



Municipality of Novo Brdo



MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN NOVO BRDO



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Cooperation Office Kosovo



HELVETAS
Swiss Intercooperation

KOSOVO

Content:

1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE AND SITUATION ANALYSIS	9
1.1.1 SUBSTANTIAL INFORMATION ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL, PHYSICAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF NOVO BRDO	9
1.2 BACKGROUND	9
1.2.1 BASIC DATA	10
1.2.2 DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	12
1.2.3 Migration and Immigration	16
1.3 SOCIAL CASES	21
1.3.1 STRUCTURE OF JOBSEEKERS IN NOVO BRDO	21
1.3.2 HOUSING, DISTRIBUTION OF LOCALITIES	25
1.3.3 EDUCATION IN THE SETTLEMENT OF NOVO BRDO	32
1.3.4 Health	37
1.3.5 Youth and Sports	39
1.3.6 Environment and Land Use	42
1.3.7 Land	46
1.3.8 NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE	66
1.3.9 NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS	70
1.3.10 Natural disasters-earthquakes	70
1.4 Economic Development	77
1.4.1 AGRICULTURE	77
1.4.2 INDUSTRY	79
1.4.3 TRADE	79
1.4.4 BUSINESS	79
1.4.5 HANDICRAFT	81
1.4.6 Tourism	81
1.4.7 Energy	92
1.4.8 UNEQUAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	92
1.5 TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE –	98
1.5.1 TRANSPORT AND ITS INFRASTRUCTURE	98
1.5.2 VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION	98
1.5.3 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	99
1.5.4 AIR TRANSPORTATION	99
1.5.5 TELECOMUNICATION	101
1.5.6 Energetic infrastructure	104
1.5.7 Water infrastructure	106
1.5.8 CEMETERIES	112
1.5.9 WASTE MANAGING	114
1.6 POSITION, IMPORTANCE AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF NOVO BRDO MUNICIPAL TERRITORY IN THE CONTEXT OF KSP (KOSOVO'S SPATIAL PLAN)	116

1.7 INCLUSION OF KEY REPORT INFORMATION AND SECTOR STRATEGIES AVAILABLE	120
1.7.1 ECONOMY AND FINANCES	120
1.7.2 EDUCATION	123
1.7.3 HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE	125
1.7.4 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	126
1.7.5 PUBLIC SERVICES	129
1.7.6 INSPECTION	131
1.7.7 HOUSING.....	132
1.7.8 STRATEGIC LOCATIONS AND AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
PORTS 133	
1.7.9 Issues and reasons for guideline.....	134
1.7.10 The concept of cities - generator of economic development	135
1.7.11 Areas with high agricultural values	137
1.7.12 Conservation and development of heritage – protection of existing values 138	
1.7.13 ENERGY AND MINING AREAS.....	139
1.7.14 CURRENT SITUATION OF LANDFILLS AND WASTE TREATMENT – AREAS OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE	140
1.8 SWOT analysis in the area of Demographics and Social Issues.....	143
1.8.1 DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL ISSUES	143
1.8.2 DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL ISSUES	144
1.9 SWOT analyzes of Land utilization and environment	145
1.9.1 LAND UTILIZATION AND ENVIRONMENT	145
1.9.2 Land Use and Environment.....	147
1.10 SWOT analysis in the field of Economic Development	148
1.10.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	148
1.10.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	149
1.10.3 INFRASTRUCTURE	151
1.11 SWOT Analysis in the area: Synergy and Interaction (Intercommunication) 154	
1.11.1 SYNERGY AND LIAISON ISSUES: COOPERATION AND COORDINATION.....	154
1.11.2 SYNERGY AND LIAISON ISSUES: COOPERATION AND COORDINATION.....	155
2 ANALYSIS OF THE LINKS BETWEEN THE ISSUES, POLITICS AND PROGRAMS	158
2.1 ASSESSMENT OF MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT CAPACITIES (INFORMATION ON CAPACITIES AND INVESTMENT RESOURCES).....	162
2.2 GRANTS AND TRANSFERS IN GOVERNMENTAL LEVEL.....	165
2.3 PRIVATE INVESTMENTS.....	168
2.4 BORROWING– LOANS.....	168

2.5	Contribution of residents in the areas where the project is being implemented	169
2.6	DIASPORA	169
2.7	Main development challenges of the municipality of Novo Brdo.....	170
2.7.1	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE.....	170
2.7.2	UTILIZATION OF SPACE	171
2.7.3	ENVIRONMENT	172
2.7.4	INFRASTRUCTURE	172
2.7.5	HERITAGE	173
2.7.6	LEVEL OF HEALTH, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SERVICES	173
2.7.7	POVERTY	173
2.7.8	Standards, Norms, and Principles	174
3	Vision, principles and goals	175
1.1	Vision for the future of the municipality	175
3.1	GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION TREATED AND UNTREATED FROM THE DOCUMENT DRAFT BEARER, TOGETHER WITH ALL STAKEHOLDERS IN THIS PROCESS	179
3.2	LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT TARGETS	180
3.3	Demography and social issues	180
3.4	Economic development	181
3.4.1	Infrastructure	181
4	SPATIAL STRUCTURES AND LOCATIONS	183
4.1	Economic development, regeneration, including tourism, recreation, trade and other areas	183
4.2	MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT	185
4.2.1	Industry and craftsmanship	185
4.2.2	Metalloid	186
4.2.3	PROCESSING INDUSTRY	187
4.2.4	AGRICULTURE	189
4.2.5	FORESTRY	193
4.2.6	CONSTRUCTION.....	198
4.2.7	Transport, Telecommunications, Transfer and Mobility.....	199
4.2.8	CRAFT WORK, TRADE, TOURISM, HOSPITALITY, THE BANKING SYSTEM AND SOME OTHER ACTIVITIES.....	202
4.2.9	HOSPITALITY	207
4.3	INFRASTRUCTURE: LOCAL TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS	208
4.3.1	INFRASTRUCTURE AS A SYSTEM FOR THE OPERATIONAL SPATIAL ORGANIZATION.....	208
4.3.2	LOCAL TRANSPORT	208
4.3.3	COMMUNICATIONS	212
4.3.4	ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE	215

4.3.5	SPECIAL LINES FOR INTERVENTION IN THE NETWORK	217
4.3.6	GAS AND OIL	217
4.3.7	HIDROECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	217
5	SEWERAGE SYSTEM OF WASTEWATER AND ATMOSPHERIC WATER	219
5.1.1	ATMOSPHERIC SEWERAGE NETWORK	219
5.1.2	Infrastructure for the protection of water from pollution	220
5.1.3	Waste landfills infrastructure	220
5.1.4	Water regulation regime infrastructure	221
6	THEMATIC FIELD OF DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL ISSUES, POPULATION, HOUSING, SETTLEMENTS, SOCIAL ISSUES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE	224
6.1.1	Education	224
6.1.2	KIUNDERGARTENS AND NURSERIES	225
6.1.3	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONES – LEVEL 1, 2 & 3	225
6.1.4	PRIMARY AND UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION	225
6.1.5	SPECIAL SCHOOLS	225
6.1.6	HEALTHCARE	226
6.1.7	CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORT	227
6.1.8	CULTURAL HERITAGE	229
6.1.9	LAND	239
6.1.10	URBAN-RURAL CONTEXT	247
7	MARKING OF EXISTING AND URBAN AREAS PROPOSED FOR THE FUTURE, CONSTRUCTION OF AREAS OUTSIDE THE URBAN AREA AND CONSTRUCTION BORDERS OF SETTLEMENTS	254
8	MARKING OF IMPORTANT BUILDINGS, STRATEGIC PROJECT OF THE SPECIAL AREA APPROVED IN THE SPATIAL PLAN OF KOSOVO, OR PLANS OF THE SPECIAL AREAS	255
9	SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN THE PROPOSED FRAMEWORK	256
10	IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS	260
10.1	GENERAL STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS FOR MDP IMPLEMENTATION	260
10.1.1	THEMATIC AREA OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	261
	INDUSTRY	264
10.1.2	CONSTRUCTION	265
10.1.3	CRAFTSMANSHIP	265
10.1.4	TRADE	265
10.1.5	TOURISM	266
10.1.6	CATERING	269
10.1.7	ENERGY	271
10.1.8	BANKING SYSTEM	271
10.1.9	SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES	272

10.2	STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS FOR THE TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	272
10.2.1	ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE	272
10.3	HYDRO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	273
10.3.1	SEWERAGE SYSTEM AND LANDFILLS	274
10.3.2	ATMOSPHERIC	274
11	FUNCTIONING OF ENERGY SUPPLY AND STRENGTHENING OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK	276
11.2	STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS FOR SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE, POPULATION, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT	277
11.2.2	Education	280
11.2.3	Health	281
11.2.4	Culture	283
11.2.5	Administration and Public Institutions.....	284
11.2.6	SPORTS AND RECREATION.....	285
11.2.7	Youth	285
11.2.8	UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY	286
11.3	THEMATIC FIELD OF LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENT Strategies and actions for the use of land and environment	286
11.3.1	AIR	286
11.3.2	Water	287
11.3.3	LAND	288
11.3.4	LAND USE	288
11.3.5	Areas with special destination	289
11.3.6	Network of settlements & Urban-rural context.....	289
11.3.7	Natural Heritage	290
11.3.8	Natural disasters and others	292
12	Strategic Assessments based on the criteria set on principles (See article 2/2.2.), Politics and Laws ;	295
12.1	Assessment of strategies for implementation from the field of economic development	295
12.2	Evaluation of strategies for implementation by the field of Demography and Social Issues	298
12.2.1	Assessment of strategies for implementation in the field of infrastructure	300
12.2.2	Assessment of strategies for implementation in the field of land use and environment	302
12.3	THEMATIC AREA OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	303
12.4	TIMEFRAME, FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS, INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	313
12.4.1	FUNCTIONING OF POWER SUPPLY AND STRENGTHENING OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK	317
12.4.2	THEMATIC AREA OF LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENT	319

12.5	THEMATIC AREA OF DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL ISSUES.....	333
13	Provision for implementation	347
13.1	GUIDANCE ON THE MATTER OF INTERPRETING THE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN DURING THE DRAFTING OF REGULATION PLANS AND OTHER PLANS	347
13.1.1	Municipal Development Plan	348
13.2	CONDITIONS ESTABLISHED FROM THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT	350
13.2.1	CONDITIONS FOR DETERMINING THE DESTINATION OF	350
13.2.2	CONDITIONS FOR SPACE ADJUSTMENT	351
13.2.3	KOSOVO`S IMPORTANT BUILDINGS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF NOVO BRDO	351
13.2.4	STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTED OUTSIDE SETTLEMENTS	352
13.2.5	CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES....	352
13.2.6	CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING PUBLIC ACTIVITIES.....	353
14	CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING CORRIDORS OR PATHS, COMMUNICATIVE SURFACES AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS	354
14.1.1	MEASURES FOR PROTECTION OF LANDSCAPES, NATURAL VALUES	355
14.1.2	Ways of treating wastes	357
14.1.3	MEASURES FOR PREVENTING HAZARDOUS IMPACTS IN ENVIRONMENT	358
14.1.4	PLAN IMPLEMENTING MEASURES.....	361
15	RECONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, DESTINATION OF WHICH IS CONTRARY TO THE PLANNED DESTINATION	361
15.1.1	PROVISIONS REGARDING THE COOPERATION.....	362
15.1.2	DISPOSITION ON CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OR THE IMPLEMENTATION STAGES	362
15.1.3	FINAL PROVISION	363
15.2	ENTERING INTO POWER	363
15.2.1	VALIDITY	363

List of maps and charts	
Geographical position of Novo Brdo on the map of the Republic of Kosovo-----	11
Population density in Novo Brdo -----	13
Population movements -----	18
Structure of social assistance beneficiaries -----	24
Extension of settlements -----	27
Categorization of settlements by altitude-----	31
Cultural and Natural Heritage of Novo Brdo-----	40
Social Services -----	41
Biodiversity-----	43
Hydro-geological map of the municipality of Novo Brdo-----	45
Land Use -----	47
Pedology -----	51
Division of land according to fertility in percentage (%) and hectare (ha) in the Municipality of Novo Brdo according to FAO guidelines (1976, 2007) -----	52
Forests in the municipality of Novoberde -----	55
Rainfall amount -----	59
Novo Brdo landscape -----	60
Geological Map of Novo Brdo-----	63
Mineral resources in Novo Brdo-----	65
Natural and Cultural Heritage of Novo Brdo-----	67
Map of vulnerable areas in the municipality of Novo Brdo-----	72
Floods and Erosion -----	76
Telecommunication -----	103
Centric schemes 400/220/110 kV in the geographic map of Kosovo -----	105
Water supply infrastructure in the municipality of Novo Brdo -----	107
Waste managing -----	115
Polycentric Concept X, with two points: one in the Castle and one in the Mine -----	156
Mineral resources -----	186
Forests in the Municipality of Novo Brdo-----	197
Tourism -----	206
Sewerage -----	223
Measures for protecting air from pollution -----	234
Hydrological map in the municipality of Novo Brdo-----	237
Biodiversity-----	238
Settlements -----	241
Waste Management -----	243
Land Use -----	245
Measures for flood and erosion-----	252
Map of threatened areas -----	253

1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE AND SITUATION ANALYSIS

This is the informative part of the plan, which describes the current situation in the municipality and should contain:

1.1.1 SUBSTANTIAL INFORMATION ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL, PHYSICAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF NOVO BRDO

The municipality of Novo Brdo is located in the south-eastern part of Kosovo, in the Anamorava region, with a surface of 204 km². In the south-east it borders with the municipality of Kamenica, in the west with the municipality of Gjilan, in the south-west with the municipality of Lipjan, and in the north with the municipality of Prishtina. The good geographical position has allowed it to have good connections with other centres and regions of Kosovo. The municipality lies on a wide hilly-mountainous terrain, and has good conditions for the development of agriculture and livestock.

Novo Brdo has road traffic connections with Prishtina and Gjilan at an equal distance of 35 km.

1.2 BACKGROUND

Based on many historical sources, the territory of Novo Brdo's municipality has been a populated territory since the early developments of humanity. Novo Brdo became an important centre especially in the middle ages when it also had an ore development boom. According to some records in the XV century, Novo Brdo then had 45,000 inhabitants. The peak of economic and politic development was achieved with the development of the Novo Brdo mine, which was very rich in minerals of gold, silver, lead and zinc. According to some data at that time, in 1450, the Novo Brdo mine produced around 6000 kg silver per year. The mining assets, which were known in Europe at that time, have been used by the various empires, starting from the Roman Empire, the Byzantine up to the Ottoman Empire. At that time, Novo Brdo also has its own factory of coins and ornaments from gold and silver. These periods of the city's existence have left many archaeological traces. Because of this, in 1994, the Institute for the Protection of Historic Monuments in Kosovo, in order to protect monuments in Novo Brdo, has made a topographic definition of the extension of the medieval city and archaeological localities around it, through which besides the medieval castle, also other settlements, places of worship, religious buildings, cemeteries, furnaces for smelting ores etc. have been included in an area of around 130 hectares. Based on the Law on protection of special areas, in the area of 130 ha near the castle, any type of construction or excavation is prohibited.

1.2.1 BASIC DATA

The municipality of Novo Brdo is located on the south-eastern part of Kosovo: around 38 km east of Prishtina. It borders with Gjilan, Kamenica, Prishtina and with Lipjan. Within the municipality are 33 villages (settlements) with a surface of 204 km². It has a favourable position, especially for the development of Eco-tourism.

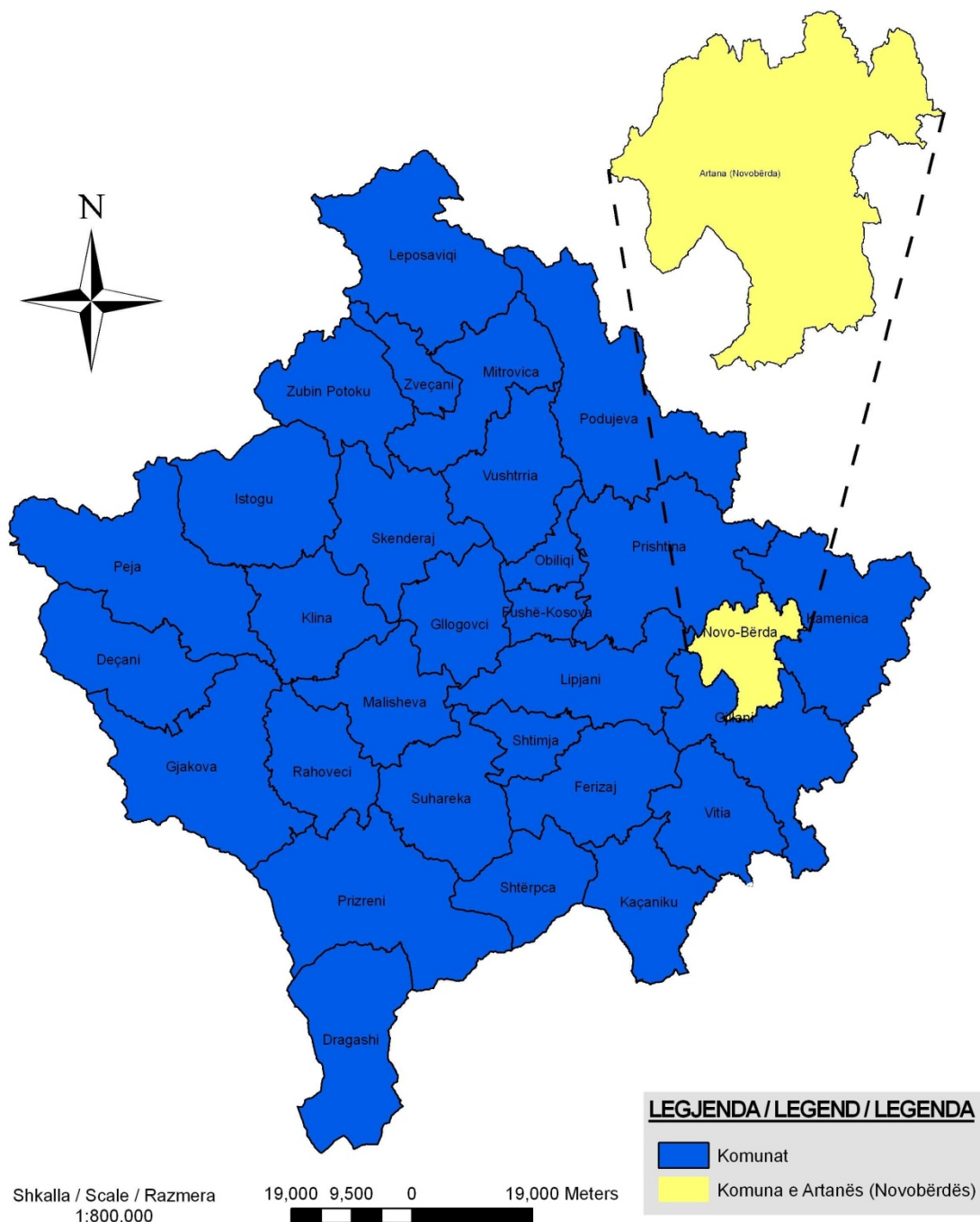
According to some of the information we possess, semi-urban settlements are Novo Brdo (New Colony, Old Colony), Bostana, Llabjan, Koretishte, Pasjak, Kufce and Stanishor, whereas other settlements are scattered in hilly-mountainous areas. The territory of Novo Brdo's municipality is characterized by a hilly-mountainous relief. Altitude varies from 680 m in lower areas to the highest peak of "the Great Mountain" of 1260 m, which means that the difference in height is 600 m.

Most of the landscape is composed of numerous hills. 56% of the municipality's territory constitutes at an altitude of 800-900 m; 5% at over 1000 m; and 38% is at an altitude of below 700 m.





POZITA GJEOGRAFIKE E NOVOBËRDËS NË HARTËN E REPUBLIKËS SË KOSOVËS



Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
 Projection: Transverse_Mercator
 Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
 Datum: D_ETRS_1989
 Prime Meridian: Greenwich
 Angular Unit: Degree

Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale e Kosovës
 Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
 Grupi për Shfrytëzimin e Tokës dhe Mjedisit

Geographical position of Novo Brdo on the map of the Republic of Kosovo

1.2.2 DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Based on demographic development flows throughout Kosovo (war situation), trends and demographic development components, they need to be studied and analysed so that requirements for the present and the future can be planned. Despite the fact that we have resources and data on the number of population, mainly based on the population census in the period of 1948-1981 and 2011 (preliminary), which present the number of population in the Novo Brdo municipality, according to population census through the years which we will present also in the current territory, after the 2009 decentralization, as well as before the centralization, to be able to present the situation and development trends as realistic as possible.

Also, data from the 1991 census has been used, which give us an assessment for the fact that in that time there were manipulations, however, they are still considered relatively accurate. Estimated census data of 1991 presents the situation where Novo Brdo had around 5,500 residents, whereas according to estimated data of UNHCR and OSCE in 1998, the population of Novo Brdo was less than 5000 residents. Before the 1999 conflict, the Serbs presented the majority in this municipality with 54%, whereas in 2004, Albanians presented the majority with 50% of the total number of residents. According to current data from the latest preliminary census it appears that the municipality has a total of 6726 residents (although the territory is much larger). The number of families in the municipality's territory is 1456 (data from the last census in 2011), whereas data from 1981 shows the number of families of 846, including only an area of 92 km², before the decentralization process. The annual rate of population growth in the period of 1948-81 reaches only 0.7%, which is very low in comparison to other parts of Kosovo. This is due to high migration of the residents of these regions, especially in the last 30 years. Based on this data we can conclude that over 35% of the total population in the municipality are of a young age: 0-14 years from the total number, whereas around 59% are 15-65 years, and 5% are older than 65 years. Slightly more than 50% of the Novo Brdo population are female.

Here, we present an overview of the demographic data by ethnic structure in a couple of years before decentralization, based on international sources data in Kosovo

Population	Albanians		Serbs		Other		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1991 ¹	2,802	50.4	2,676	48.2	75	1.3	5,553	100
1998	2,158	43.9	2,680	54.4	86	1.7	4,924	100
Aug 2003	2,300	61.3	1400	37.3	51	1.3	3,751	100
2006 ²	2,115	59,2	1,407	39.4	50	1,4	3,572	100

LEGJENDA / LEGEND/ LEGENDA

-  Kufiri Komunal
-  Zonat kadastrale
-  Vendbanimet ekzistuese

Popullsia e Novobërdës në vitin 2011

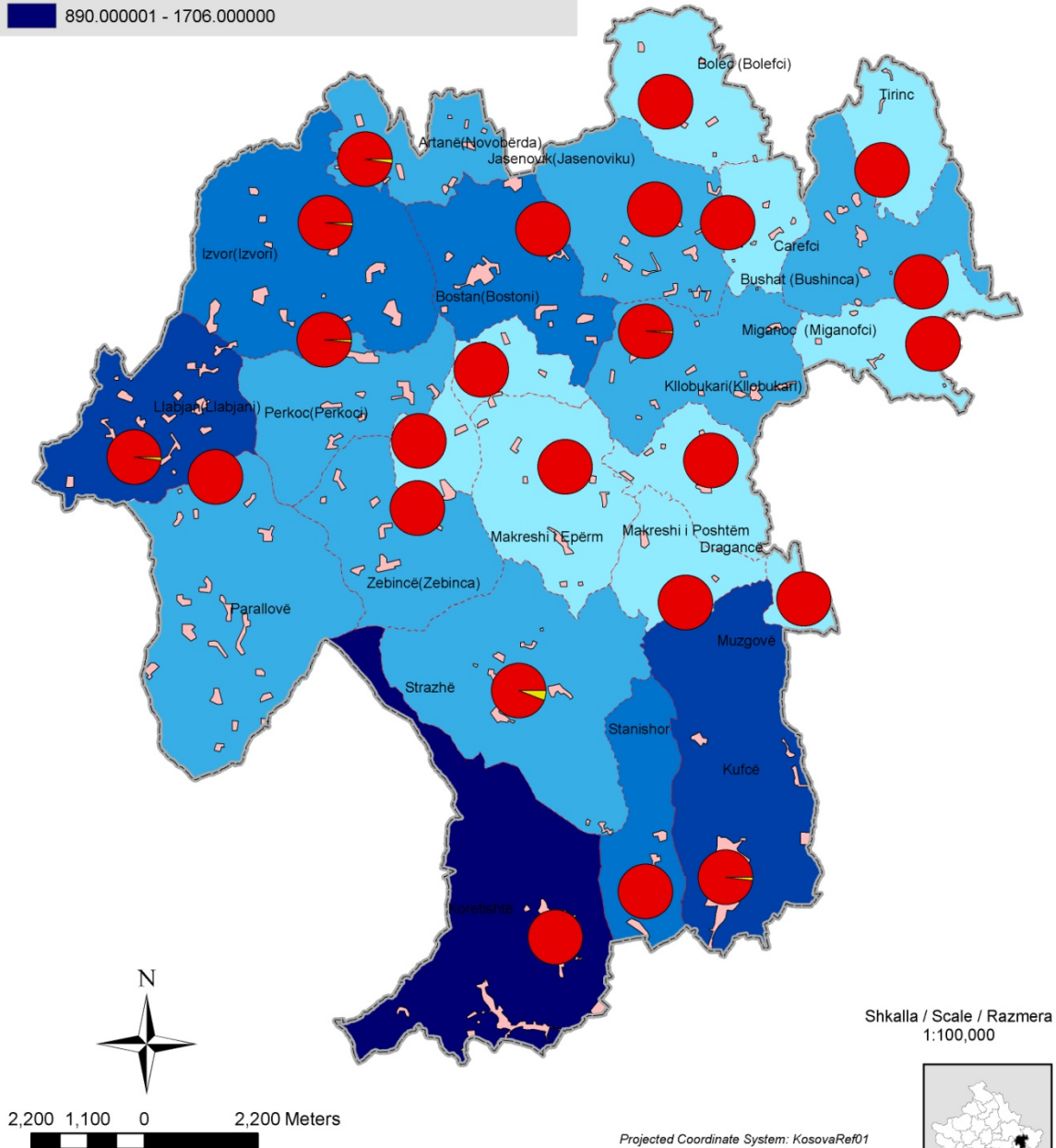
-  0.000000 - 72.000000
-  72.000001 - 214.000000
-  214.000001 - 487.000000
-  487.000001 - 890.000000
-  890.000001 - 1706.000000

**HARTA E POPULLËSISË SË NOVOBËRDËS
NOVOBRDO POPULATION MAPS
NOVOBRDO STANOVNIŠTVA KARTI**



**Popullësia në raport me
hapësirën e vendbanimeve**

-  Vendbanimet
-  Dendësia Popullësia



Shkalla / Scale / Razmera
1:100,000



Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale e Kosovës
Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
Grupi i Demografisë dhe Qështjeve Sociale

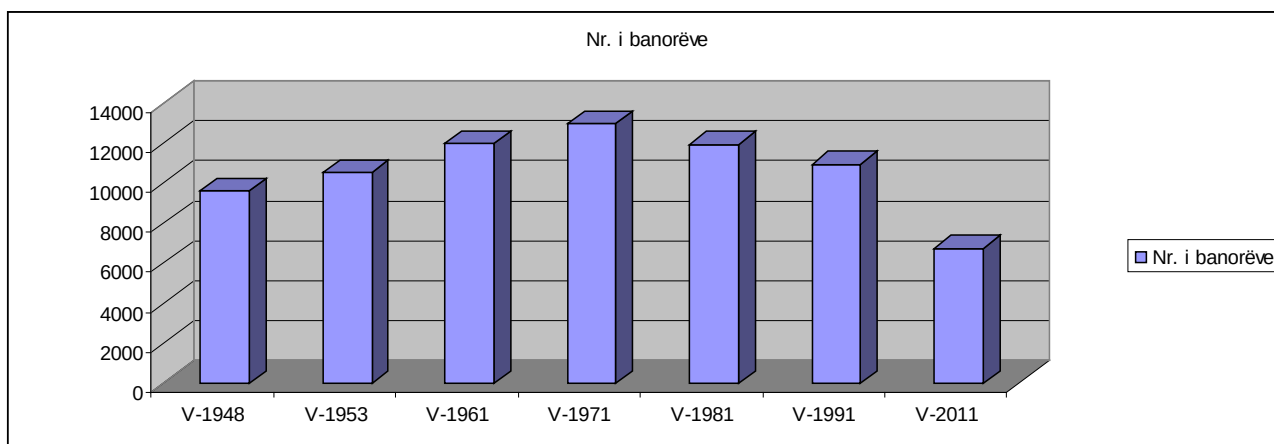
Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: D_ETRS_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree

Population density in Novo Brdo

Tab. Population census based on year (the whole territory after decentralization 20

Year of Census	948	953	961	971	81	1	199	1	201
No. of residents	619	0532	1986	2924	926	24	109	6	672

Graph. Dynamics of population growth

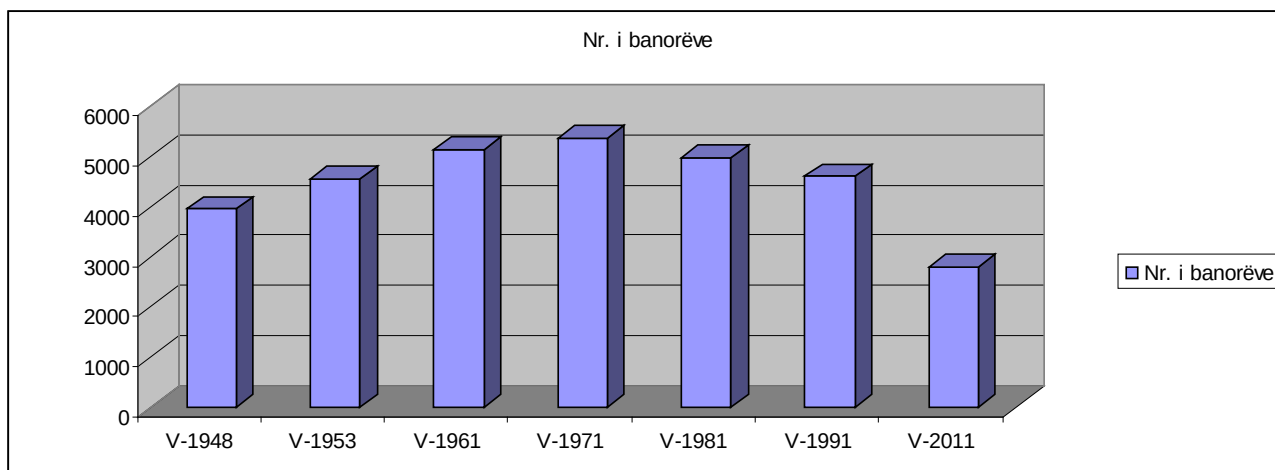


Graph: Population census based on year (the whole territory after decentralization 2009)

Tab. Population census based on year (the whole territory after decentralization 2009)

Year of Census	948	953	961	971	81	1	199	1	201
No. of residents	960	548	153	384	84	1	461	6	280

Graph. Dynamics of population growth

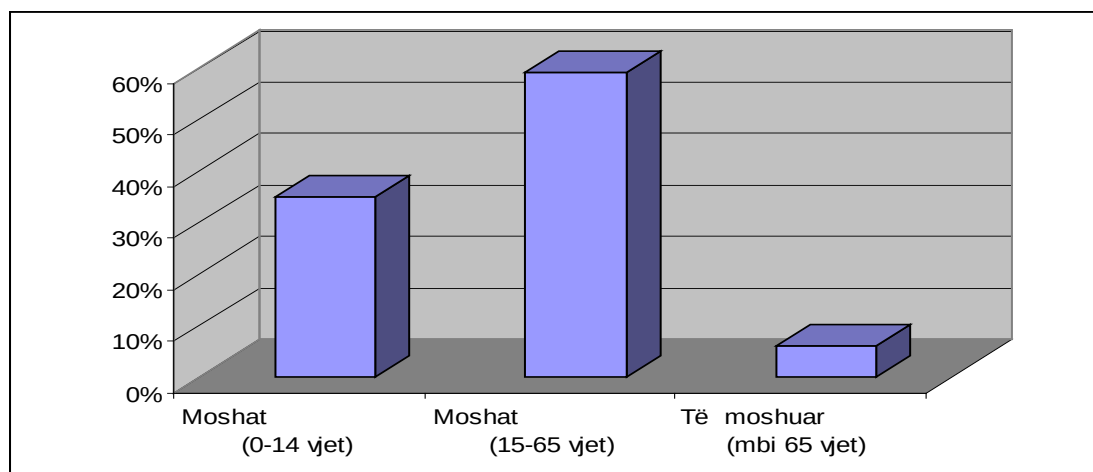


Graph: Population census based on year (the whole territory after decentralization 2009)

Tab1. Structure of population by age

Age		Percentage
Age	(0-14 years)	35%
Age	(15-65 years)	59.0%
Elderly	(over 65 years)	6.0%

Graph: Structure of population by age



1.2.3 Migration and Immigration

Unlike demographic data of some other municipalities in Kosovo which we had available, in the municipality of Novo Brdo we have more enhanced migration developments. We have a high degree of migration by two ethnicities: the Albanian one, as well as the Serb one, which still continue for decades. The lack of social conditions (basic education, cultural, sports, economic and environmental facilities) has influenced the youth to go to study in larger centres and not to return to the territory of their municipality. This has also pushed those with poor economic conditions to migrate towards larger centres (cities) or settlements.

However, as shown on the table below, we have at least two settlements with the trend of increasing number of residents, which are Koretishte and Llabjan. There also shown some nearly empty settlements, up to Mazgova which has not a single inhabitant, and all other settlements which show negative trends with reduction in the number of residents in terms of emptying.

Table of migrations and immigrations of the population through settlements in the present territory of the municipality (territory after decentralization 2009)

NAME	DIS TANCE	-1948	Y	-1953	Y	-1961	Y	-1971	Y	-1981	Y	-1991	Y	20011	Y-
Pasjak	4.0	75.0	1	78.0	1	03.0	2	72.0	2	08.0	4	63.0	4		
Koretish	3.0	96.0	8	41.0	9	141.0	1	240.0	1	198.0	1	225.0	1	1706.0	(+)
Upper Kufce	4.0	037.0	1	120.0	1	378.0	1	670.0	1	817.0	1	922.0	1	890.0	(-)
Strazhe	7.0	83.0	5	33.0	6	32.0	7	41.0	8	84.0	6	31.0	5	191.0	(-)
Mozgove	9.0	54.0	1	32.0	1	40.0	1	33.0	1	25.0	1	00.0	1		(-)
Draganc	10.0	26.0	2	46.0	2	29.0	2	20.0	2	03.0	1	07.0	1	17.0	(-)
Parallov	11.0	70.0	7	16.0	8	37.0	9	010.0	1	90.0	9	50.0	8	205.0	(-)
Zebince	8.0	44.0	4	34.0	5	99.0	5	91.0	5	05.0	4	80.0	2	65.0	(-)
Lower Makresh	11.0	36.0	3	33.0	3	88.0	3	63.0	3	32.0	2	44.0	1	71.0	(-)
Manishin	6.0	55.0	1	84.0	1	29.0	2	46.0	2	03.0	2	38.0	1	67.0	(-)
Llabjan	8.0	65.0	4	05.0	5	99.0	4	46.0	5	77.0	6	44.0	7	875.0	(+)
Upper Makresh	11.0	96.0	3	36.0	4	44.0	4	41.0	4	54.0	3	61.0	2	58.0	(-)
Prekovc	5.0	56.0	4	15.0	5	97.0	5	21.0	6	92.0	5	89.0	4	214.0	(-)
Klllobuka	8.0	93.0	4	31.0	5	93.0	5	14.0	6	18.0	5	79.0	4	114.0	(-)

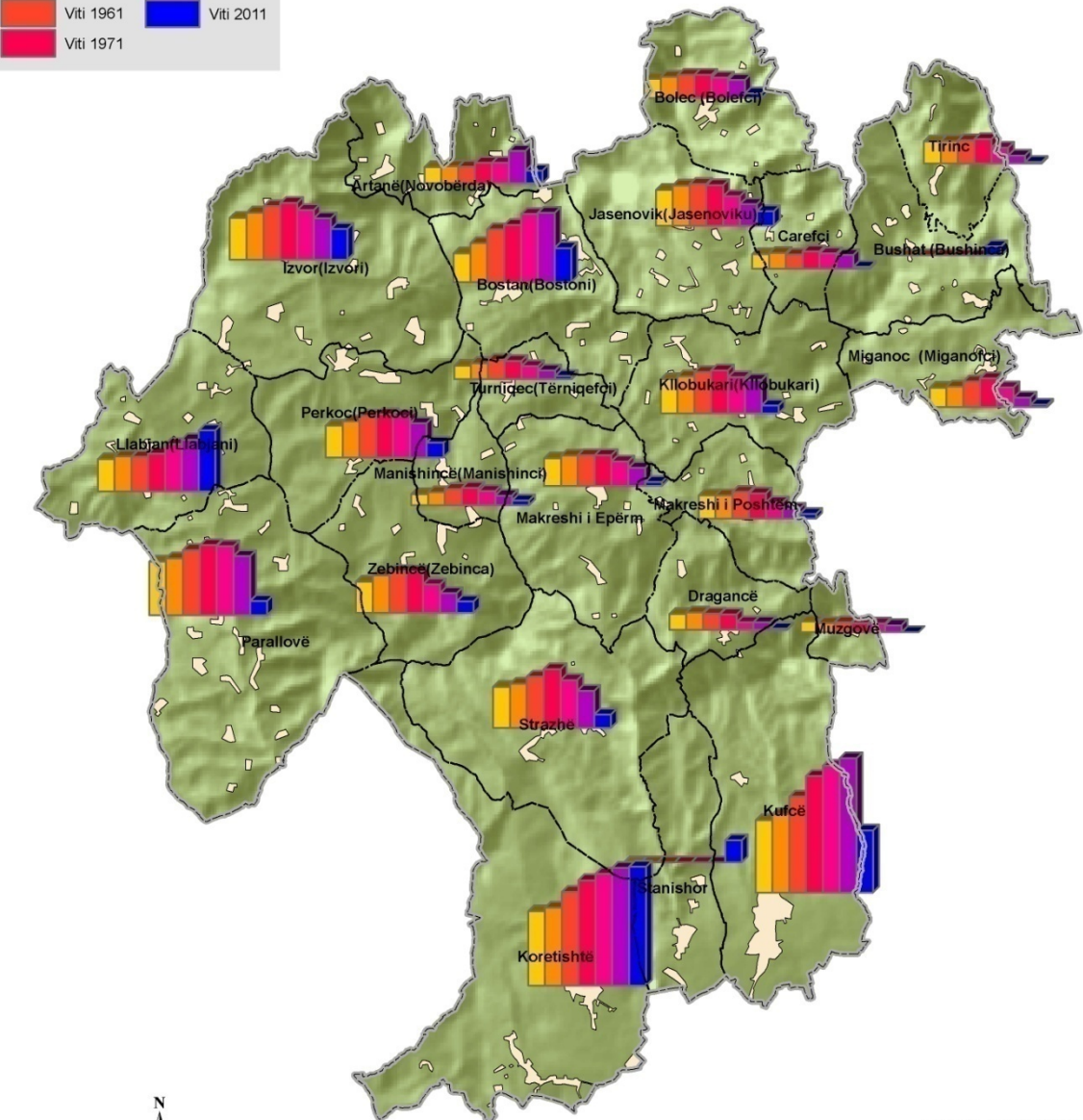
c	Miganof	4.0	2	2	3	4	2	1	(-)
		77.0	95.0	68.0	15.0	84.0	36.0	34.0	
c	Terniqev	5.0	1	2	2	2	1	1	(-)
		94.0	31.0	79.0	63.0	89.0	24.0	50.0	
	Bostan	4.0	4	5	7	8	9	9	(-)
		11.0	55.0	56.0	17.0	78.0	92.0	487.0	
	Izvor	4.0	6	6	7	8	7	5	(-)
		00.0	74.0	68.0	13.0	09.0	93.0	442.0	
	Carevce	7.0	2	2	2	2	2	1	(-)
		08.0	21.0	03.0	45.0	19.0	97.0	26.0	
k	Jasenovi	6.0	5	5	5	5	4	3	(-)
		10.0	76.0	96.0	79.0	21.0	09.0	209.0	
Brdo	Novo	1.0	2	2	2	2	2	4	(-)
		32.0	43.0	37.0	94.0	92.0	63.0	183.0	
	Tirince	6.0	3	3	3	3	2	1	(-)
		19.0	26.0	34.0	53.0	29.0	13.0	27.0	
	Bolevc	10.0	2	3	3	3	2	2	(-)
		82.0	07.0	36.0	37.0	99.0	64.0	72.0	

LEGJENDA / LEGEND/ LEGENDA

-  Kufiri Komunal
-  Zonat kadastrale
-  Vendbanimet

Lëvizjet e popullësisë nga viti 1948 deri në vitin 2011

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Viti 1948 |  Viti 1981 |
|  Viti 1953 |  Viti 1991 |
|  Viti 1961 |  Viti 2011 |
|  Viti 1971 | |

**LËVIZJET E POPULLËSISË NËPËR VITE
POPULATION MOVEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE YERS
POKRET STANOVNIŠTVA TIJEKOM GODINE**


2,100 1,050 0 2,100 Meters

Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale e Kosovës
Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
Grupi i Demografisë dhe Qështjeve Sociale

Shkalla / Scale / Razmera
1:100,000



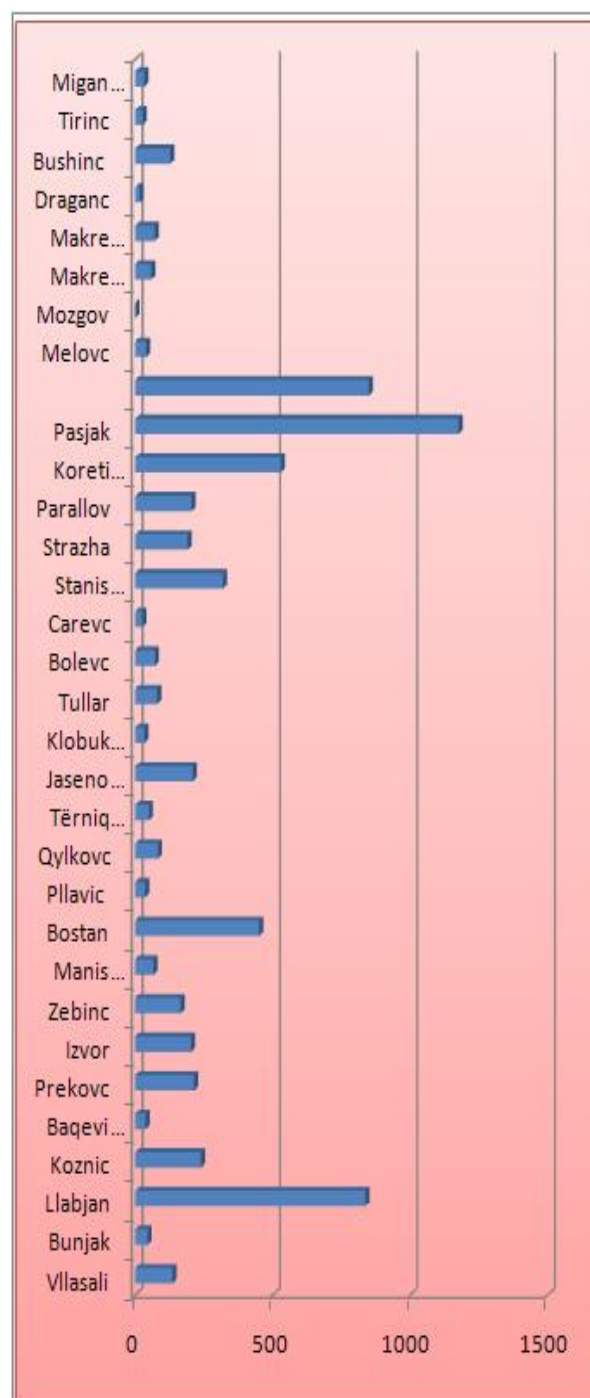
Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: D_ETRS_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree

Population movements

Tab 2. Number of population in the municipality of Novo Brdo (year 2011)

o.	nts	Settleme	No. of residents
1		Novo Brdo	04
2		Vllasali	135
		Bunjak	45
		Llabjan	837
		Koznice	239
		Baqevisht	38
	e	Prekovc	214
		Izvor	203
8		Zebince	165
		Manishinc	67
0	e	Bostan	451
1		Pllavic	36
2		Qylkovc	83
3		Terniqevc	50
4		Jasenovik	209
5		Klobukar	34
6		Tullar	80
7		Bolevc	72
8		Carevc	26
9		Stanishor	320
0		Strazhe	191
1		Parallovo	205
2		Koretishte	530
3		Pasjak	1176
4		Upper	850
5	Kufce		

6	Melovc	40
7	Mozgov	0
8	Upper Makresh	58
9	Lower Makresh	71
0	Dragance	17
1	Bushince	128
2	Tirinc	27
3	Miganovc	34



1.3 SOCIAL CASES

As throughout Kosovo, the problem of poverty and social stratification is very pronounced in the municipality of Novo Brdo, as well. Around 30% of the citizens live in poverty, whereas 60 families of them with around 360 family members live in extreme poverty and struggle for their existence. Various NGOs, KFOR, Government Institutions etc. have shown great care to the families in need in the municipality of Novo Brdo. In this municipality, during the period 2007-2011, assistance from foreign governments in coordination with executive bodies of the municipality has not missed. These difficult circumstances in which the residents of Novo Brdo live, have also created a social category of young people who emigrate in one of the Western European countries and other parts of Kosovo, since in their view it as the only hope of escaping this social situation, although for known causes (political, ethnic relations, decentralization etc.) it cannot be said for all social cases in the current territory of the municipality. From what we have in terms of information, it is clear that poverty is expressed throughout all ethnicities, and of course, the figures are even higher than the official ones of 30%, despite efforts to somewhat change the social situation. By trying for poverty and social cases to be amortized and alleviated, it can be concluded that this class of society is much enhanced in the municipality of Novo Brdo and with major growth trends from 2000 onwards (Map. Social Issues p. 30.)

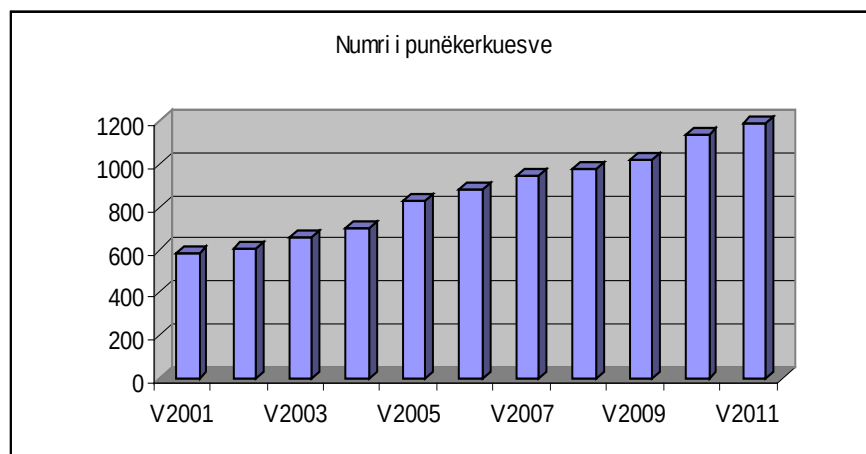
1.3.1 STRUCTURE OF JOBSEEKERS IN NOVO BRDO

The Municipal Employment Office in Novo Brdo has over 1190 jobseekers in its records. As for the structure of jobseekers by occupation, 768 are jobseekers with primary education, 396 are with a high school diploma and 26 have a higher education ³. As evident from the Unemployment - Structure of Jobseekers map, the settlements with the greatest number of jobseekers are Bostan, Kufce, Llabjan, Koretishte, Pasjak etc.

Tab.3. Number of jobseekers throughout years

Years	Number of jobseekers
001	587
002	607
003	663
004	697
005	831
006	879
007	942
008	983
009	1021
010	1140
011	1190

Graph. 3. Number of jobseekers throughout years in Novo Brdo



1.3.1.1 JOBSEEKERS ON SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

There are two categories of social assistance: category I and II. In the first category fall those who are unable to work, whereas in the second category fall jobseekers who have no income at all, and have children under the age of 5. Jobseekers, who are beneficiaries of social assistance category II, are obliged to take their unemployment statement, intended for social assistance, which are verified and kept in record by the Municipal Employment Office.

Age		Total	Percentage	Female
24 39 54	From 15-	451	37.8 %	169
	From 25-	428	35.9 %	239
	From 40-	184	15.4 %	95
	Over 55+	43	3.6 %	20
Total		1190	100 %	439

Tab. 4. Structure of jobseekers by age

National structure		Total	Male	Female
	Albanian	603	356	247
	Serb	580	310	270
	Montenegrin	0	0	0
	Ashkali	7	1	6
	Roma	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0
	Total	1190	666	517

Tab 5. National structure of jobseekers

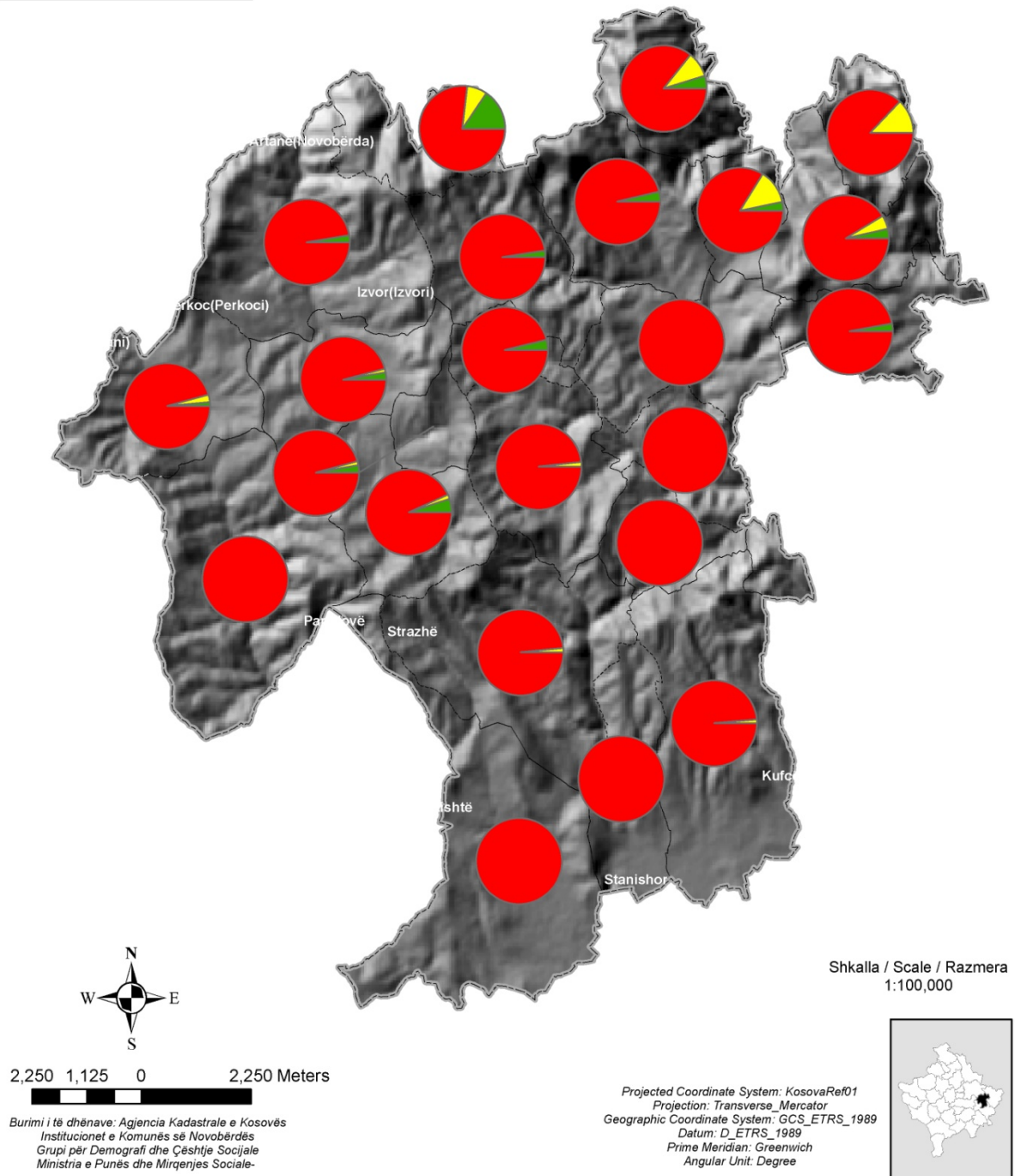
LEGJENDA / LEGEND / LEGENDA

-  Kufi komunal
-  Zonë kadastrale

Struktura e shfrytëzuesëve të asistencës sociale

-  Kategoria e parë
-  Kategoria e dytë
-  Popullsia

STUKTURA E SHFRYTËZUESËVE TË ASISTENCËS SOCIALE



Structure of social assistance beneficiaries

1.3.2 HOUSING, DISTRIBUTION OF LOCALITIES

Housing, as a main function of each settlement in the municipality of Novo Brdo, is crucial to social stability, a healthy environment, good health and human welfare in general. Being the largest user of space, the basic activity of settlements impacts overall development of the society, which is an important component of the socio-economic development, respectively of the living standard of residents in general. In this context during the development of this plan, it can be concluded that:

- *Most of the residents have housing*
- *In general, housing density is low*
- *In only a few cases, we have housing blocks*
- *Only few green areas, playgrounds, sports fields etc.*
- *Poor housing conditions based on standard (access to infrastructure and services) and weak and unattractive housing (in terms of isolation and other quality.)*
- *Provision of limited opportunities for accommodation for the elderly and other social categories.*

Settlements in the municipality of Novo Brdo are distributed throughout the municipality's territory, characterized by non-rational use of land in construction areas, non-rational use of existing infrastructure, and not many possibilities from public services, and without optimal density. In a better situation are settlements in the west of Novo Brdo's municipality, which border with the municipality of Gjiilan and completely in the north-west, with the municipality of Prishtina.

TPOLOGY OF SETTLEMENTS BY FORM AND EXTENT

Settlements in the municipality of Novo Brdo are mainly of a scattered type in the areas of the Cadastral area, and it can be said that very few settlements of a more concentrated type, such as: Koretishte and Pasjak. Although there are linear developments (near roads) in some settlements, no settlement can be classified as linear. Kufce occupies an extent of two roads which intertwine in this settlement. It is worth mentioning that, in the municipality of Novo Brdo we also have two settlements characterized as informal, the IS Old Colony and Bostan.

By size

Ranking of settlements by size is one of the most important methods to reflect the population system characteristics of the specific area, as well as the way and quality of life in settlements of that area, since the largest settlement means the most qualitative way of life in many aspects. The smallest settlement usually indicates the opposite of the first one. Precisely because of this reason, settlements are categorized by size of population and on the bases of many analyses of this problem; strategic points for the further development of the municipality and beyond are defined.

Settlements by demographic size can be categorized in:

- Small rural settlements
- Medium rural settlements
- Large rural settlements

- Settlements of an urban character

Based on the latest data from the working groups for the preparation of the Municipal Development Plan (group for demographics and social issues), in the municipality of Novo Brdo, settlements for 2011 are categorized as follows:

- In the first category of settlements with a size of 0-200 residents, from 33 as there are in total in the municipality's territory, fall the following settlements: Mozgove (a village which does not have a single inhabitant), Novo Brdo (Kala) with 4 residents, Pllavice with 36 residents, Draganace with 17 residents, Carevce with 26 residents, Tirince with 27 residents, Miganovci with 34 residents, Kllabukari with 34 residents, Boqevishti with 38 residents, Melovci with 40 residents, Bunjaku with 45 residents, Terniqevc with 50 residents, Upper Makresh with 58 residents, Manishinc with 67 residents, Lower Makresh with 71 residents, Bolevc with 72 residents, Tullare with 80 residents, Qylkovci with 83 residents, Bushinca with 128 residents, Vllasali with 135 residents, Zebince with 165 residents, Koznica with 181 and Strazhe with 191 residents.
- In the second category of settlements with a size of 200 – 500 residents fall the following settlements: Parallovo with 205 residents, Jasenovik with 209 residents, Prekovc with 214 residents, Izvor with 241 residents and Stanishor with 320 residents.
- In the third category of settlements with a size of 500 - 1000 residents fall the following settlements: Bostan with 468 residents, Koretishte with 530 residents, Llabjan with 837 residents, Kufce with 850 residents (even in 1981 there were six settlements of this size.)
- In the fourth category of this settlements with a size of 1001 - 2000 residents falls only one settlement, the Pasjak village, which has 1176 residents (in 1981 there were two settlements of this size.)

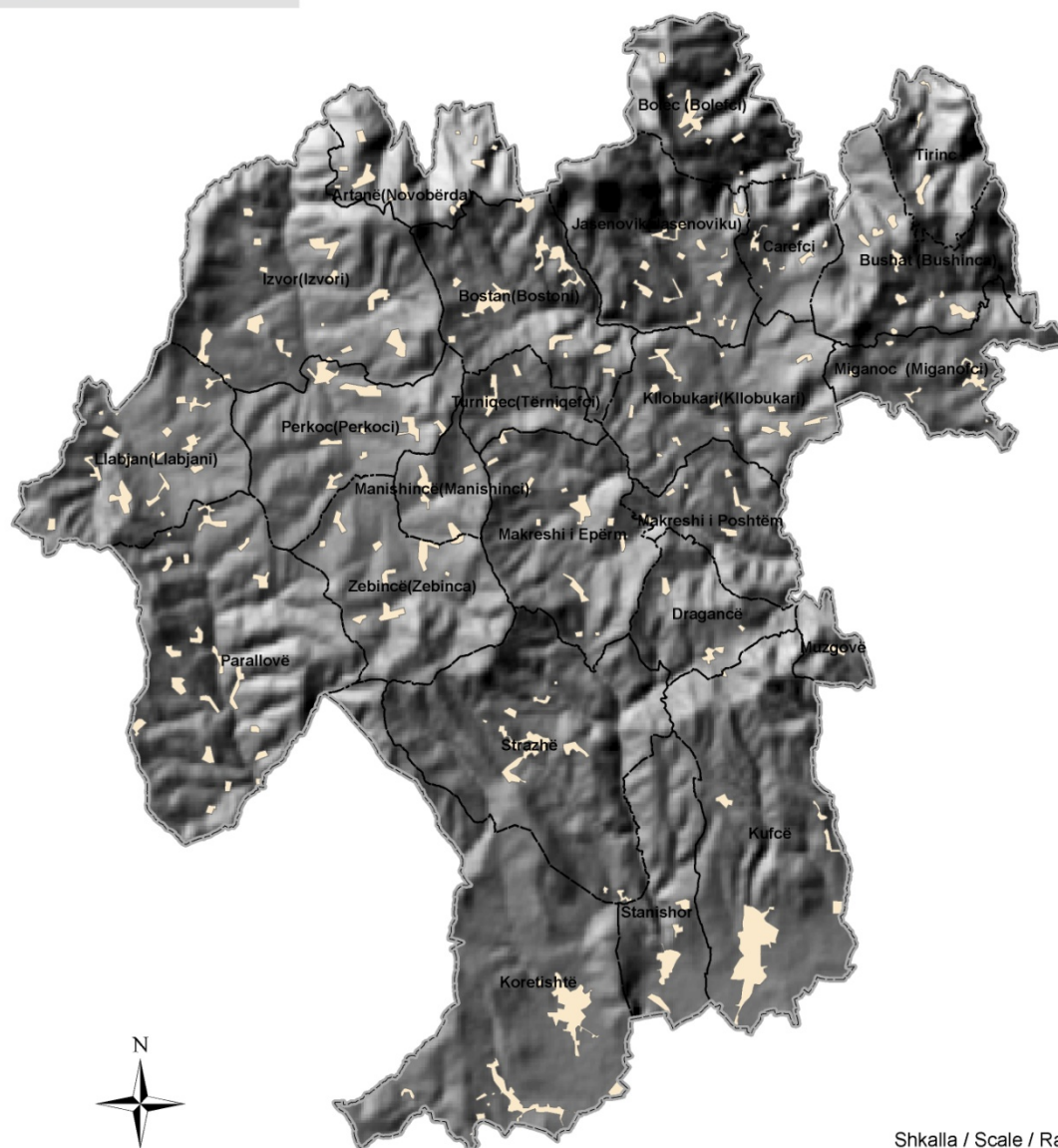
(Novo Brdo as a municipal centre is located in the north-eastern part of the municipality. It consists of the Old and New Colony (neighbourhoods formed by the miners who lived and worked in the Novo Brdo mine themselves.) In the vicinity of these settlements lies also the old city of Damastion, near the health centre, which means that in 1991 the Institute for Protection of Monuments has made the opening of several researches where very old traces have been discovered, among which also the first construction took place, suspected to be of the III century B.C.)

In 1981, Novo Brdo (considering that in this period the territory of Novo Brdo's municipality has not been a administrative territory - separate municipality, but has been a substantial part of the administrative territory of Prishtina's municipality, with old borders of 92 km², therefore the presented data might not be a 100% accurate), has had 587 homes with 4109 residents. After 1999, a part of the Albanian and Serb population were displaced to Serbia and within Kosovo: in urban centres, and now in Novo Brdo live around 417 Albanian families. The number of residents in Novo Brdo has significantly increased after the functioning of the decentralization plan, in which case has also increased the number of Cadastral areas: from 12 (twelve) in 24 (twenty-four) which in an indirect way has led to the significant growth in the number of residents, where based on the last census in 2011, it appears that the municipality of Novo Brdo has 6727 residents.

**LEGJENDA
LEGEND
LEGENDA**

-  Kufi komunal
-  Zonë kadastrale
-  Vendbanimet

**VENDBANIMET
SETTLEMENTS
NASELJE**



2,500 1,250 0 2,500 Meters

Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: D_ETRS_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree

Shkalla / Scale / Razmera
1:100,000

Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale e Kosovës
Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
Fotografite ajrore të vitit 2004



Extension of settlements

Important information is the area in ha per capita of the cadastral and construction area, presented in the table below.

Table. Use of space per capita

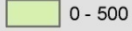
o.	Settlements	o. of residents	N	Areas in <u>ha</u>		Average surface per capita in <u>ha</u>	
				Cadastral area	Construction area	Per cadastral area	Per construction area
	Novo Brdo	4	0	/	/	/	/
	Vllasali	35	1	/	/	/	/
	Bunjak	5	4	/	/	/	/
	Total	84	1	55978 21.860057	7671.8 7269754000	3. 04	0.041
	Llabjan	37	8	/	/	/	/
	Baqevi	8	3	/	/	/	/
	Total	75	8	95579 62.341102	42097. 04363500000	1. 092	0.054
	Izvor	03	2	/	/	/	/
	Koznic	39	2	/	/	/	/
	Total	42	4	15788 224.869139	23054. 28090350000	3. 57	0.052
	Prekov	14	2	81107 71.66711	15205. 33166950000	3. 79	0.007
	Zebinc	65	1	85901 06.565056	42233. 48289110000	5. 20	0.025
0	Manish	7	6	27943 06.461166	28446. 44891780000	4. 17	0.042
1	Pllavic	6	3	/	/	/	/
2	Qylkov	3	8	/	/	/	/
3	Bostan	51	4	/	/	/	/
	Total	70	5	89705 90.565522	76629. 50612650000	1. 57	0.026
4	Terniqe	0	5	22872 .6451356000	442350 8.98882	0. 045	8.84

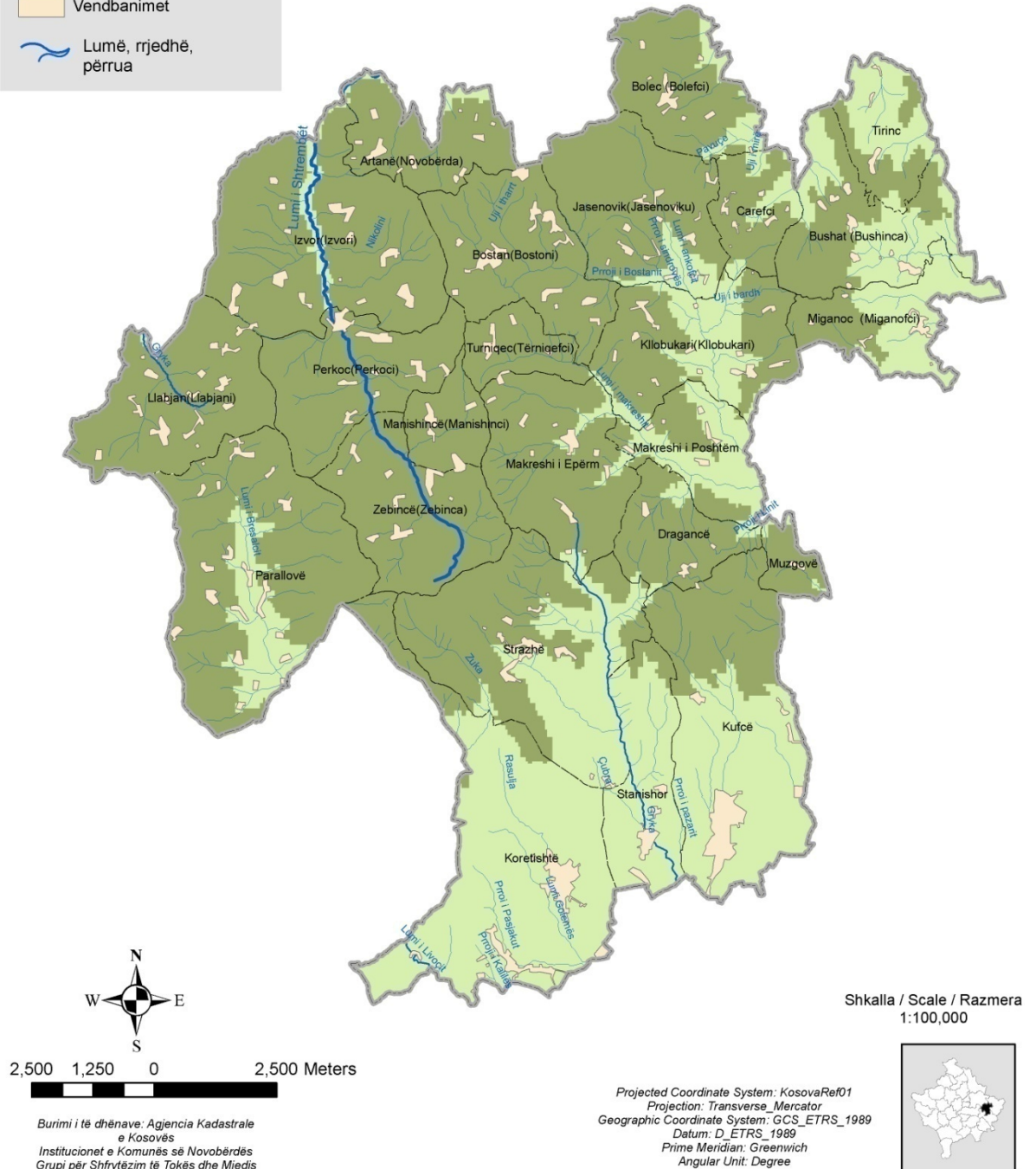
			0				
5	Tullar	0	8	/	/	/	/
6	vik Jaseno	09	2	/	/	/	/
	Total	89	2	96711 15.347866	31234. 11189250000	3. 34	0.014
7	ar Klobuk	4	3	92457 58.710911	9920.4 0593544000	27 .1	0.010
8	Bolevc	2	7	66639 17.39061	19533. 34931200000	9. 25	0.027
9	Carevc	6	2	36554 68.85256	13464. 83473760000	14 .05	0.051
0	or Stanish	20	3	63452 48.34154	71859. 25223260000	1. 98	0.022
1	e Strazh	91	1	15841 535.7878	158415 35.7878	8. 29	8.29
2	ve Parallo	05	2	17296 911.5498	37702. 47226510000	8. 43	0.018
3	Pasjak	176	1	/	/	/	/
4	ht Koretis	30	5	/	/	/	/
	Total	229	1	18502 181.8878	271410 .87108700000	1. 50	0.022
5	Melovc	0	4	/	/	/	/
6	Kufce Upper	50	8	/	/	/	/
	Total	90	8	15926 562.5773	45351. 43218810000	1. 78	0.050
7	v Mozgo		0	15160 87.71239	31512. 76868350000	0. 00	0.00
8	Upper Makresh	8	5	93829 36.2831	35799. 82577950000	16 .1	0.10
9	Lower Makresh	1	7	50805 94.82525	15341. 42216750000	7. 1	0.21
0	ce Dragan	7	1	45141 52.85462	39732. 61349050000	3. 02	0.23
1	c Bushin	28	1	32256 .7097465000	826196 3.66185	0. 025	6.45

			0			
2	Tirinc	7	2 28779 18.29896	14317. 38258400000	10 .65	0.053
3	vc Migano	4	3 53666 46.53388	11690. 60734050000	15 .78	0.034

Division of settlements is done also based on altitude, where we can conclude that the majority of Novo Brdo's settlements have an altitude of 500 to 1000 m, whereas on a height of 500 m are: Koretishte, Stanishor, Strazhe and Kufce, as shown on the map.

LEGJENDA / LEGEND/ LEGENDA

-  Kufiri Komunal
-  Zonat kadastrale
- Lartësitë Mbidetare**
 -  0 - 500
 -  501 - 1000
 -  1001 - 1500
 -  Vendbanimet
-  Lumë, rrjedhë, përrua

VENDBANIMET SIPAS LARTËSIVE MBIDETARE
SETTLEMENTS ACCORDING TO THE SEA LEVEL
NASELJE PONADMORSKOJ VISINI


Categorization of settlements by altitude

1.3.3 EDUCATION IN THE SETTLEMENT OF NOVO BRDO

The educational process in the municipality of Novo Brdo takes places from the primary to the secondary level of education in the Albanian and Serbian language.

