place is just as important in urban as in rural areas. New roads, bridges, development of villages should be in good services of quality environment and not be simplify building that ruing the view.

A place is not only important for citizens living and working in it. It has to fulfill and other peopells needs like education, health, culture, trade and services, recreation and leave. Economy of free market, because of competition character, in all the time on searching for quality environment.

Citizens will not thrive without opportunities for social life, experiencing natural beauty, environmental care, adequate safety, in other words: liveable urban and rural areas.

1.4.4.2. Kosovo context

The development of our cities was impacted by ottoman ruling, and as settlements they have been developed in central manner, from market where goods where exchanged, but also the place as a centre of social life.

Intensity of migration towards urban areas, in the last 3 has been impacted by the strengthening of constitutional situation of Kosovo, establishment of public, social, cultural and scientific institutions, such as University etc.

While the speed of migration towards urban centres/areas during the last 3 decades was directed by a stronger political-constitutional position of Kosovo, opening of public, social, cultural or scientific institutions... the speed and patterns and impact of post-war movements is characterised by un-controlled migration and is faster than any planning exercise can handle and services can be provided.

This trend still continues. City development without plan, brings a problem of urban distribution which disables establishment of all facilities of importance, for a regular urban settlements. The lack of infrastructure, both technical and social, is obvious in every settlement. Roads, water supply, sewerage, power supply, telephone net, central heating, are main problems in every city.

Regarding management and governance, there is no municipality with available financial resources and local professional capacities, to solve these issues.

The lack of pre-elementary and school education institutions, cultural inst., recreation and other public facilities, makes the living in cities and villages much poor.

Spatial planning should be in servise of sustainable development, especially:

- The challenge of space and providing more sustainable forms of urban development is not only a quantitative matter. It lies not only in finding delicate balance between conflicting demands for housing, trade, commerce, industry, transport, social services...
- It is also a matter of quality, respecting cultural and social values and preferences, in obtaining qualitative and liveable places. The quality of living environments in towns and villages is poor. Unplanned development also makes services expensive.

An important challenge for towns in Kosovo is to combine spatial quantitative demands with quality gains! A living environment must meet the various needs of the citizen, but people must also be able to live in it, and enjoy it. How do we perceive quality of our

living place, our living environment? What would we improve? What efforts could we do to improve our living environment?

- A rapid and uncontrolled growth of urban areas causes problems related to traffic. It leaves little space for public space, causing social problems, damaging urban culture and general qualitative city development.
- It not only increases the pressure for rapid economic growth to provide jobs opportunities, but also housing, infrastructure and services. Some areas have high pressure while others low. How can be dealt with it? How to deal with the quality of settlements growth and quality of our working environments, living environments, leisure environments, transport environments? How to optimize and improve the quality of existing areas? How and what new values to add to our urban or rural living environment? How to ensure equal access to and right for liveable places?
- Some places are 'consumed'. This relates to attractive parts of historic landscapes and cities, but also to newly created places, shops along roads, open air swimming pools in the agricultural fields... The current commercialisation of space, due to changing life styles, leads often to low qualitative standard solutions.

What do we think about the 'new landscapes' in Kosovo, consisting of the commercial lint's (shops, petrol stations, hotels...), the swimming spots annex parking lots, car disposal sites in rural areas...? How can spatial planning contribute to enhancing quality and diversity of urban and rural landscapes?

Attractive cities and rural landscapes attract tourists and international investments, which can help generate jobs and income.

1.4.4.3. Broader contest

In broader contest, improvement of life quality means the cooperation between the cities in region especially those ones that are near the borders and have trade connection and citizen's closeness. Intensive cooperation offering opportunity for improvement of living environment through economic development if these cities, especially the trade.

In broader aim is important cooperation based on programs and gemination with other cities from developed countries, or other international programs founded from EU or other organizations.

This indicatives for development of cities environment in region supported from agencies, promoting partnership and competition between cities with aim of economic development.

1.4.4.4. List of issues

- The challenge of space and providing more sustainable forms of urban development is not only a quantitative matter. It lies not only in finding delicate balance between conflicting demands for housing, trade, commerce, industry, transport, social services...

It is also a matter of quality, respecting cultural and social values and preferences, in obtaining qualitative and liveable places. The quality of living environments in towns and villages is poor. Unplanned development also makes services expensive.

- An important challenge for towns in Kosovo is to combine spatial quantitative demands with quality gains! A living environment must meet the various needs of the citizen, but people must also be able to live in it, and enjoy it. How do we perceive quality of our living place, our living environment? What would we improve? What efforts could we do to improve our living environment?
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How can spatial planning contribute to enhancing quality and diversity of urban and rural landscapes?

Attractive cities and rural landscapes attract tourists and international investments, which can help generate jobs and income.



1.4.5. A LOW LEVEL OF HEALTH CARE AND EDUCATION

Generally a low level of health care and education, some zones provide too low a level of services.

How and where should services be improved in the way of being closer to the population?

One should focus on the protection and strengthening of the human capital.

1.4.5.1. Backroand

Since the conflict end in Kosovo, the international and the local community made an effort to address issues of specific importance for Kosovo, such as: education and health care, as preconditions to the authentic development of human resources, society and economy in Kosovo. The human development is a continues process which depends on three major factors that change in proportion with changes of the human needs, in particular: education - acquiring skills and knowledge, health care - long and sound life, and access to private and public resources necessary for normal life. So, the subject of this concept is, EDUCATION AND HEALTH CARE, which is the precondition for ensuring the third factor.

1.4.5.2. Context in Kosova

1.4.5.2.1. Education

The major capital of Kosovo is the population, young population of Kosovo: the long-term development of Kosovo, as in the other countries wherever, is closely linked to the quality and inclusiveness of youth in education. This is very important for Kosovo, knowing the fact that Kosovo has the highest percentage of young population in Europe. There are two main indicators that are used for comparing the relative level of development in the region in the sphere of education, and which determine the level of education⁷⁴: the medium level of education of the population and the attendance level in the primary education. The Federal Statistics Office in 1999 has reported data, which show the level of illiteracy in Kosovo is 11,9% of the overall number of population. Based on research in households, done by UNFPA and IOM, the overall level of illiteracy in Kosovo in 2000 was 6,5%. Other data, including the Kosovo Education Centre⁷⁵, evaluate that the level of illiterate population is even higher. Detailed researches, such as those planned for the population census in 2004, are critical for an accurate evaluation and would obtain precise and confidential data. As for attendance by levels, according to evaluation⁷⁶ by UNFPA and IOM, the situation is presented in table below.

| | Female | Male | Total |
|--------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Elementary schools | 91.2% | 92.1% | 91.7% |
| Secondary schools | 54.0% | 65.0% | 59.5% |
| Higher education | 16.4% | 18.2% | 17.3% |
| AVERAGE | 53.7% | 58.4% | 56.2% |

The education space in Kosovo in a general and regional context can be considered as sufficient. But, if complexity of problems is analyzed separately by municipalities, it can be seen that there is a lack of education space - the current situation does not respond to the trend of population movement. Lack of education space is more acute in urban areas where schools work in 4 shifts. This problem drastically increased after the war, as a consequence of major population movements from rural areas to urban areas and from other urban areas to Prishtina, where this problem is more acute. All these data, although insufficient, reflect the variety of problems in education. Inadequate level of teachers does not respond to children' requirements and as such it presents a new problem that concerns this very important sector of our society. Based on so far data, correlation between teacher/pupil (1 teacher/per 18.5 pupils) is not presenting a problem, in contrary it can be compared with standards. Lack of balance between education of girls and boys in secondary education (15-18 years old) and higher education is a specific concern. The required level of attendance in secondary schools in rural and urban areas, observed from the gender aspect, shows lack of gender

⁷⁴ Sipas UNDP - HDI - Human Development Indicators

⁷⁵ OJQ në Kosovë

⁷⁶ Hulumtimi Komunal në nivel të Ekonomive Shtëpiake, mostra: 6,000 ekonomi shtëpiake në 30 komuna të Kosovës, me përfaqësimin e të gjitha komuniteteve

balance⁷⁷. AMSJ⁷⁸ identifies private expenditures, low family incomes, distance of schooling and the security in rural areas as key reasons for not-attending school.

Although, there is lack of data on the realistic situation of education, the private sector of schooling started functioning yet in the unclear form. Several schools of different levels have started working. Still unsolved status of such education creates confusion and it cannot be a serious alternative of the public education which from the financial side can offer services only to one part of our society.

1.4.5.2.2. Health care

The most important criteria to use in assessing the level of human development are the care for health and life length expectancy of the population. Health directly determines the ability of population to actively participate in all spheres of social, political and economic life.

According to survey of the World Bank, the post-conflict health care system in Kosovo is very similar to the parallel system of before the war, which had survived the conflict. Health services in Kosovo are provided in several levels: primary service, secondary service, tertiary service and private practise. The primary care is provided by the Main Centres of Family Care (26), Family Care Centres (122) and 240 clinics. Secondary care is provided by 5 regional hospitals and two other hospitals in Vushtrri and Ferizaj. The tertiary care is provided by University Clinic Centre which serves the whole Kosovo population. The main health indicators used to assess the relative level of development in this field are: life expectancy, general fertility, births, deaths, population growth. Because of contradictory data during the last decades, health indicators have gone through certain changes. Some of these indicators have been shown in Table 2.

► Table 2⁷⁹. Demographic Health Indicators for Kosovo, presented in %, 2002b UNFPA/IOM; 2001 WHO, UNICEF, 2000a

| | 1991 | 2000a | 2000b | 2001 |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|------|
| Approximate number of births in 1000 inhabitants | 28.5 | 26.9 | 18.9 | |
| Approximate number of deaths in 1000 inhabitants | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.8 | |
| Natural growth in 1000 inhabitants | 23.3 | 22.1 | 13.1 | 20.1 |
| Child mortality | 44.0 | | | |
| Potential mortality in 1000 inhabitants | | | 33 | 28.7 |

Excluding self-treated diseases, for which the self-treatment is considered sufficient, the major obstacle in the population's access to health care service is the service cost. An average of 28% of those who have not reported medical problems that would require medical treatment have acted in this manner, because they didn't have the possibility to pay for health services.

► Key barriers for population access to health services⁸⁰

| Reasons for not requesting medical treatment | Non-serious self-treated diseases | Non-serious untreated diseases | Distance | Uncertainty | Poor services | Expensive services | Other | Total |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| 15 and less | 55.2% | 14.1% | 5.3% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 21.1% | 2.7% | 20.9% |
| 16-24 | 53.3% | 16.6% | 2.2% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 26.6% | 0.3% | 11.4% |
| 25-49 | 44.6% | 12.8% | 5.7% | 1.2% | 1.0% | 30.1% | 4.6% | 28.5% |
| 50-69 | 41.5% | 11.0% | 9.2% | 2.3% | 0.5% | 31.1% | 4.3% | 28.1% |
| 70 and more | 39.3% | 8.0% | 14.9% | 2.8% | 0.5% | 28.6% | 6.0% | 11.1% |
| Average | 46.3% | 12.5% | 7.2% | 1.6% | 0.7% | 27.9% | 3.8% | 100.0 |

⁷⁷ WB estimation of poverty in Kosovo

⁷⁸ AMSJ - Questionary on living standard

⁷⁹ Table was taken from UNDP Human Development Report (2002).

⁸⁰ World Bank, Research in Kosovo, year 2000



Another important factor, especially in rural areas, is the distance of health institutions. Safety must not be a factor that presents difficulties. It is not a surprise that the population group affected by distance and lack of security are the elderly, especially those older than 70 years. Regarding perception of the quality of offered services, values are even lower (World Bank assessment; 0.7 %), it is not clear if it is meant that health care services are poor or patients are not satisfied with the access to services and treatment in the existing system.

The donating community and income considerably make funding of health system in Kosovo from taxes. The element of social insurance, which has been a feature of the pre-conflict system, does not work any more and this gap has still not been addressed. More than 95% of the population pays for health services, nevertheless of their treatment in social or private institutions. In the public sector this is made through contribution-payment which sometimes exceeds the patient's capacity, in the private sector, there is lack of data that could present the existing situation, where dental, diagnosing and medicine services are provided only for patients who can afford such expensive services. In Kosovo, there is still necessary the health care treatment abroad; as a consequence of the relatively low level of technology and health equipment, and the lack of proper health care capacity, several diseases and interventions cannot be treated in the country.

The status of the population and the level of the health system in Kosovo must improve in all aspects, such as: in infrastructure, equipment, management, and funding. The funding policy is one of key issues through which the financial feasibility in the health system can be provided.⁸¹

1.4.5.3. Regional context

The Human Development Index⁸² (HDI) is comprised of some development indicators recognised by international institutions: life expectancy - education level of adults - general school attendance and GDP. These indicators summarise three key principles, such as life expectancy, knowledge and living standard.

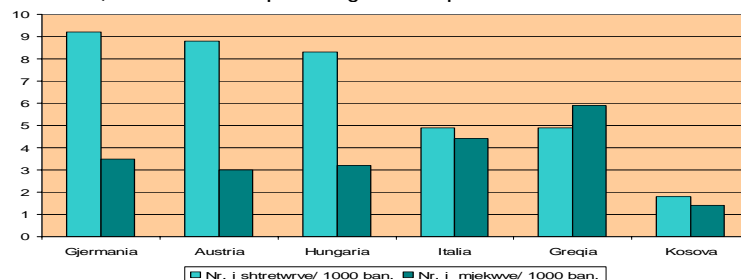
► Comparison of the Kosovo HDI with regional countries

| Sorting number in the HDI list | Country | Life expectancy | Education achievements | GDP(US\$) | HDI |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|-------|
| 29 | Slovenia | 0.84 | 0.94 | 0.85 | 0.874 |
| 46 | Croatia | 0.81 | 0.88 | 0.72 | 0.803 |
| 56 | Bulgaria | 0.76 | 0.90 | 0.66 | 0.772 |
| 60 | Macedonia | 0.80 | 0.86 | 0.64 | 0.766 |
| | Kosovo | 0.82 | 0.83 | 0.55 | 0.733 |
| 85 | Albania | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.58 | 0.725 |

These Table shows that only Albania has a lower HDI than Kosovo.

State expenditures in education and health care are dependent on the spending capacity (national income), general expenses of the Government, and magnitude of the both sectors, mean distribution for specific needs and efficiency of income distribution.

According to the IMF, when spending in health sector in 2000 are compares, the amount of spending to this sector in 2000 was 81 million DM, which is 2.7% of the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and 19% of spending in the public sector.



► Proportion doctor/hospital bed/inhabitant in Kosova and Europe

In Kosova health services are at low rate in region and Europe

⁸¹ World Bank, Research in Kosovo, year 2000
⁸² HDI - from English language - Human Development Index



When compared with other countries, it is a very little part of the GDP. From the existing information, the investment amount in health compared with economic transition countries, in Kosovo is the lowest but a bit higher than in Albania. Kosovo employs 10,000 health employees in the health care sector; 2,500 of them are physicians, approximately 1.3 doctors per 1,000 inhabitants, whereas this proportion in Europe is 3.5 doctors per 1,000 inhabitants.

1.4.5.4. List of Issues:

- Providing information, on what basis the policies oriented towards improvement in this field can be developed, should identify reasons for the lack of balance in the level of education between girls and boys.
- Credible data in the Kosovo level would help in reflecting the realistic situation in this field.
- Creation of better spatial conditions for education in urban areas.
- Advancement/improvement of the level of teaching capacity is an urgent requirement that would create conditions to meet the new generations' needs.
- Fair solution of functioning of the private sector would create a sound education alternative.
- Provision of access to objects and services for all the population, reforming it to the model based on specific needs of specific groups of the population.
- Ensuring the immunization of the population and prioritizing prevention versus the medication
- Modern equipment and training of medical staff in well-known clinics,
- Social insurance to reach the required level and respond to a considerable part of population that do not have financial means to look after their health,
- Definition of the functioning of the private practise to enable increase of the health service level in both sectors.

1.4.6. RATE OF POVERTY IS HIGH AND RAISING.

In some parts of Kosovo, this rate is too high and even increasing.

How can we be sure that the way we orient the development for Kosovo addresses the issue?

1.4.6.1. The poverty in Kosovo

Human development aims to increase opportunities for different choices. In this way, poverty directly affects the possibilities for choices of human development: a longer, healthier and a more creative life, enjoying a better life standard, freedom, dignity, self-esteem and respect for others. Poverty means a lot more than a lack of necessities for a material welfare. Poverty should be addressed in all its dimensions, recognition, possibilities and options of choice, and not only incomes. The Millennium Development Goals based on the Millennium Summit of the United Nations held in September 2000 have decided Eradication of poverty and hunger as a goal nr.1.

These goals are known as the Millennium Development Challenges which must be achieved by 2015.

Absolute and relative Poverty in Kosovo is on the rise. While providing the conditions for economic growth and social prosperity, Kosovo must include strategies for eradicating poverty (WB Doc. 2001).

1.4.6.2. Context - What are main trends/elements/driving forces that clarify the current situation?

► Poverty in Kosovo in comparison with the Region

| | Serbia and Montenegro | Macedonia | Bulgaria | Albania | Romania | Kosovo |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|
| Rate of poverty | 30% | 24% | 12.6% | 30% | 44.5% | 50.3% |

- Around 50 % of the Kosovo population are below poverty line = 1.534 USD / adult / day
- Around 15% of the population lives in conditions of extreme poverty = 0.813 USD / adult / day)
- Poverty is spread, but not deep.

Below are described a number of issues which reflect a poverty rate in Kosova such as income, education, unemployment and social protection.

► Incomes

| | Extreme poverty | Total poverty ⁸³ | Poverty gutter ⁸⁴ | Poverty seriousness ⁸⁵ |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Total | 11.9% | 50.3% | 15.7% | 6.8% |
| Rural area | 11.6% | 52.0% | 16.1% | 6.9% |
| Urban area | 12.5% | 47.5% | 15.1% | 6.7% |

Source: The World Bank, 2001

- It can be seen that the poverty rate is higher in urban than in rural area,
- Families in extreme poverty in urban areas differ from the ones in rural areas.
- In urban zones, the education level is higher and
- Heads of households are unemployed and seeking employment for more than a year.

⁸³ household below full poverty which considers costs on non-nutritional goods.

⁸⁴ The difference between the actual cost and line of poverty.

⁸⁵ Measure of the poverty gutter, mainly accentuating households far away from poverty line

1.4.6.2.1. Education

Like in many other countries, Kosovo has also shown a strong link between extreme poverty with little achievement in education. Efforts to provide education opportunities for all are of a specific importance, because of the fact that children born in poor families risk getting in the trap of the vicious circle, from which the low income of families drive to modest education results. Further, this directly affects the future welfare of these children. Taking this into consideration, improvement of education results presents important components of a long-term strategy for poverty eradication. Further, the education is an important dimension of poverty, because the lack of education deteriorates abilities.

Even if the inclusion rate in primary education is almost universal, there still are inequalities linked to income levels. In urban centers, almost 20% of children from household that belong to the category of lower expenses never register the elementary school. In this aspect, the secondary education holds even bigger inequalities. In this way, the percentage of youth from poorer categories in rural areas that continue secondary education is half their peers' from richer categories. The difference in urban areas is also solid - only 62% of poorer children registered, in comparison with almost 90% of those richer categories.

Source: The World Bank 2001

1.4.6.2.2. Health Care

The individuals' health directly defines their abilities to participate in all life spheres - social, political and economic.

From few data available in relation to health care, it can be seen that Kosovo is on the lowest level in Europe, in almost all health indicators.

Some of the most basic indicators of health care that are used to measure the relative level of a region's development are the life expectancy rates, fertility, natality, mortality, population growth, and the population mortality.

The recent projections available on life expectancy in Kosovo have been made for the period 1995 - 1996. Based on trends from this indicator, the life expectancy projection on born children during this period was 71, 45 years for men and 76, 64 years for women.

Because of unfavourable conditions during the last decade, changes have occurred also to other basic health indicators.

| | 1991 | 2000a | 2000b | 2001 |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|------|
| The Natality rate (in 1000 inhabitants) | 28.5 | 26.9 | 18.9 | ... |
| Rate of mortality (in 1000 inhabitants) | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.8 | ... |
| Rate of child mortality (in 1000 births) | 44.0 | 33.6 | 35 | ... |
| Rate of peri-natal mortality (in 1000 births) | ... | ... | 33 | 28.7 |
| Rate of natural growth | 23.3 | 22.1 | 13.1 | 20.1 |

2000a - Assessments based on previous trends

2000b - Data from UNFPA/IOM, 2000.

2001 - Data from WHO/UNICEF, 2002.

Based on these data, the total rate of population mortality, according to an evaluation based on surveying 7000 families, is higher than expected from previous trends. Such a decrease, in comparison with projections is to be expected, considering the living conditions during the last decade.

Although most the population growth indicators have decreased during the past decade, the Kosovo population remains one of the populations with the highest rate of growth and the youngest in Europe.



1.4.6.2.3. Unemployment

As a result of the situation created from the conflict, and because of a still transitional nature of the post-conflict period, the high rate of unemployment has turned into a big social and economic problem. Various sources estimate the current rate of unemployment up to 50 - 55 %, a figure which proves a decrease in comparison with 74% of the second half of the 1999 year. This includes more than the half of able-to-work people (around 600 thousand unemployed, or more than 25% of total population). The biggest part of the unemployed is comprised of women and/or youth. The high rate of unemployment also presents an indicator of passing from socialist economy to a market one. Together with an undeveloped economy, another reason for such a high rate is the slow process of privatizing big public and social enterprises, the number of which is around 350. Although more than 80% of these enterprises had resumed their work in 1999, the average use of their capacities is only 35 - 40%, while they are employing only one fourth of the total employees in 1989. The main problems of these enterprises are the undefined legal status, old production profiles and low investment.

► Regional unemployment

| No. Region | Unemployment rate |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 Prishtina | 42,50% |
| 2 Prizreni | 53,90% |
| 3 Peja | 43,50% |
| 4 Mitrovica | 56,40% |
| 5 Gjlani | 55,00% |
| 6 Ferizaj | 51,70% |
| 7 Gjakova | 33,30% |
| Total | 49,00% |

1.4.6.2.4. Social protection

The deterioration of the social situation after the conflict can be perceived from the decrease of around 50% of family incomes that had come to 300 DM a month. Also, the number of families with incomes from salaries, incomes from businesses and other income sources were also decreasing drastically in comparison with the pre-conflict period. At the same time, the number of families in need for humanitarian aid increased ten times. Even the number of those living from funds obtained from abroad increased for some times. After the conflict, the help obtained from family members working in diaspora comprised half of the budget of Kosovar families. From 1999, many families had to spend their savings, and even sell their real estates to ensure minimal survival means.

Except difficulties that the unemployed face, there are other segments of the society left aside such as:

- Ex pensioners
- Veterans that are within working age, but are not able to work
- Disabled individuals that don't have more than 65 years, and do not fulfill conditions for pension
- Orphan children
- Families with only one provider of income, especially when families are provided by widowed and lone women, that do not possess professional education or training, meaning that they do not have the necessary formal qualification to be employed
- Urban zone families that have migrated to the cities and are facing a lack of income sources to survive

1.4.6.3. Broader context

Poverty on the rise, as impact of the economy in transition?

Spatial patterns (around desolated previous SOEs as on the way to Mitrovica?)

Concentration areas - Urban phenomenon?

Any urbanisation trend of poverty (as it is a global trend)?

1.4.6.4. List of issues

- In generally, the urban poor and disadvantaged segments of urban population, especially youth, women are the first to suffer and the last to benefit from any eventual recovery or revival.

Urbanisation of poverty in Kosovo? 'Hidden' poverty in Kosovo?

How can spatial plan contribute to?

- During transition of economy, some mines and polluting industries have been closed contributing to increased unemployment and subsequent poverty.

What are the spatial patterns?

- Moving towards cities and towns for a better life, education and services appear as withdrawal from agricultural activities and benefits of it.

What modalities of employment in villages need to be promoted?

Are there any specific territorial requirements to be fulfilled?



1.4.7. STANDARDS, NORMS AND PRINCIPLES

Implementation of standards approved by the Government is essential for the future.

How can we plan future development in the way of implementing international standards, such as transparency, public participation in decision-making, equity?

1.4.7.1. Background

United Nations Habitat Agenda establishes the Commitment to the strategy of enabling all key actors in the public, private and community sectors to play an effective role at the national, state/provincial, metropolitan and local levels - in human settlements and shelter development. Among other objectives, it establishes enabling local leadership by promoting democratic rule, exercising public authority and using public resources in a manner that is conducive to ensuring transparent, responsible, accountable, just, effective and efficient governance of towns, cities and metropolitan areas.

By promoting the decentralization of authorities and resources as well as functions and responsibilities to the most effective in addressing the needs of people in their settlements promoting gender-sensitive institutional and legal frameworks and capacity building at the national and local levels conducive to civic engagement and broad based participation in human settlements development, encouraging the establishment of community-based organizations, civil society organizations, and other forms of non-governmental entities and institutionalizing a participatory approach to sustainable human settlements development and management, Habitat Agenda aims to realize "inclusiveness", a place where everyone regardless of wealth, gender, age, race or religion is enabled to participate productively and positively. For achieving inclusiveness, the Agenda establishes the commitment to integrate gender perspectives in human settlements related legislation, policies, programmes and projects through the application of gender sensitive analysis, and by developing conceptual and practical methodologies for incorporating gender perspectives in human settlement planning, development and evaluation, including the development of indicators.

But democratization and decision making turns truly meaningful when people know exactly what are they supposed to decide on or vote for. Civic engagement is about people's right to participation but those mechanisms turn meaningless if people can not make an informed decision because of the lack of information, or because the information available is not reliable. A proper and reliable information system, available and accessible for the average citizen becomes a pre-requisite for the success of public participation processes. And because of that, the Agenda also establishes the commitment to promote equal access to reliable information at the national, sub national and local levels, utilizing, when appropriate modern communication technology and networks.

The Strategic Plan for Kosovo of the United Nations Development Group 2003-2004, establishes as its main challenges, the creation of a political system that is all inclusive and respects the rights of different ethnic groups, which shows great commitment for gender equality, youth and responds to the need of the inhabitants of rural areas, and the development of a strategy.

1.4.7.2. Context

In the years before the war, Albanian population was discriminated when it came to civil service. Managing positions in public companies or in public administration were assigned on ethnic basis, and participation in decision making was not really granted to the Kosovo population. Following this pattern, participation in planning processes was also allowed only to some sectors of the society.

Many years of centralized government had kept Kosovars far away from decision making, particularly during the last years before the war, when people from Kosovo was excluded of all aspects of public life. This had as a result the fact that Albanian population in Kosovo resented any form of civil service imposed by the previous regime, as well as all the hierarchic chains of government.

After the war, the situation had changed but there is still a big confusion regarding which authorities are supposed to be accountable for the different aspects of public life. There are clarity too many lines of accountability, too many centers of power, and a clear shortage of

information among the general public about where they should turn to have their needs addressed.⁸⁶ It is particularly important that both, public servants and the people are aware about the roles of central and local governments, in order to be able to engage themselves in any participatory process.

On September 10, 2003 the Assembly of Kosovo approved the Law on Spatial Planning, for the purpose of ensuring rational spatial planning and development, achieving the balance between development and preservation of open space and the protection of the environment. This law also aims to set Kosovo's legislation into consistency with European and international standards.

Terms like information, democratization, transparent and service oriented access to the planning database, networks of digital geographic information, and e-government are more and more often mentioned. Achieving a technological challenge such as this, requires a strong institutional commitment, but is essential to improve the citizens knowledge about the new rules that delimit Kosovo's development, and is an important contribution to meeting international standards, principles and values.

1.4.7.3. List of issues

Enhanced democracy through inclusive and well-governed cities is an important contribution to meeting the Standards and international principles and values.

- How can we assure that provision and management of public services are the responsibility of the lower level authority in the best position to deliver those services?
- How we assure that those services are provided in an efficient and cost-effective manner?
- How can we achieve equal access to public positions to equal skilled individuals, regardless of ethnicity or gender?
- Spatial planning and management in spatial planning is one of the foremost ways of ensuring efficiency. How we ensure that we make the most efficient use of resources?
- Accountability should be one of our goals. How do we ensure that the common citizen knows who is responsible for what? How do we make sure that responsibilities among the different levels of the government are visible and known by all the citizens?
- How can we enable all possible stakeholders and key actors to take part in spatial planning and decision making processes?
- How can we increase, through public participation in the decision making, the sense of ownership not only of the process but also of the results of it, among the citizens of Kosovo?
- How can we guarantee transparency in all the stages of the spatial planning process for the Territory of Kosovo?
- How can we ensure transparent and equal access to the information available, including public databases? How can we achieve public confidence on the information available?
- Inclusiveness in setting planning goals increases the possibility of public and private partnerships in public service delivery and capital investments. How can we achieve an inclusive spatial plan, and also an inclusive planning process?
- How can we recreate the feeling of public service, among civil servants?
- How can we stimulate civil servants to serve better and to avoid corruption?
- How can we create the appropriate mechanisms (oversight bodies) for anticorruption?
- E-governance (integrating Diaspora) can be a way of integrating Kosovars living abroad in our current life, and can also attract Diaspora's investment. Which tools can we use for this purpose?
- How can we integrate previous wise ideas, proposals and projects within the Kosovo spatial plan, to promote the feeling of ownership among the people?

⁸⁶ The Kosovo Mosaic. Perceptions of local government and public services in Kosovo, UNPD, March 2003, Page 26.