Education institutions:

- 3 pre-school classes with 42 children
- 9 primary schools with 1340 students
- 3 high schools with 358 students

In these institutions, in all education levels around 183 workers are employed. In the municipality of Novo Brdo there is no kindergarten functioning at the moment. Whereas, three other pre-school classes are active within the framework of primary schools. In those work three educators, whereas other staff in an organic part of schools attended by children of this age group. However, in the development plan of the Department of Education and Culture, the construction of three nurseries is foreseen in the future, which would mean that there finally would be built all levels of education at the municipal level.

Tab. 1. Pre-schools in Novo Brdo

Serial no.	Name of school	Location	Number of students	Number of employees
1.	"Asdreni"	Llabjan	20	01
2.	"Minatori"	Novo Brdo	17	01
3.	"Nushi & Tefiku"	Pašnjak	05	01
	Total:		42	03

Source: Sector Reports

- **Infrastructure:** legal and regulations respected and implemented precisely.
- Number and location of school facilities

In the Municipality of Novo Brdo, there are 12 main schools and 12 physically separated classes of the mandatory primary education in the Albanian and Serbian language. There are three high schools. In this category of education 1283 students are enrolled from grades I-IX, and 358 students in high school (grades X-XIII.) 127 teacher's work with them, and 65 administrative and technical workers.

1.3.3.1 Primary education

There are 9 main schools and 12 physically separated classes (satellite classrooms) of mandatory primary education in the Albanian and Serb language in the municipality of Novo Brdo, where 1340 students are enrolled. In the education process, 159 teachers and 9 leading officials are involved, as well as 45 workers for maintenance services. The total number of employees is 213. All schools are of the same age, almost new, but education is taking place without concrete means (lack of labs, information technology etc.) For all these investments, the municipality unfortunately does not have sufficient funds to cover these needs. The Spanish Red Cross has helped in the rehabilitation of some schools, whereas the other schools have received very small amounts of funds from various donors and the ministry.

Tab. 2: Primary schools in the municipality

No.	Name of school	Location	No. of students	No. of employees
1.	"Minatori"	Novo Brdo	94	16(4)
2.	"Asdreni"	Lubian	239	15 (3)
3.	"Nushi & Tefiku"	Pašjak	290	13 (3)
4.	"D.Obradovic"	Prekovic	75	13 (7)
5.	"M.Popovic"	Boštan	50	8 (5)
6.	"Sveti Sava"	Jašenovik	55	5(2)
7.	"P.P. Njegosh"	Kučefce	275	20 (5)
8.	"Bora Stankovic"	Kojetishte	234	16(4)
9.	"Sveti Sava"	Pallove	28	2(2)
	Total:		1,340	143

Table 7. Number of primary schools, students and student/school ratio in mandatory education (classes 1–9), 2009/10

Number of schools	Number of students	Student/school ratio
A (9+12) separated classes	1340	63.8

Table 8. Education staff in mandatory education by position (classes 1-9) 2009/10

Teachers			Administrative staff			Assistance staff			Total of education staff		
Number	N	%	Number	N	%	Number	N	%	Number	N	%
43	1	4.4	9	.68	4	4	0.8	2	92	100	1

1.3.3.2 Upper secondary education

Upper secondary education includes three or four years of education for students of age group 15 to 18 years. There are 3 high schools in the municipality of Novo Brdo, of which 1 (one) is in the Albanian language with 57 students and 5 teachers, whereas 2 schools are in the Serbian language with 303 students and 21 teachers. The schools in the municipality of Novo Brdo are: The Economic High School in Bostan, the Economic High School in Koretishte and the Technical High School in Kufce.

Table 9. Number of high schools, students and the student/school ratio in secondary education (classes X-XIII), 2010/11

Number of schools	No. of students	Student/school ratio
A (3)	360	120

Table.10. education staff in secondary education by position (classes X-XIII) 20010/11

Teachers			Administrative staff			Assistance personnel			Total of education staff		
Number	N	%	Number	N	%	Number	N	%	Number	N	%
6	2	0.2	3	0.1	0.8	8	1.6	2	7	3	0.0

Tab. 3: High Schools in Novo Brdo

No.	Serial	Name of school		Location	No. of students	No. of employees
1.		Economic School	High	Bostan	57	10
2.		Economic School	High	Koreti shte	127	10
3.		Technical School	High	Kufce	174	17
		Total:			358	37

1.3.3.3 University

The private college for higher studies "Fama" is also included in the municipality of Novo Brdo, but until now, we have no data since this level of education is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, and does not report to the municipal level.

1.3.3.4 Special schools

In the municipality of Novobeda, there is no special school although we do not have the exact figure for this type of need. We have tried, at least for students with (physical) disabilities, to create an infrastructure for their accessibility in school facilities.

1.3.3.5 Illiteracy

Based on statistics available, the number of illiterates in this municipality is quite low, where we have mainly cases of older people and a number of women which are continuously attending trainings and courses for capacity building. Data obtained from primary schools shows that all younger generations has completed primary school.

1.3.3.6 Informal education – trainings for the unemployed

With the assistance of NGOs, various citizen trainings have been held in the municipality of Novo Brdo in various fields, such as:

- *Cow farms*
- *Repair of electrical appliances*
- *Metal engraver*
- *Catering*
- *Construction*

These trainings were held by the "European Perspective" NGO, only for the Serb community. With the help of the Ministry of Agriculture, some training for all communities living in the municipality has been developed, by helping them in managing various farms, and at the same time, it has provided consultancy for farmers in a period of 1 year. Some training has also been conducted by the Regional Employment Centre in Prishtina on the labour market, such as:

- *In 2005, 4 women and 2 men have been trained as bakers;*
- *In 2006, 6 men have been trained in administration, computer and business administration;*
- *ILO has trained 2 women and 4 men in administration and accounting through companies/businesses.*

School facilities in educational institutions

Growth and improvement of school space in order to achieve European standards, as well as research of existing standard is a continuous process. The education sector in Novo Brdo includes 42 school buildings. Damaged by age, weather conditions and maintenance negligence, 10 school buildings are in need for reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, installation of heating, electricity installation, and regulation of water supply and sewerage network and maintenance of facility.

The infrastructure sector is responsible for school space needs assessment, planning, coordination, inspection and implementation of projects aimed at improving school infrastructure. For planning and design of school facilities, first we must be careful in the psycho-physical development of children. The genetic background, social environment and activity of children in that age affect the formation of their character. This complex process requires an adequate choice of space, in the functional and formal sense. Perception of space for children is quite variable compared to that of adults. Therefore, we should always have this in mind.

(Map 6, School and sports space p. 42)

1.3.4 Health

Health care in this municipality is organized through the main Family Medicine Centre (FMC) in Bostan (Novo Brdo), FMC in Prekovce, Llabjan and Jasenovik. Health services provide citizens with a specialized doctor of family medicine, a dentist, 8 medicine technicians, a driver, a coffee maker and four support staff. The national structure in health is 61.1% Albanian and 38.9% Serbs. From the data presented we realize that 16 medical workers, mainly with secondary education, take care of the health of 3600 residents (one health worker per 225 residents). It should be mentioned that there is a need for a specialist staff, such as: gynaecologist, dentist etc.

1.3.4.1 Culture

Regarding the libraries in the municipality, before the war there were two, whereas currently four are functioning, two in each community: Albanian and Serb. The libraries are operating in Novo Brdo, Llabjan, Prekovce and Bostan with a fund of books containing: 9019 books in the Albanian language, 7779 in the Serbian language and 151 in foreign languages. Library service users are students from primary school, high school, university as well as citizens of different ages. 4 workers are employed in the libraries, two of which are female.

1.3.4.2 Cultural and religious facilities

In the municipality of Novo Brdo, we have a considerable number of churches (in following settlements: Bostan, Koretishte, Stanishor, Kufce, Upper Makresh and Dragance), a considerable number of mosques in these settlements: the city of the Castle, Llabjan, Lower Makresh and Stanishor. Culture houses are in these settlements: Old Colony, Bostan and the library in the village of Llabjan.

1.3.4.3 Culture heritage and monuments

Rich monuments of culture are an asset which symbolizes the cultural and social life in the municipality of Novo Brdo, and present values which can be treated as a cultural and tourist dimension:

"Kalaja" fortification
Cathedral
St. Mary Church
Sas Church
St. Giovanni Church
Mosque – which is still functional
Archaeological artefacts
Tomb in the lower part of the Castle
Cemetery of the Turks in Novo Brdo
The source in the village of Vllasali

Except those mentioned above, facilities of cultural value in territory of Novo Brdo's municipality are also:

The Orthodox Church in the village of Bostan, which dates back to the XVIII century
The cemetery in the village of Boljevc
The locality Gumnishte
The source (flow) of the Monastery in Kllokoq
The tomb in Buqe
The locality "Rrethi i Nikshës" (Niksha's Circle)

1.3.5 Youth and Sports

Regarding sports activities in the municipality of Novo Brdo, there exists only one sports club in mini football. Meanwhile sports events are organized in schools during physical education classes and other events such as the organization of various sports tournaments on voluntary basis by young people.

There are many young people, who are interested to undertake these activities, but due to the lack of resources the municipality cannot assist in organizing them; therefore, every initiative which comes from youth ends in this manner.

Due to the lack of youth sports activities, all stakeholders lose, including the municipality as well as the society in general, so that in the future periods it should be thought of these possibly with the sharing of a specific fund for the formation of any team in the territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo.

1.3.5.1 Media

In the municipality of Novo Brdo operated only one local private television which was open few years ago in the village of Koretishte – settlement Pasjak. National media which are broadcasted in the territory of the Republic of Kosovo do not have a good access in this municipality.

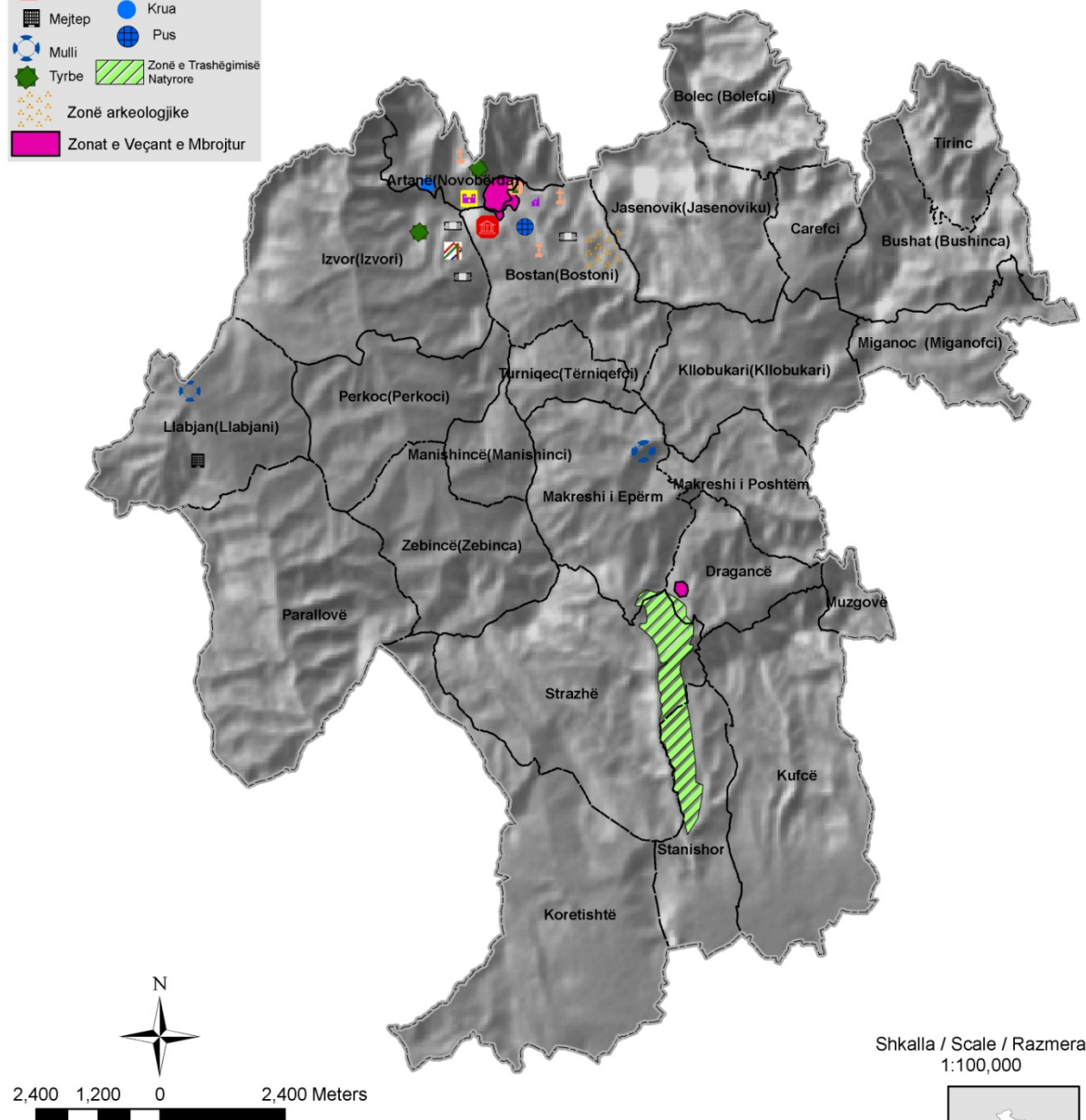
1.3.5.2 Non-governmental organizations

In the territory of the municipality operate several registered NGOs; one deals with humanitarian work “NGO Nëna Terezë” (MTS) known throughout the entire Kosovo, and others are known in these areas: NGO “Iliria”, NGO “Sloboda”, NGO “Bleta” which deal with gender equality and advancement of the role of women in society and have successfully implemented several projects with a small budget and a large number of women activists.

Also in 2004 was formed a local youth NGO “Youth Voice” which had a multiethnic composition. Now in the municipality operates NGO “Youth Network” which also has multiethnic composition. From foreign non-governmental organizations which operate in this municipality are: CARE, IOM, LOGOS as well as the U.S Agency for International Development (USAID). The headquarters’ of these organizations are in Prishtina or in Gjiilan.

LEGJENDA / LEGEND / LEGENDA

	Kufi komunal
	Zonat kadastrale
Monumentet e mbrojtura kulturore	
	Kala
	Katedrale
	Kishë
	Shtëpi
	Mejtep
	Mulli
	Tyrbe
	Teleferiku
	Varreza
	Xhami
Monumentet e mbrojtura natyrore	
	Krua
	Pus
	Zonë e Trashëgimisë Natyrore
	Zonë arkeologjike
	Zonat e Veçant e Mbrojtur

TRASHËGIMIA KULTURORE DHE NATYRORE
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
ISTORISKE NASLEDE


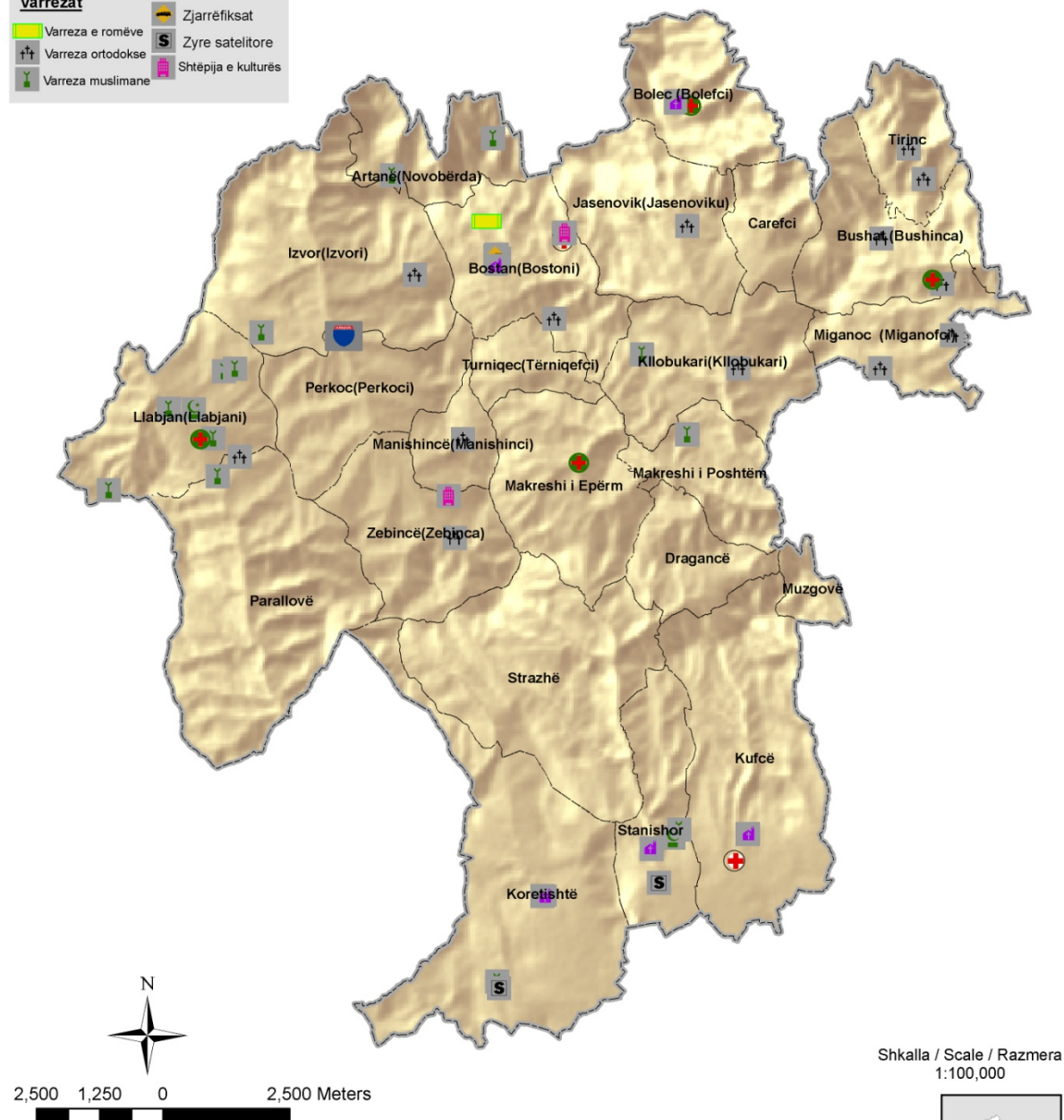
Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale e Kosovës
 Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
 Fotografitë ajrore të vitit 2009
 Grupi për Shfrytëzimin e Tokës dhe Mjedisit
 Grupi për Demografi dhe Qështje Sociale
 Instituti Arkeologjik i Kosovës

Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
 Projection: Transverse_Mercator
 Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
 Datum: D_ETRS_1989
 Prime Meridian: Greenwich
 Angular Unit: Degree


Cultural and Natural Heritage of Novo Brdo

LEGJENDA / LEGEND / LEGENDA	
	Kufi komunal
	Zonat kadastrale
	Sipërfaqet e ndërtuara
Objektet Fetare	Objektet administrative
	Xhamitë
	Kishat Ortodokse
Shëndetësia	Shëndetësia
	AMF
	QKMF
Varrezat	Varrezat
	Varreza e romëve
	Varreza ortodokse
	Varreza muslimane
	Komuna
	Kuvendi Komunal
	Policia
	QPS
	Zjarrëfiksat
	Zyre satelitore
	Shtëpia e kulturës

SHËRBIMET SOCIALE SOCIAL SERVICES SOCIJALNE USLUGE



Shkalla / Scale / Razmera
1:100,000

Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale e Kosovës
Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
Fotografite ajrore të vitit 2009
Grupi për Shfrytëzimin e tokës dhe mjedisit
Grupi për Demografi dhe Qështje Sociale
Bashkësia Islame
Bashkësia Ortodokse

Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: D_ETRS_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree



Social Services

1.3.6 Environment and Land Use

1.3.6.1 Flora and fauna

Municipality of Novo Brdo is rich in flora and fauna and with deciduous and evergreen forests. Forests are divided based on their altitude height position.

*Strips of Oak forest, Birch and Evergreen (lower strip),
Strip of Oak forest, Hungarian, Italian and Turkey Oak,
Forest strip with hilly Oak wood,
Forest strip with forest Oak (higher strip)*

Also we can mention food mushrooms, junipers, herbs, forest fruits etc. Configuration of the terrain, greenery and mountain streams enables the life of different animals in forests and field of this municipality. Nowadays in the municipality of Novo Brdo, there are these types of wild animals among which most characteristic ones are: wild hog, deer, wolf, fox, rabbit, badger, squirrel etc. Whereas among birds are known partridges, wild pigeons, falcons, black vultures and hawks etc.

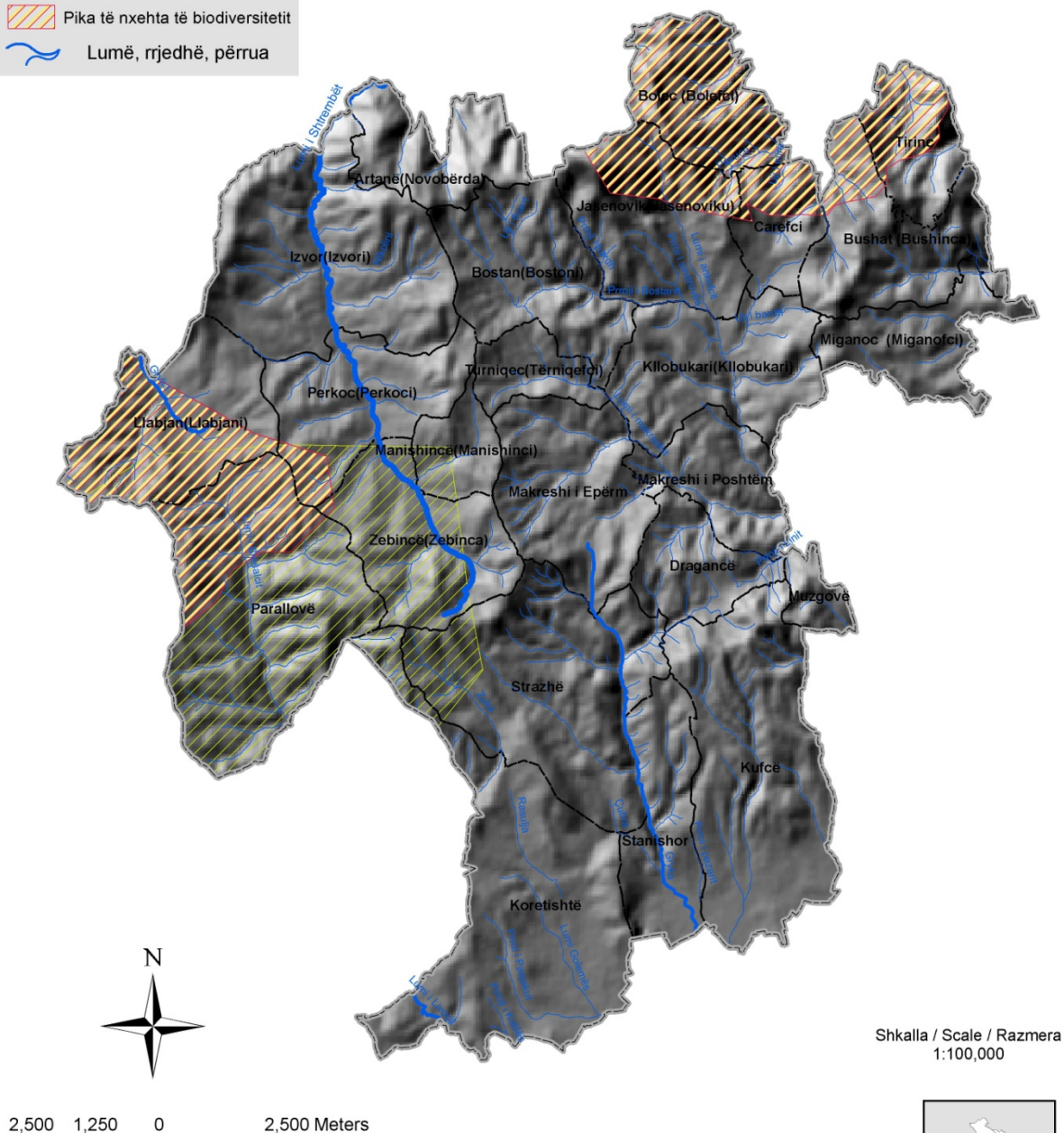
**LEGJENDA/
LEGEND/
LEGENDA**

-  Kufiri komunal
-  Zonat kadastrale Novobërdë

Biodiversiteti

-  Habitata natyrore
-  Pika të rrethta të biodiversitetit
-  Lumë, rrjedhë, përrua

**BIODIVERSITETI
BIODIVERSITY
BIODIVERZITI**



Shkalla / Scale / Razmera
1:100,000

Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale
e Kosovës
Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
Grupi për Shfrytëzim të Tokës dhe Mjedis
Plan i Hapësirës i Kosovës

Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: D_ETRS_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree



Biodiversity

1.3.6.2 Water

This municipality is characterized by rivers with low water capacity which means that the municipality lacks water resources. For the moment, there are a high number of resources which fulfil the needs of settlements and its surroundings for water. The most interesting flow in view of the hydro-economy is the so-called "Curved River" and the possibility for accumulation exists at the border or outside of the territory of the municipality.

Also exist two other rivers such as the river of Stanishor which passing through this village flows in the city of Gjilan; however, its capacity is not sufficient and it is very difficult to plan something in this direction in relation to its use. It is worth mentioning that even on the river of Bostan cannot be predicted anything important taking into consideration that this river along with its stream supplies with water the lake of Perlepnice from where is supplied the municipality of Gjilan (respectively the city itself).

Novo Brdo has a lot of problems with the supply of drinking water since the most part of the territory of the municipality are very difficult to be supplied with water. Also systems which were built earlier, almost all have a pumping system. Also, we should take into consideration the mine which makes it impossible to find water resources since through corridors have carried the attraction of water inside the land.



HARTA HIDROGJEOLGIKE E NOVOBËRDËS HYDROGEOLOGICAL MAP OF NOVOBERDA HIDROGEOLOŠKA KARTA NOVOBEDA

LEGJENDA / LEGEND/ LEGENDA



Të dhënat Tektonike

— ■ Vijat e sakta të shkarjeve me karakteristika të panjohura hidro-gjeologjike.

Njësitë Hidrologjike

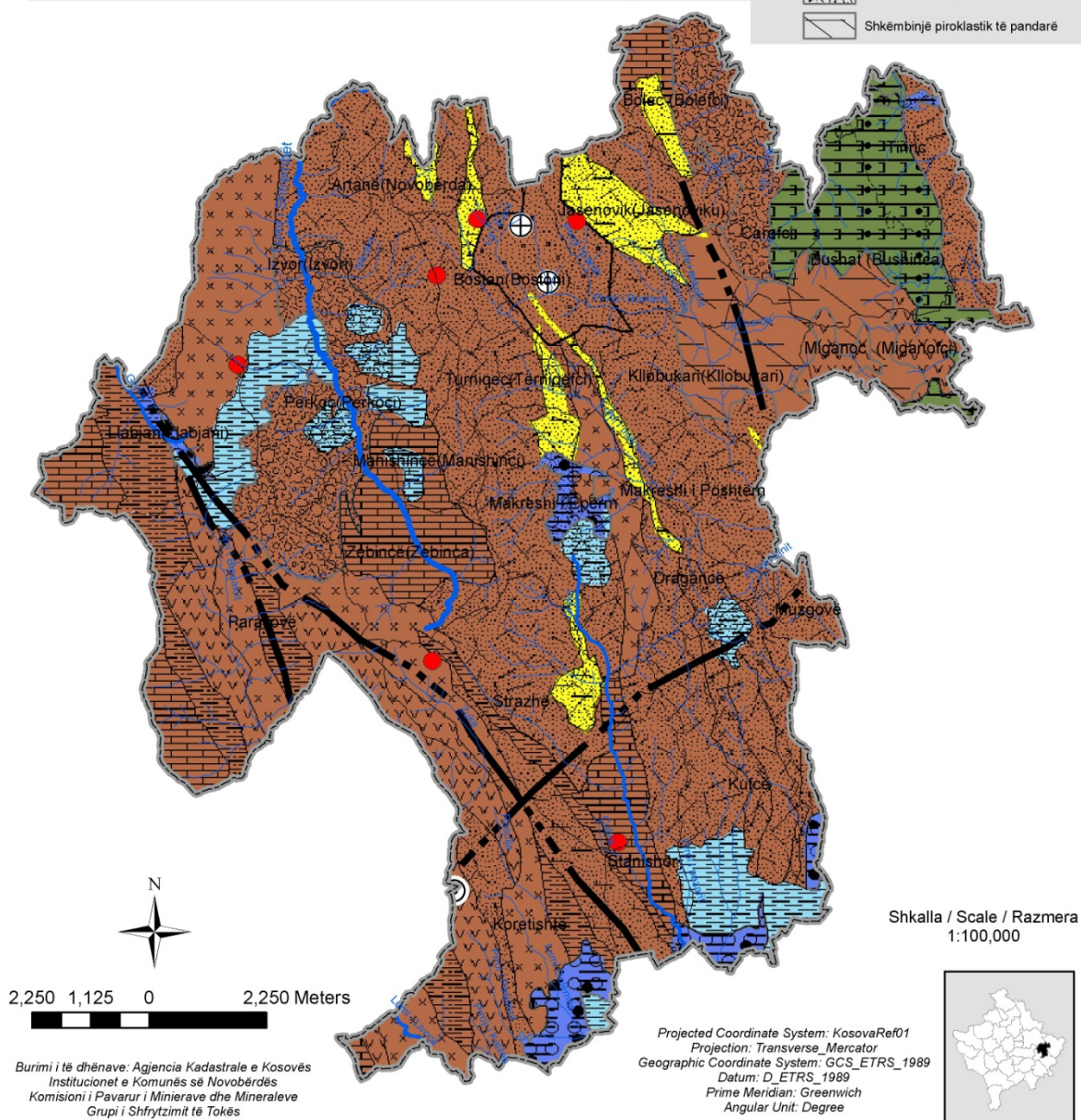
- Grumbullim i ujrave nëpër pore dhe çarje të shkëmbinjëve nëntokësorë me pershkueshmerise të mesme-ulët.
- Grumbullim i ujrave nëpër pore të shkëmbinjëve nëntokësorë me pershkueshmerise të mesme-lartë.
- Grumbullim i ujrave nëpër pore të shkëmbinjëve nëntokësorë me pershkueshmerise të mesme-ulët.
- Grumbullim i ujrave nëpër çarje dhe pore karstike të shkëmbinjëve nëntokësorë me grumbullim të madhë lokal me pershkueshmerise në për mes të frakturave.
- Ujëmbajtës pa pa porozitet ose çarje të konsiderueshme

Gjeologjia e Novobërdes

- Guri gëlqerorë
- Shkëmbinjë metamorfik + rërë
- Gurë gëlqerorë + argjilorë + konglomerat
- Mërmërë
- Shkëmbinjë të pa ndarë vullkanik
- Shkëmbinjë të pa ndarë plutonik
- Gurë ranorë+konglomerat+ gëlqerorë
- Shkëmbinjë të pa ndarë mtamorfik
- Argjil + baltë + rërë
- Baltë + zhavorr + raërë
- Shkëmbinjë konglomerat
- Shkëmbinjë piroklastik të pandarë

Burimet e ujit

- Burim i pazhvilluar
- Shpell/hapje
- Shpim



Hydro-geological map of the municipality of Novo Brdo

Surface waters are consisted of:

- *Curved River*
- *River of Bostan*
- *River of Stanishor*
- *Stream of Strazha*
- *Stream of Llabjan*

Surface waters of Novo Brdo are divided into rivers which reach the length to 16.000 meters and the stream to **20.000 m**.

1.3.6.3 Water Regime

In general, the state of adjustment of water streams and protection from flooding in the territory of Novo Brdo is unfavourable. Although in the previous period some works for the adjustment of multiple streams are carried, again considerable damages have occurred due to flooding of various intensities which have caused considerable damages to households and many branches of economy. This situation is a consequence of all activities for the adjustment of water streams and protection from floods; more works are carried in the partial character.

However, the intensity of the realization of these works is still unfavourable. The situation is mostly worsening by the poor maintenance and insufficient control of protective facilities along the rivers as well as insufficient research work. Rivers and streams in Novo Brdo are not adjusted and cannot accept plots (maximum water levels) and as consequence occur large scale flooding. Based on the systemized notes (master plan of 1983), the length of rivers and streams which risk to be flooded is 37.652 km. Out of these now have been adjusted only 8km or around 20%.

1.3.6.4 Water Pollution

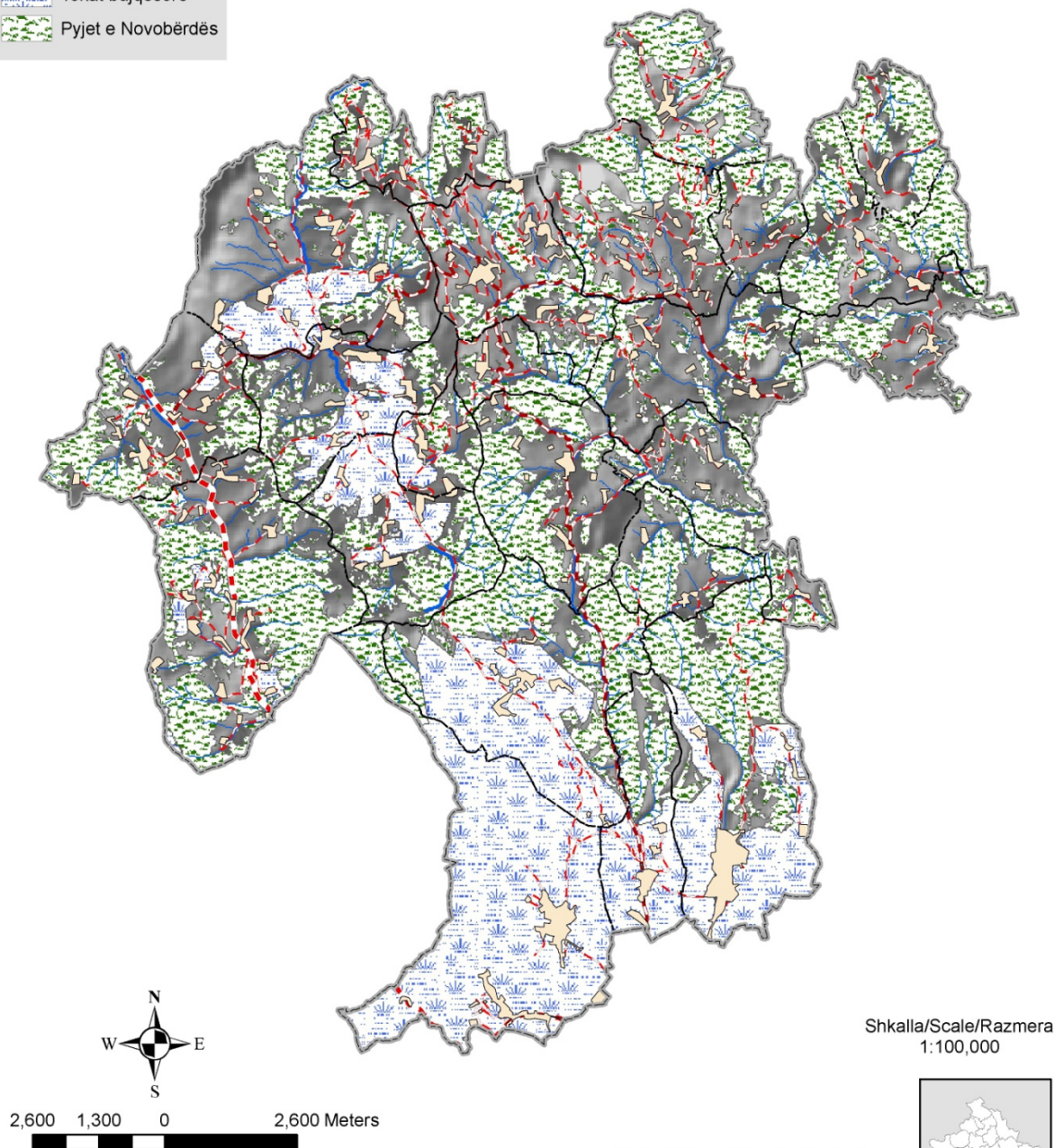
The flow of wastewaters in the entire territory of the municipality appears to be a big problem. Only 35% of residents are connected to the sewage network where their flow streams into untreated rivers and streams whereas the sewage networks constructed after the war in some villages which flow in an open environment are going through a treatment via septic tanks.

1.3.7 Land

In general around 60 % of the municipality of Novo Brdo deals with agriculture and a major part of the population lives in exile where it generates enough income for some families. Fertile lands lie around rivers and streams and mainly are used for agriculture with a trend of increase of transformation of fertile land into a construction land and non-planted areas (wasteland). In this aspect there are insufficient studies and research conducted for their quality and use.

LEGJENDA	LEGEND	LEGENDA
	Kufi komunal	
	Zonë kadastrale	
	Lumë, rrjedhë, përrua	
	Tokë ndërtimore	
	Rrugët	
	Tokat bujqësore	
	Pyjet e Novobërdës	

SHFRYTËZIMI I TOKËS LAND USE KORISCENJA ZEMLJISTA



Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale e Kosovës
Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
Fotografitë ajrore të vitit 2009
Grupi për Shfrytëzimin e Tokës dhe Mjedisit

Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: D_ETRS_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree



Land Use

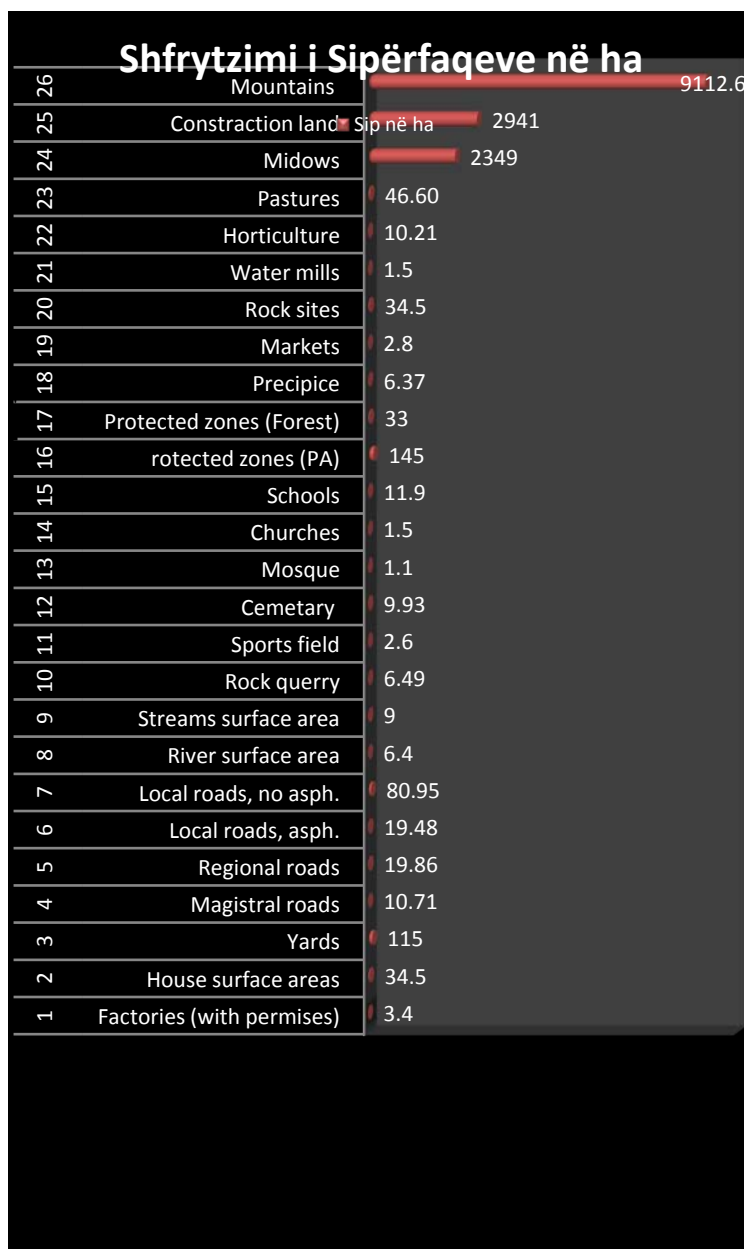
From the total area of land as it is seen from the table and graph below a major part of the land is covered by forests whereas the other part is used for agricultural purposes and others.

Tab.12. Land Use (ha)

Graph.5. Land Use in (ha)

	Factories (with areas)	.4	3
	Area of Houses	4.5	3
	Gardens	15	1
	Highway roads	0.71	1
	Regional Roads	9.86	1
	Local Roads, Asphalted	9.48	1
	Local Roads, Not- Asphalted	0.95	8
	River Surfaces	.4	6
	Stream Surfaces		9
	Stone mines	.49	6
0	Sports Fields	.6	2
1	Cemeterie s	.93	9
2	Mosques	.1	1
3	Churches	.5	1
4	Schools	1.9	1
5	Protected Areas	45	1
6	Protected Areas (Forest)	3	3
7			

8	Abyss	.37
9	Markets	.8
0	Pebbly	4.5
1	Water Mill	.5
2	Orchards	0.21
3	Meadows	6.60
4	Pastures	349
5	Construction Land	941
6	Mountains	112.6



1.3.7.1 Determination of fertility classes

Class classification of land fertility for the municipality of Novo Brdo is carried according to the FAO guidelines (1976, 2007) and proposed criteria based on the conducted research for the municipality of Kline (Zogaj, 2010).

Table.13.Determination of land fertility classes in the municipality of Novo Brdo

Pedology

Fertility
Class

16	Alluvial soil – sand diluvium	II
17	Alluvial soil	II
30	Meadows-clay soil	III
34	Glade ground clay mineralo-paludal	III
44	Typical rendzina over serpentinitic	VI
45	The gray-brown rendzine soil over strong limestone substrate	VI
54	Brown gray rendzine soil on flysch	VI
57	Typical ranker over the shale (gabro, diabaz bazalt)	VI
58	Brownish ranker over basic rocks (gabro, diabaz, bazalt)	VI
65	Typical ranker on acidic rocks (quartz, Conglomerate etc.)	VII
70	Vertisol non-carbonized	III
71	Vertisol under browning process	IV
72	Brown vertisol	III
74	Lesivated vertisol pseudoglej	IV
77	Erodated stagnosol	IV
80	Yellow-brown soil humic substances on lacustrine clay	IV
90	Reddish-brown sandy delta soil over reddish sediments	V
92	Reddish-brown delta soil over reddish sediments	VI
94	Reddish-brown lesivated delta soil over reddish sediments	V
102	Brown lesivated soil over lacustrine clay	V
105	Brown shallow Soil over strong limestone substrate	V
107	Brown shallow land on flysch	VII
108	Brown Soil moderately deep flysch	VI
111	Brown shallow land on gravel	VI
112	Brown Soil moderately deep gritty soil	V
114	Brown shallow ground on basic substrate (diabaz, bazalt etj.)	VI
115	Brown ground moderately deep on the basic substrate (diabaz, bazalt etc.)	V
120	Brown shallow ground on stone substrate-grill (filiti, micashisti etc.	VI
121	Brown shallow medium ground on stone substrate-grill (filiti, micashisti etj)	V
126	Brown ground shallow rocky substrate with neutral reactionandezit etc)	VII
134	Pseudoglej- podzolic land	V
143	Solonec	VII
150	Rocks	VIII

Legjenda

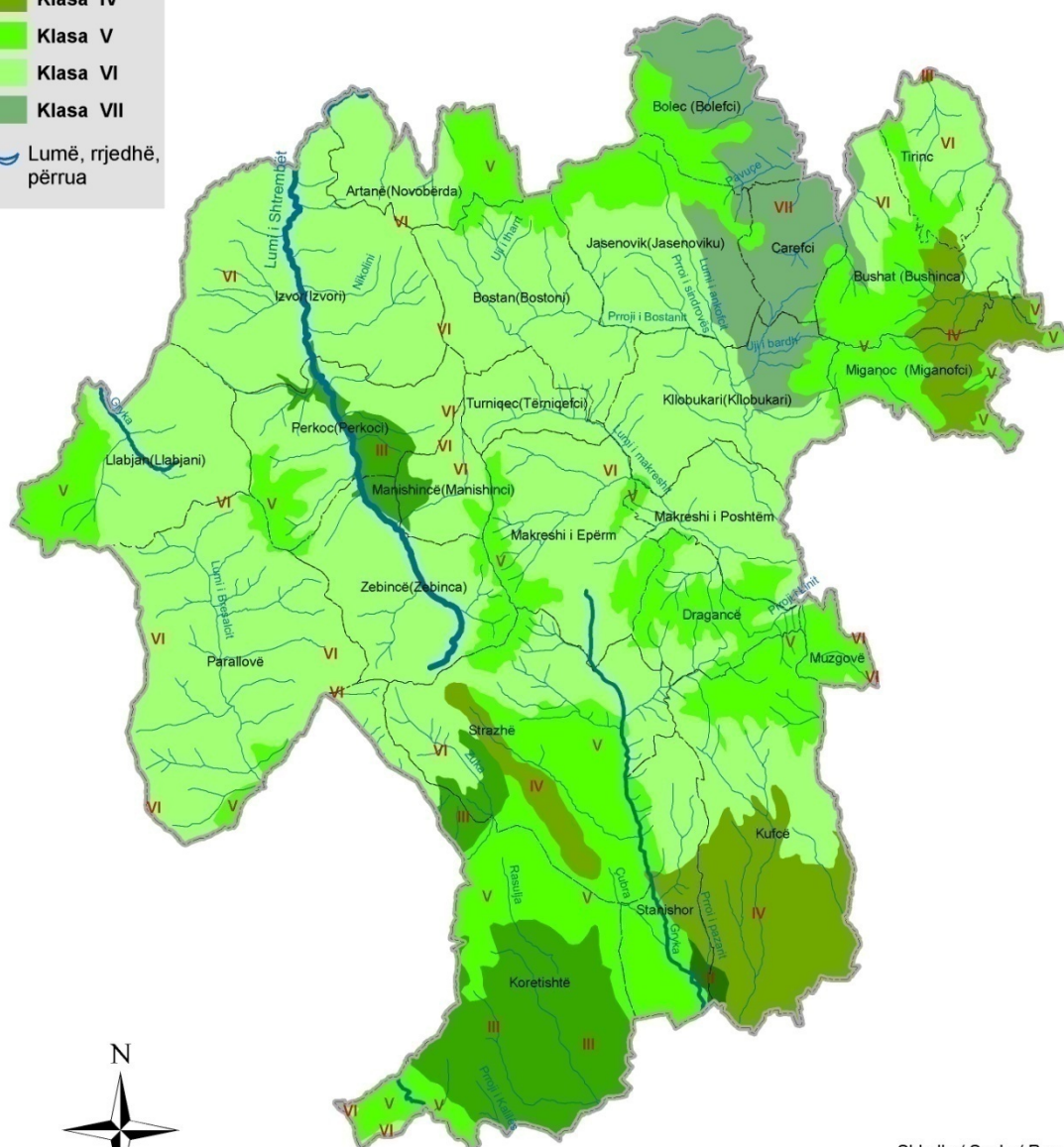
-  Kufiri Komunal
-  Zonat kadastrale

Boniteti

-  Klasa II
-  Klasa III
-  Klasa IV
-  Klasa V
-  Klasa VI
-  Klasa VII

 Lumë, rrjedhë, përrua

HARTA E KLASËVE TË TOKAVE MAP OF LAND CLASSES KARTA ZEMLJE KLASA



2,400 1,200 0 2,400 Meters

Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale e Kosovës
Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
Grupi i Shfrytëzimit të Tokës dhe Mjedisit
Plani Hapësinor i Kosovës
Plani Zhvillimor Komunal i Gjilanit

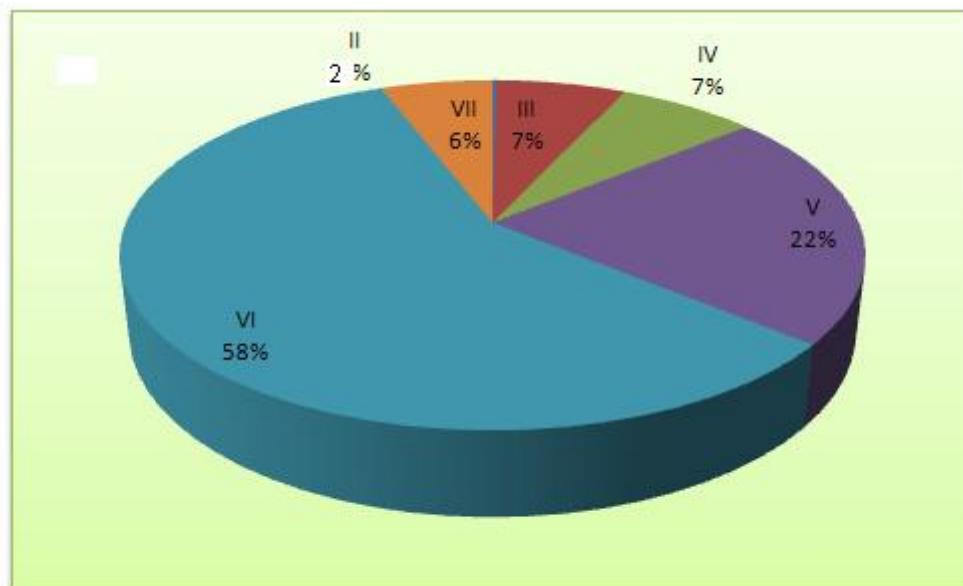
Shkalla / Scale / Razmera
1:100,000

Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: D_ETRS_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree



Division of land according to fertility in percentage (%) and hectare (ha) in the Municipality of Novo Brdo according to FAO guidelines (1976, 2007)

In Graph 7, is given the level of fertility of land of the municipality of Novo Brdo, areas in hectares and percentages. Class (II) 2%, class (III) 7%, class (IV) 7%, class (V) 22%, class (VI) 58%, class (VII) 6%.

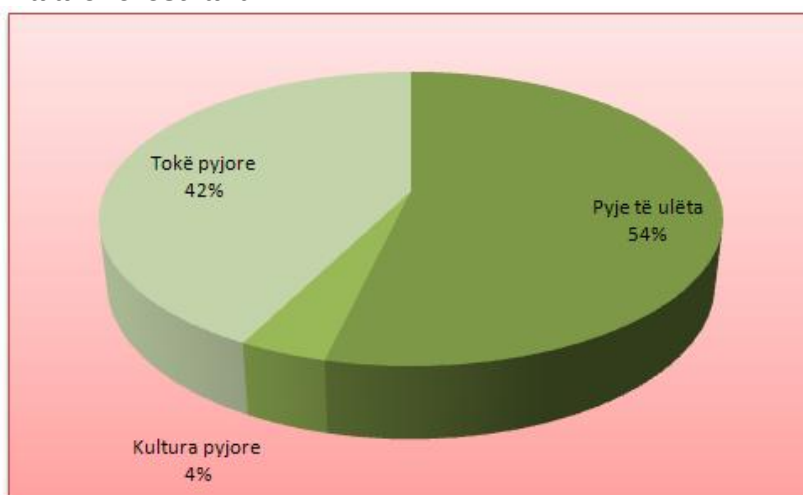


Graph.7. Classification of land according to fertility in percentages (%) and hectare (ha) in the municipality of Novo Brdo according to FAO guidelines Novo Brdo (1976, 2007)

1.3.7.2 Forests

The total area of the forests in this municipality:

- **4670.62.99 are low forests**
- **335 ha forest cultures**
- **3692.60 ha are forest land**

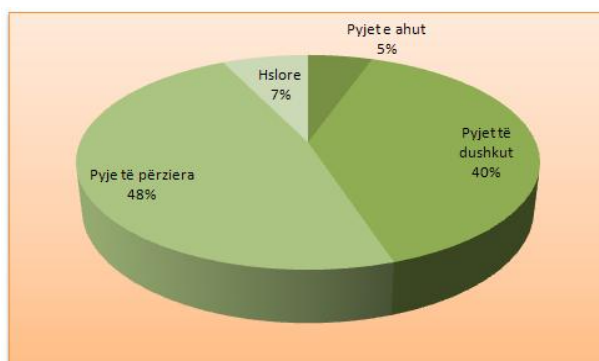


Graph.9. Areas in (ha) according to the height of the forest

However, if you look at the composition of the forests by species, the municipality of Novo Brdo has about:

- **251 ha coniferous forests**

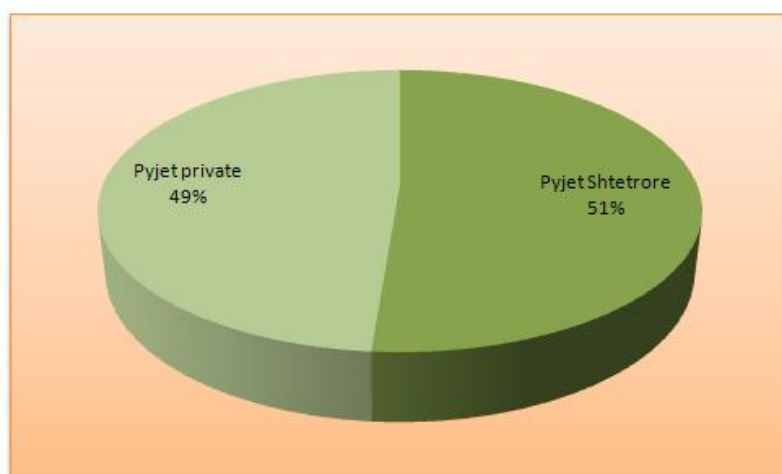
- **1850 ha of oak forest**
- **2234.62.99 ha mixed forests**
- **335 ha pine forests**



Graph.10. Surfaces in ha according to plant species

Total area of forests in the municipality of Novo Brdo is:

- **9112.60.09 ha forests**
- **4670.62.99 ha state forests**
- **4441.98.55 ha private forests**

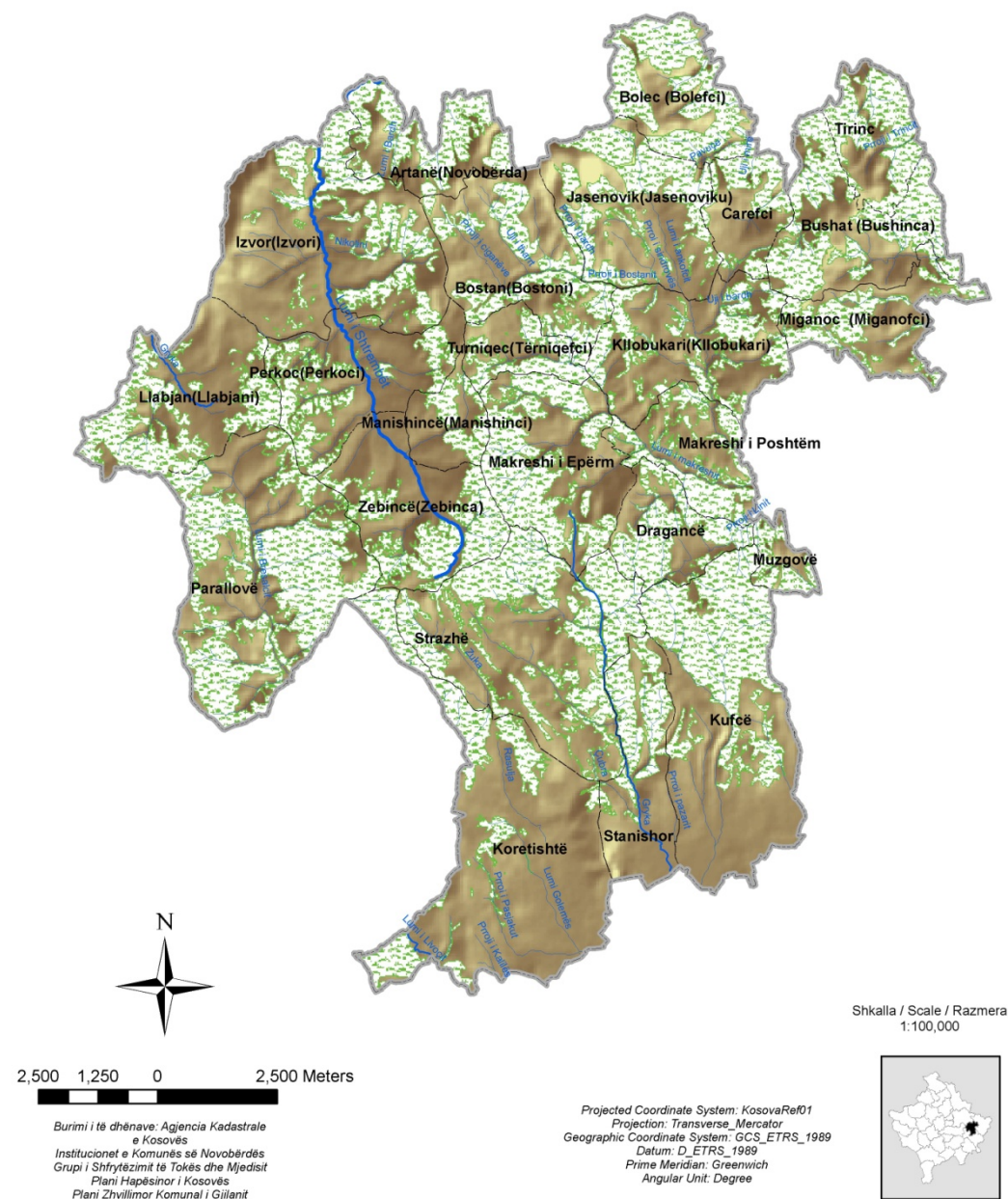


Graph.11. Areas in ha by ownership

LEGJENDA/LEGEND/LEGENDA

-  Lumë, rrjedhë, përrua
-  Kufiri Komunal
-  Pyjet e Novobërdës
-  Zonat kadastrale

PYJET NË KOMUNËN E NOVOBËRDËS
FORESTS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF NOVOBËRDA
SUME U OPSTINI NOVOBËRDA



Forests in the municipality of Novo Brdo

1.3.7.3 CLIMATICE CONDITIONS, CLIMATE VALORIZATION, CHARACTERISTICS

The territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo is dominated by typical continental climate. However due to the high altitude some parts of the municipality are dominated by mountainous climate. The regular flow of the thermal regime does not depend on the altitude so that temperatures are minimal in January and maximal during July and August. Average annual rainfall reach 909, 8 mm according to measures in the area of Anamorava in 2002 and 539.7 mm in 2008 according to the Hydrometeorology Institute in Kosovo. Number of rainy days (days with precipitation), does not only depends on the altitude but also on the position and exposition of the terrain; however, the amount of rain increases with the increase of the altitude. It may be said that in the territory of the municipality, winds blow enough.

002	2	I	II	V		I	II	III	X		I	II	An		
													nual avg.		
ax	M	.3	0.2	3.2	5.0	1.5	5.6	7.4	4.8	0.5	6.4	1.6	.6	9	15.
Temp.															
	M	6.1	2.1	.1	.4	0.2	2.7	5.3	3.7	.6	.7	.2	.4		5.6
in Temp															
	A	3.6	.5	.0	0.0	6.0	9.4	3.5	9.6	4.5	0.9	.6	.4	9	10.
vg. Temp															
	H	7	9	4	8	8	3	8	0	5	3	4	1		80
umid.%															
	A	54.1	49.6	38.4	42.6	48.5	50.1	48.4	48.2	48.6	48.6	48.7	48.6	7.9	94
tm. Press.															
	W	.0	.5	.5	.7	.9	.4	.2	.9	.8	.8	.2	.6		2.0
ind															
/															
ms.															
	P	1.6	8.1	5.7	6.0	3.9	3.3	5.4	13.3	4.6	70.0	2.1	15.8	9.8	90
recip.															

Mostly blow winds from the northwest but the strongest are for the southeast. Precipitation of snow in these areas occurs from October to May while the clear weather dominates from July to September.

Tab. Average value for 2002 of Rainfall in Novo Brdo, Average Temperature, Humidity %, Atmospheric Pressure, Wind m/s

In the mountain part of Novo Brdo, where the altitude is above 1050 meters temperatures are low and the vegetative period is later. The climate in the municipality of Novo Brdo changes in various parts of the city, in the south-west part under the north exposition of Novo Brdo where we have lower temperatures (for 0.5 C⁰) and less precipitations, whereas in the north-east where it lies the part near Gjiilan, climatic parameters change into higher temperatures.

2008		I	II	V		I	II	III	X		I	II	Annual avg.
Max Temp.	.3	.0	3.0	6.9	2.0	6.3	8.0	9.3	0.3	8.0	1.3	.1	16.95
Min Temp	3.0	1.9	.0	.3	.0	1.1	2.2	3.1	.3	4.1	.2	2.3	4.75
Avg. Temp	.3	.5	.0	1.1	4.0	8.7	0.1	1.2	4.3	1.05	.75	.9	10.82
Humid. %	6	8	2	7	0	3	6	9	3	0	2	2	74
Atm. Press.	50.7	53.6	38.2	47.6	46.0	46.6	46.0	42.2	46.5	50.3	47.1	47.3	946.8
Wind ms. /	.9	.7	.5	.3	.8	.7	.7	.4	.5	.8	.1	.1	0.9
Precip.	3.5	1.7	8.8	5.2	6.5	0.8	3.1	3.4	0.4	1.5	5.7	4.8	539.7

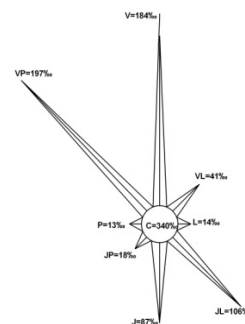
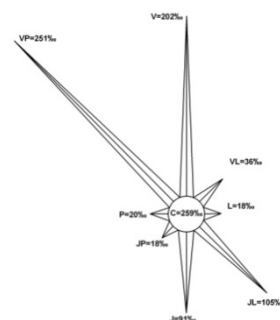
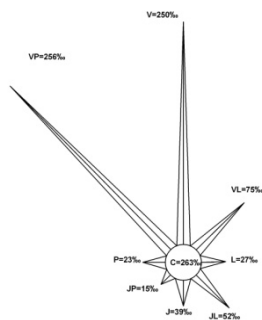
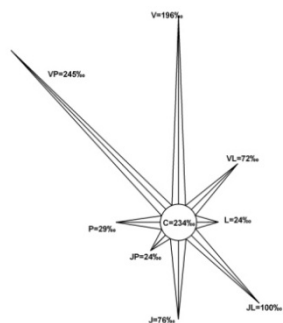
Tab.15. Annual values for 2008 of Rainfall in Novo Brdo, Average Temperatures, Humidity %, Atmospheric Pressure, Wind m/s.

SHPEJTËSIA MESATARE E ERËS GJATË PRANVERËS NË % NGA 8 DREJTIME
PËR PJESA 1mm=2%

SHPEJTËSIA MESATARE E ERËS GJATË VERËS NË % NGA 8 DREJTIME
PËR PJESA 1mm=2%

SHPEJTËSIA MESATARE E ERËS GJATË VJESHTES NË % NGA 8 DREJTIME
PËR PJESA 1mm=2%

SHPEJTËSIA MESATARE E ERËS GJATË DIMRIT NË % NGA 8 DREJTIME
PËR PJESA 1mm=2%



SHPEJTËSIA MESATARE E ERËS NË % NGA 8 DREJTIME
PËR PJESA 1mm=2%

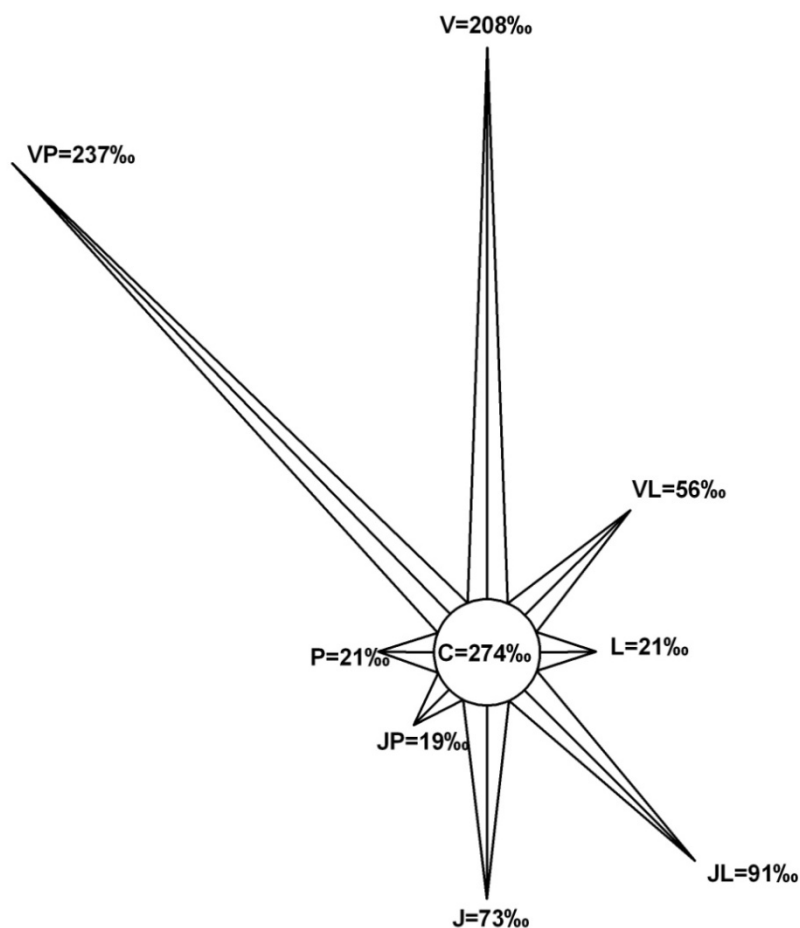


Fig. Wind rose in the municipality of Novo Brdo

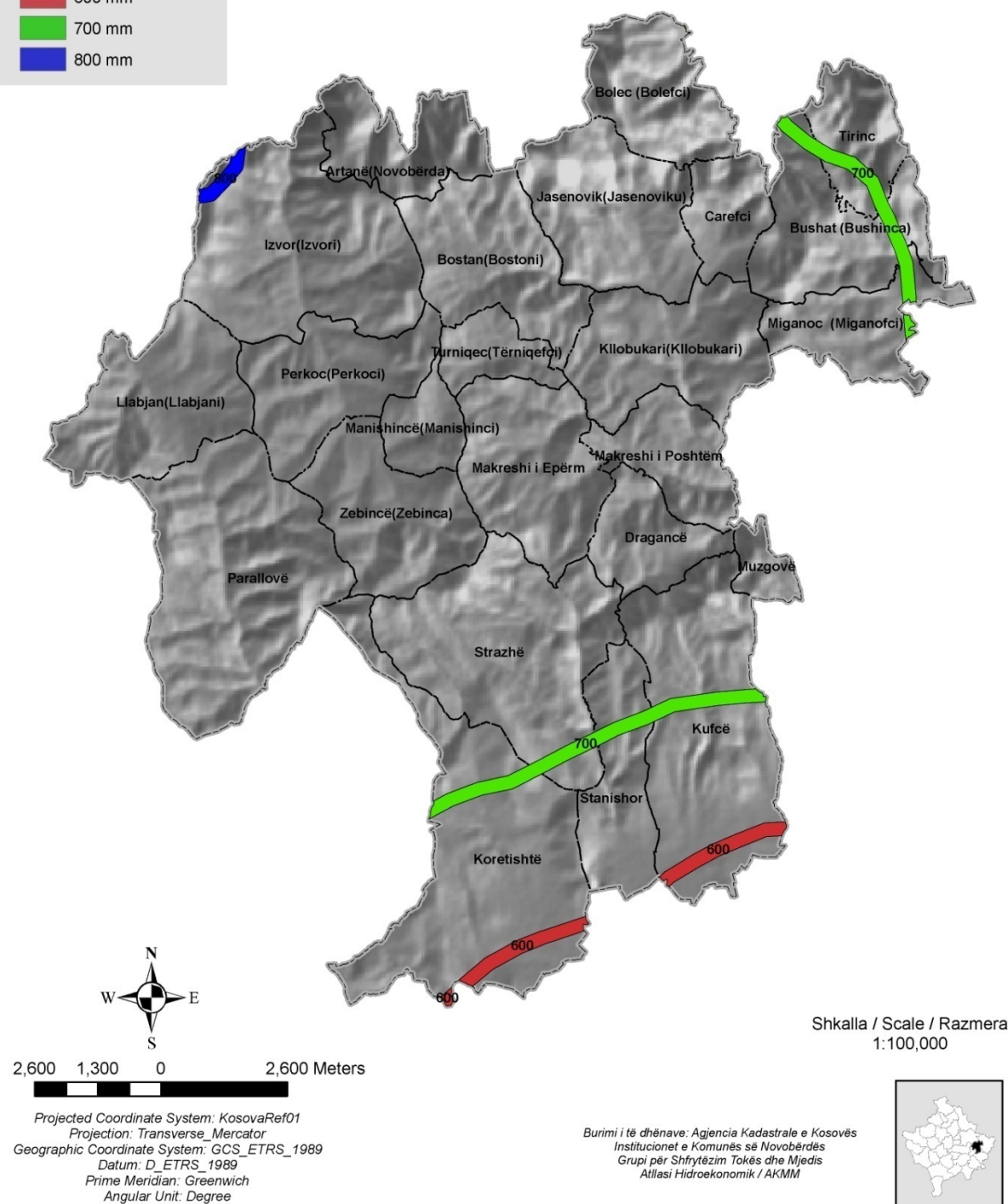
LEGJENDA LEGEND LEGENDA

-  Kufi komunal
-  Zonë kadastrale

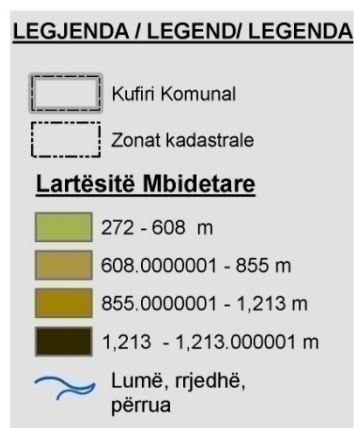
Zonat e Sipas Reshjeve

-  600 mm
-  700 mm
-  800 mm

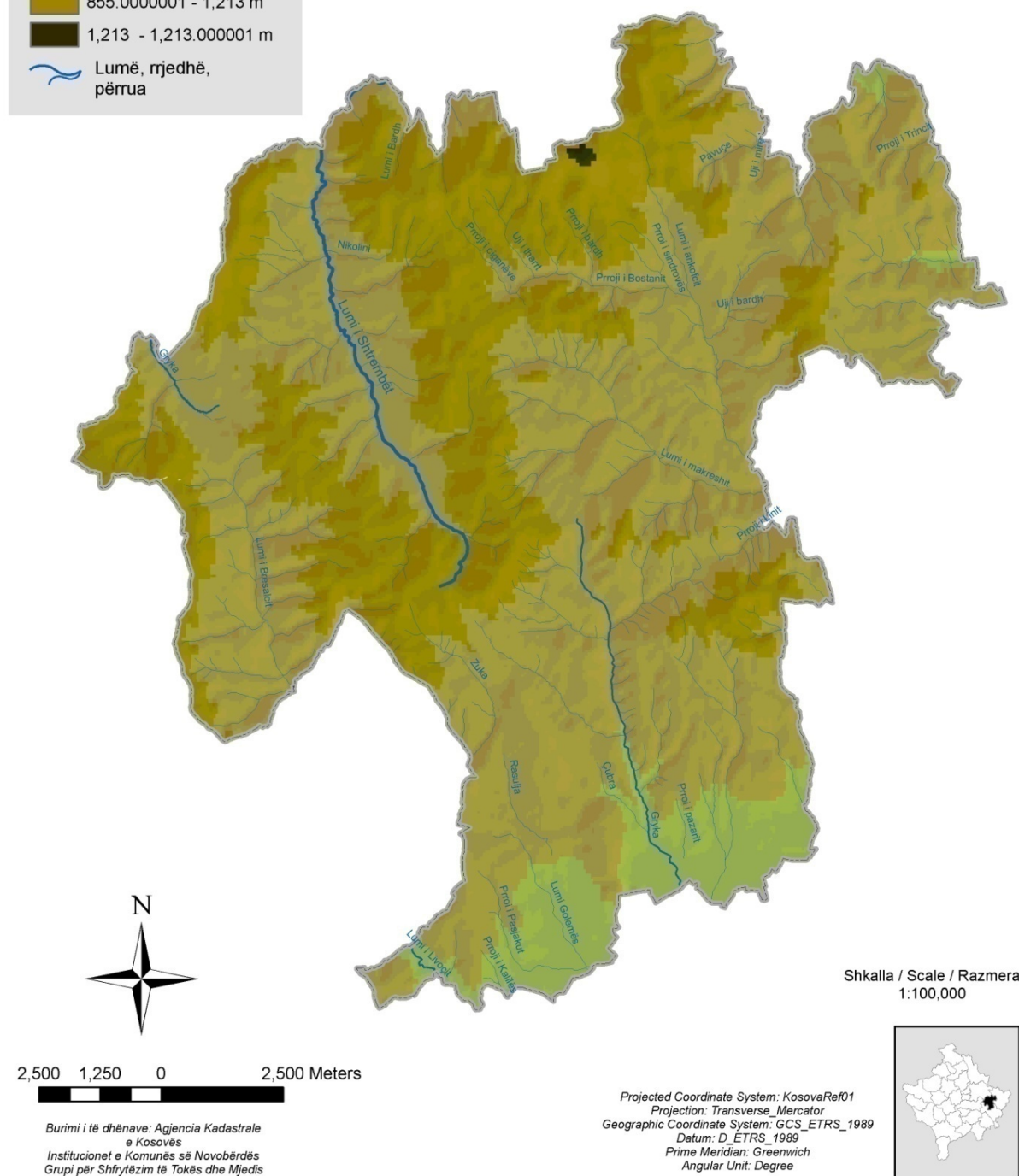
SASIA E RESHJEVE VOLUME OF RAINFALL OBIM PADOVINA



Rainfall amount



**RELIJEVI I NOVOBĚRDĚS
NOVOBRDO RELIEF
NOVOBRDO RELJEF**



Novo Brdo landscape

1.3.7.4 Underground Resources

BRIEF REVIEW ON THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF ARTANA, MINING WORKS AND GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The history of Novo Brdo (Artana) and all of this area is associated with subsoil mineral assets of this region as well as geological mining activities for the use of these assets. Geological researches and mining works for the use of gold and silver and later of lead and zinc in the region of Novo Brdo have a long and sensational history. Regarding the history of Novo Brdo as an ancient city remains much to be done since until now are not carried any serious researches. A great truth cannot be denied or contested: the first works of geology and mining in the region of Balkans and beyond have their basis in these areas and Novo Brdo has been a “compass” of the spread of civilization and European development. Even today in terms of mineral keeping, Novo Brdo is considered to be a mineral holder with all benefits that only nature can serve.

The old history of Novo Brdo must be decoded on the basis of outstanding tracks on earth and under it, which document a greater usage of mineral resources of this side and for an older civilization. Based on these data as well as the data of the new era, the historic journey and its mineral activity may be divided into separate periods which bear the tracks of old rulers and recent invaders. These periods are:

- Illyrian – Roman period,
- The medieval period (the time of Turkish and Slavic invasions),
- Reconquista Slave Period (from 1920 until 1999),
- The new period which begins after 1999.

The underground of Novo Brdo and its surrounding maintains its enormous wealth of useful minerals and great treasure of the history of European civilization which one day will be discovered and today is considered to be a light in the choice of many problems and dilemmas which were created by pseudo-science. Archaeological excavations as well as many historical documents prove that the old citizens of Novo Brdo have been perfect masters on the use, exploitation, melting and processing of gold and silver. In the processing and mining of gold are distinguished especially Illyrian tribes which lived in the areas of Kosovo, especially near the city of Demastion which is supposed to be Novo Brdo or Janjeva as known today. Old traces of the mining activity are treated deep within the mine of Novo Brdo to reach a quote of 560 m (in horizon – VIII century), or in a depth of 460meters. Proves for Novo Brdo as a big city, as a city of mining, trade and galleries of mining works, remaining of melting's from the processing of remaining, coin producing, ruins of the class, numerous legends around this area, etc. All this evidences have nothing in common with the times coming from Carpathian Mountains, which are considered to be very late in the history of Balkans. The place which today is called Colony once was a settlement of the Illyrian tribe of Dardans.

During its history Novo Brdo has had various names, but one thing which is known according to precious metals (silver and gold), has taken its first name Argentina, Artana. In Latin is also mentioned the name Novus Mons, whereas in Italian is mentioned as Novomonte whereas Sasi used to be called Nyeuberghe. Artana with the name Novobdo is mentioned very late: by 1325 (according to the historian S.Riza). Turks used to consider it as “the mother of all cities”, whereas the very well known journeyed Çelebija, has called it as the “The Silver City”, actually “the city of gold”.

Today during storms and large showers, the erosion of water flows detects exponents and other old items which have a high archaeological value. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Novo Brdo has gradually lost its importance as a known centre for the use and processing of Ag- Au and of Pb –Zn. Factors which led in the fall of mining may be: transition of mines under the administration of new invaders, migration of professional miners, prohibition of the export of silver and lead, consequences of great geographical discoveries, non-rational use of forests, Austro-Ottoman war, plague which in XVI and

XVII century caused havoc in these areas. In 1671, 1680 and 1690 the havoc damaged the population so badly to such a level that there was no time to bury the dead.

The period of the resumption of geological-mining activities begins after the First World War. In 1925, the British Firm "Johanson Matey and CO" begins the research and opens the Old Mine (mangan mine). Besides the exploitation, the firm conducts geological research throughout the majority part of the territory of Novo Brdo. It is worth mentioning that the Englishman re-threw the basis of geology and mining in these areas by leaving many important notes which after the Second World War were adopted by other invaders who continued to use them. Beside the use of the old mine during this period starts also the geological-geophysical research in the location of the "Perroi i Ngjyrosur".

In this location are also carried deep drillings and mining works, whereas in the part of Marec, Përroi i Thartë, Bostan River is carried geophysical and geochemical researches.

Due to these works is revealed the deposit of Pb-Zn "Artana" (Përroi i Ngjyrosur), respectively the new mine of Novo Brdo which already is preparing for the resumption of use. In the period 1963-1967 with geological research, a vast territory with an area of 140 m² is constructed with geological maps (details of the Novo Brdo territory) in a scale of: 1:10 000 with a base cartography 1:2000.

LEGJENDA / LEGEND/ LEGENDA

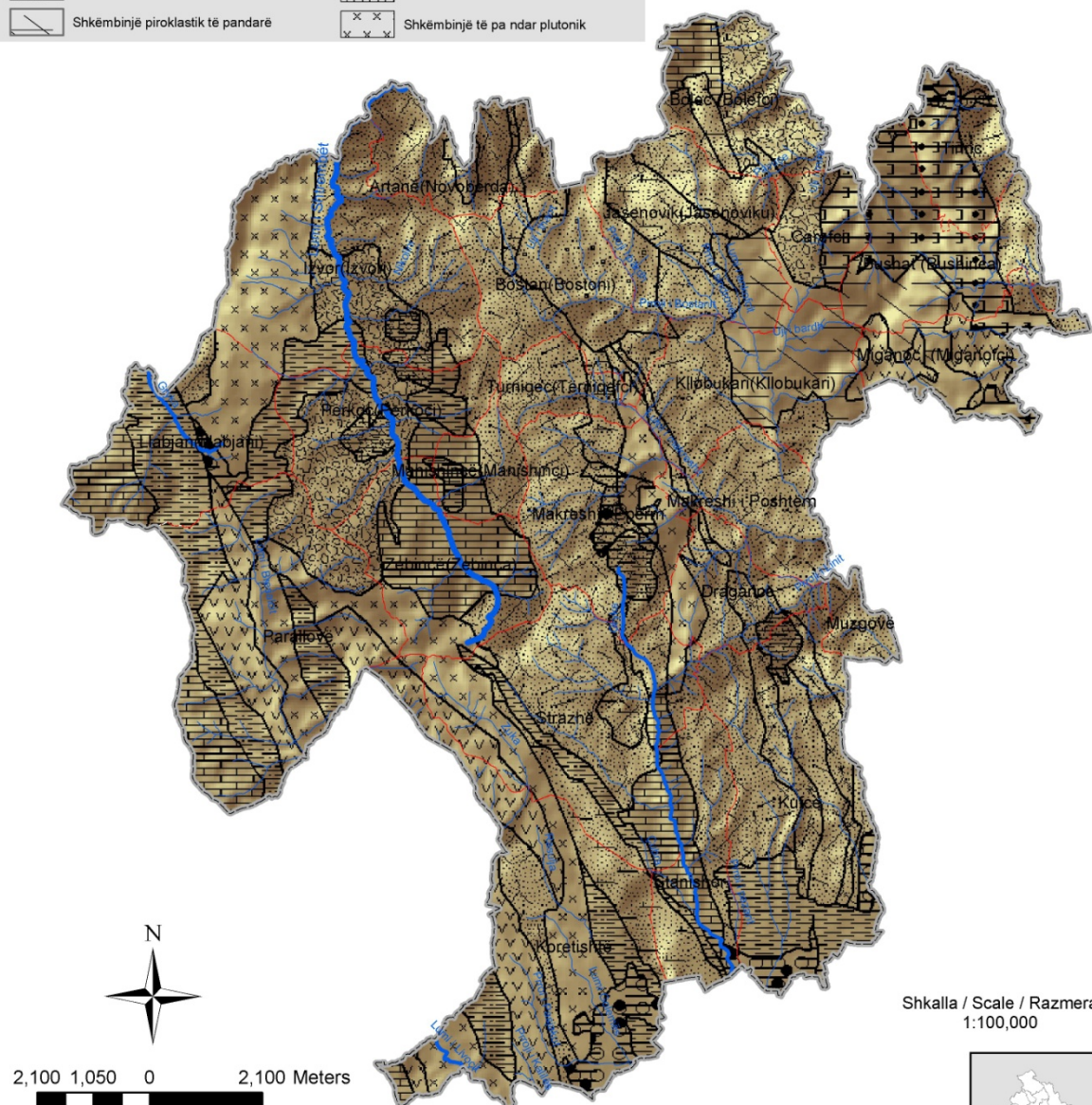
-  Kufiri Komunal
-  Zonat kadastrale
-  Lumë, rrjedhë, përreua
-  Gurë ranorë+konglomerat+ gëlqerorë
-  Shkëmbinjë të pa ndarë metamorfik
-  Argjil + baltë + rërë
-  Baltë + zhavorr + raërë
-  Shkëmbinjë konglomerat
-  Shkëmbinjë piroklastik të pandarë

HARTA GJEOLGJIKE E NOVOBËRDËS GEOLOGICAL MAP OF NOVOBERDA GEOLOŠKA KARTA NOVOBEDA



Gjeologjia e Novobërdes

-  Guri gëlqerorë
-  Shkëmbinjë metamorfik + rërë
-  Gurë gëlqerorë + argjilore + konglomerat
-  Mërmërë
-  Shkëmbinjë të pa ndarë vullkanik
-  Shkëmbinjë të pa ndarë plutonik



Shkalla / Scale / Razmera
1:100,000



Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale e Kosovës
Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
Komisioni i Pavarur i Minerave dhe Mineraleve
Grupi i Shfrytëzimit të Tokës

Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: D_ETRS_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree

Geological Map of Novo Brdo

Since 1955, the geological service of Trepça has focused its research on tectonic breaks in the stream line of Përroi i Thartë-Artana- Marec river. In this territory with the complex geological, geophysical and geochemical research methods, and in combination with mineral works and deep drillings is discovered a large deposits of Pb-Zn "Artana", with geological reserves 10,316,000t of categories A,B and C1, with an average content Pb=3.68%; Zn=5.06% and Ag=127gr.t-1. This deposit has begun to be exploited in 1964.

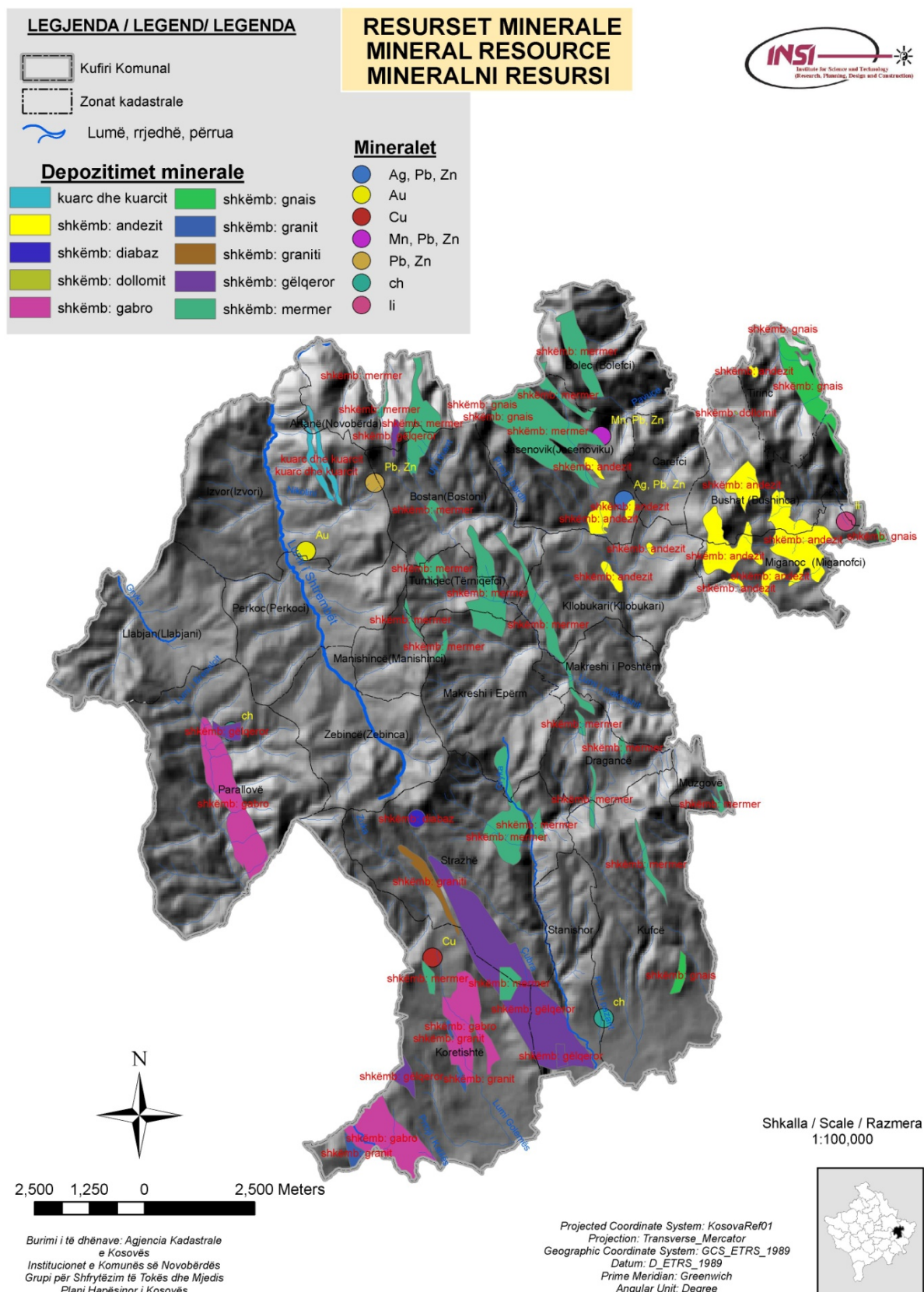
Through relatively high studies which are carried in the area of mining's, the solving of many problems and tasks which deal with the registration of signs of sulphur mineralization is made possible (hydro-metal changes and metamorphoses of contact in rocks, siliceous, Fe-Mn caps, old works); identification and determination of the distribution of various geological formations and exits of fresh andesitic; characteristics of the litologic factor which have impacted in the placement of polymetals minerals in this area; also have been partially defined by controlling geological mineral factors.

Based on the results of geological surveys are defined potential areas and are given prognosis for the possibilities of opening new deposits for this area. In these studies is not fully explained the tectonic grips and general structures of ores which directly have impacted in the direction of movements of hydro-metal solutions and ores.

Minerals of siderite and hematite which form large mineral bodies, and are characteristic for this entire mineral area, and with a large perspective in the economic aspect are not studied in a proper scale as well as the distribution of rare elements such as Gallium, Germanium, Indium, Gold etc again is not used sufficiently.

We have a lot of data and geological research results which are carried in the field of ores. But permanent studies regarding science development are necessary and contribute in further deepening of geological studies in the field of ores which is very important in the economic aspect and interesting in the geologic aspect.

(Map. Mineral resources)



1.3.8 NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

1.3.8.1 Cultural Heritage

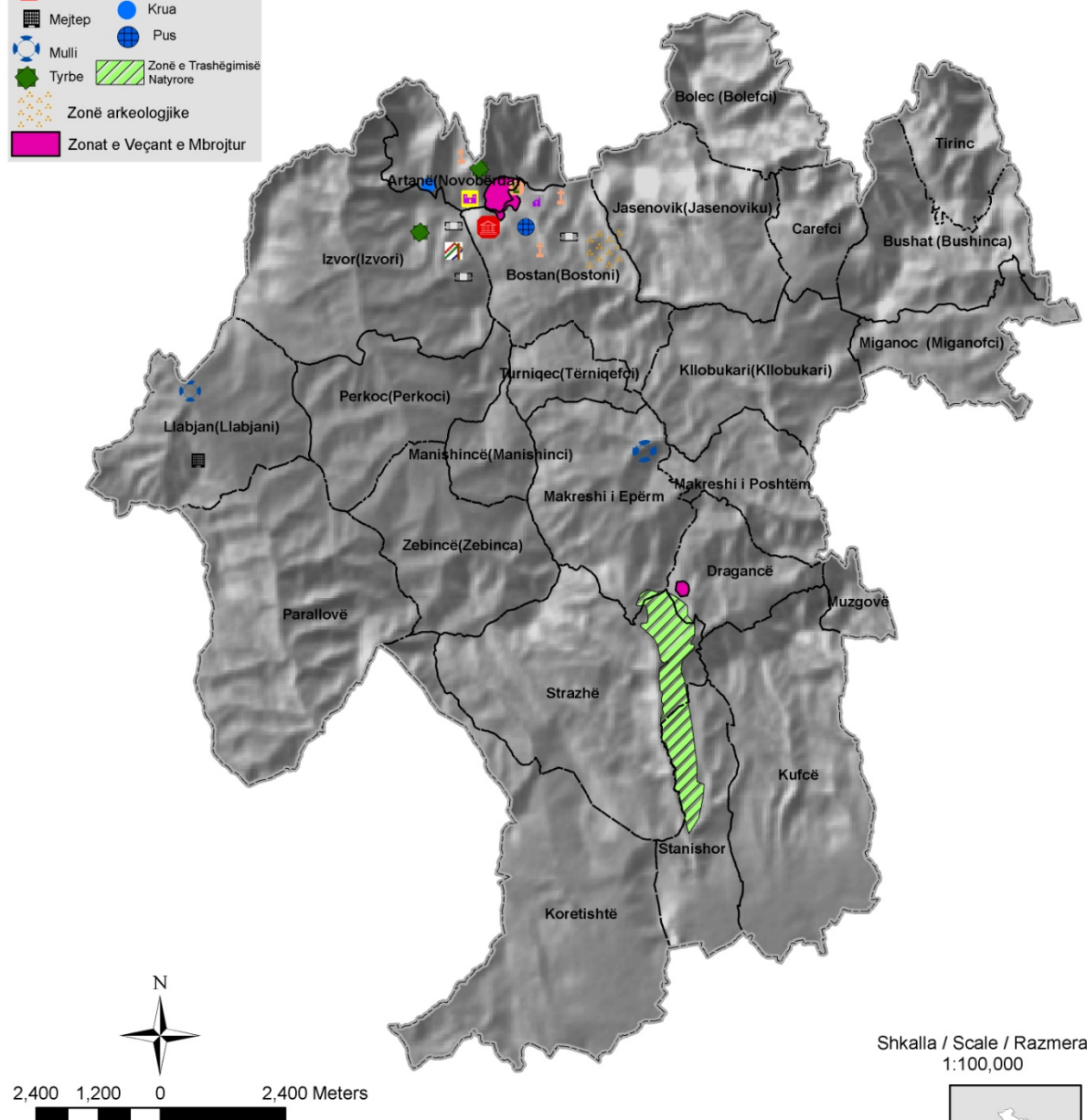
Protection of cultural and natural heritage of Novo Brdo is a necessity. This should be based on the awareness of the public for their values, their importance for the identity of local communities by allowing casual visitors to enjoy these values.

Historical and cultural values of such facilities and monuments should be included in school programs. Increase of the value of cultural heritage is based on the extent of knowledge. Creation of the historical local museum to expose the data for such facilities enables a better recognition of the population of different municipal age groups and beyond.

(Map. Cultural and Natural Heritage)

LEGJENDA / LEGEND / LEGENDA

	Kufi komunal
	Zonat kadastrale
Monumentet e mbrojtura kulturore	
	Kala
	Katedrale
	Kishë
	Shtëpi
	Mejtep
	Mulli
	Tyrbe
	Zonë e Trashëgimisë Natyrore
	Zonë arkeologjike
	Zonat e Veçant e Mbrojtur
	Teleferiku
	Varreza
	Xhami
Monumentet e mbrojtura natyrore	
	Krua
	Pus

TRASHËGIMIA KULTURORE DHE NATYRORE
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
ISTORISKE NASLEDE

Shkalla / Scale / Razmera
1:100,000

Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale e Kosovës
Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
Fotografite ajrore të vitit 2009
Grupi për Shfrytëzimin e Tokës dhe Mjedisit
Grupi për Demografi dhe Qështje Sociale
Instituti Arkeologjik i Kosovës

Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: D_ETRS_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree

Natural and Cultural Heritage of Novo Brdo

These areas and nature monuments currently are in a very difficult condition. Some of them have disappeared in Novo Brdo. Endangered are coniferous forests and also is *Birch*, which is a rare kind in Kosovo, near the mine of Novo Brdo. During the recognition of protected areas in the municipality of Novo Brdo have been identified:

1. *Forests in the Green Top*
2. *Forests of Birch– Novo Brdo*
3. *Coniferous forests in "Great Hill"*
4. *Pine forests in Llabjan*
5. *Bare hills in Koznice*

Based on the records of the office for cultural heritage in Novo Brdo, other information which were completed by working groups and civil society as well as other potential information resources which identify these values of cultural heritage as objects of heritage as well as spiritual heritage:

- *Fortification "Castle"*
- *Cathedral*
- *Church of St. Mary – Church of Sasi*
- *Church of St. Jovan*
- *Church – which is still functional*
- *Archaeological artefacts*
- *The mausoleums under the castle*
- *Turkish cemeteries in Novo Brdo*
- *Source in the village Vllasali*
- *The orthodox church in the village of Bostan which dates from XVIII century*
- *Cemeteries in the village of Boljevcë*
- *Gumnishte Locality*
- *Resource (flow) of the monastery in Klllokoq*
- *Locality "Rrethi i Nikshës"*
- *Mejtep (religious boys school) in Lllabjan*
- *The mausoleums in Buqe;*
- *Church in the village of Vllasali*
- *Mill in Lllabjan*



Part of forests with Birch



Church in the Castle



1.3.8.2 Archaeological Heritage

As spiritual heritage:

- *Traditional manifestations "Saint George day"*
- *Day of St. Mark's*
- *Assumption of Mary*
- *Velikdan (orthodox holiday)*
- *Liberation day of Novo Brdo*
- *All other national holidays*

1.3.9 NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS

1.3.10 Natural disasters-earthquakes

Floods, snow slides, heavy snow, strong wind, hail, ice, drought, massive occurrence of contagious diseases in humans, animals and herbs, along with other disasters which are caused by nature. Other disasters means: major road, air and rail traffic accidents, fires, accidents in ores, destruction of ores and other industrial as well as ecological disasters which are caused by the work and behaviour of people, the state of emergency, high temperatures, technical collapse of the energy system with power supply, telecommunications and informative technology, terrorist acts and other massive risks.

The territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo has constantly faced and may be facing natural and other disasters, so, the Department for Public Services, Protection and Rescuing is responsible for the management of these emergency situations such as:

- *Fires*
- *Floods (1, 2)*
- *Earthquakes*
- *Other elementary disasters*

One of the most challenging natural disasters is earthquake. It is known that in seismological point of view, the municipality of Novo Brdo as the majority of Kosovo presents a region with high seismic activity, faced in the past with indigenous strong earthquakes, which have shallow centres.

The territory of Novo Brdo has as a characteristic area of seismic resources or seismologic area (as otherwise referred to), as follows: Seismologic area Kamenica – Novo Brdo – Gjilan with a maximum magnitude $M=6.0$ Richter scale, compared with Kosovo which is characterized by seismologic areas such as Prizren- Peja, as well as seismologic area -Kopaonik.

These areas of seismic courses have generated in the past and may generate in the future strong earthquakes. Among most powerful earthquakes which have hit the region, have occurred in the region of Ferizaj – Gjilan by also including Novo Brdo which was hit by two very strong earthquakes: in 1755 and 1921. The earthquake of 1921 with the same intensity of one which happened in 1755, which means that was repeated after 166 years.

The earthquake of 1921 was associated with many intensive earthquakes of 7 and 8 magnitude (scale MCS), which have occurred for a year: since August 1921 to September 1922. ⁴ Characteristically in the region of Anamorava are registered earthquakes with a magnitude under 5.0 Richter scale and with an epicentre intensity of around: 6–7 magnitude which follows:

-Earthquake of 5th of March 1936 with a magnitude of 4.9, and epicentre intensity of around 6-7 magnitude

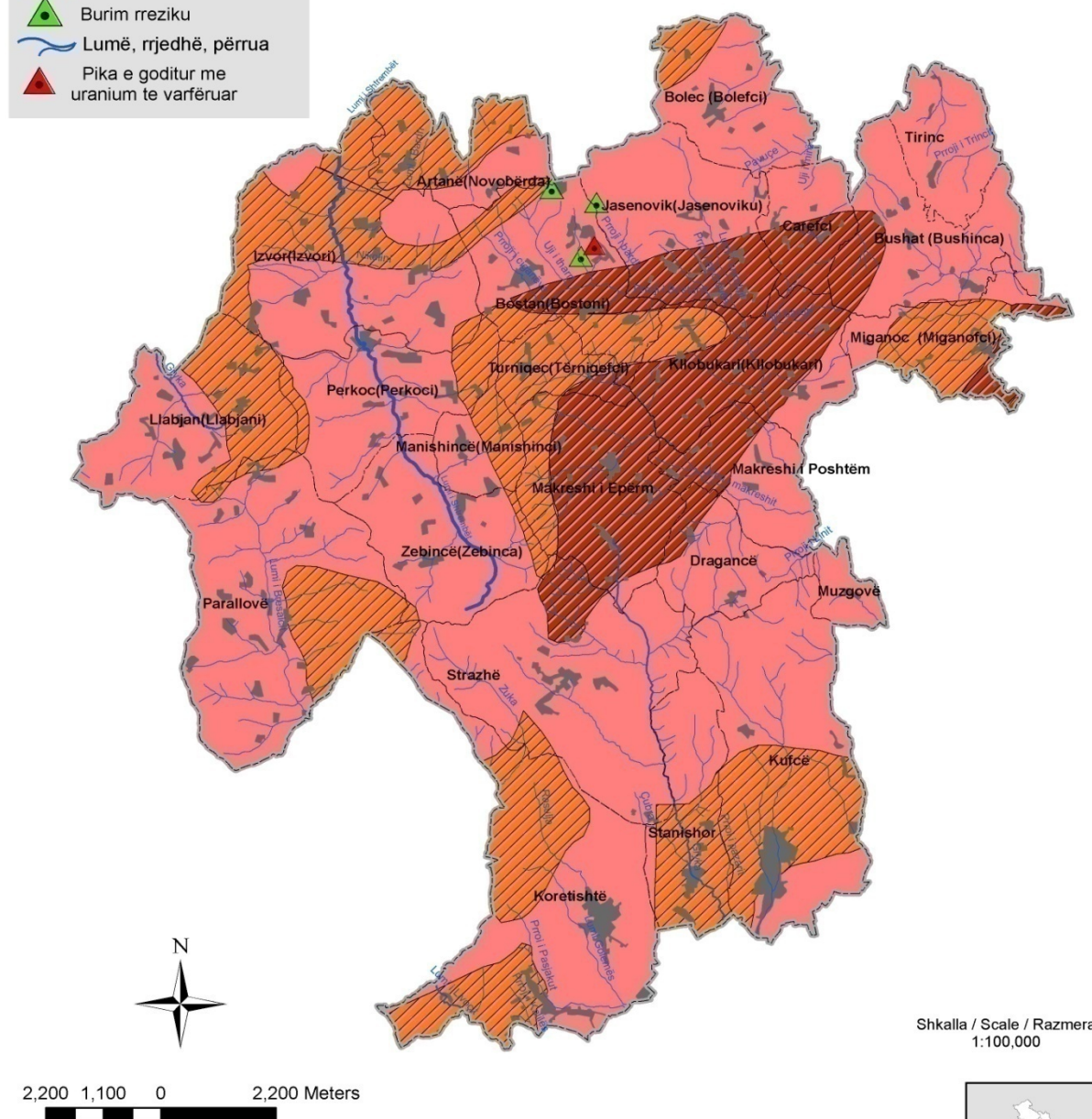
-Earthquake of 8th of June 1956 with a magnitude of 4.6, and epicentre intensity of 6 magnitudes

This shows that after 1956 is not registered any earthquake with epicentre intensity: 6 or with a magnitude over 6⁰ and only on 24 April 2002, an earthquake with an epicentre intensity of magnitude 7.5; MSK-64, hit the region of Gjilan. From this we may conclude that this earthquake was repeated after 46 years from the earthquake with a magnitude of 6 of the year 1956 and after 66 years from the earthquake with a magnitude of 6-7 of year 1936. In what is stated above is also included the territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo as well as a major part of the territory of Kosovo which presents an active seismic locality with high seismic risks same as neighbouring countries. High seismicity and the earthquake of 24th of April 2002 which affected the region of Gjilan-Novu Brdo; however, it is worth noting that time to time when earthquakes continuously occurred such as those of: 06.03.2008 where according to the Seismic Institute of Kosovo were three earthquakes which had a low intensity scale of 3.6, 3.4 and 3.7 Richter scale.

LEGJENDA / LEGEND / LEGENDA

-  Kufi komunal
-  Zonat kadastrale
-  Sipërfaqet e ndërtuara
-  Shkalla VIII Rihter
-  Erozioni sh. i i fortë
-  Erozioni fortë
-  Burim rreziku
-  Lumë, rrjedhë, përrua
-  Pika e goditur me uranium te varfëruar

HARTA E ZONAVE TË RREZIKUARA



Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: D_ETRS_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree

Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale e Kosovës
Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
Fotografite ajrore të vitit 2009
Grupi për Shfrytëzimin e Tokës dhe Mjedis
Instituti Seizmologjik i Kosovës
Drejtoria për Shpëtim dhe Mbrojtje



Map of vulnerable areas in the municipality of Novo Brdo

1.3.10.1 SNOW SLIDES

Snow slides in the municipality of Novobro may be only in high mountainous areas which do not pose any danger to the population of Novo Brdo and its economy.

1.3.10.2 STRONG WINDS

Based on the fact that Novo Brdo lies in an altitude above 600 meters usually strong winds occur especially in the north and south part of the municipality.

1.3.10.3 HAIL

Often in the municipality of Novo Brdo, hail may be considered as a risk for the economy of the county taking into consideration that in the past it has happened strong enough showers of hail such as the one of 2002 which has destroyed all agricultural crops of villages of Novo Brdo, in south-west. It is characteristic that almost all precipitation comes from the north-east side, respectively wind currents coming from Marec toward higher mountain areas accompanied by hail.

1.3.10.4 ICE

Even the territory of Novo Brdo as well as the entire world in the past was covered by ice and has passed through the glacial period. In our times the territory of Novo Brdo is covered by ice and snow only in high mountain areas and in the curved river valley during the winter season; therefore, it does not pose any risks for the economy and agriculture.

1.3.10.5 DROUGHT

Drought may be considered as a threat to crops during the summer season, mainly during July and August when temperatures are higher and rainfalls are rare.

1.3.10.6 FLOODS

Floods are elementary disasters which require special attention. Floods are considered phenomena that occur in certain seasons, which are dangerous to human life and bring considerable material damages. Floods cannot be prevented, but their damages can be mitigated and managed. Water that is accumulated from the precipitation or melting of snow, must find a way of its movement, and in this case is important to create conditions for a free and unobstructed discharge.

The municipality of Novo Brdo for many years is facing the problem of floods both in residential locations as well as in the agricultural land. If an analysis of this situation caused by these floods is carried, we can come to the following conclusions:

1. *Economic damages*
2. *Endangering of human health*
3. *Permanent contamination of the environment*

4. Spread of epidemics, etc.

In the municipality of Novo Brdo, is important to treat waters which cause flooding, resulting from:

- *The streams in the mountainous areas during vicious weather and intensive rainfalls become very torrential thus carry materials that find on their way and have enormous power;*
- *In the low area where due to the lack of slope terrain, rainwater or melted snow does not move, but it remains until the moment when it is absorbed by the soil layer.*

Floods occur in these rivers and streams:

Curve River, Bostan River, Stanishorka, River of Strazha, River of Llabjan, Stream of Terniqvc, Stream of Parallovo.

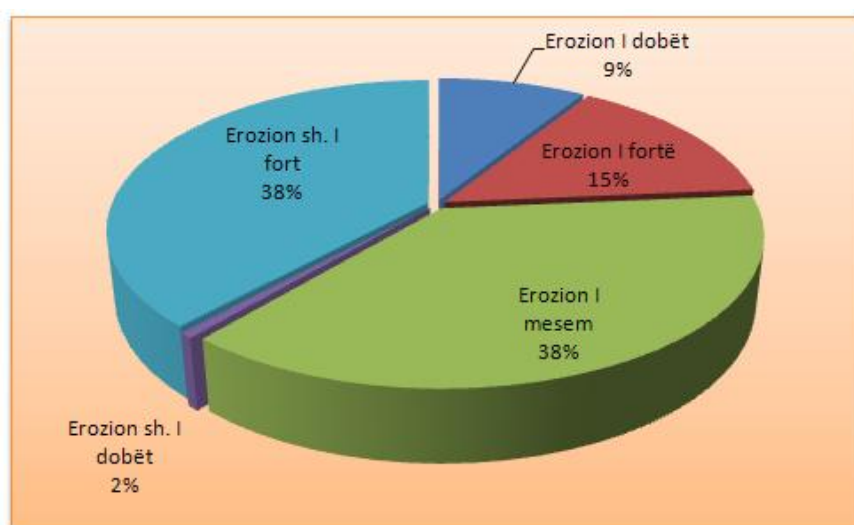
None of the river beds of the municipality of Novo Brdo are not maintained by human hand neither by municipal enterprise. They are left under the mercy of nature itself but in many cases they serve as waste landfills.

1.3.10.7 EROSION

Erosion is one of the most important factors for treatment since it risks agricultural areas, infrastructure and designed as well as planned goods by the human factor. This phenomenon is present almost in the whole territory of the municipality of Novobordo in various forms and intensities. The acceleration of this phenomenon in most cases has been affected by the human factor as result of inefficient use of agricultural land, uncontrolled logging, but also due to the uncontrolled use of solid and construction materials. Mostly is present in the molasses formation as a result of the degradation of forests, vegetation and the slope of the terrain, which appears in the form of surface purification and steep banks, but also along river banks and streams, due to inadequate land use, lack of mountains/hills dams etc

1.3.10.8 Erosion Degree:

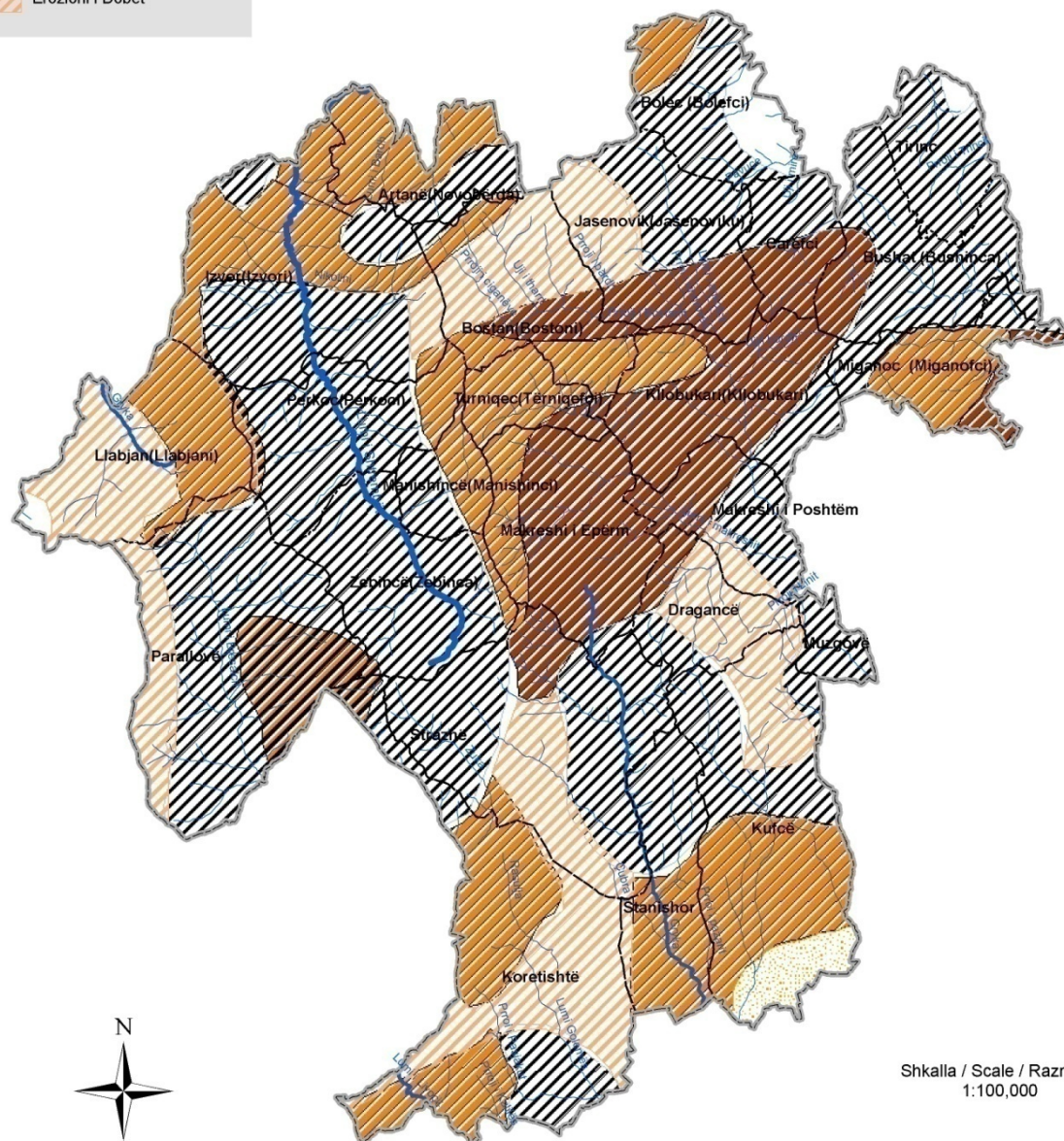
The territory of Novo Brdo is characterized by erosion surfaces according to the following categories: surfaces which are exposed to very weak erosion including around 9% of the territory. Average erosion around: 38%. Surfaces with strong erosion in the municipality of Novo Brdo include 15%. The strongest erosion lies in an area of 2%.



Map.17. Floods and erosions in the municipality of Novo Brdo



**EROZIONET
EROSION
EROZIJE**



1,700 850 0 1,700 Meters

*Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale
e Kosovës
Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
Grupi për Shfrytëzim të Tokës dhe Mjedis
Plani Hapësinor i Kosovës*

Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: D_ETRS_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree



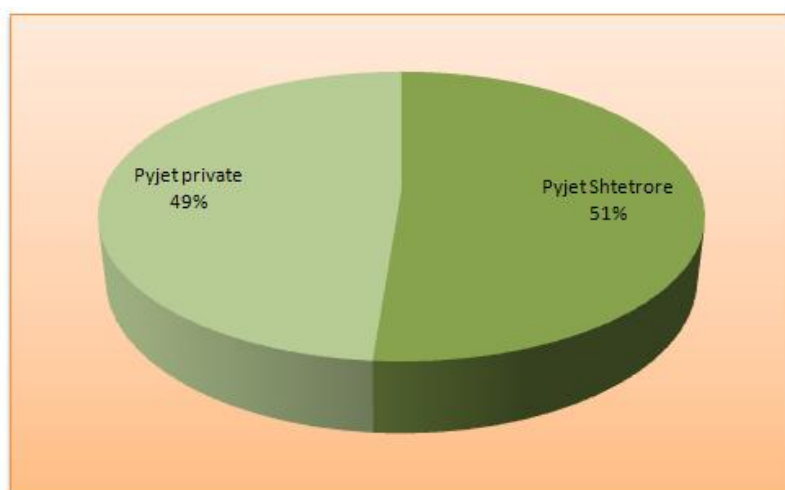
Floods and Erosion

1.4 Economic Development

1.4.1 AGRICULTURE

The municipality of Novo Brdo has an area of 29.700 hectares of land out of which 7.469 hectares are agricultural land (arable)⁵

Forests: 9112.60.09 ha
 State ownership - 467.62.99 ha
 Private ownership - 4441.98.55 ha

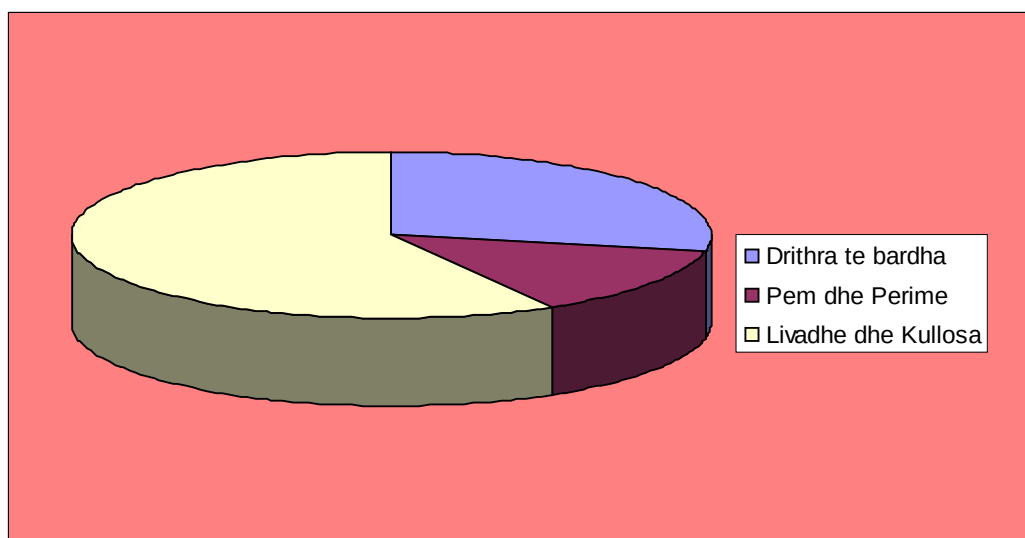


Graph.13. Forest ownership in the municipality of Novo Brdo

In the municipality of Novo Brdo, the area of the arable land per capita is estimated to be around 0.25 ha, while the size of the farm (land) per household in average is around 1.8ha. A firm of a big size is considered to be the one with around 60 ha, whereas the smallest one with around 0.20 ha.

From all the arable agricultural area are 7.469. From the cultivated plant productivity, are highly placed products of white grain as the following:

White grain around 2088 ha or 27 %
 Fruits–vegetables around 1021 ha or 13 %
 Meadows and pastures 4360 ha or 58 %.



Graph.14. Agricultural crops according to surfaces in (ha)

Tab.18. Production of wheat

Production/year	Wheat/ton	Flour	Wheat/ton
2010	4.368.00	2.271	786.240.00
		.360.00	

Annual

flour costs for the residents of the municipality are: 7.800 tons of flour/year. From this it is concluded that the municipality in 2010 has produced 6.427.20 tons of flour more than the requirements, whereas with agro technical improvements for 2011 we expect to have an increase of the flour production up to 12.616 tons surplus per capita.⁶

Novo Brdo produces barley in around 180 ha with an output of around 2.5 ton/ha

Novo Brdo produces rye in around 240 ha with an output of around 2.5 ton/ha=3.0 ton/year

Novo Brdo produces oat in around 160 ha with an output of around 2 tons /year

Tab.19. Type of the agriculture crop and output

Type	Year	Output /tons
Potatoes	Year 2010	3000
Peppers	Year 2010	1000

According to statistics around 50% of the household budget earned by agriculture, are separated for household expenditures. Only 50% of the household income is used for commercial gaining's.

Agricultural production

In autumn, planting the land is mainly plant with wheat whereas in spring plantings is planted with corn and forage crops for livestock's. Other important crops are vegetables (potatoes, melons) etc. Production of grains is around 3500-4000 kg/ha, whereas of vegetables depends of the crops.

1.4.2 INDUSTRY

The existing situation of industry in the municipality of Novo Brdo is very unfavourable. The mine for the processing of ores in Novo Brdo operates partially. From quarries we have had five companies which deal with quarrying and production of various fractions of gravel, the municipality of Novo Brdo has not yet established its industrial areas. In this municipality, industry has not been an important factor of economic development. It was represented by many branches of production such as the wood processing industry, processing industry of plastics, construction due to the fact that in the municipality of Novo Brdo exists the mine for the production of ores and need for production etc. Majority of these industrial enterprises operate with a very low capacity or have stopped their production activities due to the circumstances created after the war in Kosovo.

Until 90s Novo Brdo had a relatively stable economy and it consisted of: small businesses which were not popular in the local and foreign market.

However, improper use and management of these capacities during 1999 -2000 which was considered to be a period when the population was deprived from the right to work have led to difficulties in the re-activating of them. However a considerable part of the business sectors have started to produce, and creation of new businesses is obvious. Novo Brdo does not have enterprises which carry the process of economic development of Novo Brdo.

Their future lies in the process of privatization which is moving very slowly even though some of them work with a limited capacity due to economic opportunities. These capacities which in most cases are located in the city are also very important for rural development since rural workers can be employed too.

1.4.3 TRADE

Based on the data that the sector of economy on the Department for Economic Development possesses, the municipality has a total of 151 registered companies including, both private and social sector.

In the municipality of Novo Brdo exists three one-day markets: green market and cattle market in Llabjan as well as the market in Prekovc.

The green market and the cattle market in Llabjan are administered by the public enterprise "Tregu" whereas in Prekovc by the agricultural cooperative "Prekovc". In the municipality of Novo Brdo are 100 companies and commercial shops which offer to consumers various goods such as: food, hygienic goods, textile, leather processing, household appliances, furniture and other goods of the wide consume.

Development of trade in the municipality of Novo Brdo has started by the end of eighties and the resurgence of development and modernization of trade is done during the last 5 years. Goods are mainly imported from Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Turkey, Greece and other countries of western Europe but also a little from the market of Kosovo. Sales markets are built mainly within the city and partially in its periphery as well as in the villages of the municipality of Novo Brdo.

1.4.4 BUSINESS

At the municipality of Novo Brdo according to the Business Registry since 2002 until 2010 did not exist a high number of business registrations, and businesses according to their sector of activity are: Trade with 20 registered businesses, Manufacturing industry with 10, Transport and Communications with 5, Hotels and restaurants with 5, Construction with 10, Real estate and business services with 3, Education with 2, Health protection with 2, Agriculture with 20, Minerals and quarrying industry with 2, Financial intermediation with 2 and other social service activities with 70; therefore, it should be noted that not all types of businesses are represented in the municipality of Novo Brdo.

The roots of the development of manufacturing businesses begin at the end of eighties whereas the re-use of development and modernization is reached during the last five years. The supply with raw material is done by imports from Balkan states and those of Western Europe whereas less from the internal market of Kosovo. The headquarters of these manufacturing enterprises are located mainly in the peripheral parts of the settlements such as: Pasjak, Llabjan, Kufce, Koretishte, Stanishor and Novo Brdo. Based on the available information it is shown that the registered businesses in the municipality of Novo Brdo are spread in the entire territory and belong to the category of small and medium sized businesses.

This municipality has 5 manufacturing enterprises. Their activities lie in the area of wood processing, textile, food industry etc. It is worth mentioning that by referring to the numbers mentioned above it is shown that there wasn't sufficient business development which has happened due to the business development conditions. With the framework of these conditions we may note that in the territory of the municipality we do not have any Bank which would support business development in the municipally but also support various projects.

It is worth mentioning that one of the unfavourable conditions is the lack of the sustainable internal market and penetration in the foreign market outside of the municipality and within Kosovo but also in foreign countries. The capacities of these enterprises are of a low level. Due to this reason businesses are of small and medium size whereas the actual use of capacities is 50-70 %.

Table of 20 types of businesses

Type of activities	Total	A Agriculture, hunting and forestry	B Fisheries	C Extracting and mining industry	D Processing industrie	E Electricity, gas and water supply	F Construction	G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and equipment for personal and household use	H Hotels and restaurants	I Transportation, warehousing and traffic	J financial intermediation	K Business with real estate, renting and business services	M Education	N Social an health protection	O Other social businesses
No. of businesses acc. To the activities	151														
Enterprise															
Individual enterprises	151	20		2	10		10	20	5	5	2	3	2	2	70

1.4.5 HANDICRAFT

Handicraft remains an important area of economic development also in the municipality of Novo Brdo. The existence of substantial experience in handicraft industry for the production of works services and in household products should be considered as an advantage for economic development. The existence of handicraftsman who deal with production of products for market mainly in small series and which do not have features of the industrial production: production of natural soap, packaging of forest products and others. In the municipality of Novo Brdo are well known handicraftsman who are engaged in service handicraft in terms of maintaining and repair of products, facilities, objects and carrying of other services. Also in Novo Brdo are well known handicraftsman who are engaged in the processing of artisans in terms of working and processing artistic things and their shaping. In the municipality of Novo Brdo exist also handicraftsman who are engaged in hand work (special products which the handicraftsman works individually or with family members).

1.4.6 Tourism

In the municipality of Novo Brdo are 5 enterprises and hotelier facilities which provide citizens with services of accommodation, food, alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks, banquets, seminars, trainings and other services. Hotelier facilities are supplied with goods from the local and foreign markets, mainly with goods which are imported from Balkan states and those of Western Europe. Hotel facilities are mainly built within settlements and partially in the peripheral parts.

Roots of hotel business development occurred by the end of eighties whereas the resurgence of development and modernization of hotel happened during the last four years. In the municipality of Novo Brdo there are no facilities or sufficient opportunities to develop touristic activities. In the private sector after the war was regulated one swimming pool but also due to the lack of experience and professional advices, the swimming pool is not at the right level and has not respected the norms for the development of these activities in broader dimensions of tourism.

It should be noted that in recent years the municipality of Novo Brdo is developing quite well its Rural Tourism which with the help of donors and municipality is going through several steps of development. In this project are already involved a total of (13) families, where five of them offer traditional food, five of them offer accommodation and breakfast and three other families offer entertainment activities for the visitors in the municipality of Novo Brdo. For activities and investments for the development of tourism during the winter season potentially relevant is considered to be the village of Vllasali and a major part of the hills of Koznica and Upper Makresh with its surrounding which provide reasonable opportunities for investment in hotel facilities for the Ski Centre and Summer Tourism in mountain areas.

All these mountains in the Municipality of Novo Brdo enable the development and cultivation of wildlife hunting, which are adapted to life in rural areas. For the moment we have two hunting associations; however, the development of hunting activities in our municipality is wild and illegal which has caused a total destabilization of this sport since this activity is exercised by more than 400 hunters who have not completed trainings and do not have basic education for the cultivation and protection of wild animals in these areas.

1.4.6.1 Natural and Cultural Resources

The municipality of Novo Brdo has sufficient opportunities in the development of rural/eco tourism, cultural tourism, camping, recreational tourism and hunting.

The hilly landscape with beautiful mountains consisting of deciduous and evergreen plants offer great opportunities for the development of recreations and sports tourism. Places away from the industrial centres have enabled this area to develop without the influence of urban surrounding and pollution. Distance from Prishtina and Gjilan is 30 kilometres which makes Novo Brdo an attractive centre for foreign visitors but also local residents taking into consideration the ancient history of this area.



Picture: Attractive view from the castle down to the river

Slopes and high scenic mountain peaks near the village of Muraj and Great Mountain make this area attractive for the visitors who enjoy recreational sports and climbing. Also, the high height of the Castle offers a magnificent view in all surrounding direction, especially towards the village of Marec and "Curved River". Pedestrian paths as well as hotel facilities which may be used during winter and summer can create great employment opportunities for the population, thus enabling the municipality to have economic and social development. Curved river which has an interesting flow from the hydro-economic view and which is very rich with fish offers another opportunity for visitors to use it for fishing.



Picture: View near Tullar neighbourhood

The territory of the municipality is very rich in terms of flora and fauna which is considered to be another potential for the development of tourism especially in rural terms. So, these terrains are enriched with food mushrooms, juniper, a variety of herbs and other forest fruits which may be used for commercial purposes as eco products for foreign and domestic visitors. The configuration of the terrain, greenery and mountain streams enable the life of wild animals which are numerous in this area and may be considered as a potential for the hunting sport for potential tourists. Multiethnic structure of the population provides good conditions for the development of tourism due to cultural diversity which may be very attractive for the visitors of this area. Also the stable situation in between ethnicities and good relationships among various ethnicities provide good basis for the development of the economic sector. Here we should mention the multi-ethnic structure of NGOs for youth and women issues which provide good chances for development and are very attractive for foreign investors. Good illustrative examples for this are the production of bio-products (bio-soaps, herbs, collection and drying of forest fruits, honey production etc).



Picture: Part of the funicular near the mine



Picture: Mausoleums under the castle

The existence of the mine in Novo Brdo since the middle ages is considered to be another attractive potential for the visitors of this area. The history of exploitation of this mine, beginning from Sasi, Ragusa's, Jews, and Venetians etc. is another very attractive resource especially for foreign visitors. The data show that in Middle Ages the municipality of Novo Brdo used to have the factory of coins and ornaments from gold and silver and at that time the municipality used to have a greater population than London.

The altitude of the Castle of Novo Brdo is 1,124 m, as well as other objects with special archaeological value are Cathedral, Mausoleums, Mosque without minarets and roof, wells in an oval form, the church of Sasi and other undiscovered objects with an incomparable value for the development of tourism and other sectors of the economy in the municipality of Novo Brdo.

With the help of ministries, foreign donors and businessmen, an influx of funds it can be created for this important economic branch. With the adjustment of paths, construction of playground terrains and also continuation of the excavations and archaeological research larger employment opportunities can be provided for the population of this municipality.

Considering these entire elements, the training of the population in terms of tourism, historical data (professional guide) is necessary. Also it should be initiated a greater cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture for the increase and preservation of the fund for wild animals as well as assistance in maintaining and preserving the Hunting Association "Dreri" which has 50 members and has a 30 year tradition.

1.4.6.2 Cultural Tourism

The existence of the castle of "Novo Brdo" with the development of accompanying infrastructure and tourism facilities may provide good conditions for the development of tourism, especially cultural one. Considering that the castle in its current conditions will not bring many visitors, efforts with the relevant factors should be made along with the Ministry of Culture and institutions for the protection of Historical heritage, to do everything that is possible regarding the archaeological excavation and their restoration.

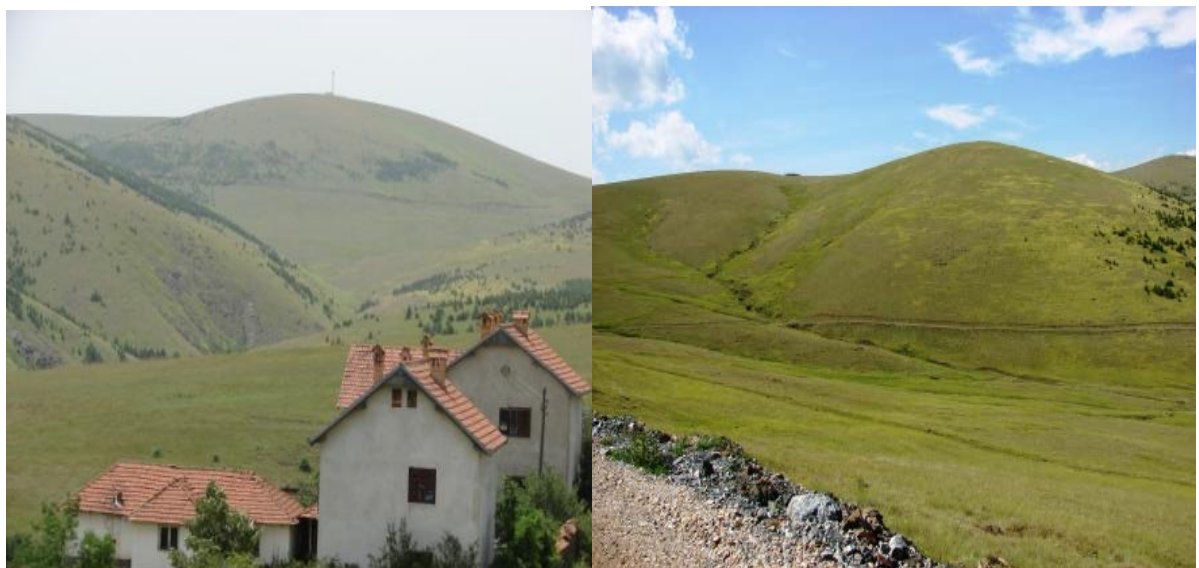


Pictures: The castle and cathedral as well as the mill in Terniqevc, covered by leaves.

Scenic slopes near the village of Muraj/Koznice, are a great potential for the development of the summer and winter tourism. These slopes have favourable tilts for the development of winter sports. The length of these paths is quite large and it lies form the north, south and west. Terrains are bare with evergreen and deciduous plants which offer a wonderful view from all sides.



Picture: Winter/Summer terrains for sports



Picture: View from the village of Golemlivade toward suitable paths for motorcycling

It is possible that from the north part of these slopes which otherwise are related with the village of Golemlivade of the municipality of Prishtina, to use these terrains also for other sports such as motorcycling, since roads permeate these hills all around. From the south part these scenic terrains lie to the pines of the village of Llabjan, whereas from the western part they are related with the villages of the municipality of Pristina. So, all of this data provide a sufficient potential for the construction of a sports recreational centre which would enable the general economic development of this area.

1.4.6.3 Rural/Eco Tourism

Municipality of Novo Brdo has sufficient opportunities for the development of rural tourism, camping, recreational-sports tourism as well as hunting.

Hilly landscapes with a beautiful vegetation offer great opportunities for the development of this economic branch. This area, which is far away from the industrial centre, enables the development of rural/eco tourism without any influence from the urban surrounding and pollution.



Picture: View from the old mill (Vllasali)



The altitude of the “Great Mountain” is 1,260 meters and is another fact which enables the development of the summer tourism especially of the mountain one. Suitable terrain for rural tourism is quite attractive since pedestrian paths and recreational areas for visitors may be constructed. Novo Brdo forest grounds are very attractive also for the sport of hunting which was one of the recreational sports that were able to develop in this area.

Picture: View of the castle from the west

Pedestrian paths as well as facilities which may be used during winter and summer can create greater employment opportunities of the population which would also lead to economic and social development of the municipality.

The project of the training centre in Novo Brdo would provide greater opportunities for the development of rural tourism since within this framework are envisaged a variety of recreational sports activities which host families would provide to the visitors of this area.

This project includes 15 families that would provide spaces and various services for visitors. Also among these families are selected those who would offer recreational and pleasure to visitors such as the local eco-food, horse riding, bike services, guides for tourists and visitors, paintball and other recreational sport activities.

1.4.6.4 Tourist Profile

According to an assessment of the municipality, for each year Novo Brdo is visited by 4000 foreign and local visitors which so far have not been used to increase revenues for the population and municipality.

Also the massive arrival of visitors for the feast of “Saint George” in the castle and mausoleums so far has not been used as a resource for the increase of the income for the municipality.

The research carried by ICCED and based on the statistical data provided by the municipality for 2008 show that if these visitors would be used in an organized way with the rural tourism development plans, they would be considered as a good resource of income for the selected families (13 families) and as a good resource of income for the municipality of Novo Brdo.

In compliance with the emphasized touristic resources, trends in the development of tourism and strategic goals for the development of rural tourism, tourist profile includes these elements:

- *Ambitions for a sustainable development of rural tourism*
- *Interest and motivation of selected families for accommodation and food,*
- *Interest and motivation of selected families in new experiences for the entertainment of visitors (horse riding, cycling, hiking and fishing, shooting etc)*
- *Motivation of families for the provision of bio-food products for visitors,*
- *Motivation of families for the provision of various bio handicraft products decorated in various forms, medical plants and ornamentals and other handmade products),*
- *Determination of traditional values and historical-cultural values.*
- *Based on offer elements for tourists we can reach the profile of local and foreign tourists in Novo Brdo.*

Profile of local tourists

	Description	Possible Activities	Priority needs	Timeli ne
	Families with children from 3-15 years from urban centres in Kosovo	Visiting the castle and other old monuments, horse riding, climbing, cycling, shooting, hiking –fishing.	The room with a prepared breakfast, hygiene and special attention to children's educational activities.	2-3 days
	Young and elderly couples from the age of 21-40, different adventures and other people who deal with sustainable development.	Visiting the castle and other old monuments, horse riding, climbing, cycling, shooting, hiking –fishing, collecting forest fruits etc.	Activities organized in the castle and its surrounding, tourist guide, souvenirs and other handicraft bio products.	2 days
	Tourists interested for historical/archaeological values and other cultural values.	Visiting the castle and other objects under the castle as well as other archaeological and religious objects around.	Guided visits of high quality for heritage historical and cultural values, souvenirs and other symbols of the castle.	2 days
	Various regional visitors of different communities.	Traditional offerings with food and other specific food products (lamb meat, bio agricultural food products).	Traditional offer with local food and other handicraft products.	1 days

Profile of foreign visitors

	Descripti on	Possible Activities	Priority needs	Ti meline
	Internati onal representatives in Kosovo, OSCE, UNMIK, KFOR, various NGOs.	Visiting the castle and other old monuments, local traditional food, horse riding, climbing, shooting, fishing, different traditional handmade clothes, souvenirs, bio- food etc.	The room with a prepared breakfast, hygiene and organized visits.	2 days
	Partners and foreign friends of various organizations in Kosovo.	Visiting the castle and other old monuments, local traditional food, horse riding, climbing, shooting, fishing, different traditional handmade clothes, souvenirs, bio- food etc.	The room with a prepared breakfast, hygiene and organized visits.	3 days
	Foreign tourists interested in historical/archae ological and other cultural values.	Visiting the castle and other objects under the caste as well as other archaeological and religious objects around.	Guided visits of high quality for heritage, historical and cultural values, rooms with breakfast, hygiene of a high quality, souvenirs and other symbols of the castle and religious as well as cultural values.	2 days
	Foreign young visitors, couples ranging from the age of 21 - 40, different adventuress and other people who are interested in cultural and religious values.	Visiting the castle and other old monuments, local traditional food, horse riding, climbing, shooting, fishing, different traditional handmade clothes, souvenirs, bio- food etc.	Guided visits of high quality for heritage historical and cultural values, rooms with breakfast, hygiene of a high quality, souvenirs and other symbols of the castle and religious as well as cultural values.	2 days

1.4.7 Energy

The municipality of Novo Brdo as well as other parts of Kosovo are faced with problems of power supply. Power outages after the war were frequent with duration of several hours. This has adversely affected the activities of the population and especially economic activities of the private and social sector. The municipality of Novo Brdo is supplied with electricity from the transformer station of Gjilan (110 KV) and from the transformer of Kishnica with 35 KV. Also in the municipality network there are 4 transformers of the type 2.5 MVA and 17. The vast majority of transformers are of the type 100 KVA. With the electricity distribution network are covered 33 settlements of Novo Brdo.

With the same distribution network are covered some settlements of the municipality of Prishtina (8 settlements). The length of the electricity network LP 10 KV is 36 km, while the length of the network LP 04 KV is 58 km. The number of public users of electricity is 54 whereas the number of household economies and other facilities is 2300. Novo Brdo respectively the New and Old Colony has public lightening but which is not operational due to the inability of the municipality to pay for it. The main problem in the current situation of the electricity supply in Novo Brdo as well as in the whole country is the lack of necessary resources of electricity. This happens due to the lack of manufacturing capacities, obsolete capacities (power plants of Kosovo A and Kosovo B), then the amortized network of distribution with the great losses which are very high due to the non-payment of services by the customers. The energy problem affects the reluctance of foreign investors to invest in the municipality of Novo Brdo as one of the opportunities for the revival of the economy. The production of electricity is less than the requirements of the customers which means that is necessary to construct new producing capacities which would improve costumer supply, thus the exchange of energy in the region would considered as a development opportunity in this sector. Obsolete capacities are environmental pollutants; therefore, new capacities should have the environmental component.

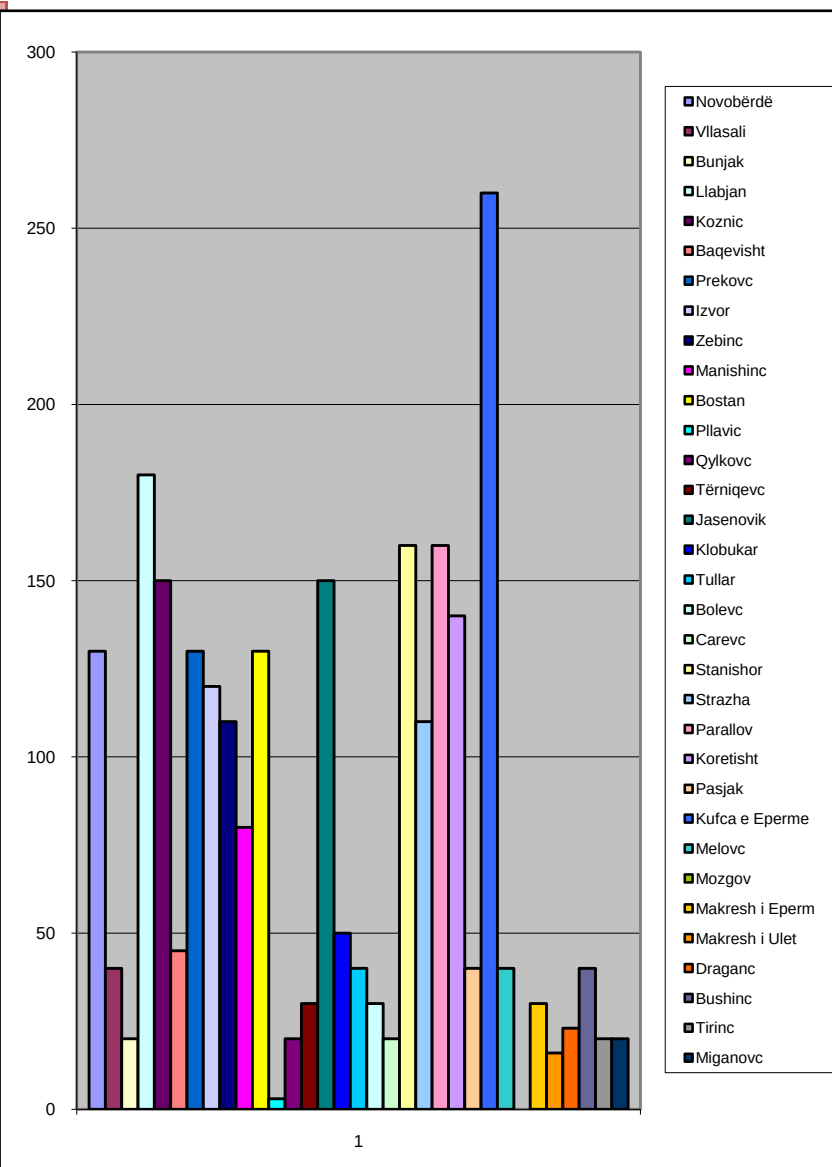
Placement of new capacities would provide safe supply with electricity for the economic development areas. Now, that the new power plant is planned "Kosova e re" with 2000 MW, but also Novo Brdo may produce electricity by constructing plants for the production of energy by wind, where such a thing is already happening since the municipality has issued permission to private investors and 22 of them are in the process of construction. In the future is planned the expansion of the alternative energy (wind, solar, geothermal, waste etc).