2. THE VISION, PRINCIPLES AND GOALS

2.1. THE KOSOVO SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT VISION STATEMENT:

Country integrated in the European Union;

Kosovo with sustainable socio-economic development, infrastructure and modern technology, education opportunities for all and qualified labour force capacity;

A Kosovo with a preserved environment, natural and cultural heritage of its region and neighbouring region;

Open society that promotes diversity and exchange of ideas and respects the rights of all communities

2.2. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

From the Law on Spatial Planning

2.2.1. PRINCIPLES

Spatial regulation and planning shall be based on these internationally recognized principles:

- *Promote common Kosovo Interests preserving natural resources and supporting sustainable development*
- *Promote the democratic process of participation and inclusiveness in formulating development strategies and physical plans*
- *Promote full transparency in planning and decision-making, allowing access to data and relevant maps for all participants.*
- *Promote equal economic and social right to all Kosovars.*
- *Promote an improved living quality and balanced settlements.*
- *Promote the harmonization with the principles and continuous plans of European Spatial Development*

2.2.2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT

- *Promote territorial cohesion through a more balanced socio-economic development of the region and improvement of competitiveness*
- *Encourage development generated by urban functions and improve relations between cities and villages*
- *Promote a more balanced approach*
- *Provide access to information and knowledge*
- *Reduce environmental impact*
- *Advance and preserve natural resources and heritage*
- *Advance cultural heritage as development factor*
- *Develop energetic resources maintaining safety*
- *Encourage high quality sustainable tourism*
- *Limit the natural disaster impact*

2.2.3. PRINCIPLES OF GOOD URBAN GOVERNANCE

- Sustainability
- Subsidiarity
- Equality
- Efficiency
- Transparency
- Civil involvement
- Participation
- Accountability

2.3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Goal

Kosovo country integrated in the EU

Specific goals

- *Kosovo, an independent and Democratic state*
- *Open and integrated country in the region*
- *Spatial organization in seven counties*
- *Prishtina, the capital as a political-administrative centre*

The Goal

Achievement of a balanced social development with equal access to services for all Kosovo inhabitants

Specific goals

- *Adequate facilities for education, health and culture*
- *Qualitative and continuous education for all*
- *Adequate infrastructure of information technology*
- *Adequate facilities for implementation of the education reforms*
- *Equal distribution of facilities in all territory of Kosovo*
- *Equal distribution of professional and higher education through all Kosovo*
- *Decentralization of specialized health services*

The Goal

Sustainable and balanced spatial development, protection and respecting of resources - cultural and natural heritage of its territory and neighbored

Specific goals

- *Spatial planning for rational use*
- *Environmental protection*
- *Balanced spatial development*
- *Stimulation for rural area development policies*
- *Use of minerals for sustainable development*
- *Preservation and sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage*
- *Regulation of constructions and informal settlements*

The Goal

Sustainable economic development, balanced based on natural, human resources, modern technology, competitive markets and implementation of environmental standards.

Specific goals

- *Generation of employment opportunities*
- *Advancement of production technology*
- *Increasing of agricultural and industrial production*
- *Creation of regional competitive market conditions*
- *Continuous education of professional capacities*
- *Creation of attractive environments for investors*

The Goal:

Transport and integrated infrastructure and communication, while respecting environmental standards

Specific goals

- *Provision of access to infrastructure for all*
- *Improvement of internal infrastructure networks and facilities*
- *Quality public services*
- *Access to European regional corridors*
- *Regional cooperation on infrastructure development*
- *Variety and quality of telecommunications*

2.4. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

- Kosovo is open and integrated place in the region and beyond;
- Providing access to infrastructure for all
- Quality and continuous education for all;
- Medical services with high quality and decentralized;
- Environmental protection;
- Establishment of agricultural and industrial production;
- balanced spatial development;
- Creating enough jobs;



3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Spatial development framework expresses the desired prediction for spatial developments in Kosovo. Parts of her are the concepts of spatial development and spatial structure and organization for future development.

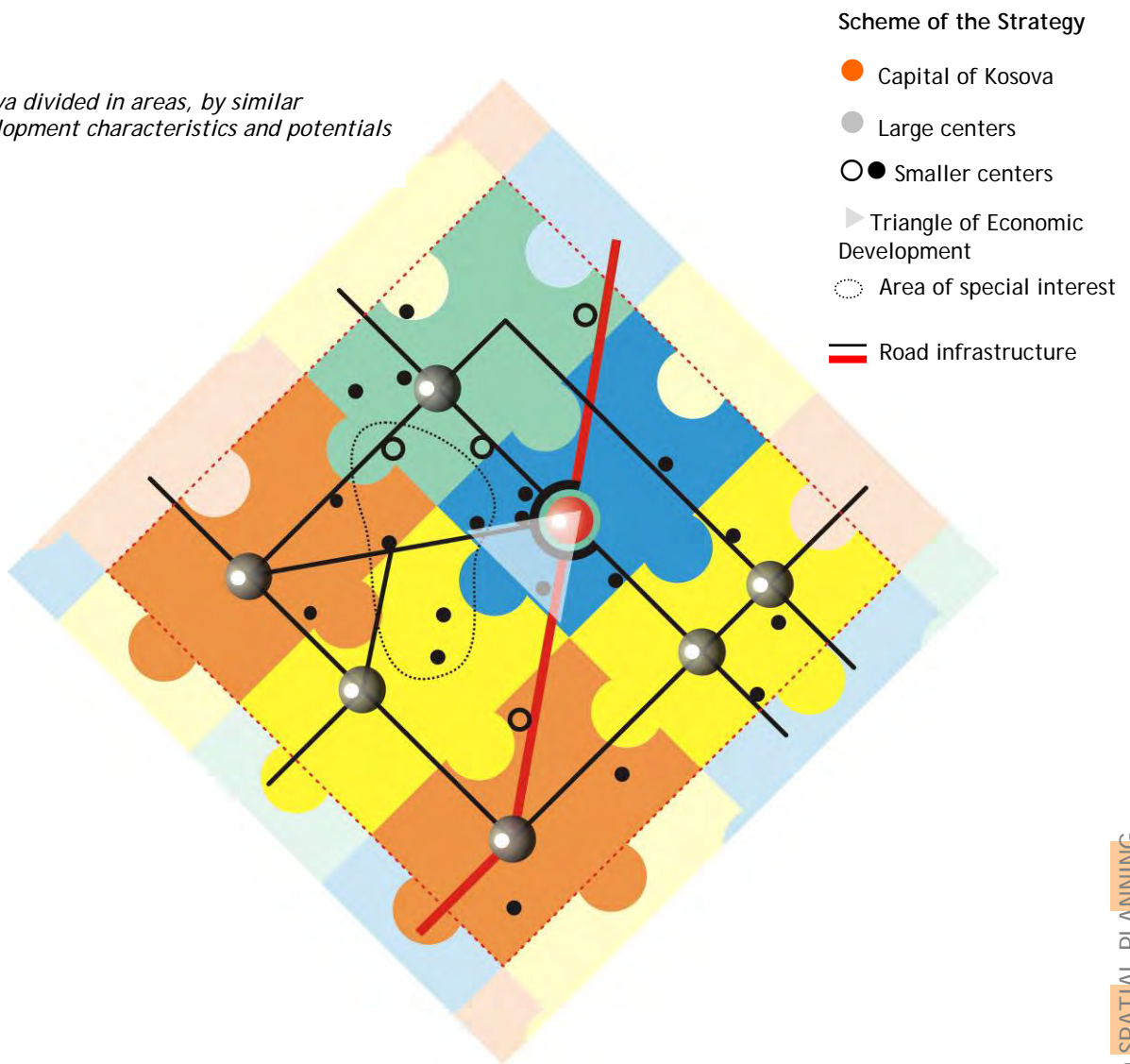
3.1. THE MAIN CONCEPTS OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

For general design strategy of spatial development, early work has focused on proposals and testing various concepts of spatial development. Corridor concept, the concept of nodal development, the concept of equal distribution of development, concentrated development, the concept of green belt and the rings that were road concepts applied in this phase. Advantages of concepts analyzed are discussed in inter-ministerial working groups, through testing of alternative scenarios. After analyzing the various concepts is found that, for future spatial development in Kosovo, is not appropriate any concept alone, but they should be combined. The working groups that have drawn the Spatial Plan of Kosovo, as basic concept is appropriated the concept of nodal development concept with elements of the corridor. The concept of nodal development (in the center, at certain points)) means the concentration of future development in the seven major centers of Kosovo, and spatial developments along the roads that have occurred in some parts of Kosovo, which represent the concept of the corridor, will be controlled strictly and will not be allowed on agricultural lands of the categories I to IV.

By the concept of future spatial development, Kosovo is divided into four areas, which are scheduled based on features that are characteristic for these areas. These features represent the diversity and at the same time are unique to each of them. Features under which it is made separation are: potential development of these areas, their geographical characteristics and economic activities in those areas. These areas are designated by names which present a form of identity areas, some of their characteristics and in map certain colors appear. Areas are:

- The Treasury of Kosova (the Green Area) - industrial, service and trade - includes the Northern part of Kosova, comprised of Municipalities: Mitrovica, the main centre and Vushtrri, Skenderaj, Zveçan, Leposaviq and Zubin Potoku, smaller municipalities gravitating to Mitrovica.
- The harbour of Kosova (the Blue Area) - administrative, service and trade, agricultural industry, tourism - includes the Northern part of Kosova, comprised of Municipalities: Prishtina - the main centre and the Capital of Kosova, Obiliq, Podujeva, F. Kosova, Lypjan, Drenas and Shtime, gravitating to the city of Prishtina.
- The Bridges of Kosova (Yellow Area) - service and trade, agricultural and tourism industry - covers the south-eastern and south-western parts of Kosova, comprised of Municipalities: 1) Ferizaj, Gjilan, Kaçanik, Shtërpce, Kamenica, Novobërda and Viti, Ferizaj and Gjilan at the centre; 2) Gjakova, Deçan, Rahovec and Malisheva, with Gjakova at the centre.
- The Gardens of Kosova (Orange Area) - cultural-tourism, service and trade, agricultural industry; covers the western/north-western and southern parts of Kosova, comprised of Municipalities: 1) Peja, Klinë and Istog with Peja at the centre; 2) Prizren, Suhareka and Dragash, with Prizren at the centre.

Kosova divided in areas, by similar development characteristics and potentials



3.2. SPATIAL STRUCTURE OF DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE FUTURE

Spatial structure of spatial developments in the future will be in accordance with major targets intended by the people of Kosovo. There are three major targets:

- 3.2.1. Socio-economic Development
- 3.2.2. Preserving and protecting the environment, natural resources and cultural heritage
- 3.2.3. Development and integration of infrastructure and communication

3.2.1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Kosovo purpose by these targets is a balanced social development with equal opportunities for all services and a balanced development and sustainable economic development based on natural resources, human, modern technologies, competitive market and implementation of environmental standards. By coordinate policies and actions of all relevant sectors aims:

- Establishment of sustainable policentric development that means also development of the areas that are less developed - the central, hilly parts of the country's border areas which are threateneb by the depopulation.
- Strengthening the development characteristics of habitats and use of unexploited potential in order to:
 - Reduction of poverty, especially in areas most affected by this problem;
 - Reduction of the number of unemployed;

- Decentralization and establishment of quality education and health - in the opening of new capacity in accordance with the requirements and characteristics of areas;
- Equal Economic Development to the whole territory.
- Improving general living conditions by Streamline content and functions of internal settlements;
- Prohibition of uncontrolled development in urban areas;
- Improvement of technical infrastructure in rural areas;
- Improving the quality and ease access to housing for all;
- Provide optimum social and technical infrastructure for all settlements;
- Providing complementary development of rural areas in order to reduce their shpopullimi;
- oriented economic activities in the areas of builded infrastructure and using existing capacity, however, in the same time to think about creating a suitable environment for new economic programs in utilized spaces;
- maximum use of existing capacities unexploited until now, avoiding unnecessary and unachievable investments ;
- regeneration of areas and old industrial complex by transforming them into functional economic complex

Socio-economic development based primarily on strengthening of large urban centers of Kosovo, expansion of network infrastructure relevant for urban road network and strengthening ties between the large and small urban centers This development also enables the provision of educational and health services closer to citizens, strengthening of the agriculture and processing industry as the strongest sectors to promote balanced development of urban-rural context, the rehabilitation of heavy industry (mining and metal processing industry) in favor of stronger economic growth, increased competition in the regional market through the efficient trading services, promotion and strengthening of tourism as important sector for economic development of Kosovo.

3.2.1.1. Distribution and uniform development of population and settlements

The natural growth in Kosovo is sustainable, experiencing a small decline in comparison with previous years. Kosovo currently accommodates approximately 2 million inhabitants, of which the majority lives in rural areas (more than 60%), while the other part lives in urban and peri-urban areas (less than 40%). 1/5 of the total population lives in Prishtina, a city which can not respond to demands for expansion of housing, education, employment spaces, causing a general devolvement of the services' quality. This large concentration and influx of population towards all larger centres at one side, and the growth of households on the other side, adds even more to the demand and efforts to fulfil the needs for new and better organized spaces. In this direction, the drafting of central and local development policies must rationally and functionally plan for the new spaces, in the manner of providing these households an easier access to all services, new employment opportunities and sufficient housing. This implies:

- Considering the aim of maximum protection of land, the option of densification of existing housing areas must be considered in urban areas, and new housing spaces should be assigned only when this is impossible.
- Aiming the protection of quality agricultural land, construction in rural areas must concentrate and be brought to limits of normal and urbanized settlements.
- All settlements must be provided access to technical and social infrastructure, and sufficient services depending on the characteristics of a specific settlement.
- Maximum efforts must be undertaken to avoid population concentration, promoting equal distribution, providing unique living conditions for the whole territory, offering subsidies for an accelerated economic development in under-developed areas, and thus creating an attractive and sufficing environment.
- Concentration and migration of the population must be controlled in larger urban areas, especially in the Blue Area (Prishtina).

- Peri-urban areas are included within new urban development plans, in the way of facilitating normal access to infrastructure and services to these inhabitants, heading towards protection and cultivation of peaceful and quiet living patterns. This shall also enable inhabitants to desire and be able to move towards suburban zones.

The polycentric development proposed is based on existing structure and distribution of settlements, characterized by their contents and activities in function. Development of larger centres (Prishtina, Mitrovica, Prizren, Peja, Gjakova, Gjilan and Ferizaj) shall continue, and for a considerable time these centres shall be under pressure by population movements from under-developed areas. Gradually, development of these centres shall ensure provision of sufficient and equal services to other parts, which means service provision for the people who shall not need to move from their environments. Development of medium-sized settlements (cities with 10.000 - 20000 inhabitants) and small-sized ones (under 10.000 and villages) shall be made possible by investment policies in improvement and construction of internal road infrastructure and a more functional link to the higher level infrastructure, construction of water mains to all settlements, construction of new electricity supply and telecommunications lines, provision and increased quality health care and education services, in the manner of enabling sufficient and equal development with the other areas, especially in Yellow Areas (mountainous settlements and boundary areas) and the Green Area (Drenica region).

Planning and strengthening of the settlement network must be the basis and the main element of future spatial organization of Kosovo. In the process of drafting documents and spatial plans of different levels, equal and sustainable development must be taken into account, aiming to provide apart from housing and employment, also education, health care, culture, sports and recreation opportunities, especially for the settlements which lack them.

Setting of a minimum to express a strong and quality urban network can be achieved through efforts in planning:

- Of a harmonic settlement pattern, which also implies the uniform distribution of the population, or respectively the avoidance of concentrated population, equal distribution of services aiming to complement all requirements of specific areas, always at the benefit of living quality improvement,
- Of the most rational utilization of natural resources and maximum potential of human resources, at the function of unique and polycentric development, for a comprehensive spatial development,
- Of allocating investments at production facilities and technical and social infrastructure, with the aim of developing under-developed areas,
- Of control and more specific attention, especially to centres of larger concentration: Prishtina (The Blue Area) and other secondary centres: Mitrovica (Green area), Peja, Prizren (Orange Area), Gjakova, Gjilan and Ferizaj (Yellow Area), guiding development towards using advantages, opportunities and capacities of the centre in terms, always aiming fulfilment of minimal urban requirements,
- Taking care of utilizing existing potentials in drafting development policies for larger centres, which would differentiate a centre from other centres, for the achievements: The Blue Area (Prishtina) shall be an administrative, university, commercial and energy centre, in which all the main corridors of road, rail and air lines cross; the Green Area shall be the Industrial area of the country and the region; the Orange Area (Peja, Prizren) shall be the cultural, tourism, economic and trade centre; and the Yellow Area (Gjakova, Gjilan and Ferizaj) shall be a linking bridge of the country with neighbouring countries, a centre of powerful economic and commercial, production and agricultural activities.
- Of revitalization of rural areas, adding activities towards improvement and construction of better links to urban areas, aiming the inclusion of these zones into a comprehensive development network and reducing depopulation at boundary areas and mountainous areas, to tackle these areas not only as agricultural land, but an active contributor to economic and sustainable development.



3.2.1.2. The settlement pattern

Following the determination of responsibility and importance of the settlement, and its position within the settlement network within and abroad Kosova, an offer of opportunities shall be provided to the settlement in fulfilling criteria which characterize all settlements as such.

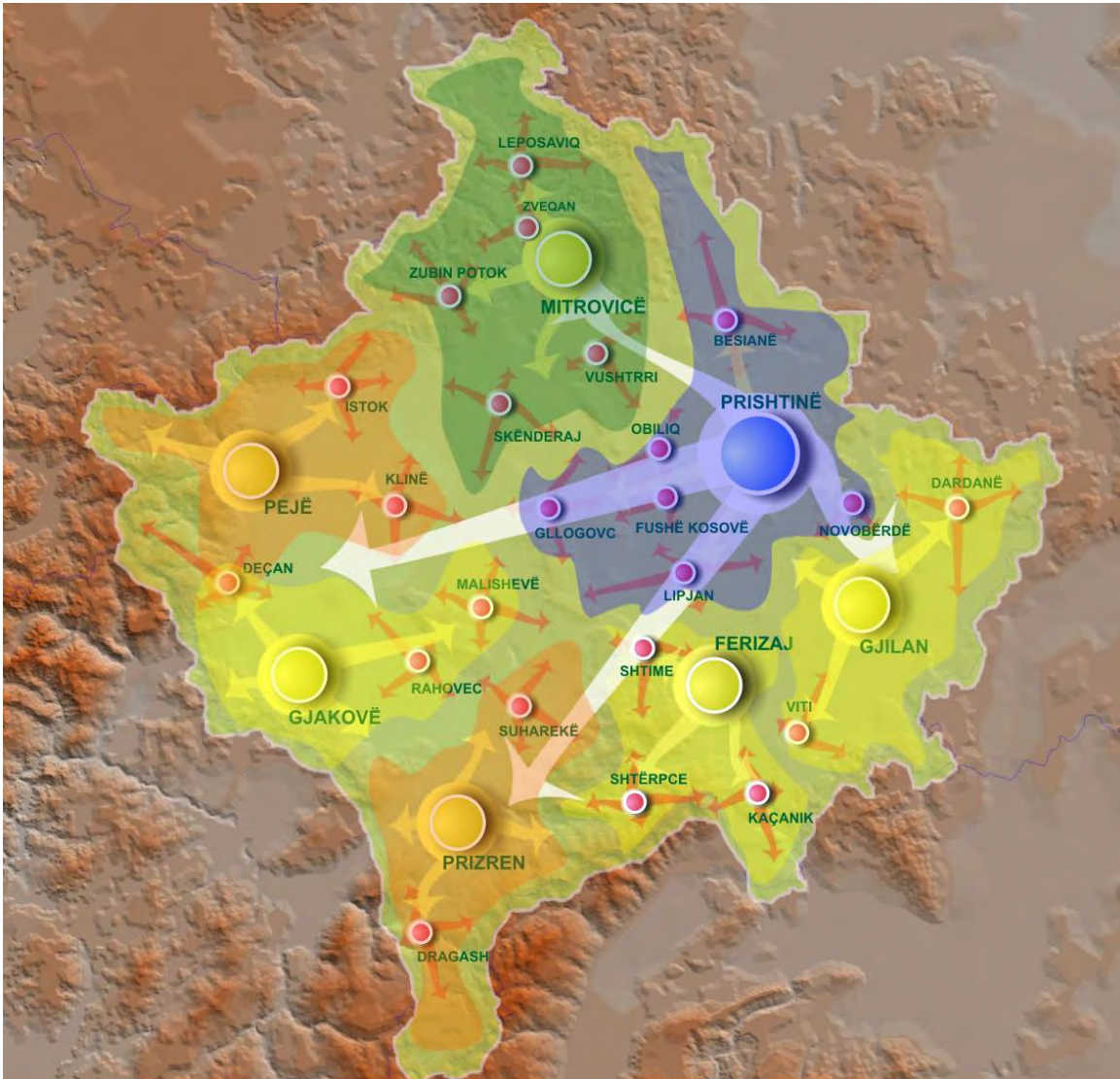
Prishtina - the largest centre of the Blue Area, and also the Kosova Capital, within which 400-500.000 inhabitants or 1/5 of the whole population of Kosovo live, according to informal analysis and information obtained by several sources. Based on functions that it used to have, and the ones it has today, we recommend:

- Strengthening of the position of the Kosova Capital, and be at functional service to all other centres in Kosova, counting on strengthening its position as a key administrative centre, in which all state governance institutions reside, and also all liaison offices (embassies) are accredited.
- Enhance the development of the city in relation to the region, tending to achieve the level of regional and European capitals, creating a functional vehicle and railroad transport system; aim the construction of a ring road to support development of links, and simultaneously linking this zone with the region, through Corridor VIII⁸⁷ and Corridor X⁸⁸
- Urban regeneration must be considered as a means for solving economic and social problems, for improvement of built spaces in unplanned areas. These actions should bring quality physical changes, in the manner of making Prishtina comparable with other regional capitals in the sense of life quality.
- Define precise boundaries of municipal territory and its closest centres: Kastriot, Fushë Kosova and Lipjan to define the position of the Airport, the Rail-Road Station in Fushe-Kosova and the thermal power plants, which represents content of a state importance.
- Superior functions in health care and education must not be an exclusivity for Prishtina, it is recommended that several units - faculties and clinics must be given space in other centres, in the manner of helping migration and commuting fluxes, and also concentration in Prishtina.



⁸⁷ "Korridori VIII" - automobile road corridor at the comprehensive network of European roads, linking EU countries with the Aegean Sea - Athens

⁸⁸ "Corridor X" - automobile road corridor at the comprehensive network of European roads, linking EU countries with the Adriatic Sea - Durres with Istanbul, Turkey



► Structure and settlement network

3.2.1.2.1. Large centres

Mitrovica, Peja, Prizren, Gjakova, Gjilani and Ferizaj - shall further strengthen their position as regional centres, serving centres surrounding them and complementing services in relation to the capital. At the benefit of sustainable economic development - it is recommended that all existing resources are utilized, especially building on resources which characterize these centres, aiming the completion of the mosaic old development and economic opportunities for the whole territory of Kosova. These centres must be carriers of development and change towards:

- Transformation from static centers into open and competitive centers, both within and abroad the territory of Kosova
- Urban regeneration implying a renewal of existing structures, but also economic and social revitalization, through new job opportunities and public investments. Expansion of housing opportunities through densification must be considered as an urban policy, with the aim of protection of agricultural land, but always taking into account the preservation of the identity.
- Renewal and adaptation of industrial areas to new production and development requirements, and businesses to business parks, future integral parts of the whole centre.
- Efficient internal road infrastructure, linked by a ring road, which would connect a centre with other centres, and move transit transport out of the city centres



3.2.1.2.2. Smaller centres

Kastriot, Fushe-Kosova, Drenas, Lypjan, Besiana and Artana (Blue Area); Skenderaj, Vushtrri, Zubin Potoku, Zvecani and Leposaviq (Green Area); Burim, Klina, Suhareka and Dragash (Orange Area); Deçan, Rahovec, Malisheva, Viti, Dardana, Shtime, Kaçanik and Shterpce (Yellow Area) - represent a group of centres which shall have an active role in future spatial development, in the aspects of:

- Improvement of the service provision and efficacy,
 - In strengthening links to surrounding villages and
 - In efforts that the area as a whole to function based on pre-determined development programs.

3.2.1.2.3. New Municipalities

On the basis of recommendations emerging from Ahtisaari's package and under the Law on Municipal Boundaries approved (2008/03-L041), is envisaged the establishment of ten (10) new municipalities. Municipalities will be established following the cadastral areas listed in this law and based on defined as: Municipality of Novo Brdo headquartered in Bostan⁸⁹; Mitrovica municipality based in Mitrovica North, South Mitrovica municipality based in Mitrovica; Municipality Junik based in Junik; Municipality of Elezit based in Hani i Elezit; Municipality Mamusa headquartered in Mamushë; Municipality of Gracanica based in Gracanica; Municipality Ranillug headquartered in Ranillug; Municipality headquarters in Partesh party and municipality of Klokot based in Klokot. All these municipalities, depending on the location of occurrence, should be subject to criteria set by the spatial structure and organization of future development in Kosovo.

3.2.1.2.4. Villages

Make for the largest number of settlements in Kosova. Around 60% of the Kosova population lives in villages distributed around the Kosova territory. Based on development, Kosova villages differ by their development - developed villages, mainly in plains and in proximity to key axes of road network and to larger urban centres, and down to under-developed villages, largely in remote mountainous areas and in proximity to poor access to road network. The migration process has taken a high pace, mainly occurring in mountainous area villages because of lack of economic development, road infrastructure and basic services of social infrastructure. Assuming this process shall continue for a time, short and long term policies should support revitalization of activities, taking into account the maximal utilization of existing potentials, foremost in:

- Areas important to the whole country and which have a role in organization of space larger than the area itself,
- Areas which do not require large investments, and realization of these investments brings benefits to a larger territory than the area itself,
- Areas which build their development largely on own strengths, in which eventual investments would stimulate and support residents of that area;

⁸⁹ Municipality of Novo Brdo current headquartered in Bostan will be expanded and consists of cadastral areas listed in the Law on Municipal Boundaries, Law no. 03/L-041

3.2.2. PRESERVING AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Considering the preservation of resources and protection of natural and cultural heritage in order to develop spatial in Kosovo, this aspect is aimed at achieving environmentally sustainable development, spatial development control, protection and respect of resources, natural and cultural heritage and based on the existing situation which highlights issues:

- loss of quality agricultural land;
 - high levels of environmental pollution;
 - unrational use of resources and
 - uncontrolled expansion of settlements presents as alarming,
- Access to a future solution must consist of actions focused on:
- environmental protection and natural resources,
 - care and promotion of cultural and natural heritage for tourism development, protection of quality agricultural land and promoting local quality products, protection and rational exploitation of mineral resources and
 - growth control of the settlements.

During the process of developing the spatial plan of Kosovo, some regions or areas in Kosovo are separated from the content and function. Such areas should be treated as areas under special state care depending on what significance they have. There are two categories of these areas: Protected areas and special protected areas.





3.2.2.1. Protected Zone⁹⁰

It is part of space which is determined in order to preserve the natural values, cultural-historical and archaeological sites, protection from pollution of the environment or provide the conditions for the exercise without hindrance spatial activity and safety of residents and the area around;

Within these areas we have:

- Protected area of cultural heritage,
- Protected area of natural heritage
- Special protected zones for Kosovo

Protected areas of cultural heritage⁹¹

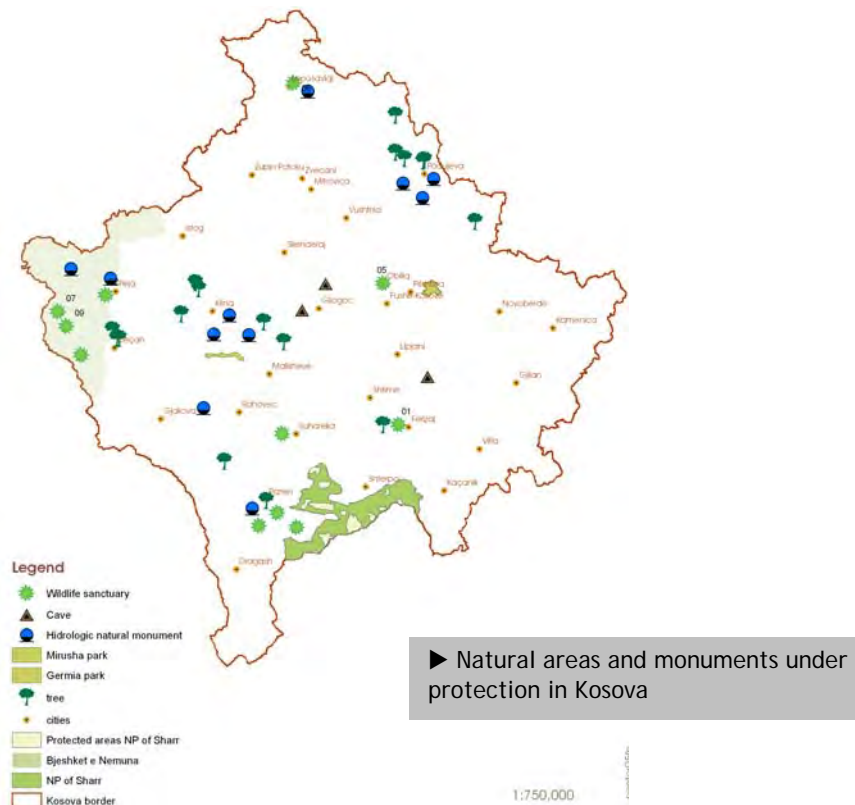
In the entire territory of Kosovo are currently 426 monuments that have status under protection. On the above map above we set the number of monuments of architectural heritage and archaeological heritage (real-estate objects).

Protected areas of natural heritage⁹²

Within these areas we have the following categories:

| Areas with protection status | Category IUCN | Number of Arease | Surface /ha | % |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-------|
| Natural rezervoirs | I | 11 | 698.4 | 1.52 |
| National Parks | II | 1 | 39 000 | 84.55 |
| Natural Monuments | III | 38 | 4 867.9 | 10.55 |
| Protected landscapes | V | 2 | 1 681 | 3.17 |
| Total | | | 46 247.3 | 100 |

In the map below are shown areas, monuments and other natural values of Kosovo that have the status of protection.



⁹⁰ Law on amending the Law on Spatial planning nr.03/L-106/2008 (Article 2);

⁹¹ Informations from Ministry for Culture / Cultural Heritage Division. For more details the Division ihas to be consulted.