1.4.8 UNEQUAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

From the used sources of information we encountered unequal economic developments which are present in all areas of economic development, from agriculture which are presented in the farm's tables and enterprises in settlements, but also including industrial capacities. In the following table and chart are presented the data for agricultural land and farms in all settlements of the municipality of Novo Brdo.

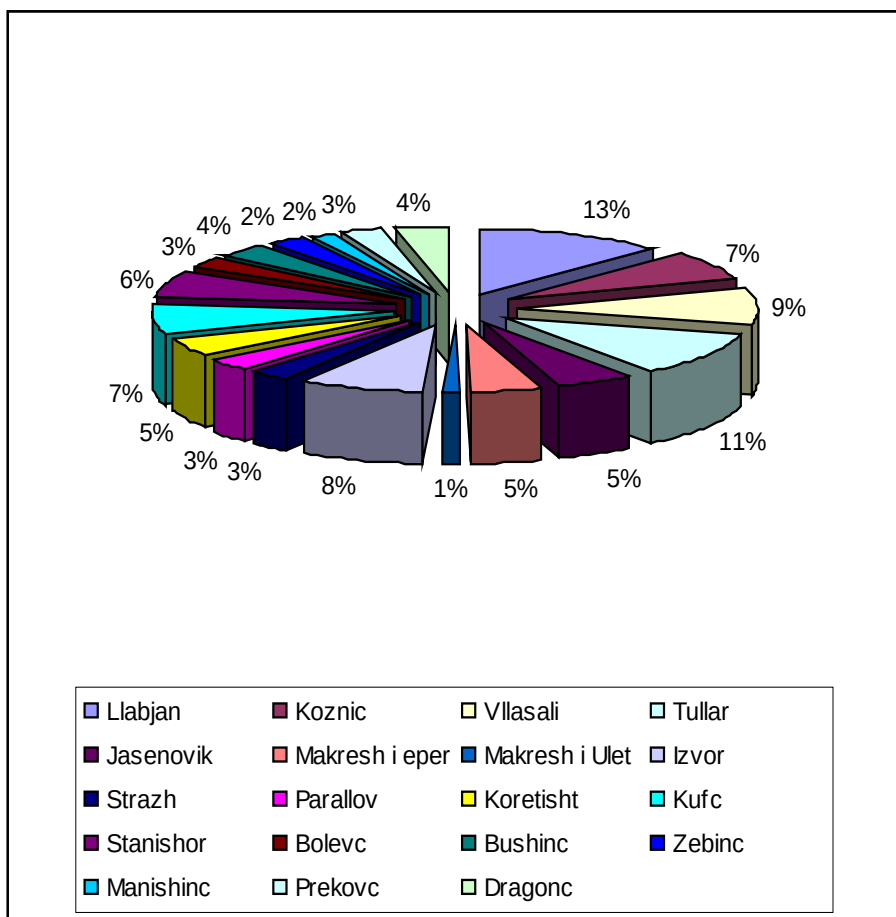
Tabela21. Fertile land in Novo Brdo: Graph of arable land expansion in settlements

Settlements	Fertile land in Ha
Novo Brdo	130
Vllasali	40
Bunjak	20
Llabjan	180
Koznic	150
Baqevisht	45
Prekovc	130
Izvor	120
Zebinc	110
Manishinc	80
Bostan	130
Pllavic	3
Qylkovc	20
Terniqevc	30
Jasenovik	150
Klobukar	50
Tullar	40
Bolevc	30
Carevc	20
Stanishor	160
Strazha	110
Parallov	160
Koretisht	140
Pasjak	40
Kufca e Eperme	260
Melovc	40
Mozgov	0
Makresh i Eperm	30
Makresh i Ulet	16
Draganc	23
Bushinc	40
Tirinc	20
Miganovc	20



Village/Settlement	Capacity
Llabjan	22
Koznic	12
Vllasali	15
Tullar	19
Jasenovik	09
Makresh i eper	08
Makresh i Ulet	2
Izvor	14
Strazh	05
Parallov	05
Koretisht	08
Kufc	12
Stanishor	11
Bolevc	05
Bushinc	06
Zebinc	04
Manishinc	03
Prekovc	05
Dragonc	06

Tab22. The scope of the farms in the settlements



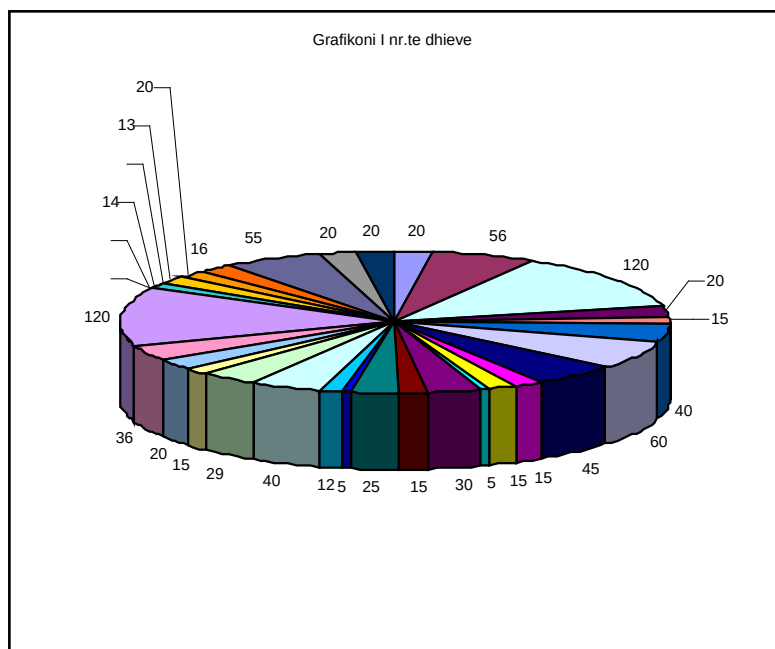
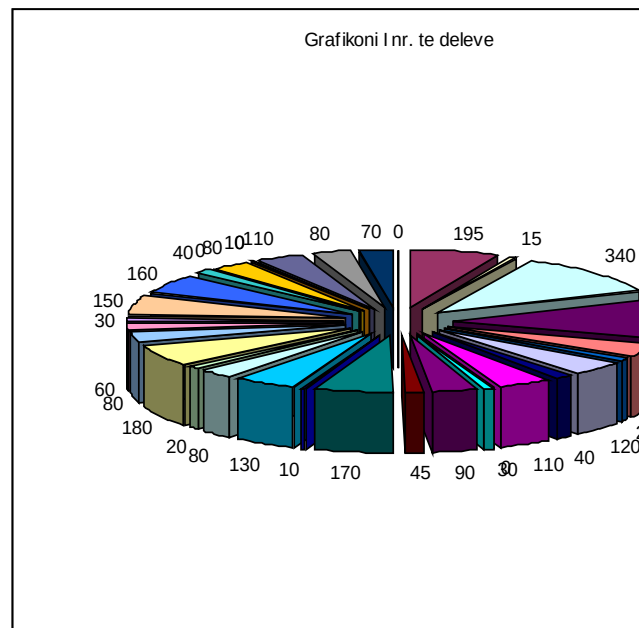
Graf. 17. Cattle farms in the settlements

Nr.	Village/Settlements	Heads Sheep	Heads Goat
1	Novo	1	2

	Brdo		0
2	Vllasali	1 95	5 6
3	Bunjak	1 5	/
4	Llabjan	3 40	1 20
5	Koznic	3 26	2 0
6	Baqevisht	1 10	1 5
7	Prekovc	2 5	4 0
8	Izvor	1 20	6 0
9	Zebinc	4 0	4 5
10	Manishinc	1 10	1 5
11	Bostan	/	1 5
12	Pllavic	3 0	5
13	Qylkovc	9 0	3 0
14	Tërniqevc	4 5	1 5
15	Jasenovik	1 70	2 5
16	Klobukar	1 0	5
17	Tullar	1 30	1 2
18	Bolevc	8 0	4 0
19	Carevc	2 0	2 9
20	Stanishor	1 80	1 5
21	Strazha	8 0	2 0
22	Parallov	6 0	3 6
23	Koretisht	3 0	1 20
24	Pasjak	1 50	/
25	Kufca e Eperme	1 60	/

26	Melovc	0	4	1
27	Mozgov		/	/
28	Makresh i Eperm	0	8	1
29	Makresh i Ulet		/	2
30	Draganc	0	1	1
31	Bushinc	10	1	5
32	Tirinc	0	8	2
33	Miganovc	0	7	2
Total			2	9
		.609 Heads	16 Heads	

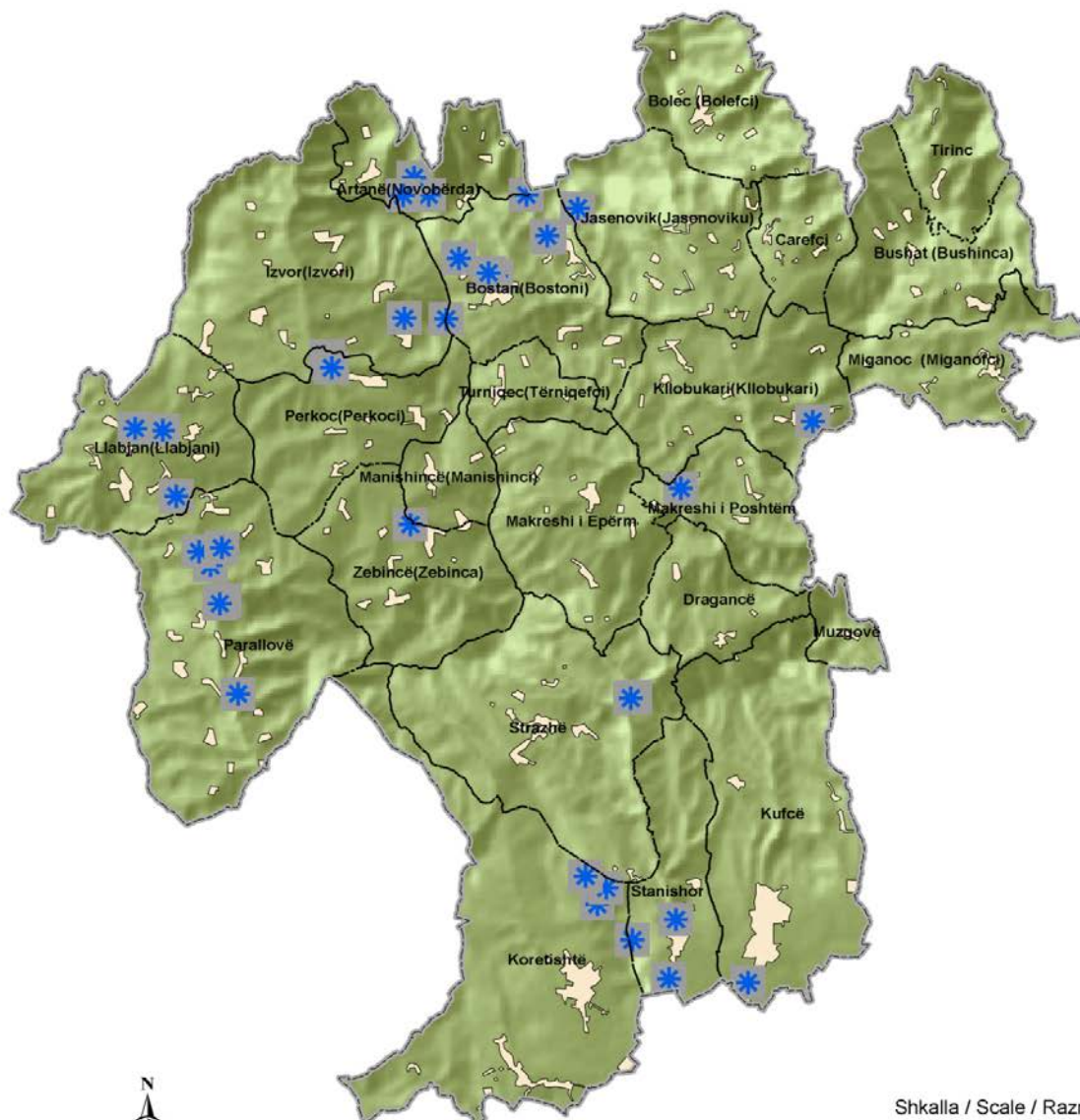
Table. 22 Number of sheep`s and goats



LEGJENDA / LEGEND / LEGENDA

-  Kufi komunal
-  Zonë kadastrale
-  Vendbanimet
-  Shtirirja hapësinore e bizneseve

SHTIRIRJA HAPËSINORE E BIZNESEVE SPETIAL EXTENT OF BUSINESS PROSTORNO PROŠIRENJE BIZNISA



1,750 875 0 1,750 Meters

Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale e Kosovës
Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
Grupi për Zhvillim Ekonomik

Shkalla / Scale / Razmera
1:100,000

Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: D_ETRS_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree



Business area extension

1.5 TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE –

1.5.1 TRANSPORT AND ITS INFRASTRUCTURE

Transportation represents a very important activity for citizens, institutions and businesses of Novo Brdo. It is a substantial factor for economic, social and environmental development, but it also is a consequence of these developments and plays an important role in spatial relations between areas and their destination. Transportation in Novo Brdo, is mainly implemented through motorways.

1.5.2 VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION

Connection of Novo Brdo with national and international road corridors is a challenge which should be treated very seriously, and based in plans and government projects access in these corridors will be planed. Novo Brdo, is very close to the road which in Kosovo level is currently the road with the most dense transport: Gjilan-Pristine road, than the Pristine-Kamenica road that passes through Novo Brdo. Before and after the war, in Novo Brdo as in throughout Kosovo a lot of construction and illegal connection are made along the roadside of the regional road. This phenomenon continues today as well and represents a serious problem. Thus, endangering the possibilities for expansion of these roads in the future; in a large extent the safety level and speed of movement have decreased, which has decreased the category of these roads.

The phenomenon of illegal construction in roadsides is alarming and requires immediate intervention of the society. The latter it is intervened, damages will be larger and more difficult to be recuperated.

Condition of local roads is very heavy, since there are a lot of unpaved roads and there are a lot of gravel roads, which are not paved and which can be damaged over the time. While, regarding road construction, the situation to a point is satisfactory, since a year ago from the company for road maintenance it is conducted the cleaning of roads and it is preformed the paving of damaged parts of the regional and motorway roads. The company responsible which performs the maintenance of motorways and regional roads, as well as the cleaning of roads during the inter period is contracted from the Ministry of Transport, Post and Telecommunication. In the absence of transportation through the railroad, especially of goods with high tonnage, motorway roads are loaded and hence come to their damaging. In the territory of the municipality exists all preconditions for possible expansion of motorway, regional and local roads since the past and the current government always have worked in this direction thanks to the understanding of citizens to respect the parameters of construction especially during the paving of above mentioned road`s. The only problem, may be along the Pristine-Gjilan motorway, especially in the entrance of the city of Gjilan, it is inherited with the process of decentralization and in case of a need for expanding these roads, it may encounter in different obstacles where one of them, may be the construction of facilities which have not respected the frame of construction along roads which is determined with regulation and road laws.

1.5.3 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION

In Novo Brdo municipal territory, there is no railroad transportation. Closest railroad station is the station in Fush-Kosova- 52 km: railroad line Fush-Kosovo – Skopje. The fact itself, that in Kosovo`s level from 1963 no new railway line is build, speaks a lot about the condition in the railroad transportation. Lack of railway stations and distances from current stations, places this municipality in a very unfavourable position. This especially has to do with massive transportation of goods and products.

With Kosovo`s Spatial Planning, it is foreseen the construction of the railroad line Ferizaj-Gjilan, which is connected with the Nish-Skopje line and beyond: toward important European corridors. In the territory of the municipality, we do not have to deal with the treatment of railroad infrastructure since we didn't inherit it from the past years and for this reason we believe that we do not need to submit such requests since, the municipal territory itself belongs to a hilly-mountain terrain meaning that the terrain is not suitable for the construction of railroad, but it would be good to take it into consideration as a possibility, connecting with a railroad infrastructure along Pristine-Gjilan motorway and Kamencia, and the good opportunity of connecting the mine with this network, as a good form of transporting minerals.

This implies that, it will be debated in central level as well since it is a wider planning and that with this issue deals the Ministry of Spatial Planning during compilation of the spatial plan of Republic of Kosovo. It is worth mentioning the fact that in the future there is a need for expanding this network foreseeing connection with other centres, as we have other municipalities of Anamorava or which belong to the region of Gjilani (Viti, Ferizaj, Kaçanik) and other municipalities of the region of Prishtina. If these preconditions were to be created for development of railway infrastructure, a lot of needs would be fulfilled for transportation of travellers but at the same time for transport of goods, which in most cases, come as a result of destroying roads from uncontrolled transportation, which in this case is the gravel and mineral transportation which are two very serious loads which impact in damaging roads in the territory of the municipality.

1.5.4 AIR TRANSPORTATION

In the municipality of Novo Brdo, there is no airport. The closest, is "Pristina" airport: 57 kilometres. In perspective, it is not foreseen the construction of the airport therefore, this municipality will continue to be oriented to "Pristine" airport, but also to "Skopje" in particular cases. In Kosovo have existed 12 agricultural airfields-airdromes of Aviokosova, and Kosovo`s Aeronautical Federation air field in Dumosh. Many of agricultural airports are in a bad physical condition and without maintenance we will see if these possibilities for the future of agriculture and other purposes will be preserved, closest agricultural airport for Novo Brdo is the one in Gjilani which for the moment is not functional.

Transport infrastructure

LEGJENDA/LEGEND/LEGENDA

-  Kufi komunal
-  Zonë kadastrale
-  Vendbanimet
-  Rrug Magjistrale
-  Rrugë regjionale
- Rrugë lokale**
 -  Rruget pa asfalt
 -  Rrugët të asfaltuara

INFRASTRUKTURA E TRANSPORTIT TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE TRANSPORTNA INFRASTRUKTURA



Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale
e Kosovës Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
Grupi i Infrastrukturës
Plani Hapësiror i Kosovës
Plani Zhvillimor Komunal i Gjilanit

Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: D_ETRS_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree



1.5.5.1 Landline telephony

It is known that in Kosovo and in all municipalities, responsible for network distribution of telecommunication, is the Ministry of Transport and Post Telecommunication through Kosovo's PTK, which means that in our municipality, we have only one building of PTK, which is located in the New Colony in Novo Brdo, to which is distributed the telephony network. During a recent project, from the same institution, it is conducted the network distribution in nearby settlements, to 4 km, with landline telephony and internet. When it comes to the telephony, it is worth mentioning that, the mobile telephony network doesn't properly work since, in the part where it is constructed, the municipal building often happens not to have coverage of the mobile network telephony. Also, in the territory of the municipality operate other mobile telephony operators, such as Ipko and illegal operators from region countries. It is worth discussing that we have other operators in the private sector which do the distribution of internet in the municipality of Novo Brdo, meaning that it has the consent of the municipality for utilizing the property from the municipality in placing corresponding devices for network distribution.

From the table, we can see that the landline telephony network in Novo Brdo municipality is expended in 15% of settlements, with totally 25 % of the population. However, it is necessary to mention that population access in landline telephony is not in a satisfying level, since most of settlements have half connection (Kufca 80%, and other settlements around 60%). Landline telephony network is located in the process of modernisation with applying digital techniques, optic fibres, and SDH system. Already from the network it can be utilized the Lease Lines Service, ISDN line (Integrated Service Digital Network) etc. Within the urban area, beside individual access in the settlement telephony network, are: Kufca, Bostani, Stanishori, Koretishta and Pasjaki.

1.5.5.2 Mobile Telephony

Novo Brdo territory is covered quite well, and almost all settlements of Novo Brdo have access in mobile telephony services, which are offered from two operators licensed from ART. Both mobile operator's, have distributed individual antennas in different locations of the municipality. In the service of mobile telephony, national companies of mobile telephony GSM Vala 900, utilizes European standards of GSM technology. Mobile operator GSM Vala 900 has approximately 5.000 users. Vala offers telephony services, of data transferring, receiving and sending faxes, short messages (SMS), and other complementary services. Vala 900 network covers 98% of the populated settlements, with some small exceptions. In the service of mobile telephony, the other national operator offers mobile services: IPKO.

1.5.5.3 Internet Services

In Novo Brdo there are 2 large companies (Vala and Ipko) which through landline and mobile telephony offer internet services, and some smaller local companies which operate in this field. From these two companies, the wireless network expansion is being conducted. Human resources, with whom Novo Brdo has developed advantages, will be able to be in the function of contemporary development only if education and training in the field of informative technology is increased.

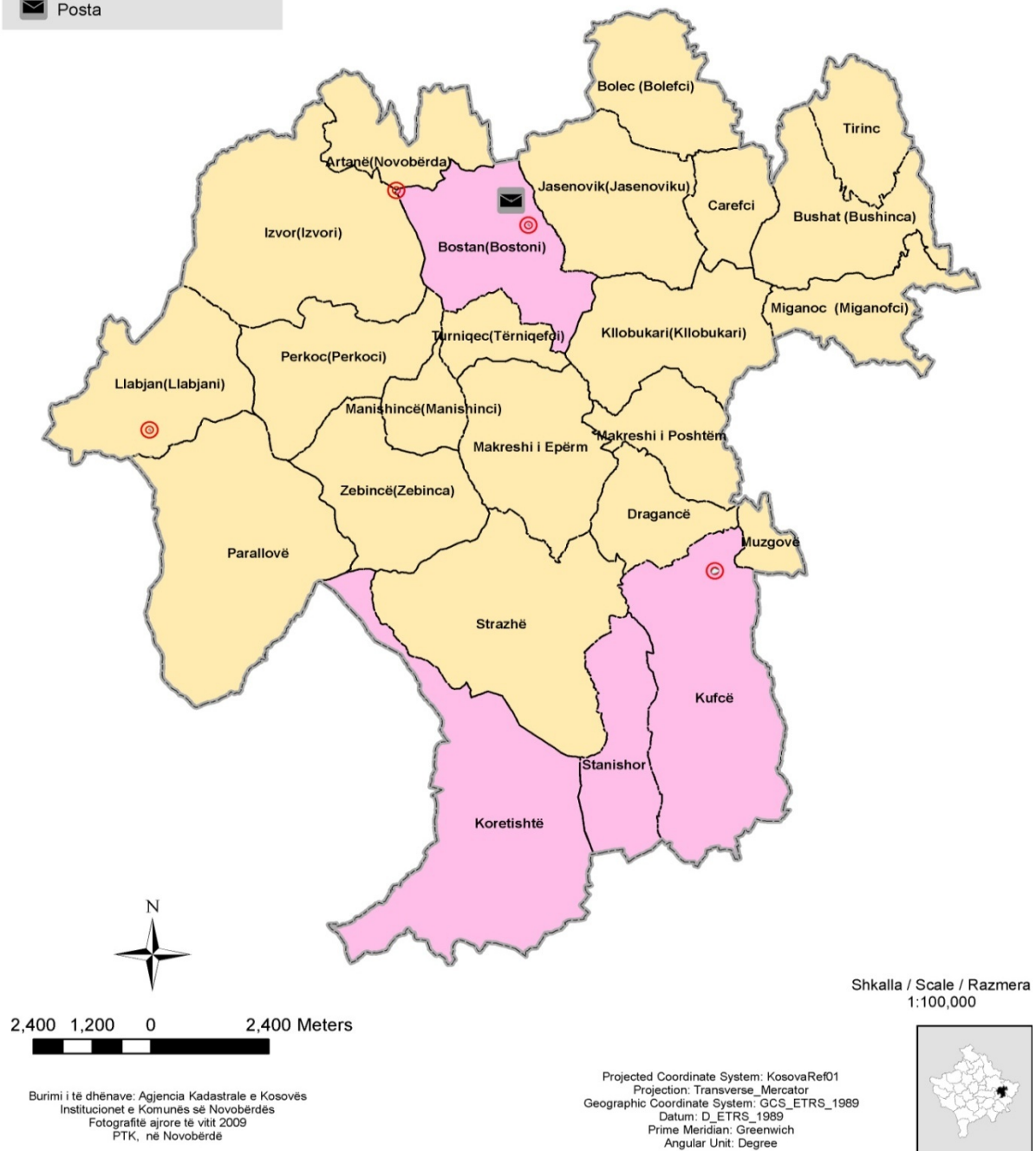
Coverage map of mobile telephony waves, territorial areas according to coverage capacities with mobile telephony waves: Existing network of PTK, existing network (local), existing lines.

Novo Brdo territory is very good covered and almost all Novo Brdo settlements have access in mobile telephony services, which are offered from two operators licensed from ART. Both mobile operators have distributed individual antennas in different locations of the municipality. Number of antennas placed from mobile operators according to settlements and operators throughout the municipality territory.

**LEGJENDA
LEGEND
LEGENDA**

-  Kufi komunal
-  Zonë kadastrale
-  Vendëbanime pa telefoni fikse
-  Vendëbanime me telefoni fikse
-  Antena
-  Posta

**TELEKOMUNIKIMI
TELECOMMUNICATION
TELEKOMUNIKACIJA**



1.5.6 Energetic infrastructure

Municipality of Novo Brdo, is supplied with electricity from Gjilan TS 110 KV, and Kishnica TS: 35 KV. Also in municipal network there are 4 TS of 2.5 MVA type, and 17 TS mostly of 100 KVA type. With electricity distribution network, are covered 33 settlements of Novo Brda. Some other settlements of Pristine Municipality (8 settlements) and Parallova village in Gjilan are covered with the same distribution network. Electricity network length of TS 10 KV is 36 km while the length of the network TS 04 KV is 58 km. Number of public users of electricity is 54 while households and other facilities is 2300. Novo Brdo respectively the New and the Old Colony posses public lightening but it is not functioning, because of the municipality inability to pay.

There are a lot of requests for repairing the supplying networks, not the main supplying system LP 10 KW but the secondary network which supplies settlements and is constructed in the 70s, and only interventions in this sector were done from: municipal assembly 4 years ago by investing an amount of 200.000 € from capital investments for one purpose, to fulfil citizens requests. It is necessary to work in supplying all settlements with electricity, including the change of the low tension network and high tension network, since the same is constructed in the seventies and it is necessary to change the wooden pillars with concrete ones, and metal pillars. There are many requests for increasing capacities of electricity in existing TS and supplying with new TS for fulfilling residents needs.



Centric schemes 400/220/110 kV in the geographic map of Kosovo

Distribution network models and transmission of electricity in the municipality of Novo Brda 110/35/10 kV, and positioning of transformer stations 110/35 kV and 35/10.

In the region of Novo Brdo around 70% of 10 kV lines are with small transverse sector (Al/Fe – 25 mm² and 35 mm²) and this is one of the reasons of causing small decreases of tension in the region of Novo Brdo.

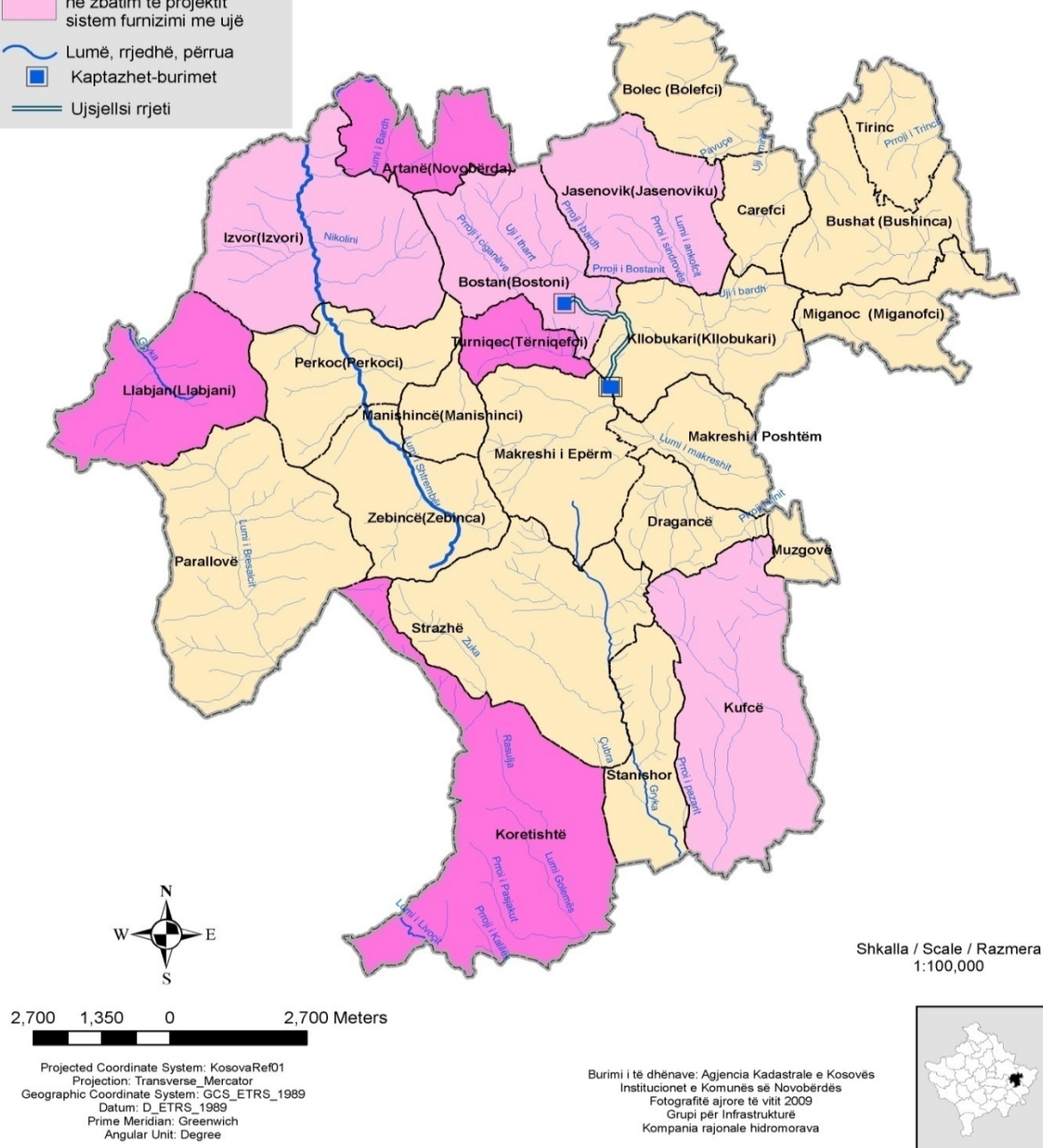
In the following figure, are presented transverse sectors of electric air lines of medium tension of 35/10 kV, and positioning of transformer stations 110/35 kV and 35/10kV in the town and region of Novo Brdo.

1.5.7.1 Water supply system in the municipality of Novo Brdo

In the town of Novo Brda (new and old Colony) and in some villages, there are installed water supply systems. Beside this, according to information's of competent bodies in Novo Brdo only 80% of the urban population, and 23% of the rural, is included in the public network of water supplying. About 77% of the rural population utilizes water of shallow and unprotected ponds. Due to lack of water, an old water supply system, there isn't sufficient water, especially in urbanized areas not including all of them here. Technical and administrative losses in the water supply system, are very large (average of loses is around 30%)

(Map, infrastructure of water supply system in the municipality of Novo Brdo)

INFRASTRUKTURA E FURNIZIMIT ME UJË
WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE
INFRASTRUKTURA SNABDEVANJE VODOM



Water supply infrastructure in the municipality of Novo Brdo

Drinkable water supply systems in the municipality of Novo Brdo are diverse, but most of them are with pumping system, especially the public network. While, most villages we have individual systems which are supplied with natural streaming water, and with individual wells. We may conclude that the water supply system covers only 35-40% of the municipal territory. Primary network Length is 16 kilometres. The amount of water per capita is 50 L per day. In the municipality of Novo Brdo, we have totally 10(ten) water supply systems, constructed in the period of after the war.

Settlements covered with water supply system are:

- 1. New and old Colonu, Pllavica and Mehmetaj*
- 2. Vllasali*
- 3. Llabjan*
- 4. Terniqevc*
- 5. Qylkovc, Tullar*
- 6. Koretishta, Pasjak*
- 7. Kufca*
- 8. Kala*
- 9. Vllajkofc- is under construction*
- 10. Baqevishtë- is under construction*

1.5.7.2 Need for water supplying

There are numerous needs for constructing water supply systems in settlements which face large difficulties in ensuring drinkable water, those settlements are:

- 1. Bolevc*
- 2. Zebinca*
- 3. Strazhe*
- 4. Prekovc*
- 5. Izvor*
- 6. Bushinca*
- 7. Carevc*
- 8. Stanishor*
- 9. Dragonc*
- 10. Bostan*
- 11. Bunjak*
- 12. Makresh*
- 13. Jasenovik*
- 14. Parallova etc.*

1.5.7.3 Wastewater sewerage system

Waste water circulation in the entire municipal territory, is a large problem, where only 35 % is calculated to be connected in the sewerage network where they discharge in rivers and untreated streams, while sewerage networks constructed after the war in some villages, they`re discharge is done in open environment and undergoing treatment through septic wholes. Villages which are not in the sewerage system are: Parallova, Zebinca, Strazha, Draganca, Muzgova, Lower Makreshi, Klobukari, Miganoci, Bushinca, Tirinca, Carefci dhe Boleci. While the village of Kufca and Stanishori are partly in the sewerage system.

In some villages where the sewerage system exists, there is information that it doesn't properly function and is accompanied with problems in villages of Izvgor, Perkoc and in Jasenovik. While in the full wastewater sewerage system are the villages of: Labjan, Koretishta, Upper Makresh, Tuniçeç, Bostan and Novo Brdo, as it is seen in the map. Usually, the discharge lines of wastewaters are depend from the configuration of the terrain, which means that we do not have such cases of pumping systems, since there are always flows from high points toward low points of the terrain, where usually their accumulation is done in streams or existing rivers, always being treated up to 30 %.

1.5.7.4 Terrain Configuration

Municipality of Novo Brdo, is characterized with a hilly-mountain terrain, which means that all constructed sewerage system, refer to up-down wastewater discharging points, and for these reason quite often we do not need large depths of channels for wastewater discharge, but we always refer to the adjustment of the terrain. According to approximate data, somewhere around 90% of the total of the municipal space belongs to a hilly-mountain terrain, while the other part might be a suitable terrain.

1.5.7.5 Treatment, utilization and dumping

All constructed sewerage systems, have wastewater treatment up to 30% through septic holes, which means that they have some kind of treatment but always thinking in advancing the devices for proper wastewater treatment. A main problem in the territory of our municipality, is the non-treatment of technological wastes from the Novo Brdo mine, which are not treated and at the same time are discharged in Krivareka without treatment, which represents a great danger, not forgetting that this responsibility falls under the jurisdiction of the central government, which means that the government, should deal with this problem, since the construction of collectors for cleaning this waters requires a large amount of funds, meaning that the municipality cannot handle these investments. During previous periods, there were some initiatives from the government and various donor`s, such as UNDP, and the Dutch Government for the construction of these collectors but until now no work is done in the terrain, and these water`s continue to flow in Krivareka.

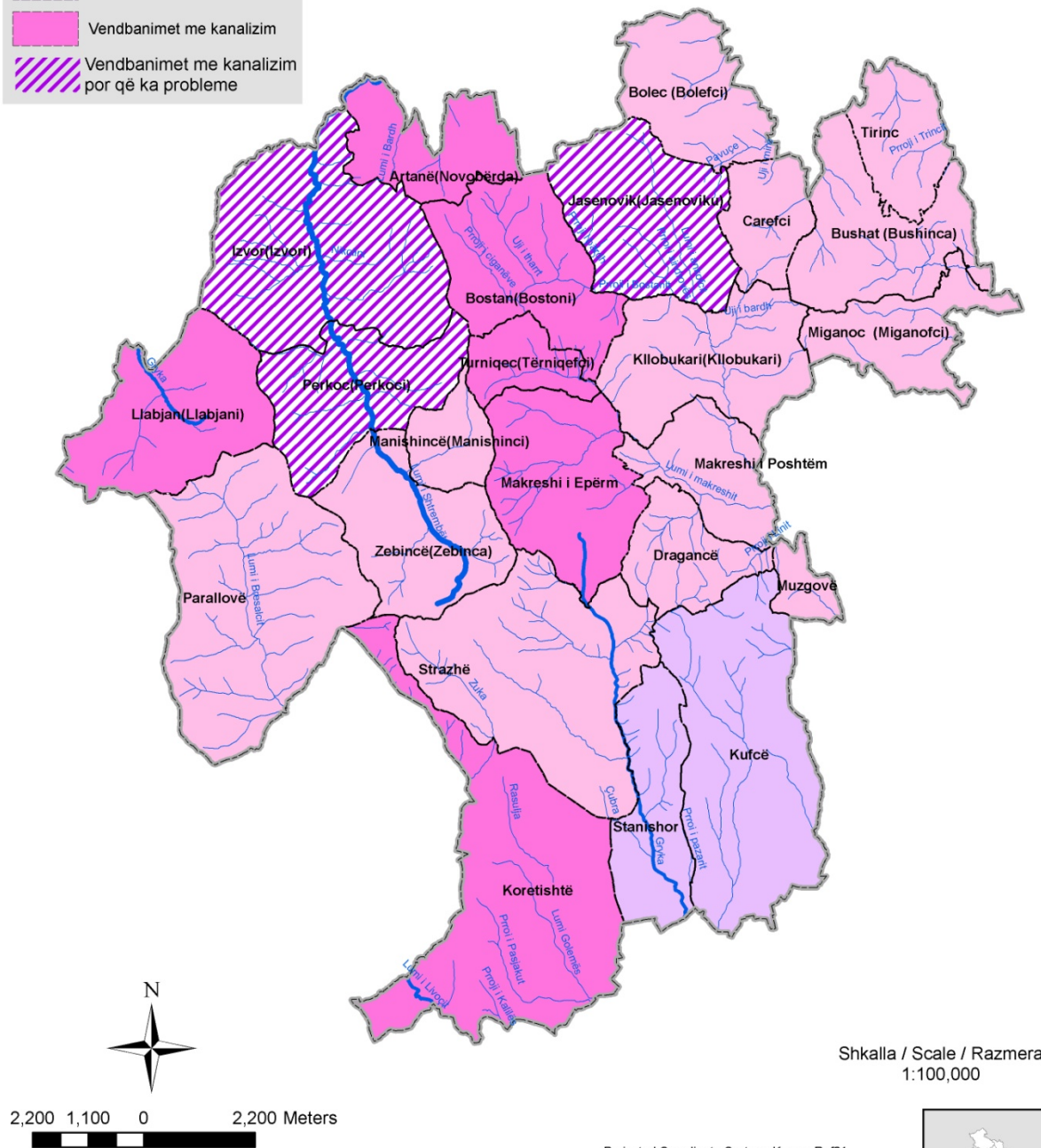
1.5.7.6 Needs assessment for a sewerage system

With all investments done from various donors and central institutions as well as the municipal assembly itself, investment needs in this field are large. It has to invest and provide basic services of drinkable water supply and sewerage system for many settlements in the municipality. Regarding water supply system, the needs for maintaining and constructing new water supplying networks in this municipality are large, taking into consideration the terrain and citizen's needs since there are locations where water is transferred from large distances with different methods. While in the sewerage system, needs are enormous since it is foreseen that in all municipal villages' sewerage networks to be constructed where they are needed, in order to conduct treatments.

LEGJENDA/LEGEND/LEGENDA

-  Kufi komunal
-  Zonë kadastrale
-  Lumë, rrjedhë, përrua
-  Vendbanimet pa kanalizim
-  Pjesërisht me sistem
-  Vendbanimet me kanalizim
-  Vendbanimet me kanalizim por që ka probleme

KANALIZIMI CANALISATION KANALIZACIJE



Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale e Kosovës
Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
Grupi i Infrastrukturës
Kompania Publike "Hidromorava"

Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: D_ETRS_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree



1.5.8 CEMETERIES

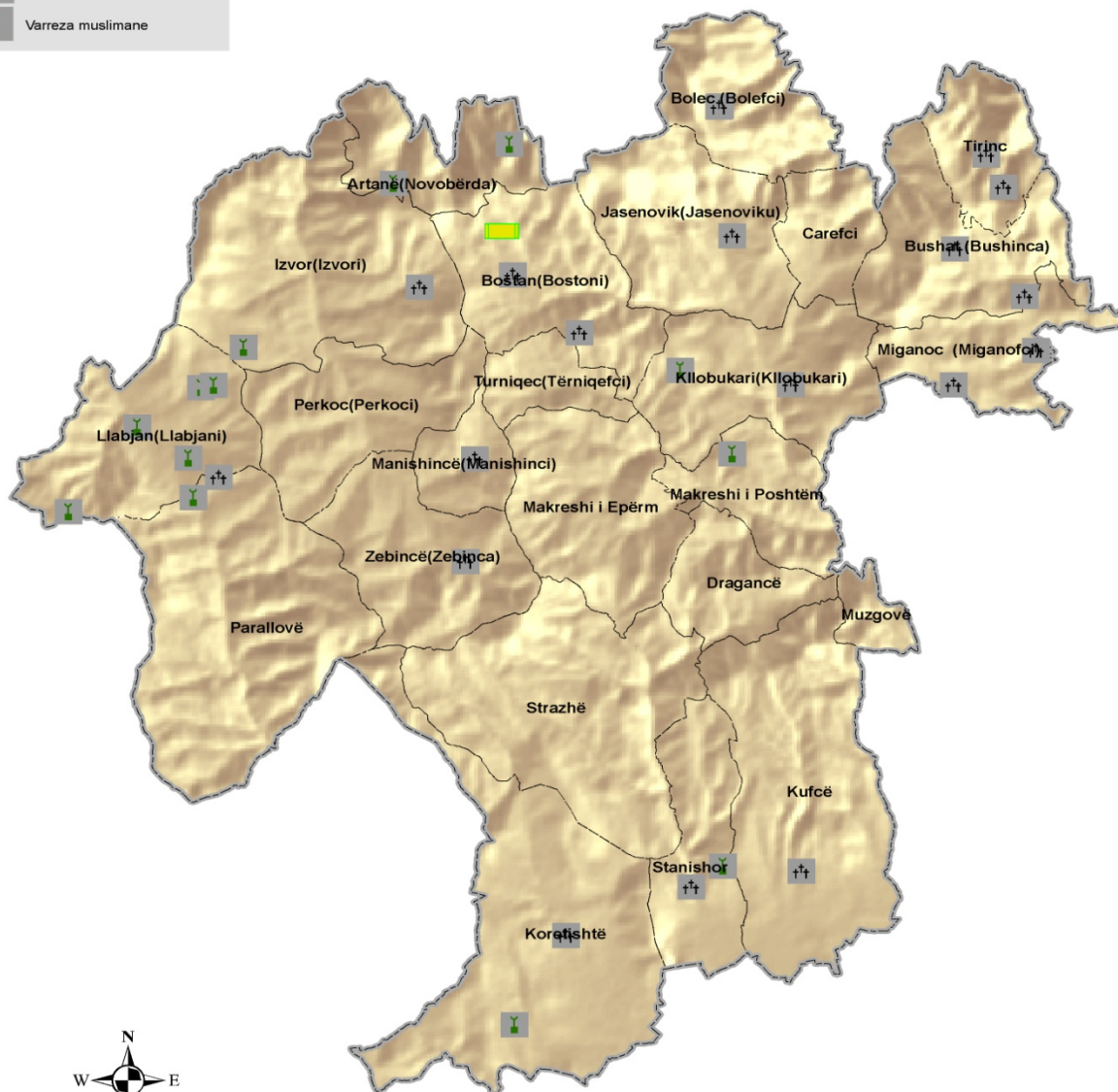
From information's which are taken from religious communities in Novo Brdo and analyzes conducted in these field, every settlement resided in the municipality of Novo Brdo has cemeteries. In some settlements there are two or more cemeteries. Based on terrain analyzes, the research group, also represented from representatives of religious communities have identified the location of cemeteries in the entire territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo, and it has been concluded that a part of them, fulfils requests for 2-5 future years. Thus, measures are needed for completing with infrastructure, maintenance, and managing. New spaces for cemeteries are planned, and are presented in the cemeteries infrastructure map. During obtaining information it is noticed that, most of the cemeteries through the settlement are in a bad condition and all cemeteries Albanian (Muslim), Albanian (catholic) and Serbian (orthodox) lacks infrastructure, as well as accompanying cemeteries elements. In the cemeteries of Novo Brdo settlement, lacks space organization and regulation of cemeteries, greeneries and other necessary activities. Also, in Serbian (orthodox) cemeteries in the municipality of Novo Brdo, lacks fencing, necessary infrastructure for burial, area organization and adjustment of cemeteries, greenery and other activities. Similar situation is in all other settlements.

In the sector of adjusting infrastructure, recently the municipality has started implementation of some projects for fencing cemeteries, as it has happened with the cemeteries in the village of Vllasalia, Koznica, Llabjan and Bostan. So, in the future it will be worked in this direction, however, regular maintenance adjustment still remains a matter of concern.

LEGJENDA/LEGEND/LEGENDA

	Kufi komunal
	Zonat kadastrale
	Sipërfaqet e ndërtuara
Varrezat	
	Varreza e romëve
	Varreza ortodokse
	Varreza muslimane

VARREZAT CEMETERIE GROBLJE



2,500 1,250 0 2,500 Meters

Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale e Kosovës
Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
Fotografitë ajrore të vitit 2009
Grupi për Shfrytëzimin e tokës dhe mjedisit
Grupi për Demografi dhe Qështje Sociale
Bashkësia Islame
Bashkësia Ortodokse

Shkalla / Scale / Razmera
1:100,000

Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: D_ETRS_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree



Expansion of cemeteries

1.5.9 WASTE MANAGING

Novo Brdo municipality, counts 33 settlements, where 30 of them are covered with standard containers, with amount of: 250-300kg, where based in an account the general number is $245 \text{ pieces} \times 300 \text{ kg} = 73.500 / 9899 = 7.42 \text{ kg per capita}$. In the future regarding our Municipality is not expected any growth of waste capacity for the reason that now as we mentioned above, all settlements are covered with containers but yet there can be a trend of increasing up to 25%.

In the municipality territory there is no landfill for accumulating wastes so the entire amount accumulated is sent in the regional landfill in Gjilan, which is managed from PAK-Privatisation Agency of Kosovo. While the roads where waste accumulation is done, are settlements of the territory of our municipality. Current capacities (amount which is transferred in the regional landfill) is 292.00 kg, in month, while in the future it is foreseen to have an increase of 24.000 kg, including some existing neighbourhoods where planning for coverage with containers can be done.

1.5.9.1 Waste managing assessment

Wastes managing in the municipality of Novo Brdo, is conducted from the department of public services, protection and rescues since there is no public company which deals with waste treatment, which means that this department, is obligated to deal with waste managing problems. The municipal assembly has in its ownership two vehicles for transporting wastes, and 245 containers in total are distributed through the settlement. Entire waste managing infrastructure is created from various donations including American KFOR which has donated a truck, and the other part is a result of a donation from the American USAID through the project "Initiative for effective municipality" (IEM).

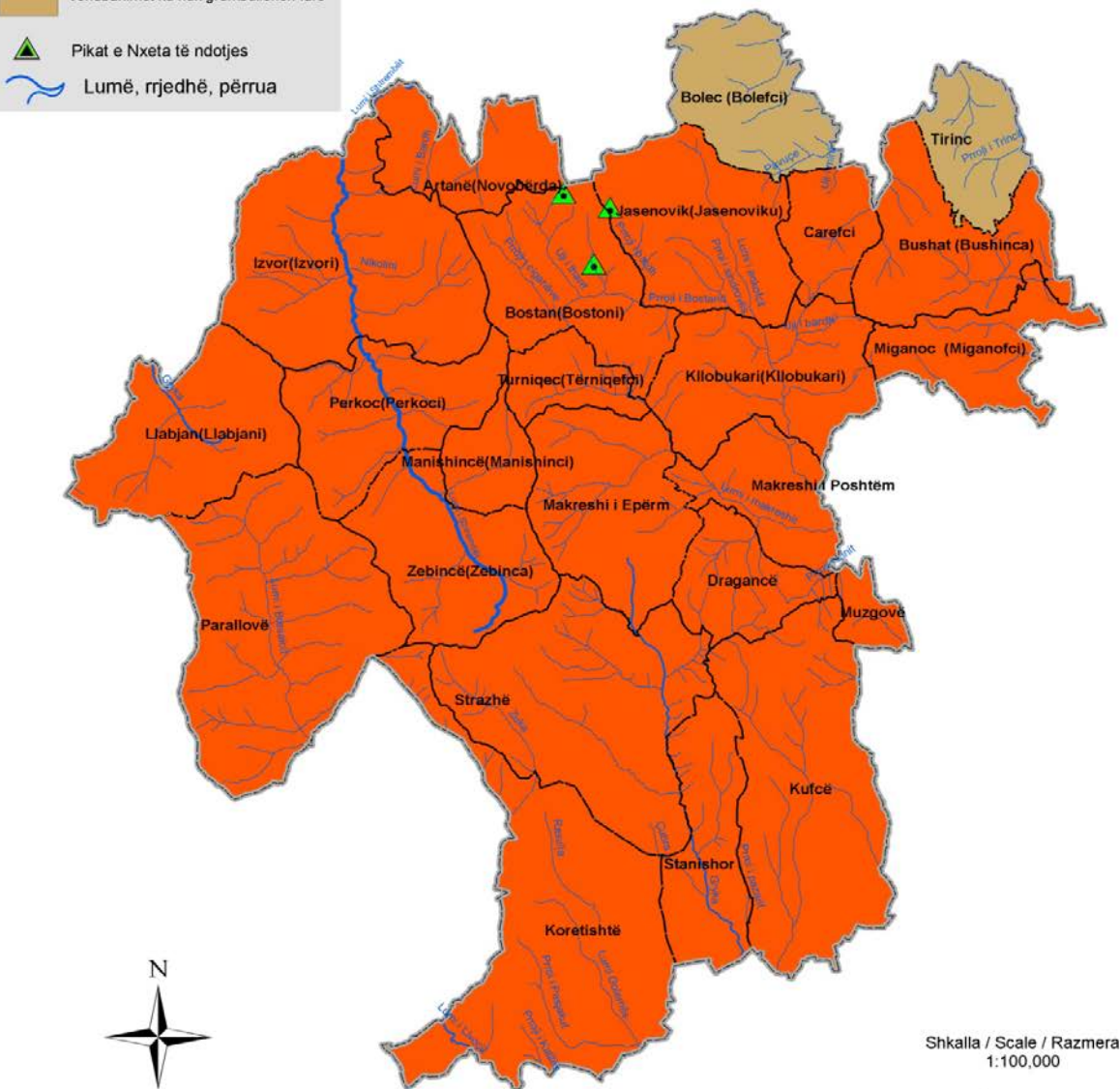
 Kufi komunal

 Zonë kadastrale

	Vendbanimet nën sistem të grumbullimit
	Vendbanimet ku pjesërisht grumbullohen
	Vendbanimet ku nuk grumbullohen fare

 Pikat e Nxeta të ndotjes

 Lumë, rrjedhë, përrua



Burimi i të dhënave: Agjencia Kadastrale e Kosovës
Institucionet e Komunës së Novobërdës
Grupi i Infrastrukturës
Kompania Publike "Hygjena"

Projected Coordinate System: KosovaRef01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: D_ETRS_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree

Waste managing

1.6 POSITION, IMPORTANCE AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF NOVO BRDO MUNICIPAL TERRITORY IN THE CONTEXT OF KSP (KOSOVO'S SPATIAL PLAN)

1.6.1.1 (Kosovo`s Spatil Plan for 2010 – 2020 +)

It is known that Kosovo, has a good experience in the field of spatial planning, achieved during the drafting of Kosovo`s Spatial Plan of 70-80 on the XXth century. During developments of 1989-1999, these institutions and plans were taken out of (legal) function in Kosovo. This period and the years before the war, degraded and destroyed a lot of what was planned to be protect, cultivate and developed in Kosovo thus having an impact in the municipality of Novo Brdo.

With the "Law on Spatial Planning" and it`s advancing in 2008, a new legal frame work was created for spatial planning. Kosovo`s Spatial planning 2010-2020+, prepared from the Ministry of Environment and Spatial planning (MESP), Institution for Spatial Planning, is the first spatial plan, which covers the entire territory of Kosovo, and prepared from the above mentioned framework. Even in the time when MDP and UDP are being prepared in the municipality of Novo Brdo (2010), Kosovo`s Spatial Plan is still a working document.

During the drafting of Kosovo`s Spatial Plan, as a result of a participating process is created the vision for the future of Kosovo. Kosovo`s Spatial Plan, it is developed in the vision which in the future desires:

"Kosovo to be sovereign and integrated in the European Union with sustainable socio-economic development, infrastructure and modern technology, with education possibility for everybody, qualified labour power, a place which has respect for the environment, natural and cultural heritage for its entire territory and neighbourhood countries, with an open friendship which promotes diversity and exchange of ideas, by respecting everyone's rights"

position, importance and specific issues which should be treated. The main part of the Kosovo's spatial draft plan is the Spatial Development Strategy. This proposed strategy is based in three main principles:

- *Development of powerful urban network for economic development. Most of urban areas are improved, and an infrastructure network between small and large settlements is established. Healthcare and education is provided to citizens. Agricultural and soft industry is supported in rural areas. Heavy industry is rehabilitated, trade and tourism are supported.*
- *Development and preservation of natural sources, protection and usage of environment, cultural and natural heritage, agricultural land quality, mineral sources and settlement development control.*

- *Development of strategic connections. Regional integration and European transportation network (TEN-T), improvement of needs for transportation in Kosovo, and sustainable supplying with electricity and water for families and industry.*

Strategies and objectives for a desirable spatial, economic, environmental and social development are separated in four groups as follows:

- *Kosovo's Port – Blue Area: region around Pristine. Concentration in administration, education, medical healthcare, services and trade, soft industry, agricultural industry and tourism.*
- *Kosovo's treasure – Green Areas: region around Mitrovica. Concentration in industry, services, trade and agricultural industry.*
- *Kosovo's Bridge – Yellow Areas: Region of Gjilani /Ferizaj where municipality of Novo Brdo participates and Region of Gjakova. Regions concentrated in services and trade, soft industry, agriculture and tourism.*
- *Kosovo Parks – Orange areas: Region around Peja and Prizreni. Concentration in cultural tourism, services and trade, soft industry and agricultural industry*

This strategy has as a purpose separation in an equal manner of public services and economic development in all parts of Kosovo, but in many aspects Pristina is an undisputable centre. One of the most important parts of the strategy is the development of an economic development triangle (EDT) in the area between Pristine and the international airport. Most favourable conditions of transport and particular economic conditions in this area will attract investments and will transform EDT in spinal cord of economic development.

Kosovo's bridges – Yellow Area: Region of Gjilan/Ferizaj

Map no.....Of the yellow area

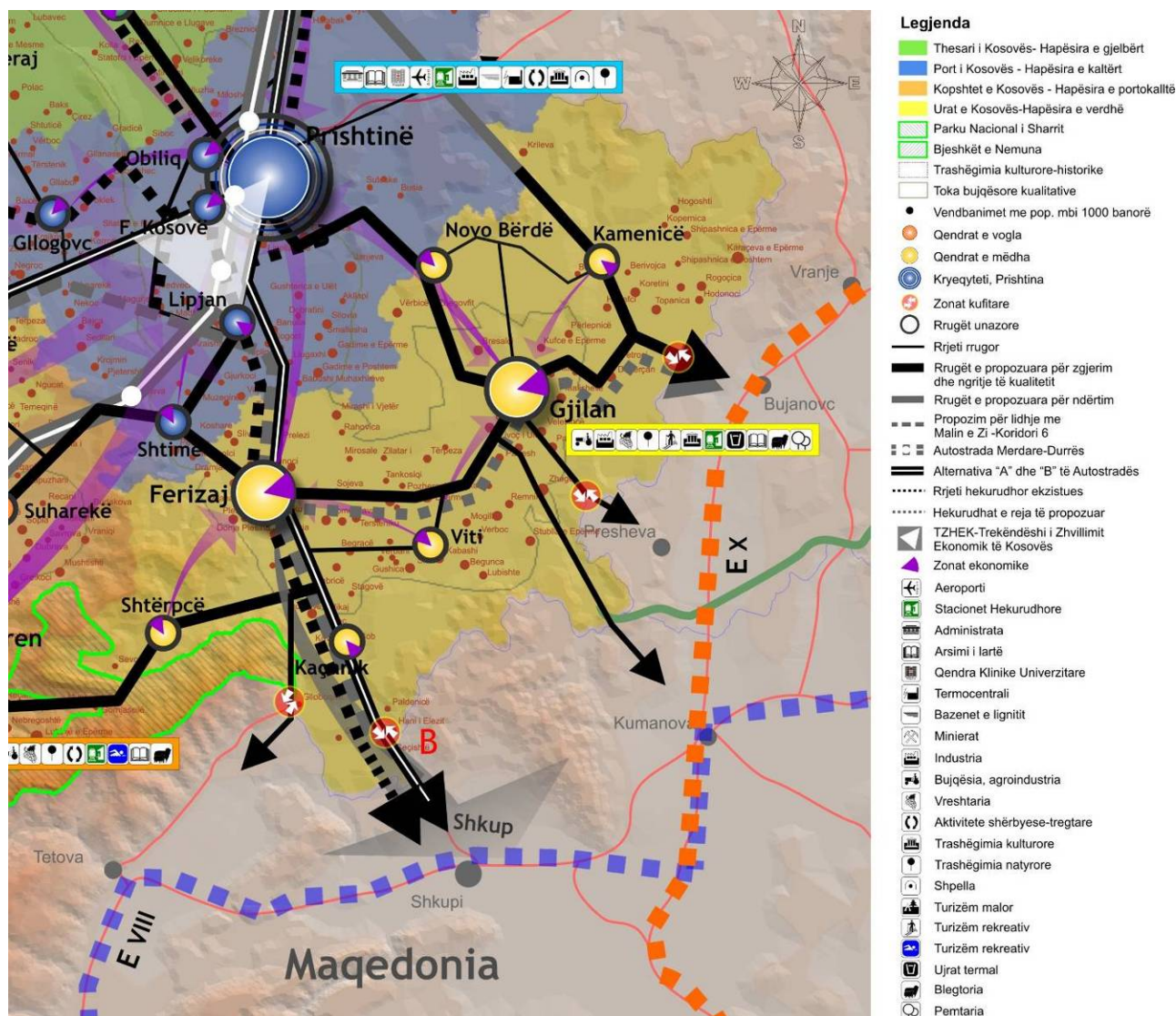


In the
Spatial Strategy,
Gjilani and Ferizaj

document of Kosovo's
the Municipality of
are marked as yellow

Novo Brdo Municipal Development Plan

area, and defined as “Kosovo`s Bridges”. The municipality of Novo Brdo, Viti, Kaçaniku, Kamenica, Shterpce are also included in this area. This area is characterized with qualitative agricultural land, with rich resources of mineral water, trade and tourism tradition. Inter-border connections with Macedonia and Serbia provide good conditions for investment in this region.



Strategy for Spatial Development of Gjiłani/Ferizaj region, where the municipality of Novo Brdo participates “Kosovo`s Bridges”, working document

This document, foresees an important role for the region as a bridge between Kosovo and neighbour countries: it can be mentioned the connection with Dheu i Bardh border point, with the Republic of Serbia. Within the network of cities and villages economic activities are developed which will continue to modernize and strengthen, investment are withdrawn and will try to increase from inside and outside, and a suitable and planned space is being provided for the private sector, making the region more competitive with inside and outside trade and improving life quality for all citizens, at the same time fulfilling criteria for sustainable

development. Micro enterprises, small and medium firms are contributing in economic development, and it is planned adding opportunities and particular support for this development so in the future we can have large companies. The main goals for the Gjlani/Ferizaj region, where the municipality of Novo Brdo participates are:

- *Development of a settlement network which provides easy access and conditions for living and attractive work in the city: Gjlani, Ferizaj and villages of these regions.*
- *Support of sustainable economy of local urbanization, competition in internal and external markets.*
- *Development of infrastructure (road transportation, railway, air, Technology of Information and Communication TIC), and creation of suitable suburban connection with other parts of Kosovo and outside the state.*

Kosovo's Spatial Plan, establishes regions border which cross with Serbia and Macedonia, as an area with special interest for entire Kosovo. Kosovo's Spatial Plan also identifies various key problems and proposes measures to be undertaken for their solution. Equal economic development of the country is seen as one of the main problems, while one of the identified objectives is the access of citizens in infrastructure. Among infrastructure development proposals also is the, construction of the railway line which connects Ferizaj with Bujanoc which will have its impact in the transport of Novo Brdo citizens that should be treated with Municipal Development Plan. This area is characterized with quality agricultural land, with rich mineral water resources, trade and tourism tradition, values which make this region important but also a particular issue to be treated by the Municipal Development Plan of Novo Brdo, with particular emphasis in cultural and rural tourism.

In the yellow region are identified, treated and determined particular protected areas which should be taken under consideration during the drafting of Novo Brdo Municipal Development Plan:



In the group where the area limit is determined by maps is:

Monastery of Draganci-Novo Brdo: before decentralization it used to belong to the municipality of Gjlani;

In the group where areas are determined by maps, which in case of a new activity, should consult directly with IMC is:

Medieval town of Novo Brdo

1.7 INCLUSION OF KEY REPORT INFORMATION AND SECTOR STRATEGIES AVAILABLE

In the municipality of Novo Brdo, have been prepared reports and sector strategies in all departments and in this chapter key report information are included and sector strategies available to respective directorates of the municipality.

1.7.1 ECONOMY AND FINANCES

General Information

Based in the data which the economic possesses sector, the Department for Finances, Economy and Development in the municipality of Novo Brdo, we have registered 151 companies from the private sector, and 21 companies from the social sector. In the municipality of Novo Brdo we have three "one day markets" (green market, animal market and green market in Prekovic). Two markets in Llabjan, are administered from the private company "Tregu" while the green market in Prekovs is administered from former workers of the agricultural cooperative, where from above mentioned companies taxes are collected.

Issues and problems, of this report:

- *Utilizing potentials for economic development.*
- *Designation of areas for specific development.*
- *Advancement of infrastructure and connections.*
- *Improvement of legal and regulative infrastructure.*
- *Establishing municipal lending fund for SMEs*
- *Subventions of small and medium producing enterprises.*
- *Creation of facilitating conditions for enterprises which employ a larger number of employers*
- *Selection of most successful municipal enterprises*
- *Categorization of municipal obligations for businesses based in areas.*
- *Traditional crafts (rare) to be released from municipal obligations.*

Proposals and priorities treated and strategies:

- *Development of medium and small enterprises.*
- *Business incubator.*
- *Industrial area.*
- *Construction of capital facilities with concession.*
- *Return of business registration from central to local level.*
- *Identification of PAK projects for quick privatization.*
- *Connection of the municipality with the railway line.*
- *Vegetables conservation centre in Prekovic.*
- *Suitable infrastructure which enables development of rural tourism.*
- *Adequate facilities and human resources that enable the development of rural tourism.*
- *Modern and sustainable infrastructure for development of rural tourism.*
- *Capacity building of local administration for providing professional and favourable services, for the citizens and business community.*
- *Improving the position of citizens with equal opportunities for training and employment.*

- *Creation of favourable conditions for attracting investment from domestic, private and foreign sector.*
- *Cultivation of local culture and tradition.*
- *Restoration and management of the castle and surroundings*
- *Diversification of revenues in rural economy.*
 - *Advance educational and healthcare system with the purpose of improving the standard.*
 - *Regulated of urban infrastructure which enables a clean environment, and local economic development according to the plan and contemporary requests:*

Governance and capacity building which includes:

- *Construction of a democratic, comprehensive and effective state.*
- *Internal security and rule of law.*
- *Effective protection of minority rights.*

Development of the private sector and economic infrastructure, which includes:

- *Creating a business environment, competitive financial markets and SMEs development.*
- *Completion of privatization and rapid recovery of existing capacities.*
- *Development of infrastructure and protection of environment.*

Development of Human Resources and social cohesion, which includes:

- *Improvement of employment and migration management.*
- *Improvement of the education system and facilitation of access in technology and innovation.*
- *Sustainable healthcare systems and social cohesion.*

Externalities (positive and negative side effects) and cross-sector definitions, which include:

- *Water and energy*
- *Waters (irrigation) and agriculture.*
- *Energy and SMEs*
- *Mining, energy and transports.*

Summary of political priorities and associated fiscal consistency:

- *Mining, energy and transports which include determination of priorities and public expenses, according to political principles determined above.*

URBANISM, CADASTRE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Sector report, related with the directorate of urbanism, cadastre and environment protection in Novo Brdo based in the data, competences, responsibilities, needs and orientation for the future in this municipality, based in strategies and orientation drafted in Kosovo from competent Ministries and institutions, this report will support drafting process of the municipal and Urban development plan. General information. In the process of drafting municipal and urban development plan, based in legal obligations but professional ones as well, taking into account that our directorate as an institution, is the main carrier of this process. Experts team of the Directorate for Urbanism, Cadastre and Environment Protection has worked in drafting this report and the sector strategy, being convinced that it will be a good base for MDP and UDP.

Issues and problems of this report

Environmental impact assessment is of particular importance. But the problem is that many activities are not yet subject to the EIA:

- *Protection of biodiversity and overall ecological balance in Novo Brdo municipal area.*
- *Rational and sustainable utilization of natural resources and production land, as well as protection of genetic nature accumulation.*
- *Protection of valuable natural landscapes.*
- *Protection and rehabilitation of diversity, cultural and aesthetic values of the landscape in the area of the municipality of Novo Brdo.*
 - *Disposal of municipal wastes, solid waste and the burial animals and their wastes.*
 - *Treatment of hazardous and medical wastes.*
 - *Wastewaters and their treatment: introduction in the sewerage system of the entire city and villages of Novo Brdo.*
 - *Prevention of wood cutting which precedes erosion.*
 - *Construct landfills with foreseen standards for municipal wastes disposal, solid wastes and burial of animals and their remains.*
 - *Eliminate wild landfills in all settlements of the municipality.*
 - *Places for treatment of hazardous and medicinal wastes.*
 - *Elimination or isolation of places where pollutants constantly emission, heavy metals such as the mine of Novo Brdo, and elimination or isolation of remains from NATO's bombing, which continuously emission radioactive radiation.*
 - *Introduction of all waste waters in the sewerage system in Novo Brdo territory.*
 - *Revitalization of mountain meso-ecosystems in different parts of Novo Brdo.*

Proposals and treated priorities and strategies

- *Drafting regulation plans.*
- *Stoppage of wild construction, with a particular emphasis in agricultural land and along roads.*
 - *Development of functional infrastructure projected in the municipality.*
 - *Increasing housing quality, and separation of this area from other areas.*
 - *Construction of sport and recreational centre "Sports Centre"*
- *Establishing air monitoring points in three most frequented places for communication: Llabjan, Kufa and Pasjak.*
- *Construction of paths for bicycles and pedestrians along the roads in Stanishor-Novu Brdo, Pasjak-Gjilan, and in the village Llabjan.*
- *Construction of green belts along roads: Stanishor-Novu Brdo, Pasjak-Gjilan and in Kala.*
- *Constructions of waste landfill with standards for accumulating municipal wastes, as well as construction of a waste landfill for collecting solid wastes and a land fill for burial of animals.*
- *Development of infrastructure for waste management, and the inseration of all settlement in waste management system.*
- *Introduction in the sewerage system of all wastewaters in the entire municipal territory and construction of some implants for treating wastewater.*
- *Preservation of biodiversity mainly medical plants in mountain areas of our municipality as well prohibition of hunting wild animals such as, Lynx, wild cat (Felis Sylvestris), Fox*

*(Vulpes), Wolf (Canis lupus), otters (Lutra Lutra), roe deer (Capreolus capreolus), badger (Meles meles).*⁷

- *Marking monuments and nature areas with tables for particular care and their conservation.*

1.7.2 EDUCATION

General information (Education, education system)

For education issues at the Municipal level, the Department of Education, Health, Culture, Youth and Sports is in charge. The education system is organized at a primary level (pre-school facilities and higher education are missing). Albanian language learning is based on the 5 + 4 + 3 system, whereas learning in the Serbian language is developed based on the 4 + 4 + 4 system. The learning process takes place in 5 main schools, and 6 separate classes attended by 486 students. Learning in the Albanian language is attended by 322 students, whereas the Serbian one by 164 students. The educational process in the Municipality of Novo Brdo takes place from the pre-school level to that of higher learning in the Albanian and Serbian language. Educational institutions are:

- *3 pre-school classes with 42 children*
- *9 primary schools with 1340 students*
- *3 high schools with 358 students*

In these institutions, in all educational levels, around 183 workers are employed. In the Municipality of Novo Brdo, currently no kindergarten is functioning. Whereas, 3 pre-school classes, within the framework of primary school are active. 3 educators work there, whereas other staffs are an organic part of schools where children of this age group attend. However, in the development plan of the Department for Education and Culture, the construction of three kindergartens is foreseen for the future, where all levels of education at the Municipal level will eventually be built.

Issues and problems of this report:

- *Insufficient legal infrastructure.*
- *Insufficient school space per capita.*
- *Parallel functioning of education structures in areas where the Serbian community lives.*
- *Unsatisfactory level of achievement in all levels of education.*
- *Lack of textbooks and other teaching tools.*
- *Very limited budget, which does not ensure the successful implementation of reforms in education.*
- *Low economic development of the country.*
- *Communication with the public.*

These challenges have been identified:

- *School drop outs by students mainly during transition to upper secondary education.*
- *Gender equality in high school (15-18 years), a special concern based on the male/female ratio in school levels.*
- *The problem of illiteracy is also a concern and assessed to be more enhanced in the rural areas.*

⁷Kosovo's Institute for Protection of Nature

- *Lack of qualified staff in special education is much enhanced.*

Proposals, priorities treated and strategies:

Problems:

- *Dynamics of population growth, which is disproportionate to the dynamics of school constructions.*
- *Lack of financial funds.*
- *Students long walk to school.*
- *Lack of transport provision for students of grades from 1-9.*
- *Insufficient school space.*
- *Lack of respective teaching tools and information technology.*
- *Inappropriate interior and exterior environments of school institution facilities in Kosovo (especially for people with special needs).*
- *Lack of central heating infrastructure in some schools.*

- **Provision of sufficient school space:**

- *Providing education for all,*
- *Achieving satisfactory results from all students in all education levels in accordance with international standards,*

- **Fulfilment of hygienic conditions:**

- *Clean and airy location.*
- *Proper isolation.*
- *Proper protection from wind.*
- *Good orientation.*

- **Fulfilment of pedagogic conditions:**

- *The facility, with its form and size, should enable implementation of reformed process for learning (classes, classes in nature, laboratories, entries, announcements, playgrounds, greenery etc.).*

- **Fulfilment of urban and safety conditions:**

- *Establishment of fences for protection and school space safety.*
- *Distance from school facility to high-level roads.*
- *Distance of school facility from polluted areas.*
- *Distance of facilities from regulative line.*
- *Distance of learning facilities from neighbouring facilities.*

- **Fulfilment of technical-economic conditions:**

- *Seismic characteristics.*
- *Topography characteristics.*

General information

Next, we will try to briefly highlight some of the issues which, according to us, require new planning, respectively new access, which are mainly issues within the field of activity of the department for problems, as well as some planning of this field, by noting that long-term planning and project priorities are under the jurisdiction of Municipal Committees, some of which are also included in the Strategy of Local Economic Development: 2008-2015. Digital records and complementary information of the existing situation can be provided in the meantime in a special way or in working groups, because the majority of them are possessed by companies which manage those systems. Primary health care facilities are:

1. *The Main Family Medicine Centre in Novo Brdo.*
2. *Family Medicine Centre in Prekoc.*
3. *Family Medicine Centre in Kufca.*
4. *Ambulance in Llabjan.*
5. *Ambulance in Jasenvik – Tullar.*
6. *Ambulance in Koretishta.*
7. *Ambulance in the village of Stanishor.*
8. *Room the primary school Parallov.*

Issues and problems of this report; Problems that these Family Medicine Centres face:

- *Provision of primary health care services through the concept of Family Medicine.*
- *In all of these, there is a lack of accompanying facilities such as garages, depots, furnaces for burning waste.*

Primary health care in our Municipality is organized as follows:

- *Managing of chronic diseases (hypertension, diabetes, asthma, TBC etc.)*
- *Raising the level of immunization.*
- *Reduction of infectious diseases.*
- *Rational use of drugs at the local level and medical equipment.*
- *Ongoing professional capacity building of health and non-health workers.*
- *Functioning of laboratory which enables differentiation of disease and patient reflections.*
- *Completion of files and provision of shelf for storing of documentation (health cards).*
- *Operation of the Health Information System program.*
- *Fulfilment of some standards (seals, box of complaints).*
- *Placement of landline telephony and Internet.*
- *Dental Services.*
- *Ray services.*
- *Ultra sound services.*

Proposals, treated priorities and strategies:

- *Provide first aid very quickly and without hindrance from other patients.*
- *Avoid ordinary patients contact with severe emergency cases.*

- *Functioning of laboratory which enables differentiation of disease and patient reflections.*
- *Completion of files and provision of shelf for storing of documentation (health cards).*
- *Operation of the Health Information System program.*
- *Fulfilment of some standards (seals, box of complaints).*
- *Placement of landline telephony and Internet.*
- *Dental Services.*
- *Ultra sound services.*
- *Construction of a pulmonary hospital.*
- *Provide a paediatrician for children control.*

1.7.4 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

General information:

Territory of Nov Brda Municipality consists of 33 settlements extended on a surface of 204 km². It lies in the south-eastern part of Kosovo. The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development is organized in two main sectors in which main agricultural branches are included, which are the sectors:

- *Sector for Agriculture, Livestock and Veterinary and*
- *Sector for Forestry and Rural Development*

Issues and problems of this report:

- *Protection of agricultural land,*
- *Low productivity,*
- *Lack of irrigation systems in agricultural land,*
- *Undertaking ameliorative measures,*
- *Managing and utilizing natural pastures,*
- *Lack of facilities for storage of agricultural products,*
- *Lack of adequate agricultural mechanism,*
- *Lack of processing capacities,*
- *Small farms,*
- *Lack of cooperation between farmers,*
- *Non-organization and functioning of farmer associations-cooperatives at appropriate level*
- *Protection of forests*
- *Privatization*
- *Necessary trainings.*

Proposals, priorities treated and strategies:

Priorities for rural development in the Municipality: Primary, secondary and tertiary priorities have been defined as follows:

First priority:

1. Agriculture (production)

1.1 Production

1.2 Preservation (storage)

1.3 Processing

1.5 Transport

2 Agriculture (infrastructure)

2. Irrigation

2.2 field roads

2.3 water flow and control of water

3 Services in the rural areas

3.1 Health

3.2 Transport

3.3 Local service providers

3.4 Local associations for rural development investment support

4 Other natural resources

4.1 quarries

4.2 mines

Second priority:

5 Rural infrastructures

5.1 roads

5.2 drinking water

5.3 sewerage system

5.4 Cooperation

5.5 Cooperation within Kosovo

5.6 Cooperation outside Kosovo

6 Environments

6.1 waste management

6.2 Water resource management

6.3 Sustainable forest management

7 Diversification of rural economy

7.1 Rural tourism

7.2 production processing, and sale of home products

7.3 diverse activities

Second priority

8. Land management

8.1 spatial planning

8.2 managing of special areas (agriculture, pastures, nature, places of interest)

8.3 Establishment of expert teams

9 Social issues

9.1 Young people

9.2 Unemployment

9.3 General education

10 National development issues

10.1 tax policies

10.2 loans

10.3 deep knowledge of agriculture

11 Human resources management

11.1 Extension (consultancy services)

11.2 Rural areas density

11.3 Public-private partnership

Other priorities:

- Grouping land surfaces,
- Projects for processing capacity building,
- Projects for establishing an irrigation system (construction of a dam),
- Organization of agricultural cooperatives as a better prospective for agriculture development,
- Change of methodology in the cultivation of arable crops (wheat and maize), through the application of vegetable circulation,
- Increase vegetable surfaces,
- Change the breeding way and animal nutrition,
- Increase farm capacity (their transition from small farms to medium and large farms),
- Opening a factory for processing agricultural products,
- Greater agriculture development in rural areas (establishment of tree plantations),
- Capacity building for development of agro-tourism in the Municipality,
- Projects for development of organic agriculture (need and time prospects),
- Privatization of social property (agricultural land),
- Managing and utilizing towards Municipal forests, engaging agricultural experts in agricultural activities,
- Establish a network of advisors for agriculture,
- Defining the Municipal borders for construction areas, in order to protect agricultural land,
- Drafting a long-term strategy for agriculture development,
- Orientation of traditional agricultural production towards industrialized production,
- Drafting strategic development plan for the Municipality,
- Drafting of the Municipal spatial plan,
- Defining borders for protection of agricultural land.

1.7.5 PUBLIC SERVICES

Sector report related to Department for Public Services in Novo Brdo is based on data, competencies, responsibilities, needs and orientations for the future of Public Services, Protection and Rescue based also on strategies and orientations drafted at the Kosovo level by ministries and competent institutions. This report will be based on the drafting process of the Municipal Development and Urban Plan.

Sector profile

Department activities outlined in the statute of the Municipality, in addition to reviewing individual citizen demands, extend in many directions:

- *Defining and providing local and public infrastructure services including water supply, water supply system and sewerage system, waste water treatment, maintenance of local roads, local transport and plans for local heating plans,*
- *Provision and maintenance of public parks, open areas and cemeteries,*
- *Permits issuance for services and equipment, including public local transport and taxi services,*
- *Caring of waste,*
- *Maintenance and control of the green market and animal market,*
- *Maintenance of public lighting, illuminated firm advertisements,*
- *Supervision of business entities, employers whether they respect legal provisions for protection of workers,*
- *Providing and ensuring Law implementation on Municipal Public Property, and undertaking adequate measures for their protection,*
- *Drafting the Municipal Plan for Protection and Rescue from natural and other disasters,*
- *Risk assessment, based on actual data for planning, undertaking preventive measures for prevention, reduction and elimination of consequences from natural and other disasters,*
- *Provision and maintenance of reserves for material resources in case of natural and other disasters,*
- *Organization of monitoring , warning and alarming system, population accommodation in case of natural and other disasters,*
- *Cooperation with security bodies and other entities in this area,*
- *Supervision of Municipal Assembly building, and engagement of staff for the securing Municipal facilities,*
- *Drafting Fire Protection Plans for Municipal territory, and organization of fire protection,*
- *Performance of other duties prescribed by Law and defined by the Mayor and the Municipal Assembly.*

Current situation

Next, we will try to briefly highlight some of the issues which, in our view require new planning, respectively new access, which are mainly issues within the field of activity of the Department for the problems, as well as some planning of this area by noting long-term planning, project priorities are within the jurisdiction of the MA, a part of which are included also in the Local Economic Development Strategy 2008-2015. Digital records and complementary information of the existing situation can be provided in the meantime in a special way or in working groups, because the majority of them are possessed by companies which manage those systems.

Physical-technical infrastructure

In order to have a regulated urban and rural infrastructure, with a clean environment also healthy for living, we think that the physical infrastructure should be regulated which increases the quality of citizens lives, and strengthens the business activities in the Municipality and beyond, such as:

Improvement and protection of environment

- Reforestation of forests, elimination of wild landfills etc.
- Cleaning – regulation of riverbeds.

Waste

- Elimination of wild – illegal landfills,
- Establishment of Municipal companies for management,
- Processing inorganic waste,
- Waste recycling (plastic),
- Defining possible locations for a landfill,

Reparation – of irrigation and sewerage system

- Improving water supply system in the urban area,
- Regulation of water supply system in the rural area,
- Research for water resources – potential resources,
- Protection of water areas,
- Provision of water for the part of settlements above mines,
- Supply and installation of water chlorinators,
- Drafting wastewater and atmospheric water system for all settlements,
- Drafting of project for the waste treatment plant,
- Defining the location for wastewater plant, so that more Municipal settlements can be included and the area is preserved
- Project sewerage implementation through phases.

Road and telecommunication network

- Reparation, paving and if possible expanding the roads in the urban area,
- Reparation, paving and if possible expanding the roads in the rural area,
- planning – regulation of new roads, or expansion and paving of existing ones for inter-Municipal communication (Novo Brdo–Gjilan, Novo Brdo – Kamenica, Novo Brdo–Prishtina),
- Telecommunication improvement in urban area (telephone, internet, cable TV etc.)
- Telecommunication extension in the rural area (telephone, internet, cable TV etc.)

Passenger transport

- Planning and constructing traffic sub-stations (bus stops for passengers),
- Regulation of cabins and station signs,
- Creating conditions for transport within the territory of the Municipality (inter-Municipal).

Other

- Recording existing underground cadastre,
- Cemetery – planning space expansion and their fencing
- Public lighting – extension in cities but also villages,
- Planning- regulating main markets (green, general and animal market)
- Planning– space regulation for placement of service - post, telephone booths, banking units, ATM machines etc. e.g. Municipal facility, post office etc.
- Planning – regulation of parking spaces – on streets, free areas, but also garages for parking (mainly on the natural heritage part at the Novo Brda Castle),
- Planning– regulation of adequate road signalling (horizontal and vertical signalling) and especially local Municipal roads,
- Defining movement directions of roads (for one-way streets) – in a harmonized way so that there is connection between them, especially in tourist areas,
- Planning – regulation of crossroads in general but with priority given to the road that links Novo Brdo with Gjilan and Pristine (3 of such) as well as crossroads in the current ring road. Thus, regulation of these points through ring roads, traffic lights, underpasses, tunnels, overpasses or through road extension, respectively adding road belts for circulation e.g. adding-extension of roads
- Planning circulation ban for vehicles weighing over 20T on paved local roads
- Planning – regulation of parks, squares, sports-entertainment terrains etc.
- Planning – designing public urban transport of passengers,
- Planning– regulation of heating system for collective housing facilities etc.
- Improvement of infrastructure for power supply, and wind energy production.

1.7.6 INSPECTION

Sector report related to Department for Inspection in Novo Brdo is based on data, competencies, responsibilities, needs and guidance for future strategy implementation and guidelines drafted at the Kosovo level by ministries and competent institutions. This report will support drafting process of Municipal and Urban Development Plan.

Current situation

The Department of Inspection is a new department, established in 2010, whose establishment was essential. Previously, the Department of Urbanism dealt with this sector and from its staff the control of the situation in terrain was very difficult, and finally, also the area

extension with the decentralization process: Municipal borders increased from 98km² to 204km², which was a major challenge for the Municipality and was forced to act in this direction.

Issues and problems of this report:

- *Completion of staff (departments) with respective director,*
- *Training of existing staff,*
- *Preparing Municipal regulations in the construction sector,*
- *Cooperation with the Kosovo Police,*
- *Lack of Municipal Court in Novo Brdo,*
- *Lack of urban development and urban regulative plans.*

Proposals and addressed priorities - strategies:

- *Employment of qualified staff in departments,*
- *Training of existing and staff that is going to be employed,*
- *Addressing issues of social property occupation,*
- *Implementation of regulative plans in the future,*
- *Construction control in the Municipality's territory,*
- *Establishing construction regulations and construction control.*

KEY ISSUES OF THE BROADER SPATIAL CONTEXT, WHICH INCORPORATES GUIDANCE, PLANNING AND OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM DOCUMENTS AND (SPATIAL) PLANS FOR WIDER REGIONS, WHICH AFFECT THE MUNICIPALITY OF NOVO BORDO

Guidelines contained in this chapter, clarify a number of issues arising out of the central documents, as: Guidelines for the Municipal level, Kosovo Spatial Draft Plan (as any other Municipality, the Municipality of Novo Brdo, should consider the DSP during the drafting of the Municipal and Urban Development Plan; it is estimated that this material will facilitate communication between the two levels of planning).

1.7.7 HOUSING

Although the current situation in the area of housing in Novo Brdo Municipality is in a very poor and scattered situation, we believe that the use of these guidelines will facilitate planning of housing areas, housing quality and meet this standard in quality and quantity. Local planning authorities should:

- *Plan housing requirements for all, starting from the lower classes, those with needs for affordable housing and special needs,*
- *Provide opportunities and greater choice of accommodation, with good combination of size, types and housing locations and seek to create mixed communities,*

- *Provide sufficient housing land, with priority to re-use of land within urban areas, by also using empty houses and transforming existing buildings,*
- *Create more sustainable patterns of development by building and providing public transportation to work, education and health institutions, commerce, entertainment and local services,*
- *Use land efficiently through planning policies and standards,*
- *Assess people's needs for urban transport, needs such as movement within settlements, the urban area and links to other centres,*
- *Reduce dependency on cars by allowing more pedestrian and cyclist traffic, by improving public transport links with housing, work, local services and local opportunities, by planning a mixed designation,*
- *Boost good design in new housing developments to create attractive environments, with high quality in which people will choose to live.*

Informal settlements

Although current situation in the area of informal settlement treatment in the Municipality of Novo Brdo is in the initial stage, since we have identified two IS, such as the one of Bostan and the one of the New Colony, we believe that the use of this guideline below and the IS treatment strategy, will become an obligation for Novo Brdo municipality. During the drafting of Municipal and urban plans, it is required to identify all IS, based on general criteria. Local plans should also treat these settlements in order to improve the socio-economic, environment and infrastructure situation.⁸

1.7.8 STRATEGIC LOCATIONS AND AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PORTS

Novo Brdo municipality in terms of strategic locations and economic development ports and strong cities as the engine of economic development is not known at the Kosovo level, and except the Mine and the Castle which have value at Kosovo's level, it is not characterized by other content. Moving out of the population reflects the current situation in the economy in the Municipality, but we strongly believe that the guidelines and issues addressed at Kosovo level will be taken very seriously, and will impact a little the mitigation of this area within the framework of the Municipal and Urban Development Plan. In this area, below researches and guidelines have been analyzed and presented:

⁸OSCE

1.7.9 Issues and reasons for guideline

Based on the fact that Kosovo does not have an equal development in its areas, and the lack of planning for a rational use of space, big settlements/cities continue their growth trend, with increase in informal settlements, high investment costs in physical infrastructure and services, and inability to synergic action. Migration moves towards larger centres continues, while a lack of accessible housing and favourable conditions is present. Cities continue their development in market economy conditions, with survival criteria and not promotion of complementary development. Due to the function as an administrative and university centre, Pristine gathers the main economic and social activities, which offer a favourable position in the regional market, but in the Kosovo context, it implies unequal socio-economic and spatial development of the rest of Kosovo, with depopulation of rural areas and smaller urban centres, social tensions and division of Kosovo in developed and undeveloped areas. Due to the lack of a development strategy and implementation of Laws, we have irreversible loss of natural resources, while heritage character created values are degraded and brought to the critical limits of operation and use.

Continuation of uncontrolled development trend increases the cost of civil transport and goods, and results in difficult access to infrastructure and negative implications in the country's economic development. Narrowing main road arteries prevents normal movement within and outside of Kosovo, whereas the slowdown of services in settlements, indirectly promotes migration, an unfavourable situation for potential investments. The preferred strategy of spatial development of Kosovo is based on the development of a strong network of cities with economic developments, through human resources-building the knowledge base, rational and planned use of natural and cultural resources, easy access to the physical infrastructure (roads, railway, air, IT's), for ensuring and improving life quality (housing and services), social equality, by trying competition in the region, all these supported by organizational capacities (leadership, good governance, political support, social support, strategic networks).

Guidelines for Municipal level

This guide for municipalities should assist municipalities in tasks performance of spatial planning, especially in:

- *Drafting municipal and urban development plans,*
- *Drafting regional strategic development plans - joint development planning for some municipalities; planning (and/or governance) of urban metropolitan region (Pristine with surrounding municipalities).*

Municipal development plans with their strategies, should:

- *Inspire - raise awareness and mobilise residents, interest groups, politicians in creating future municipality planning.*
- *Be formulated for development in a certain deadline and based on priority issues and current situation of municipalities,*

- *Contain visions for municipalities' development – in harmony with the strategy for spatial development, clearly and specifically formulated to refer local characteristics, problems and opportunities for development,*
- *Objectives must be solutions to problems or needs of residents with designation of locations in space. In case objectives are interrelated (e.g. poverty alleviation and economic investments), priorities and objectives need to be set. Objectives should be set before the strategy is defined.*

Municipal development plans, should promote economic and social development, under the constitutional framework for decentralized local governance, by:

- *Ensuring that strategies are planned for local economic development,*
- *Indicating the role that should be played by local governments in the promotion of LED to address issues of economic growth, equal development in local resources, employment, creating new jobs, distribution of resources and economic opportunities for the best of citizens (poverty alleviation), coordination between market demands and specialized education, higher education and professional development,*
- *Indicating goals for economic development and competition. Development plans serve as a tool for LED support, by ensuring that issues of priority importance are addressed through LED initiatives,*
- *Guiding with strategies for LED and economic sectors to promote (e.g. tourism, agro-industries, processing industries, service industries etc.)*
- *Providing activities for achieving objectives for LED,*
- *Defining areas within the municipality's territory or common areas between municipalities through indicating integrated planning.*

1.7.10 The concept of cities - generator of economic development

Local municipal authorities for planning should consider goals and objectives of KSP for cities as local economic development (LED), joints a concept which ensures economic development of Kosovo. Cities should be implementing goals set through the use of:

1). City centres; for service, service-commercial activities, culture, entertainment and recreation, which should be vivid areas with the city's identity expression, where together with principle of combined developments there will be combined content, housing and other accompanying housing content, night economies in cities with cultural and entertainment activities;

2). Economic areas of cities; areas with concentration of economic activities close to cities as activity groupings of industrial, service, commercial service activities, development research institutions, groupings that promote competition and cooperation at the same time (KEDT and other groupings in municipalities);

3). Rural Economies;

4). Areas with heavy metallurgical processing industry activities;

5). Areas with tourism potentials;

6). Transport economy;

7). Tourism economy.

Based on the current situation of tourism economy in Kosovo, these conclusions can be drawn, which in the shortest time possible should provide solutions to issues, such as the following:

- *Lack of defining vision, objectives, leading strategy and tasks in tourism;*
- *Lack of promotion of existing tourist offer,*
- *Lack of tourist propaganda,*
- *Lack of clear positioning in tourist market as a new tourist destination with a new image in accordance to current and future tourism market development,*
- *Lack of significant investment implementation in private and public sector tourism,*
- *Lack of the new system formulation in tourism administration to guarantee long-term and sustainable development of tourism,*
- *Problems with energy, water, sewerage and waste, degradation of nature and urban centres from wild constructions,*
- *Low interest of investors due to extension of land ownership issues.*

Guidelines for Municipal level

Municipal development plans should:

- *Consider tourism as a key economic sector for LED, by promoting the city's values and identity for marketing purposes, in order to generate income from this service industry which at the same time contributes to creation of new jobs,*
- *Tourism development should be in accordance with sustainable development principles.*
- *Foresee actions to stimulate tourism in terms of capital investment: in the physical infrastructure and marketing of city, through natural and cultural values,*
- *Have an integrated access to planning, management of common investments between companies that share cultural and natural heritage resources,*
- *Promote and create partnerships between tourism public and private stakeholders, in order to ensure sustainable development of tourism infrastructure which respects local cultures and economy;*
- *Give priority to reconstruction of existing social sector hotels in accordance to international levels,*
- *Ensure that sustainability of heritage and its new functions are addressed fairly, avoiding transformation of these facilities in places which have limited economic impact visits their surroundings;*
- *Start development of studies for selective types of tourism (hunting, rural, ecotourism, cultural tourism, congress tourism, medical tourism, etc.)*

1.7.11 Areas with high agricultural values

Although the current situation in the area of agriculture in the municipality presents no favourable situation, given the fact that we have a small space of quality agricultural land, issues and reasons presented in this guide, especially the guidelines themselves, will be basis for work and adequate management to agricultural land in the municipality. In this area, the following research and guidelines are analyzed and presented:

Issues and reasons for guideline:

- Loss of quality agricultural land – its protection as a natural resource and at the same time a potential for sustainable economic development.
- Agriculture development – providing food for population, reducing costs on imported food, goods and opportunities for export of agricultural products.
- Development of rural areas – a process, in which rural population unites their resources and improves conditions for life and work, develops its own skills, provides new jobs, improves education and health, infrastructure and services.
- Conflict resolution: agricultural land – with uncontrolled and unplanned developments, environment degradation etc.
- Synergistic interactions with the clean environment, natural and cultural heritage and tourism.

Guidelines:

- With spatial, development and urban plans, the protection of quality agricultural land (I - IV) and those under the managed irrigation scheme should be ensured:
- For future development to use fallow, lower classes (V-VIII) of agricultural land and only in cases of special and specific requirements to use quality agricultural land.
- Establishment of a group of central and local level management of agricultural lands from relevant institutions.
- Prevent building on agricultural land under irrigation scheme.
- Monitoring of the situations on the ground and application of the Law on agricultural, constructional, communications and environment inspectors of both levels.
- Rehabilitation of agricultural land surfaces which previously served as landfills, whether illegal, municipal or as industrial ash landfills.
- Rehabilitation of agricultural land areas which have suffered degradation from flooding, erosion, drainage and landslides.
- Determination of areas and agricultural landscapes under protection.
- With privatization and re-adaptation, use existing industrial facilities and complexes with accompanying infrastructure, in order to avoid loss of new agricultural land for construction of new facilities which will also result in low investments.
- Completing consolidation of agricultural lands and creation of new agricultural land cadastre.
- Identifying areas with suitable land for profitable agricultural activities in the best of rural development.
- Preparation and presentation of plans for locations of particular importance in the agricultural sector for the municipality.
- Zoning and strict definition of agricultural land in terms of profitable activities for the two main regions, Dukagjin and Kosovo's Plain: the Dukagjin Plain (Peja, Istog, Klina, Deçan,

Gjakova, Rahovec, Malisheva, Prizren, Suhareka and Dragash); the Kosovo Plain / Mitrovica, Leposaviq, Zvečan, Zubin Potok, Skenderaj, Vushtrri, Podujeva, Prishtina, Obiliq, Fushë Kosovë, Drenas, Lipjan, Shtime, Novo Brdo, Kamenica, Gjiilan, Viti, Kaçanik, Shterpca and Ferizaj.

Municipal development plans and other strategies must ensure that rural areas have access to employment, sufficient housing, education, health, services and transport.

1.7.12 Conservation and development of heritage – protection of existing values

Although the current situation in the field of conservation and developing as well as protection of existing heritage values is not a strength of the municipality, a strength of Novo Brdo is that it possesses unlimited capital of these values and this is the reason why the situation, issues and reasons presented in this guide, especially the guidelines themselves will be the main basis for professional and integral treatment of this area. Therefore, most of the time, these guidelines and below analysis of issues, even treated centrally, are important for the Novo Brdo Castle and other values will be considered during the drafting of this plan.

Situation, issues and reasons for guidance

In Kosovo, cultural heritage is one of the most important elements, and a substantial part of the living environment. It shows the authenticity of the society's and country's identity, and is considered a potential for sustainable social and economic developments and integrations, in the region and beyond. As any other society, Kosovo has also a need for balance between the new and the old culture. Its loss is an irreversible value at the expense of the country's identity and humanity. Creativity from ancient times until today is included in it. This inherited wealth with artistic, aesthetic, historical and traditional features, illustrated with rich diversity of: **architectural, archaeological, mobile, archive and spiritual heritage.**

In Kosovo, cultural heritage care system is not in line with modern requirements. This situation is the result of a monist power policy in the past period and practiced over fifty years. Cultural heritage assessment is not made according to objective criteria which enable conservation and sustainable use. The 1998/99 war was followed with severe damages of monuments with historical cultural values. At the local and international level, activities for situation improvement have been developed, however, the situation has not been considered at the proper level, and we have inherited following issues (problems):

- Thousand units/monuments with cultural-historic values are threatened, damaged and destroyed at a large scale.
- Thousands of museum collections and entire archive of historical cultural monuments in Kosovo were looted by the Serbian authorities.
- System, mechanisms, procedures and limited capacity including aspects as: legal, administrative, managerial, inventory, documentation, research, specialization, planning, budget, etc in conformity with modern requirements.
- Institutions with competence, infrastructure, experience, methodology and special potentials as well as limited budgeting.

- Lack of proper information and integration in plans of: education, publishing, exhibitions, media, tourism, etc.
- Lack of education plans at all levels of school, undergraduate and postgraduate.
- Lack of systematic plan and fund in maintaining historical cultural sites and its exclusion in urban and rural revitalization programs.

Guidelines:

Local planning and management authorities' of natural, cultural and historical environment should:

- Promote positive management of natural, constructed and historical, environment protect it from developments that might cause damages to it.
- Adaptation of an integrated access which protects designated areas, by fulfilling social and economic needs of local communities.
- Protect all important aspects of landscape, including the view and special locations.
- Preserve and promote, where possible, peculiarities and diversities, including landscape, and by re-assessing local landscape designations.
- Integrate an access based on location for development planning, with special care to biodiversity and other environmental issues.
- Seek to return values and damaged and lost values where possible.
- Development plans should prioritize the protection and development of cultural heritage sites at the national or international level. Development, which is likely to affect in such locations may be allowed only if there is no other alternative solution.
- Some landscapes that can contribute to the beauty, diversity and uniqueness of the region should be considered of national interest, as well as the progress and the protection of the local landscape character should be considered important.

1.7.13 ENERGY AND MINING AREAS

Although the current situation in the mine treatment area is not a strong point of the municipality, a very strong point of Novo Brdo is that it possesses resources and mines, and this is a strong reason for the situation, issues and reasons presents in this guideline, especially the guidelines themselves, to be the main bases of professional and integral treatment of this area. Therefore, in the majority of these guidelines and analyses and issues mentioned below, even treated at the central level, are important for the Novo Brdo mine and other resources, and will be taken into consideration during the drafting of this plan.

Issues and reasons for guidance:

Local authorities for planning should be guided related to energy and mining areas, since there is a need for:

- Correct zoning of these areas.
- Assessment of existing capacities.
- Rationalization of their use and respecting of environmental criteria.
- Coordinated planning with other sectors.
- Minimize sector conflicts and finding solutions for them.

Guidelines:

Defining areas for mining exploitation should be based on political instructions (MESP, MEM and ICMM). If the defining of the area for exploitation of the mine is in conflict with any other sector, the right for implementation will win the priority for which the studies show that it is economically reasonable. In coordination with central authorities, local authorities should:

- Make determination of control measures for mining exploitation with the plan and initiate research for priority issues.
- Make compilation of plans for new settlements in the event of deployment of settlements from mining or from the vicinity of foreseen energy areas.
- Base on the plan of: action for exploitation in phases and accompanying measures.
- Consider the action plan of the sector reports for exploitation time.
- Consider inclusion of re-cultivation of exploited mining territory plan, and base on plans for the improvement of environmental conditions.

1.7.14 CURRENT SITUATION OF LANDFILLS AND WASTE TREATMENT – AREAS OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE

- Novo Brdo mines keep a waste landfill. In the municipality's territory we have also other illegal landfills but also waste and developments from quarries and other degrading, which make the below mentioned guidelines important for our municipality.

Issues and reasons for guidance:

- The need for coordinated planning to ensure efficient services.
- Existence of illegal landfills and non-existence of special landfills for hazardous waste.
- Provide a clear framework for investment.

Guidelines:

- Planning around landfills is conditioned by the possibility of their expansion.
- Municipalities should propose locations for eventual construction of special landfills for hazardous waste.
- Proposed location for construction of a landfill should be in a safe place which does not risk the health of the nearest residents.
- It should not be suggested that the location is in the area where there are underground assets, on agricultural land of categories I - IV, very close to the river or the lake, and nearby road bands.
- Illegal landfills should be closed.
- Compilation of plans for new settlements in the event of eventual deployment of settlements due to constructions of a new landfill.

1.7.14.1 SITUATION ASSESSMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITY WHICH INCLUDES:

Situation assessment in municipality, is one of the most important elements which has allowed us to clearly understand the strengths (description of advantages), weaknesses (barriers which prevent or limit municipal development), opportunities (description of external factors which can be used), and threats (description of external factors which present a risk factor for development for the Novo Brdo municipality and its residents), with which the Novo Brdo municipality may be confronted. This will reflect and provide all facts and professional analyses for illustration, as well as treatment of key development issues in the municipality.

The following analysis was done based on data, research and indicators conducted and structured in the profile of municipal development according to identified thematic areas, but also used during the drafting of Kosovo's Spatial Plan. These are: Demographics and Social Development, Environment and Land Utilization, Economic Development, Infrastructure, Synergy and Interconnected Issues analyzed exactly to commonly treat actions and decisions activities between departments within the municipality, between the municipality and the Government of Kosovo, other competent Institutions but also residents that are affected by the developments, show interest or impact on developing the plan. Analyses have been done based on thematic areas, issues, topics and subcategories, and in the Municipal Development Plan, only the report consisting of thematic area level analysis and conclusions is presented.

Conclusions of situation assessment in the municipality have been used as one of the important bases in all the following steps starting from the vision, priorities, spatial development framework, to the final chapter in this document.

1.7.14.2 THEMATIC AREAS: DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL ISSUES

Subcategories:

1.1. Demographics

- Population
- Population by gender
- Population by group ages
- Life expectancy

1.2. Social situation

- Employment
- Unemployment
- Poverty rate
- Average of family members
- Housing
- Education
- Health
- Culture - sports
- Science

THEMATIC FIELDS: LAND UTILIZATION AND ENVIRONMENT

Subcategories:

- Air
- Water
- Soil/Land
- Degradation and natural disasters
- Natural heritage
- Cultural – historical heritage
- Urban development (urbanization, settlements, constructions)
- Land use (areas with special designation)
- Settlement network
- Spatial development concepts
- Floods
- Earthquakes
- Erosions

1.7.14.3 THEMATIC FIELDS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Subcategories:

- Industry
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Catering
- Trade
- Craftsmanship
- Tourism
- Energy
- Banking system
- Infrastructure

1.7.14.4 THEMATIC FIELDS: INFRASTRUCTURE

Subcategories:

- Transport
- Electric installations
- Gas and oil pipeline
- Water supply
- Used water system
- Telecommunication
- Infrastructure for waste treatment

1.7.14.5 THEMATIC AREAS: SYNERGY AND INTERCONNECTED ISSUES

Subcategories:

- Departments within the municipality
- Central/Local level
- Institutions and other public, private stakeholders and the civil society

1.8 SWOT analysis in the area of Demographics and Social Issues

1.8.1 DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL ISSUES

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
- Increased life expectancy compared to previous decades, - Balanced gender structure, - Still low level of modern diseases - Potentials (resources and areas in the municipality for providing work space) - The dominance of the new population structure - Immigration is playing a major role in keeping families out of extreme poverty, - Solidarity, local and international support from NGOs and individuals, - A large percentage of families with private residential units, - Increased interest for housing standard, - Existence of land for housing development - Serious commitment of entities to education, - Health services development in conformity with Family Medicine - Settlements rich in heritage, - Increasing number of students in some areas, - Training of educational personnel, - Tolerant population (in terms of religion and ethnicity) , - Political will, - Legal framework,	- High immigration rate from Novo Brdo, - High unemployment rate, - High poverty rate (over 50% of the population is poor), - Low level of economic development, - Poor quality of life, - Insufficient space for youth activities, but also for the elderly and other categories to children, - Lack of social and health insurance, - Economic destruction and transition from war, - Housing standards is still low, - Some professional staff shortages in certain subjects, - Inadequate financial support for education - Travelling of students from home to school and vice versa, long distance of this travel - Limited budget based on fiscal criteria, - Large number of schools with low number of students, - Non-enrolment in school after finishing primary school, - Non-existence of kindergartens at the municipal level, - Lack of social housing, - Inadequate and inefficient employment policies, - Poor cultural life and inadequate treatment of heritage.

KONCLUSIONS

-
- During the analysis of strengths and weaknesses in the area of demographics and social issues in the municipality of Novo Brdo following conclusion is found: The above mentioned strengths, should be maintained and promoted, whereas the weaknesses should be treated in an adequate manner so that during the implementation period of the plan some of them can be transformed into strengths, by assessing that all weaknesses deserve adequate treatment and cooperation with the central level, and all other stakeholders in order to select in a rational and sustainable manner.
-

1.8.2 DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL ISSUES

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
- Support towards creating spaces for sustainable health, work, services and employment based on this plan, - Use of heritage for economic development, - Use of underground potentials for the creation of new jobs, - Development of an employment policy in accordance with the principles of rural development, - Creating conditions in school for a daily stay (creating kitchens in schools), - Enhancing cooperation between schools and parents, - Qualitative changes in the management of health services, - The hospital for special treatments, - Improvement of sports infrastructure, modernization and creation of opportunities for the construction of a new sports infrastructure, - Creating an identity through cultural values, - Promotion of tourism and economic development, - Creating spaces for sports and recreation - Planned housing development, - Development of housing market.	- Cases of social welfare and extreme poverty getting out of control, - Complete displacement of some settlements in Novo Brdo, - Destruction of culture, tradition and values, - Further deepening of the economic crisis, - Protests and riots, - Creation of a society without values, without prospective and unstable, - The possibility of occurrence of crime - Increased suicides number, - Immigrations outside the municipality and country, - Extension of informal settlements - High living costs, - Difficulties in economic development, - Presence of negative phenomena in schools, - Shortening life expectancy, - Destruction and elimination of heritage, - Damage, depreciation and destruction of sports potential, - Destruction of housing units due to housing standard.

CONCLUSIONS

- During the analysis of opportunities and threats in the area of demographics and social issues in the municipality of Novo Brdo, following conclusion has been found: The above mentioned opportunities should be used as much as possible, whereas threats should be treated in an adequate manner, so that during the implementation period of the plan we can challenge the transition from the culture of reaction to the culture of merit and planned treatment to prevent, amortize or completely eliminate threatening effects in cooperation with citizens, central level and all other stakeholders to treat them in an adequate and rational way.

1.9 SWOT analyzes of Land utilization and environment

1.9.1 LAND UTILIZATION AND ENVIRONMENT

ADVANTAGES	WEAKNESSES
-Lack of powerful air pollutants within the municipal territory of Novo Brdo (developed industry, powerful communication, air transport and other pollutants) which effects in the field of environment, -Novo Brdo external environment (is surrounded with extensive forest areas of medium height), - Existence of a significant amount of underground and ground waters. -Amount of precipitations (rain, snow etc) in maintaining the waters balance. -Existence of qualitative land area. -Existence of a land area which is utilized for pasture. -Existence of forest area and tree volume for industry. -Existence of a rich flora and fauna. -Existence of natural landscapes, -Existence of protected areas, -Existence of residential areas, -Existence of rich heritage areas, -Existence of Mine area, -There was no disaster of catastrophic proportions in today`s territory of Novo Brdo municipality, - Existence of various institutions in central and municipal level, public and	-Position of a part of the municipality toward moving winds and pollutions from Obiliq, -Biomass (straw, sawdust, wood chips and intentional and non-intentional forest incineration), and municipal wastes burned in controlled and uncontrolled illegal ways, -Damage and physical destruction of some water sources, river pollution from industrial and waste water discharge, waste dumping, uncontrolled utilization of water from households, utilization of drinkable waters from economic sectors (agricultural crops irrigation, industry), -Forest destruction and utilization of wood for heating, lack of greenery in large settlements and lack of green belts only in some settlements, along regional and municipal roads. - Agricultural land and forest managing, is not in the proper level in the meaning of protection and land quality development, -Land degradation in various areas (quarries etc.), land partial contamination with pesticides and other contents, lack of irrigation system, population awareness on agricultural land utilization in low levels, -Natural resources are not well researched and tracked, -Lack of capacity for area managing and protected monuments, -Forest destruction from woodcutting and

private companies, courts, Kosovo police, local and international NGO`s and donors.

fires,

- Lack of seismic construction,
- Asphyxiation and destruction of areas with cultural-historic values from illegal construction –
- Lack of policies for preservation of areas with cultural-historical heritage, based in contemporary concepts,
- Existence of some informal and isolated settlements,
- Uncontrolled developments in the Mine area.

CONCLUSIONS

- During advantages and weaknesses analyzes in the field of land utilization and environment in the municipality of Novo Brdo, we have reached to this conclusion: above mentioned advantages, especially resources should be maintained and advanced, while weaknesses are treated adequately, so in the period of plan implementation, to transfer some of them into advantages, by valuating that all weaknesses deserve adequate treatment and cooperation in central level and with all other stakeholders to solve them in a more rational and sustainable way.

1.9.2 Land Use and Environment

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
- Establishment of mechanisms in the central and municipal level for the protection of land in general with special emphasis in the agricultural land in function of minimal occupation of land for settlements (urbanization), planning of measures for protection and development of the quality of soil and minimal contamination, - Planning and preparation of melioration afforesting projects for forest lands in view of gradual transformation of shrubs in regular forests, - Planning and preparation of projects for preservation of forest lands in function of gradual conversion (natural, artificial) of low forests in high forests, - Planning and preparation of projects for intensive maintaining of forest lands with high forests, - Protection and planned development of destined lands for pastures (as areas), - Digitalization, planning and preparation of projects for protection and development of areas with archaeological values, - Planning and preparation of projects for different areas in terms of protection and development of flora and fauna which presents a particular importance to the municipality, - Planning and utilizing various international programs for management, promotion and development of landscapes and other areas of cultural heritage, - Planning and preparation of projects for greenery and afforestation of various areas of the municipality of Novo Brdo, cleaning filter (catalyst) in cars and other motor vehicles, -Development of quality research projects and training pollutants of drinking water, industry, irrigation, recreation etc. - Awareness and education of the population on rational use of water resources, construction of water accumulations, -Drafting policies and plans for preservation of agricultural and forest land, education and proper management of land and protection from erosion and other ecologic factors, undertaking of melioration measures.	- Destruction of the ozone layer O3, creation of acid rains, -Greenhouse gas emission (impact on global climate), damaged health of the population of the municipality of Novo Brdo and other species, -Damage of crops, -Damage up to destruction of water resources, pollution and endangering of population health, increase of the cost of drinking water to an unaffordable extent, -Irreversible land degradation, social risk (risk of the loss of population food and standard), -Environmental risk, destruction and degradation of the forest land resources to degradation of resources of designated land for pastures - Degradation to the destruction of the biological-ecological balance of the ecosystem, -Protests and riots -Social risks (risks for the loss of population food and standards), -Threats for future generations to lose the most precious resource (land) on the right quality and quantity, -Degradation to the destruction of values and heritage areas, - Loss of identity, heritage and antiquity -Degradation to destruction of values and areas of landscapes, loss of spatial balance, -Displacement of population, - Increase of poverty, crime and other negative phenomena,

CONCLUSIONS

During the analysis of Opportunities and Threats in the field of demography and social issues in the municipality of Novo Brdo, we have reached to this conclusion: above mentioned opportunities should be used as much as possible, whereas threats should be treated adequately so that during the implementation period of the plan we should challenge the transition from a culture of reaction to a culture of planned to the culture of deserved treatment to prevent, amortize or eliminate completely the effect of threats and cooperation with citizens in the central level with all other stakeholders in order to treat them in a rational and sustainable manner.

1.10 SWOT analysis in the field of Economic Development

1.10.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
-Industrial tradition (extraction of minerals, stone, wood, natural fruits etc) -Favourable geographical position in relation to the capital city and neighbouring cities, -The existence of natural resources, (lead, zinc, silver, pyrite), and underground water, air, landscapes etc. -Capable human resources (extraction of minerals, stone, wood, natural fruits etc) -The existence of special areas (the area of the Castle), the area for the development of the manufacturing industry: mining, quarries, collection and processing of nature fruits, -Existence of small and medium manufacturing and service enterprises etc. - The existence of fertile agricultural land (20-37 %), -Existence of public and private forest areas (40%), existence of pasturing areas (23%), -Existence of mini-farms -Existence of weekly markets, -Existence of rural tourism around the castle, -Existence of areas and touristic facilities of heritage, -Existence of conditions and facilities for sports and recreation, -Resources and their professional expertise, -Existence of hotel and hostel capacities, -Existence of alternative energy resources (wind, solar etc), -Existence of telecommunication capacities and energy transport etc. -Existence of highway areas for industrial and	-Limited road infrastructure for the supply with drinking water, sewage and non-existence of the rail infrastructure etc. -Inadequate structure of businesses, limited capacity etc. -Small usage and inadequate industrial capacities, -Obsolete technology, extraction of minerals for the tilting of land, transportation etc. -Unfavourable fiscal and credit policies for economic development; -Degradation of the land by the human factor, nature etc. -Uncontrolled use of forests etc. -Inadequate structure of mini-farms, restrictions in collection, treatment and distribution etc. -Lack of commercial facilities, -Lack of other areas for the development of rural tourism, -Poor conditions of heritage facilities and other areas, -Limited number of facilities for recreation -Limited capacities of hotel and hostel facilities, -Inadequate distribution and non-coverage of the whole territory, -Inadequate quality of roads.

transport developments

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis of the situation we may conclude that we have a high number of strengths in the area of economic development and among most important we highlight the potentials such as: natural resources, values of heritage and landscapes etc. Despite the obvious weaknesses, these create a good basis for sustainable economic development if these strengths and weaknesses are treated in an adequate and planned manner.

1.10.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
- Attracting new investments (domestic and foreign), Review and improvement of Fiscal and Credit Policies, Use of loans and credits by the municipality for the support of industrial development, -Reactivation and increase of existing capacities (Mining, radiators factory, carpets, recreation, touristic etc) -Increase of human-professional capacities in harmony with the development opportunities of the municipality of Novo brdo and region, -Identification, marking and protection of resources, Increase of agricultural funds as well as improvement of high production animal breeds with especially meat and milk, Preservation of medical plants, the possibility for their cultivation and creation of drying areas for these plants, -Development and planning of the castle and surrounding areas, -Promotion of capacities and touristic resources	-Removal of the professional team from the municipality, -Further degradation of agricultural land, -Insufficient investment in production, -Absence of further development investors, -Poverty Increase, -Loss of investments from Diaspora, -Migration of population from rural areas in urban areas, -Increase of the erosion and flooding levels - Burning of forests and pastures -Increase of the cost of products in the region.

-
- Strengthening of the identity of the municipality of Novo Brdo in the field of tourism,
 - Protection of cultural-historical values,
 - Capacity utilization of the diaspora (soliciting investors) creation of partnerships
 - Process of privatization.

Conclusions

Based on the analysis of the situation and opportunities for economic development we have reached to the conclusion that the development of tourism, agriculture, industry are main opportunities for economic development of the municipality of Novo Brdo, whereas as a threat for development of these economic aspects is assessed the loss of foreign visitors and loss of cultural heritage and natural values etc.

1.10.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
-Increase of interest and requirements for the development and modernization of infrastructure, -Existence of road transport and further advancement in road network in, -Existence of energy conductors, proximity of regional roads, -Conditions for the development of infrastructure by including the terrain, -Extent of the water supply and sewage network in some settlements as well as advancement of the water supply network in some settlements, -Covering the entire territory with 10 KV energetic network, covering a major part of the municipality with transformers, passing 110 KV and 35 KV transformer through the territory of Novo Brdo, -Providing services from some operators, passing optical fibres through the territory of the municipality, digitalization of centrals, landline telephony in some settlements, -Treating, every day and more, as a priority from all stakeholders, as well as waste managing. -Donor support, -Private sector interest in the field of waste management, provision of environmental infrastructure and treatment of wastewaters, -Full information in the water supply, sewage, electric system as well as waste management system.	-Poor road transport quality and lack of railway transportation which would pass through the territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo, lack of hydro-economic infrastructure, -Speed of goods circulation, non-coverage of the entire territory of the municipality, -Malfunction of adequate water supply infrastructure for some segments and settlements, lack of wastewater treatment, non-existence of underground cadastre, -Obsolete energetic infrastructure, inadequate maintenance of energy infrastructure of conductors and their tracks. Underground energetic cadastre does not exist (underground power network), current conditions of numerous transformers are not in a good level. -Non-coverage of the territory with the landline telephony and connection, obsolete cable network, -Use of river beds and other areas for illegal dumping, inadequate management with waste, non-recycling of waste and their treatment.

CONCLUSIONS

By using all the strengths, road transportation, electric conductors, regulation of water and sewage system, coverage of the territory with 10 KV energetic network and transformer, services from various optical fibres, waste treatment and also eliminating weaknesses such as: low quality of road transportation, lack of water and sewage system in a major part of the territory, obsolete energy network, non-existence of cadastres, areas of illegal landfills etc, we will create favourable conditions for the development of infrastructure with standards which will fulfil the needs of the municipality population and beyond.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Opportunities

- Strengthening of roads: Novo Brdo- Gijlan, Novo Brdo –Pristine, Novo Brdo– Kamenice and filling with contents and segments, connection with local roads,
- Modernization and completion of infrastructure,
- Water supply planning through efficient infrastructure for the entire municipality, strengthening and regulation of captions, research for the construction of the dam and infrastructure for the supply with drinking water and irrigation as well as industry from the dam in Marevc,
- Temporary treatment of wastewaters through septic tanks,
- Modernization of transmission and distribution network by providing their integration with the regional network, gradual elimination of the TS 35/10kV with the transition in TS 110/20kV (Low voltage networks should be planned also with concrete poles and self-sustaining aluminium cables), replacement of the air 230/400V lines with twisted cables and underground cables,
- Strengthening the network in European standards level, coverage of the whole territory with the landline telephony, improvement of the cable network and provision of HD television programs.

Threats

- Stagnation of economic development, increase of unemployment rate,
- Contamination of the drinking water, infections and dangerous diseases, closing of corridors for further development of the water supply and sewage system,
- Damages in equipment and household machinery, accidents and loss of human lives and families, delays in developments,
- Threats to consumers by abuses, unaffordable prices, threats from hackers in electronic accounts,
- Degradation and destruction of environmental areas, contamination of underground waters, creation of illegal landfill I

-Planning temporary landfills in settlements' level with separated areas for construction and industrial waste, public-private partnerships for the collection and effective management of waste, treatment of intelligent waste in a certain area with storage and service opportunities.

CONCLUSIONS

Strengthening the roads: Novo Brdo- Gjilan, Novo Brdo –Prishtinë, Novo Brdo – Kamenice and fulfilment with content and segments, connection with local roads, adjustment of captions in the entire territory of the municipality, construction of the Marevc Dam, construction and expansion of water supply and sewerage system, wastewaters treatment, modernization of the distribution electric network and integration in the regional network, changing 35/10 kV TS into 110/20 kV TS, planning of temporary landfill and their recycling etc. While, by taking preventive measures against presented threats such as: water pollution, dangerous diseases, environmental degradation and destruction, illegal landfills will affect the increase of the economic development and increase of living standard.

1.11 SWOT Analysis in the area: Synergy and Interaction (Intercommunication)

1.11.1 SYNERGY AND LIAISON ISSUES: COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

Strengths	Weaknesses
- Existence of various departments in the municipal level, - Existence of public companies, - Existence of Civil Society, - Existence of competent courts for the municipality of Novo Brdo, - Existence of Kosovo Police, - Existence of agencies in the central level; - Existence of various ministries, - Existence of donors, - Existence of international and local NGOs, - Existence of the private sector.	-Inadequate functioning of horizontal cooperation (between departments), - Inadequate functioning of donor – agency coordination or NGOs which implement relevant projects, -Inadequate functioning of vertical cooperation (cooperation between ministries, agencies and municipality), -Inadequate functioning of coordination between the public and private sector, - Inadequate functioning of coordination between civil society and authorities, -Inadequate functioning of horizontal cooperation Municipality-Court-Police.

CONCLUSIONS

- During the analysis of the strengths and weaknesses in the area of Synergies and Intercommunication in the municipality of Novo Brdo, we may conclude that: above mentioned strengths should be used whereas weaknesses should be treated adequately so that during the implementation period of the plan some of the weaknesses are transformed into strengths, cooperation in the central level and all other stakeholders in order to reach adequate coordination of information, cooperation and coordination in drafting and implementation of the document as well as qualitative decision-making and creation of collective and professional decision making process by all stakeholders.

1.11.2 SYNERGY AND LIAISON ISSUES: COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
-Creation of a mutual information and cooperation system on the level of directories, -Creation of a mutual information and cooperation system in the central-local level, -Mutual capacity building in the identification of priority projects, -Provision of funds for implementation, -Creation of public-private partnerships, -Use of consensus areas for certain purposes, -Creation of a mutual information and cooperation system in Municipality-Court-Police. -Increase of the standard for key issues of the broader spatial context which incorporates planning guidelines, -Increase of citizens satisfaction, -Establishment of mechanisms for document implementation.	-Degradation and destruction of developments, -Institutional Crisis, -Strains and misunderstandings, -Investment losses, -Dissatisfaction and unrest, -Non-implementation of plans, -Inefficiency and social crisis, -Increase of crime and corruption.
Conclusions	

During the analysis of Opportunities and Threats in the field of Synergies and Intercommunication in the municipality of Novo Brdo we may conclude that: above mentioned opportunities shall be used as much as possible, while threats should be treated adequately so that during the implementation period of the plan we encounter less threats as well as prevent and amortize as much as possible.

Key concepts of spatial development in the municipal level

Municipal planning team and other engaged teams in drafting the Municipal Development Plan (MDP) have analyzed economic, social and environmental possible concepts and scenarios for the spatial development of settlements. After serious analysis on the professional field, politics and civil society and taking into consideration the actual situation of the municipality and developments which have taken place in the area of the municipality of Novo

Brdo, especially after the decentralization process of 2009 but also for all implications which reflect this situation in the economic, social and environmental aspect is found:

Development and protection of heritage,

Development of cultural and rural tourism,

Steadily increase of the municipality,

Sustainable and balanced economic, social and environmental development

Providing services and opportunities which are closer, faster and cheaper for the residents of Novo Brdo

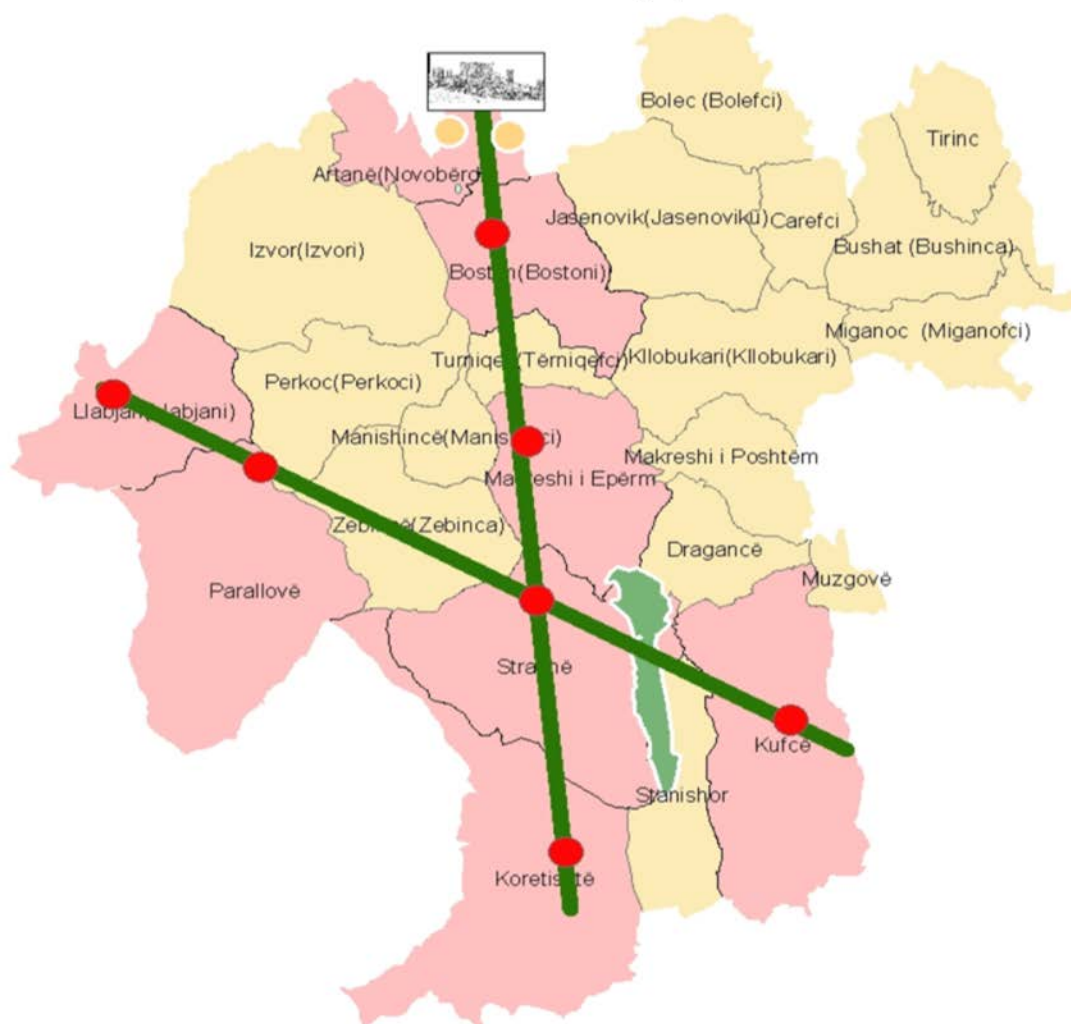
Development of concepts should be done with the concept of polycentric spatial development with two points of special interest (Castle and Mines). For the completion of the settlements network with functions and contents and for a balanced spatial development of the territory of Novo Brdo municipality, simultaneous development of settlements: **Bostan, Kufce, Koretishta, Parallova, Llabjan, Novo brdo, Strazh, Makresh** is considered to be very important.

This concept is considered to be more rational and efficient by working groups since we have treated the Linear and Central concept to achieve visions of Novo Brdo municipality. It is necessary that (economic, social, demographic and environmental) development to be synchronized, in time and space of the administrative centre and sub-centres which will be in the position of complementary settlement in terms of its' essential function of this settlements fulfil functions of other settlements: within the polycentric spatial separation, so they can provide a functional and orderly link in the entire area of this municipality and the region.

Settlement development specifics in the municipality of Novo Brdo of the geographical, socio-economic, environmental and ethnic aspect require future treatment of the settlements concept to enter into compact and elastic development. Conceptually, Novo Brdo will be represented with the Castle, the Mines and the Monastery of Dragance as touristic area. The teams have proposed for the main spatial municipal concept: **X Polycentric Concept with two points: in the castle and in the mines.**

Polycentric Concept X, with two points: one in the Castle and one in the Mine

KONCEPTI I ZHVILLIMIT HAPËSINOR TË NOVOBËRDËS X-i Policentrik me dy pika e Kala



2 ANALYSIS OF THE LINKS BETWEEN THE ISSUES, POLITICS AND PROGRAMS

In the municipality of Novo Brdo until now are identified many issues in various researches. During the drafting process of various strategies such as in the field of economy, tourism and rural development, some manuals and policies of the central level have been drafted for the local level. Also the local level has developed some policies. Regarding the programs in certain fields we cannot say that until now we have had full development programs for the municipality of Novo Brdo: from the program for population return to programs for infrastructure and agriculture.

Analysis of correlation between issues, politics and programs, professional and integrated training in the municipality of Novo Brdo is one of the most important factors which will serve as a good basis for the first analysis of interconnections between created policies in the central and local level or those which are in conformity with international agreements and obligations such as housing policies, agriculture, economic development, social policies, environment, traffic and all policies and programs in these fields.

According to laws and sublegal acts during the drafting of the Municipal Development Plan and lower level plans we are obliged to take into consideration all important issues and carry on analysis of interconnections between them: between policies and programs and surely in coordination with working groups as well as other relevant factors. On the basis should be identified most problematic issues which are related and cause problems in many other fields and present a threat to a high number of people in terms of socio-economic aspect and great values and areas; In the environmental sense the analysis of policies in terms of balancing and use of those which produce sustainability and support programs which are real, necessary and applicable to our circumstances.

Since the Municipal Development Plan of Novo Brdo is multi-sector and includes all areas, we may start from the field of demography and social issues and treat the issue of migration. Novo Brdo, in the full sense of words is a country in motion. Its internal and external migration if compared with the registration of earlier years has been massive in terms of the scale and impact. Over 48% of the population has migrated.

The issue of migration is related to the degree of poverty as well as the educational profile of the unemployed people. Rural revenues and living standards, social and technical as well as other development conditions to the inadequate management by the central and local level of resources that our municipality possesses, such as tourism and minerals.

Similar analysis to migration are also conducted for the field of health and it may be concluded that some diseases in the municipality territory, if compared with some parameters of developed countries but also with countries in development process are related with the issue of the right for health, infrastructure and healthcare capacities, with spatial distribution and quality of services to the social aspect of feeling safe of this area residents.

It is clear that the municipality of Novo Brdo as well as a major part of Kosovo faces **reduced resources for funding** and capital projects which are strongly related with the issues of economic development, economic policies, unemployment and poverty, massive migrations, social aspects which are related to the public sector in terms of improving the public

infrastructure. Current situation in the sector of energy, telecommunications and road transport may be considered as an issue which presents limited factors in the economic, social and environmental fields. Investment activities of private businesses in the after-war period have generated small economic growth, in the field of employment and increase of the employment rate.

In these new terms after decentralization (with a territory more than doubled), creators of economic policies are challenged with the need of promoting new investments. Therefore the creation of a new friendly business environment and adequate institutional environment for the attraction of foreign direct investments in the field of rural tourism but also for the use of underground resources (mineral) and agriculture production is imposed as one of the most important priorities of economic policies and economic reform. It is understandable that only (FDI) Foreign Direct Investments cannot accelerate investment activities which are more than necessary. The goal should be focused on the fact for them to become an important and complementary resource of financing. With this municipal development plan, the Working Group (WG) thinks that areas with important asset should be defined and have proposed the Reactivation of the Mine within the capacities which would be related to planning of areas for sustainable economic development and further: with employment and alleviation of poverty, attracting investments from businesses of Novo Brdo and from other businesses in Kosovo and abroad.

Rural Development Policies

A sustainable policy for rural development in the municipality of Novo Brdo does not exist and for the territory prior to decentralization has existed a strategy of Rural Development for 92 Kilometres Square out of which today are 204 kilometres square. For the working group is more than important the interconnection of a sustainable policy of rural development with the neutralization of migration and as a issue which should be treated, is to create necessary conditions for the avoidance of serious human and social problems which result from the migrations of population from rural areas.

Rural development is an issue which in itself includes the development of tourism, agriculture, rational use of resources of cultural and natural heritage of Novo Brdo, development of rural transportation, water and sanitation, development of telecommunications, development of schooling, health and other social services in the case of Novo Brdo when we have taken into consideration the level of poverty and unemployment rate in rural areas, proximity of rural areas and other simulator factors for the development of competitive products in the Kosovo market and beyond. In this respect, during the drafting process of this document we will present the importance of all main factors of rural development and strong interconnection among them. Currently in the entire municipality the poverty is present mainly in rural areas. As a result of this situation, rural development is related to poverty alleviation.

From this analysis of the interconnection of policies, programs and issues we may conclude that for sustainable rural development in the municipality of Novo Brdo we should have both public and private major investments, in the rural area. Main orientation in the development of agriculture in the rural areas is not sufficient for the increase of living standards for rural families. Investments should be orientated mainly in the development of infrastructure, improvement of business environment in rural areas, development of education and health, provision of public services, development of touristic-recreational areas etc.

For a sustainable rural development in the municipality should exist more investments which are orientated to the non-agricultural businesses such as it may be the industry of wood processing, industry of food processing and herbal industry. As issues these are also related with fiscal facilitation in terms of agricultural production in the municipality of Novo Brdo as well as other part of Kosovo which should be competitive with the places of the region. Issues related to the Value Added Tax (VAT), provision of technological equipment because the current method of implementation of VAT is causing major restrictions and at the same time is discouraging potential foreign investors.

The issue of providing clean air - is related substantially with the human health and in Novo Brdo we may conclude that we have an sustainable air and environment; however, still exists some pollution resources which have local impacts such as in Bostan, Llabjan and these are mineral waste, the pollution emitted by power plants in Obiliq which is usually directed in areas of Novo Brdo, burning fossil fuels as well as the increase of traffic etc.

Along with health problems and acidifications in recent years, consumption of the ozone layer and climate change as a result of the global warming, pose a major social concern.

Water issue is related to life, culture, agricultural production, renewable energy for which the municipality of Novo Brdo has great potentials but at the same time the issue is related also with the opportunities which in exceptional cases presents a major threat for the life and living area, agriculture and economic development etc.

Waters do not have frontiers and through their natural flow are constantly at our disposal. However, waters are not an infinite resource; therefore, their special protection is required. It can be easily said that water has a relation with its cost from the economic aspect with the cost of losing natural ecosystems (plant and animal species with pharmaceutical importance and with the one of food industry). Water quality in Novo Brdo municipality, is an issue which is related to the health of the population. Novo Brdo has limited water resources. It uses the water of the Colony with the mining plantation and some other resources.

Agriculture traditionally has been very important for the municipality of Novo Brdo. Today, agriculture is neglected and as an issue is related with development policies and programs for agriculture (a package of projects for stimulation, protection and development, melioration measures in certain areas of Novo Brdo municipality to the collection of plots in one municipality which also have a small agricultural area). Majority of the agricultural products are imported from outside of the municipality and this is related to the market issue, in general with the social aspect, unemployment and poverty. Although there are many open issues which are related to agriculture such as the field of planning, degradation of agricultural lands is evident.

Sustainable development of the municipality is related with the improvement of the life quality which presents a social dimension as well as the rational use of natural resources and reduction of pressure in the environment presents an environmental dimension. Life quality is related with the use of energy and services which it offers. The main source for the production of electrical energy which is used by the entire country is lignite. The issue is on using existing energy resources in a sustainable manner and their replacement with renewable resources such as: water, sun, wind, biomass, wastes which are related with many issues and projects.

The energy which is used for heating the municipality of Novo Brdo largely comes as the energy released from using trees as fuel and relates to the social aspect with the quality of life and heating of 7000 residents or around 1400 families which for a season a family spends 10 meters squares of wood and is calculated to be around 14000 meters square of wood. From the environmental aspect if we treat it we can guess the size of the area which is cut of, this is also related with the aspect of reforestation and management of forests in the aspect of using

alternative energy and policies for renewable energy, as well as in the aspect of pollution in terms of pollution volume and development of wood processing industry up to the legal aspect in which case exists a backlog of cases in courts for illegal logging and which are considered to be a challenge for the judiciary and the police.

Generation of waste presents one of the most important issues and concerns regarding to environment and is considered to be a significant burden of the society. Waste generation itself is related to the loss of resources (e.g. materials and energy). After generation, waste must be collected, treated and removed and again this process is related with the use of resources and presents a great potential for pollution. For this reason working with waste encompasses a range of issues including here the use of natural resources, consumption of energy, generation of gases which affect the climate as well as the contamination of waters, lands and air. For this reason, the municipality of Novo Brdo should place the management of waste among its priorities by relating it to the financial, human and technological resources. Taking into account specific values that Novo Brdo has as fortifications “Castle”, “Cathedral”, and the “Church in Dragance” with its values it is necessary to protect, preserve and sustainably use the natural heritage and all kinds of species.

Over the last years is carried an analysis of some policies and is associated with many developments, cultural and other policies which are related with the issue of identity that is presented by heritage in the environmental aspect, degradation of ecosystems, environmental balances and destruction as well as degradation in special fields of the economic development. The issue presents a challenge for many special resources in terms of the development of tourism and other benefits from these values; thus, almost all agree that the protection of heritage, nature and different kinds of species are an essential development category for the municipality of Novo Brdo.

Planning, development and modernization of infrastructure in the macro level (municipal level) and micro (in the level of development areas) is one of most substantial issues so that the network and quality of infrastructure presents the basis of spatial integration and is related with complex issues of economic development as well as the first precondition of reaching harmonious development (use of resources, creation of economic development areas starting by industrial areas, recreational areas, socio-cultural infrastructure etc).

Adequate distribution of infrastructure and implementation of spatial balance in terms of population concentration in the social aspect (creation of the quality of life, employment opportunities, poverty alleviation etc) but also in the environmental aspect which is related to potential pollution effects of the environment, with protective measures and related costs during construction and operation phase of the planned infrastructure.

Education, training and awareness for socio-economic and environmental development are a very complex process. Increase of education-training and awareness level for socio-economic development and protection, preservation and friendly attitude toward environmental issues and problems is closely related with creation of areas and adequate infrastructure, inclusion of curricula and contemporary technologies of lecturing and training.

This process implies the creation of a positive attitude and critical thinking in terms of all requirements which are offered in municipal working market, Kosovo market and international markets.

This process also explains our attitude towards what we want and how we can prepare our youth to become more competitive and in an environment of values to contribute to the economic aspect, creation of new working places, social aspect, creation of living standards,

poverty alleviation as well as positive and critical approaches in terms of social, economical as well as environmental aspect.

Also this process deals with raising the issue of citizens sensitivity to participate in all decision-making processes related to the future of social, economical and environmental development and undertaking all responsibilities. This analysis draws into its surface a number of issues which should be treated such as the heritage which should be considered as a high priority of the municipality of Novo Brdo and entire Kosovo. Sustainable and rural development in the municipality of Novo Brdo has derived from this analysis of interconnection of policies, programs and issues. As one of the other priorities, we may conclude to consider also the rural tourism.

From this analysis it is also shown that reactivation of the mines and its treatment should be done. But also the poverty rate, educational profile of unemployed people, rural income along with the living standards, infrastructure, social and technical issues should be treated. Also all other development conditions such as: drinking water, heating, unemployment, education, waste treatment etc should be treated.

2.1 ASSESSMENT OF MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT CAPACITIES (INFORMATION ON CAPACITIES AND INVESTMENT RESOURCES)

During the drafting of the Municipal Development Plan of Novo Brdo, special importance was given to assessment of municipal investment capacities which as a part of the document presents a research of the potential and possible resources for financing foreseen development with the Municipal Development Plan.

Investment capacities are a potential of financing development projects. In this group are included investments for capital projects from all thematic public and private fields: Demography and social development, Economic development, Environment and land use, Infrastructure, Synergy and Liaison issues.

Therefore, it is very important to consider pragmatic and realistic resources in a participatory planning process, basis of qualitative assessment of each participant, investing capacities which may be offered etc. These segments are the main basis for precise analytical planning in general and in the drafting of the dynamic plan as well as in the creation of priorities of developments in this plan.

This assessment is done not only by analyzing existing potential but also by exploring (along with the participants where it is deemed necessary) also the creative ways of generation funds and resources which deal with this document of the strategic character. Through innovative and sustainable partnerships, provision with concession of defined developments, identification of priorities in harmony with interests for investments and donation within the municipality of Novo Brdo within Kosovo and outside, in one word the use of all legal manners, public and transparent for the adding of the volume of intensive capacities and generation of funds.

In current circumstances in the municipality of Novo Brdo taking into consideration the limited financial resources, assessment of public investing capacities (sectors and resources) are very important.

During the drafting of this document the team which has analyzed and carried the assessment of investing capacities, was very aware of limitations of the precise and real assessment and attempts are done with the available information to carry an accurate

assessment. The municipality of Novo Brdo has allocated all existing and potential capacities. Firstly we are going to present the lines and potential sectors according to this division.

1. Existing capacities include:

- Own source revenues
- Capacity of the private sector,
- Capacity of the public sector,
- Natural resources,
- Capacities of the physical infrastructure (buildings),
- Human potential (youth),

2. While potential capacities include:

- *Possible government investments,*
- *Investments from abroad,*
- *International funds,*
- *Stability Pact,*
- *EU and other donations*
- *Loans and grants,*
- *Residents of Novo Brdo who have migrated,*
- *Citizen participation,*
- *Municipal Budget: own source revenues of the municipality of Novo Brdo, which means that all sums of public money (funds from fines and those which are collected legally by the municipality from the sources specified by law).*

In the current situation is possible to assess qualitatively only investing capacity of own resource revenues, whereas the private and public sector, investments from outside, income from concessions or donations may be assessed based on the percentage of their average participation from gained experience in the municipality of Novo Brdo, from the trends in the municipality of Novo Brdo and Kosovo which usually are expressed in percentages and are around (5%, 25%, 75%, 100%). For 2011, the municipality has approved the budget which reaches the value of 2150328 Euros. Provision of the governmental (grant) is 2120928 euro, whereas own source revenues are assessed with 29400 Euros.