⁹² Natural Heritage Values in Kosovo, Prishtina 2005, - Institute for natrpal protection - KEPA.



Areas of particular interest for Kosovo

Within this category are areas where we should set a specific mode of development are:

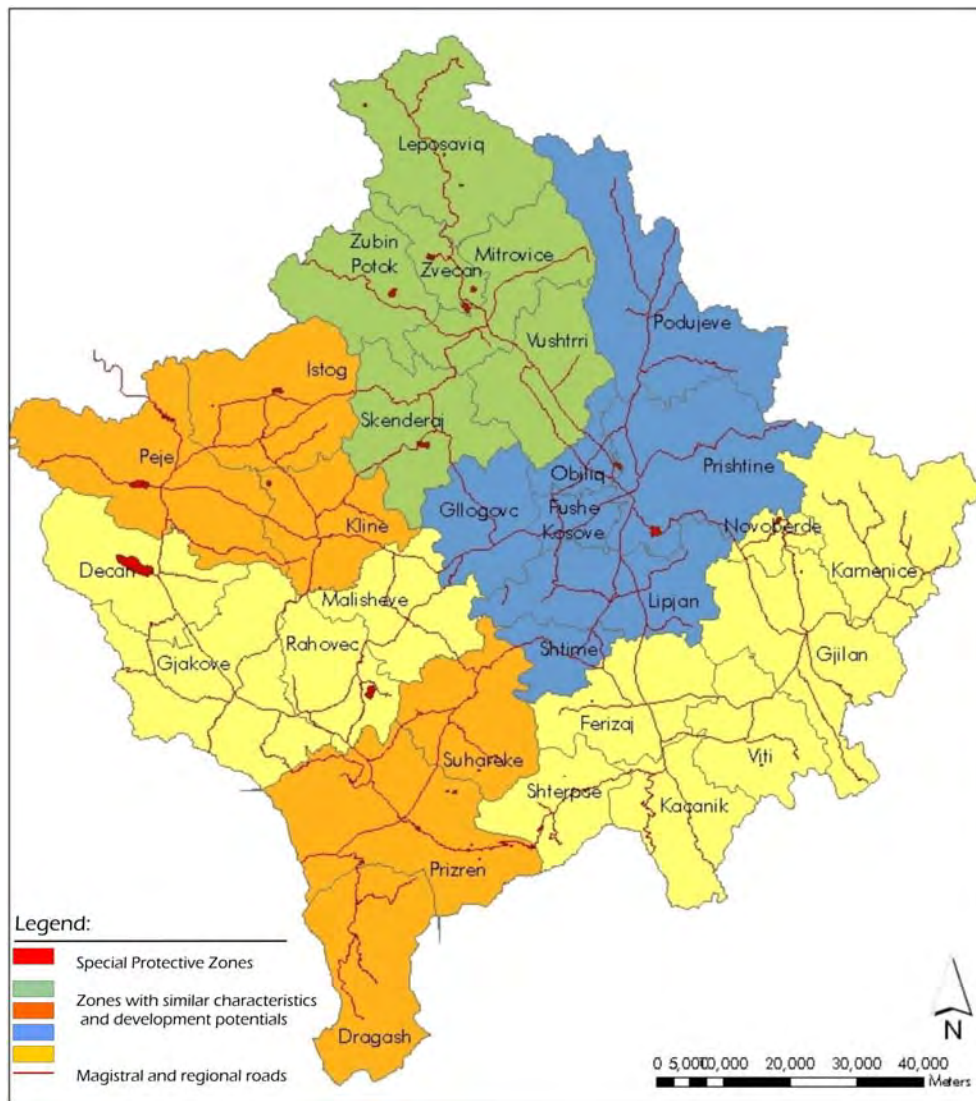
- Surface area of coal mining and power generation;
- Capital investment at the central level;
- The area of coordinated action (Triangle Economic Development of Kosovo - KEDT);
- Prishtina Airport;
- Border crossings and border areas development. and
- Other areas declared by Kosovo central institutions.

Areas where should regenerate the degraded environment to be reused for other purposes are:

- industrial waste landfills in Mitrovica, Obiliq Kishnicë and Elez Han;
- The location of closed municipal landfills

3.2.2.2. Special Protective Zones - are spatial categories which are described in detail in the Law on Special Protective Zones. The law in question is part of the Ahtisari package⁹³ approved by the Assembly of Kosovo in June 2008. According to Law, the territory of Kosovo have been identified 45 such areas mainly belong to the Orthodox cultural heritage.

► Scope of special protective zones by municipality⁹⁴



⁹³ Overall proposal for Status Agreement for Kosovo.

⁹⁴ Comprehensive proposal Agreement for Kosovo Status. Layer (layeri) of surface of the special Areas has been protected by UNOSEC.



These zones are divided into three groups which are different characteristics.

1. Part of the I-st Group are areas borders of which are given by maps.
2. Part of the II Group are areas that have a bufer zone of 100m 'from the perimeter of the "yard" of them.
3. Parts of the Group III are areas that have a bufer zone of 50m 'from perimeter of "yard" of them.

These areas have certain defined criteria according to which are:

Prohibited activities within their territory - that have to do mainly with: construction of industrial facilities, dams, power plants, furnaces, factories, roads and transit construction in rural areas that make deforestation or pollution of the environment of the area.

Activities limited within SPZ - primarily dealing with the eventual construction of buildings with higher Canterbury than monument which should be protected, construction of roads, workshops, restaurants, hotels, nightclubs, fuel oil pumps, repair of vehicles, self-service, public meetings and urbanization of agricultural land.

3.2.3. DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATION

Explosion of isolation from regional flows depend on Kosovo's status and position in the European integration processes and projects such as the integration envisaged in the European transport corridors, community participation in the agreement for the SE Europe energy, etc.

Development and integration of infrastructure and communication means integration into regional and European network of transport (TEN), improving transportation within the territory of Kosovo, sustainable supply of electricity for local and regional requirements and provide sufficient quantity of drinking water, agriculture and industry. Development of infrastructure will affect into reduction of high unemployment, will contribute to more equitable development of different regions in Kosovo, and will offer the best quality in rural development and infrastructure to enable access of all.



3.2.4. CONFLICTS AND POTENTIAL SINERGY

Conflicts

For spaces, the same territories in Kosovo, the various spatial sectors develop plans of interest to them. In this case the spatial developments planned by various sectors for the same space would be in conflict with each other, which mean that there will be sectoral conflicts. Spatial Plan does not offer solutions to all problems started. He tends to minimize inter-sectoral conflicts in a region shown by offering options of possible coordination of policies and actions for the region concerned. Are identified the areas of conflicts where more expressed conflicts are:

- Utilization of lignite reserves against agricultural land protection;
- Protecting the environment against industrial development;
- Development of transport network towards the promotion of agriculture as an economic and
- Promoting economic triangle development of Kosovo against the development of agriculture, environmental protection and better conditions for living

Sinergies

Kosovo Spatial Plan is to support the synergic actions of different sectors of Kosovo's Government. By overstratifying these actions to achieve stronger synergic actions that characterized the space where the action occurs and harmonized. They are:

- Protection of cultural and natural heritage tourism development;
- Cultivation of agriculture to rural development and not developed;
- Compact development with protection of quality agricultural land;
- Development of road network in line with local economic development and strong link settlements;
- Construction of new energy capacity with general economic development;

New water accumulation in harmony with the development of agriculture and drinking water supply.



3.2.7. SPATIAL STRUCTURE OF DEVELOPMENT AND FUTURE ORGANIZATION IN KOSOVO

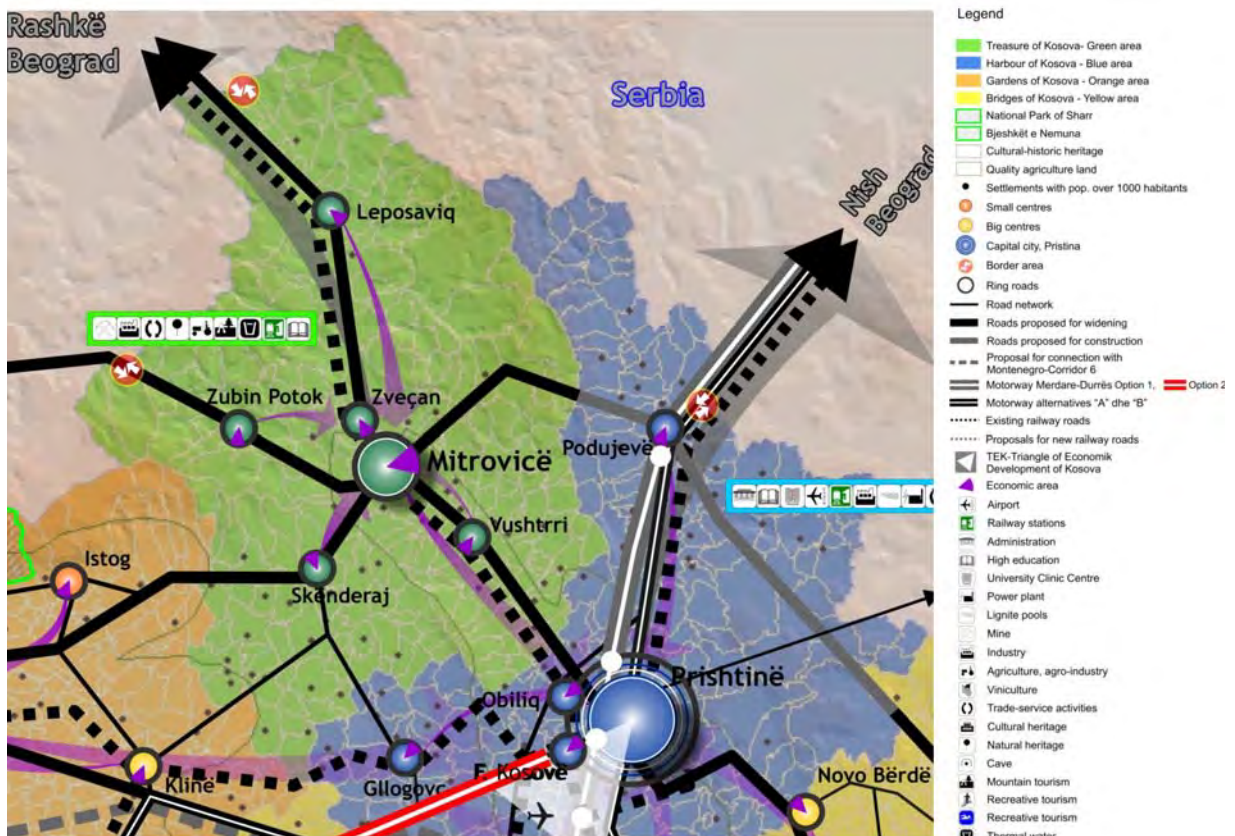
3.2.7.1. The Treasury of Kosova (the Green Area) industrial, service and trade - Mitrovica

Characteristics of the Green Area - it represents the northern part of Kosova, comprised of Municipalities: Mitrovica, Vushtrri, Skenderaj, Zveçan, Leposaviç and Zubin Potok, with Mitrovica at the centre.

The Green Area, covers an area of 2.083 km², around 300.000 inhabitants (UNHCR, 1998), where around 65% of the population lives in villages and 35% in cities. The city of Mitrovica used to have 68.000 inhabitants ('98), while today it has around 75.000 inhabitants (estimate). The Municipality of Skenderaj, in comparison with the other 5 centres has the highest rate of rural population (around 95%) active mainly in agriculture, being the most undeveloped municipalities in Kosova. Large areas of quality agricultural land in Vushtrri municipality represent a good basis for agricultural development, while areas of pastures and forests in the high mountainous parts of the Leposaviç and Zubin-Potok represent opportunities for stimulating forestry and agriculture.



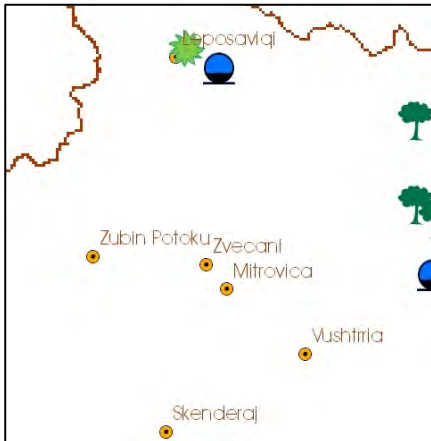
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING



► Spatial development strategy - Green area



Natural protected areas and cultural region:



- Source termomineral in Vuqë, Leposaviq - Natural Monument with hydrological character;
- Kamilla in Leposaviq - limestone hill is unique natural features reserve paleontology;
- Minerals-crystals - crystals of minerals and preserved in the Museum of crystals in Stan Tërg;

► Zones and natyral monuments under protection



► Culture monuments under protection status ⁹⁵



► Special protected zones

In the group where border areas are determined by the maps are:

1. Monastery Sokolicës, Zvecan;
2. Monastery Banjska, Zvecan;
3. Duboki Potok Monastery, Zubin Potok;
4. Monastery Soçanicës, Leposaviq;
5. Monastery Devçit, Srbica;

In the group where areas are defined by maps, but which in case of any new activity, must consult directly with SPZ are:

1. Zveçn medieval fortress, Zvecan;
2. Medieval Bridge / Old Bridge, Vushtrri.

In the group where areas have a bufer zone of 100m 'from the perimeter of the "yard" of them are:

1. Promise of the Holy Monastery, Leposaviq;
2. Remediable Holy Monastery, Leposaviq;

⁹⁵ List of sites with protection status is in MCYS / Division of Cultural Heritage. Due to the large number is not presented in the document list.



The City of Mitrovica, the city of miners, with its underground resources at the Green Area provide an opportunity for this area to take a leading role in developing heavy industry at the Kosova level. The underground of this area is rich in lead and zinc, and less in silver and gold.

3.2.7.1.1. The Vision

A developed industrial area, taking the lead role in heavy and processing industries of minerals, maintaining and cultivating ancient traditions, having respect for an ecological environment, agricultural business development, trade and service industry, improvement of the quality of life, dynamic employment, social equality, through active and supportive local governance, transparency and effectiveness.

3.2.7.1.2. General goals:

- Unification and administration of the whole city of Mitrovica, linked in a grid with other centres,
- Development of strong network of urban settlements, with the governance of public services in favor of citizens, improving citizens' quality of living, employment and social equity.
- Support for ZHEK LED - the use of competitive priorities,
- Developing effective links iner-urban, inter-urban, network infrastructure (road, rail, TI's).
- Development-metallurgical processing industry, service trade activities, agroindustry, with the intensification of policies of environmental protection and recovery.

3.2.7.1.3. Strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for development of the Green Area

| Advantages and opportunities | Weaknesses |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of heavy industry, • Rational utilization of reserves, through exploitation, ore processing, opportunities of revitalization and enhancement of processing technology, at the benefit of competitive final products at the market, • Professional enhancement of specialized cadres for the mineral processing industry, • Presence of the Mineral and Metallurgic Faculty in Mitrovica - a good basis for training of new staff • Rural development with good links between villages and cities, integrated at comprehensive development of the area. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The divided city of Mitrovica, with parallel governance at the northern part, numerous political problems, • Lack of an assessment on the existing condition of mines, • Exploitation and sale of ore as raw matter, • Lack of specialized cadre on mineral processing industry, • Lack of new technology for mineral processing • Lack of advancement of the Mineral and Metallurgic Faculty in cooperation and experience exchange with other centres, • Population faced with unemployment, poverty, migration, • A considerable number of villages in remote mountainous areas far from developed urban centres, • Education and health care premises do not cover for the demand, especially in urban settlements (Mitrovica and Vushtrri), • A poor level of life quality, utilities, |

3.2.7.1.4. Conflicts and synergies at the development scenario of the Green Area

Conflicts:

- The divided city of Mitrovica - comprehensive economic, social and political development.
- Development of metallurgical processing industry with old technologies and environmental pollution; exploitation of underground assets and sustainable economic development;
- Quality agricultural land (Vushtrri) - housing (settlement expansion)

Synergies:

- Municipal and Urban Development plans - borders to settlement expansion and protection of agricultural land
- Developing heavy industry - large resources in lead, zinc, silver and gold
- Increase professional framework in faculty Mineral-metallurgical and advancement of technology that helps to develop the processing industry in the long-term rational use of natural resources helps protect the environment, the attractiveness of open landscapes



3.2.7.2. The Harbour of Kosova (blue Area) - administrative, education, health care, service and trade, light industry, agricultural industry, tourism - Prishtina

Characteristics of the Blue Area - this area covers the north-eastern parts of Kosova, comprised of Municipalities: Prishtina, Obiliq, Podujeva, F. Kosova, Lypjan, Drenas and Shtime, with Prishtina in the centre.

This area, represented in blue, covers 7 cities, with Prishtina as a centre, has characteristics of a dense region of urban and rural centres in development, high quality agricultural land, underground resources (lignite, Ni, Pb, zinc, gold), important archaeological and cultural premises and objects, open green spaces, while according to economic activities it is characterized by industrial, trade and service, administrative, domestic and international government services, and the academic, education and scientific centre.



3.2.7.2.1. The Vision

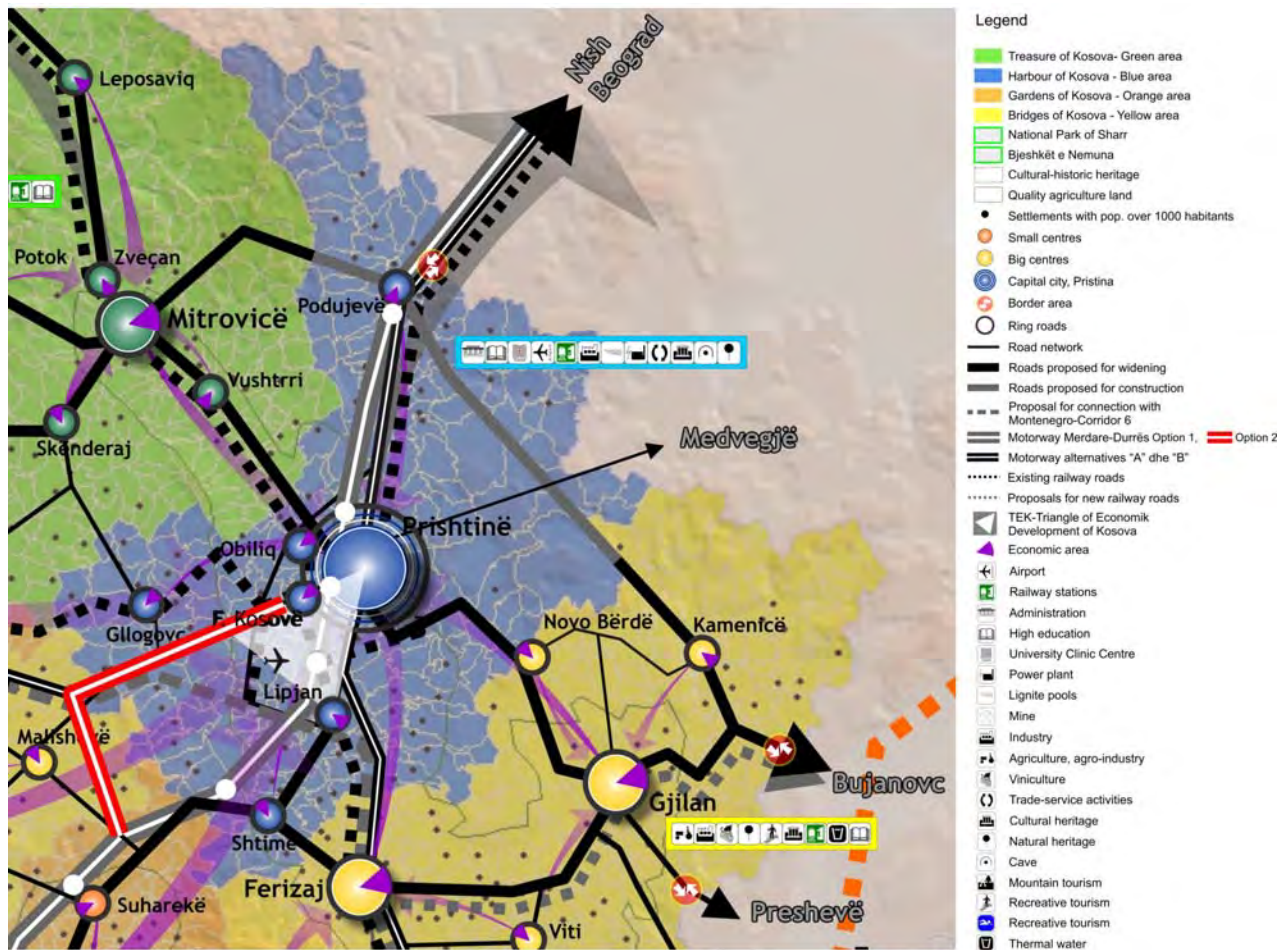
A lively and prosperous area, where cities aim for their continuous modern and planned development, competitive with each-other, and simultaneously joining for competition with neighbouring cities and wider region, a high quality of life, attractive for living and working, efficient and increasing incomes, at the service to the citizens and economic growth of Kosova.

The Blue Area, with Prishtina - the Metropolitan Area, the Capital, accommodating quarters of the Government and foreign diplomatic offices, good access to neighbouring cities in within Kosova and abroad, through a physical infrastructure network (road, rail, air, energy) and administrative and institutional networks.

Joined within a grid, they would create conditions and premises favourable for economic, industrial, commercial and service activities.

In the centre of the Blue Area, a Triangle of Economic Development of Kosova (EDT) is foreseen to be the so-called spine of economic development of a national interest, source of income for Kosovar economy, and a potential location for multi-national company investors. Reasons for such an assignment of future spatial designation, the EDT, are: 1) proximity of Prishtina, the future largest administrative, education-scientific and service centre in Kosova, as a potentially attractive location for domestic and foreign investors, and for congress event tourism; 2) main road, rail, air, telecommunications and energy corridors' infrastructure; 3) the International Airport of Prishtina, a future strategic point for linkage to the world, at aspects of human and commodity exchange, proved as an important node for economic development; 4) position proximity to regional corridors.





► Spatial development strategy - Blue area

EDT - The Economic Development Triangle of Kosova takes the role of the spine of economic development not only for this area, but simultaneously being one of the most important pillars of general development of Kosovar economy. For this reason, the first step would be the compilation of a Strategic Plan of the Blue Area, respectively the EDT.

The Triangle, at the spatial aspect, would be surrounded by the city of Prishtina, the International Airport and the two roadways: Prishtina-Peja-Montenegro and Prishtina-Ferizaj-Macedonia. The reasons for such an assignment of such a triangle are: presence of two frequent roadways that link Prishtina to Peja - continuing to Podgorica and the Adriatic Coast, the road that links Kosova through Ferizaj, Macedonia and Greece, the future highway Merdare-Kukes which passes through the EDT, the Airport of Prishtina as a strategic node of economic development and future competitiveness of Kosova, and the presence of the main railroad node (the terminal in Fushe-Kosova). A preliminary spatial assignment of such a group of economic activities in a certain space - the EDT, for those public and trade services, would be useful in attracting foreign investors, multi-national companies, naturally associated with specific institutional, legislative and financial actions by the Kosovar Government, those domestic institutions involved, and also international institutions aiming a coordinated action in investment.

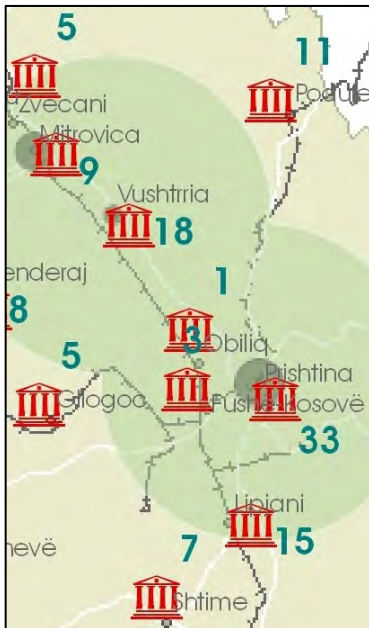
The reasonability of such a spatial assignment follows preliminary analysis of good practices in the world, different international development programs, and foreseen expansion of employment opportunities, opportunities for new multi-functional grouping and education, research and scientific activities which would complement a successful grouping towards a strong and sustained economic development.



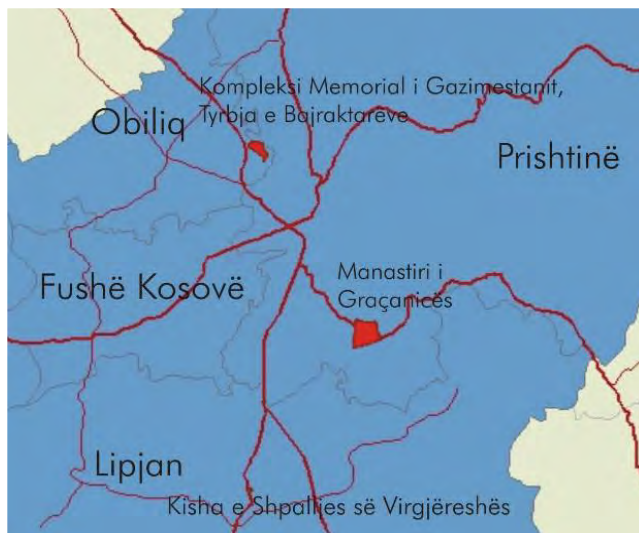


► Zones and natyral monuments under protection

- Gazimestan, Prishtina - Herbal reserves of the Bozhurit (Paenonia decora Anders);
- Regional Park Gërmia, Prishtina;
- Cave of Gadime, Lipjan - nature geomonument rich with natural ornaments ...
- Cave of Bajincë, Drenas - geomonument of speleological nature and hydrological values;
- Caves in Gllanasellë, Drenas - geomonument of speleological nature and hydrological values;
- tree of Qarri in the Lower Dumnicë, Podujevo - natural monument of botanical character;
- tree of Qarri in Polatë, Podujevo - natural monument of botanical character;
- The poplar tree in Orllan, Podujevo;
- tree of qarrit in Dobratin, Podujevo - natural monument of botanical character
- Poplar in Bajqinë, Podujevo - natural monument of botanical character;
- source of water in Revuqë, Podujevo - natural monument of hydrological character;
- mineral water source in Sallabajë, Podujevo - natural monument with hydrological character;
- source of water in Shakovicë, Podujevo - natural monument hydrological character;



► Culture monuments under protection status



► Specific protected zones

In border areas where the group is determined by the maps are:

1. Graçanica Monastery, Pristina;
2. Church of the Virgin Presentation, Lipjan;

In the group where areas defined by maps, but in the case of any new activity must consult directly KZM-in is:

1. Gazimestan Memorial Monument and Tomb of Bajraktarëve, Obilic;



3.2.7.2.2. General goals:

- Development of a city network, easy access, attractively of life and work, employment and social equilibration
- Support for LED for KED - use of competitive priorities,
- Development of efficient inter-urban links with the other areas and wider into the region, through development of infrastructure networks (road, rail, air, IT).
- Promotion of KEDT, location of spatial grouping in spatial aspect, foreign investments, multinational companies,
- Support activities R & D, for a knowledge of economy, supported by organizational capacity,
- Promotion of Pristina as a center of knowledge of the wider region of Southeastern Europe.
- Development of administrative activities, educational, trade service, energy, agroindustrial and tourist

3.2.7.2.3. Advantages, deficiencies and opportunities for future development of the Blue Area

| Advantages and opportunities | Weaknesses |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A central geographical position in South-Eastern Europe, • The city of Prishtina has a central position in Kosovo, accommodating government institutions, administration and research and development institutions, • A linking node for the national and regional traffic lines (road, rail, air, energy, potentially IT), • Predominantly young population in comparison with other European countries, EU-oriented, familiar with new trends and information technology, • EU oriented economy, possessing entrepreneurship spirit and the actual trade services that are promising and should be utilized, • Presence of a considerable number international diplomatic and development organizations in Kosovo, with the willingness to assist Kosovo in its development, • Opportunities for construction of efficient public transport, made necessary by non-motorized roads and traffic projects planned, supported financially. • Presence of a construction trend (individual, collective housing, business construction), a proof of private potential for investment, • Opportunities for orientating private capital towards important investments by development plans, • Concentration of high education institutions in Prishtina, the University of Prishtina, private universities, the University Clinical Centre, research and development institutes and agencies, which may serve as an establishment for activities of Knowledge Economy, a grouping created for expansion and implementation into economic production activities and vice versa. • Presence of historical and cultural values which would contribute into the area's development, simultaneously supporting Knowledge Economy, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficiency in organizational capacities (political, social support, strategic networks, public-private partnerships, etc.) • Insufficient and unreliable data on population structure and projections. • Unplanned settlement development, uncontrolled, unfinished and unused objects for the housing market, inadequate infrastructure in comparison to modern technical standards, developments which limit development of cities in many aspects. • Uncertainty on long term investments because of the undefined status, domination of small-enterprise-based economy, mainly active in trade and services, minimal sophisticated industrial services and production and an unclear perspective on equivalent investments in large industries. • Numerous deficiencies in education systems and quality, • Insufficient links to the European transport networks, a poor internal road, rail and public transport system, and poor links to the region. • Unreliable, un-maintained and insufficient supply of drinking water, lack of measures for waste and industrial water treatment measures, sewage, • A high rate of pollution caused by lignite, coal mines and the thermal power plants, pollution and degradation of rivers, streaks, land and underground waters, presence of illegal waste landfills and lack of waste and water management facilities. • A high risk of undeveloped spaces and natural potentials, and a lack or ignorance of green spaces, non-favourable conditions for walking and cycling, • Lack of awareness on cultural heritage protection and environmental protection. |

3.2.7.2.4. Conflicts and synergies at the TED development scenario

Conflicts

Development KEDT- in conflict with the protection of agricultural land, environment and housing,

Sinergies

KEDT development helps economic development of Kosovo, increasing the attractiveness of the city of Pristina, foreign investment / international companies attract, develop and direct application of research and development, capital investment orientation for physical

Development potential KEDT-Triangle Economic Development of Kosovo, would be in conflict with strategies: agricultural land, environment and housing,

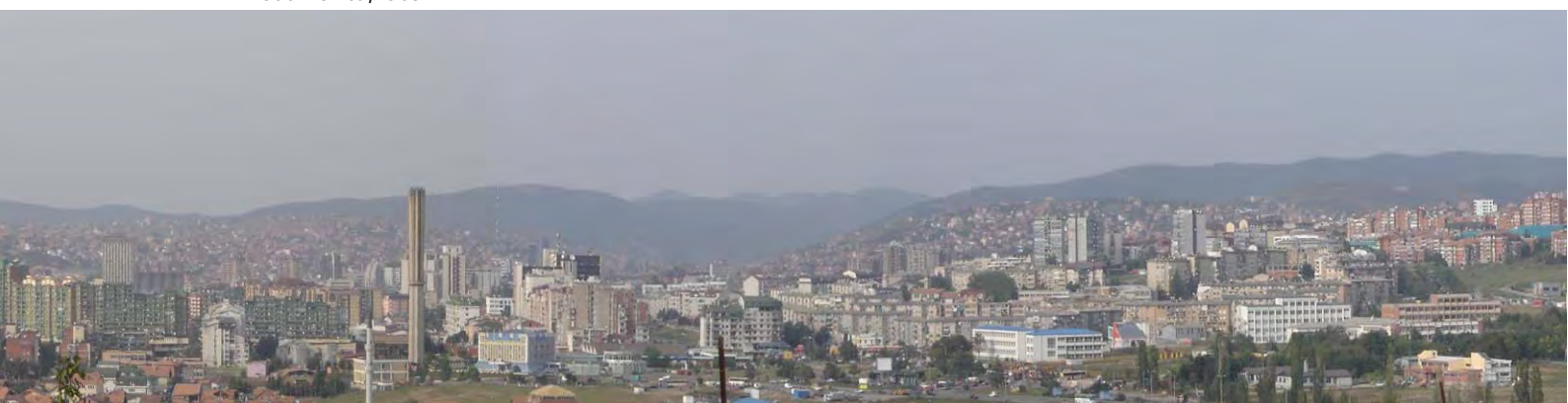
The pattern of actions - concentrates all governmental, central, local and international levels, since Kosovo aims integration, and actions must be coordinated in the institutional, legal, financial aspect, preliminary studies for priority setting:

Institutional and legal -

- Organizational capacities must be functional, efficient and effective, to achieve the goal for a strong area of economic development - the EDT Blue Area. Leadership, political support social support, strategic networks and development evaluation into a form of results, would be a pre-condition.
- Respective legislation on support of sector strategies - Legal support of the compilation of a special Spatial Plan on the EDT, together with the EDT-assigned management and coordination (the Metropolitan Urban Region Governance Group)
- Agreements between municipal assemblies involved and commonly interested in TED development.
- Support for cooperation between educational, scientific and production institutions, in enhancing education and science qualities and continuous professional enhancement, in response to market requirements and at the benefit of development; all these would be a specific objective for sustainable development in Kosovo, achievement or transition to market economy, while for Prishtina it would represent the application of Knowledge Economy.
- Financial - fund allocation, financial support for the:
 - Drafting of the EDT Spatial Plan, organization of a coordination and management structure for the EDT,
 - Capital investments at physical infrastructure (road, rail, air, IT), KEPA activities (monitoring of the EIA and SIA implementation), stimulation of new technology use,
 - Investment at education, science and technology, cadre training by market requirements, environmental education (from elementary to high education towards establishment of departments on Landscape Architecture, management and Urban Development),
 - Support to civil and NGO initiatives to situation monitoring, awareness-raising on future developments, parallel with environmental protection, life quality improvement and achievement of economic development.

Research

With the aim of setting priorities as the last stage to a compilation of action plans and responsibility division on further steps and investments for the central Government, local governance and international monetary and development institutions, to list investment priorities, cost-benefit analysis and studies on alternative solutions are required, such as physical infrastructure investments, institutional building investments, education and science investments, etc.



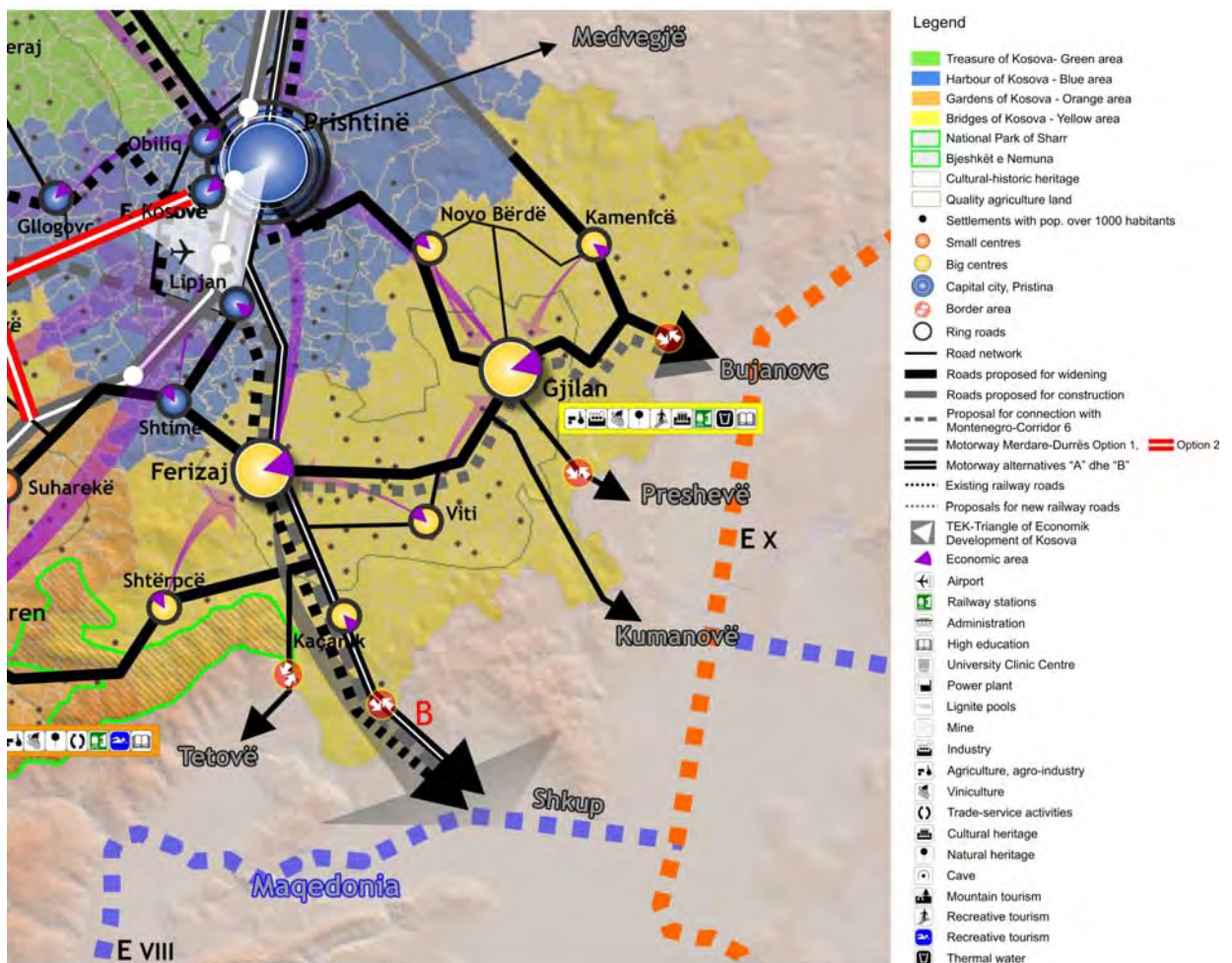
3.2.7.3. The Bridges of Kosova (the Yellow Area) - service and trade, agricultural industry, light and tourism industry (Ferizaj, Gjilan)



Characteristics of the yellow space - This landscape is presented with the yellow color that represents the south-eastern part of Kosovo, made up of municipalities: Gjilan, Ferizaj, Kacanik Novobërdë, Viti, Kamenica and Strpce.

It is characteristic for a combined region of urban centres and more rural areas, high quality agricultural land, sufficient resources of mineral water, open green spaces, trade and economic activities, industry and tourism - mountain, transitory and health tourism - which have existed for long and their further development would serve to income increase. It is located at the Anamorava Plain, Karadak Mountains, the Lepenc river valley and Sharri Mountains. A good position linking Kosova cities and the region, and a good cross-boundary cooperation facilities a good connection of regional economies, providing for a favourable and attractive environment for investors.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING



► Spatial development strategy - Yello Area

The four existing boundary points (Elez Han, Gllobocica, Konçul and Muqibaba) are nodes of trade links with neighbouring countries, especially the point of Elez Han, through which large trade exchanges are made. Its proximity to the Airport of Prishtina and Skopje make this area accessible and attractive for investments. The railroad lines also bear a primary importance for economic development, public or commodity transport.

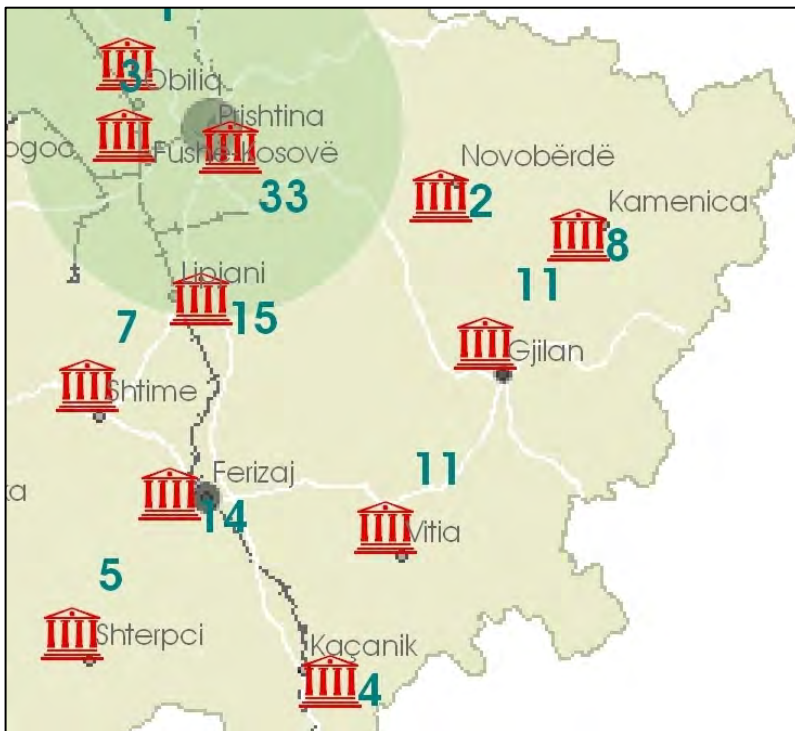
The entrepreneur spirit is an important characteristic of this area, to be appreciated and supported for each future development, potential and sustainable development.

The actual trend proves that the most expressed activity is trade, especially along the road corridors, and agricultural and farming activities within the area. An institutional, legislative and financial support would facilitate and sustain economic activities, grouping them to have an equal access to internal and foreign markets. What should be thou in the aspect of support is use of competitive advantages, achievement of which requires: knowledge, mutual cooperation relationships and motivation. Creation of conditions for a competitive environment counting on competitive advantages mentioned is a primary task for the organizational capacities of local and central level governance.



► Zones and natyral monuments under protection

- Bifurcation of Nerodime river, Ferizaj - special natural reserves, a unique phenomenon in Europe and second in the world.
- Arneni in Nerodime, Ferizaj - former natural monument of botanical character;
- Ramjani, Viti - memorial monument of nature;



► Cultural monuments under protection status



► Specific protected zones

In border areas where the group is determined by the maps is:

1. Monastery Dragocit, Gjiilan;

In the group where areas defined by maps, but that the case of any new activity must consult directly KZM-in is:

1. Medieval town of Novo Brdo, Novo Brdo;

In the group where areas have a bufer zone of 100m 'from the perimeter of the "yard" to them is:

1. Holy Monastery Uroshit, Nerodime, Ferizaj;
2. Monastery Binçit, Buzovik, Year.

In the group where areas have a bufer zone of 50m 'from perimeter of "yard" of them are:

1. Church of the Holy Nikollës, Shtërpçë;
2. Teodor Holy Church, the Lower Biti, Shtërpçë;
3. Nicholas Church of the Holy Gotovushë, Shtërpçë;
4. Church of the Holy Vigjëreshës, Gotovushë, Shtërpçë;
5. St. George's Church, Upper Biti, Shtërpçë;

3.2.7.3.1. The Vision

A strong bridge of linking Kosova with the region, planned into a functional and strong grid of cities and villages in the area itself and wider, attractive to live and work in it, improved quality of life, economic activities developed and sufficient space for involvement of the private sector for implementation and investment, all grouped to be competitive in domestic and foreign markets.

3.2.7.3.2. General goals:

- Development of an attractive network of planned cities, with the governance of public services in favor of the citizen, with increased quality of life of citizens, employment and social equality.
- Support for ZHEK LED - the use of competitive priorities,
- Development of efficient inter-urban links with other areas, and wider to regional areas, through development of infrastructure (road, rail, air, ICT).
- Development of commercial services, agroindustrial, the tourist, the intensification of policies for environmental protection and recovery

3.2.7.3.3. Advantages, weaknesses and opportunities for development of the Yellow Area

| Advantages and opportunities | Disadvantages |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The city of Ferizaj has a central position at the development corridor to the south - the boundary point at Elez Han, a trade market to Macedonia and further to Albania and Greece, • A tradition in trade services, a strong actual trend • Presence of the KFOR base as an advantage, willingness to assist Kosova in its development, • Traditionally an area of cohabiting, working, presence of multi-ethnic culture, and high tolerance rate, • An area which in a way was not affected as much as other areas from the last war, • An opportunity for construction of efficient public transport, because of a poor motorization, • Presence of a construction trend (individual and collective housing, business) - proof of private investment potential, • Opportunities for orientating private capital towards important investments by development plans • Presence of natural, recreation, health spa, thermal water resources, opportunities for development of mountain tourism, recreational and spa, • Opportunity for utilization of natural attractions of the Nerodime River bifurcation in the aspect of tourism, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficiency in organizational capacities (political, social support, strategic networks, public-private partnerships, etc.) • Unplanned settlement development, uncontrolled, unfinished and unused objects for the housing market, inadequate infrastructure in comparison to modern technical standards, developments which limit development of cities in many aspects. • Decline of interest of youth for high education, a phenomenon linked to development of commercial activities of the day, a deficiency and a threat in the long term • Unreliable, un-maintained and insufficient supply of drinking water, lack of measures for waste and industrial water treatment measures, sewage, • A high rate of pollution from energy productions and degradation of rivers, streaks, land and underground waters, presence of illegal waste landfills and lack of waste and water management facilities • A high risk of undeveloped spaces and natural potentials, and a lack or ignorance of green spaces, non-favourable conditions for walking and bicycling, • Lack of awareness on cultural heritage and environmental protection. |

3.2.7.3.4. Conflicts and synergies of the development scenario for the Yellow Area

Conflicts

Developments in potential conflict with the protection of agricultural land and environment,

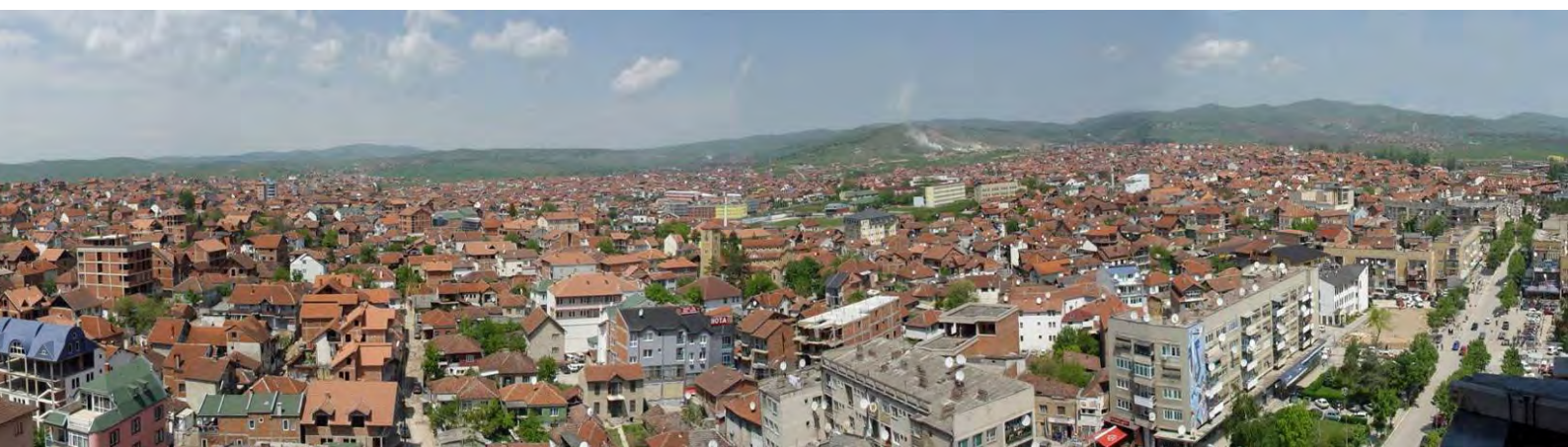
Synergy

Planned developments in space to help local economic development, increasing the attractiveness of cities, links between cities and villages, creating new jobs, quality of life.

To set priorities, and in relation to priorities the compilation of action plans for concrete investments by the KCB, IDN and the private sector, the cost-benefit research and determination of alternative solutions must be supported institutionally.

Special Interest Areas within the Yellow Zone

- The four existing boundary areas (Elez Han, Gllobocica, Konçul and Muçibaba),
- The National Park (Sharr Mountains)
- The Nerodime River Bifurcation



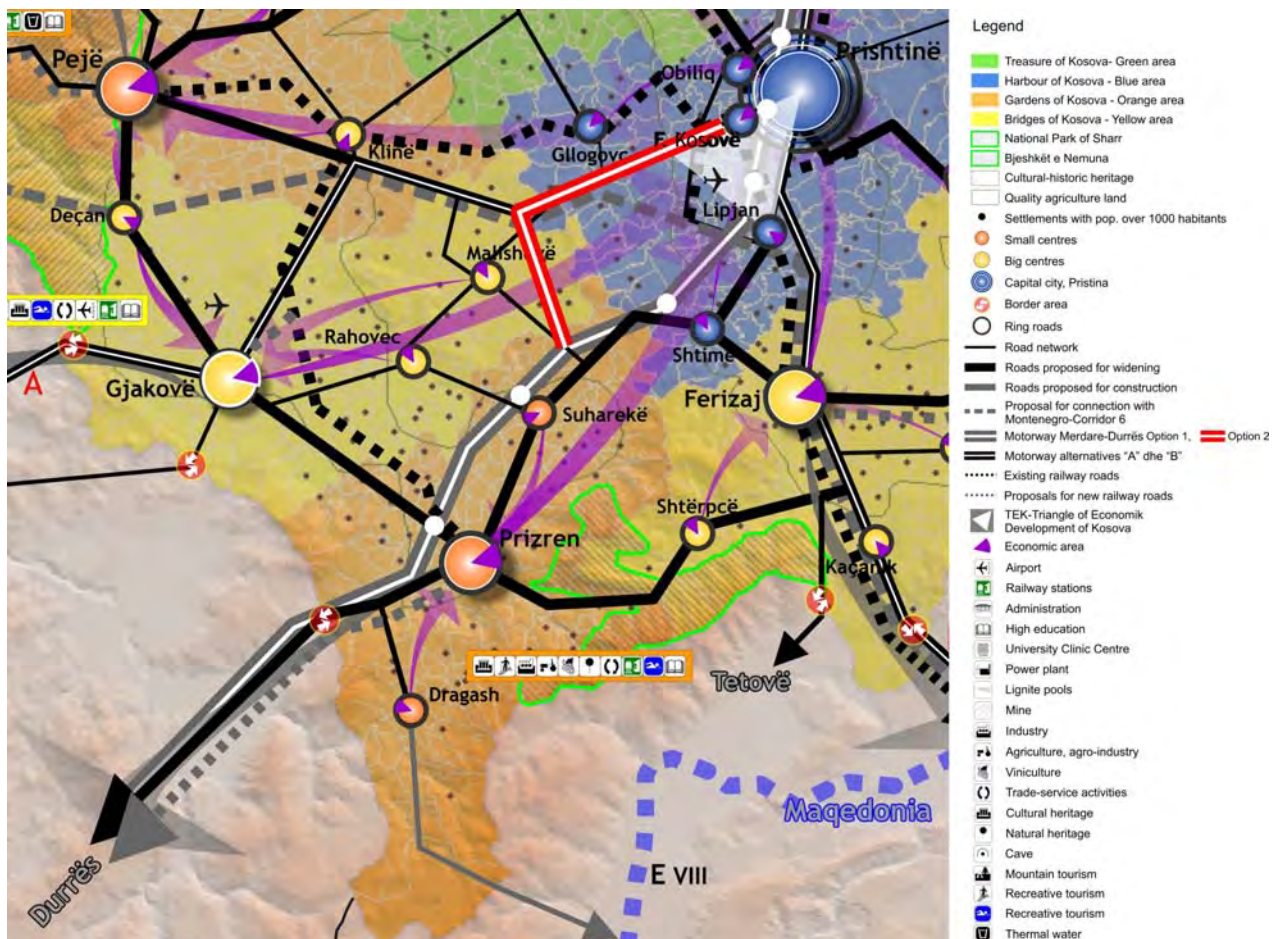


3.2.7.4. The Gardens of Kosova (the Orange Area) - cultural, tourism, agricultural industry, light and trade industry - Prizren

The characteristics of the Orange Area - it is located at the south of Kosova, including three municipalities: Suhareka, Dragash and Prizren as a centre, an area which has around 360.000 inhabitants, a population which lives mostly in villages (65%) rather than cities (35% - OSCE, 2000). The Municipality of Prizren has around 180.000 inhabitants, with the highest rate of urban population (52%), while the two other municipalities are smaller and a higher rural rate of population. Density of population in this area is 230 residents/km², while the largest density is within the Prizren city 370 residents/km². The population migration from rural to urban areas is a distinct phenomenon, and represents one of the challenges faced by the residents of this area.

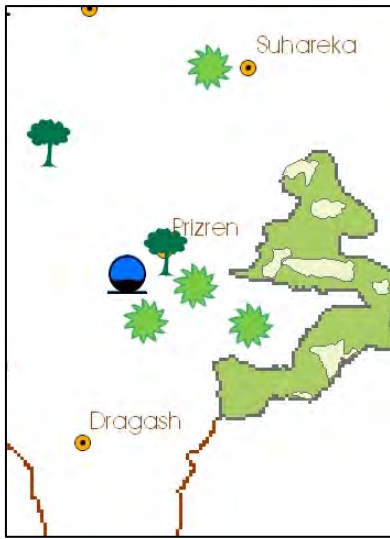


Prizren is a city of ancient cultural and historical values, and has to be recognized as a "Museum City", attracting development activities such as education, trade, tourism, agriculture, light food production, textile, pharmaceuticals. Suhareka is a city of tradition in processing and production of wines, farming development; while Dragash is traditionally engaged in stock-breeding activities, dairy and meat product processing, mountain tourism and forestry.



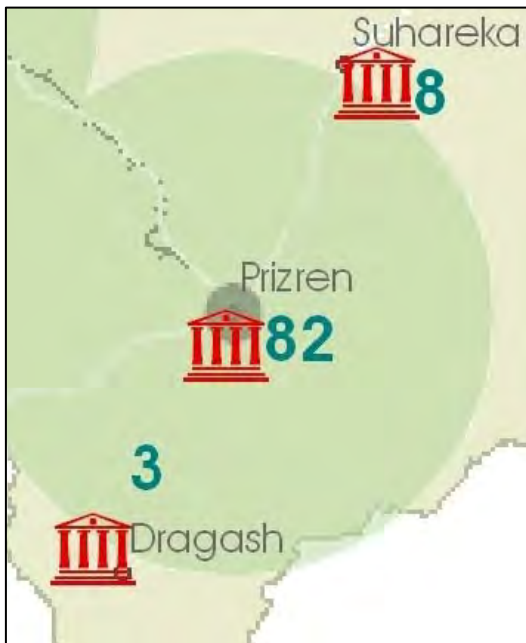
► Spatial developments strategy - Orange Area





► Zones and natural monuments under protection

- National Park "Sharr Mountain";
- pine Arnenit (Rrobullit), Prizren - stocks herbal composition arnenit clean;
- Oshlaku, Prizren - arnenit and natural reserves of some endemic plants;
- big Pine in Prizren - the type of plant Molokës and several bird singers
- Rusenica, Suva Reka - the lynx of animal stocks;
- Lumbardh River Gorge - natural monument and landscape with hydrological character;
- Rrapi in Marsh, Prizren - natural monument of botanical character;
- Vidhi field in Lukinaj - former natural monument of botanical character;
- Rahavane, Suha Reka - Project "88 trees".



► Cultural monuments under protection status



► Special protected zones



In border areas where the group is determined by the maps are:

1. Arkangjel Holy Monastery, Prizren;
2. Church of St. George, Gornjasellë, Prizren;
3. Hermitage Holy Petrit, Korishë, Prizren.

In the group where areas have a bufer zone of 100m 'from the perimeter of the "yard" of them are:

1. Holy Monastery of Mark, Korishë, Prizren;
2. Holy Monastery Treshi, Mushtisht, Suva Reka;
3. Church of the Holy Virgin, Sredskë / Sredska, Prizren;

In the group where areas have a bufer zone of 50m 'from perimeter of "yard" of them are:

1. Church of the Holy Virgin Hodegetri, Mushtisht, Suva Reka;
2. Nicholas Church of the Holy Mushnikovë, Prizren;
3. Nicholas Church of the Holy Bogoshevc, Prizren;
4. Nicholas Church of the Holy Drajçiq, Prizren;
5. Nicholas Church of the Holy Sredskë / Sredska, Prizren;
6. Church of the Holy Apostles (or the promise of the Holy), Mushnikovë, Prizren;
7. Church of St. George, Sredskë / Sredska, Prizren.

Among the areas identified is also the area 'historical center of Prizren ', as part of the city, with special specifications along other areas, because in itself contains monuments of religious and cultural heritage of different communities living in the city of Prizren.

3.2.7.4.1. The Vision

Developed area of cultural tourism, agro-industrial and commercial place in Prizren where the roots of the ancient tradition, as modern economic center with local responsible government, private business activities and local economic development through the use of natural and human resources.

Creation of an attractive environment for development of private business activities and encouragement for the best utilization of local economic potentials and natural and human resources, especially in tourism and agriculture.

3.2.7.4.2. General goals:

- Development and enhancement of physical infrastructure
- Develop attractive network of planned cities, with the governance of public services in favor of the citizen, with increased quality of life of citizens, employment, social equality.
- Development of pomology, viniculture and farming
- Promotion of Prizren as "Museum City"
- The LED Program (local economic development), through promotion of SME (small and medium enterprises)
- Developing effective links within the urban, inter-urban with 5 other spaces and beyond it through the development of regional infrastructure (road, rail, TI's).
- Development of mountain and cultural tourism, protection of natural, cultural and historical heritage,

1.2.7.4.3. Advantages, weaknesses and opportunities for future development

| Opportunities and advantages | Weaknesses |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An area rich in natural and human resources, tradition at agricultural activities, food production and handicrafts, • Prizren, an attractive city for the visitors and potential visitors, by its history and culture, • Cultural and historical heritage, potentials for tourism development, • Good road links to Kosovar markets and neighbouring countries, access to Albanian sea harbours, • An educated and trained population (the higher Technical school and the University in Prizren) • Awareness of the Local Government on the LED - through support of the SME, • Inclusion of the diaspora in efforts for the LED, • Sufficient water resources (drinking, irrigation, hydro-energy) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of urban planning, • Illegal constructions utilizing resources uncontrollably, • Lack of institutional coordination between the local government and the business community, and neighbouring municipalities • Poor local administration, • A high rate of unemployment • Presence of informal economy • Loss of agricultural land, |

3.2.7.4.4. Conflicts and synergies at the development scenario for the Yellow Area

Conflicts

- Expansion of settlements to agricultural land
- Horizontal expansion of settlements conflicting rational space use
- Degradation of cultural-historical heritage conflicting with tourism development

Synergies

- Space utilization would be more rational through drafting development plans
- Promotion of Prizren as a Museum City, to contribute in creating conditions for protecting and utilization of cultural and natural heritage for the LED, stimulation, preservation and cultivation of traditional handicrafts.
- Construction of road infrastructure in synergy with agricultural development
- Construction of transit roads around cities can relieve urban traffic, air pollution is lower within cities, shortens the time of inter-urban transport, stimulation for regularization of public transport.
- Protection of natural and cultural heritage synergic with tourism development
- Investment at Sharr Mountains would be synergic with tourism development
- Construction of the hydro-power plant in Zhur synergic with economic development

Special Interest Spatial areas within the Orange Area

- The boundary point at Vërmicë
- The National Park (Sharr Mountains)
- Cultural and historical heritage areas
- Protected areas around the rivers Drini i Bardhe, Prizren Bistrica
- Accumulation at Dragaqina village
- Pasture areas in the Dragash municipality
- The corridor of Merdare-Durres highway



3.2.7.5. The Bridges of Kosova (the Yellow Area) - service and trade, agricultural industry, light and tourism industry (Gjakova)

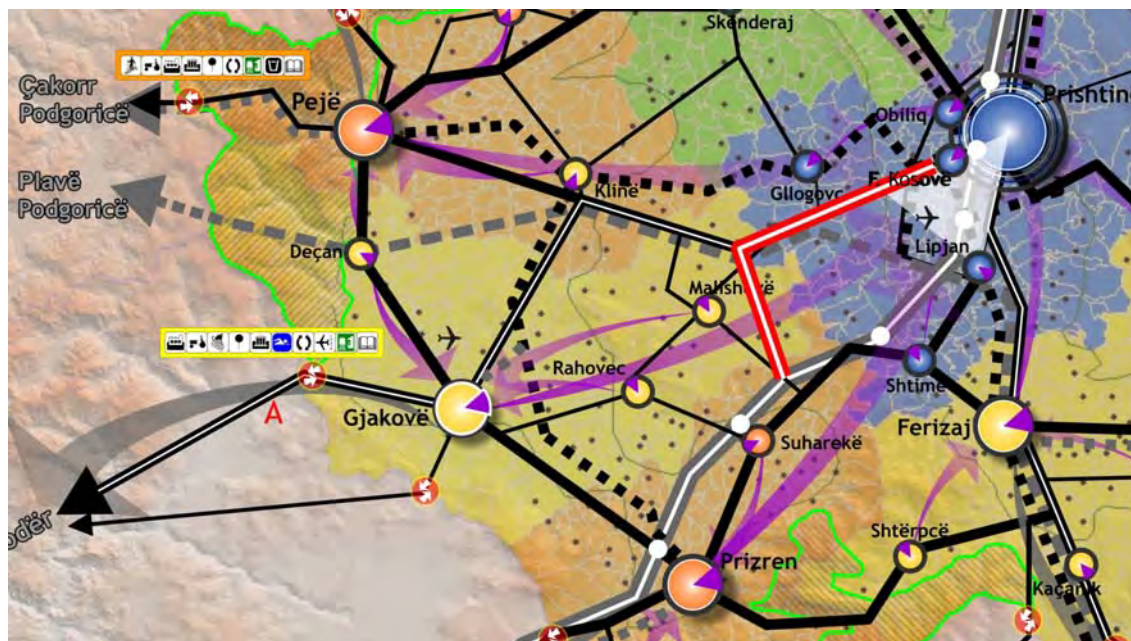
Characteristics of the Yellow Area

This area includes the south-western part of Kosova, comprised of Municipalities: Deçan, Rahovec, Malisheva and Gjakova as a larger municipal centre.