The municipality collects and receives also municipal taxes by including traffic fines, administrative fees, work permits, property tax, and construction permit. So far collection norms have been very low. There has been only a limited growth of own source revenues compared with other types of revenues. Thus, municipality is more dependent on the debt (grants) of the Central government. Substantial work is done for the implementation of a property tax system in the municipality and this has provided a greater scope for the increase of municipal revenues. The municipality has actively looked at ways to expand the basis of own resource revenues to improve the collection of budgeting revenues. The main source of own source revenues is the municipal property tax.

However, these funds represent the basis for the development and provision of better services for the geographical area which is under the administration of the municipal authorities. In order to have a realistic picture of the capacities of the municipality thus to engage in any capital investments in the future, it is necessary to have a clear view in terms of origin and

amount of these revenues (shown in the table below, under the column of own source revenues). This activity may help in a discussion in the future, in terms of opportunities, e.g. special tax allocation for certain capital investments. At the same way as it is done the statement of own source revenues. It is very important to understand the quantity and manner of spending/investments of municipal revenues.

The municipality has approved the maximum staff of 339 workers for all levels of services and programs which are paid from this budget. Other expenses are allocated for goods and services (shown in the table below, under the column: salaries/services/goods).

As part of drafting the assessment of municipal investing capacities (AMIC), planners are carrying the assessment of remaining for capital investments from the regular lines of the budget, identification of rationalization manners by leaving enough room for additional resources dedicated to capital investments. This information may serve as an invitation for citizens for discussions and contributions in terms of creative and innovative ideas for the rationalization of existing municipal spending.

This information may help municipal officials to commit to a greater collaboration, but also in a transparent manner to show that citizen's money are managed in a responsible manner as well as it helps in terms of confidence building in between "the governed" and "the government" .

Table: Budget Planning 2011-2021

Year	Y	Rev enues	Sa laries	Go ods and Services	Subsi dies	Tra nsfers	Capit al Investments
2011	2	215 0328	14 03896	157 333	36098		5226 53
2012	2	217 4330	14 13314	152 203	34789		5283 62
2013	2	219 3320	14 25658	153 132	35093		5329 76
2014	2	220 4350	14 32827	154 304	35269		5356 57
2015	2	223 6350	14 53627	156 444	35702		5434 32
2016	2	225 4350	14 65327	157 804	36069		5478 07
2017	2	228 5450	14 85542	198 831	45709		5553 64
2018	2	229 7450	14 93992	199 878	45949		5582 80
2019	2	231 5450	15 05004	201 444	46309		5626 54
2020	2	232 8450	15 13492	202 575	46569		5658 13
2021	2	253 8010	16 49706	220 800	50760		6167 36

total	T	249 77233	16 235594	220 6065	49955 6		6069 614
-------	---	--------------	--------------	-------------	------------	--	-------------

Table: Budget Planning 2011-2021, expressed as a percentage

Year	Revenues	Salaries	Goods and Services	Subsidies	Transfers	Capital Investments
2011	10.0	65.00	7.31	1.6		24.57
2012	10.0	65.00	7.31	1.6		24.57
2013	10.0	65.00	7.31	1.6		24.57
2014	10.0	65.00	8.70	1.6		24.57
2015	10.0	65.00	8.70	2.0		24.57
2016	10.0	65.00	8.70	2.0		24.57
2017	10.0	65.00	8.70	2.0		24.57
2018	10.0	65.00	8.70	2.0		24.57
2019	10.0	65.00	8.70	2.0		24.57
2020	10.0	65.00	8.70	2.0		24.57
2021	10.0	65.00	8.70	2.0		24.57

2.2 GRANTS AND TRANSFERS IN GOVERNMENTAL LEVEL

The municipality of Novo Brdo same as other municipalities receive Operating Grants from the Consolidated Budget of Kosovo.

Operating grants are:

- I. General Grants,**
- II. Specific Grants for Education,**
- III. Specific Grants for Health.**

Grants should be based on fair, transparent, and objective criteria by giving to municipalities' greater level of independence in the allocation and spending of these grants.

Municipalities have the right to receive one General Grant. Municipalities will also receive a Specific Grant for Education and one specific grant for Health.

Grants and other transfers:

- I. Transfers for Delegated Competencies,
- II. Grants for Enhanced Competencies,
- III. Authorization for Spending and Monitoring
- IV. Emergency Grants (Extraordinary grants).

For the moment, the amount which is allocated for the municipality of Novo Brdo and which may be used from the municipality for specified and unspecified purposes and is allocated by the central government in the form of a grant, presents a significant investment capacity.

Investment capacities as a result of this opportunity and assessments for the municipality of Novo Brdo are market in the table below: **tab.27, column Ministerial Budget.**

Table: Participation of the governmental grant in the overall budget total according to economic categories

Year	Y	Revenues	Salaries	Goods and Services	Subsidies	Transfers	Capital Investments
2011	2	2120928	1403896	147933	36098		502653
2012	2	2107930	1413314	134283	34789		479882
2013	2	2120280	1425658	131220	35093		481848
2014	2	2124006	1432827	130203	35269		479417
2015	2	2148350	1453627	130044	35702		481832
2016	2	2157150	1465327	128644	36069		479767
2017	2	2181450	1485542	167631	45709		482564
2018	2	2183050	1493992	166278	45949		478200
2019	2	2192450	1505004	161844	46309		476554
2020	2	2195450	1513492	162675	46569		472713
	2	2302	1649	177	50760		51453

021	010	706	000			6

Table: Participation of own source revenues in the overall total of the budget, according to economic categories

Year	Y	Revenues	Good and Services	Capital Investments
011	2	2940	9400	2000
	0			0
012	2	6640	17920	4848
	0			0
013	2	7304	21912	5112
	0			8
014	2	8034	24101	5624
	4			0
015	2	8800	26400	6160
	0			0
016	2	9720	29160	6804
	0			0
017	2	1040	31200	7280
	00			0
018	2	1144	33600	8008
	00			0
019	2	1230	39600	8610
	00			0
020	2	1330	39900	9310
	00			0
021	2	1460	43800	1022
	00			00

2.1 Concessions

After the approval of the Law on Public-Private Partnership and Concessions, the aim is to set the legislative framework for the provision of public-private partnerships and concessions to build, use and/or exploit public infrastructure and provide public services in various economic and social sectors.

“Concession”, means a specific right which is given to a private partner by a public authority with the aim of providing, operating and maintaining existing infrastructure for a specified period of time. Private partner undertakes significant economic risks whereas the public sector retains the ownership of original assets. Examples of this among other things include:

- (i) *Rehabilitation, Operation and Transfer (ROT),*
- (ii) *Rehabilitation, Lease and Transfer (RLT),*
- (ii) *Construction, Rehabilitation, Operation and Transfer (CROT),*

Concessions differ from projects in the field since these deals with the new infrastructure and not with the existing ones. An important investing capacity enters as a result of this opportunity and assessments for the municipality of Novo Brdo are noted below in the table: Concessions.

2.3 PRIVATE INVESTMENTS

Represent all investments which come from private sector for various projects, whether residential, infrastructure, services etc. In the market economic conditions among the most important capacities is a result of this opportunities and assessments for private investments are deterministic for the municipality of Novo Brdo. These are listed below, in the table private investments: Concessions and private investments).

2.4 BORROWING– LOANS

Until the approval of the Legislation on National Borrowing and Debt, borrowing is regulated by the municipality with the Law on Finances of Local Government where it is said that the municipalities will have access in the financing of the debt for capital investments in compliance with defined conditions.

This right is also exercised by the municipality of Novo Brdo. Borrowing is conducted with the Mayor`s request, which is approved by the Municipal Assembly.

Ministry of Economy and Finances may authorize borrowing by municipalities. The request must include provisions addressing the following issues:

- a) *International debt which is not contracted,*
- b) *Borrowing will only be allowed by the national market of capital and without exposure to foreign exchange risks,*
- c) *Revenues from borrowings may be used for special projects of capital investment since borrowing also presents an important investing capacity and as a result of this assessment opportunities for the municipality of Novo Brdo are listed as follows: in table: column: Borrowing.*

2.2 DONATIONS

There are many state governments, nongovernmental organizations, agencies in the whole world which give donations. But, there are also fields and projects that are an interest and global challenges or sublime values for donors. The municipality of Novo Brdo after the war has absorbed some donations, but we still think that there are still many fields and developments where donations may be absorbed beginning from environmental challenges up to the cross-border and inter-ethnic cooperation. Donations represent a significant investment capacity. Investment capacities as a result of this opportunity and assessment for the municipality of Novo Brdo are noted in the table below: column Donations.

2.5 Contribution of residents in the areas where the project is being implemented

When the identification of specific projects (capital investments) is carried and when the defining of their locations is decided, respective stakeholders require cooperation from citizens through existing groups in a settlement or organization. Although their contribution may be limited in monetary values, these can often be essential for the implementation of the project. For these reasons the stimulation of the participation is important for residents to be informed and engaged from the beginning of the drafting process.

In these two plans, special attention is paid to information and commitment of citizens. It is important also the creation of the feeling of "ownership" and of the work, in decisions which will have an impact in their surrounding, which is also done in here. In this initial stage, probably it will be difficult to carry the assessment of the true potential of future contributions for projects but based on the experience and sometimes in conditions for investments and donations with investing participation by residents.

Even this significant investment capacity comes as a result of these opportunities and assessments for the municipality of Novo Brdo are noted below, in the table: column: Contribution of the residents in the areas of the project.

2.6 DIASPORA

One of the options for financial support for capital investments may be the high number of residents of Novo Brdo who live abroad. It is proved that this group is not only interested but is also ready to offer donations for development efforts in the municipality. Competent authorities are exchanging information with organizations abroad for the establishment of permanent contacts with the category of residents of Novo Brdo.

Even this significant investment capacity comes as a result of this opportunity and assessments for the municipality of Novo Brdo are noted as in the table below: column: Diaspora.

Years	Borrowing	Contributions and private investments	Donations	Residents contribution in projects zones	Diaspora	Total Euro
2011		90000	308 000	1540 0	30 800	125 4200
2012		11000	420 000	2100 0	42 000	158 3000
2013		13200	550 000	2750 0	55 000	195 2500
2014	100 0000	14200	500 000	2500 0	50 000	199 5000

015		00 14600	000 450	0 2250	000 45	7500 297
016		00 15400	000 380	0 1900	000 38	7000 197
017		00 16200	000 350	0 1750	000 35	2500 202
018	200	00 17040	000 420	0 2100	000 42	7000 418
019		00 17000	000 500	0 2500	000 50	5000 227
020		00 16400	000 380	0 1900	000 38	7000 207
021	100	00 16000	000 380	0 1900	000 38	7000 303
total	500	000 16004	8000 463	00 2319	3800 46	37700 283

2.7 Main development challenges of the municipality of Novo Brdo

During the drafting process of the Municipal Development Plan in terms of addressing the breadth and the quality, all main development challenges in the territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo are also based on priorities of the government, in international standards, as well as reflects into the needs of municipal population raised through public participation.

Main development challenges of the municipality of Novo Brdo which are drafted by the working groups and reflect government priorities as well as the needs of the population of municipality of Novo Brdo, raised by a participatory process - are presented as below and are divided according to the following areas.

2.7.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- Access to the municipality of Novo Brdo (Municipality of Novo Brdo is considered to be a peripheral area of Kosovo) in important corridors for development (Mobility of people, goods, services and data is an important and decisive factors for development).
- Regeneration and development of stalled economy, based on the fields and general parameters for potential economic growth with special emphasis in the activation of the mine with larger capacities and strengthening of private developments such as: enterprise "Bejta Komerc", Concrete Factory/Asphalt, Tenacity up to the use of natural plants.
- Challenge of the cultural and rural tourism development in terms of tourism development.
- Spatial distribution of economic activities depending on the population, potential, infrastructure as well as wider employment opportunities.

- Municipal Development Plan and Urban Development Plan as well as sector strategies of the main project should be leaders and facilitators of future developments.
- Treatment of developments carried so far without the planning of the municipality.
- Protection and development of the areas and capacities to use local resources and potentials for sustainable development in all areas especially in the field of agriculture.
- Creation of opportunities and investments from locals and foreigners in all areas, especially investors which in their projects foresee a considerable number of employees.
- Production of sustainable low cost food.
- Energy and all other energy resources are a challenge in Kosovo level which shall be treated also in municipal level and during the drafting of two plans, professional teams should treat it very seriously especially the renewable energy, hydro-energy, solar energy and others which are challenges to be treated also in the aspect of economic development.
- Reduction of the amount or severity of disasters on economic and social development

2.7.2 UTILIZATION OF SPACE

- Basic destination and the balance of the area (agriculture, forestry, industry, tourism, housing etc) is a challenge for Novo Brdo since for the first time in this level is carried such a plan.
- Spatial distribution and organization of housing in settlements should be treated as a challenge since we have a spatial distribution and organization of non-adequate housing as well as scattered housing within cadastral areas, unbalanced housing with standards for the distribution of population and infrastructure in the municipality of Novo Brdo.
- Most of the buildings are constructed in agricultural land (irreversible loss of agricultural land which is very limited in the municipality of Novo Brdo), and along the road corridors (reduces the possibility of expanding existing roads).
- Provision of the area for economic development which will enable the sustainability of economic goals but also preserve outstanding spatial and settlement values.
- Provision of the area for public purposes which would improve the city and not only by the function itself but also by creating a valuable public area which is foreseen in urban areas and villages.
- Provision of the area for the development of sports and recreational activities- not only for the residents of Novo Brdo.
- Preventing creation of new areas with illegal constructions and existing settlements.
- Identification, definition as well as proposals for the protection and development of areas with cultural, natural and historical values, protected areas with the Ahtisari Package (Castle with the accompanying facilities and the Monastery of Dragonces), as well as underground and surface resources.

2.7.3 ENVIRONMENT

- A major challenge in the field of environment is planned to develop a healthy, safe and attractive environment where people want to live and stay, have easy and free access in all services when it is known that the displacement of people reaches 48% in the recent decades.
- Creation of continuous systems of surface and ground water flows. Advancement of the good quality of water and maintenance of water quantities, natural filtration and treatment of surface waters as an attractive element of landscapes in settlements of Novo Brdo is another challenge in the field of environment when is taken into consideration the fact that the area is poor for these resources.
- Also a challenge is to continue and protect the clean air with minimal pollution and tolerable level of noise, especially in sensitive areas (especially near quarries with special emphasis on illegal quarries and pollution of the castle).
- Provision of clean soil, minimal contamination, non-turbidity of geo-morphologic characteristics and minimum occupancy of the land for construction.
- Provision of complete ecosystems without disturbing the flows and closed cycles.
- Determination of temporary and permanent landfills for construction waste, industrial and pharmaceutical, management with municipal waste, minimum volume of waste as well as their re-use and recycling is one of the greatest environmental challenges.
- Provision of creative, rational, efficient and friendly transportation toward the environment as a challenge.

2.7.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

- Completion of infrastructure for the treatment of used waters taking into consideration terrain configuration, the number of inhabitants and the regional concept for this type of treatment promoted by MESP which includes hydro economic and railway (Transportation of ores and passengers), for the collection and treatment of waste, functional network of gas conductor are major challenges for the municipality of Novo Brdo in the field of infrastructure.
- Other infrastructure (communications infrastructure, telecommunications, energy network, water supply, sewage infrastructure (for the adjustment of water regime for pollution) or does not cover the whole territory of the municipality as well as in large settlements and rural settlements or it is weak in the quantitative and qualitative aspect and presents another challenge.
- As a major challenge is the spatial distribution of infrastructure based in some principles and standards.
- Protection of areas and corridors for planned developments and planning new corridors in harmony with the needs for future developments as another challenge from one mentioned below.
- Completion of the social infrastructure (schools, sports, health, cultural etc)

2.7.5 HERITAGE

- Identification, recording, definition, protection and development of archaeological sites used to exist before and continue to remain a great challenge of heritage especially when is taken into consideration of the history of Novo Brdo and potentials of this field.
- Protection and preservation, as well the revitalization of the cultural-historical structures and Cultural-Historical areas (the castle which is located in the municipality of Novo Brdo, numerous churches, mosques etc) present another challenge of heritage.
- Protection and destruction of natural values in Novo Brdo etc.
- Protection from destruction of ethnographic heritage values.
- Returning Novo Brdo municipal identity, by developing the project of the Castle and empowerment of the municipal vision as a place where the past meets the present in the city of the Castle.
- Completion with infrastructure in structures and archaeological areas, cultural and historical by taking into consideration the use of these values and their protection for future generations is again one of the main challenges.
- Increase of the awareness on values which municipality of Novo Brdo has placed under its protection and the level of their protection.
- Generation of funds from heritage values is a challenge which should be treated and planned in details in the future, in functioning of developing cultural and complementary tourism, but also of rural tourism.

2.7.6 LEVEL OF HEALTH, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SERVICES

- Provision of broader and qualitative services presents another challenge in this field.
- Provision of access in facilities and services for the whole population by reforming it according to the model based in various needs of different population groups.
- Increasing the health quality and social services in general ways which are not satisfactory in large settlements especially in rural areas should be treated as a special challenge.
- Provision of opportunities as well as creation of conditions for the private sector since it is known that in the territory of the municipality functions only "FAMA" College as another important institution.

2.7.7 POVERTY

- Poverty rate and especially extreme poverty is another big challenge for the team who drafts this document taking into consideration displacements occurring precisely for this reason.
- Increase in the level of poverty due to the transition, limits and rural policies as well as non-functioning of any banks in the municipality, global crisis etc.
- Non-adequate functioning of mechanisms for social protection in a country level but also of the municipality and reduction of assistance by non-governmental organizations.

- Urbanization of poverty in larger settlements of Novo Brdo (Families from rural areas which have migrated toward these settlements (Pasjak, Kufce, Koretshta, Llabjan etc. and dealing with the lack of resources for living), is another challenge.

2.7.8 Standards, Norms, and Principles

Since we are aiming to integrate in Euro-Atlantic structures, as Kosovo we are obliged to fulfil some standards, norms as well as work on the basis of some internationally accepted principles which are presented to us as challenges in all areas:

- All developments are carried in the field of economy must meet the standards, norms and applicable principles which are obligatory and are presented as a challenge.
- All developments which are carried in the field of Heritage should fulfil standards, norms and applicable principles.
- All developments which are carried in the field of Infrastructure should fulfil standards, norms and applicable principles.
- All developments which are carried in the field of environment should fulfil standards, norms and applicable principles which are obligatory and are presented as a challenge.
- All developments which are carried in the field of employment, poverty should fulfil the standards, norms and applicable principles.
- All developments which are carried in the field of land use should fulfil standards, norms and applicable principles which are presented as a challenge.
- How we govern and how we plan the future development in order to reach international standards, transparency as well as participation in decision-making are special challenges to be treated.
- Treatment of NFS (Non-formal settlements).
- And last but not least is the protection of Special Protected Areas (Castle and Monastery of Draganc).

3 Vision, principles and goals

1.1 Vision for the future of the municipality

During the drafting of this plan, Municipal Planning Team, Working Groups and all stakeholders in the planning process, were aware that with the approval of the document for the Vision, Principles and Strategic Goals (Plan is drafted through the participation process and public consultations and based in evaluating existing situation and potential resources), the desired future will be foreseen. Issues or fields where urgent action should be taken with the purpose of protection, cultivation and developing social-economic and environment values in the territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo have been identified. This chapter represents one of the main chapters regarding what the citizens of Novo Brdo believe and desire to be their future.

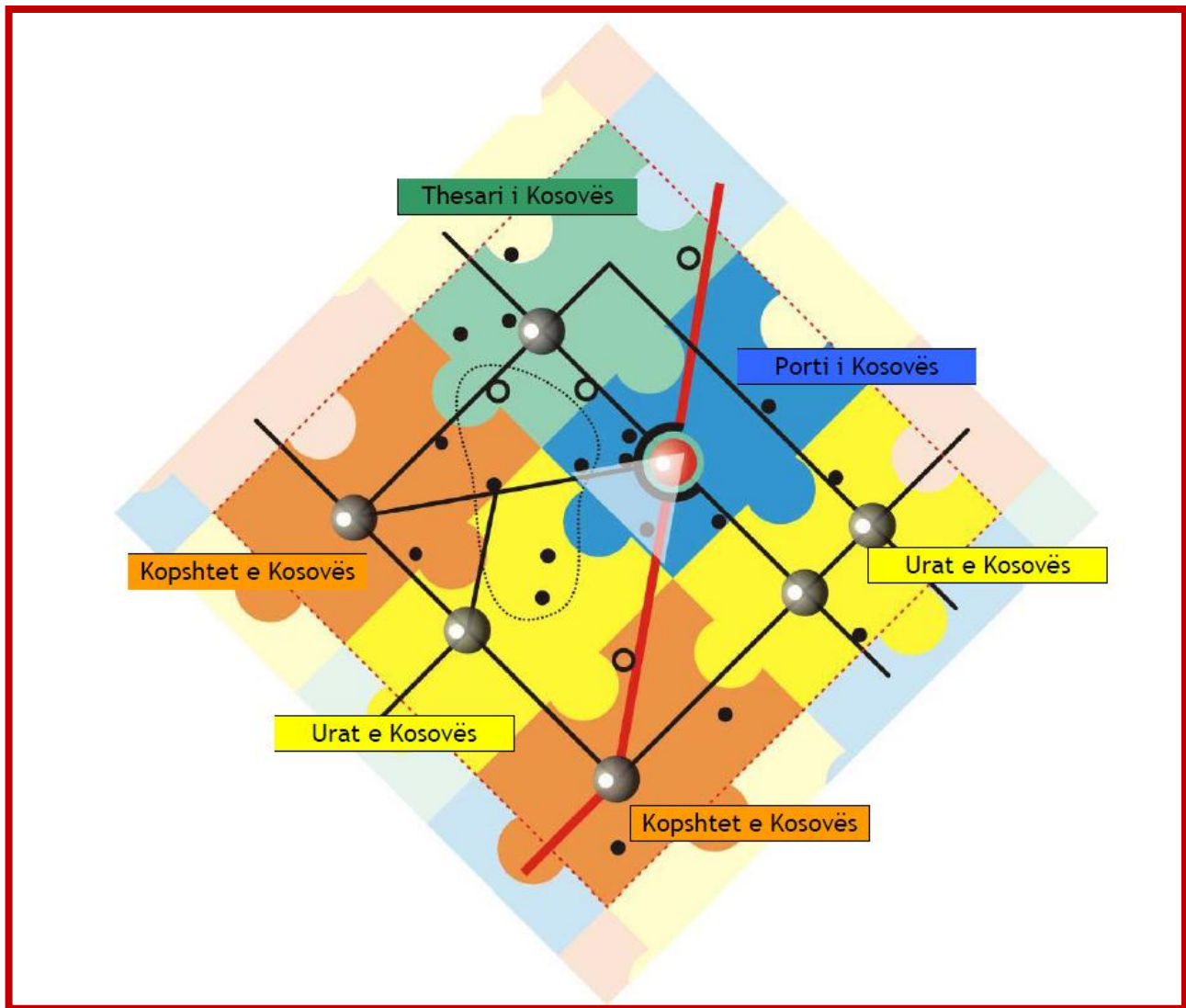
By assessing it as very important, drafting the Municipal Development Plan as a document which determines regulation and utilization of the municipal territory for the 10 + period (ten or more years), is achieved to commit the entire potential and all human and intellectual resources from inside and outside of the municipality: in order to draft this part of the document, and as a result of continuous activities of working groups, institutions, sectors and all Novo Brdo citizens which have explored, analyzed and discussed various issues, after organizing the Workshop Vision Plan (held in Gjakova), was determined the desired future of the municipality of Novo Brdo.

Inspired for the future of the municipality, in a quality process of exchanging information, ideas, proposals, experiences and mobilization of all residents, communities, institutions, parties, politicians and officials toward creation of a desired future for the area (municipal), was concluded that Kosovo`s Spatial Plan dealt with Kosovo`s Vision, which foresees desired future for the entire Republic of Kosovo and expressed from all Kosovo`s citizens in a participatory process, through this Vision Declaration:

Sovereign country integrated in European Union.

- ***With sustainable socio-economic development, infrastructure and modern technology, with education opportunities for everyone and qualified working power.***
- ***A Kosovo that respects her own and neighbour environment, natural and cultural heritage.***
- ***An open society that promotes diversity and exchange of ideas by respecting everyone's rights***

Characteristics and similar development potentials'



The region which also includes the municipality of Novo Brdo, is treated as Kosovo's Bridges (Yellow areas), trade, agro-industrial and touristic services composed from municipalities of: Ferizaj, Gjiilan, Kaçanik, Shterpce, Kamenica, Novo Brdo and Vitia, and in the centre with the city of Gjiilan and Ferizaj. For this reason, was created the vision for

Bridge of developing Kosovo's connection to the region, a strong functional network of cities and villages, attractive to live and work in them, with trade, industrial and tourism economic activities for investment and entrepreneurship in the processing industry, agribusiness, healing and recreational tourism with the fulfilment of criteria for environmental protection.

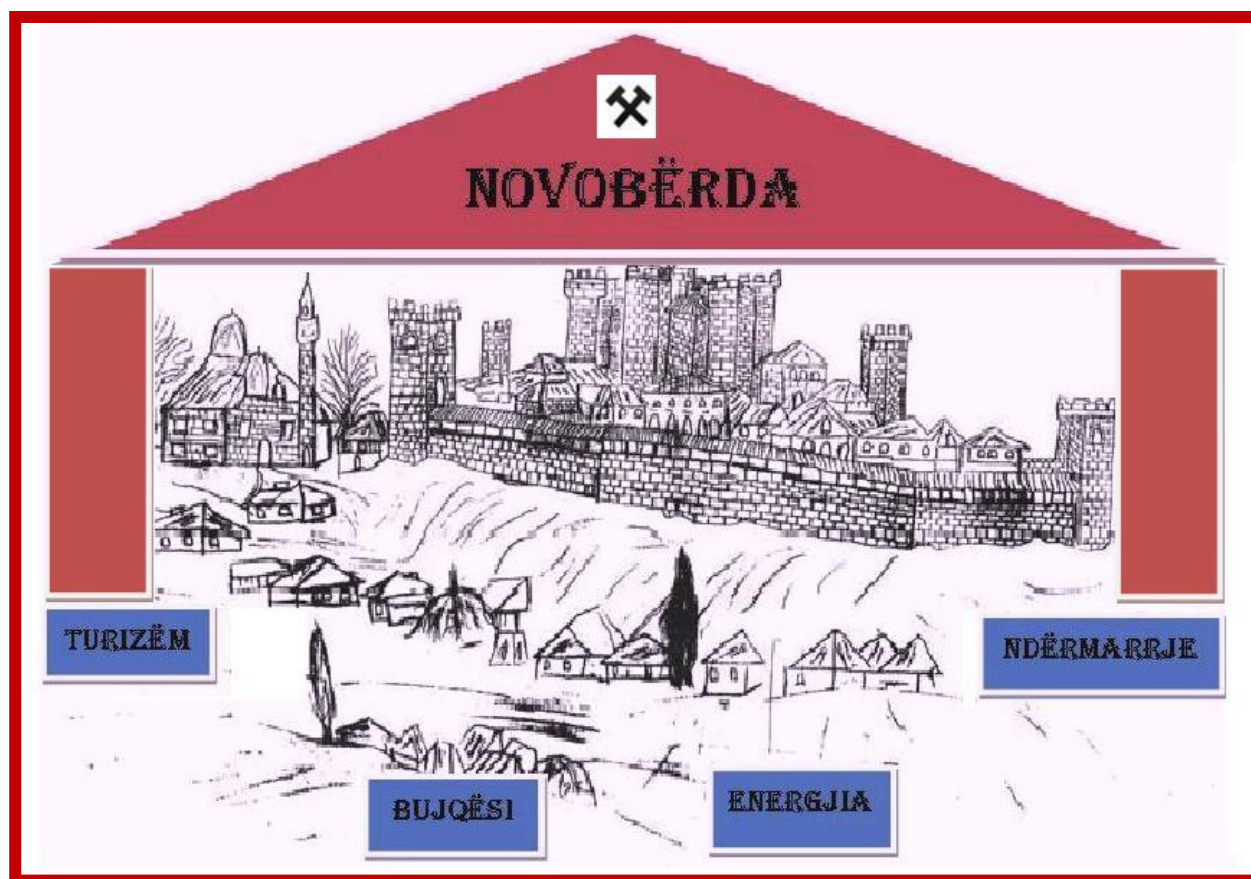
Draft document provider together with all stakeholders in this process, has agreed that in the future Novo Brdo spatial municipality status should be regulated, based in this document and respect the horizontal and vertical line of interests and developments, all unsustainable development trends from decades ago and in the post-war years should be stopped, to ensure an increase in all areas and in socio-economic development. But for this development to be a sustainable development, the housing, industrial, recreational and touristic areas in all developments should be planed and constructed in order to be positive to the environment, economy and population: today and in the future.

We need to ensure, that conceptual developments in our plan, are not in conflict (do not have negative impact) with social interests, such as the environment, healthcare and population security. We should have polycentric development, stop the migration trends, preserve and develop heritage, develop cultural and rural tourism, agriculture, wind energy, reactivate the mine and utilize other resources, develop the function of being part of "Kosovo`s Bridges".

(In this paragraph, we have issued a Vision Declaration for the Municipality if Novo Brdo which integrates this above mentioned part)

Novo Brdo, a Place where the future touches the past in the ancient Castle, a polycentric municipality with sustainable functional development with particular emphasis in tourism and mining.

Attractive municipality to live and work for everyone, with strengthened environmental values



3.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION TREATED AND UNTREATED FROM THE DOCUMENT DRAFT BEARER, TOGETHER WITH ALL STAKEHOLDERS IN THIS PROCESS

General principles for drafting the Municipal Development Plan of Novo Brdo municipality, are based in Kosovo's laws, international conventions and agendas as well as in important documents – references to spatial planning.

Based in the specifics of Novo Brdo municipality, with the purpose of adjusting, utilizing and sustainably developing the territory, in preparing, implementing and monitoring the plan: will consider this basic principles:

- ✓ **Integrated approach** (this plan should include spatial elements of transport, economic, social and environmental development and other strategic politics for the municipality of Novo Brdo.
- ✓ **Strategic** (lead strategic development of Novo Brdo municipality, and to treat issues of strategic importance for respective fields.);
- ✓ **Subsidiary** (The plan should take into consideration the wide spatial context. According to the subsidiary principles, the plan should focus in local issues, but not to be in contradiction in higher level issues);
- ✓ **Monitoring and review** (the plan should be expressed in a form which facilitates monitoring and reviewing);
- ✓ **Equality** (plan should take into consideration aspects of equality: minorities, females, children, elder people, and persons with disabilities (addressing the needs of such groups through public participation). To take into consideration aspects of gender sensitivity.
- ✓ **Common Interests** (plan should promote common interests of the municipality, protecting and developing natural resources and supporting sustainable development)
- ✓ **Democratic Process** (Providers of the process and drafters of the plan should promote the democratic process of participation and quality involvement in every phase of drafting and implementing);
- ✓ **Transparency** (providers of the process and plan drafters should promote complete transparency in planning and decision making process, allowing participants easy access in data and necessary maps).
- ✓ **Balanced development** (this plan will be prepared by promoting balanced economic, infrastructure, environment and social development as much as it is possible in the entire municipality of Novo Brdo);
- ✓ **Life quality** (Promotion of improved life quality);
- ✓ **Limiting negative impacts** (reducing environmental damages as well as limiting impacts from natural disasters);
- ✓ **Protection and development** (Enhancement and protection of underground and ground resources, natural, cultural-historical, architectonical and archaeological heritage etc.
- ✓ **Alternative energy** (wide utilization of renewable energy in all fields with particular emphasis in wind energy which is specific for Novo Brdo).
- ✓ **Safety** (promotion of developments and safe living and working areas)

- ✓ **Accountability** (for all developments that occur in the area a sense of accountability should be promoted, including public and private sector to the most common citizen);
- ✓ **Development based in needs** (development of facilities and equipment for adequate social and technical infrastructure which takes into account the needs of the population);
- ✓ **Healthy Housing** (Building healthy and attractive housing conditions in all settlements)
- ✓ **Recreation and tourism** (Promotion of infrastructure for recreation and cultural tourism with emphasis in the Castle, Monastery of Draganca, etc)
- ✓ **Traffic system** (Development of traffic system, mobility providing access in all settlements)
- ✓ **Planned spatial development** (any future development should be planned and supported with respective decisions);
- ✓ **Compact development** (in favour of a rational utilization of space and protection of resources, compact development should be aimed in an area focused with a larger density of space occupation where it is taken into account non-compact development that the Novo Brdo municipality has.);
- ✓ **Complementary Development** (basic function of a residence fulfils the functions of the other residence).

3.2 LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT TARGETS

Basic targets of Novo Brdo residents are our orientation toward sustainable development, integration, achievements of millennium goals, as well as respecting the laws and the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo.

For Kosovo's level this basic targets are treated with Kosovo's Spatial Plan as well as in many other documents (strategy, politics and state level plans) therefore should be considered a composing part of the base document of this Plan. To determine basic goals of spatial developments of Novo Brdo municipality, we have treated the territory of the municipality as part of Kosovo's general spatial system, of which we are a part of. Taking into account Novo Brdo Municipal Development Plan provides rational organization and equipment of the area, in order for the spatial organization to respond to population interests which live and work in the municipality of Novo Brdo, not neglecting wider interests and interdependence and relation with other areas.

Beside purposes and duties which come out of the central level documents as well as international conventions and agendas, for the municipality of Novo Brdo this purposes and duties can be more concretely defined according to thematic fields.

3.3 Demography and social issues

GOAL 1: Reduction and prevention of further migration

GOAL I 2: Development and protection of areas and services for social-cultural welfare

GOAL I 3: Development and protection of heritage values

3.4 Economic development

GOAL 4: Development of cultural and rural tourism

GOAL 5: Mining function recuperation

Environment and land utilization (planning and managing settlements)

GOAL 6: Polycentric and sustainable spatial development

GOAL 7: Sustainable environmental development

3.4.1 Infrastructure

GOAL 8: Development of an integrated functional and modern infrastructure

GOAL 9: Development of free and diverse movement for all citizens of the Novo Brdo municipality

Except the vision, goals, tasks, the document drafting provider together with all stakeholders in this process, have agreed on strategic priorities:

1. Demography and social issues

Strategic priorities

- *Creation of infrastructure for students education and capacity building for unemployed citizens of Novo Brdo*
- *Providing projects for the unemployed and the destitute through heritage and other values*
- *Pulmonary hospital*
- *Creation of infrastructure for cultural facilities and sport facilities*

2. Economic development:

Strategic priorities

- *Project for utilizing capacity building in the mine*
- *Areas for development of rock, timber, mineral industries and businesses*
- *Active rural areas*
- *Development of touristic areas in Novo Brdo, Dragance, Llabjan, Stanishor, and Zebince and other locations*
- *Development of recreational areas between Llabjan and Stanishor*

Environment and Land utilization (settlement planning and managing):

Strategic priorities

- *Drafting regulation plans for centres: Upper Kufca, Koretishta, Pasjak, Llabjan, Novo Brdo and Bostan*
- *Treatment of protected areas: Castle and Draganca*
- *Treatment of informal settlement*
- *Various municipal settlement treatments based on spatial development concepts.*
- *Protection of valuable agricultural and farming land*
- *Protection of underground resources*
- *Forest protection, Novo Brdo, Strazh and Zebince*
- *Parks protection, Llabjan, Stanishor*

Infrastructure:

Strategic priorities

- *Sources and water supplying*
- *Improving road sector with accompanying infrastructure towards neighbour municipalities*
- *Supporting polycentric development and easing access to residences*
- *Safety and traffic regulation*
- *Creation and improvement of public space quality in settlement of Novo Brdo municipalities (cemeteries, bus stops, parking places, green spaces, rehabilitation of trade, urban and rural areas)*
- *Lightening the settlement in the polycentric concept and the castle*

4 SPATIAL STRUCTURES AND LOCATIONS

FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATION IN THE FUTURE

4.1 Economic development, regeneration, including tourism, recreation, trade and other areas

Desired spatial prediction for Novo Brdo's municipal territory in the area of economic development, regeneration including tourism, recreation and other areas is based on the municipal situation analysis and the vision, principles and strategic priorities which have been a result of the participative process in the drafting of this document.

In this direction, working teams have foreseen that:

- Basic orientation of sustainable economic development and environmental friendly in the Municipality of Novo Brdo until 2020 should be such as to enable implementation of set goals, development tasks as well as reduce differences in terms of level of development in comparison to other municipalities at the Kosovo and regional level. Future periods in this aspect, should be a turn and of new quality in terms of municipal development.
- Basic orientation of the development of Novo Brdo's municipality during the future period, should be the development of tourism, in which case, tourism will have a significant impact, whether it is for the overall economy growth, or for the dispersion of the structure and spreading of effects in a broader space, in terms of development and other activities.
- It is worth mentioning that the municipality of Novo Brdo has been known for natural and underground mining extraction. Although under the new circumstances, the municipal planning team foresees that this will also continue in the future to be an important branch of economic development of the municipality.
- In the municipality of Novo Brdo, agriculture will continue to be an important activity for economic development for a long time. It is essential that greater investments in agriculture are made, as well as connection to the processing.
- Forestry and pastures have an important place in terms of economic development in the municipality of Novo Brdo. Forest assets should be used rationally, whereas intensive care towards forests and their preservation, as well as forestation of bare surfaces should contribute to the advancement of forestry, as protection and improvement of designated areas for pastures and their quality.
- Livestock will continue to have a special place in the municipality of Novo Brdo, when considering the products and by-products obtained from livestock.

- Public-private partnership in agricultural production, in the processing industry and sale of products represents one of the basic preconditions for the development of agriculture in the function of economic development.
- Tourism, catering, craftsmanship, energy, banking system, transport, telecommunication, construction, transport and mobility and some other service activities, will be developed in a more stable and faster manner during the future period, whereas their equal distribution in space will contribute to the improvement of living conditions in rural settlements.
- Future economic development of Novo Brdo municipality based on the foreseen dynamics and with a different structure will require a more intensive involvement of the working population, along with the corresponding addition - permanent work productivity. Thus, conditions for the change of the socio-economic structure of the population are created.
- Low rate of involvement in work of the population in the municipality of Novo Brdo, insufficient number of workers involved in agriculture, as well as inability to increase working contingent each year, demonstrates the need for leadership as a more active policy of involvement, along with respective increase in productivity.
- By 2020, we should have an increase in the working contingent through education and adequate qualifications, provision of opportunities, especially in the private sector, different partnerships, development of small economy, offers in different segments of economy, as well as a large volume of investment funds. Investment policies should be based on the expansion of existing capacity and new capacity building, as preconditions for comprehensive and sustainable economic development.
- Receiving funds from possible public-private partnerships, national and international funds, from borrowings and loans, besides the own-resource revenues of the municipality. In addition to investment funds, assistance should also be given in terms of research and drafting of studies and projects with staffs. Central institutions in this direction need to provide greater support. These are essential due to the fact that the Novo Brdo municipality enters the category of underdeveloped municipalities, with slow development. However, not even the most developed municipalities of Kosovo can base their development exclusively on industry development. Therefore, special attention should be given to the development of tourism, since for now and in the future; it will be one of the main economic resources.

4.2 MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT

4.2.1 Industry and craftsmanship

1). During the future period, industry will remain one of the most important parts of Novo Brdo's economy. It must provide the majority of the income generation in Novo Brdo. The industry must play a key role in achieving work productivity, and commitment of working age to work. During the future period, the basis for the industry's development in the municipality of Novo Brdo, will consist of built industrial capacities during the past. Separately, metal accompanying sector's. In the future industrial development of this municipality, considering the assets and diversity of raw materials, where an important place will be the metal-based industry (processing of lead, zinc, gold, silver, etc.) Apart from the metal industry in the development of this municipality, important will be the building of capacities for the finalization of mineral products, whereas in prospective, industry development on the basis of non-ferrous metals, chemical products, and electro industry etc. might not be excluded. It is foreseen that the industry should have a greater standard of growth.

2). Basic orientation of industrial production, should be based on rational use and commitment of all production, natural, human, science and other potentials. Because the choice of completing and industrial priority capacities is one of the basic issues of production orientation and industry development policy, the necessity that the problem in the municipality of Novo Brdo is examined in more detail occurs, and in this context, to start the drafting of a specific study. During detailed research works, special attention should be given to this issue.

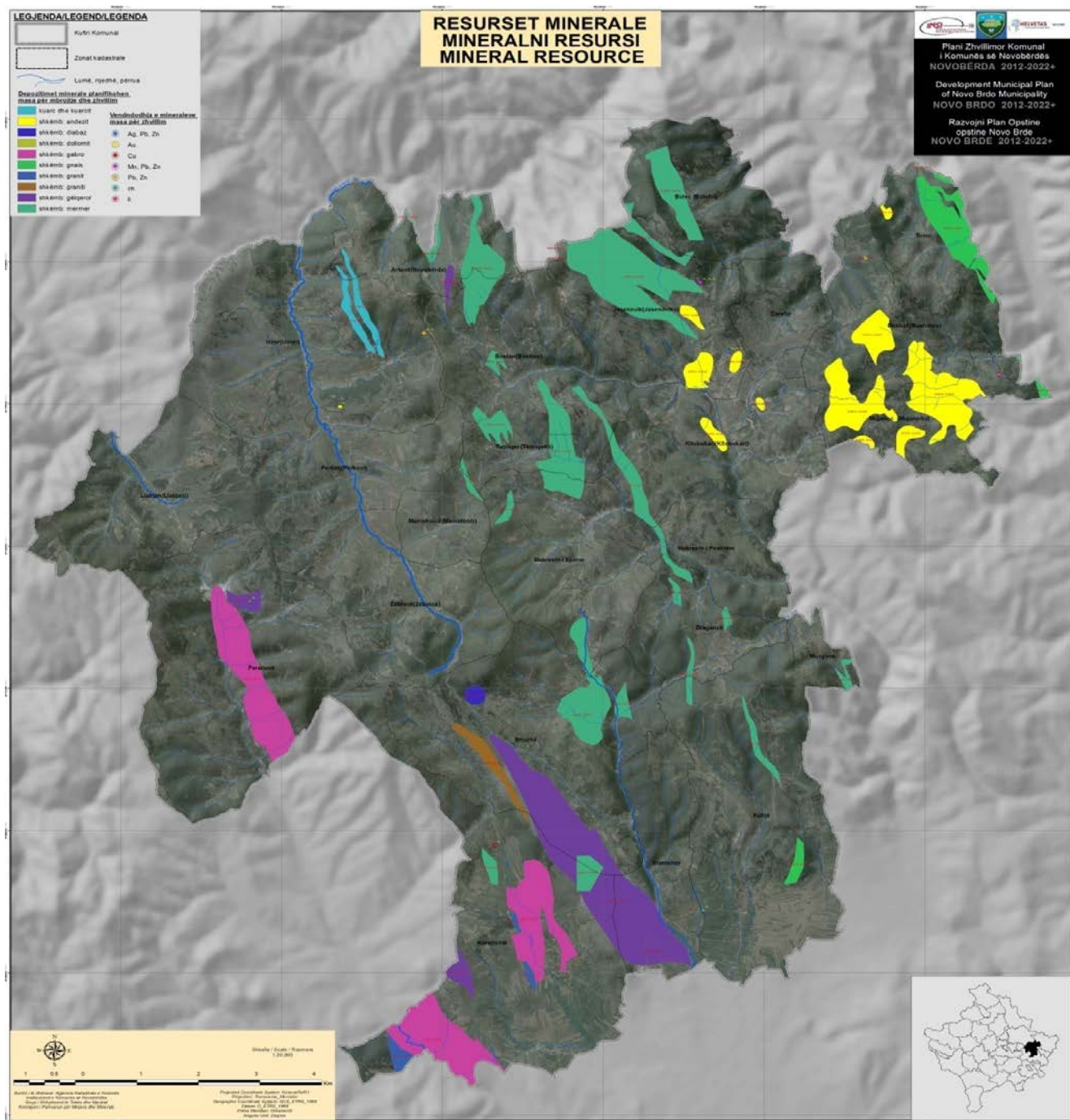
For the development of the industry, various forms of cooperation should be sought: public-private partnerships, concessions and other labour and funding forms, harmonization of plan and development programs etc. Further industry development of Novo Brdo's municipality should be based on the results of development so far, but also on new capacity building. For this reason, it can be expected that in the further development, new industrial branches will occur which will complete the industry structure of Novo Brdo's municipality.

Ferrous metallurgy

On the basis of identified reserves, capacity building opportunities exist for the production of ferrous metals, and further research should show that, what options exist for conception of capacity for a longer period.

4.2.2 Metalloid

In the metal industry in the coming period, there are real opportunities for a dynamic development of the metal industry, according to market requirements.



Mineral resources

4.2.3 PROCESSING INDUSTRY

Metal processing industry

Besides the possibility of metal processing aforementioned, since in the municipality of Novo Brdo has some small processing units for the production of metal products such as doors, tables, chairs etc. are operating, it can be easily said that this industry might take a very important place in the development of this municipality in the future, since the metal processing industry has a quite wide assortment of production, whereas the new technology creates possibility for the application of these products almost in all industrial branches.

Wood processing industry

Although during the situation analysis it has not been considered that in the municipality of Novo Brdo we have quite some great capacity for wood processing, except for two areas (Prekovce and Zebinca) where the initial processing of wood is done, considering that most of the territory is covered with average height forests for which measures and projects for their transition to industrial forests is planned in the future, the wood industry can be considered as an important branch for development.

Plastic processing industry

In the municipality of Novo Brdo, several small plastic processing units operate, mainly: doors, windows (in places of the Cadastral area, Llabjan and Stanishor). Further development of this industrial branch will be done with expansion of current capacities but also with the building of new ones in accordance with the possibilities and needs of the market.

Material construction industry

Based on the information from the profile and situation analysis, it can be concluded that in some units of Novo Brdo gravel, asphalt, lacquers and other products are processed (Parallova, Stanishor). In prospective a considerable increase in the types and volume of production of the metal construction industry can be expected.

Food industry

In this municipality, currently we cannot say that there are developments in the food industry, however, based on capacities that the municipality has, in the future there might also be developments in this area. In the future, existing capacities can be activated, such as the Milling in Prekovic and the Bakery in the Old Colony, where conditions for new activities would be created: in Llabjan, Koretishta, Stanishor, Kuvca and Bostan for the production of cereal material, and the building of crops and silos, which would create more favourable conditions for the provision of cereal reserves, where you can plan a storage unit, but also for the preservation of fruit and vegetable processing, and other products of flour.

To the development of food industry should also contribute the increased and diverse volume of agricultural products. The structure and volume of agricultural products will change significantly (greatest production of industrial plants: corn, rye, barley etc.).

The municipality has natural resources and opportunities to also develop livestock. Related to this, the greatest production of meat, milk, fruits and vegetables would allow agricultural production at a greater level, to provide sufficient products for development of food industry in this municipality.

Tobacco industry

In the past, the municipality of Novo Brdo has had specific areas where tobacco was cultivated. These areas present a good basis for the cultivation of tobacco in the coming years. We assume that the cultivation of tobacco in the municipality of Novo Brdo is closely related to the region of Gjilan, respectively the tobacco factory and cigarette production.

Other industry

In perspective, advancement of collection and processing of forest fruits, medical herbs (Izvor, Stanishor and Bunjak) can be expected, as well as the development of other industrial branches which currently do not exist in the municipality, such as: processing of solid waste, production of briquette and pellet etc. These developments will depend on the success of raw material market research and placement of products. Given the problem of workforce placement, which in this municipality is much emphasized, then special attention needs to be given to the development of new industrial branches.

4.2.4 AGRICULTURE

In the future, agriculture will be strengthened even more as a primary economic branch, and as such, it will play an important role in the economic development. From the situation analyses in the municipality, Novo Brdo has a considerable fund of agricultural land and forests and pastures that present an important economic potential. After approval of the plan, placing under protection of quality agricultural land and its development will be a priority over priorities.

Quality agricultural land should be strictly protected from unplanned development, and agricultural development should be emphasized as one of the municipality's development potential. Development of agriculture in the municipality of Novo Brdo during the period, for which the document is drafted, should be done in accordance with the realistic opportunities and the municipality's needs. The inherited agricultural structure, where the petty private property with small parcels has a dominant role, should be replaced with the use of measures stimulating the union of parcels of private producers, whether in the form of partnership, cooperation or another form.

In some areas the increase of agricultural areas and their processing will be done (getting rid of bushes in land surfaces covered, deforestation of areas with low forest, possible plains and hummocks.) Intensification of agriculture development, in addition to investment requires zoning of agricultural land, the preservation of agricultural land and reducing its conversion to other designations, especially in construction; Providing the professional staff for training and secondary school foreseen in the areas of the existing high school in Bostan and the one planned in Bostan, helps in the preservation and development of agriculture in general; Adequate organization of supply with seed, artificial fertilizers, seedlings etc., and collection of produced quantities of products in the municipality. Possible predictions and structure of agricultural land use in terms of use in a certain degree of agro-techniques require adequate training and workforce growth; for a fuller and better utilization of surfaces, it is essential to complete agro-ameliorative works and improvement of functional capacities. Essential are also the measures for protection from floods, ameliorative measures as well as greenery along the riverbanks, cleaning and maintenance, opening of channels, regulation of dust as it appears in the map.

Development of agriculture in the coming period, should provide a considerable percentage of food for population, and a livestock fund for the needs of Novo Brdo's population, possibly also for the local market, as well as for the processing industry. The growth rate of agricultural production for the coming period in the municipality, must be relatively high, however, major structural changes in favour of livestock must be made, and in the agriculture production in favour of industrial plants, horticultural and forgery, and vegetable production and early products. Although the arable areas in the municipality of Novo Brdo are not big and cannot be much extended, there is a possibility that through protection of a small area of surfaces from floods, amelioration of surfaces, irrigation and protection of agricultural land from further parcelling and partnerships with private produces, agricultural land fund increase in function of augmentation, intensification of cultivation of fruits and vegetables, and creating conditions for equipment investment (mechanization, livestock fund etc.), in the territory of Novo Brdo's municipality.

Cultivation production

The fund of arable land should be increased further to fulfil as much as possible improved food provision needs of the population, which simultaneously allows the increase of livestock and processing industry fund. In a further perspective, wheat and maize production could be increased further (Kuvca, Stanishor and Koretishta), in the first place, greater productivity through agricultural land units, where industrial garden production growth can be expected in particular.

Fruits and vegetables

In the context of agricultural production, after the industrial plants, a dynamic rate of growth should also be shown by the arboriculture sector. This has to do with the creation of conditions in the private sector for the establishment of plantations with seedlings and orchards (apples, pears, plums, cherries etc.), and small fruits (raspberry, hazelnut, strawberry, rose hip, common juniper, nuts, black thorn and other medicinal plants), building new greenhouses and extension and modernization of the existing ones (vegetables throughout the year), which can be developed on high quality land (Llabjan, Kuvca, Izvor, Vllasali etc).

Livestock

Given the quite favourable natural conditions, in order to provide a more stable and faster development of agriculture, livestock needs to grow faster, milk production and by-products of meat, increase in livestock fund, and improvement of animal races with high production potential races, especially for meat and milk. Within the framework of livestock, of importance should be the growth of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs etc. To the development of livestock will also contribute raising livestock farms for which the conditions exist for the construction of at least four up to five farms with 50-100 cows (Vllasali, Jasenovik, Llabjan), as well as a great number of mini livestock farms, and the functioning of the slaughterhouse in Llabjan and promotion of services of the slaughterhouse in Pasjak. The use of the pasture areas is foreseen as well as extension of new areas (Jasenovik, Zebinca, Bostan, Parallova etc.) by undertaking methods of fertilization, cleaning and regulation of this natural resource. The dynamics growth of bird breeding (in quantity and quality) in the municipality of Novo Brdo will also take a deserving place (in Llabjan and in other areas).

Apiculture

Apiculture is closely related to the arboriculture and cultivation of flowers and medical herbs. For this activity, there is tradition in the municipality of Novo Brdo since there are favourable natural conditions. Due to the rich flora, the quality of honey is very high and for this reason, development of this activity in the future should be coordinated and in accordance with this plan (in areas, such as: Llabjan, Zebinca, Izvor, Prekovic, Koretishta, Makresh, Jasenovik etc.).

Organic agriculture development

- Preservation of medical herbs, forest fruits, possibility of their cultivation, extension of existing areas as well as creation of new drying areas for these plants,
- Regulation of agriculture infrastructure,
- Processing of food products in the future might focus also on the production of fruits and vegetables, milk farms, modernization and expansion of collection points for milk and cheese, activities in the function of market security etc.,
- Agro-tourism can be provided by farmers to generate additional revenues (tourists can experience the daily life at a farm, and enjoy a series of original local products and specialties),
- Enhancing skills in the production technology and marketing,
- Use of new information systems in agriculture, and training of farmers for their use,
- Promotion of new technologies and exchange of experience in Kosovo and the region,
- Creation of agricultural car park,
- Creating a brand of Novo Brdo products.

4.2.5 FORESTRY

Forestry is a specific branch of the economy. The development of forests is a quite slow process, although in the territory of Novo Brdo's municipality exist relatively good provisions for the development of low and medium forests. For this reason, 10 years of forestry, are a relatively short term to expect significant changes. A primary condition for long-term development of the forest economy, forest production in the first place, as its basis, is a more realistic program of the volume and structure of production consumption extracted from forest exploitation, and adding of general useful functions of the forest. For this, measures and the greatest impact on long-term development, whether it is for the forest reproductive ability, or other functions, should be based on:

a). Multiple workload growth of forest cultivation (forestation, care towards forests etc.), because there are approximately 900 hectares of bare surface in the municipality's territory, which are also appropriate for forestation. In the first 10 years, a priority might be the forestation of the following surfaces:

Tab.31. Forestation in the Municipality of Novo Brdo

Cadastral area	Land potential (ha)	Type of possible seedlings
Llabjan	57.1	Black pine, pinus peuce, Douglas fir etc.
Izvor	462.25	Pinus peuce, Black locust, Douglas fir
Boston	74.63	Pinus peuce, Black locust
Novo Brdo	31.08	Norway spruce, Pine , Black pine
Kllabukar	219.81	Pinus peuce
Jasenovik	332.58	Spruce, Norway spruce
Bolevc	15.34	Norway spruce, Spruce, Black pine
Carevc	83.53	Spruce, Norway spruce
Bushinc	27.39	Black pine, Pinus peuce, Douglas fir
Zebinc	66.89	Black pine, Pinus peuce, Douglas fir
Parallov	20.97	Black pine, Pinus peuce, Douglas fir
Strazh	310.86	Pinus peuce, Black locust
Koretisht	171.56	Black pine, Pinus peuce, Black locust, Douglas fir
Upper Kufce	160.79	Pinus peuce, Black locust
Total	2079.96	

b). Gradual transition of bushes to regular forests: achieving of this goal can be done through ameliorative forestation. The following are the places/areas where this can be done:

Tab.34. Ameliorative forestation

Cadastral municipality	Surface in ha	Type of treatment
Boston	8	Ameliorative forestation
Prekovic	6	Ameliorative forestation
Izvor	12	Ameliorative forestation
Llabjan	7	Ameliorative forestation
Total	33	Ameliorative forestation

c.) Gradual transition (natural, artificial) of low forests to high forests, can be done through the conversion method of low forests to high forests (originating from seed), and through forestations mentioned above, which also are a part of this plan. It should be mentioned that, this process requires time and funding. The following would be areas of priority:

Tab.35. Treatment of ground surfaces

Cadastral municipality	Surface in ha	Type of treatment
Boston	20.3	Conversion
Llabjan	9.03	Conversion
Izvor	6.75	Conversion
Strazha	25.7	Conversion
Zebinca	12.8	Conversion
Koretishta	14.2	Conversion
Kllabukar	17.35	Conversion
Jasenovik	22.6	Conversion

Novo Brdo	12.5	Conversions
Total	141.23	Conversions

Favouring of valuable wood that grows fast, as a result of the growing needs for wood, whether it is for technical needs or for fire should be considered. In the future, cultivation of woods that grow fast must be taken into account. In order to come up with an approach of which types would also be fine, apart from the existing ones (Black locust, willow, birch, poplar etc.), then the obligation remains that with the help of special entities for forestry, land analyses and research for appropriate types of wood must be conducted in order to achieve the required goal mentioned above for the municipality of Novo Brdo. This process would be directly assisted with the planned forestations with analysed and research types mentioned above. Relying on the situation of forests, climatic and geographical issues and other in the municipality of Novo Brdo, we should expect a larger volume of forestry cultivation works:

- *Cultivation (thinning, cleaning etc.), app. 450 ha/ year,*
- *Use (logging, shearing), app. 320.8 ha / year,*
- *Forestation, app. 150 ha / year,*
- *Maintenance, care (cleaning etc.), app. 112 ha / year,*
- *Protection from diseases, fires, insects, app. 600 ha / year.*

For the advancement of forests, especially for forestation, it is important to explore all possibilities to workforce engagement and voluntary actions. For the long-term advancement of the forest fund and for the organization of forest administration at the highest technological level, besides others we have to:

- a) Provide permanent investments funds for infrastructures (forestation of bare surfaces, bonification of degraded forests, conversion of low forests to high forests, construction and maintenance of forest roads etc.).*
- b) For economic investments (biological, technical), ensure favourable lending conditions,*
- c) Work on long-term management plans, respectively economic-forest bases, or revise those already expired,*
- d) Finish as soon as possible the regulation of Property and Legal process*
- e) Finish as soon as possible identification of occupied properties,*
- f) Integrated management of forests by citizens.*

A special place in the problem of forest fund and forest exploitation in general is the orientation in circumstances related to the existing volume of logging and the way of forest exploitation, and those in private partnership. This must be done in terms of balancing and

harmonizing of logging with growth, as well as in terms of protection in order to ensure a biological-ecological equilibrium of the ecosystem and regeneration of certain forest areas. These measures should be applied especially since the logging volume in relation to wood mass is greater, as a consequence of illegal logging. Annual logging (legal or illegal) should not be greater than 65-70% of wood mass growth. Since it is estimated that the annual growth until 2020 will be around 15652.77 m³ in state forests and around 12522.23 m³ in private ones, annual logging should be limited to around 10187m³ in state forests, and for those in private ownership to a maximum of around 1545m³. In this way, the overall logging volume will be guided on real bases with the forest situation, but forest logging needs to further be harmonized with growth. Use of wood mass should be oriented towards use of technical wood in the first place, and then the remaining in firewood.

For the activation of this area for recreation and use of forests in general, cultural measures, implementation of forestation, protection from illegal logging, insects, fungi and especially from fires, maintenance of forests and forest land, it is necessary to build these forest roads in the Municipality of Novo Brdo, based on cadastral areas. (Map. Forestation in the Municipality of Novo Brdo)

4.2.6 CONSTRUCTION

In the future, it is foreseen that construction will be a part of Novo Brdo's economy. This sector is planned to be developed in terms of involvement of a number of employees in various profiles. Functionally, construction will continue to be closely linked to the development of all economic and non-economic activities. Development of construction will continue to be conditioned and in accordance with investment capacities for economic development and social activities.

The construction operation of Novo Brdo's municipality, year by year performs more and more complicated works, even outside the municipality. The construction activity will continue to focus on private construction enterprises, which employ a considerable number of workers. In addition to the construction operation development, serial production of construction material and construction elements should be made possible. In many localities there is quite qualitative raw material. Modernization and expansion of current capacities, as well as building of new ones can fully satisfy needs for a much wider territory. The implementation of programs for regional integration and beyond will be quite dependent on the level of development and efficiency of construction.

Construction enterprises are relatively big users of space, therefore areas that can be used for storage, gravel separation and other material have been analyzed and planned, for the production of concrete and prefabrications from concrete, for the placement and work of vehicle bases and repair workshops, for work of various subunits (masonry, metal worker, mechanics, wood carving, electricity, final works etc.), for vehicle parking, storages and other units and services.

A portion of the space for construction needs will be located in the industrial area and on outskirts of some settlements, but most of the space is necessary to be where the enterprises, respectively units, headquarter is. During the drafting of the urban plan for the city, it is foreseen that this space will be in all areas respecting standards and urban regulatory: areas for construction, company offices, design bureaus etc.) Here, we should bear that some areas might be used temporarily, whereas to various locations, respective security for construction works must be guaranteed.

4.2.7 Transport, Telecommunications, Transfer and Mobility

The desired spatial development is closely related to the traffic and transport infrastructure. Increasing mobility advantages are weight against environmental, social and economic costs that the transportation system requires. Working groups and all stakeholders involved in the planning process have foreseen that transport and traffic used for mobility of people and good will be organized with the following concept: sustainable transport, and compatible with the time. This development will have as a basis the integration within and between various types of transport, use of technological and non-technological measures. In this direction, it should be worked towards improving accessibility of space, central areas and sub centres, which is a key condition for economic development.

Improving access to the transport system:

Increase traffic safety,

Improving traffic vitality,

Measures to reduce the negative impact of traffic on the environment,

(Map. Transport infrastructure)

Vehicular traffic

The number of people involved will continue to take the main part of the general traffic in the municipality. In the municipality's vehicular traffic for the transport of goods but also people, the main burden will continue to be hold by the private sector. Improvement of quality and road network must be done in order to increase the passenger's and good's speed of movement. Existing capacities must be modernized, strengthened, completed and continuously respond to needs and standards. The number of all types of vehicles is steadily increasing and this trend is expected to continue, especially when it is known that there is no railway network in this municipality. As priority tasks are the modernization of the existing road network and the overall construction of it with opening of new lines, completion with other traffic infrastructure (services for the maintenance and repair of vehicles, garages, bus stations, gas stations, buildings for the placement of certain services etc.) All these will provide a larger capacity of traffic circulation and improve the quality of its exploitation. In this regard, the following are priority objectives:

Strengthening of the Llabjan – Boston – Kamenica, Boston – Gjilan road,
 Planning of the highways Prishtina – Llabjan – Gjilan, and Prekovc – Strazha towards Gjilan,
 Linking Novo Brdo in the direction of Flotacioni - Kamenica with a road
 linking with the Novo Brdo road in the direction of Jasenovik - Perlepnica, Llabjan – Verbica – Sillovia – Lipjan,
 Urban traffic in the municipality of Novo Brdo (currently non-existent),
 But in perspective, with the extension and growth of the city, urbanization of settlements and construction of urban and suburban roads, its development should be expected, however, the foreseen economic-social and environmental development will require a greater and qualitative circulation of passengers within the city, settlements and towards other municipal centres. The number involved is considerable, but in the future is should be increased by multiple times.

4.2.7.1 Railway traffic

It is foreseen that it will take its role in the economic development with the opening of a railway line Ferizaj – Viti – Gjilan – Kamenica – Novo Brdo, and Prishtina - Llabjan – Gjilan: corridors VIII and X, in the function of transportation of goods and people. Railway stations in the same function as near as possible to industrial areas and people mobility are also foreseen.

4.2.7.2 Communication, telecommunication, PTK and private operators

In perspective, the number of post, phones devices and other devices as well as the volume of internet and cable services must grow significantly, whereas services from PTK and other private operators should be modernized. The number of people involved should be increased by multiple times. Covering of the entire territory of Novo Brdo's municipality with internet, strengthening of network at the level of European standards, establishment of peripheral plants, provision of broadband services, setting of two new PTK-Vala and IPKO and other operator antennas should be also done. In settlements where there is no network, a new network should be placed. Construction of post facilities in the settlements of Llabjan, Pasjak, Stanishor must be considered as well. Covering of entire territory with landline telephony network, establishment of cable network and provision of HD television programs, industry development for human benefits, adoption of a legal framework for e-Commerce and e-signature, Educating potential users of telecommunication services in the municipality of Novo Brdo, improved quality of life through access to telecommunication services, creating a stable economy based on competitive production models through the use of information services.

Establishment of an integrated and overall telecommunications system, to E-governance should also be taken into account.

The development of traffic and specific communication activities in the municipality of Novo Brdo must contribute to the improvement of the traffic system and linkages in general. With the modernization and reconstruction of existing roads and with the foreseen construction of automobile roads and urban and suburban road network, with the expansion of network, services and PTK capacities, new opportunities for a more rational national and international transport would be created, as well as for better connectivity with neighbouring territories.

Given the current situation and the needs for massive transport, then special attention needs to be paid to the public traffic. The organization of urban and suburban communication should be an integral part of the development of cities and settlements of Novo Brdo's municipality. The foreseen socio-economic and environmental development of the municipality during the coming period enables a much faster development of traffic activities, the volume of traffic services needs to increase, as well as the number of involved.

Construction of the Ferizaj-Gjilan Kamenica-Novu Brdo railway towards corridors VIII and X as well as the Prishtina-Llabjan-Gjilan railway line,

Modernization and completion of energy infrastructure,

The possibility that the gas pipeline for the level of Kosovo passes through Novo Brdo would be in the function of foreseen developments of massive transport, and transport and use of energy and gas. The issue of the gas pipelines is addressed in the Spatial Plan of Kosovo.

4.2.8 CRAFT WORK, TRADE, TOURISM, HOSPITALITY, THE BANKING SYSTEM AND SOME OTHER ACTIVITIES

4.2.8.1 ENERGY

In the future, the electricity for the Novo Brdo Municipality will be provided by the power plant in Obiliq, and the alternative energy. However, after the thorough survey of the situation in this domain, aware that the regular power supply is very important economical issue, Novo Brdo Municipality will attempt to reach a proper level of independent power supply. Potential resource in this regard is the biomass (shavings, organic waste, hay), solar and wind energy. Further feasibility studies are required, which have to focus in the natural potential of the relevant areas.

4.2.8.2 SOLAR ENERGY

As Novo Brdo has relatively good weather conditions (many sunny days), it should consider the possibility to utilize the solar energy for the thermal energy, as well as the production of the electrical power by photovoltaic panels (as a long term objective). In this respect, is preferred to be used the house roofs or similar, in order to save the land open spaces (encouraging those who are building to utilise the solar energy for heating, by partial discharge from the construction permission taxes and fees).

4.2.8.3 BIOMASS

In the rural areas with high level of agricultural production and forestry, should encourage in using of biomass in order to increase the energy opportunities, especially in the remote villages. Further energy production from the biomass, will push the agricultural production and will preserve the domestic values. In this regard, should consider the potential energy from the waste.

4.2.8.4 SAVING THE ENERGY

Within the urban areas, especially in the facilities under the municipality administration and collective housing, energy notion based on the contractual instances, provides efficient formats that allows local authorities to implement the modern energy saving steps (e.g. insulation, efficient heating systems etc.). Besides saving the municipal funds, the municipality by models and usage, may offer to the citizens the great potential in saving.

4.2.8.5 CRAFT WORK

It will remain a very important field of economical development in the Novo Brdo Municipality, and is forecasted to provide space and conditions for all craftwork activities, either in production, service and artistic craft or the craftwork, providing the conditions giving more opportunities to get out from this small domestic market into the regional and European markets, planning, projecting and fulfilment in the infrastructure in order to regulate the exercise of craftwork activity and organizing, as well as vocational training in craftsmanship. And, the last but not the least, is leaving the craftsmanship to be inherited by the other family members or the community, establishing a special office for the craftsmanship which will operate in providing of the various programs and projects, enhancement and implementation of the programs for the technical assistance, service, beneficial advisory in craftwork, building entrepreneurship skills, craftsmen training and professional qualification, founding a genuine craftsmen association in order to provide information, market strengthening and building a craftsmen zone in the Novo Brdo town, sub-centres and other special places in the near future.

4.2.8.6 TRADE

Will continue to be the priority discipline of the municipal economic development (by the type and activities, trading business will remain to have the biggest percentage of the total number of businesses in the municipality).

Wholesale Trade: Warehouses and other spaces depending on the nature of the goods are developed and continue to develop even more. Preferably should be placed into the industrial zone in order to create space for the international giants in these areas. In addition, the **Retail Trade** is developed and continues to develop even more in the town and in all other localities in the Novo Brdo municipality.

In the Novo Brdo municipality, will continue to operate the **Open Markets** in Llabjan, Pasjak, Prekovce as well as the functioning of the market in Stanishor, including:

- *Cattle market*
- *Livestock and beekeeping market*
- *Mixed market*

Should continue the support to the **Daily open public and private markets** in Novo Brdo municipality. It's foreseen the **expansion of the daily markets** in some other big locations, as well as the completion of the current ones with the contents and infrastructure, and

opening of at least a private or public green market on daily basis in one of the urban areas, in the future; Planning and construction of a proper infrastructure in the areas where will be trade and transport areas; planning and organisation of the vehicle market and showrooms; Planning and construction of the infrastructure for the fairs organization; Organization of a centre for the capacity building of the traders; prioritizing the local production with policies, programmes and projects for the market; Stimulation the sale of the local products; strengthening the role of the trade in the municipality by building a railway and motorway in the future.

4.2.8.7 TOURISM

Natural tourism

Mountain areas of the municipality are known for the great potential and should be adequately treated for the outdoor based tourism development. In these areas, is foreseen to do the construction of the infrastructure and contents for the mountain sports like: foot and walk paths, running pathways and mount-biking, horse riding. These activities for the recreation are planned to be along with the private accommodation in the villages providing houses and farms for rent what can generate additional income for the farmers. There are some projects as a weekend zones in the Castle, in Draganca and Makresh.

4.2.8.8 Cultural Tourism

It's well known that Novo Brdo municipality is very rich with heritage, religious, architectonical elements and in the future, these heritage elements in terms of the economic development can be utilized as a proper basement for the economic development of the country. Natural and cultural heritage monuments present the attractive touristic sites. Cultural heritage sites: the Castle, Bostan, Dragance etc.

Religious heritage:

- Traditional manifestation "St. George's Day",
- St. Mark's Day,
- Assumption Day,
- Easter,
- Novo Brdo Day of freedom,
- National holidays and other.