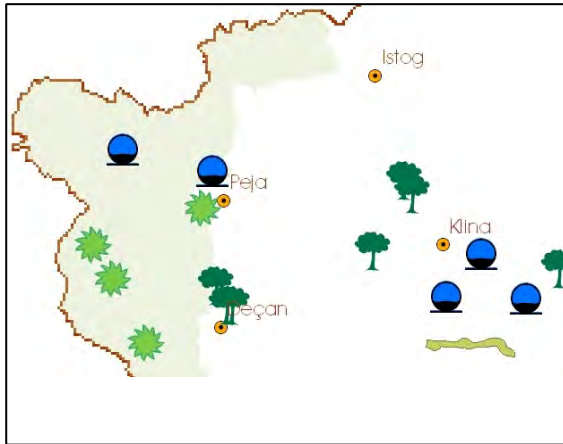
This area is located at the middle part of the Dukagjini Plain, surrounded by hills and mountains, sea level of 365m - 2656m, medium continental climate with a weak impact of Mediterranean climate, duration of vegetation of around 200-250 days, a rich hydrographical network, natural and cultural heritage, high quality agricultural land, pastures, tradition in cultivating fruits and vineyards, apiculture and fowl, distinct for its traditional handicrafts.

The city of Gjakova was known as a market centre until the end of 15th century for the areas of Malesia e Madhe, and in time it developed into an administrative centre, underlining industry, trade and tourism development, and enhanced education and cultural services.

The future cross-boundary links with Albania make the city of Gjakova a carrier of economic development for this area, and a centre to the corridor which would link a large part of Kosova with the Albanian coastline. Foreseen corridor is a good alternative of linking Kosova with Albanian harbour of Shengjini, were are supposed to be realized all services exclusively for Kosova, which would practicly affect on less services in the very crouded Durresi harbour.



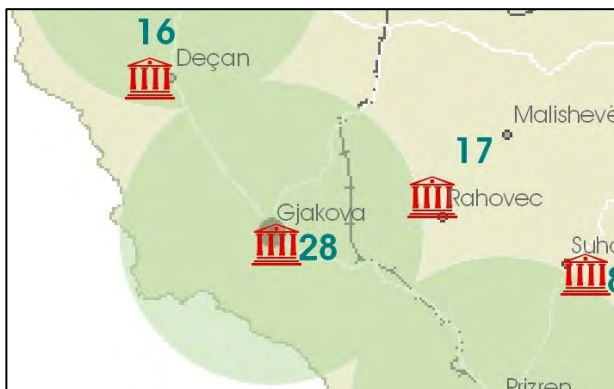
► Spatial development strategy - Yellow Area



- Zones and natural monuments under protection
- Yeast Ropsit, Decani - stocks of molika plant species, fir, pine and beech;
 - Kozhnjeri, Decani - wildlife animal of the kind of wild goat;
 - Prelepit Mountains, Decani - herbal composition of the stocks panja;
 - River Flow Mirusha, Malishevë - with importance of hydrological and landscape;
 - canyon of the White Drin "Ura e Shenjte", Gjakova - nature monument with hydro-geomorphological

significance;

- Bliri in Isnij, Decani - natural monument, botanical character;
- Bliri in the Upper Strelc, Decani - natural monument, botanical character;
- Blirit tree in Isnij, Decani - natural monument of botanical value;
- oak tree in Lozicë, Malishevë - natural monument, botanical character;
- Çabrati, Gjakova - memorial monument of nature;
- pine Decan, Decan - pure composition of the black pine;
- Regional Park Mirusha, Klina, Malishevë, Rahovec - canyon, waterfalls and specific landscapes, a natural phenomenon of exceptional importance.



- Cultural monuments under protection status



- Special protected zones

In border areas where the group is determined by the maps are:

1. Decani Monastery, Decani;
2. Monastery Zoqishtës, Zoqishtë, Orahovac;
3. Village of Velika Hoča Great, Great Velika Hoča, Orahovac.



3.2.7.5.1. The Vision

Bridge of connection and development links of Kosova with region, a functional network of powerful cities and dynamic villages, attractive to live and work in them

Using the capacity of infrastructure, geographic position and assets of many natural, cultural and human, to develop a sustainable economic space agro-industrial, commercial, and tourist service.

3.2.7.5.2. General Goals:

- Enhancement of an efficient local administration, with public services at the benefit of the citizen, with increased quality of life of citizens, employment, social equality.
- Support for LED ZHEK - use of competitive priorities ,
- Development of road, rail, air and ICT infrastructure, at the benefit of fast lane links with the cities within and abroad Kosova, for development of trade and services, future planning of the zone around the Airport of Gjakova for commercial, civil and service utilization.
- Support for the development of modern education, supportive of market requirements,
- Development of a cross-border trade and service liaison with Albania
- Civilian airport in Gjakova as an opportunity for economic development
- Development of commercial services, industrial and agro-tourism, the intensification of policies for environmental protection and recovery.

3.2.7.5.3. Advantages, weaknesses and opportunities for development of the Yellow Area

| Advantages and opportunities | Weaknesses |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources, young age of population (55% under 26 years old) • A well-built collective awareness, • Experience at leadership, • A good geographical position, a border area, • Transformation and use of the Military Airport of Gjakova into a civilian one for services • Tradition at cultivating traditional handicrafts, • Experience at industrial fields, • Non-governmental sector and Diaspora strong supporters of development, • Fertile and irrigated areas, • Natural and cultural resources for tourism development, • Trade and services development, • Development of eco-agriculture, • Cooperation with other cities within and abroad Kosova, • Establishment of professional schools, • Use of ICT in services, • Development of health care sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A poor level of fiscal decentralization in municipalities, • Lack of self-initiative, • Prolongation of privatization of Socially-owned enterprises by the KTA, • Population migration - especially of youth • A poor SME organization, • A considerable degradation of natural resources (gravel exploitation and forest cutting • Lack of social and cultural cooperation, |

3.2.7.5.4. Conflicts and synergies of the development scenario for the Yellow Area,

Conflicts

- Expansion of settlements into agricultural land,
- Development of construction industry with degradation of rivers and forests,
- Development of the airport area with agricultural land,

Synergies

- Development of cultural, recreational, and traditional village tourism with development of natural and cultural heritage,

Special Interest Areas for Kosovo

- The Airport of Gjakova,
- The White Drini Canyon with the St. Bridge,
- The regional Park of Mirusha,
- The Chrome Mine in Deva,
- The accumulation lake - Radoniqi
- The Monastery of Deçan,
- The Great Çarshia - Gjakova,
- The Dukagjini Towers,
- Boundary points (Prush and Morina).



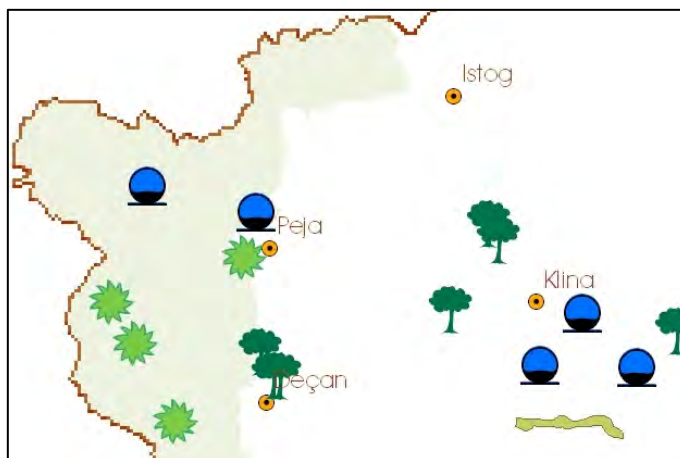
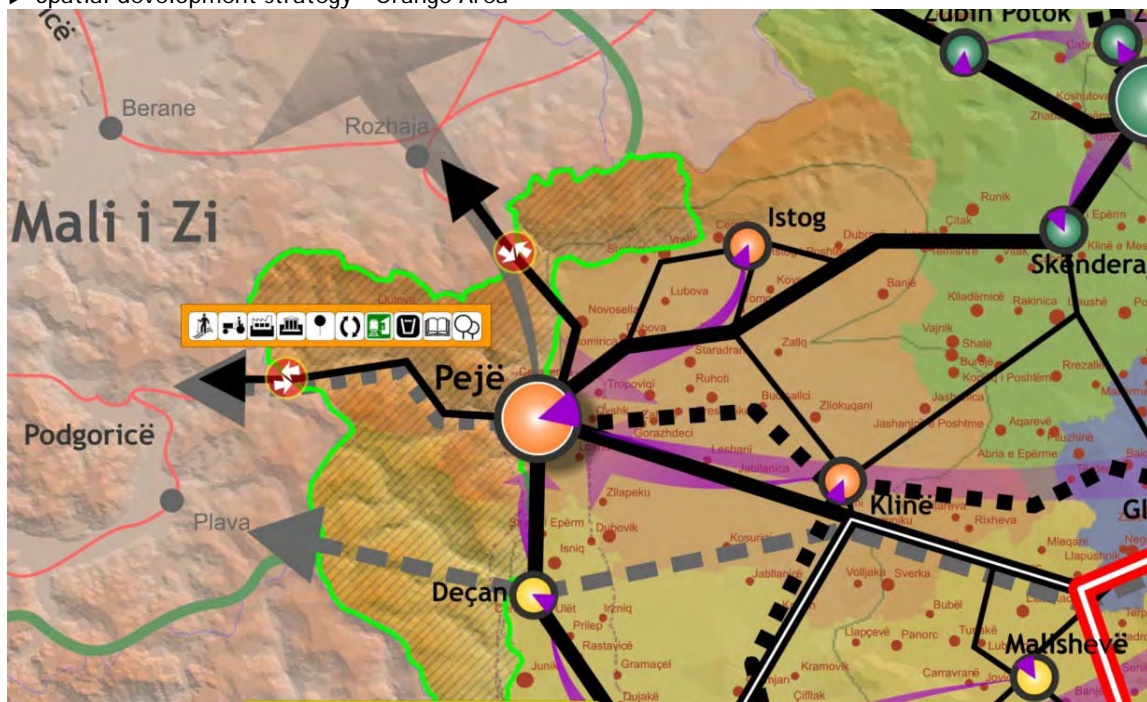
3.2.7.6. The Gardens of Kosova (the Orange Area) - cultural, tourism, service and trade, agricultural industry - Peja

Characteristics of the Orange Area - this area covers the western and north-western part of Kosova, located on the fertile valley of Dukagjini, along the border with Bjeshkët e Nemuna, at the Lumëbardh Valley, with around 300.000 residents, continental and Mediterranean climate, and a developed hydrographical network. Municipalities within the Area: Peja, Istog and Klinë.

The Area is characteristic for its forests and clean environment, quality agricultural land, thermal water reserves, coal in Klinë, rich natural and cultural heritage, and tradition in cultivation of agricultural industry, trade and tourism. The cross-border link of the Peja city with Montenegro makes this city the carrier of economic development for the area and enlargement of the market.



► Spatial development strategy - Orange Area



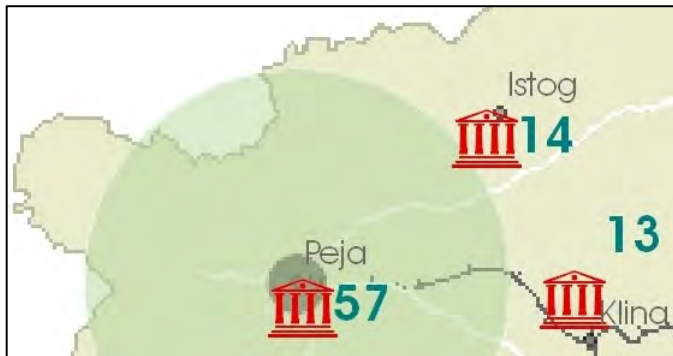
► Zones and natural monuments under protection

- Gubavci, Pejë - type plant of endemo-relict boshtra type;
- Source of mineral water in Dresnik, Klinë - natural monument of hydrologjic character;
- Jaws of river Klinë, Klinë - natural monument of geomorphologic values and bothanic;
- Jaws of Rugovës, Pejë - with geological importance,

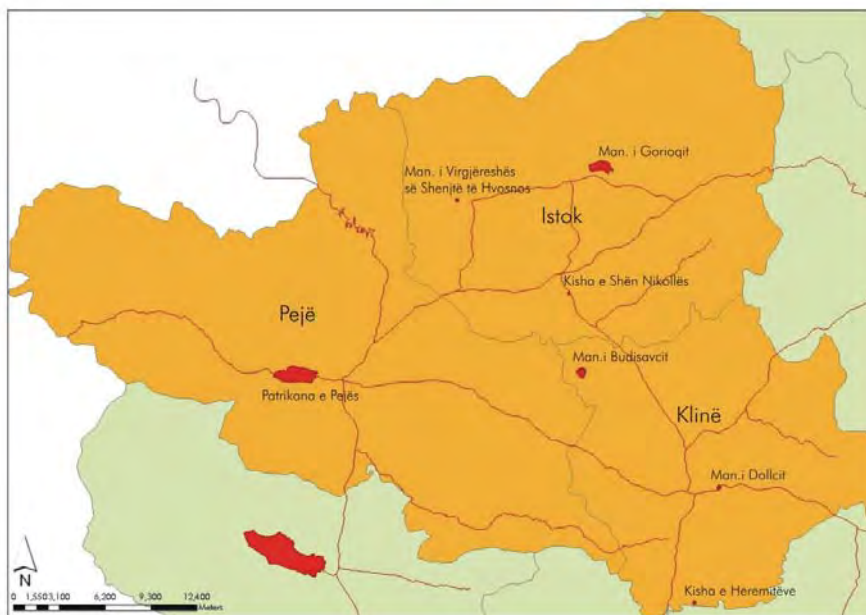
hydrologjic, landscape, speleologjic and bothanic;

- Mani Sham, Pejë - natural monument of bothanic character;
- Trungu i qarrit in Zllakuqan, Klinë - natural monument of touristic and bothanic character;

- Trunqu i qarrit në Poterq të ulët, Klinë - ish monument natyror me karakter botanik;
- Trunqu i Vidhit në Qabiq, Klinë - ish monument natyror me karakter botanik;
- Trunqu i qarrit në Bërkovë, Klinë - ish monument natyror me karakter botanik;



► Cultural monuments under protection



► Special protected zones

In the group where border areas are determined by the maps are:

1. Patriarchate of Peja, Pejë;
2. Monastery Goriq, Istok;
3. Monastery Budisavcit, Kline;
4. Church of the Hermits, Ularicë, Kline;

In the group where areas have a bufer area of 100m 'from the perimeter of the "yard" to them are:

1. Monastery of the Holy Virgin Hvosnos, Istok;

In the group where areas have a bufer area of 50m 'from perimeter of "yard" of them are:

2. Monastery Dollcit, Kline;
3. Church of St. Nicholas, Gjurakoc, Istok;

3.2.7.6.1. The Vision

The Area shall be built on its roots and ancient traditions to turn into a modern economic centre for culture and tourism, trade, business, processing industry, an accountable and efficient local governance, which cooperates with its citizens and stakeholders in creating an attractive environment for development of private business activities and encouragement for a more rational utilization of local economic potentials, and natural and human resources, especially in tourism business and agriculture.



3.2.7.6.2. The general goals:

- Development of an attractive network of planned cities
- The Local Economical Development with Small and Medium Enterprises promotion,
- Efficient local governance and administration, supportive of development goals,
- Development of culture and tourism, handicrafts, trade and services, processing industry, service and trade, the protection of natural heritage, cultural.
- Cross-border cooperation for common interest developments,

3.2.7.6.3. Advantages, weaknesses and opportunities for future development

| Advantages and opportunities | Weaknesses |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An area rich in human and natural resources, tradition in cultivation of handicrafts, food production and processing, trade and processing industry. • Peja, a cultural and attractive city for the visitors and potential investors, proximity to Bjeshkët e Nemuna - a National Park. • Cultural and historical heritage, potential for tourism development, • Good road links with Kosovar markets, and neighbouring countries, Montenegro, and further to Adriatic Coast • Presence of the Business Faculty in Peja, • Inclusion of the diaspora in efforts to the LED, • Sufficient water sources (water, irrigation system, hydro-energy) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A high unemployment rate, • Loss of agricultural land, • Lack of urban planning, • Illegal construction, uncontrolled resource utilization, • Lack of activation of railroad infrastructure, , • Lack of institutional coordination between local governance and business community, neighbouring municipalities, poor local administration, • Presence of informal economy, |

3.2.7.6.4. Conflicts and synergies of the development scenario for the Yellow Area

Conflicts

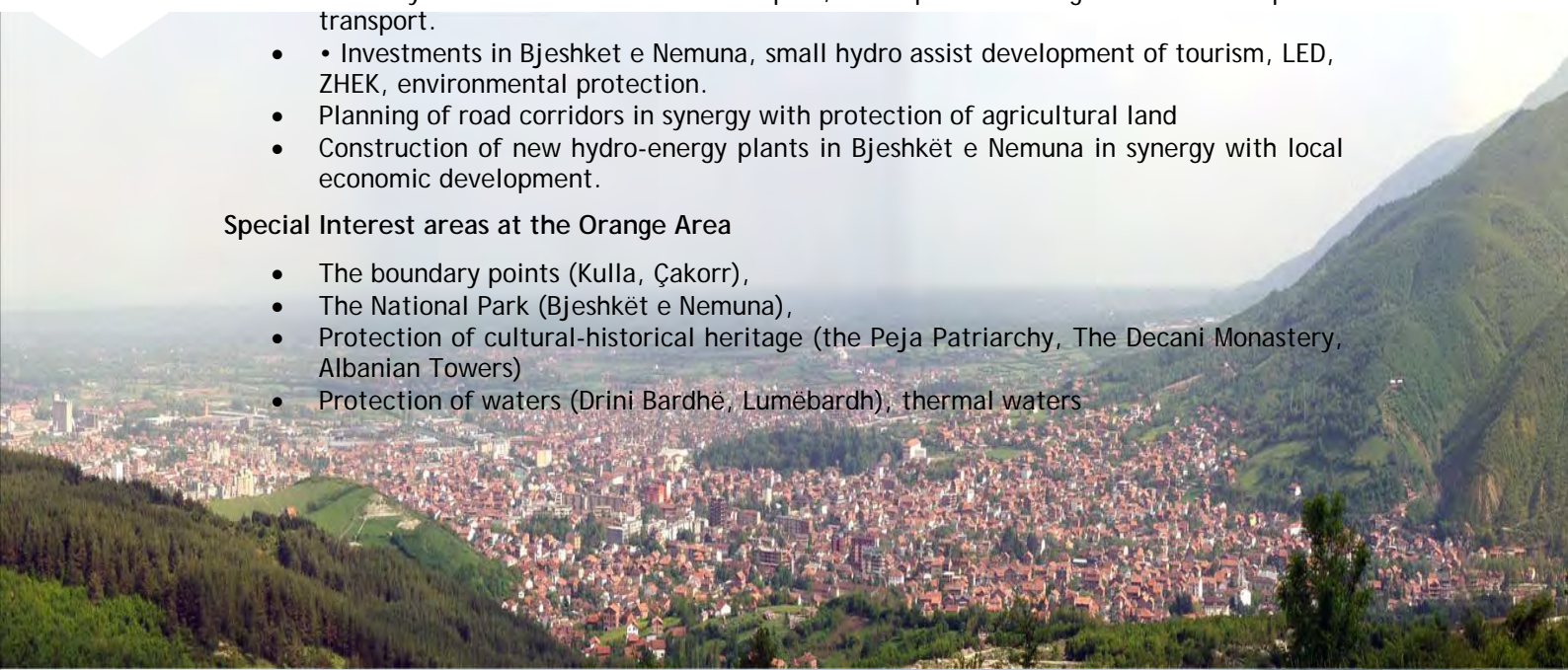
- Potential Developments in conflict with the protection of agricultural land, environment.
- Degradation of cultural-historical heritage, conflicting with tourism development

Synergies

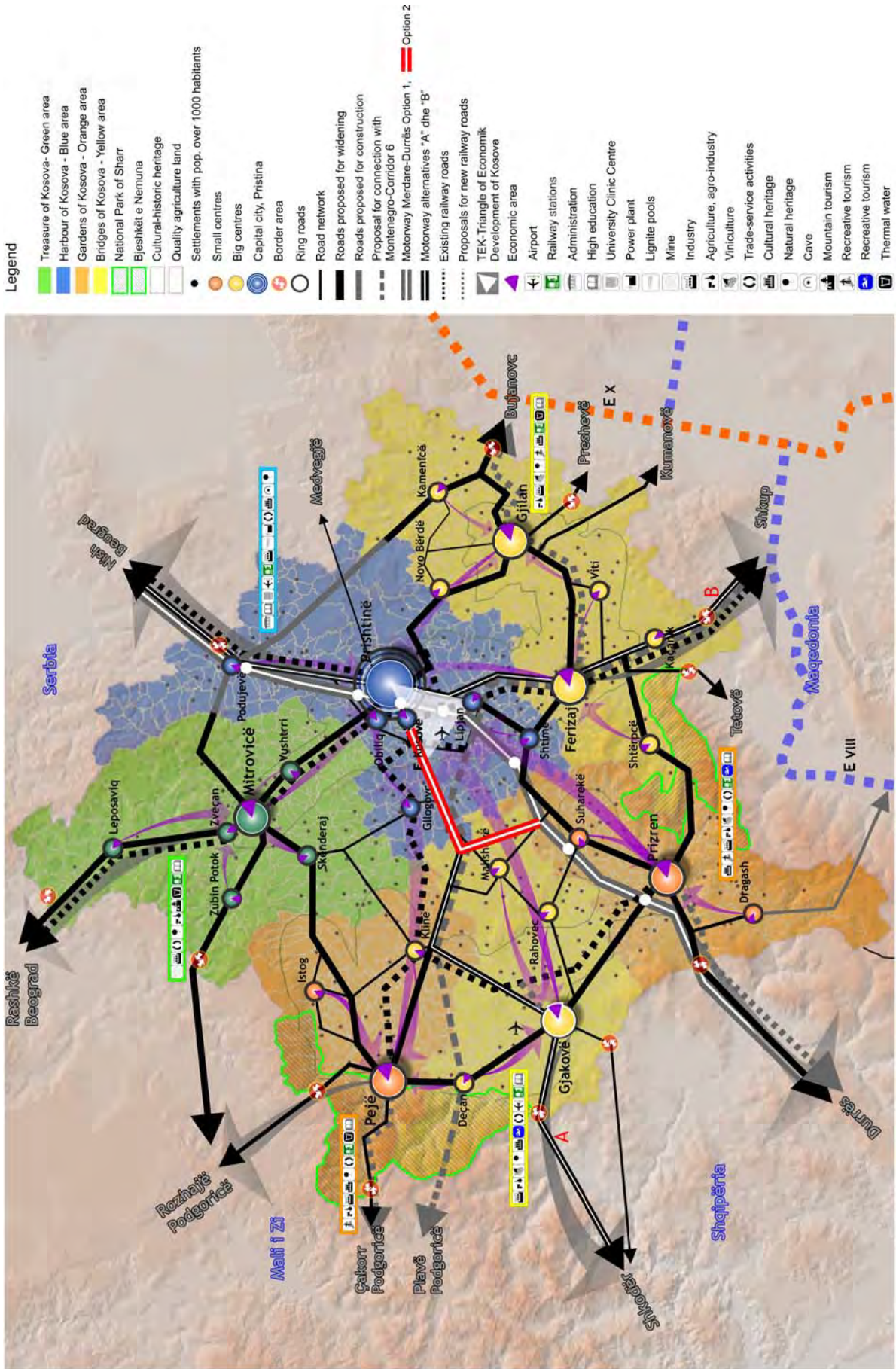
- The drafting of development plans - rational space utilization,
- Promotion of Peja would contribute to creation of conditions for preservation and utilization of cultural and natural heritage for the LED, stimulation, protection, and cultivation of traditional handicrafts.
- Investment in Bjeshkët e Nemuna in synergy with tourism development
- Construction of transit roads around cities relieve urban traffic, pollution of air within the city shortens inter-urban transport, and promotes regularization of public transport.
- Investments in Bjeshket e Nemuna, small hydro assist development of tourism, LED, ZHEK, environmental protection.
- Planning of road corridors in synergy with protection of agricultural land
- Construction of new hydro-energy plants in Bjeshkët e Nemuna in synergy with local economic development.

Special Interest areas at the Orange Area

- The boundary points (Kulla, Çakorr),
- The National Park (Bjeshkët e Nemuna),
- Protection of cultural-historical heritage (the Peja Patriarchy, The Decani Monastery, Albanian Towers)
- Protection of waters (Drini Bardhë, Lumëbardh), thermal waters



► Spatial Development Strategy



4. STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

Strategy presents package consisting of policies, measures, activities, through concrete projects which aim to achieve the set objectives within a specified period of time. The composition strategy is financial implications that present financial resources which will be funded from activities and projects to achieve the objectives. In addition, the strategy contains the institutional framework which represents all institutions and actors that are responsible and to enable the activities and projects to achieve the goals and objectives.

4.1. ACTIONS, ACTIVITIES NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES

4.1.1. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Actions, activities for achieving social development goals are in view of achieving objectives mainly related to the development of education, health and improving the quality of housing

4.1.1.1. Education

It is widely known and recognized that education is one of the most important inducers of economic success, and general success in modern societies. European trends show that interest for this sector is increasingly higher, and the precondition for a sustainable economy and development is the proper education for the individual and society. Education is also important in achieving equal development, creation of an inclusive society, where all residents have the possibility and initiative to participate with their full capacity to social and economic life of the country.

The most important element for future economic and social success is development of inclusive and quality education. This would have to be understood as an important part of the spatial development strategy, aiming support in enhancing qualities of education for the whole territory, and for all.

As in other places, Kosova has proven a strong link between poverty with reduced achievement in education. Efforts to ensure education for all are of a special importance. Although the rate of inclusion to binding education is almost universal, there are inequalities related to income levels. At this aspect, secondary and high education faces large inequalities.

So far, within a relatively short period of time, much has been done in revitalization of activities of all education levels in Kosova, but many issues remain to be addressed.

The trend of population movement after 1999 has caused a lack of education premises, especially in urban areas, although it can generally be said that education premises in general are insufficient.

To achieve quality education, which would be acceptable to all ages of students, there is a need for:

- Construction of new education premises, especially in urban areas.
- Application of reform at education systems in Kosova.
- Continuation of training for the teaching staff in implementation of various modern methods at teaching processes.

- Acceptance of qualified staff to this process would improve teaching and learning.
- Law implementation,
- Education at the smallest distance, to comply to social, physical, cultural and emotional needs;
- Establishment of partnership between schools and communities,
- Establishment of profiles which relate employment with education completion,
- Transport provision for remote areas,
- School management enhancement,
- Creation of safe and functional environments
- Drafting and implementation of a modern, inclusive education policy, complemented by respective legislation, advancement in management and coordination,
- Capacity building for research-scientific work, full and functional infrastructure
- Support to the Public University in cooperation with other regional institutions.
- Adequate distribution - transfer of Departments to other centres of professional and high education, be that to public or private institutions.

4.1.1.2. Health care

Improvement of the general health condition of the population in Kosova, which is poor or one of the poorest in South-Eastern Europe⁹⁶.

In relation to this, it is required an analysis of several objectives which have a large impact on the quality of health services.

- **Decentralization of funding for the primary health care to Municipalities** - capacities of Municipalities must be enhanced, to ensure their capability of acting under responsibility of financial management and mitigating any barrier to service provision.
- **Restructuring of the service provision system** - there are three main products at the service provision system: people, buildings and equipment, and medicines. As pillars of efficiency and quality, all three must be utilized simultaneously to favourably impact on the health system, and ultimately the population health.
- **People** - efforts are required in human and financial resource planning (low funding has made many professionals to renounce health care and employ elsewhere), in utilization of existing human resources (a part of professional health care staff was employed within urban centres, hence access to health services in rural areas was hindered), in capacity building at many areas (the average relation physician/resident is much lower than the European one), and enhancement of medical staff abilities.
- **Buildings and equipment** - there is still demand for capital investment to improve health care premises up to standards of proper care for the population. Premises and services within buildings must be rationalized and re-organized, especially in urban centres (number of beds is smaller in comparison to European averages), and service doubling must be avoided and effectively be increased.
- **Improvement of funding for health care** - Sustainable resources must be found, in the manner of reducing expenses patients pay from their own pockets.



⁹⁶ Source: the World Bank, June 16, 2005



4.1.1.3. The poor situation of housing and hindered access

The Spatial Plan aims for all to have the possibility of ensuring an adequate housing area, offering and providing a larger choice in housing and reducing social differences in housing. The housing demands of all society actors must be accepted, including those demanding affordable housing, or those with special requirements, be they in urban or rural areas. Provision of housing must concentrate into locations possessing infrastructure, in the manner of promoting development sustainability and a better utilization of urban land. New housing design must be modern and enable urban regeneration of our degraded settlements and improvement of life quality.

- A legal-institutional framework must be established to provide different housing schemes, and adequate measures to improve the poor situation of housing in Kosovo.
- Large problems, such as the high unemployment, low incomes, a high average number of members per family, high prices of apartments and rents, underline the necessity of creating mechanisms and engagement of local and central institutions on providing adequate housing.

Below are suggested actions:

Institutional

- Needs assessment and urban capacity for housing
- Identification of areas and locations
- Allocation and clearance on land for housing development
- Use of compulsory purchase rights (expropriation) of land for consolidation

Social

- Creation of mixed communities - impact on type and size of housing
- Provision of affordable housing
- Monitoring of affordable housing

Financial

- Establishment of a constructive partnership between public and private sectors
- Establishment of housing development funds
- Establishment of a housing fund at the Government level
- Promotion and provision of housing on subsidized and non-profit rents

Spatial

- Creation of sustainable housing environments
- A better land use
- Linking development with public transport
- Re-designation of business and other functions onto housing
- Promotion of mixed-use development
- Greenery in housing areas
- Quality design

4.1.2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objectives set for Kosovo's economic development related to creating an environment attractive to investors, the advancement of manufacturing technology, establishment of agricultural and industrial production, creating enough jobs, reducing poverty and giving priority to developing the territory less developed. To achieve these objectives it is necessary to undertake certain activities. These activities are divided according to specific issues or problems which, all in their own way are related to economic development. These issues are: high unemployment, high rates of poverty, unequal economic development, quality of development in urban areas, settlements with insufficient development, energetica, informal settlements, loss of agricultural land, livestock fund growth, development of viticulture and depopulation of settlements.

4.1.2.1. High unemployment

Reduction of unemployment rate in stages, with a special emphasis on municipalities with a higher unemployment rate than the country's average.

- To reduce the high unemployment rate, professional trainings must be provided to specific groups (women, youth, etc.), assigning importance to labour market demand; creation of free employment opportunity, must be at the focus of policy-makers and development strategies.
- The government and municipal authorities must draft employment strategies and assess the extent of compatibility of existing economic policies with primary goal.
- Enhancement of cadre, adequate compensation for it, development of suitable policies especially in agriculture, creation of favourable conditions in rural areas, regeneration of industrial capacities
- Privatization, better conditions for loans for small and medium enterprises (SME-s) and family businesses, launching of an attractive program for attraction of foreign investment, elimination of obstacles to trade with neighbouring countries.
- Municipal authorities should create an information system with accurate data on employment/unemployment trends and information on labour market.

4.1.2.2. The high poverty rate

Reduction of the poverty rate especially emphasized in rural areas, and especially in specific zones of higher rate - north and central area of Kosova.

- Support political programs which accelerate the general development of Kosova
- Promotion of a larger economic development.
- Infrastructure improvement
- Improvement of access to education and training.
- Standard implementation.
- In drafting development policies, respective institutions and the government must address the poverty problem urgently.
- Increased contribution of the private sector to general development, drafting of policies for development and stimulation of the agricultural sector.
- Increased social cohesion, strengthening unification of the social care system and reduction of problems resulting into gender, ethnic and age inequality at the whole Kosova territory.
- Improvement of efficiency and fairness in public health care expenditures, through rationalization of medicine use, addressing staff issues, regularization of the private sector, and fighting corruption.
- Provision of health care services, close to the population, would contribute to improvement of life standards.
- Provision of opportunities and better conditions for education would help training of young professionals in specific fields, abiding the labour market demands.
- Specific attention must be assigned to gender equality and women and youth empowering, training and preparing them for professional work.
- Improvement of physical infrastructure (road, sewage, water supply, telecommunications, etc.), largely in rural areas would largely contribute the poverty rate reduction, etc.



4.1.2.3. Unequal economic development

Areas of the Municipalities of Malisheva, Drenas (Glllogoc), Skënderaj, Shtime, Vitia, Kacanikut, Klina and Sharr (Dragash) are identified as areas stalled in economic development. Balanced spatial development and equal distribution of contents to all Kosova areas, ensuring access to infrastructure for all.

- Actions with the aim of orientating the current unequal economic development towards balanced development.
- In realization of development priorities of different sectors of government, which are part of the strategy for development of physical infrastructure, direct impact is required to improve the situation in under-developed areas.
- Road asphaltting and a functional railroad network shall impact on empowering and shortening links between settlements, which will enable a larger circulation of commodities and people in an indirect way and in turn impact in reducing migration towards developed areas.
- Increased energy production will impact economic development, creating a safe environment for investment in economic capacity enhancement.
- With the aim of diversification and improvement of quality of telecommunications services in Kosova, we must concentrate into developing information and communication technology, modernization of telephony services - fixed and mobile, distribution of the network and provision of better internet services, etc.

4.1.2.4. Poor development quality in urban areas

Provision of access to infrastructure for all and improvement of network and objects of internal infrastructure, providing quality public services, diversity and quality of telecommunications and regularization of illegal constructions and informal settlements.

- Provision of uninterrupted electricity supply, with the contribution of new capacities, would positively impact the life quality, and also the creation of an attractive environment for various investors.
- Expansion and construction of new roads would create better linkage between settlements.
- Establishment of ring roads around key urban areas would relieve circulation and inter-urban traffic.
- Railroad network development increases the possibility of communication between cities, resulting into discharge of road traffic and enabling a more functional trade linkage within and abroad the country.
- New water accumulations would enable a better water supply for urban areas on which these accumulation functions are located.
- Coverage of the whole Kosova territory by fixed and mobile telephony services.
- Coverage by internet services and access to Internet for all.



4.1.2.5. Settlements with insufficient development

Insufficient development consists mainly in gaps as social and technical infrastructure in these settlements. Activities that should be undertaken to establish the level of development of these infrastructures are in view of achieving its goal of a balanced development of the Kosovo area. Activities are:

- Greater efforts to develop less developed areas. The municipalities of Skenderaj, Drenas, Malisheva, Shtime, Viti, Klina, Kacanik, Strpce, Novo Brdo and Mountains should have priority in government investment for the establishment of new social infrastructure and technical and economic reactivation of existing capacity;
- To stimulate agriculture and livestock in order to lower the rate of migration from villages to cities;
- In terms of social infrastructure development should be built schools and health institutions, their distribution to be adequate and to improve the educational and health infrastructure, and expand services in those specialized possible for these municipalities;
- In terms of technical infrastructure in these areas should be invested in paving roads, improving the distribution network of electricity, setting new trafostations to improve voltage electricity, the development of water systems and sanitation, the development of irrigation systems in the fixed telephony network and Internet;

4.1.2.6. Energetic

Development of energy sector is vital for economic development in Kosovo. Measures that will undertake the Kosovo Government in this regard are:

- Expertise that will be engaged external experts and attracting foreign investments
- Finding investors and builders of the new Power Plant "Kosova e Re"; with a capacity of 1,000 ME;
- Preparation of National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency, as set by the "Task Force"; for Energy Efficiency of the Energy Community Tractate (ECT);
- Transposition of the EU Directive on Energy Services in the law and local regulations during the period 2009-2010;
- Completion of the existing legal and regulatory frameworks for energy efficiency and renewable resources in accordance with the requirements of the ECT, including the Law on Energy Efficiency;
- Definition and adoption of a strategy for the heating sector, market-based Study of heat in Kosovo (2007), including the option of making the heating system in Prishtina with Kosovo B TPP;
- Review existing policies and the adoption of incentive measures which will support development of renewable resources sector;
- Providing concessions for the construction of hydropower of Zhuri, as accepted subject to feasibility studies on environmental and social safeguards and exceeding the public consultation process;
- Identification and evaluation during 2009 and 2010 of other smaller hydro-potential existing in Kosovo;
- Providing, through the end of 2011, the concession of private investors for building small hydroelectric plants that are identified and that will be identified during 2009-2010 through a process of transparent and competitive bidding;
- Development and Empowerment, by the end of 2009, the fiscal stimulants measures to promote energy efficiency and renewable technologies of energy;
- The development, by the end of 2010, of an comprehensive program to promote private investments in energy efficiency projects and renewable energy

Under the provisions of the Tractate for the Energy Community, Kosovo is committed to increase the sharing of energy to take advantage of renewable resources in its generation. The government has set a target for Kosovo and this is that electricity produced using renewable resources, by the year 2016 to take part by 7% in the total electricity produced. Fulfillment of expectations for energy production from RES target is associated with long-term respect for the obligations of ECT-se. By increasing the energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources will contribute to the realization of three goals of energy policy of the country: support for



increasing the overall economic development, increasing security of energy supply and environmental protection.

4.1.2.7. Informal settlements

Among the basic problems of settlements in Kosovo is poor organization of settlements. Informal settlements, in the absence of urban and municipal development plans, are taking place in the unorganized way in spatial terms. These settlements are being developed in urban areas and rural periurbane and nearby highways. Some of these settlements have developed in agricultural land, including illegal buildings along the road generations. These settlements have no access, or have illegal access to physical infrastructure and services associated with this infrastructure. Informal settlements are characterized also with non-secure possession of property, and inadequate participation or non participation in governance. These settlements also characterized by objects related to social infrastructure such as health checkpoints, schools, kindergartens etc.

Settlements are not well organized in agricultural land developed I-IV, especially near highways development corridors, areas of natural and cultural heritage, in close proximity to areas where pollution is highly expressed. etc.

Needs time for treating and regulating informal settlements. Their regulation is a function of achieving the targets for poverty reduction and balanced development of different areas. For this are necessary activities as:

- Assessment of existing situation of informal settlements in cities of Kosovo.
- Prevention of immediate development of informal settlements and illegal construction
- Preparation of guidelines for regularization of informal settlements and illegal construction (the guidelines prepared by the central level)
- Prevention of land construction in the category I - IV
- Regulation of informal settlements by providing technical and social infrastructure, resolving property issues and to facilitate participation in governance.

4.1.2.8. Illegal constructions

After the 1999 war, Kosovo is going through a transition process towards a parliamentary democracy. Besides other responsibilities of central and local management is in the field of spatial planning, urban and construction. The period of a decenie testified that in the areas of management was not above the desired level. As for the spatial and urban plans were absent, while in terms of construction, construction took place without permission. Those last mentioned, in this post-war period were increased so rapidly, becoming more worrisome phenomenon for Kosovo society.

Causes of illegal construction are:

- Population movements towards more developed areas
- The population need for housing and building
- Failure to implement legislation, including non-development of urban spatial development plans and regulatory plans (for the most part of the settlement of Kosovo) and lack of monitoring and enforcement mechanisms of the central and municipal responsible bodies
- Lack of political will to stop illegal construction
- Complexity of administrative procedures for issuing construction permit
- Lack of respecting the time limits-deadlines for issuing municipal permits and urban construction



Responsibilities

Termination of the phenomenon of illegal construction and evaluation of existing situation in a comprehensive report is an urgent need and responsibility of the Kosovo institutions at central and local levels.

Recomandation

Addressing the problem of illegal construction requires a multidimensional approach, with involvement of other relevant sectors in addition to sector planning, construction and housing. Measures to be taken are:

- All the municipalities in terms defined by applicable law, must compile reports regarding the condition of the buildings without permission. The report must contain a list of illegal buildings under the designation, categorizing them according to ownership of land on which are built and the history of each of them (been required the permission or not, why not give permission, etc...)
- Functionality of building inspectors
- Reaching a broad political agreement and approval of laws to address illegal constructions
- Creating conditions to establish and develop capability professional staff.
- Reformation of the procedures for issuing construction permits
- Reduction of political influence
- Stimulation of rural development in order to reduce the migration of citizens in urban areas
- The commitment of local authorities to complete the spatial and urban plans
- Organize awareness campaign for the municipal bodies of the importance of developing the MDP and UDP, in order to accelerate the development of plans
- The commitment of sector planning in order to increase the awareness of the importance of planning.

4.1.2.9. Loss of agricultural land

Continuous reduction, to total loss of agricultural land caused by actual unplanned and uncontrolled development, comes as a result of the lack of urban development plans and lack of institutional protection through adequate policies by the Government of Kosova.

Based on these trends, the agriculture sector is endangered by:

- Reduction of agricultural land areas (change of agricultural designation - use for other purposes)
- Lack of farmers' interest to cultivate land and other agricultural activities, caused by UN favourable policies and a high production cost.
- Constructions on agricultural land and lands under managed irrigation schemes.

Under the motto "Let's protect lands to use them better", we have identified the goals in relation to protection and development of agricultural land, as one of the natural resources. Objectives for these goals are:

4.1.2.9.1. Protection of quality agricultural land of categories 1-4 by Law**Actions**

- In case of expansion of cities and settlements (urban plans), the protected land especially category I, II, III, IV, in harmony of the Law on agricultural land and other categories of land are under irrigation system.
- Built facilities and other infrastructure in the categories of lands that are protected by law, to not legalize (to destroy).
- The Land Administration Coordination Committee must ensure the framework on land administration, based on principles of rights to exchange property and good practice to promote sustainable and economic development. This group must advice and prepares political instructions on agricultural land management, irrigation and



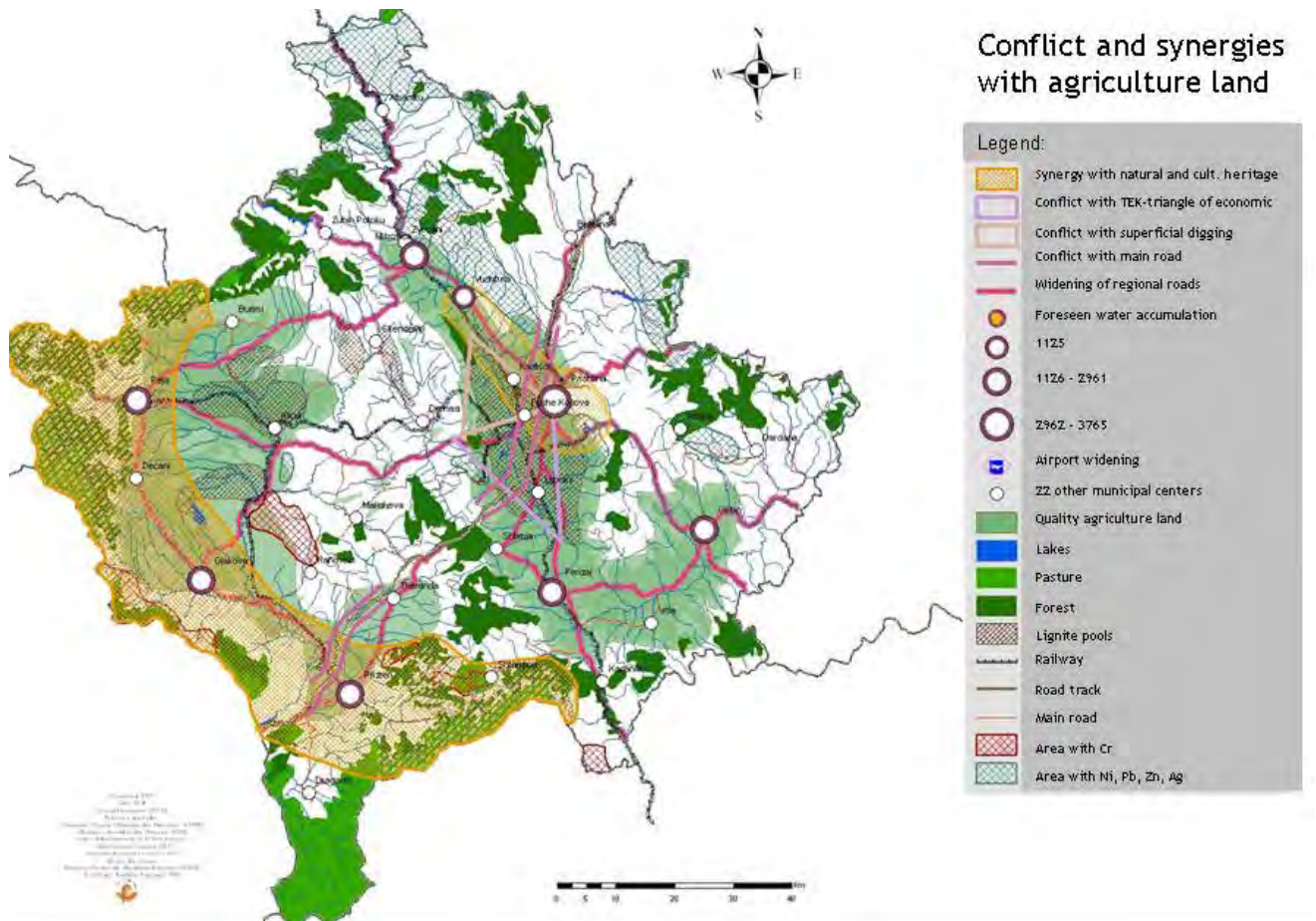
drainage, agricultural and stock production, forestry and participation in activities of agricultural land protection against polluters of any kind.

- Zoning of quality agricultural lands of categories 1-4 is of a special importance, since it limits use of such land only for agricultural production, also impacting on increased rudiment of agricultural products per area unit.
- Opposition of objects and infrastructure built in opposition with the Law on agricultural lands 21/84
- Establishment of a fund on agricultural land revitalization - to increase agricultural land area per capita. All lands which have changed designation should pay a certain tax, which would flow into a Fund, the main goal of which would be to free new agricultural land plots and improve lands with a low productive potential.

4.1.2.9.2. Agricultural land consolidation

Land consolidation enables grouping of scattered plots in a larger area. Consolidation includes

- new land measurements,
- new plot shaping to regular geometrical shapes,
- new regularization of property-legal relations,
- creation of a new Land Cadastre,
- access to roads, a better use of agricultural mechanisms and increased rudiment of agricultural productivity per area unit,
- Urbanization of villages with all the accompanying infrastructure



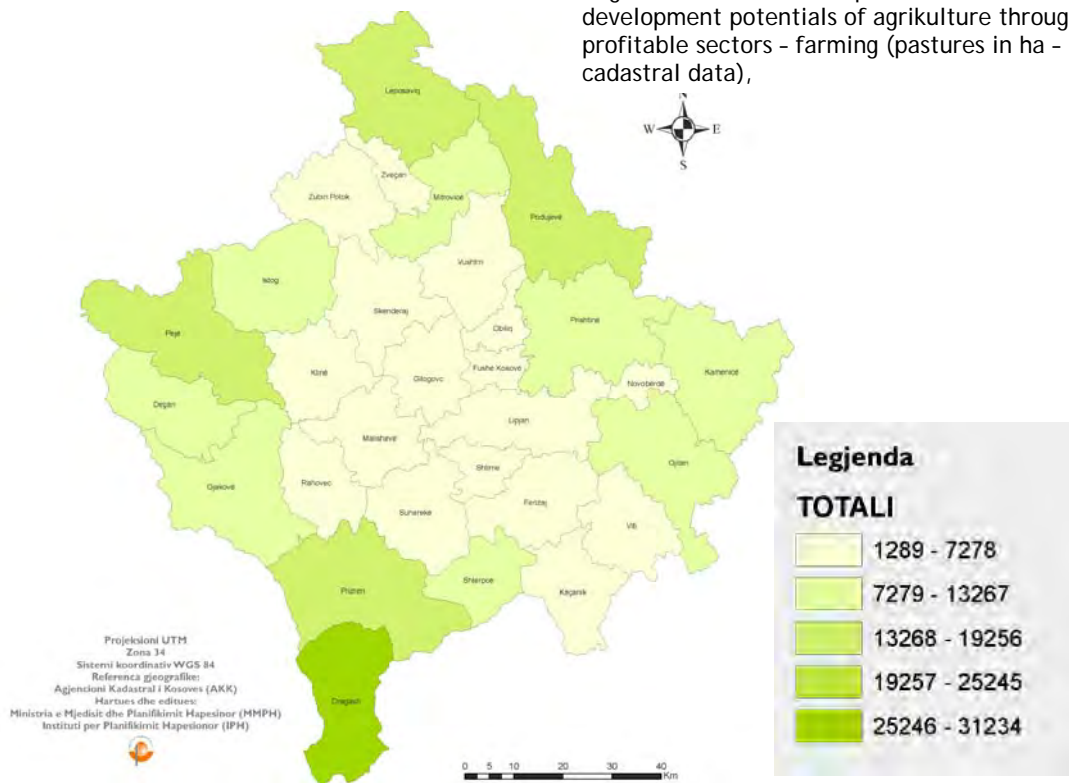
4.1.2.10. Establishment of a sustainable farming stock

There are actually tendencies to transfer from small farming economies (which shall continue to exist mainly in mountainous areas), into medium and large commercial farms with intensive growth conditions (25-50 milking cows and 30-60 ha, to be used in plains of more fertile land), with a genetic basis of high productivity. Positive changes at farming stock are conditioned by modification of fodder structures and the nutrition basis in general.

Actions

- Establishment of complexes of large farms, establishment of objects and farming infrastructure must be in accordance with legal provisions of respective laws on spatial planning.
- Food provision: preservation of economic potentials of Kosovo to effectively use its rural resources to reduce the demand for imports of food and fodder.
- Creation of suitable conditions for development of farming activities by market economy criteria.
- Creation of necessary mechanisms to implement the law and for the farmers' support
- Asset privatization
- Support to commercial farmers through preferential loans and
- Development of agro-processing
- Creation of employment opportunities for rural population, aiming to prevent migration

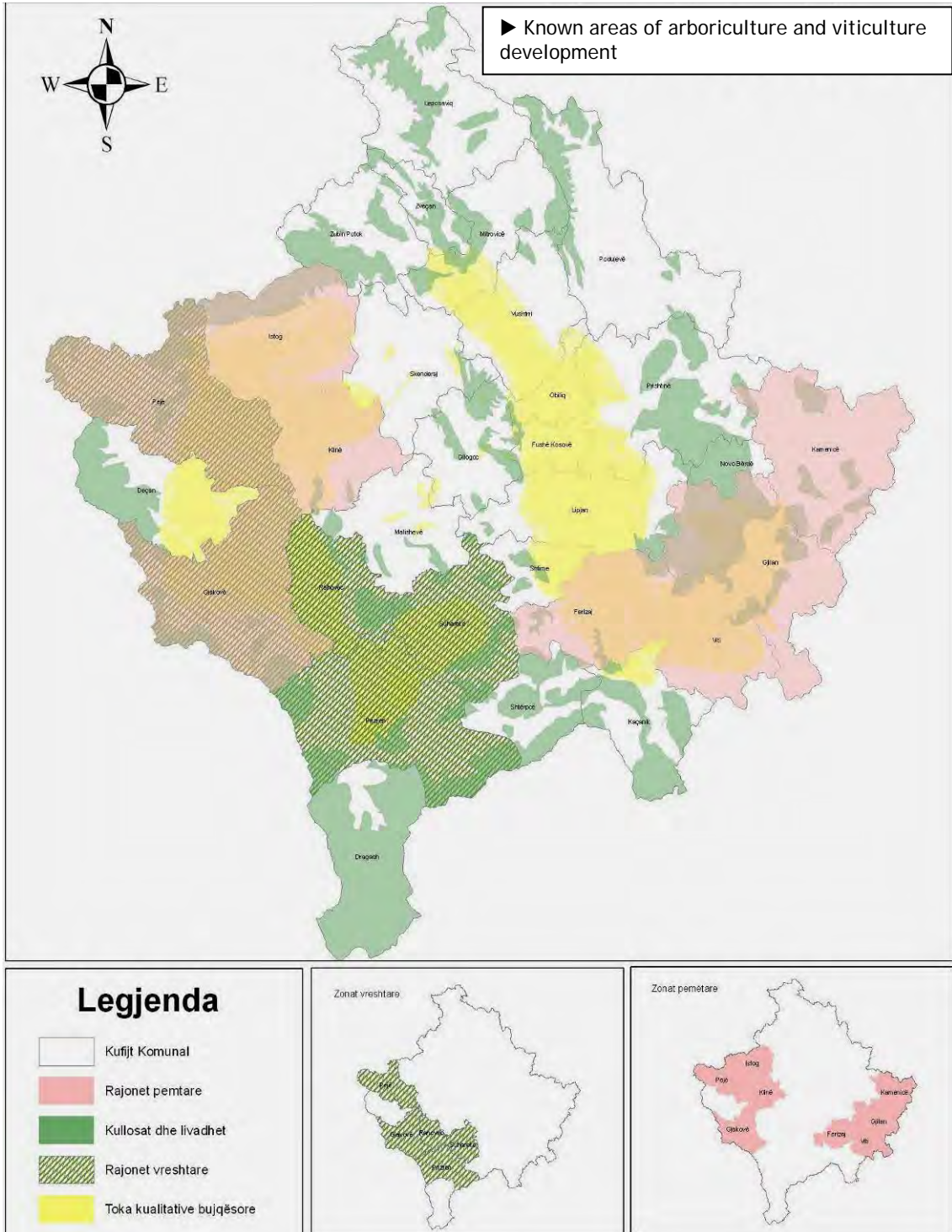
Regionalization of municipalities basen on development potentials of agrikulture through profitable sectors - farming (pastures in ha - by cadastral data),





4.1.2.11. Development of the Viniculture sector

Breeding of vineyard areas up to 7.000 ha, especially in vineyards of Kosova, and plan for the suitable areas for viniculture be protected with the aim of development of this sector, and environmental protection. Production and wine exports is an important business for Kosova. The MAFRD plans to breed fruit plants to cover up to 10.000 ha for the next ten-year development period as a sector.



4.1.2.12. Settlement depopulation

Depopulation phenomenon of a number of settlements in Kosovo is a consequence of inadequate economic development in those settlements, so efforts should be guided in creating the conditions that they will not abandon the settlements. Activities to be undertaken in view of creating the conditions that are simultaneously in view of achieving the target for the development of less developed area are:

- Population in these settlements to be stimulated by better living conditions at these spaces.
- Opportunities for expanding economic activities and investment in technical equipment, resulting into new job opportunities, especially in agriculture,
- Facilitation of education for the youth, improvement of health care services
- Improvement of technical infrastructure (roads, water supply, sewage systems, energy, etc.),
- Enhanced preservation and management of natural resources.

4.1.3. PRESERVING AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Kosovo Spatial Plan has set several objectives related to the environment, natural resources and cultural heritage: conservation and environmental protection (air, water and soil) from pollution and degradation, conservation, protection and rational exploitation of natural resources (overhead and underground) and conservation, protection of cultural heritage objects. In order to achieve these objectives its necessary action and certain activities. These activities are divided according to the objectives of which were dedicated.