Architectural heritage:

Fortress "The Castle ",
Cathedral,
St. Mary's Church- Sass's Church,
St. Johan Church,
The mosque, - still functional,
Archaeological artefacts,
The Tomb under the castle,

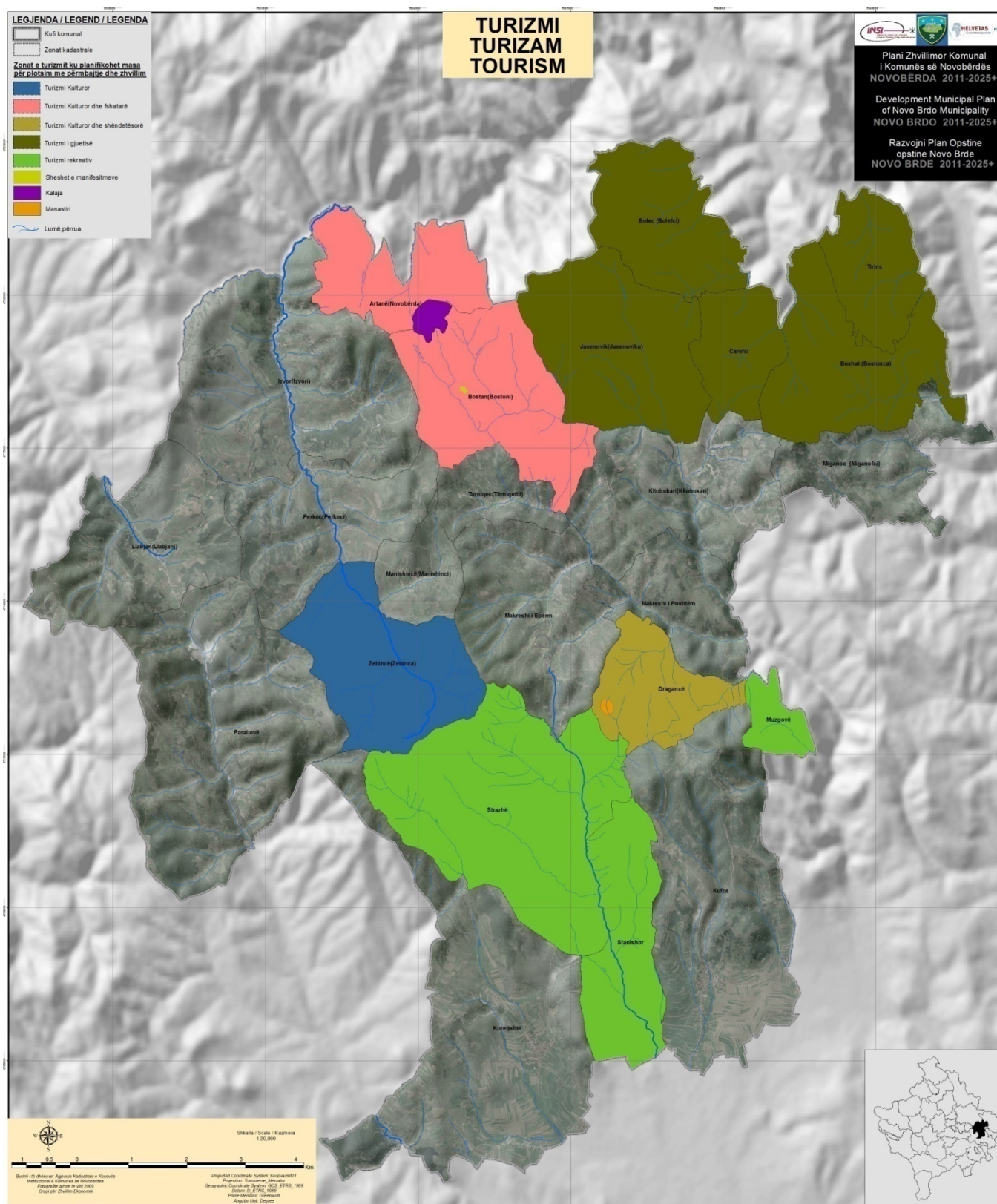
(In the future should be planned the very well connected site network of the touristic attractions).

Youth and congressional tourism:

Is planned to be in the centres of Novo Brdo, Llabjan, Kufca, Pasjak.

Health (Medical) tourism: Clean air, quiet environment and beautiful landscapes of the mountains of Stanishor, Llabjan, Novo Brdo, Jasenovik, Zebina. The project of Pulmonology Rehabilitation Centre in Kuvce.

Rural tourism: Rural tourism is associated with the development of agriculture and livestock. In abovementioned areas, there are farmers who can provide accommodations like rooms or small houses for rent for those interested in quality services of agriculture and livestock, nature and hunting.



Tourism

4.2.9 HOSPITALITY

Based on the future vision of the municipality, heritage values and other resources, hospitality operates as a feature of the economic development: it needs to expand and strengthen with the content, building high quality hospitality facilities, overnight accommodation facilities, as well as food and beverages facilities under the following categories:

Hotels: hotels, touristic village, apart-hotel, accommodation village, motel etc.

Camps and other hospitality facilities for accommodation, like: camp, rooms for rent, apartments, hostels, alpine houses, vacation houses, guesthouses etc.

Restaurants: restaurants, national restaurant, milk restaurants, café, pizzeria, kebab shop, national cuisine, local pie-shop etc.

Bars: bar, night bar, disco-bar, etc.

Buffet: buffet, brewery, bistro, etc.

Cafes: café, café-bar, coffee- sweet shop etc.

Cantinas and the preparation of the food,

Rehabilitation and healing capacities: demands and interests for the hospitality facilities in Stanishor, Makresh, Novo Brdo.

All this will be done as planned for the touristic areas creating partnerships in this domain and expanding the activities of the Information Centre, training and advice.

4.2.9.1 THE BANKING SYSTEM

Kosovo is expected to move towards EU membership, like every part of Kosovo territory. It's well known that the EU has very clear guidelines for the renewable energy. It's a great opportunity for the Novo Brdo municipality to make the concessional investment in this field. The banks that are operating throughout Kosovo, operate by enhanced system with European standards and there are high hopes in utilizing the new opportunities by Kosovo's membership in IMF and the World Bank to create more favourable conditions for the borrowers and depositors and, in the same time to forecast that in the future we will have banking services. All this will be followed with the high sustainability of this sector and opportunities for the loans with lower interests and with bigger packages in all fields starting from agriculture, industry up to the tourism and creation of the infrastructure related to attract (for the support) banks to open branches.

4.3 INFRASTRUCTURE: LOCAL TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS

4.3.1 INFRASTRUCTURE AS A SYSTEM FOR THE OPERATIONAL SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Planned infrastructure network and quality, will present the foundation of the spatial integration and the first prerequisite for achieving the balanced development. Integral link of the infrastructure with the space would be of substantial priority in the Municipal Development Plan for the space in the Novo Brdo municipality. Basic directions for the infrastructure, will initiate the polarization of the economic potentials as well as the concentration of the population. Planned directions, their quality and functional importance have to give contribution of the spatial and the general balance in the Novo Brdo municipality.

Infrastructure in the Novo Brdo municipality should provide rational territorial integration of the economy, spatial integration with the neighbourhood regions and by the certain time and space, provide the supportive impacts on the enhancement of other functions and will serve to decrease the migration, from Novo Brdo towards other directions.

4.3.2 LOCAL TRANSPORT

Infrastructure network and system of the traffic roads

In the territory of the Novo Brdo municipality, from the findings on the situation in the municipality clearly can be seen that, having only regional and local roads, the position and the quality of the road infrastructure put in more inconvenient situation the traffic, which is planned to be the area where we have to intervene in this aspect, by: strengthening the road Prishtina-Gjilan-Strazh and Novo Brdo, which will be better equipped and of better quality, completion, expansion and put new content and infrastructure on the road Prishtina- Gjilan, by feasibility study for the new tracks in the specific segments planned by the central level, as well as the improvement of the road infrastructure in the local roads, like: sidewalks in the various locations, storm drainage, safety barriers, horizontal and vertical signalling, maintenance as well as the strengthening of the agricultural and forest roads etc.

It is necessary the planning of some roads that are not included in the action plans of the Ministry of Infrastructure for the maintenance, but in the near future this issue will be included in the action plans and will be maintained.

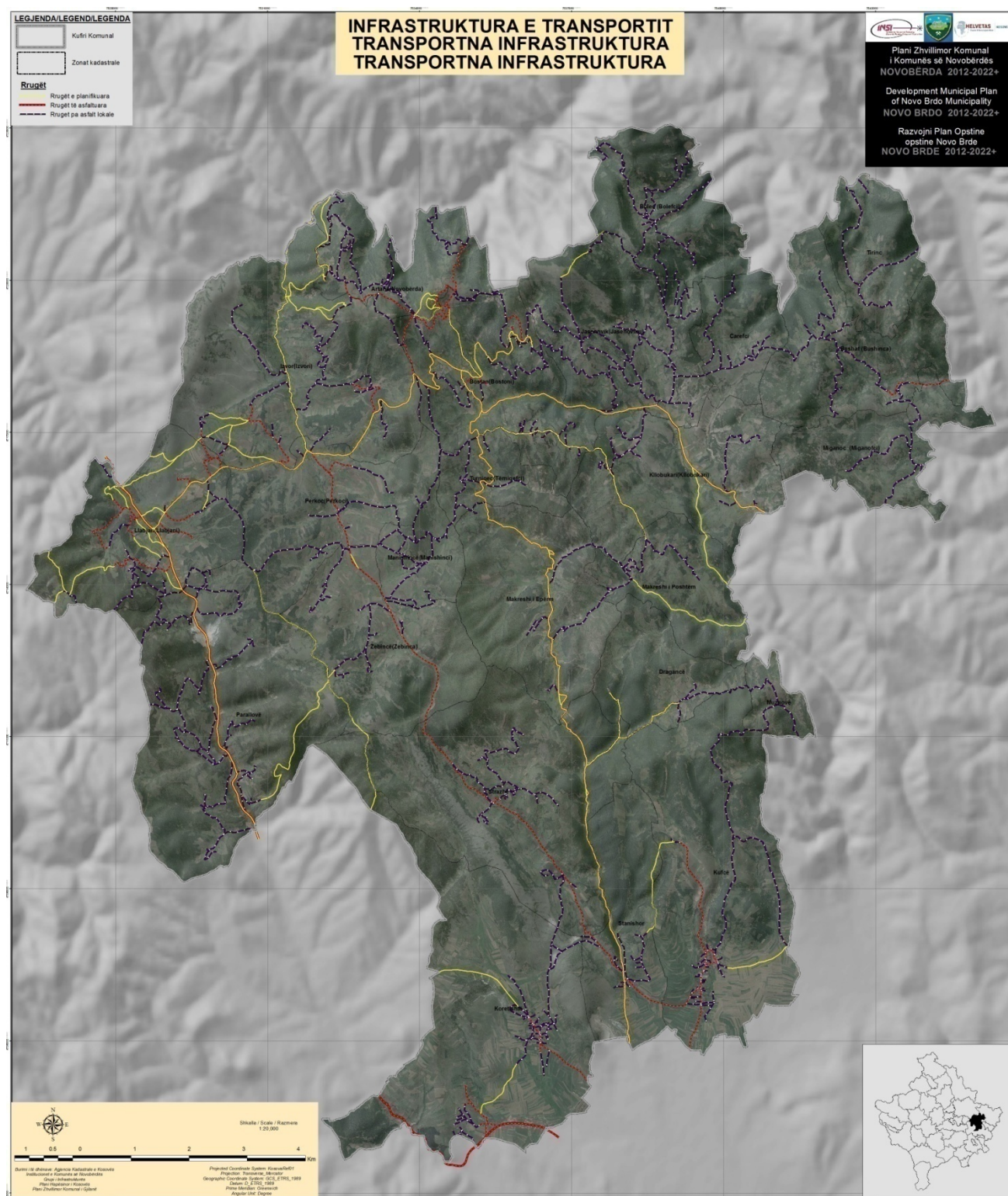
4.3.2.1 Motorization development

High rate of the number of vehicles since last period, especially cars, the same is expected to continue for the upcoming period, especially of individual cars. Improvement of the living standard as well as the increase of the number of inhabitants in the Novo Brdo municipality will have impact on the increasing of number of vehicles. Forecasts prove that is expected the vehicle sale rate to be about 6 up to 9% annually, and in this municipality, up to 2020, will have around 1050 up to 1800 vehicles.

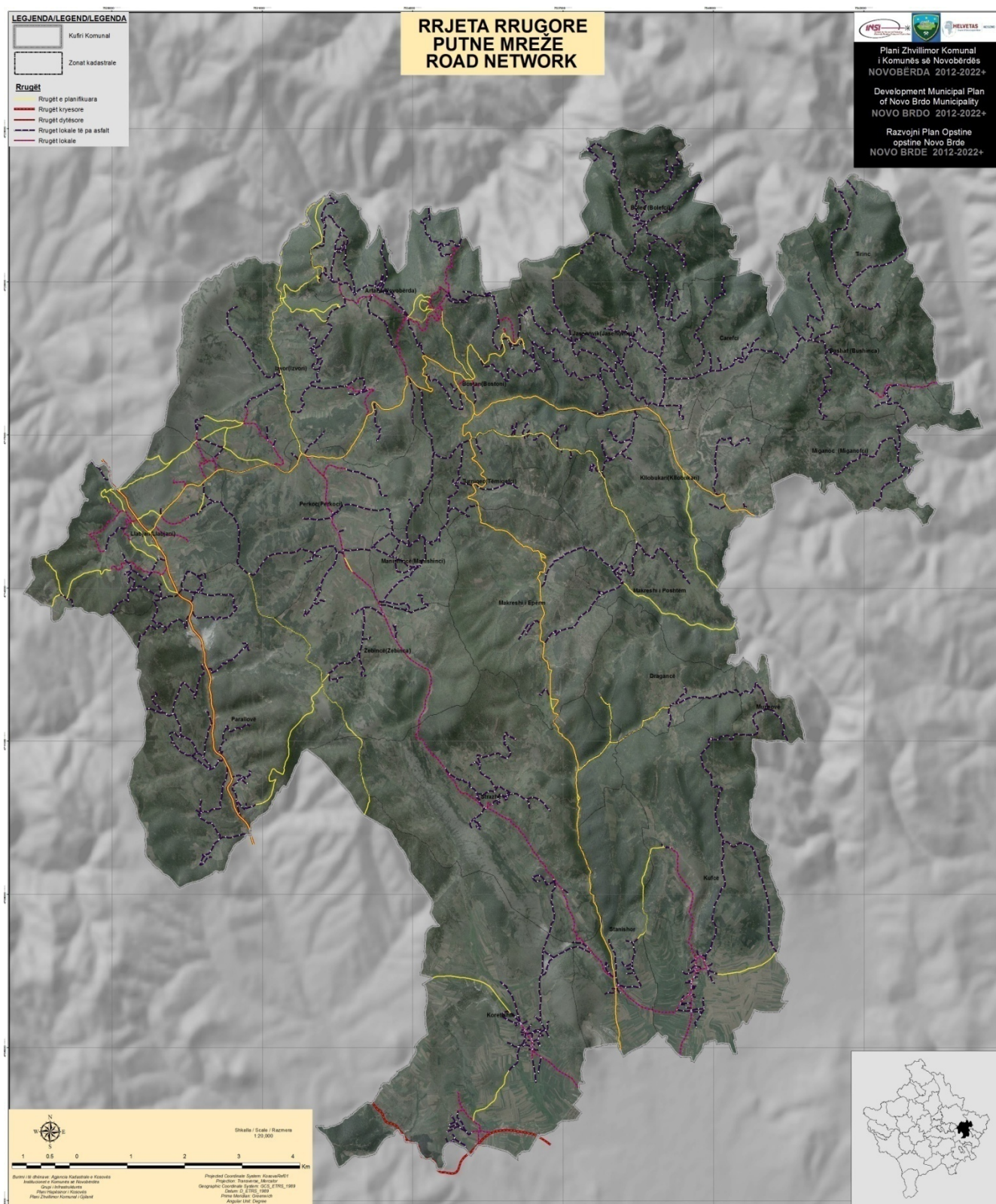
The motorization rate would be around 150 vehicles in 1000 inhabitants, i.e. 3 people per car. The motorization rate in the centre might be even higher. The vehicle structure will be more cars about 80% of the total number of vehicles.

4.3.2.2 Facilities, equipment, maintenance and the quality of service in the traffic

For the upcoming period, the development of the municipality road traffic, besides construction and reconstruction of the roads, will be conditioned by the construction and completion of the traffic facilities. In these terms, is planned the bus station in Novo Brdo, a station in the old colony, as well as the bus stops equipped with the covers for the people while waiting. There's planned to be constructed maintenance and repair workshops, fuel stations, motels and resting and relaxing camps. (Map: Transport infrastructure p.187 and the road network p.188).



Transport infrastructure



RRoad network

Air communication/ transport

In the Novo Brdo municipality there is no airport. The closest one is the Prishtina airport, 52 km away, or if it is used the road Lipjan-Magura-Sllatina, then it is some 40 km away. From this point of view, is not planned construction of any airport, therefore, this municipality still will be directed at the Prishtina airport, or Skopje airport though is further.

(In Kosovo have been 12 air fields— agricultural airports owned by Aviokosova, and an air field of the Aeronautical Federation of Kosovo in Dumosh, most of these agricultural airports are in very poor physical condition and without maintenance. Let's see if will be saved these opportunities for the future of agriculture and other purposes. The closest to Novo Brdo is the agricultural airport of Gjilan).

Railway traffic

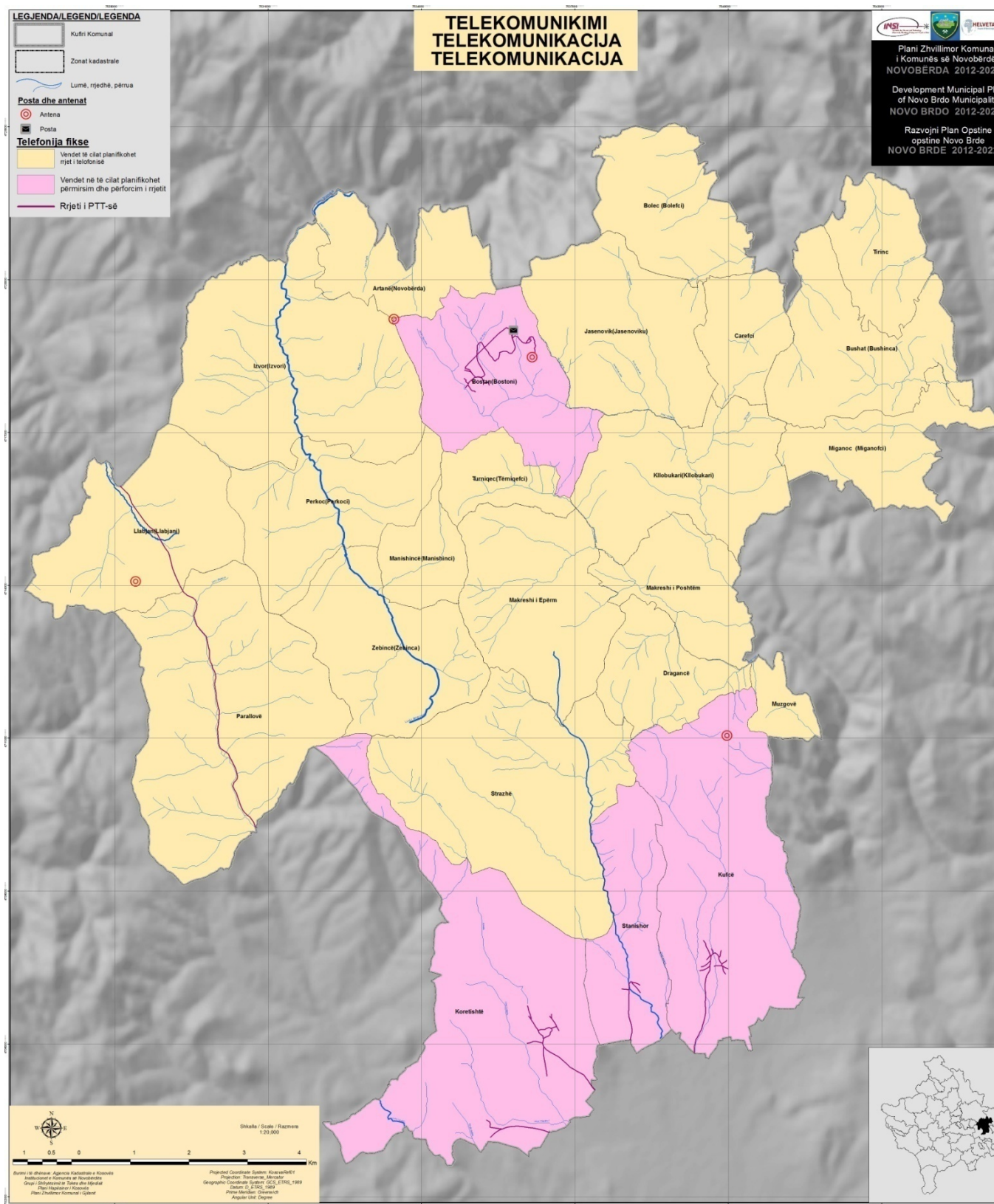
In the Novo Brdo municipality there is no railway transportation. The nearest railway station is in Fushë Kosova (45 km.), and the railway track Fushë Kosova –Skopje. The truth is that since 1963 in Kosovo level, is not made any railroad construction, which indicates a lot about the shape of the railway transportation. The lack of the railway stations and the distance from the current stations, as well as the poor operation of the railway transportation in Kosovo level, this municipality is in the very bad position in terms of communication. Here we have to deal with a massive transportation of goods, especially ore transportation from the Novo Brdo mine, which causes the damages on the main roads.

By Kosovo Spatial Planning, is planned the construction of the railroad Ferizaj –Gjilan, which will be connected to the railroad Nish-Skopje and further towards important European corridors. The closest distance of this railroad would be the Gjilan municipality, which means that we have to do a lot in this regard.

Telecommunication

Telecommunication development, of PTK and other private operators in the Novo Brdo municipality, will continue to be supported in the integral development of this type of communication in Kosovo and regional level. Giving from the communication network of PTK, long term objectives that we have to aim for the development of this kind of communication in the Novo Brdo municipality are: from this point of view, the number of post offices and number of telephone and other devices, and as well as the range of the internet and cable TV services is expected to increase, whereas the PTK services and services from other private operators to be modernized. The burial of the fiber optics in the most of the locations and covering the entire territory of the Novo Brdo municipality with the internet is very important issue; strengthening the current network; covering the entire territory with the landline telephony and transfer from the pole cables into buried cable system; improving the network and provision of the television programs and installation of the television antennas. In addition, is proposed to install public phone cabins in a locations where is covered with the landline telephony, as well as in the places where is planning to be the future network.

(Map . Telecommunication)



Telecommunication

Power network

From the findings on situation in the profile, is clearly established that the current distribution grid is constructed more than 20 years ago, what means that the overhead power lines are in poor technical condition. Most of the transformer sub-stations are of 10/0.4 kV. Giving the current situation, as well as the architectural proposals, SEE distribution must be done in accordance with the two following recommendations:

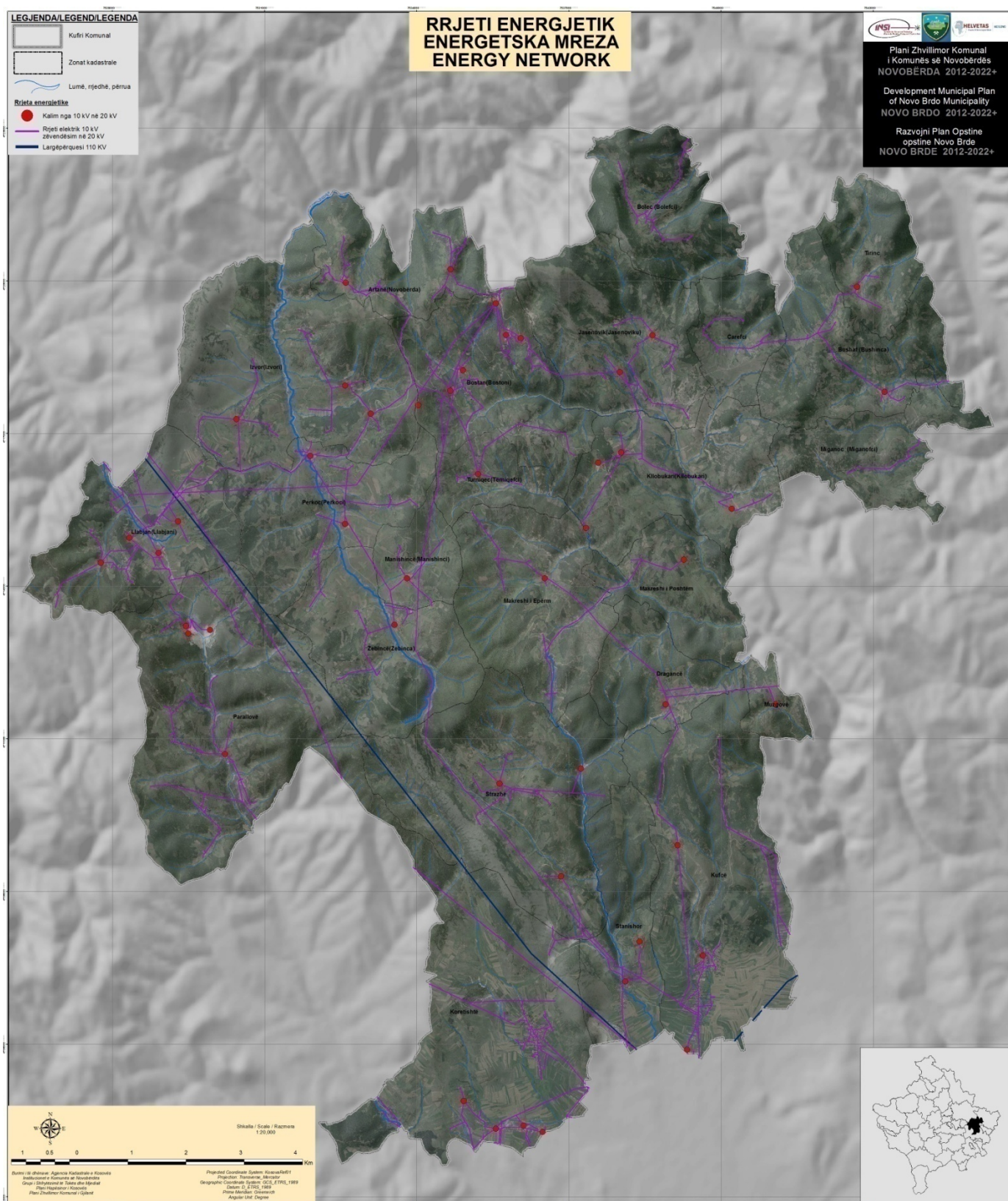
1. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KOSOVO DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM UNTIL 2015, INCLUDING:

Replacement of TS 10/0.4kV with TS 20/0.4kV
Gradual elimination of TS 35/10kV and transfer into TS 110/20kV
Transfer from distribution grid of 10kV into 20kV distribution grid
Replacement of the overhead power line 230/400V with power braided cable or buried cables

2. IEC, IEEE AND ANI REGULATIONS FOR THE NEW PROJECTS IN URBAN ENVIRONMENTS THAT POWER SUPPLY LINES AND TELECOMMUNICATION LINES TO FOLLOW THE SAME TRACK AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED SIMULTANEOUSLY.

Abovementioned recommendations and regulations mandating the SEE and SK to be implemented, in order that:

- In the bigger part of the Novo Brdo municipality where are currently placed Transmission Lines (TL) 10kV on the wooden and concrete poles, must be planned the construction of new TL with the operational voltage of 20kV in order to be possible the gradual transfer into 20kV.
- Low voltage grids are to be planned to be on the concrete poles and aluminium self sustainable cables. In these poles should be planned the street lighting.
- Village main streets lighting will be by the sodium vapour lamps with power of 400 W, placed on the metallic poles (8-10m). The turning on and off would be automatically, whereas when the streets will not be too populated (after midnight), automatically the lamps will operate with half of the nominal power.
(Map. Power network in Novo Brdo)



Power network

4.3.5 SPECIAL LINES FOR INTERVENTION IN THE NETWORK

Based on the findings of the survey done on the ground by the experts in close cooperation with KEK, is found that some parts are to be prioritized for the intervention and to be transferred from 10KV system into 20KV system, and is found out that is needed to install some transformer sub-stations in some of the villages in the Novo Brdo municipality, as well is needed to intervene into the low voltage grid, in almost all locations. Preferably, the installation of the new grid should keep the tracks of the roads, as much as possible.

4.3.6 GAS AND OIL

Gas pipeline network

Gas is taking more and more important place in the energy consumption structure. The gas used for heating, than in industry has multiple advantages and the utilized calories are lower and significantly reduce the air pollution. Gas supply of Novo Brdo, can be provided from the closest lines which will supply Kosovo in the future, although in Kosovo level, there is no study in this domain. Is believed that the most possible line could be Skopje- Nis, from which Novo Brdo would be supplied.

Oil

In terms of the oil supply and oil production, Novo Brdo as the whole Kosovo will continue to depend on import of oil and oil derivates. Oil import will be through the road transport, through regional roads as well as through the railroad. EU recommendations for the energy system, especially oil sector and its derivates are focused in the construction of the oil reservoirs, in order to ensure reserves, in case of the lack of supply or restrictions.

4.3.7 HIDROECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Water supply infrastructure

Advancement, completion and modernization of water supply infrastructure should be done in areas where they have a water supply network infrastructure, including two neighbourhoods: In New and Old Colony, which are supplied with water pipes from Novo Brdo mines with a capacity somewhere around 5lit/s.

Primarily interventions should be done in the network infrastructure in the main pipe segment from pumps, to the main reservoir (accumulation) in the function of improving the quality and eliminating loses intervention etc. Interventions should be done in the pumping system due to amortization of pumps and unaffordable prices for citizens. An analyzed

alternative is the alternative of creating a reservoir in the distance from the pumps, to the current reservoir and functioning with two pumping systems with smaller capacities (power) which is valued to be more rational and more stabile. In the future, further resources will be considered, in the function of finding a water source to eliminate the large amount of expenses that this system has.

Based in municipal situation analyzes, is estimated that it has to pay attention to other systems in rural areas which supply residents with water, utilizing the pumping system which has a high cost for supplying and maintenance. It is evaluated that, settlements of Koretishta, Pasjak, Kuvce and Stanishor, can be supplied from other alternative sources and for this should be provided adequate water transport infrastructure from accumulations, sources and adequate involvement in infrastructure. A possible solution, is the involvement in Perlepnica dam, however some work should be done in researching other resources. As another possibility, is adding more capacities to the current source capacity.

5 SEWERAGE SYSTEM OF WASTEWATER AND ATMOSPHERIC WATER

Infrastructure for removing and treating used waters

Municipal situation analyzes regarding infrastructure of wastewater and atmospheric water is conducted from the planning team and is foreseen in the future to have: separated sewage and atmospheric water system in some settlements which are closer to main centres such as Gjilani and to the Prishtina-Gjilan regional road, respectively in the village of Llabjan. Also some work has to be done in ensuring sewerage network infrastructure for settlements which do not have a sewerage network; some particular care in the future should be paid to modernization of wastewater infrastructure, and their adequate treatment.

In the long-term plan, in Kosovo are foreseen to be constructed 7 implants for treating wastewaters, one for each region. So in the region of Gjilan, which includes the municipality of Novo Brdo, construction of the implant is foreseen in Kamenica. In this implant, will be discharged the sewerage of some settlements which are parts of the Novo Brdo municipality such as: Kufca, Stanishori which are related with the sewerage network in the city of Gjilan. In the future is planned the involvement of Koretishta, Pasjaku, Strazha, Dragance in this system, which will continue toward the main implant of wastewater treatment in Kamenica. Other part of Novo Brdo municipal settlements due to configuration of the terrain, may utilize two lines towards the main implant in Kamenica. It is worth mentioning that the cost will be very high for the concept that MESP has promoted in the municipality of Novo Brdo. However, if in the future the implementation of this concept continues, than settlements which would be connected through the lines, by following the curved river would be: Koznica, Prekovci, Izvori, Zebinca, Vllasali, Bunjak.

While the third line will follow configuration along the Bostan River, where this settlements would connect: New Colony, Old Colony, Pillavica, Bostan, Jasenovik, Tullari, Klobukar, Qylkovci, Terniqevci, Carevci, Upper and Lower Makresh. However, until the construction of the regional implant foreseen with Kosovo's Spatial Plan, wastewater transportation infrastructure from Novo Brdo municipality to this implant, in short-term planes, possibilities for temporary treatment of wastewater in settlements should be created, whether with septic pits, or other forms of treatment. It is worth mentioning that, temporary treatment can be done in some settlement level in accordance with the terrain configuration.

5.1.1 ATMOSPHERIC SEWERAGE NETWORK

Despite the fact that until now based on information from the profile and situation analyzes, it is concluded that there is no atmospheric sewerage network with underground pipes, however we encounter the open channels atmospheric sewerage network especially in regional roads and in some local ones as well. For the future it is planned, in the regional road network, to improve and fill with content the infrastructure of atmospheric water sewerage, which will be in the function of protecting the road, protecting housing areas from potential floods, and taking into consideration the possible pollution of these atmospheric waters from

potential pollutants. Network in settlements of Kufce, Stanishor, Koretisht, Pasjak to be discharged in the nearest streams using the terrain fall, so the collector paths will be shorter, than in the Morava e Binçes and making sure that in this sewerage network are not discharged wastewaters or industrial waters etc.

It is foreseen that the network for atmospheric waters, in other settlements will be particular (separated from the faecal sewerage network) for each settlement, to function as good as possible as a system, and to be discharged in the nearest streams; Construction of atmospheric sewerage in every road with discharge in rivers and nearest streams.

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR WATER PROTECTION AND LANDFILLS

5.1.2 Infrastructure for the protection of water from pollution

For water protection in the future, it is foreseen:

- Creating infrastructure for avoiding and treating used and polluted waters from households and industries, with particular emphasis in areas: Manganese waste landfill in the poles mine, Novo Brdo mining waste landfill in the Old colony, old superficial mine of Sasi people, active waste landfills in Stanishor (Map, Sewerage).
- Protection of underground waters, form the point of view of avoiding pollution possibilities and uncontrolled construction endangering the area (See Hydrologic map of Novo Brdo)
- Constructing infrastructure of temporary landfills in settlement level (cleaning river beds from waste, and their organized dumping in the future).
- Separation of faecal sewage network and atmospheric water in the urban area and other settlements.
- Construction of a septic pit in settlement level for cleaning wastewaters, as a temporary solution to prevent water contamination.
- Continuing to monitor the ratio of river pollution.
- Existing facilities which due to the lack of cleaning devices pollute rivers, within a certain deadline should install devices to avoid it.
- Technical-investment documentation for new industries should contain decision cleaning all polluted, contaminated waters. Work of new industrial capacities, should not be allowed without prior mounting devices which will ensure the cleaning of wastewaters in a proper manner.
- Dislocation of two waste landfills in Stanishor-Strazha and Dragance road axis

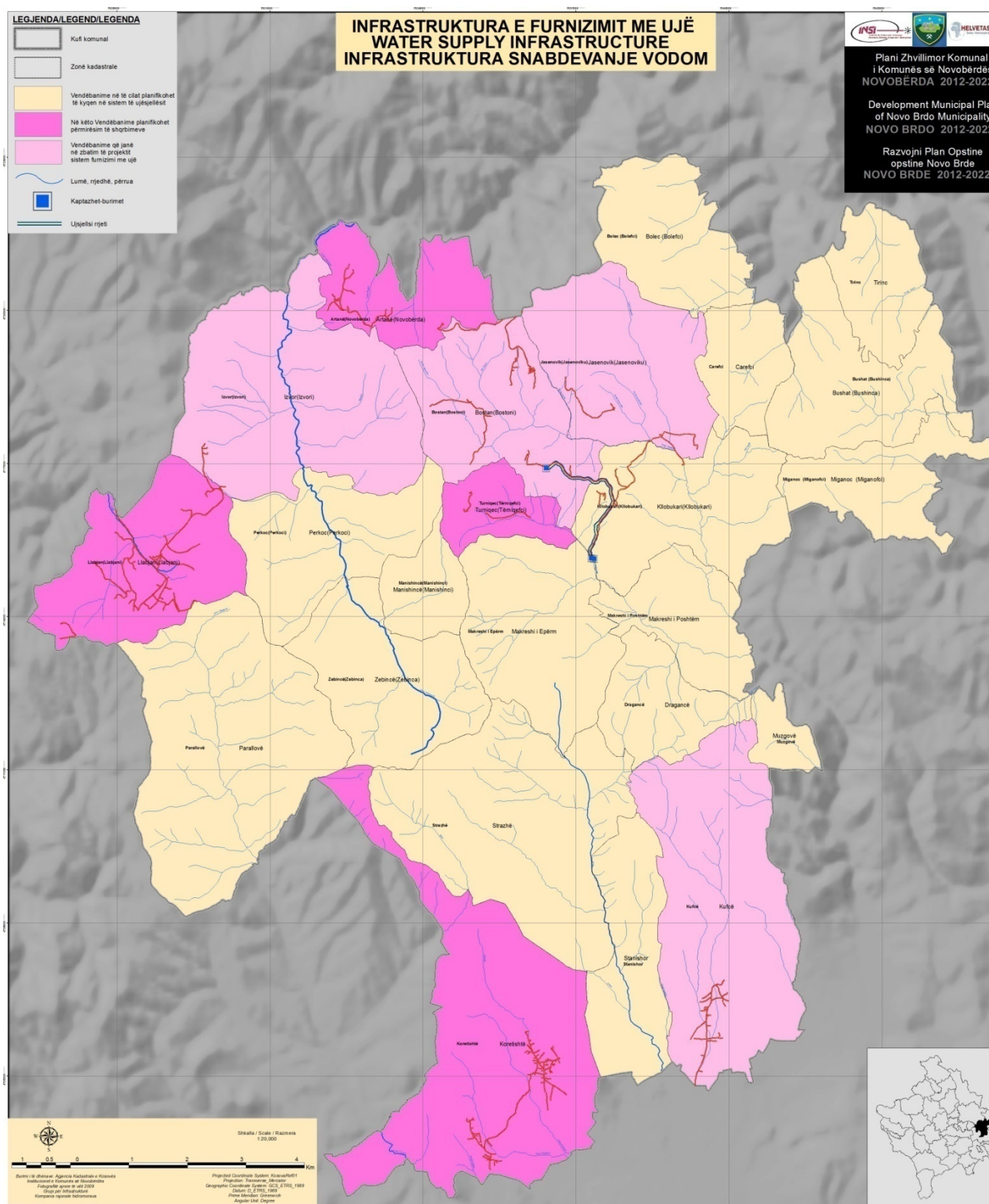
5.1.3 Waste landfills infrastructure

- Continuing to utilize the infrastructure that the Regional landfill offers.
- In the level of 2 or more settlement, temporary landfills with separated areas for solid, households, biomass wastes are planned etc.
- As a possible alternative to Regional landfill a municipal level landfill has been planned
- Utilization of wastes for recycling and the possibility of producing electricity
- Distribution of waste collection services in the rural area.
- Changing the way of collecting and managing wastes

- Animal cemeteries and mass annihilation possibilities in case of emergencies due to diseases and other reasons to animals and birds have been foreseen.

5.1.4 Water regulation regime infrastructure

Regulation of river beds with soil, urban regulation, maintenance and cleaning for protection from floods and channels opening (see map Protection from Floods)



Water supply infrastructure

6 THEMATIC FIELD OF DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL ISSUES, POPULATION, HOUSING, SETTLEMENTS, SOCIAL ISSUES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

6.1.1 Education

After analyzing the situation in municipal level and recognizing the role of Novo Brdo municipality in the education system, which among other things expands in the maintenance of educational infrastructure which consists of facilities and other equipments for school, transportation and personnel, establishing a common purpose from all stakeholders for a well trained and educated society, it is concluded that future development in this field should be oriented in this aspects:

- Capacity building for contemporary education.
- Improvement of student safety
- Improving education quality.
- Equal inclusion in education.
- Building cooperation with parents, Ministry of education, Ministry of Labour, countries and various institutions which research market requests.
- Protection and preservation of school locations.
- Improving existing school infrastructure and filling it with accompanying infrastructure which applies for the entire municipal level of Novo Brdo where the educational system functions, it was emphasized that some condition should be created and private education should be allowed and the needs for construction of new educational facilities with accompanying infrastructure are estimated based in standards, as well as construction of sport facilities with the purpose of improving working conditions and learning is as follows:

PRE-SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS - LEVEL- 0

Here are included all facilities providing children pre-school and kindergarten services as well as the contents of the preschool education.

6.1.2 KIUNDERGARTENS AND NURSERIES

According to international standards, the children group in the kindergarten constitutes from 7-10 children. Based in evaluation, a child on average spends two years in kindergarten; a group of children is predicted for approximately 600-800 residents, in the municipality of Novo Brdo are planned these kindergartens (new facilities) in these settlements: in Novo Brdo, Prekovce, Bostan, Pasjak, Koretishta, Kufca, Llabjan.

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Preschool education, which includes children of 3-6 years based on Article 2.4 of the Law on preschool education, to consultation with the new Law on Education is not yet mandatory. Pre-school education in Novo Brdo municipality, will be organized inside primary school premises or as a special class within pre-school institutions.

6.1.3 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONES – LEVEL 1, 2 & 3

6.1.4 PRIMARY AND UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION

Law on primary and secondary education obligates us to provide the conditions so “everyone should have access to the educational services.” From these opportunities which were analyzed, we should foresee the development of education according to the needs of our municipality:

1. *Construction of school facilities*
2. *Providing Public transportation to school*

Department of education, will study the reasonability for a few more years of these opportunities in the meaning of a more rational and sustainable solution. For the time being, primary education and lower secondary education, is provided for all settlements. The feasibility study, will propose new schools for some areas of organized transportation. At this time, we have these proposals for primary schools in these settlements:

<i>Primary school in Kosage</i>	<i>New facility</i>
<i>Primary school in Kufca-new neighbourhood</i>	<i>New facility</i>
<i>Primary school in Pasjak</i>	<i>New facility</i>

6.1.5 SPECIAL SCHOOLS

In Novo Brdo municipality there is no special school, but there should be created special classes for children with mental-physical disabilities.

HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

For the approximate number of residents -6900, based on service standards, it is needed at least one more school for upper secondary education. Education in this level is organized in three schools: two of which are in the Novo Brdo urban area, two are in the Serbian language and one in Albanian. Currents needs for new facilities are as follows:

<i>school</i>	<i>Vocational</i>	<i>secondary</i>	<i>New facility, School-Llabjan</i>
---------------	-------------------	------------------	-------------------------------------

6.1.6 HEALTHCARE

After situation analyzes in municipal level and establishing a goal for a healthy and risk protected society, safe and ongoing improvement of primary healthcare, starting from chronicle diseases management (hypertension, diabetes, asthma, TBC etc) to the reduction of mortality and morbidity of children under the age of 4 for is the main objective of the department for healthcare and social welfare, where satisfactory quality will be considered as one the main factors which, will determine the service level in the future period.

Future development will move toward modernizing the system and adjusting it with organizational forms and standards, based in models and successful contemporary experiences. Healthcare system in Novo Brdo and in other parts of Kosovo will continue to develop based in the "family practice" with access to doctors, nurses and in other health care experts working as a group.

Primary medical healthcare

Primary health care will continue based in the family medicine concept as follows: Main Family Medicine Centre (MFMC) in Novo Brdo, and Old Colony which will continue to provide 24 hours medical services in the emergency ward (with physical separation of the emergency ward from MFMC, so it can provide first aid more rapidly in severe cases and without hindering from other patients), the Family Medicine division, Dental division, and Vaccination division.

Family medicine centre (FMC) should provide healthcare services during work days in Prekovc, upper Kufca and Koretish and in some smaller stations (ambulances) in these settlements: Llabijan, Jasenovik, Upper Makresh, Stanishor, Pasjak, Strazh, Bolevc, Bushinca and Parallovo.

In the territory of Novo Brdo municipality respectively in MFMC areas, we should plan the expansion of some medical services which are currently provided in Gjilan and Pristine hospitals. Since the area between Strazha and Kufca is a suitable environment for construction of a rehabilitation and health care centre, it is proposed to provide the space for such centre (with destination for rehabilitating persons with pulmonary diseases).

Maintaining facilities, completion with infrastructure (sewerage system lacks in Jasenovik, Strazha, Parallova, Bolevc and Bushinca (is not connected) and lack of contents

(accompanying facilities such as garages, warehouses, furnaces for burning waste etc). Tertiary healthcare, Pristine University Hospital is the only hospital, which provides tertiary health care. Private healthcare will provide different ambulatory and specialists' services of different profiles. Also, in all healthcare facilities lacks adequate treatment of water coming from these facilities.

6.1.7 CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORT

6.1.7.1 CULTURE

For the period this plan is drafted, it has to be achieved that cultural Offer of Novo Brdo be in harmony with the possibilities that the municipality of Novo Brdo. Requests and recommendations were a result of the participation planning process. House of Culture in Novo Brdo should be maintained and renovated as the only institutions where cultural, artistic, youth, sport and civil society activities are developed. In this function, we should digitalize and complete with infrastructure the municipal libraries.

Libraries in Llabjan-Bostan-Novu Brdo settlements should be regulated with an area for libraries where beside preservation and service, we should enable citizens-readers daily reading. In the future, should be thought of their digitalization.

Ensembles and current associations (C.a. "Artana"), should support and create infrastructure for functioning. Traditional manifestations should be supported, strengthened, and officialised in the municipal calendar.

June 24th,

06-08 May: Castle visiting days (St. George and St. Mark day),

Day of the lady: August 28th,

Week of tourism (last week of May)

We should work in organizing the creation of the Club for New Painting Artists, and re-activating Novo Brdo cinema. With the purpose of researching, conserving, collecting, communicating and exposing immovable property for the municipality citizens and beyond, we should establish the museum in the Novo Brdo Castle or in the surroundings. An open theatre should be built in the area of the Castle.

6.1.7.2 SPORT

In this fields as well, developments should be such, which would enable the citizens of Novo Brdo physical education, development of psycho-physical abilities for achieving sport results in competitions of all levels and group ages, diverse development from amateur sport to the professional sport. Future development of sport offers in the municipality of Novo Brdo, should be in harmony with the abilities that the municipality of Novo Brdo has, requests and recommendation were a result of the participation in the planning process.

Spaces for sport and recreation in general should be provided in every settlement. They can be within primary school spaces as a part of the school yard with organized use after school

outside learning hours or as particular areas which depends from possibilities and requests. In a particular way, desired functions towards sport infrastructure expansion are:

- Constructing a football stadium in Llabjan or Izvor
- Constructing a sports centres in primary and secondary schools,
- Construction of shooting polygon in Koretishta and Bunjak
- Constructing a recreational sport paths in villages of Stanishor-Makresh, Old Colony, Llabjan, Castle
- Support of the private sector in developing activities and completing with content and standards in existing foosball fields (Pasjak, Llabjan) and pool in (Upper Kufca)
- It has to be thought for the sports such as tennis, fishing, hunting, riding, cycling etc.

6.1.7.3 YOUTH

Situation analyzes in this field, but also different meetings have drown to the surface the lack of sufficient areas to develop activities in different youth and recreational fields, lack of an adequate education in a concerning percentage, mainly through some deep-rural settlements, and attendance in university in a small percentage. Young group ages (fifteen to eighteen years) are influenced from negative phenomenon's in society, mainly due to insufficient education and greed to have access to negative phenomenon`s.

Based in municipality situation analyzes, and organized meetings with representatives of communities and various institutions in this field, it is proposed:

Activation of more youth organization and building cooperation with municipal institutions, capacity building in sport culture and engagement of more young people in this activities, activation of races in different fields of sport, art, science in primary and secondary schools, areas for sport and recreation in general should be provided in every settlement and utilized for youth activities where they can create youth clubs. The areas can be within primary schools, house of culture, sports centre.

Based in municipality situation analyzes, and organized meetings with representatives of communities and various institutions in this field, it is proposed:

Activation and construction of youth centres in Novo Brdo, Llabjan, Kufca, Pasjak, Zebince etc,

Forming recites, drama, music groups in all primary and secondary schools

Opening a centre for vocational education of young people

Possible annual organization of Youth Day

6.1.8 CULTURAL HERITAGE

Predictions of professional teams are that, for the municipality of Novo Brdo, cultural heritage is precisely one of the most important elements which will strengthen the identity of this municipality and the planning of the past (heritage) is as important as planning the future. . Therefore it is foreseen that in general this wealth of cultural-historic and architectural heritage with traditional characteristics, after analyzing the situation it is concluded that, it is necessary to develop projects which allow protection from further damaging but also development and enables this values to be seen, touched and be valued in the adequate dimension form the residents of Novo Brdo and visitors. Predictions are that all objects and values should be put in the heritage list under temporary or permanent protection in municipal level, Kosovo level and some in international level. (Map Heritage page .208)

In a particular manner projects should be developed in settlements rich with cultural heritage in: Novo Brdo, Dragance, Llabjan etc.

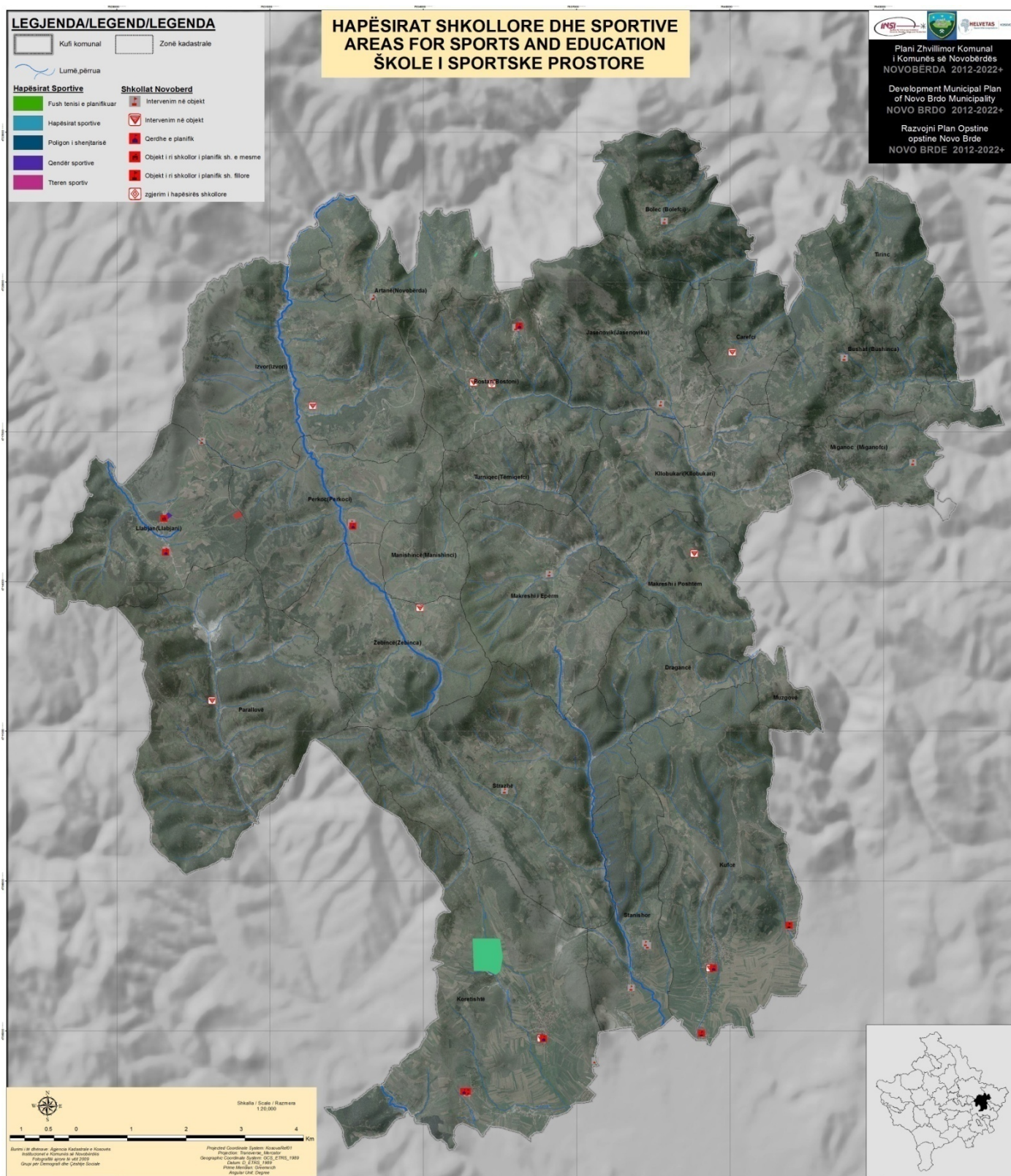
Archaeological heritage: Localities in Gumnishta, Cemeteries in Bolevce, Orthodox church in Bostan, tomb in buqe, Sas church in Bostan, archaeological localities in Llabjan, Castel areas in Novo Brdo etc. See map: Cultural Heritage.

Architectural heritage: Cathedral within the Castle, Mosque within the Castle, Tomb within the Castle, Orthodox church within the castle, house of the Novobwithin the castle, house of the Novobrdaliu family within the castle, the castle in the Vllasaliu neighbourhood, old water mills in the municipal territory, Draganca monastery, typical traditional houses in Llabjan and Pasjak etc.

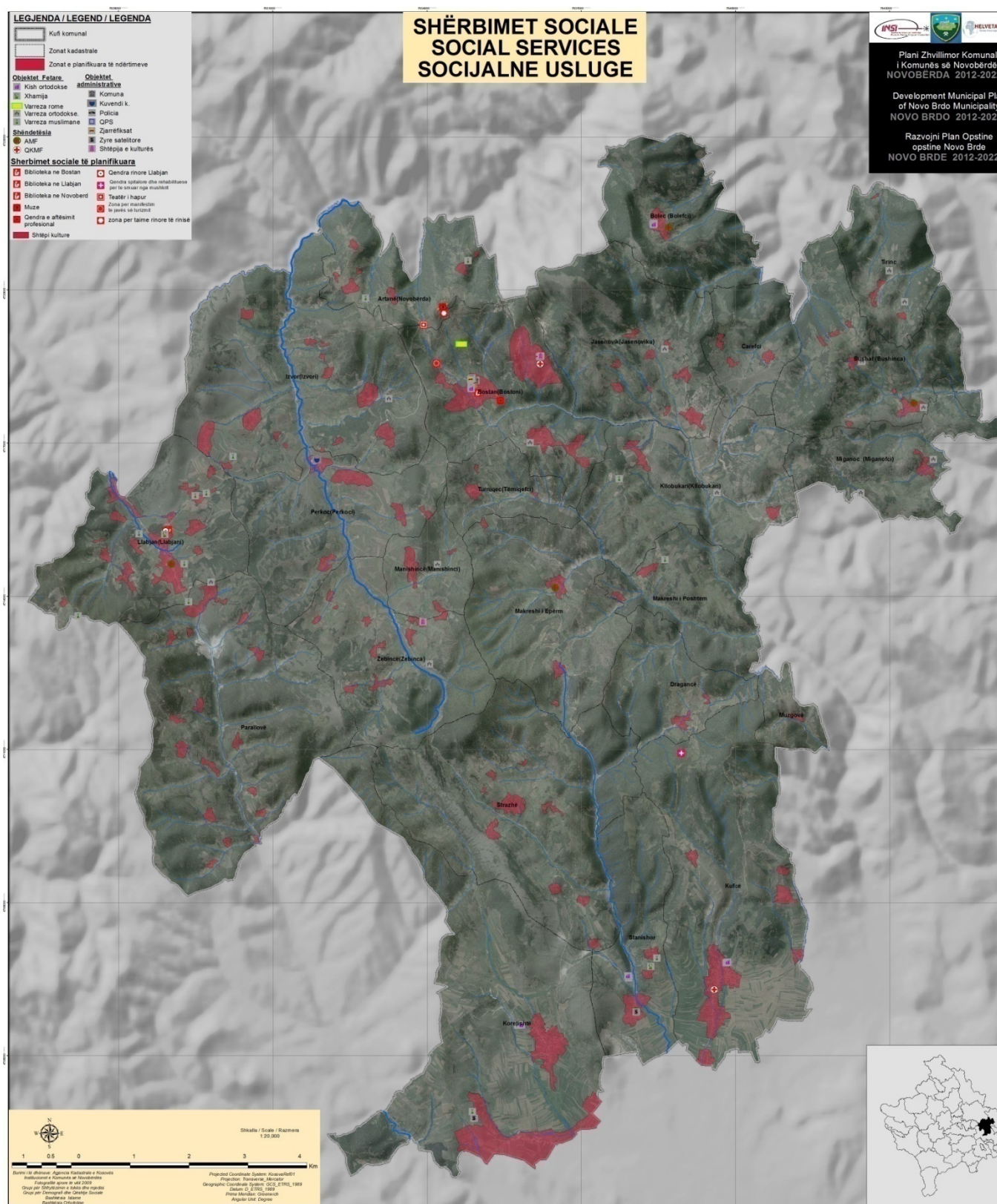
Spiritual heritage is very rich in the municipality of Novo Brdo, including cultural expression ways, traditions and folk customs of language, celebrations, rituals, dancing; music, singing and artistic expression (should be protected and developed).

The entirety of the Castle and Draganca Monastery with the protection area should be protected and the new re-development project should be prepared. Placing under protection and restoring the cathedral within the castle, the mosque within the castle, tomb within the castle, Orthodox Church in the Bostan village, Mejtep in Llabjan, house of the Novo Brdoliu family within the castle, tower in Vllasaliu neighbourhood, Old water mills in the municipal territory, Dragance monastery, typical traditional house in Llabjan and development of researches for archaeological findings in areas alleged for archaeological values.

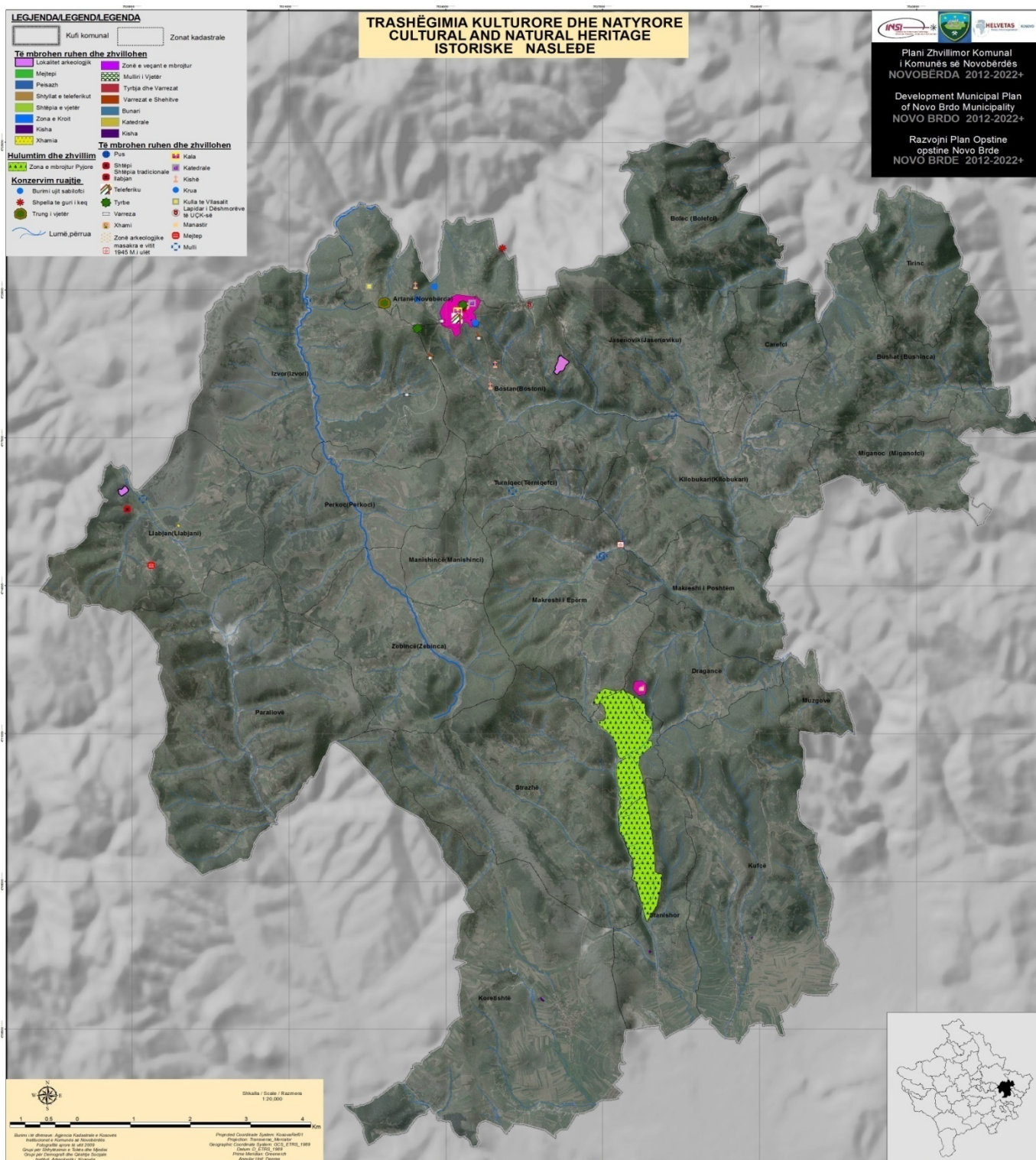
Building the lapidary in the massacre place conducted from Yugoslavian partisans in 1945, in Lower Makresh, respectively in the area of Upper Makresh. Placing these existing monuments under supervision and constructing new ones according to reasonable requests of citizens or competent institutions. It is foreseen that relationship between owners, possessors and users of cultural heritage to be regulated so the values are protected and developed. It is foreseen that, cooperation with Regional Centre for Cultural Heritage in Gjilan and regional museum and institution for protection of cultural monuments so for the evidencing of facilities with heritage values, in the same time, will be done from these institutions.



Educational and sport areas



Social services



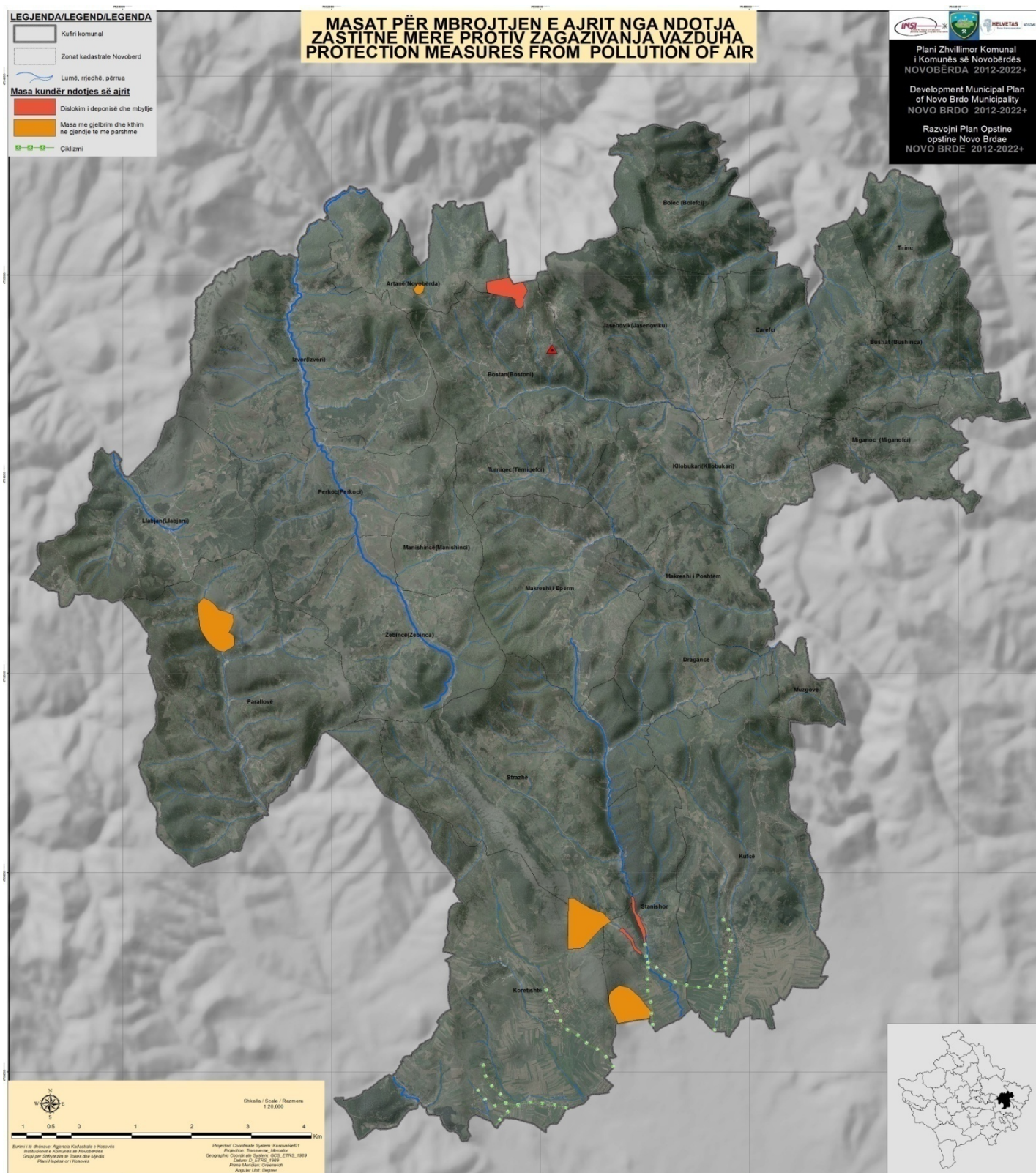
Cultural and natural heritage

ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING NATURAL HERITAGE, RESOURCES AND LANDSCAPES

From situation analyzes conducted in municipal level from working groups regarding the Environment it was concluded that the protection of environment is not only an ecological or technological problem but it is a more deep and more wide problem which goes towards the social and even the political dimension. Since the environment is an integral part of the spatial development, it is foreseen that it is planned and we should not only deal with eliminating consequences in this direction, the working teams have foreseen the protection of the environment from pollution and damaging from solid wastes, through their environmental administration in every phase, including the creation, accumulation, separation, transportation, recycling, processing and annihilation, and for this reason are predicted areas for landfills in settlement level and in municipal level Also, measures are foreseen for amortization of effects, protection for pollutants and other environmental threats as well as measures for qualitative environmental development.

6.1.8.1 AIR

- Establishment of green belts and conveyors with capacities for absorbing aerosol, nitrogen gas, sulphur and carbon and other heavy metal along the main roads as it can be seen in the map.
- Planning new parks in areas identified as free and possible for establishing these parks.
- Protection, development, especially cultivation of new suitable forests according to the vegetation of the area.
- Determining the criteria's for obligatory green areas in new construction permits, with priority in the Novo Brdo town and sub-centres.
- Improving road circulation (ring road) for avoiding large flux of vehicles through the centre of settlements, where the largest amount of population is concentrated.
- Preventing discharges of pollutants in the air from Industry and moving vehicles with establishment of catalytic and other adjustments in technical aspect and removing old ones from trafficking.
- Utilization of alternative energy (mainly from solar energy, wind energy, and geothermal energy).
- Minimization of vehicle utilization and public transportation.
- Promotion of un-motorized movement in possible settlements by planning bicycle paths and paths for pedestrians as it is seen in the map.
- Planning the allowed level of pollution and noise especially in areas with sensitive activity (near schools, health and administrative facilities etc).
- Road reconstruction (analyzing and avoiding wastes which are a source of air pollution and oxidation of wastes etc.



Measures for protecting air from pollution

6.1.8.2 WATER

Municipal situation analyzes conducted from working groups regarding the quality, resource and water sources it is concluded that the main concern has to do with the quality of the resource and water source. It is foreseen the development and managing of water sources for fulfilling today's and future needs. It is therefore anticipated that:

- All natural, thermal and thermo water sources-and other underground and ground waters to be protected as it is can be seen in the hydrologic map of the municipality of Novo Berda, together with the determination of the obligated protection around the source and reservoirs, water streams and accumulations with relevant protection regime, depending from the destination of the facility. In these areas, no facility can be constructed or develop any kind of work or utilize land in a way which endangers water amount and quality.
- Measures are taken for the prevention of contamination of river water, ground and underground waters from used water and sewage from residencies by recommending treatment with septic tanks and other forms and establishing the device for cleaning up to the implant.
- Measures are undertaken for not allowing the contamination of the river, ground and underground waters from used and polluted from industrial capacities including and completing appliances for cleaning used waters.