4.1.3.1. High rate of environmental pollution and degradation

Activities for achieving this target are

Water

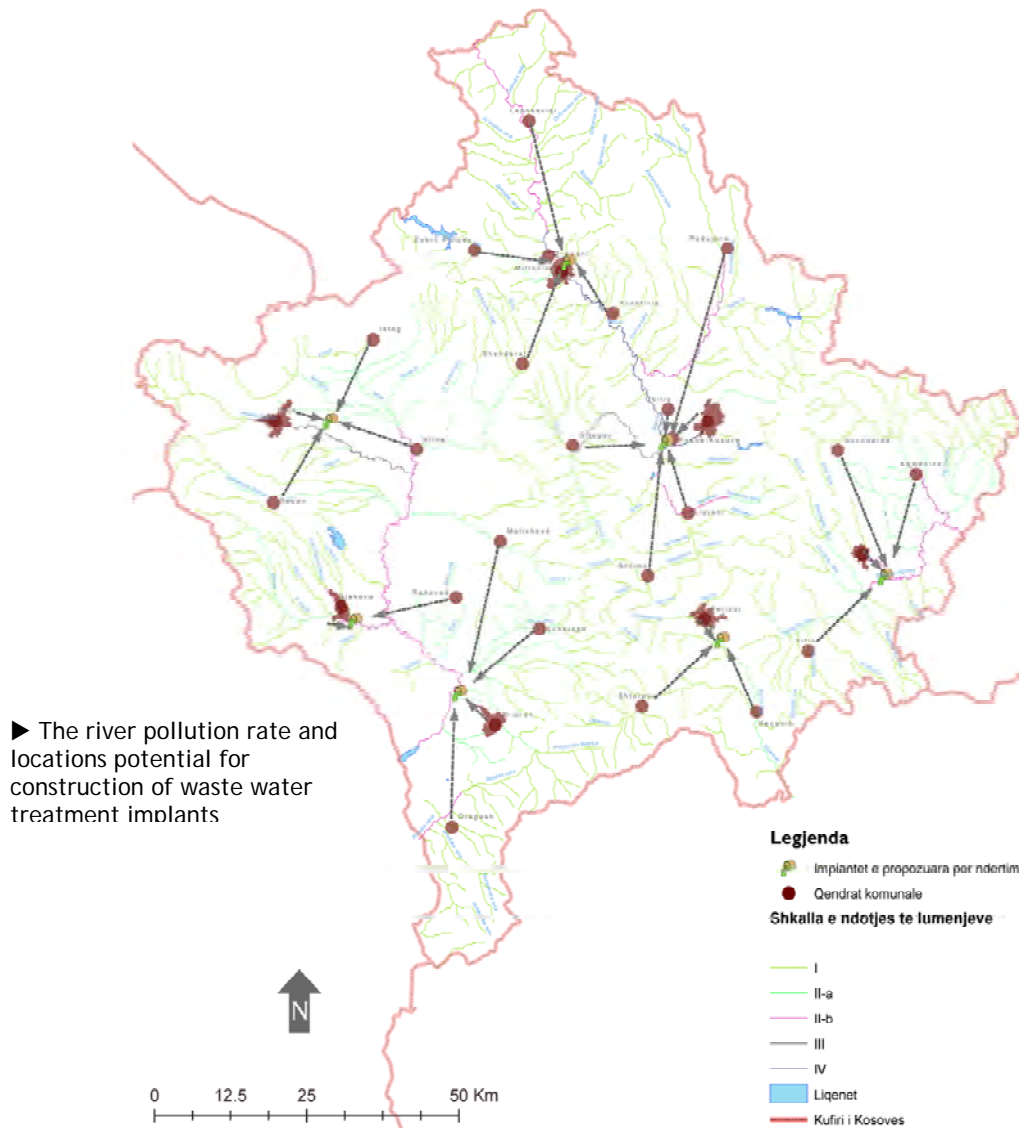
- Prohibition by law of inert matter exploitation on river beds by unlicensed operators.
- Prohibition of waste discharges into river beds.
- Landfill Standardization.
- Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides should conform standards on minimization of underground and superficial water pollution.
- Ensure more efficient protection in hazardous waste landfills which may cause disasters in subterranean and superficial waters.
- Each industrial facility or activity, mine, open-cut mine, must construct industrial implants based on economic activity, and undertake chemical and biological cleaning of waters, and discharge clean water into streams.
- Waste water treatment implants are constructed to clean up waters by settlement sewage systems.
- Nodes with a specified demand for exploitation of inert matter deposits are treated professionally.
- Prohibition of any mechanic activity in riverbeds by operating machinery.
- Prohibition of motorized vehicle and other equipment washes in superficial waters
- Cleaning of riverbeds and maintenance by all governance levels.
- Prohibition of discharge of elements and waste that may endanger health of flora and fauna in rivers.
- Implementation of rigorous sentences for polluters.
- Monitoring of illegal landfills and an assessment of the present situation.
- Elimination of all illegal landfills which may pollute waters
- Reparation, and also construction of agile layers and drainage channels of landfills, with the aim of avoiding pollution of subterranean and superficial waters.
- The cleaning of the Industrial Park in Mitrovica is urgently requires, since this Park is polluting rivers and underground waters with heavy metals.
- A strict control over use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agricultural lands.

- Prohibition of chemical use along riverbanks defined by law.
- Prohibition of discharge of any chemical and biological substance used in agriculture into waters
- Provision, monitoring and regular maintenance of hazardous waste landfills, especially those at the Trepca complex, KEK and Elez Han.
- A decentralized treatment of waste waters, by which all settlements must have a waste water treatment implant, or in case of centralized treatment, all seven regional centres must build their own implants.

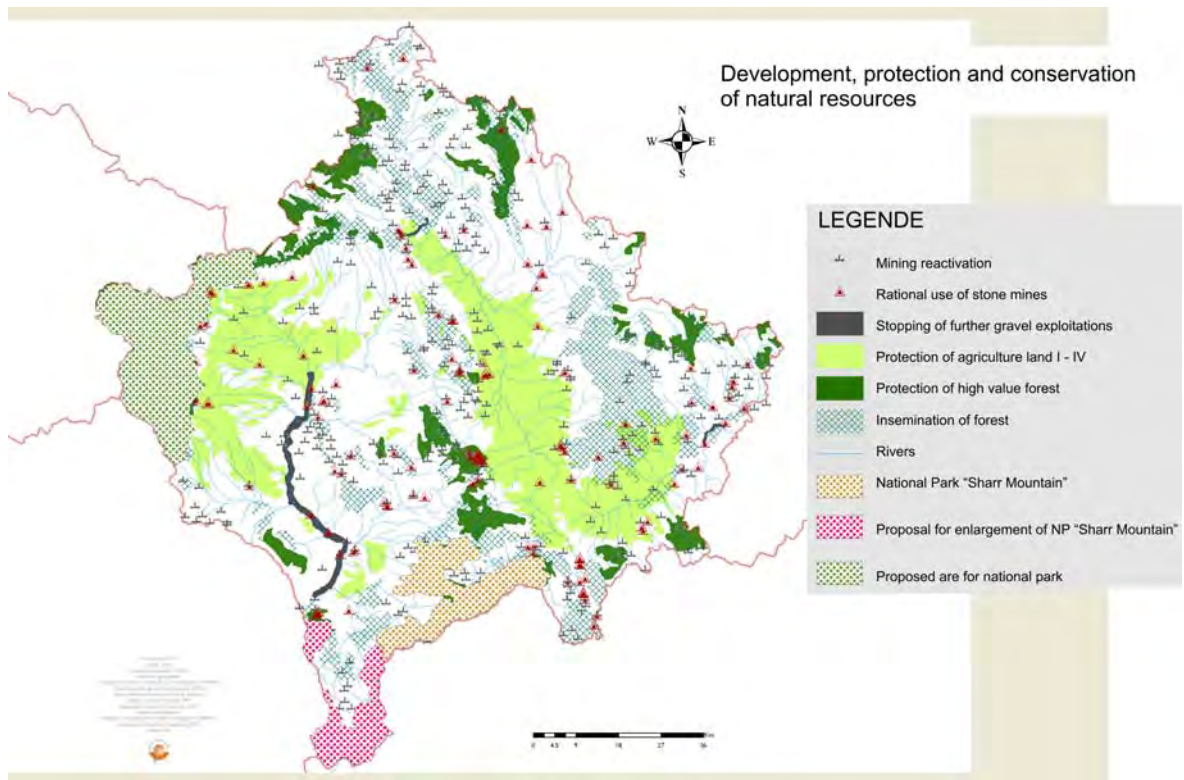
Reduction of river pollution by priorities in stages, and necessity of river protection:

| Priority | ITUZ | River Name | category | First stage | | Second stage | International pressure |
|----------|-----------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | | | | primary treatment | Tertiary treatment | | |
| I | Prishtina | Sitnica | IV | 2007-2009 | 2010-2011 | 2013-2014 | High |
| II | Mitrovica | Sitnica-Ibri | IV-III | 2009-2010 | 2012-2013 | 2015-2016 | High |
| III | Prizren | D. i Bardhë | class I-II | 2008-2013 | 2012-2013 | 2014-2016 | low |
| IV | Peja | Bistrica | class I-II | 2009-2010 | 2013-2014 | 2016-2018 | low |
| V | Gjakova | Ereniku | class I-II | 2013-2015 | 2018-2019 | | low |
| VI | Gjilan | Morava-Kriva reka | class II | 2014-2015 | 2017-2018 | 2020 | low |
| VII | Ferizaj | Nerodime - Lepenc | II-III | 2016-2017 | 2018-2019 | 2020 | High |

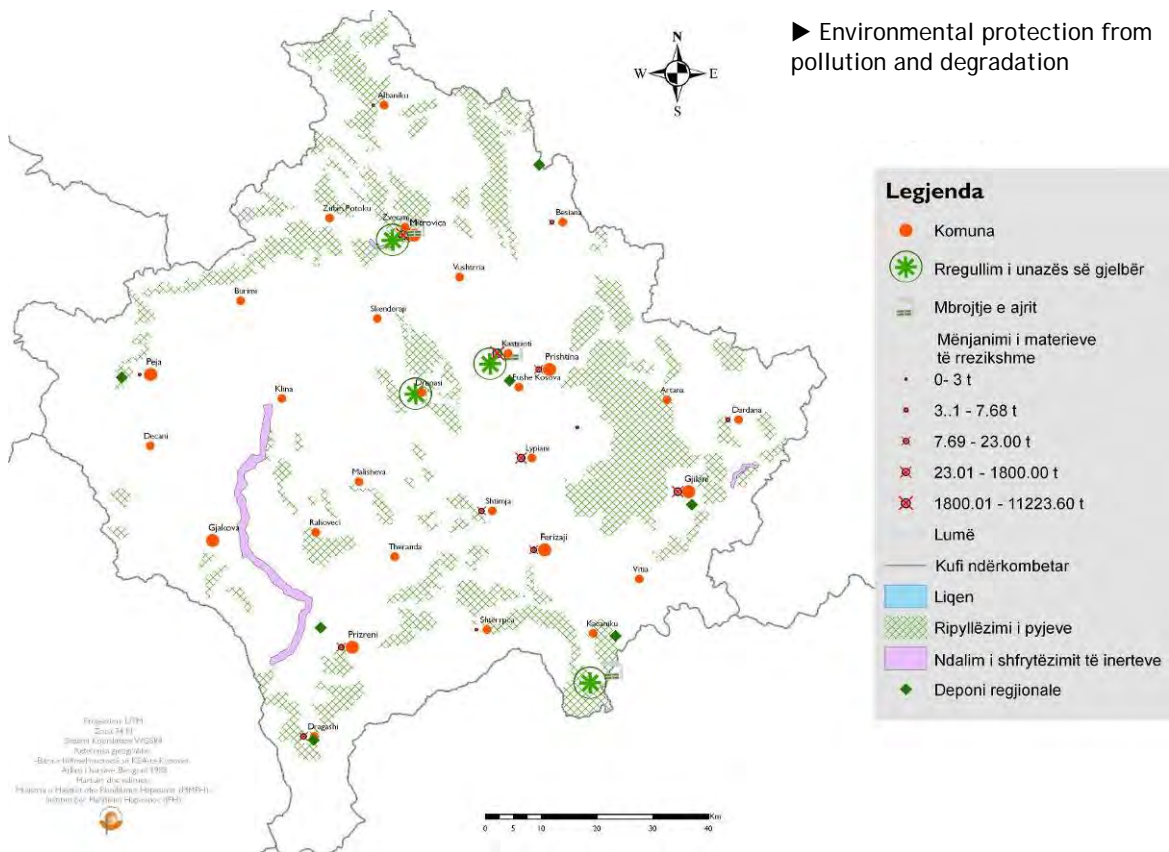
Source: a Study on the Waste Water Treatment Strategy, the Final Project Report - the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs-MESP



Air and land



- Obeysance of the Law on Environmental Protection.
- Implementation of legal provisions on food protection against ionizing radiation.
- Definition of allowed values of pollution in water, air, land in accordance with EU standards.
- Addressing of the hazardous waste landfill at Trepca.
- Reclamation and greening of the fine ash deposit at KEK.
- Protection of environmental quality.
- Law binding use of catalyzer-exhaustion vehicles.
- Protection against degradation.
- Protection against erosion.
- Recultivation of land after the exploitation of natural resources;
- Protection of quality agricultural land.
- Rational utilization of natural resources, protection of bio-diversity and natural values.
- All investment projects should follow an Environmental Impact Assessment.
- Protection and preservation of forests and forestry assets' integrity.
- Sustainable management of forests and forestry assets.
- Prevention of illegal cutting and destruction of forests.
- Avoidance of economic activities harming environment.
- Placement of waste into landfills and recycling.
- Aforestation of 10.000 ha of treeless areas, 1000 ha/year.
- Approvement of the Law for National Park "Sharri Mountain" with territory of ~35.000Ha;
- Enlargement territory of the National Park "Sharri Mountain" in direction to Dragash Municipality (enlargement to be realized in phases according to research made in the site of aproximatly 30.000Ha)
- After the evaluation finished in the site to be declared National Park "Bjeshket e Nemuna" ;
- Determination of virgin forest areas, forest reserves and hunting reserves.
- Protection of relict and endemic species of flora and fauna.
- Creation of green belts around areas with environmental negative impact.
- Care for the environment from construction and development of recreational-tourist areas



4.1.3.1.1. Flood and erosion endangered areas

Flood

With the aim of placing control over flood endangered areas, the MESP/Department of Water Management, in cooperation with competent authorities on economy, finances, agriculture, forestry, trade, industry, public services, communications, transport, energy, rural development, housing, construction and environmental protection, must compile a **Plan on Flood Administration** at the only means of minimizing consequences or even minimize flooding. Mapping register and presentation of flooding endangered areas, and coverage of the flooding wave

- Establishment of a database of river flow volumes.
- The mapping overview of endangered areas along riverbanks and the flooding wave of rivers, with the aim of permanent monitoring.

Warning and alarm System on Flooding

- Establishment of a central level staff on forewarning, monitoring and alarming.
- Drafting of emergency plans on flooding by respective institutions for crisis management.

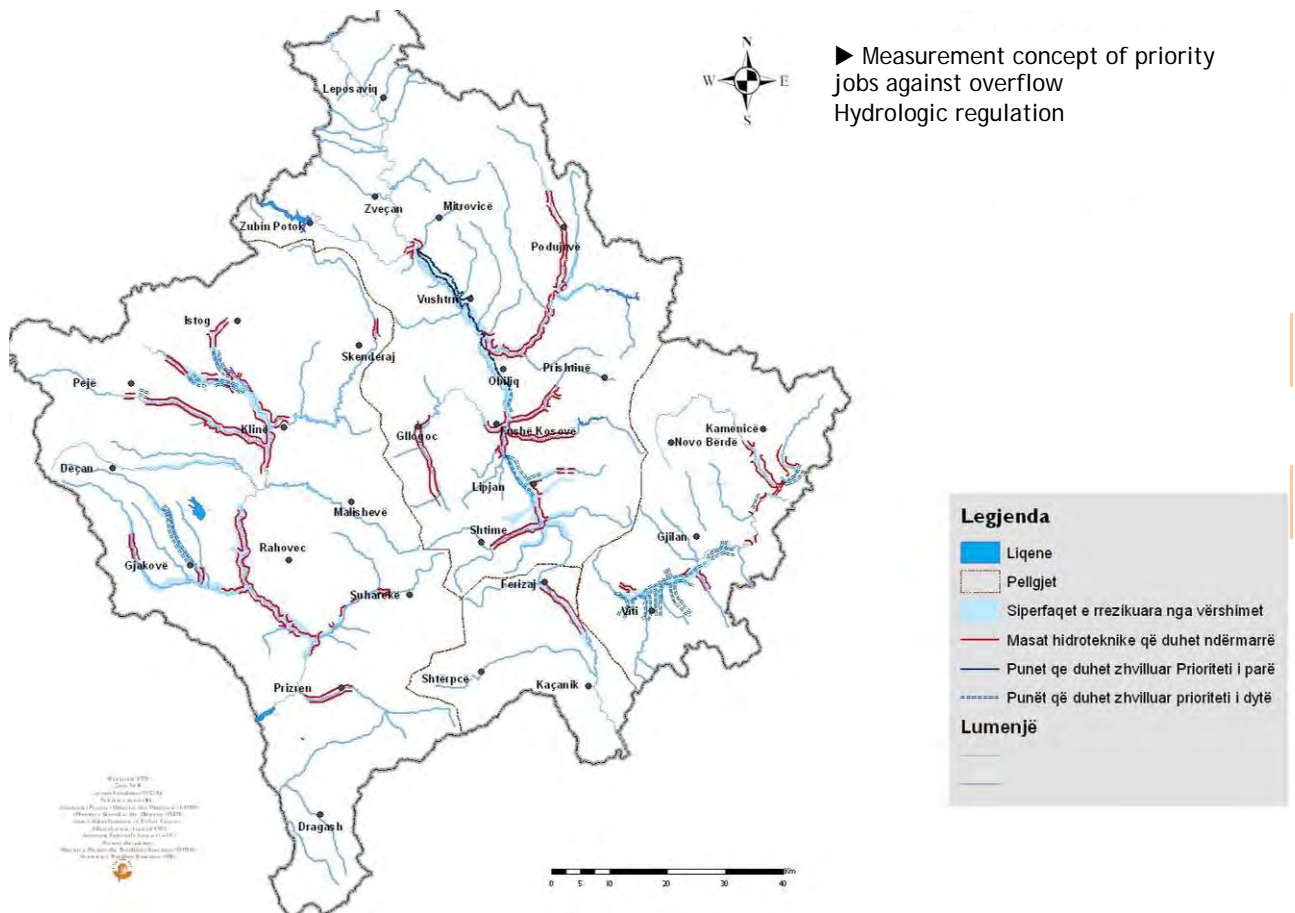
Prevention of negative effects from flooding by preliminary technical measures.

- Technical measures are undertaken on riverbanks, or even riverbeds, to avoid natural barriers and man-made barriers.
- Construction of protection walls at areas where riverbeds may not contain all flow, by technical interventions (embankment by natural materials, but solid materials as well).
- Urbanization of river banks, melioration and forestation as protective measures.
- Maintenance of estuaries through natural interventions.

- Prohibition by law of agricultural land use along riverbanks, which may affect flooding risks
- Prohibition of all construction activities in proximity to river banks, apart from objects of an economic character (bridges, dams, drainage channels, etc.) which do not endanger water streams with flooding.

Prevention of flora destruction along river banks, apart from those that negatively impact.

- Prevention of flora destruction along river banks
- Planting of wood plants along river banks, with the aim of erosion prevention, flooding and also providing natural landscapes, according to preliminary studies.
- Prevention of inert matter exploitation on riverbeds.
- Restoration of the riverbanks to previous situations.
- Prevention of flow change to the riverbed.



MINI



Erosion

Areas in which erosion has high intensity and cause hazardous consequences to water flows, land, forests, objects and other immovable, must be proclaimed as erosive areas, which shall be done by Municipalities, as according to the Law on Waters of Kosova.

The Government of Kosova proclaims an erosive area only when large national interests are affected by erosion and drafts protection measures.

Erosion prevention is an objective and task of all users, users of agricultural lands, mountainous lands, forests, waters and other natural assets with the aim of road protection, settlements, agricultural land and other material goods.

With the aim of preventing erosive activity, concrete and immediate steps are to be taken:

1. Prevention of forest cutting and degradation.
2. Prevention of overgrazing
3. Prevention of material means use causing erosion

Counter-erosive actions

To halt the continuation of this negative phenomenon, hydro-technical, agricultural and biological actions must be taken.

Hydro-technical measures

- Construction of terraces, embankments and dams in stream beds as protective hydro-technical measures to minimize erosive strength.
- Construction of embankments along riverbanks
- Planting of forest plants along riverbanks
- Prevention of inert exploitation in riverbeds

Agricultural measures

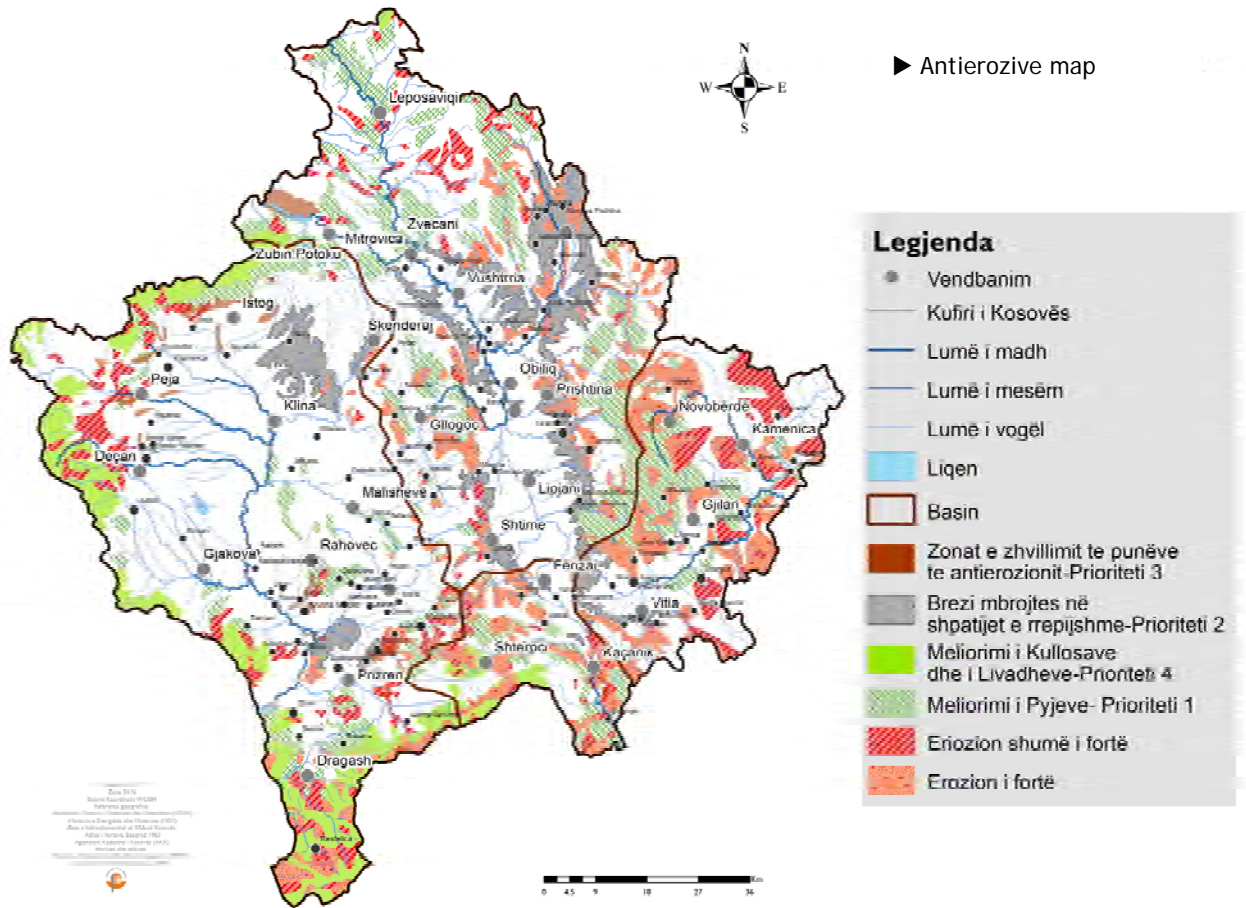
- Agricultural land maintenance
- Agricultural practices be applied fairly
- Utilization of irrigation and drainage systems be made by expert instructions
- Increased investment for land protection along riverbanks.

Biological measures

- Protection of existing forests against uncontrolled cutting and fire
- Prevention of grazing in bare massive and flora-deficient areas
- Forestation of bare and degradate areas
- Creation of green belts in regions where erosion incidence are higher.
- Planting along riverbeds, streams and flows where erosion is active.

Priority locations where counter-erosive measures should be taken:

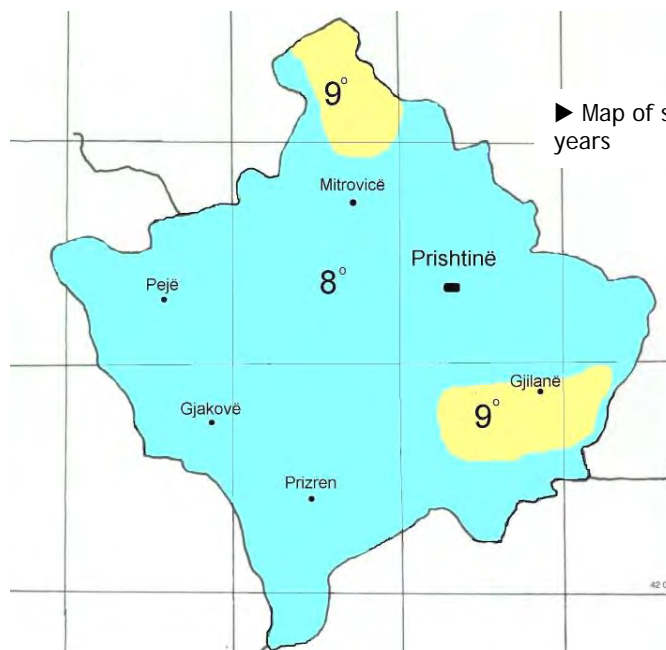
- At the Iber River basin, around 947km² or 23% of the basin area are on the 1 and 2 scale of incidence.
- At the Morava e Binces River basin, around 700km² or around 41% are endangered by risk of scale 1 and 2.
- At the Drini i Bardhe Basin, around 800km² or 24% of the basin area is endangered by 1 and 2 scale and
- At the Lepenc River Basin, around 230km² or 35% of the basin area is endangered by 1 and 2 scale
- Spatial interventions, by data presented on maps, must be undertaken on 2620km² endangered by extremely strong and strong erosion.
- Municipal governments must proclaim the most endangered areas and undertake concrete counter-erosive measures, in cooperation with the MESP, MAFRD, the Forest Agency, the MPS, the MEF, etc.



► Antierozive map

Earthquakes

Based on map of maximal intensities expected in Kosovo, period of repeating of 500 years which requires to be used in projecting growth on urban and rural areas, as recommended Euro code 8, resulted that only two zones, more specifically zone of Ferizaj-Viti-Gjilan and zone of Kopaonik where in future earthquakes can occur with IX degree of MSK-64, however other parts of Kosovo is expected to occur earthquake with VII degree of MSK-64.



► Map of seismicity intensity, period of 500 years

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING





Aims and objectives of Seismology Institute of Kosova

- Monitoring seismological level of region and collecting, analysing and publishing data.
- Informing competent stated departments in case on earthquake with >3.8 magnitude
- Exchanging seismology data with other institutions in region, Europe and world.
- Organising studies in seismology in theory and practise. Assessing the risk on local and central level.
- Earthquake studies related to problems of coding anti seismic level in Kosova, vulnerability and seismic risks for urban zones or populated zones, and related experiments in this field.
- To carry out studies as Sizmologo-Engineering in theoretical terms and in the practical. To carry out studies for seismic risk assessment at local level for residential centers, cities for purposes of physical and urban planning in seismic areas.
- To carry out studies related to earthquake engineering problems of codification of design antisizmic parameters at Kosovo, the vulnerability and seismic risk for the residential centers or specific works, as well as experimental works in this field.
- Drawing of Seismicity map of Kosova
- Drawing of projects for Seismicity monitoring of buildings of special interest
- Levelling all activities with competent institutions in a way that all measures are respected for Seismicity building
 - Including of building legislation, so the degree of Seismicity is respected officially from all departments
 - Acceptance of Seismicity level, where the applicant has to pay tax, equivalent to tax levels in region.



► Spread level of maximal intensity in Kosova, period of 500 years

4.1.3.2 Preservation, protection and rational exploitation of natural resources

The objective is more rational use of resources so that they are sufficient and in use for future generations. Activities for achieving this objective are:

- To stop the illegal cutting of forests by introduced under controlled and systematic cutting
- Application of clause: "a tree felled to be replaced with two other plant"
- Zoning and classification of areas in which previously is defined the cutting regime
- The plan drawn up of renewal of the old Mining Surface
- The renewal is conditioned upon use of land for new purposes Mining for coal extraction
- To discontinue any spatial interventions in areas of special interest for the country
- The drafted plans for rational exploitation of space promulgated as areas with natural heritage values
- To formulate the rehabilitation plan of dumping the industrial waste and surface mining complex Trepca Obiliq
- Extraction of minerals, associated with processing and final manufacturing products

Problems that must be addressed urgently

- The existing structure of industrial production which is based on the maximum exploitation of natural resources, with high potential pollution
- The issue of uncontrolled emissions from power plants ,that composition have high levels of carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide and dust
- water pollution is caused due to lack of industrial water treatment by plants
- industrial waste landfills and dumps that have over 40 million tons of ash and occupy about 150 ha of agricultural land
- serious disproportion between the dynamics of exploitation and revitalization of exploited areas
- Lack of a functional system of permanent monitoring of harmful emissions into the environment

With the establishment of long-term planning system should influence the rational use of space. Strategic goal is to maintain the space, environment and harmonization of development objectives with the need to maintain environmental equilibrium.

4.1.3.3. Preservation and protection of cultural heritage objects

Sensing high risk of continuously degradation of urban complexes, architecture, environment and monuments of cities' heritage and specific areas, protection and preservation of cultural heritage must be established as key objectives of the principle of sustainable development.

There is not enough protection and preservation of cultural heritage, but also must make rational use while maintaining their function in the context of its development.

In the context of continuous protection from degradation of cultural heritage are listed targets and actions to be undertaken:

Inventory (data base) of buildings and sites throughout Kosovo

- Must be the inventory of buildings and sites according to the MCYS criterias;
- To evaluate the inventory of objects and sites and to propose a list of new monuments that will have a status of protection at the Kosovo level;
- Controlling the state of monuments of the s protection tatus in certain periods, to be implemented by the responsible bodies established by MCYS;
- To place digitalization of all monuments with protection status.
- Protection, preservation and restoration of original architectural details of significant buildings that contribute to the establishment of heritage values.



Definition of historic cultural heritage areas

- Draft regulatory plans for areas of TK, plans for conservation and management of cultural heritage sites;
- Development control of will be done through regulatory plans.
- Modern buildings should not have contravention effects, commercial and uniform, but they must be incorporated in accordance to the oldest and more enrichment;

Awareness and information on the role and importance of Cultural Heritage

- Incorporation of TK and TN in school curriculum;
- Specialization of staff in certain areas of cultural heritage;
- Training of guides for TK and TN in the central and local level;
- Marking of all monuments and sites protected of TK and TN;
- Preparation of maps, brochures, leaflets, etc.. for monuments and whole TK and TN;

Interstate cooperation in the field of TK protection

- International competition in funding projects that enable sustainable development in terms of protection of TK;
- Ratification of international conventions (European Landscape Convention, Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe -Grenades Convention in 1985, European Convention on Protection of the Archaeological Heritage - Valletta 1992)

Inter-institutional cooperation of central and local level

- Support from the state level on the importance and role of TK, through policy development, which will be the basis for achieving our goal which is to protect TK from continued degradation.
- Realization of joint projects by harmonizing the duties and obligations of institutions in particular;
- Respect for inter-institutional hierarchy, always meeting the requirements in order of sustainable and planned development.

Cultural Tourism as a factor in the country's economic development

- Performing functional inclusion of these areas, enabling free access to visitors, it is preferable to implement them through designation changes such restaurant, craft work shops, museums, galleries, exhibitions etc. So, in view of developing tourism and economic development simultaneously;
- Offering facilitation to owners of buildings with TK, through incentives in the context of protection of TK and TN;



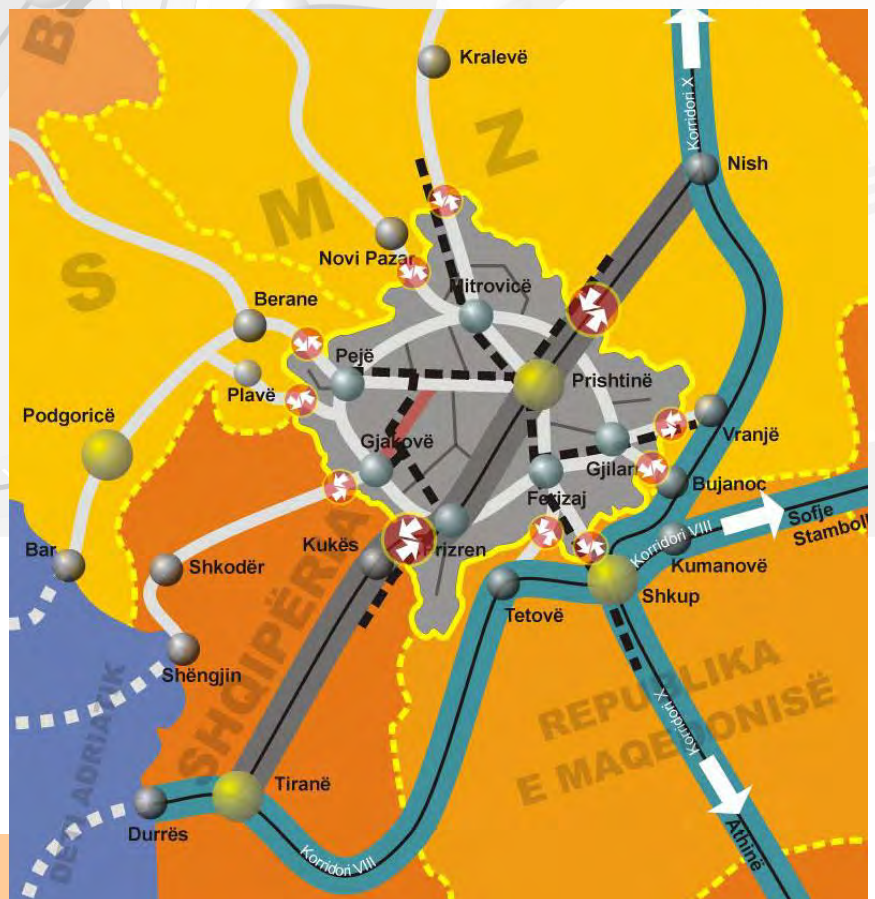
4.1.4. DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATION

An easy access to urban and regional roads, key road corridors within Kosovo and those which link Kosovo with the region, access to public transport services, uninterrupted supply of electricity, access to water supply systems, sewage systems, fixed telephony and internet. Kosovo is surrounded by road corridors which link this part of the region with parts of Europe. Our objective is to link Kosovo and make it a part of this network. This objective, and strengthening of internal traffic networks which provides access to all, expresses the determination and the key goals of the plan related to infrastructure development.

Changes felt in economy affect all sectors, including the transport and telecommunications sectors. The forms of their effect are numerous, and only several can be mentioned:

- A demand for a faster circulation of people, commodities and information, which requires:
 - Construction of ring roads for the large centres
 - Expansion of the main axes and improvement of these roads
 - Construction of new roads which would link border areas in northern and north-eastern parts of Kosovo
 - Discharge of unnecessary traffic from housing areas
 - Improvement of public transport quality in cities and inter-urban lines
 - Improvement and construction of new railroad lines, promoting rail transport as the most affordable one
 - Strengthening and expansion of telecommunication lines
- For the external aspect, the main efforts and objectives are:
 - Linking Kosovo with the Adriatic Coast, through ports of Durrës and Shengjin, respectively the construction of the highway Merdare-Durrës and the alternative construction of the road Gjakova - Shën Gjini (corridor Adriatic - Alps)
 - Linking internal network with Corridor VIII and Corridor X, the Adriatic Roadway and
 - Expansion of the electricity distribution network towards neighbouring countries

► Enhancing the internal network to enable access for all and about the Kosovo region and Europe network



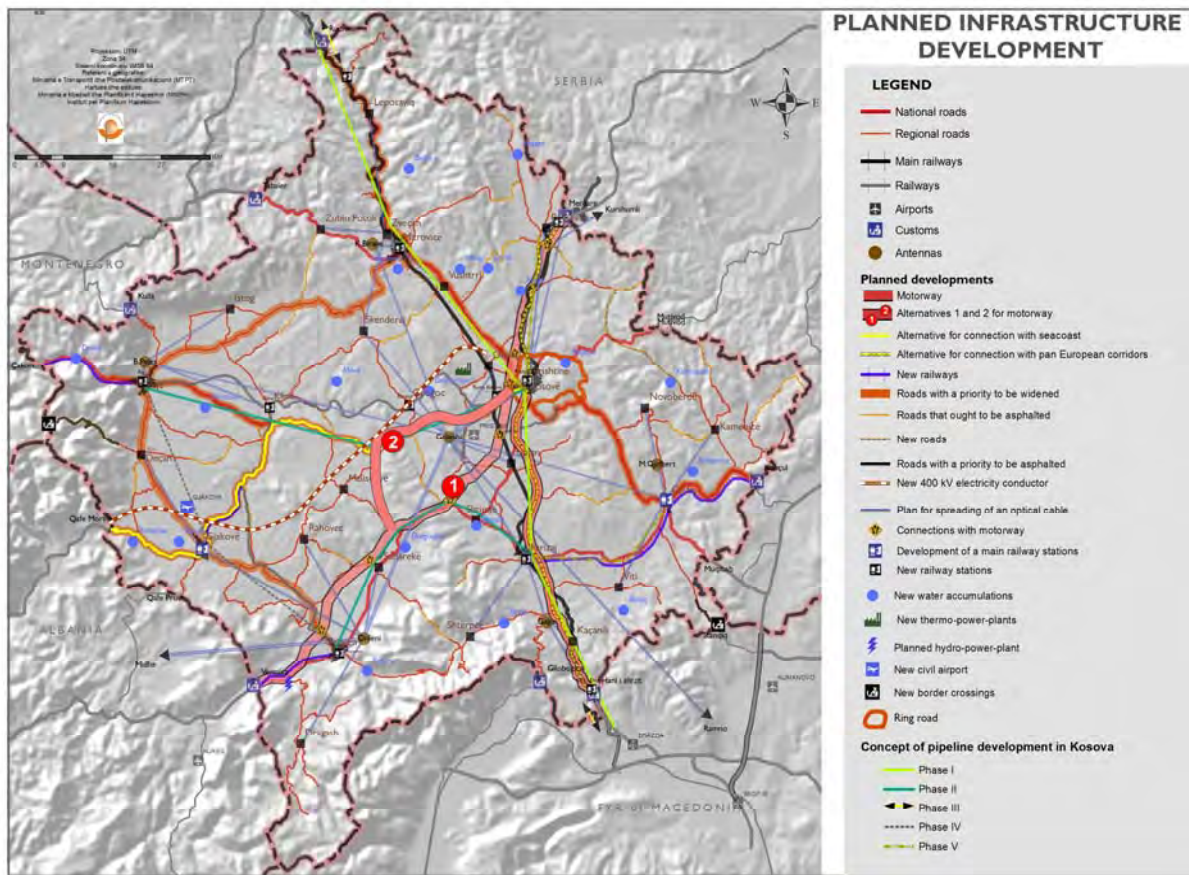
The main goal is the infrastructure and communication integration In Kosova with the regional and European networks. This goal is a part of the Vision for Kosova, and expresses the efforts by which it is aimed to:

- Provision of access to infrastructure for all
- Improvement of network and objects of internal infrastructure
- Quality public services
- Linkages to European road Corridors
- Regional cooperation in infrastructure development
- Diversity and high quality of telecommunications

The Part of the Proposed Strategy on infrastructure and links is based on development plans and priorities of different Government sectors and recommendations identified in inter-ministerial group meetings and frequent public meetings. This strategy is based on these priorities:

- Improvement of the road infrastructure in rural and boundary areas, where priorities are
 - Asphalt pavement of the road Deçan - Kozhnjer - boundary to Montenegro
 - Development of the road which directly connects Kamenica and Podujeva
 - Road construction in direction Prizren-border with Macedonia
 - Road construction that links Albanian with regional road R126
- Extension of the roads: M2, M9, M22.3, M25.2, M25.3, R107, R101 and M9.1
- Construction of the Highway Merdare-Vermica
- Development of the Prishtina Ringroad
- Development of railway line in relations: Prizren - Vërmicë; Ferizaj - Gjilan, Ratkoc-Gjakovë; and Peja - Çakorr tunnel (Montenegro)
- Activation and modernization of railway mobile capacities and infrastructure
- Construction of the Integrated Transport Terminal in Fushe-Kosova
- Development of Railway stations, especially stations in Prishtina, Fushe-Kosova, Podujeva, Livadh, Mitrovica, Leshak, Drenas, Klina, Peja, Ferizaj, Kaçanik, H.Elezit, Prizren and construction of new stations in Gjilan and Gjakova
- Capacity increase, modernization, development of the referent code and category for landing of the Prishtina International Airport
- Advancement of the Gjakova Airport into a civilian Airport
- Development of new thermal power plants in proximity to Kastriot (former Obiliq)
- Construction of Hydro-plant in Zhur
- Construction of minor-hydro plants according to feasibility studies of their construction.
- Development of a new lignite mine in Siboc, Municipality of Kastriot
- Development of a high voltage transmission line 400 kV connecting Kosovo and Albania
- Enhancement of transmission and distribution networks of electricity - construction of a 400 kV bond line of transmission with four main sub-stations 400/110 kV (TPP Kosova B, Peja, Prizren and Ferizaj) and direct lines from these sub-stations linking electricity systems of neighboring countries
- A successive transfer from the energy system 110/35/10 kV to a 110/20 kV
- Initially, supply to Prishtina with thermal energy co-generated by TPP Kosova B, and later supply to Mitrovica, Ferizaj, Vushtrri, Peja, Gjakova and Prizren from other plants to be developed
- Development of liquid fuel reserves with the daily supply capacity of 90 days
- Installation of the gas pipeline along motorways linking the seven main centers of Kosovo, with the smaller centers, and their connection with the neighboring gas pipelines of Serbia and Macedonia; supply in five main stages:
 - Stage One - Supply of natural gas from FYROM or Serbia to Prishtina
 - Stage Two - Supply to Mitrovica, Peja and Prizren
 - Stage Three - establishment of a ringroad between Serbia, Montenegro and FYROM
 - Stage Four - supply to Gjakova and Vushtrri
 - Stage Five - Supply to Dardana (Kamenica) and Besjana (Podujeva)

- Development of water accumulation reserves in Dragaçina, Municipality of Suhareka, Kremenata - Municipality of Dardana (Former Kamenica), Ponoshec and Ripaja - Municipality of Gjakova, Bistrica and Vaganica - Municipality of Mitrovica, Pollata and Majanci - Municipality of Besjana (former Podujeva), Cecelia and Miroq - Municipality of Vushtrri; Drelaj and Krstovci - Municipality of Peja; Mova - Municipality of Skenderaj; Dobroshec - Municipality of Drenas; Makoc - Municipality of Prishtina; Shtime; Reçan - Municipality of Prizren; Firaja - Municipality of Shterpce; and Binaq - Municipality of Viti
- Development of the optical cable ring
- Extension and modernization of the commuting infrastructure
- Extension of the National Micro-Wave SDH Grid
- Coverage of the whole populated territory of Kosovo with the mobile telephony network
- Extension of the Internet network (dial-up and wireless network)



Priorities above ensure achievement of the main goals listed on the top. A number of these have a special role, and provide more expeditious results. Another part enables the connection of our country with the Region and Europe, while the remaining part ensures improvement of the internal infrastructure grid and objects, and improvement of the public service quality. Meanwhile, other priorities have a direct impact on diversifying and increasing the quality of telecommunications.

Development priorities of different Governmental sectors, which are a part of the strategy for physical infrastructure development, with their implementation shall impact on alleviating one of the greatest problems Kosovo has - unemployment.

Construction of new roads and links enables and provides conditions for a higher level of services, having a positive impact in preventing unnecessary population migrations in search of better conditions.

Improvement and development of the railway network, as one of the cheapest transport modes, shall provide a link between the largest centers of Kosova, and shall provide for

better conditions of goods exchange, within and abroad. In this manner, better conditions shall be created and the road transport and traffic shall be relieved.

Development of the highway provides new employment and income generation opportunities, from the use taxes, which would directly support development of the road network, generally in Kosovo.

Commencement of existing lines and provision of new railway lines shall also increase opportunities for employment, and income generation for general development.

Development of new energy capacities is another development opportunity, providing for a favorable and safe environment for investment and development of new capacities.

4.2. STRATEGY ASSESSMENT

The strategy was tested in front of trend scenario or the so-called "strategy of nothing done. Testing or evaluation was conducted using the goals achievement matrix. This so-called strategy means that the future developments allow that in the space of Kosovo to become the current trend without planning them. Scenario testing trend has resulted in the conclusion that if this scenario will be realized, the overall space condition will be worsening much more.

In the absence of urban planning for a more rational use of space, habitats / big cities will continue their growth trend. This would increase the area of informal territory. This situation will result in higher cost of investment in infrastructure and services, and will not be used as a minimum the possibility of synergic action. The trend of migration to large centers will continue, while the space for housing with easy access and favorable conditions would not at all. Major centers will continue its development in conditions of market economy by establishing criteria of survival more than promote a complementary development. Pristina, due to function as administrative center and university, will gather the economic key and social activities, which on the one hand offers the most favorable position in the regional market but, in the context of Kosovo it would have consequences of unequal socio economic development in relation to other parts of the territory. In this way will achieve in a situation of depopulation in rural areas and smaller urban centers, which would cause social tension and divide Kosovo into two regions, her live and it marks the peripherality expressed in development.

In case that will not be undertaken any action, based solely on the fact that the legislation in force does not apply, can predict large movements in terms of reforming the administration. But what is more worrying in this case is the prediction of irreversible loss of natural resources, precisely because of the lack of effective strategy for their protection and sustainable use. Forests, agricultural land quality, mining, water and created the character values will degradate the heritage and brought in the critical limits of their functioning and exploitation.

Continuing the same trend will have negative consequences in several aspects:

- Do the Kosovo Connection to the network of regional infrastructure affects in higher transportation costs and civilian goods.
- Difficult approach in settlements would affect the overall economic stagnation of the country.
- Narrowing of the main arteries will prevent normal movement within the territory;
- Lack of basic services - (physical and social infrastructure) in the settlements will encourage the movement of population towards large cities and Pristina.

And as a result, all this will affect the inadequate presentation of Kosovo against the region and Europe, will affect in the creation of unfavorable climate for potential investors for which ones currently our country have very much needs.



5. IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS

Provisions for implementation present conditions to be met for the application and implementation of the Spatial Plan of Kosovo.

General Provisions

- Spatial Plan of Kosovo (SPK) is the key document for the planning system in Kosovo;
- All other documents to for a base have space and influence, must comply and be subject to guidelines that emerge from SPK;
- Document SPK covers the period from at least ten years, starting from the moment of entry into force.
- Review and possible revision of the document should be in period of five years. In special cases the revision may be appropriate.
- Responsible for review and revisions is the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, respectively Institute of Spatial Planning;
- This document comes into force after being endorsed by the Kosovo Government, and approved by Kosovo Assembly.

5.1. Conditions of the division of space according to use and destination characteristics

- The designation of certain spaces must meet the requirements of environmental protection, raising from the quality of life and public health in territory and rational use of natural resources;
- Spaces for housing, sports and recreation can not be close to industrial capacity;
- Spaces for living and for all other destinations, with the exception of agriculture, can not be in agricultural land of categories I to IV;
- Spaces for living and for all other destinations can not be in protected areas. There are exceptions in some limited space for temporary housing for limited recreation and sports activities;
- Spaces for living and for all other destinations can not be in the territories for which is scheduled to be filled with water for creating lakes;
- Spaces for living and for all other destinations can be found in areas where there is considerable wealth underground. There are exceptions for spaces intended for the industry which will explore and use those assets;

5.2. Conditions of allocating spaces of importante objects for Kosovo

- In many cases, spaces where will be built the important objects for Kosovo will be appointed by the potentials for development and natural factors existing in those spaces.
- All important state facilities should be subjugated to the research process, which concludes with reasoning for the concerned construction of the building.
- The plant will be built in an area for which research has shown that it is rich in coal, which cans explore for a long time.

- Around the space in which is the plant, should be set the space or green- belt , which have a purpose of protecting the environment from harmful influence of the plant.
- During allotment of the spaces where will be constructed the mportant roads (highways, national roads) for Kosovo, should be avoided as much as possible from the spaces where are the agricultural land categories of I to IV and those with underground wealth. It is not allowed that the important roads to be constructed in areas with substantial underground assets that are vital for Kosovo, in national parks, special areas of protected zones, in strict zones. etc.
- On both sides of highways should be assigned the protective spaces, green belt aimed to protect the environment from noise and gases that are released from vehicles.
- It`s prohibited the construction of solid objects, permanent facilities in the spaces where in the future will be built important facilities for Kosovo.
- Buildings of special importance are allowed to be built in cases when it allows the existing natural factors. Priority has the areas (locations) where there is existing infrastructure such as: easy access by road, electricity, telecommunications, watersupply, sewage, etc.

5.3. Terms of establishing economic activities in space

- Economic activities must meet all standards of environmental protection;
- Spaces near existing residential areas can not be destined for the industry which does not meet the standards;
- Spaces at the existing tourism zones can not be destined for polluting industries beyond the allowed rates;
- Space designated for commercial activities - supply the population with daily consumer goods and beyond, should be within the spaces designated for residential or not at all near them;
- Expansion of existing areas of industry and business will be allowed only if the sustainability area is the proven advance in case of emergency and lack of appropriate space allocated to;
- Eventual realization of business parks should be based on the following criteria:
 - Good access to road corridors - not through settlements,
 - Availability of cheap land,
 - Minimization of adverse effects on habitat and landscape,
 - Potential for development, land, appropriate infrastructure (sewage, water, electricity, communications, heating),
 - Maximum use of parcel index should not exceed 45% of the parcel and at least 20% of the surface should be green;
- Hospital complexes should be placed in clean spaces that were not exposed to different types of pollution;
- Objects of preschool institutions and primary education should be placed within the spaces designated for residential or not close to them. Spaces should be regulated by protective belts and be accessible by public transport. Parcels allocated for this construction must meet the following criteria:
 - Pre-school institutions from 20 to 40 m²/children
 - Primary schools from 20 to 50 m²/ children
- Areas designated for sport and recreation should be supplied with paths, and green infrastructure. Within these areas will only allow construction of facilities to open and closed sports, parking space, small restaurants and shops that serve the recreational sports equipments. Maximum index of catching the parcel must not exceed certain standards for these purposes.
- All public activities must meet the requirements for persons with physical disabilities foreseen with international norms and standards;

5.4. Conditions for allocating the building zones

- No construction allowed in agricultural land areas in categories I to IV;
- Areas of construction in protected zones (national parks, regional parks, natural parks etc.) are Defined sby patial plans and regulatory plans for these areas;
- No construction in areas with substantial underground assets that are vital for Kosovo;

- No spaces allowed in construction areas where spatial plans foreseen the creation of artificial lakes;
- Do not allow construction in areas that spatial plans foreseen the construction of roads as highways, national roads and regional roads;
- In order to be appointed as construction areas, priority areas which the necessary technical infrastructure exists as easy access by road, electricity, telecommunications, water and sewage. If there is no infrastructure in the vicinity, it is necessary that before an area destined for construction, build infrastructure.
- In construction areas, construction should be done in compliance with urban, architectural and technical staff assigned to the urban regulatory plans of buildings and architectural projects.
- None of constructions can not begin its construction in areas without a permit provided in advance and with the urban and building permits. For objects that have special significance for Kosovo as construction of the communication and telecommunication, energy facilities, industrial buildings and facilities of Hydrotechnic, facilities for specific purposes, building permits will be issued by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, whereas for other facilities, the construction permits issues the municipalities in which territory the construction is realized.

5.5. Conditions (functional, spatial, ecological) of the definition of communication systems and other infrastructure in space

- Any building is prohibited in areas in which the spatial plan envisages the construction of new road car (highways, national, regional and local) and the surfaces of these roads defense generations;
- Prohibited any construction in areas of defense generations of existing roads (highways, national, regional and local);
- Belt defense presents road surface on both sides of highways, national roads, regional and local. The breadth of this generation in ways national, regional and local is defined by the law nr. 2003/11 - law on roads;
- Ministry of transport and communications (mtc) is responsible for highways, national and regional roads, so construction of these roads is done with permission and under the supervision of the ministry;
- Municipal governments are responsible for local roads in their territories and municipalities, of the construction of these roads is implemented under the supervision of municipal bodies;
- During construction of highways, national roads, regional roads and local rules must be respected on technical criteria (width, aslope, layers and their thickness and other standards) for their construction, as set forth by laws and regulations in force.
- During construction of the railway should also be rules on technical criterias for their construction;
- All new road connection should be made with preliminary permit issued by mtc;
- Weights and dimensions of vehicles circulating in autoudhët, national roads, regional and local roads must comply with specific regulations issued by mtc;
- Public transport passengers can realize only licensed transport operators. Licensing is done by mtc;
- In order to transport passengers to be more secure, transport vehicles must meet all technical requirements established by mtc;
- During construction of the parking rules should be respected the technical criteria for their construction;
- Number of parking and their exact place in space are defined by the regulatory plan for a given area:
 - Utilities - 1 parking (vp) for 3 employees;
 - Restaurants - 1 vp for 1 table;
 - Hotels - 1 vp for 1 room;
 - Office - 75m² 1st vp in btto area;
 - Stores - 1st vp to 50m² area btto
- Enterprises can not begin construction of the terminal building in fushe kosovo integral transportation and construction in order to increase the capacity of the international airport of pristina and gjakova airport without which issues building permits mtc;

- You can not start building new power plants without advance of the feasibility study and strategic environmental and social assessment (sesa);
- Construction of new production capacity, new networks and distribuive carrier gas, new lines of direct electricity lines and pipelines for direct transit of natural gas, based on authorization procedures or tendering procedures, after which the power utility , the winning bid, will be provided by the energy regulatory office (ero) with the construction permit and license required to perform the activity in the energy field;
- Energy companies that will perform works and supply distribution to citizens with electricity, thermal energy (heat) or natural gas must be equipped with a license from the ero;
- Jobs in construction or expansion of distribution network of electricity, heat or natural gas must be conducted in full compliance with technical codes to compile with energy companies who approves ero.
- Construction of the reeve for the formation of lakes can not begin without advance study with which to: construction he justified, argued that its construction is profitable and assigned construction sites;
- For the aforementioned building dams in the territory of a municipality, permission must be obtained from river basin regional authority;
- Dams designed, constructed and used according to the technical documentation provided, designed in accordance with sub-legal act issued by the ministry of environment and spatial planning (mesp);
- If the study justifies the construction of dams, location where the lake would be formed, must be retained for this purpose which means that should be banned in any building;
- To build public water supply systems and wastewater sewerage must be taken permission from river basin regional authority;
- To build the plant for cleaning sewage and collectors that collect these waters, permission must be obtained from river basin regional authority;
- Mobile phone operator may not initiate its activity (first placement of antennas and then phone services) without a license for this, which is issued by the telecommunications regulatory authority (tra);
- In addition to dealing license from the tra, for installation of antennas on the ground, the mobile operator should take the environmental consent from mesp. Not allowed placement of antennas in the strict reservation of nature;
- In order to be able to exercise its activities in the park and the settlements around it, the provider of fixed telephony services (public or private company) should be provided with a license from the tra and prior consent of the park authority;
- In order to be able to exercise its activities in the park and the settlements around it, the operator of postal services should be provided with a license from the ministry of transport and communications (mtc);
- The right to dump construction waste and waste management in the park and the settlements around it, have only to waste management operators who are provided with a license from mesp;
- During the selection of the location where the waste dump should be built to meet the criteria for selecting the site that are determined by law

5.6. Measures to preserve landscapes

- Municipalities in close cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) should develop a regulatory plan for certain areas in order to protect landscape values proved to those areas.



5.7. Measures of protection of natural values and cultural and historical integrities

- Urban Spatial/Planning has to be used as an instrument in development of areas with cultural and historical values;
- Treatment of defined areas at all planning levels;
- Implementation of the Law on Spatial Planning and other laws such as the Cultural Heritage Law, the Law on Special Protected Areas, Law on National Park "Sharr Mountain", the law on environmental protection, nature protection law etc.
- In areas of archaeological locations, any construction is prohibited;
- In the historical areas of cities should be asked for permission (from the central level) for any change or construction in these areas
- The application of legal mechanisms, coordinated ones with the cooperation and participation of central level, coordinated through the local government level to the citizens.
- To complete the inventory (database) of all facilities and sites with values in the field of cultural heritage, according to European standards, in order to provide the basis for protection of TK;
- To perform a reassessment of sites which have protection status and have a report on their current condition;
- to evaluate facilities and sites of TK inventory and fulfillment with other monuments protection status for Kosovo;
- restoration, reconstruction and revitalization of buildings and monuments in Kosovo should be performed by qualified persons in certain areas.
- To define clearly the allowed activities in the protected areas of TK;
- prohibited any construction on natural reserves;
- Determining the buffer areas in natural monuments and protected landscapes;
- Spatial plans, regulatory plans and management plans contain comprehensive measures to protect natural values and cultural and historical integrity in Kosovo. For specific areas declared as protected areas, spatial planning and management of MESP develop and compile the regulatory plans in the territory of the municipalities which are located in those areas.

Measures envisaged in the above plans are generalized form:

- Protection of protected areas and other landscape from illegal constructions;
- Protection of forests from illegal logging, harmful insects and diseases;
- Protection of endemic and rare species of flora and fauna;
- Protection of quality agricultural land, especially those categories from I to IV;
- Protection of rivers from illegal exploitation of their gravel;
- Rational use of groundwater;
- Consolidation of land in areas of illegal dumping;
- For green municipal policies and regulations that municipalities issue for green spaces
- In areas of particular interest for Kosovo and special protected areas (defined by the Ahtisaari package) should be taken special development measures. These measures are determined by spatial and regulatory plans for these areas and relating to the appointment of a special development regime which is based mainly on the protection and preservation of natural and cultural heritage.

5.8. Waste treatment method

- Waste must: gather, accumulate, separate those that can be recycled, transported to the landfill and be stored there;
- Jobs about the treatment of waste of public companies conduct regional waste management as operators licensed by MESP;
- Waste can be stored only in legal landfill - regional landfill in function;
- Municipalities in close cooperation with MESP should eliminate illegal dumpsites and wild lands to consolidate at these landfills which have been;
- Municipalities with public regional companies for waste management should organize the division of waste on the basis of which consist of materials and their recycling.

5.9. Measures for prevention of harmful impacts on the environment

- Permits for the construction of industrial capacity previously issued only if the investor provides the environmental impact assessment capacity;
- During the selection of sites for the deployment of economic activities should establish conditions for these activities (see provision 5.3.);
- Permits for the construction and operation of industrial capacity are issued only if the capacity to apply modern technology do not pollute air, water and soil;
- In countries where the expected pollution largest air from either industrial capacity, either from other activities, must decide devices for continuous monitoring of air;
- New industrial capacities should comply with the planning norms and standards, including respect of the winds kahjes (rose of winds);
- Must be built plants for sewage purification as Spatial Plan envisages Kosovo;
- Industrial capacities release of industrial wastewaters that can be built in the future should have facilities for clearance of these waters;
- Prohibited dumping of waste near rivers and lakes;
- In order to protect groundwater from possible contamination:
 - Systems of sewage wastewater should be built with unprescribed elements of water;
 - Water should be channeled in atmospheric special drainage system;
 - Special care should be paid to drainage of atmospheric waters in the cemetery;
- Existing illegal landfills should be eliminated (see provision 5.9.), While new ones must be built according to European standards in order to prevent pollution of soil and groundwater from waste;
- In order to protect dwellings from noise is necessary to built obstacles and develop green belts in the middle of road corridors and habitats.

5.10. Implementation Measures

5.10.1. Mandatory character of drafting the document of spatial regulation

- Municipalities are obliged by the Law on Spatial Planning to draft municipal development plans, urban development plans and urban regulatory plans;
- Urban development plans are produced simultaneously, or after the municipal development plans;
- Urban regulatory plans first drawn up for priority areas. Priority areas where uncontrolled development space have been mostly hijacked.
- For any spatial developments that extend to the surface larger than 2 ha outside urban areas, should be laid regulatory plans;
- Building permits for developments outside urban space can be issued under the decisions of municipal development plans;
- Municipal development plans, urban development plans and urban regulatory plans should be reviewed at least every 5 years but may also be review as its needed;

5.10.2. Research Areas and locations for submissions and monitoring processes of space

- In some areas of special interest for Kosovo as national and regional parks in the Triangle of Economic Development (TZHEK), in areas with underground assets, in areas with natural conditions for the formation of artificial lakes, in areas where is the landfill of industrial waste, etc. in border areas. Research should be aimed at providing new data and reaching reasoning conclusions of investments for the future spatial developments in those areas. The data's are necessary for formulation of spatial plans for these areas.

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