In the future it is necessary to undertake short-term measures that used contaminated waters (urban, industrial) before they are discharged, should be cleaned in physical, biological and chemical aspect. For this purpose it is necessary:

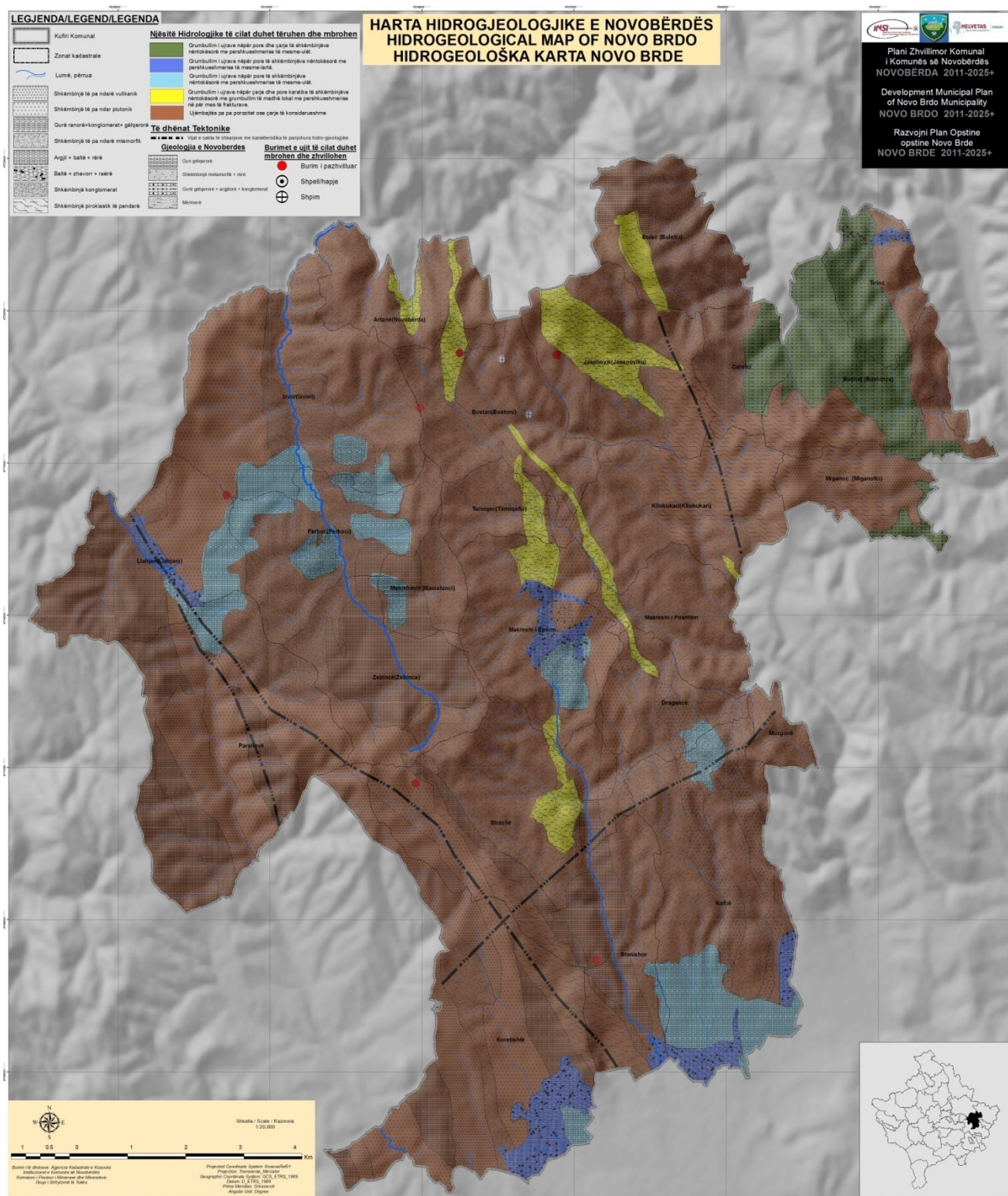
- Technical-investment documentation for new industries should contain the decision for cleaning all used and polluted water. New capacities work should not be allowed without first mounting apparatus which will ensure cleaning the polluted water in the proper manner.
- The need of population for water will continuously grow in the future periods.
- Providing sufficient amount of drinkable water for the population of this municipality will be a serious problem in the future. Some solution for the municipal centre and surrounding municipalities are foreseen in this document, for providing predicted amount of water and additional reserve amounts, protection of some sources is necessary, water streams. Beside this, rational utilization of water in this municipality is an important duty of all planning and using water and area.
- Foreseen particular protection in the village of: Trnicevce, Zebince, Koznica, Llabjan, Prekovc, Bolevc, Bostan river and other ground sources.
- Special water protection should be given to the uncontrolled usage of artificial fertilizers for agriculture (nitrates, nitrites, phosphor and other nutrients)
- Other protection is foreseen from waste landfills (their hydro-isolation) to their total rehabilitation.

6.1.8.3 BIODIVERSITY

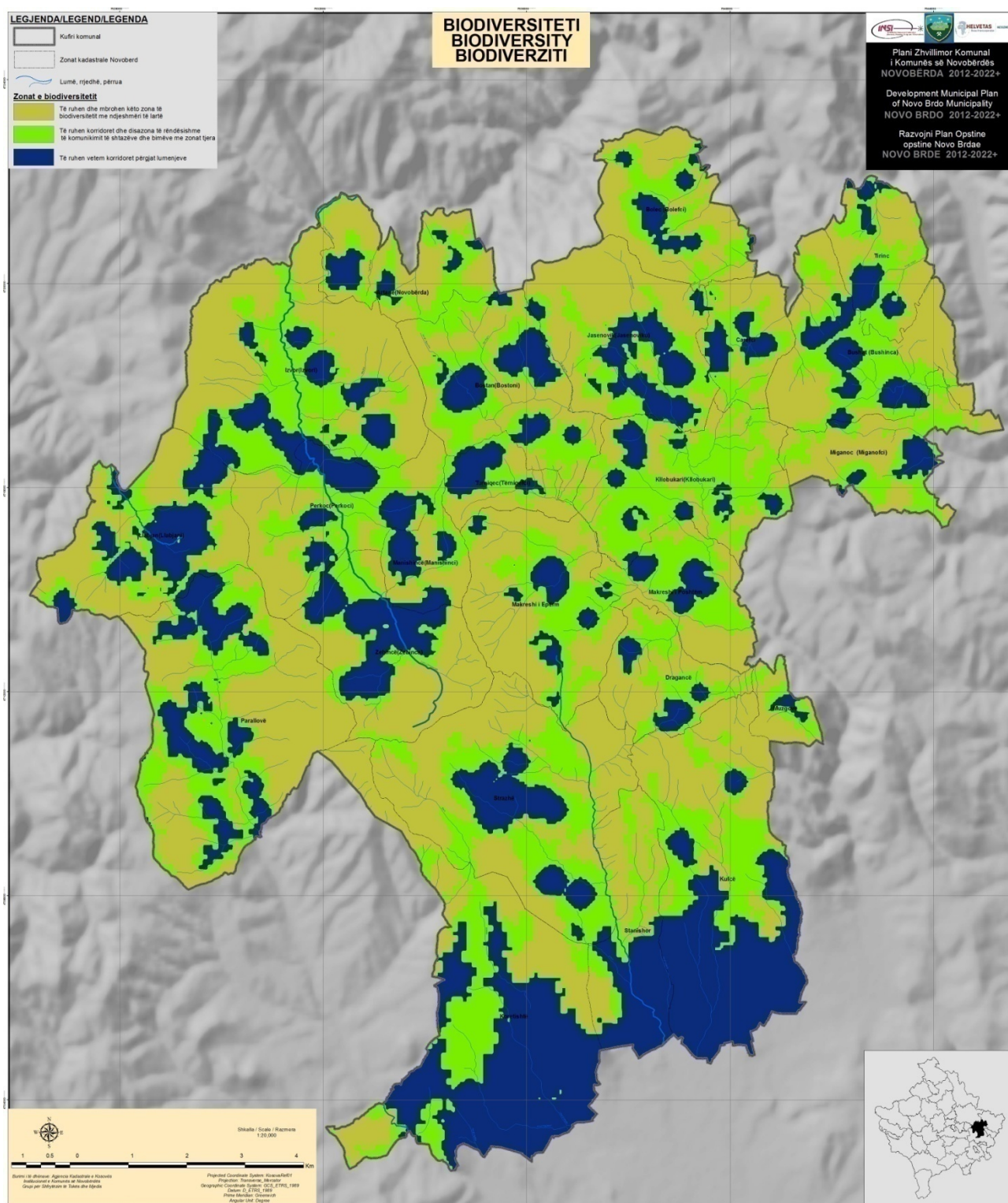
- After researches conducted in the phyto-diversity of Bostan, it is foreseen that some types should be protected and conserved since it is concluded that exist some phytocenosis which are quite rich and interesting in the economical, scientific and medical aspect..
- According to existing data in the municipality of Novo Brdo shows the territory of Novo Brdo municipality is a very rich and diverse fauna, rich with wild animals among which there are

species which are considered as endangered, and in this direction is foreseen the protection of areas where this animals live, and their protection as a specie.

- In the field of biodiversity, are foreseen joint projects with other municipalities for protection and development of areas rich with rare types for regional level.
- It is foreseen an inventory of fauna and flora in the entire territory of the municipality, specifying what needs to be protected and what can be utilized.
- It is foreseen the preservation of indigenous race of cows (whose milk has a high nutritional and curative values) through stimulation programs of farmers for preserving and developing this race.
- It foreseen revitalization of ecosystems for preventing destruction of habitats of many kind of animal and herbal types in the Novo Brdo municipal territory.



Hydrological map in the municipality of Novo Brdo



Biodiversity

6.1.9 LAND

Considering land as vital resource and mainly non-renewable, based in the analysis of working groups and the breadth of knowledge and understanding of land systems and the key role that land has within the wide system of environment, the continued loss of land would have devastating effects for our lives. Agriculture and forestry as well as a range of activities are dependent on earth, but also the supply with water as well as nutrients for growing of plants and physical support of plants and other living things;

A range of functions related to the preservation of ecosystems. Due to this wide range of function carried by land as well as its relationships with the other environment, the earth component is not considered as isolated; therefore, in the analysis phase a special importance is being given and for this reason has been foreseen physical and qualitative protection of land. Besides the protection of air and water is foreseen also the introduction of policies for the protection of land in order to ensure the “Lost connection” in the protection of environment in the municipality.

- Protection is anticipated in terms of land area and terrestrial resources from alienation for non-agricultural purposes with the limitation of the scope of construction only within the planned construction limits (map: “Planned boundaries of settlements”).
- To enable regular and safe production with the aim of the protection of humans, plants, animals and environment, is foreseen the protection of agricultural land from pollution which will be planned with:

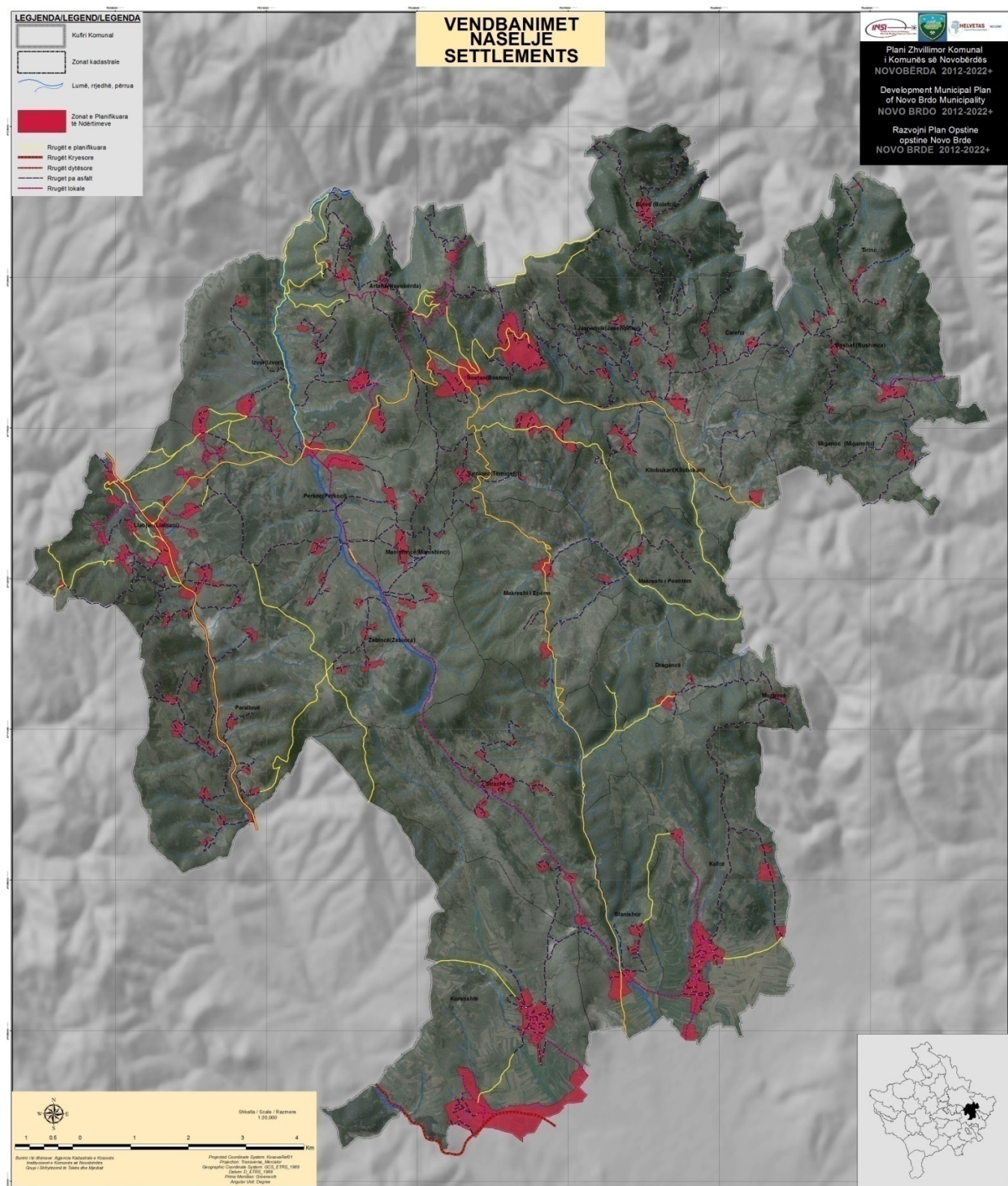
Protection of agricultural land from pollution through limiting and prevention from direct transmission, transmission through water and air of harmful substances and undertaking relevant measures for the preservation and improvement of fertility, as well as plan the prohibition of the release of harmful and hazardous materials which damage and change the productive capabilities of agricultural land or crop quality, and non use of fertilizers, manure and plant protection means.

- Is planned to continuously carry the monitoring and controlling of agricultural soil fertility,
- Is envisaged continuous irrigation of agricultural land and other measures to increase the fertility level of land for the land which has lower fertility.
- Is envisaged protection through the regulation of river beds and streams (see erosion map) of land which has high fertility and other measures to protect and increase the fertility land.
- Is envisaged in areas which are destinations (except housing) and other temporary constructions to draft re-cultivation projects for agricultural land.
- Is envisaged protection from erosions, blending of constituent elements of land through forestation and bifurcation of degraded areas. (Forestation map).
- Is envisaged the protection from natural degradation or human impact.
- Is envisaged the protection of natural fertility of land through plant circulation of natural land fertility and return of organic substances (not to burn plant remaining).
- Is envisaged the re-development of land in covered areas by waste landfills.

6.1.9.1 Waste Management

From the carried analysis by working groups and company “Higijena” and other stakeholders is foreseen to built transit landfills of municipal waste where in some localities are included settlements, animal commentaries in the cadastral area in Mendollak and one sustainable landfill as a possible alternative of the standard regional landfill where is carried the recycling of waste in the cadastral area in Novo Brdo, in village of Bunjak.

- Has been envisaged the collection and treatment of waste which are dumped in uncontrolled manner with priority given to river banks and other similar areas.
- Is foreseen also in the areas where the management does not exist, to introduce the waste management system of settlements which are partially under the system of waste management to be introduced into a full system, whereas in settlements where is done the management of waste to strengthen this system through the infrastructure and other constituent elements.



Settlements

6.1.9.2 Radiation (ionizing and non-ionizing)

During the work, working groups have also addressed the information for the place which was hit with depleted uranium by NATO during the last war in Kosovo. Due to harmful effects of radiation on human health and other living creatures in this area is planned to be carried the professional isolation of the village Bostan (see map of risk management).

6.1.9.3 Land use: Area destination

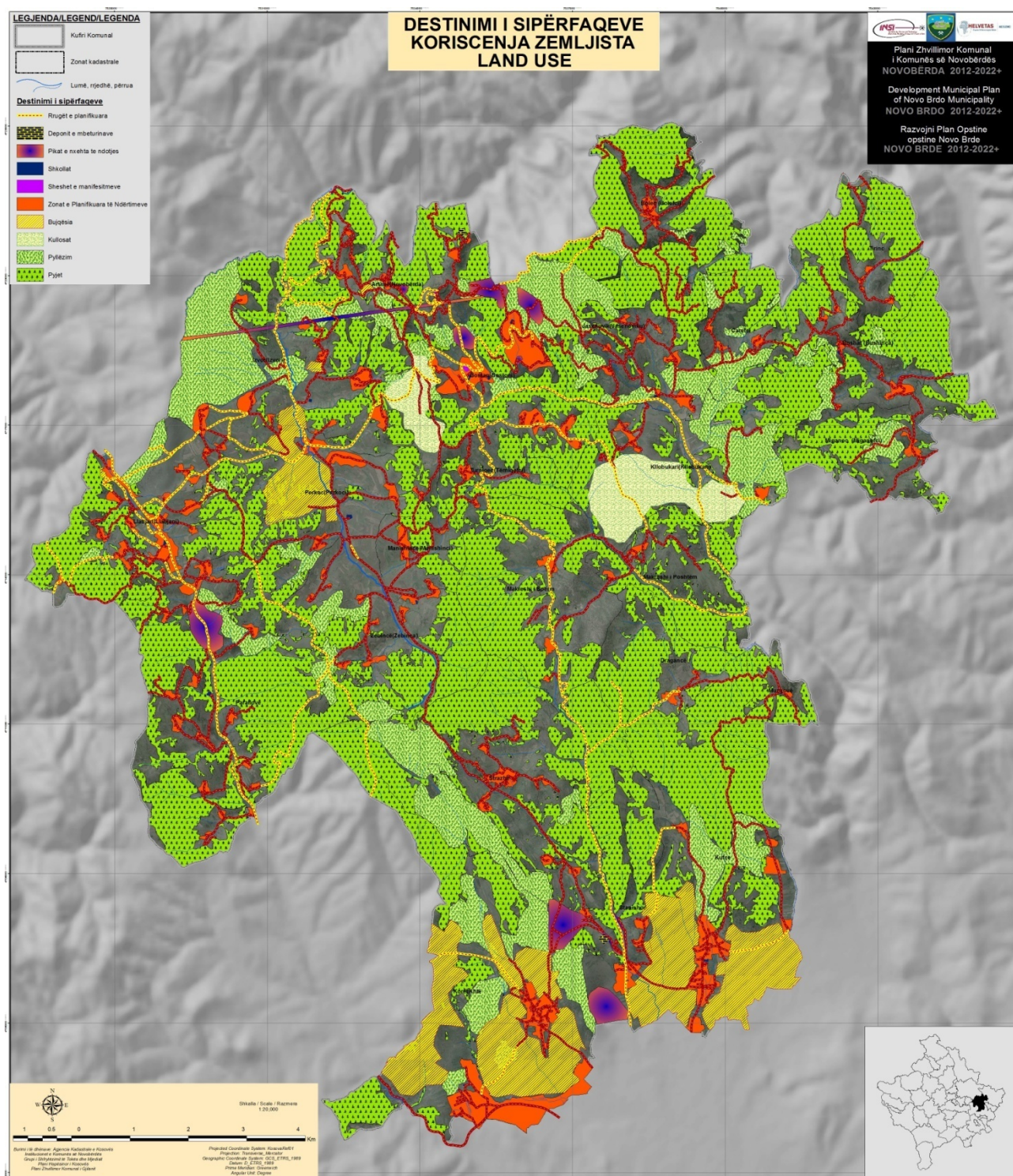
Planning of land use for working groups, was a particular challenge especially in terms of the treatment, identification of conflicts and integration of all developments by determining the type of land use and areas where these activities will be carried. By using international standards and GIS program was eased the process of decision-making. In this direction working groups and the spectrum of experts which are involved in this process have foreseen that land in the municipality of Novo Brdo in a considerable manner will be destined and preserved for agricultural land and forest land. Other parts will be designated for construction areas within settlements or other construction land, archaeological areas, commentaries, greenery, roads, waste landfills, corridors, industries in all necessary sectors. (Map. Land use).

6.1.9.4 AREAS WITH SPECIAL DESTINATION IN THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL (SETTLEMENTS OF NATURE AND OTHER AREAS)

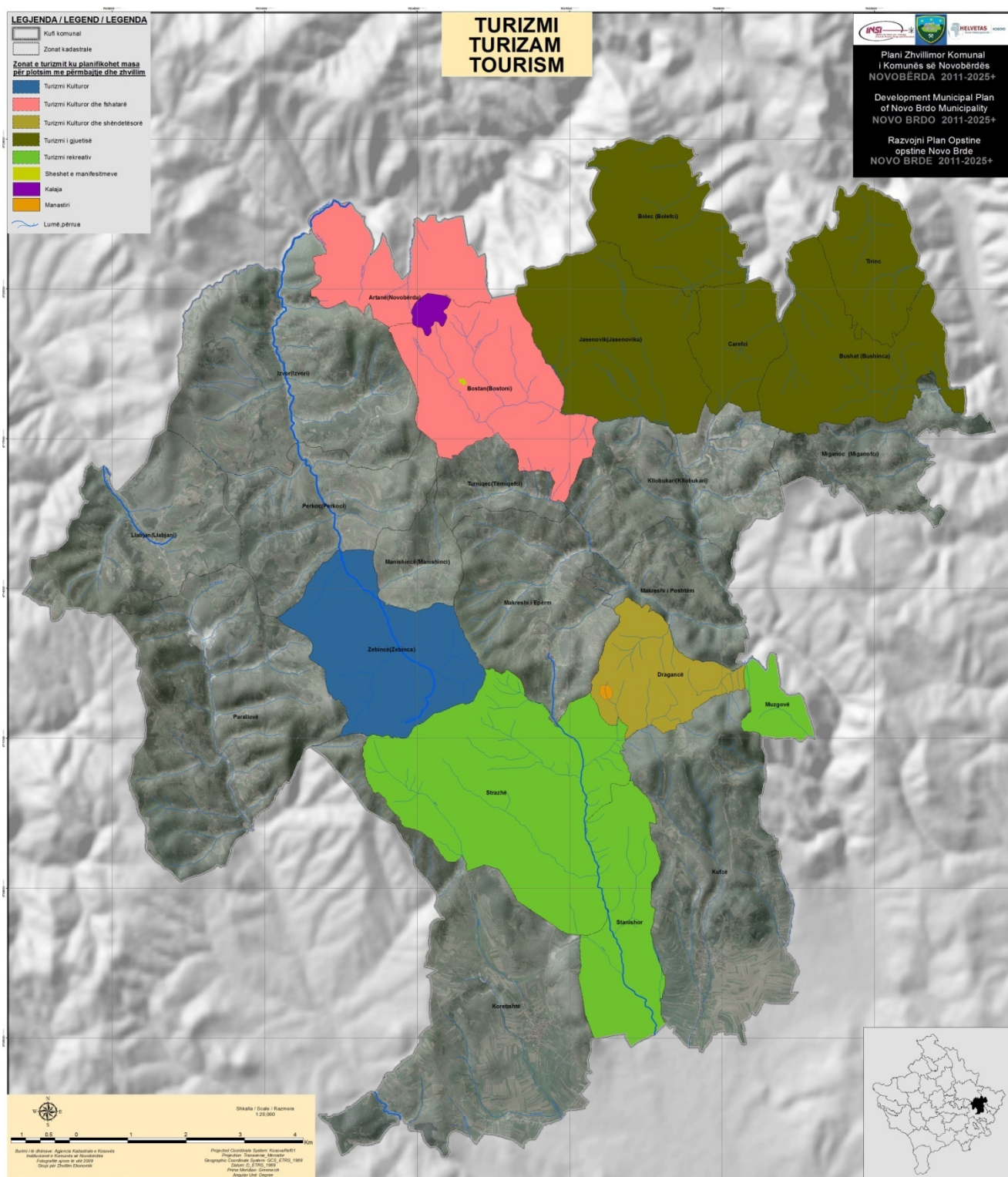
From the analysis of the situation conducted by working groups as well as information which were available from resources and various levels, we have defined the areas with special destination. Due to cultural, touristic and recreational values as well as the position in the area of natural values, the area of Stanishor should be treated as a settlement of a special interest for the municipality.

The archaeological areas are envisaged (Castle, areas of Gumnishte, Llabjan, the Area of Monastery of Draganca to be treated as areas of special interest of archaeological values and protected areas.

It is envisaged that areas with mineral resources should be treated as areas of special interest for economic development (the area near the mine, economic area Llabjan, the area in Paralovo as well as the area in the triangle: Strazhe-Koretishte- Stanishor. (Map. Areas with special destination).



Land Use



Tourism

6.1.10 URBAN-RURAL CONTEXT

Teams which have drafted this document have analyzed the demographic situation in terms of population increase and migrations, economical aspect, social and environmental aspect in all settlements of Novo Brdo and have found that in the largest part of the territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo occur migrations outside of the municipality toward big centres such as: Pristina, Gjilan but also outside of Kosovo. Migrations of such a type are expressed also inside of settlements of the municipality of Novo Brdo such as in direction of Llabjan, Parallova and some other settlements. In this direction a major challenge was the research of teams to preserve the urban-rural balance and ensure a sustainable and friendly development with environment.

Priority is given to the villages of Novo Brdo, Vllasali, Bunjak, Boston, Tullar, Prekovce, Zebince, Llabjan, Parallovo etc. In these settlements are foreseen developments of economic, social, infrastructure aspect. (See map: Road network, road infrastructure, sewage, water supply, telecommunications, schools and religious facilities).

Is envisaged the development of sub centres: Llabjanë, Pasjak, Prekovce, Kuvce, and Stanishor where are planned to carry compact development based in the development concept of settlements as well as treatment of areas with special interest.

Carry the planned expansion of some settlements in private ownership, municipal or public (Koznica) which is presented in the map of the Concept for Settlement Development.

Within the planned construction limits in some areas may be cultivated crops in the form of the green heart (agro-ecosystems). It is envisaged the expansion with the content of industries within those settlements which are profitable, are foreseen modern housing facilities and other facilities of service activities.

Constructions are envisaged to be carried as much as possible in harmony with urban norms as well as commitment of competent bodies for the creation of an urban climate in parts which are deemed to be of such a character in the future.

6.1.10.1 NATURAL HERITAGE

Based on the information which is collected by the working group for the use of Land and Environment, natural heritage has been analyzed adequately and it was found that does not present any value for the level of Kosovo; however, the area of Stanishor is assessed to be a very important area of the landscape.

For the municipal and regional level provided that old trees in the village of Vllasali and some other settlements and also other monuments (cave to the “ Guri i keq”, village Bunjak, fountain near the castle of Sabilovci, as well as the resource near Kitica) to be declared as protected, preserved, sensibility, protected and preserved.

(Map. Heritage,)

6.1.10.2 LANDSCAPES

Municipality of Novo Brdo is rich with landscapes and working teams have foreseen the adequate treatment of the landscape diversity by foreseeing measures and activities for their maintenance and development: The beauty of the landscape is an asset for tourism. To better protect them, human intervention in scenic-attractive points should be minimized. Especially in the areas designed for the development of tourism:

- Curved river in the greater part of the segment which passes is enriched with attractive landscapes.
- Agricultural landscapes in certain periods of the year present an attraction especially in the areas of Pllavice, Trbičevce, Izvor, Vllasali and Jasenovik.
- In meadows and pastures are planned multiple types of herbaceous plants especially in areas of Zebinca, Izvor without excluding other areas.
- It is also foreseen that all mountain ranges which lie along the curved river in the part of Novo Brdo, on the big hill toward Bolevc as well as Stanishor toward the Green Peak (Mozgova), be protected by uncontrolled logging and fires, by contributing as a protective factor from erosion too.

6.1.10.3 NATURAL DISASTERS AND OTHERS

Working group in cooperation with the Director for Protection and Rescue has analyzed these natural disasters: Earthquakes, flooding, Erosion, Snow slides (avalanches), heavy snow, strong wind, hail, ice, drought, occurrence of epidemics to humans, animals and plants as well as other disasters caused by nature.

In the context of other disasters, major disasters are analyzed in the road, air and rail traffic, fires, destruction of dams and other ecological and industrial disasters caused by the work and behaviour of humans, the state of emergency, high and low temperatures, technical collapse of power supply systems, telecommunications and information technology, terrorist acts and other ways of massive risk.

It was found that one of the most challenging natural disasters is earthquake. It is anticipated that proper measures should be taken to the culture of reaction to measures for amortization and minimization of measures. In this regard teams have provided:

Draft the regulation for all constructions in harmony with the level of seismic risk in order to build with technical standards.

Special facilities (schools, public institutions, religious facilities) as well as multi-story buildings should be constructed in compliance with a-seismic architecture.

6.1.10.4 HAIL

According to the analysis of the situation it was concluded that hail often threatens the economy of the city. Working groups have foreseen the construction of anti hail stations in appropriate places (as it is seen in the map).

6.1.10.5 SNOW SLIDES, STRONG WINDS AND ICE

Snow slides, ice and strong winds was concluded that do not pose any serious threats to the economy and population. However it is considered that necessary measures should be undertaken during winter especially in mountainous areas.

6.1.10.6 DROUGHT

Drought might be considered a risk for crops during the summer season, mainly during July and August, when temperatures are higher and rainfall is rare.

6.1.10.7 FLOODS

It was concluded that floods are an elementary disaster which require special attention, since they appear dangerous to human life and bring considerable material damage. Aware that floods cannot be prevented, their damages can be mitigated and managed; Protection of rivers from dumping of waste since it presents obstacles to the free flow of water; Ban construction of housing facilities and of those with an economic character along river edges, with a distance of at least 10 m from the riverbed (water point).

6.1.10.8 EROSIONS

Regions where erosion has great intensity in water, flows, land, forests and immovable facilities, are foreseen to be declared as erosive areas, where according to the Law on the Waters of Kosovo, are declared by the municipality. In order to prevent erosive activity, some concrete and immediate measures are foreseen so to be undertaken, such as:

1. *Prohibition of logging and degradation of forests,*
2. *Prohibition of over-grazing,*
3. *Prohibition of the use of goods that cause erosion,*
4. *Prohibition of the use of soil and sand etc.*

As anti-erosive measures, these hydro-technical, agricultural and biological activities are foreseen:

Hydro-technical measures

- *Building of terraces, fences and dams in the beds of streams and creeks as protective hydro-technical measures to minimize the erosive power,*
- *Construction of embankments on the riverbanks as a preventive measure for erosion*
- *Planting of seedlings in riverbeds,*

- *Prohibition of inert extraction in river beds.*

Agricultural measures

- *Maintenance of agricultural land,*
- *Proper appliance of agricultural practice,*
- *Use of irrigation and drainage system should be done based on expert guidance, increased investment for the protection of land on riverbanks.*

Biological measures

- *Protection of existing forests from uncontrolled logging and fires,*
- *Prohibition of grazing in areas poor in plants,*
- *Forestation of bare and degraded areas,*
- *Creation of green bands in areas where the erosive rate is high,*
- *Erosion should be restricted to the main riverbeds with the planting of trees, which would cover the band of 10 m distance from the river,*
- *Use of agricultural land in the main river basins should be limited to permanent pastures or forests*

Based on priority, anti-erosive interventions of around 8000 hectares which are at risk of strong erosion should be made, and:

- *Anti-erosive interventions, strong erosion which lies on a surface of around 5000 ha in these Cadastral area: Novo Brdo, Izvor, Bostan, Bolevc, Terniqevc, Llabjan, Parallova, Manishince, Upper Makresh, Miganovc, Koretishte, Stanishor dhe Kuvce.*
- *Anti-erosive interventions, very strong erosion which lies on a surface of around 2700 ha in these settlements: Bostan, Jasenovik, Carevc, Bushinca, Klobukar, Lower Makresh, Upper Makresh, Strazha, Draganca and Miganovce (see Map of Erosions).*

Based on analyses, following anti-erosive measures are proposed:

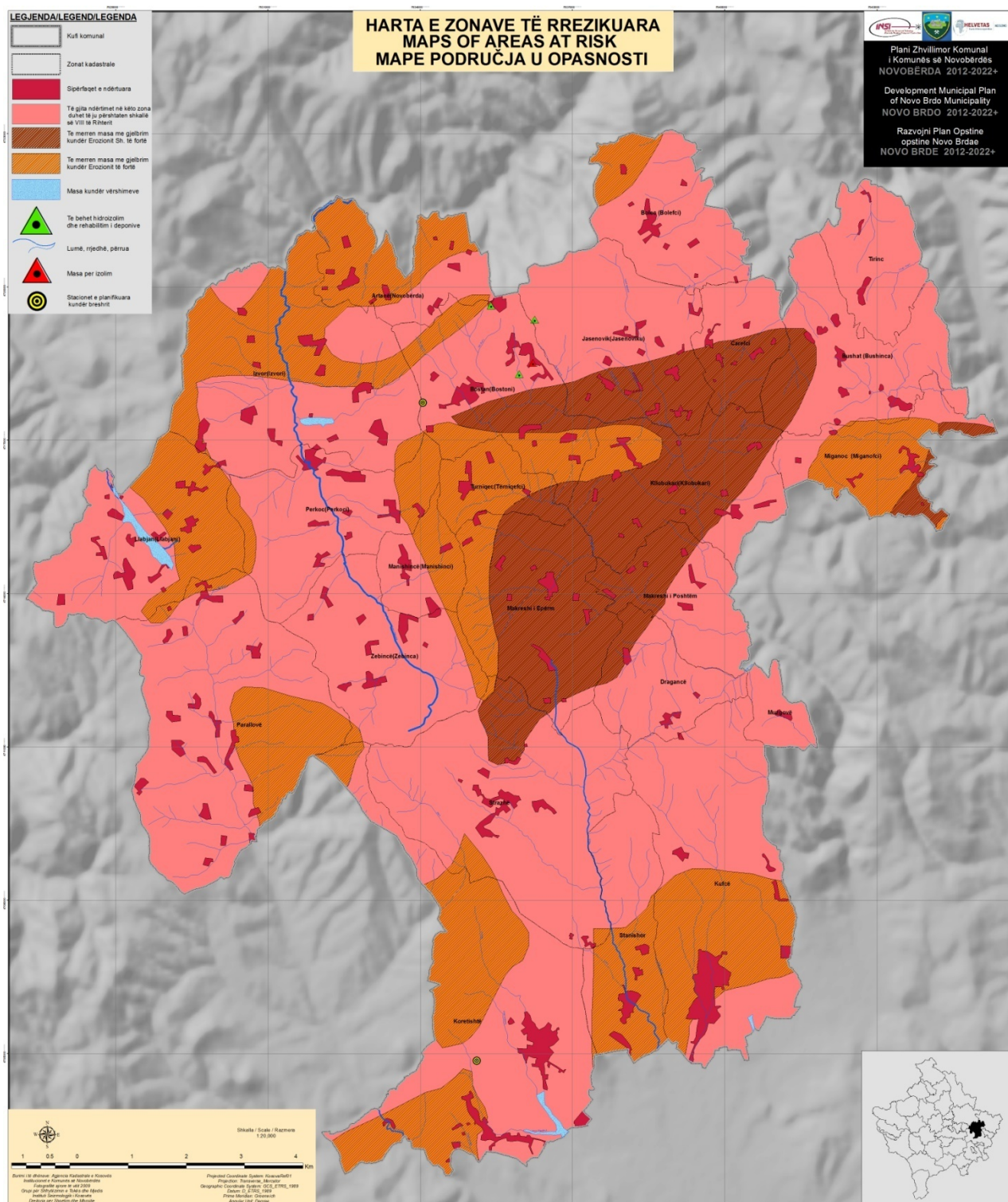
- o *Construction of protective bands on steep slopes,*
- o *Construction of resistance walls,*
- o *Amelioration of pastures,*
- o *Amelioration of forests,*
- o *Construction of other anti-erosive forms.*

6.1.10.9 FIRES

- Based on previous data from the respective department and from information obtained from strategic sector reports, the teams have found the permanent risk from fire. Based on the fact that the municipality of Novo Brdo is surrounded by low and medium forests, which are a permanent risk of causing fires, in this regard following measures have been foreseen:
- *Measures for prevention of facilities and equipment that cause fire or help fire in forests and other areas at risk of fire,*
- *Measures to support facilities and equipment which prevent fire or help fire extinguishing in forests and other areas at risk of fire,*

- [illegible]

Novo Brdo Municipal Development Plan



Map of threatened areas

7 MARKING OF EXISTING AND URBAN AREAS PROPOSED FOR THE FUTURE, CONSTRUCTION OF AREAS OUTSIDE THE URBAN AREA AND CONSTRUCTION BORDERS OF SETTLEMENTS

The urban area of Bostan has been treated as an existing urban area, whereas as areas with urban characters for the future have been proposed defined construction areas in the settlements of: Llabjan, Koretishte, Stanishor and Pasjak.

7.1.1.1 CONSTRUCTION AREAS OUTSIDE THE URBAN AREA

Areas, in which construction outside the urban area is foreseen, are:

- *Construction areas defined with proposed construction borders in all settlements*
- *Industrial area in Llabjan,*
- *Areas for industry development presented on the economic development map,*
- *Some sports and recreation areas (see map "schools and sports fields",*
- *Construction in areas of agricultural development: see map Agriculture in economic development,*
- *Weekend areas in Novo Brdo and Stanishor,*
- *Potential waste landfill in some areas, construction of temporary landfills,*
- *Constructions with the aim of protection from various disasters in areas at risk defined on the map.*

8 MARKING OF IMPORTANT BUILDINGS, STRATEGIC PROJECT OF THE SPECIAL AREA APPROVED IN THE SPATIAL PLAN OF KOSOVO, OR PLANS OF THE SPECIAL AREAS

Based on the Draft Spatial Plan of Kosovo, there are some important developments affecting the region for which we had caution during the drafting of the Municipal Development Plan, such as: the regional plant in Kamenica for wastewater treatment, which will also serve Gjilan and Novo Brdo, but also the protected areas of the Castle and Monastery of Dragance. In the regional plant union for wastewater, a main collector track for the transfer of wastewater towards the treatment point has been planned. The Ahtisaari plan has also foreseen treatment of the protected area of the Novo Brdo Castle and Monastery of Dragance. These areas will be treated based on legal requirements as well as conditions and demands defined by the MESP in cooperation with other competent bodies. Protection and development of these areas is also foreseen with this plan.

9 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN THE PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

Given that the spatial development framework expresses the desired forecast for the municipality's territory, the socio-economic and environmental impact assessment of the foreseen spatial developments is an important step. These developments are manifested by the impact on human life, which in general will be treated as an impact in the social aspect. But these developments will have their impacts also in the environmental and economic aspect. For all foreseen and desired spatial developments, as a result of municipal teams but also of a participative and comprehensive process, expected socio-economic and environmental impacts will be treated.

As in the profile and other chapters, this assessment will be made based on thematic areas in: Economic development, Infrastructure, Demographics and Social Issues as well as Land use and Environment.

Foreseen developments in the abovementioned areas have also a spatial extent and impacts assessed to be focused on, among others, the development area, by also addressing the physical impacts and other aspects. These developments are also analyzed by interconnection with various activities taking place in nearby areas; therefore assessment of physical occupation of space (occupation of territory) is an important dimension to be assessed.

Impact of main concepts in economy

The main concept of spatial developments at the municipal level is: The concept of the Polycentric X with two points, whereas at the settlement level, teams have considered the concept of compact settlements as the most appropriate.

Assessment: In economic terms, the framework can be estimated to be lying in a rational way, by providing spatial economic distribution, provision of space for the industrial area (area in Llabjan), and investment opportunities for local and foreign investors. This concept foresees the provision of many services closer to the citizen; it is estimated that this concept will provide new jobs, a quality environment and lower cost of services to citizens.

Impact of main concepts of land occupation

Assessment: Knowing that we have a very small surface of agricultural land in Novo Brdo's municipality, it is estimated that main priority is protection of this land and banning of construction on land categories II-IV, since there is no land of the I-st category in the territory of Novo Brdo's municipality. Protection of quality agricultural land presents a principle on which the main concept of spatial development is based. The minimum occupation of land for construction with new borders is estimated positive, which can be seen as a contribution to stop the trend of agricultural land occupation and implementation at the municipal and settlement level.

In the function of land occupation, with this concept, the ban on construction on quality agricultural land is foreseen, except in cases prescribed by applicable laws and in areas of compact development at the settlement level with construction density. It is estimated that some settlements will continue to develop on agricultural land, given that the area of construction borders includes also a part of the most qualitative agricultural land within these borders, especially in the part along the Prishtina - Gjilan highway and in some other parts. However,

definition of developments with new borders is estimated to be rational and sustainable, since also areas which will be used for agricultural land are foreseen, which lie within the construction borders which we have called green areas.

Impact of main concepts in terms of environment

Assessment: The Polycentric X concept with two points at the municipal level and that of compact development at the settlement level in general, are estimated to positively impact the quality of air and other environmental aspects. In particular it can be estimated that one of the two points of this concept is the mine, and in more detailed analysis, it is estimated that it may have adverse impacts in the sense that, we have pollution of river and other surface and underground water in this area due to the waste from the mine. The concept in this segment is not estimated to be very positive, although analyses of other aspects have favoured it as the most sustainable concept at the municipal level.

Impact of main concepts in the social aspect

Assessment: In the social aspect, the polycentric X concept with two points at the municipal level, and the one of compact development at the settlement level, are estimated to positively affect the quality of life and enables the development of many social activities which will have a direct impact on the quality of life. This concept simply presents a more qualitative way of life and inevitably provides a further chance for social cohesion, increase of employment opportunities of groups in need, cooperation with NGOs and other important stakeholders and inhibition of migration from rural areas and other parts of the municipality as a quite expressed phenomenon, by creating better conditions for life, as well as return of the social dimension of Novo Brdo's municipality citizens.

The area of economic development

Knowing that the working team in the economic development sphere has foreseen that in the industry and mining industry a main role will play the mines, processing of raw material extracted from mines, as well as the production of gravel, asphalt and light industrial processing of wood and metal, processing industry of plants and forest fruits, livestock, rural tourism (with special emphasis on use of all resources, as the Castle of Novo Brdo and other resources of cultural heritage for economic development), transport, infrastructure, but also mobility, construction, catering, craftsmanship, energy, banking system, telecommunication and some other service activities.

Assessment: The proposed condition in the area of economic development is estimated to provide possibilities of sustainable development, especially if compared to current development trends and the scenario of not undertaking any planned activity. Analyzed and foreseen developments move towards completion of time standards and sustainable development, by offering multi-dimensional, comprehensive activities in the function of implementing economic policies.

In the social aspect, it is estimated that economic development foreseen with this framework, will create the bases for a more sustainable social development and social welfare

including poverty alleviation (through various projects), unemployment (through creation of new jobs in the mine's production sector and development of the tourism sector, always based on services that could be created in this regard), but also a greater chance of education and professionalism (through the opening of high schools with various profiles), up to the fulfilment of a greater satisfaction of citizens in this dimension. In environmental terms, it is estimated that the foreseen economic development with this framework, will create bases so that activities can be developed in a way that they are "friendly" to the environment, and the impact on pollution of air, water and land to be in tolerable limits.

The physical-spatial aspect is estimated to have identified and defined locations of municipality development opportunities in the municipality of Novo Brdo and has foreseen the protection of areas for these developments, by trying to let the minimum of space in the function of non-agricultural developments. In this function, it is estimated that the greatest impact will have the area designation for the industrial area in Llabjan, as well as other areas where specific industrial developments might take place. Highly valued is also the analysis done and presented in the framework of spatial and physical relations of economic developments.

In the area of the development of Demographics and Social Issues, in the first place it is foreseen to prevent the migration of population through the spatial development framework, where from this area developments in the area of education and completion of infrastructure in terms of strengthening, maintenance and new constructions are foreseen, as well as improvements in the area of health by providing hospital rehabilitation services and completing current services, the area of culture through activities for protection and strengthening (the Castle with its accompanying facilities, religious facilities, architectural, spiritual, archaeological heritage etc), and in the area of sports.

Assessment: Impact assessment of this areas' development framework in terms of economy means that it provides the possibility of professional development in various areas, with special emphasis on agriculture and craftsmanship, tourism but also other areas which will reflect the economic impact, which directly impacts citizens. The framework affects a powerful segment with concrete activities and tends to make Novo Brdo's cultural offerings in harmony with the opportunities that will contribute to economic development. It is estimated that sports, health, holidays and other important days, as well as other activities of this area have their own economic dimension, and it can be easily said that they are comprehensive, multi-dimensional and in the function of implementing economic policies.

In the social dimension, it is estimated that with this framework, this aspect has been analysed and addressed the most, and indeed it seems that the development framework of this area will impact the creation of more sustainable social and social welfare bases, including extension of services and quality, taming of poverty and unemployment, as well as greater chances of education and professional development, up to a greater citizen satisfaction in this dimension. In terms of environment, it is estimated that the development of demographics and social issues foreseen with this framework will create the bases in a way that activities will be friendly to the environment in general, and the impact of pollution on air, water and land to be in tolerable limits, and that they itself are environmental friendly, but the impacts of man on pollution are substantial.

In the physical-spatial aspect, the framework is assessed to have identified and defined the location of sports, culture, education and health opportunities, by foreseeing also the protection of areas for these developments. The analysis done and presented in the spatial and physical relations report of developments in this field is highly valued.

In the area of infrastructure development in the spatial development framework, developments in terms of creating new roads and corridors, as well as expansion, completion

and modernization of existing road infrastructure, functioning and modernization of the water supply and sewerage infrastructure, waste management, energy, telecommunications etc. is foreseen.

Assessment: Assessing the impact of this areas' development framework in the economic aspect, it means that it provides opportunities for the movement of goods and people faster and cheaper, broader access towards large centres such as Prishtina and Gjilan, energy stabilization as a prerequisite of economic development, as well as usage of new telecommunication opportunities for economic development. This area also can be estimated to be comprehensive, multi-dimensional and in the function of implementing economic policies.

In the social aspect, it is estimated that with this framework speed of movement and quality of movement are provided, and it is also estimated that the framework provides the bases of quality increase for many other services directly interconnected to the human life, and have a great impact on their lives. It is worth mentioning that with this framework it is also foreseen to replace the water supply pipes which are from asbestos-cement (Marevc water supply). In terms of environment, it is worth mentioning that the road infrastructure development, if adequate measures are not undertaken, can become a source of pollution.

Assessment: Impact of this areas' development framework in terms of economy is estimated to have direct and indirect impact. The concept of moving from a culture of reaction to one of prevention and amortization of disasters presented in this framework is valued and can be considered as a serious attempt to protect human lives and their properties. To achieve this security, it is estimated that necessary will be the engagement of workforce which reflects on economic indicators, urban-rural equilibrium and sustainable use of land, which strongly reflects on economic development. Preservation of natural heritage, landscapes and their use for recreational tourism activities will have reflections, and the activities of this area can also be estimated to be in the function of implementing economic policies.

In the social aspect it is estimated that with this framework, the dimension of physical security of the population in the function of the social dimension has been analysed and addressed the most, but also the provision of clean air, water and land as elementary conditions for a quality life, and it really appears as the framework of land use and environment will have an impact on creating the bases for a more comfortable social and social welfare development, including the extension of services and quality, landscapes and natural heritage which completes another dimension of a greater satisfaction of citizens in terms of environment. It is estimated that the foreseen developments in the framework of land use and environment will create bases so that the impact of air, water and land pollution is minimal and always in the chart of quality increase. Waste management should be more qualitative and all pollutants and threats should be subject to preventive measures, amortization and minimization. The area itself is friendly, but it is estimated that the human factor should be limited in terms of negative activities of environmental pollution, since analyses show that the impact of man on equilibrium destruction has been great. Especially valued is the framework for foreseen preventive and punitive aspects.

The physical-spatial aspect is estimated to have identified and defined all areas and current expected developments, and has also foreseen the measures for protection, treatment and caution. In the function of security and quality, it is considered that in this area strict measures of the physical and spatial dimension of developments are necessary, where it is estimated that spatial and physical reports are determinants of the sustainability of this area. Therefore it is highly valued that these reports have been well analyzed in this field.

10 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

This part offers the transition between the current situation and the spatial framework. It formulated the strategy and action packages for achieving the goals within the spatial framework, deadline and current situation. This part should contain:

10.1 GENERAL STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS FOR MDP IMPLEMENTATION

The next steps for successful implementation of the Municipal Development Plan include:

1. Strengthening of capacities, mechanisms for implementation

Strengthening of professional inspection and supervision capacities, with special emphasis on the Department of Urbanization, Planning and Environment, Inspection, Cadastre and Economy, and appointment of the Coordinator for Plan Implementation, creation of working mechanisms: establishment of a decision-making team in different occasions when challenges of non-observance of borders for protection of values, construction borders, development tracks etc., are raised, shortly, in all cases that challenge the document implementation during the process. Some working groups and teams also need to be established for the feasibility study of some foreseen developments, drafting of main development projects for some developments, cooperation with different levels for development which are a competence of a higher level, inter-municipal or state cooperation and further research.

2. Ongoing Communication with Municipal Officials

Discussions will continue with all Municipal Officials so that everyone has full understanding of the vision and direction our municipality is taking. In this way, we ensure commitment and active participation of all the administration in the plan implementation.

3. Intercommunication and creation of a digital network in the municipality's departments

Since the document was drafted with the GIS package, each department should be provided with software and adequate capacity computers, and a responsible worker within the department for coordination of activities should be appointed. In this way, the coordination and monitoring of the document implementation would be possible, and a GIS data base unit would be created which can cooperate and coordinate activities with the central level for the document implementation, and fulfil a legal requirement of municipalities having teams of the GIS data base.

4. Drafting of working plans

Each sector/department within the municipality of Novo Brdo has the obligation of orienting its work in accordance with the strategic orientations arising from this plan. Thus, the

departments' working plans will be in accordance with the strategic direction set out in the Municipal Development Plan.

5. Cooperation with the community

Regular meetings held with the community will continue with intensity, to share together the vision and solutions foreseen in the Plan. These meetings will continue with the aim of making suggestions on directions that the Plan should take during implementation of the foreseen developments, as well as solutions that lead to the creation of cooperation bridges through the addressing of the below questions will be required:

- *How to strengthen cooperation, and to open the way for the creation of public-private partnerships in a transparent process with municipal development strategic sectors?*
- *What are the ways in which the community can contribute to the implementation of the plan?*
- *What should be done to create a sense of ownership in the implementation of the document by the community?*

6. Information and transparency

After the approval of this document, the municipality should take care of adequate information of all parties with results and implementation measures of this document. This can be done through an information campaign with all opportunities and tools (brochures, flyers, website of the municipality, television ads etc.) This would help the document implementation a lot since all would be informed on what is planned, and would help in building transparency.

SPECIAL STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF MDP BASED ON THEMATIC AREAS:

10.1.1 THEMATIC AREA OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

• AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is a sector that constitutes a priority in the municipal economy and the way to implement this plan in this branch is substantial for the future, therefore the below listed activities are essential.

Strategy 1: The more area of agricultural land and possibilities (to be protected and developed) in the function of economic development

- Upon approval of this plan, the Department of Agriculture for the coming years will develop a work plan in accordance with the agricultural land borders defined by the plan
- Based on Exposition, Erosion and Fertility maps of land in order to use agricultural land efficiently/adequately and rationally, the Department of Agriculture based on the "Agriculture in Economic Development" map will orient agricultural development, by preferring developments which are rentable, especially for vegetable production, fruit production and grains with special emphasis on intensive crops and by processing this map on the agricultural cadastre level

- Rehabilitation of degraded agricultural land from erosion and mudslides and of areas of the former legal or illegal landfills. Consolidation in areas with high agricultural quality land is necessary, whereas registration of these developments in the cadastre of agricultural land will be an instrument for the protection of agricultural land.
- Development of organic agriculture
- Strengthening of the Department of Agriculture with staff and technology, as well as use of new information systems for agriculture and training of farmers for their use is an important activity for the implementation of this plan
- It should be worked on the projects with common initiatives with the private sector and donors in the increase and working of agricultural areas (opening of land surfaces which are covered with bushes, deforestation of areas with low forests, plains and possible hummocks.)
- Planting of seedlings and orchards (apples, pears, plums etc.) and fine fruits (raspberries, hazelnuts, strawberries etc.)
- Expansion of greenhouse capacities for the cultivation of vegetables (vegetables throughout the year) and cultivation of flowers
- In order to ensure the necessary agricultural vehicles and technology, it may be deemed to create a vehicle park so that a loan system can be provided to farmers to avoid unnecessary costs for vehicles which can be used together.

Strategy 2: Livestock

- Increased agricultural fund, as well as improved animal breeds with high production potential race especially for meat and milk
- Livestock - Municipal institutions and the private sector should contribute to the establishment of livestock farms for which there are conditions. The municipality of Novo Brdo has conditions for the establishment of at least one farm for up to 50-100 milking cows, and a great number of livestock mini-farms.
- It must be worked on the provision of conditions so that production of milk and meat has the right place in the foreseen points by the plan, within the framework of livestock development. Growth of cattle and sheep should take the main place. Number of conditioned livestock should be raised for several times.

Strategy 3: Forests and pastures

- The municipality, together with the Forestry Agency should start the projects in the foreseen areas with the Plan for forestation, reforestation, transition from bushes to regular forests and maintenance.
- The municipality in cooperation with other competent bodies should draft projects for forest roads and start their implementation

- The municipality should undertake all measures for alternative energy in order to preserve the wood mass
- The municipality should offer cleaning of forests to industries which can use waste for products used for heating
- Pasture management is an important link in the chain of food production, since with this plan we have presented the location and definitions of pastures. The Department of Agriculture will draft a proposal plan for pasture management, with which their adequate management will be done
- Vegetation of existing pastures improves with plants of higher food and livestock values. The most suitable associations for pastures are defined
- Integrated management of the community (village)

Strategy 4: Growth and Strengthening of Agricultural Development Areas

- These areas will start to be treated as areas for intensive and diverse agricultural development and the process of institutional support for these areas will be facilitated
- The area within the defined borders will be used only for agriculture and activities in the function of agricultural development

Strategy 5: The municipality should facilitate whereas the private sector should ensure the basis for the Food Industry

- Initiation and support of projects in order to build processing capacities for milk, cheese, meat, refrigerators, for which efforts must be made as soon as possible to realize these processing capacities with stimulation, mainly by the private sector and foreign investments
- Cultivation, preservation of medical herbs and creation of drying areas for these plants
- Establishment of as many food industries as possible, by reflecting the vision of Novo Brdo for agriculture as the main development sector, by creating opportunities for food processing and trade of local products through trade fairs and events at the regional level
- The municipality should provide conditions to the private sector for a more intensive and qualitative development of the liquid industry etc.
- The municipality should play the role of the facilitator in the process of ensuring the CE mark from an accredited European agency, and facilitate the access to the European market
- Creation of an internet platform for the promotion of products, and provision of internet for all businesses
- Identification of possible participants for the proceeding and processing of agricultural production. Creation of a cooperation system for the proceeding and processing of food in order to share investment for necessary technology and trade of products. Potential participants in this cooperation will jointly use the equipment and technology as well as the administration and marketing.

Strategy 6: Expansion and advancement of knowledge and practices in the area of Agriculture

- Establishment of a training centre for lifelong skills in the area of Agriculture and Marketing. The centre will also function as an information centre on the agricultural development and products and new technology in order to build knowledge capacities for more qualitative agricultural products. It will also organize field trips and excursions in regions where useful experience can be made, whether it is in Kosovo or in the neighbouring countries, in order for farmers to be notified on the latest achievements in this area.
- Lab and experimental spaces of the agricultural area for analysis and studies of quality and quantity advancement.

INDUSTRY

Strategy 1: A sustainable industry

- During the drafting of regulative plans, the infrastructure for existing industrial capacities should be functionalized and strengthened
- Marking from the maps on the field of areas (resources) of ore minerals: gold, silver, lead, zinc etc.
- Conduct feasibility studies in these areas
- To implement the desired development of the industry, companies which extract and process the same ores around the world should be investigated, and various forms of cooperation of public-private partnership, concessions and other working forms should be sought, as well as of tools, harmonization of development programs and plans
- Drafting of main projects for exploitation and building of capacities for the processing of gold, silver, lead, zinc etc. for coloured metallurgy needs
- Drafting of projects for support and strengthening as well as establishment of new developments in the industry for processing of metal, wood, plastic, food, drinks, textile, tobacco etc. in the function of implementing the forecasts in the framework (see map of natural assets)
- Drafting of regulatory plan for the industrial area with the relevant planned infrastructure and connection to the regional road network, and in the future, also to the possible railway and motorway

- Planning of international production areas during the drafting of the regulatory plan for the industrial area

10.1.2 CONSTRUCTION

Strategy 1: Sustainable construction

Drafting of regulatory plans and conceptual and main projects to be placed in the industrial area and in the suburbs of some settlements, warehouses, areas for the separation of gravel and other material, for the production of concrete mass and prefabricates, for the placement and work of machinery bases and repair workshops, for work of various units (masonry, metal workers, mechanics, carpenter, electrician, final works etc.), for the parking of vehicles, storages and other units and services.

During the drafting of regulatory plans, allocation of areas for company offices and design bureaus. Here we should be aware that some areas can be used temporarily for construction work.

10.1.3 CRAFTSMANSHIP

Strategy1:Sustainable craftsmanship

- During the drafting of regulatory plans, allocation of areas for craftsmanship and completion of infrastructure
- Drafting of conceptual and main project of a craftsman centre in the centre of Novo Brdo and completion of infrastructure
- Creation of a physical and professional infrastructure for vocational training in craftsmanship. Consultancy in favour of craftsmanship, increase of entrepreneur skills, training and professional qualification of artisans
- Defining of area for a special craftsmanship office in the municipality
- Defining of area for a craftsmanship association office

10.1.4 TRADE

Strategy 1: Sustainable trade

- During the drafting of regulatory plans and conditions for development, allocation of contents for **Retail** in the centre and all settlements of Novo Brdo's municipality.
- Drafting of projects for the functioning and strengthening of **open markets** in settlements, such as Llabjan, Prekovc, Stanishor.

- Drafting of conceptual and main projects for public and private **daily open markets** in the Municipality of Novo Brdo. Drafting of conceptual and main projects for **expansion of daily open markets** also in some big settlements.
- Drafting of conceptual and main projects for at least one green market on public or private daily bases in the centre of Novo Brdo.
- Drafting of conceptual and main projects for car salons and markets.
- Drafting of projects for a better organization of transport and accompanying infrastructure.

10.1.5 TOURISM

Strategy 1: Promoting Novo Brdo as a city of cultural, rural and congressional tourism

During the drafting of regulatory plans, infrastructure for this type of tourism in the city of Novo Brdo should be planned, and completion of infrastructure with stimulating measures (areas for meetings, work, conferences, hotels etc.) should start immediately.

Creation of a general tourist information system through the training and information centre in Bostan, such as maps, leaflets, website etc.

Capacity building of awareness on tourism through various activities by using positive experiences and study tours within and outside the country,

Research and studies of strengthening existing and planned potential for tourist activities

Assessment: Development of Tourism in Novo Brdo has a great potential. For its development in a sustainable manner, good organization in the centre of the Novo Brdo Castle itself is necessary. It should also be worked on the creation of a tourist information system, capacity building and preparation of detail projects for the foreseen municipal tourist areas.

Strategy 2: Promotion of the Castle (Novo Brdo) as a settlement of cultural, rural and agro- tourism

- Promotion of the Castle as an important centre of the Middle Age
- Completion of project for parking spaces and accommodation of visitors
- Completion of the Castle project "Kalaja"
- Exploring the foundations of the Church (Cathedral)
- Exploring the foundations of the St. Mary Church – Sas Church
- Regulation of infrastructure in the St. Giovanni church
- Restoration of the Mosque is still functional
- Completion and implementation of project in the Masjid of the Castle
- Opening of a museum in the Castle of Novo Brdo
- Preservation of archaeological artefacts.

Strategy 3: Promotion and advancement of Rural Tourism

- Stimulation of agricultural development (agricultural and livestock products for agro-tourism)
- Increase of number of families in rural tourism

- Renovation of old buildings and return to the previous situation in terms of external appearance and internal functions
- Strengthening and expanding the traditional celebration day of "Start of tourism "
- Declaring as a facility under protection and completion for use as a house museum of the old house in the castle and the tower in the Vllasali village.
- Production and packaging of local products such as Rakia(alcohol) and other.

Strategy 4: Promotion of natural tourism

- Preserving mountainous areas as a great potential for natural tourism development
- Establishment of infrastructure in these areas
- Regulation of walking and cycling paths
- Improving conditions of host families especially in accommodation
- Preparation of projects for the establishment of weekend areas in settlements, such as Kala, Dragance and Upper Makresh.

The municipality of Novo Brdo should be intensively engaged in the process of project preparation for the three areas designated for weekend houses within the area of Recreational, Hunting and Medical tourism in Stanishor.

Description: the Upper Makresh settlement due to geographical conditions and position is a value of special importance for the municipality and beyond, therefore Novo Brdo should use the opportunity for tourism development in this areas in order to attract visitors due to various tourist attractions, but the preservation of protected areas in this region should be kept in mind, as well as projects for wildlife hunting areas should be planned (Fox (Vulpes vulpes), Wolf (Canis lupus), Marten, Deer (Capreolus capreolus), Wild boar (Sus scrofa) which is in great number of copulation and Rabbit (Lepus europaeus), Woodcock (Scolopax rusticola), Quails (Alectoris graeca).

Strategy 5: Promotion of Cultural Tourism

- Recording of cultural facilities within the municipality especially in the centre of the Castle
- Restoration of architectural facilities
- Regulation of accompanying infrastructure of facilities
- Preparation of plans for development, promotion of spiritual heritage
- Further use and development of these opportunities in order to have economic development

Novo Brdo(youth tourism and one of the first fortifications in **Llabjan, Kuvce and Pasjak** (archaeological and cultural-historical heritage), **Stanishor and Makresh** (recreational tourism, **Novo Brdo** (cultural and recreational tourism), **Dragance** (cultural tourism"Monastery of Dragance."))

Strategy 6: Promotion of archaeological tourism for tourism development

- The municipality upon approval of this plan declares all archaeological areas presented in this plan as protected, after initial recognition

- The municipality will start with geophysical recordings of the terrain with priority given to the Urban area (area in the Castle of Novo Brdo, Bostan, Vllasali and Izvor, the area in Llabjan, Strazha etc., by also organizing archaeological summer camps)
- The municipality will draft some development projects for some areas, such as for the Urban area, Novo Brdo (Castle) and Bostan, and will start work on the redevelopment of these areas
- The municipality, depending on findings will create archaeological priorities and hope that they will be used by tourists as values that present the antiquity of life and culture of these Novo Brdo regions in the near future

Strategy 7: Creation of a tourist infrastructure

The municipality should initiate the construction of a basic tourism infrastructure, including transport, telecommunications and accommodation structure, and depending on the area, also the specific relevant infrastructure for the area where paths for mountaineering, walking or horse riding and a shooting range can be included, as well as completion and strengthening of infrastructure, especially in areas with outstanding natural and cultural heritage values.

An appropriate information system for the use of this network, consisting of maps, leaflets and other information tools should support the development of the various types of tourism, depending on the various resources. A website for resources and tourism opportunities of Novo Brdo in the form of offers could help in attracting interest for investments in tourism development

Assessment: An organized tourism development should be supported with appropriate network. The connection of tourism attractions in various forms of movement/transport lines and the easy access create more opportunities for visits. All connections should be coordinated through the tourist information centre.

Strategy 8: Protection of nature and environment

Promotion of nature and environment as a resource for tourism activities, since, all necessary data for locations of protected natural monuments (plants, geo-monuments, water) and protected natural areas are provided and presented in the plan, the first activity in this strategy is marking and putting under protection.

Provision of necessary equipment and services for the maintenance of clean and safe areas, use of protected natural areas and valuable landscapes in a sustainable manner, by completing with content which make it useable, such as the "Stanishor" area with the drafting of the main municipal project, and the one on the Big Hill in order to reduce impacts from tourism, as well as protection of these areas' values.

Assessment: Increasing interest for natural tourism is an opportunity for the diverse nature of Novo Brdo. Therefore, the municipality should be interested for the ways of transportation that supply these areas. Maintenance of a clean and safe nature can contribute to the increase in the number of tourists.

Strategy 9: Hunting tourism

These five areas will be used for the cultivation and hunting of animals:

The northern hunting area in the municipality of Novo Brdo (the part of Jasenovik, Bolevc, Carevci, Tirince and Bushince)

The hunters association will be responsible for the organization and monitoring of hunting. The association together with the municipality will be responsible for hunting tourism.

In all areas defined for hunting with this plan, a hunting management plan will be prepared including all defined areas for hunting.

This plan should define all responsible stakeholders for management and necessary measures for the cultivation of animals as well as those for safety.

The municipality in close cooperation with the hunter associations should apply all measures for the protection of biodiversity of areas defined for hunting.

Assessment: Only organized recreational hunting activities can provide attractive and safe hunting tourism. Therefore, the municipality must promote the management plan for the defined hunting areas.

Strategy 10: Promotion of Medical Tourism

Rehabilitation of existing and new paths for walking in settlements: Stanishor, Llabjan, Novo Brdo, Jasenovik, Zebince etc.

Promote and find investors for the construction of a rehabilitation centre for pulmonology in the northern part of Kuvce

Assessment: Medical tourism is one of the bases for tourism. With the development of the country, there is a need for healing in nature. Therefore, medical tourism in the parts of Novo Brdo's municipality should be considered as a great and touristic potential.

10.1.6 CATERING

Drafting of conceptual and main projects according to the tourist areas plan for the construction with a higher standards and quality of catering facilities, facilities for accommodation (lodging) and facilities for food and drinks, based on following categories:

Hotels: hotel, tourist village, apart-hotel, apartment village, motel, pension etc.
Camps and other catering facilities for accommodation: camps, rooms for rent, apartments, youth hostel, mountaineering house, resort, hostel etc. Restaurants: restaurant, taverns, national restaurant, milk restaurant, cafes, pizzerias, kebab house, traditional kitchen, pie shop etc.
Bars: bar, night bar, disco-bar etc.,
Buffets: buffet, brewery, bistro etc., Cafes: cafe, bar – cafe, cafe-confectionery etc.

• Transport, Telecommunication, Transfer and Mobility

- Drafting of conceptual and main projects for the use of technological and non-technological measures and creation of a system for **sustainable and intelligent transport**.
- Drafting of projects for access improvement to the transport system

- Drafting of projects for enhancement of security in traffic.
- Drafting of projects to improve alertness in traffic.
- Drafting of projects for education on the adverse impacts of traffic on the environment.

Vehicular Traffic

- Drafting of projects for quality improvement and distribution of road network in order to increase the speed of movement of passengers and goods.
- Existing capacities should be modernized and continually respond to needs and standards
- Drafting of projects for the modernization, strengthening and completion of the existing road network and opening of new lines towards neighbouring municipalities, as well as completion with other traffic infrastructure (services for maintenance and repair of vehicles, garages, bus stations, gas stations, buildings for the placement of specific services etc.)

Urban Traffic

- Drafting of projects for greater and more qualitative circulation of passengers within settlements and towards other municipal centres.
- Drafting of projects in order to increase the number of people involved in the urban traffic.

• Telecommunications communication, PTK and private operators

- Drafting of main projects so that the number of telephone and other devices, as well as the volume of internet and cable services increases a lot, whereas PTK and other private operator services should be modernized as foreseen with the development framework
- Drafting of projects for the setting of two new antennas *PTK-VALA*
- Drafting of projects for the setting of a new network in settlements where the existing network is from the 90s
- Drafting of projects for the construction of post offices in settlements as Kabash, Llabjan, Pasjak, Koretishte
- Drafting of projects for cable and HD television programs network improvement
- Drafting of projects for capacity building and education of the potential user for the use of industry for human benefits
- Drafting of legal framework for e-Commerce and e-Signature to E-governance

10.1.7 ENERGY

Strategy 1 : Modernization and completion of energy infrastructure

Development and completion of energy infrastructure in the area of infrastructure in the function of economic development

Strategy 2: Identification and use of potentials for renewable energy

- Considering chips and wood remains for the production of pellet and briquette for heating.
- Feasibility studies and conceptual projects for the possibility of using solar energy for thermal energy, as well as gain of electricity through photovoltaic panels (as a long-term goal). - Stimulating projects for those who build facilities and use solar energy for heating with percentage discounts from taxes and fees for building permits.
- Feasibility studies and conceptual projects for the possibility of energy production from waste.
- Implementation of pilot projects for energy saving opportunity (e.g. isolation, efficient heating systems etc.)
- Drafting of conceptual and main project for wind energy.
- Development of feasibility studies for wind energy potentials.
- Development of feasibility studies for energy production for the heating of the Novo Brdo city from biomass (agricultural production.)
- Drafting of conceptual and main project for energy production for the heating of Novo Brdo city from biomass (agricultural production) in the area foreseen by the urban plan

10.1.8 BANKING SYSTEM

Strategy 1: *Banks in the function of sustainable economic development*

- Drafting of projects for loans from banks to households, small businesses and agro-businesses.
- Drafting of projects for concession investments, starting from the renewable energy sector (it is well known that the EU has clear directives on renewable energy, and therefore it can be considered as a great chance for the Novo Brdo municipality).
- Drafting of projects considering the new opportunities with the membership of Kosovo in the IMF and the World Bank in areas where they provide support (research on their websites should be made.)
- Drafting of projects for low interest loans and broad packages in the areas of agriculture, industry and tourism.

10.1.9 SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Strategy 1: Supporting the development of SMEs

Creating a professional training centre for young professional in order to increase skills, and provision of seminars and courses on economic development and knowledge on marketing.

10.2 STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS FOR THE TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

10.2.1 ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

Strategy 1: Existing paved roads – Preparation of main projects in cooperation with the Ministry of Transport and Post-Telecommunications for Extension in some segments, maintenance and completion with content in harmony with existing roads standards (priority given to the Gjilan –Prishtina segment) but also others based in the Transport infrastructure map.

Strategy 2: Unpaved roads – Preparation of main projects by the municipality and in some cases also in cooperation with the Ministry of Transport and Post-Telecommunications for unpaved roads in harmony with standards and norms based on the Transport Infrastructure map.

Strategy 3: Proposed roads

- Marking and maintenance of these road tracks (considering the possible automotive track Gjilan - Prishtina - Llabjan - Kamenica - Makresh, which links the three municipalities of the region)
- Starting of conceptual projects for these roads with priority given to the Prishtina - Llabjan - Gjilan roads, and the Prekovc - Strazhe road towards Gjilan
- Further consultation with the Ministry of Transport and Post-Telecommunications representatives for these roads
- Drafting of main projects for these roads based on the Transport infrastructure map

Strategy 4: Roads under reconstruction – continuation and completion based on foreseen dynamics

Agricultural roads

- Preparation of projects and intensive consultations on forest roads
- Continuation in harmony with developments on agricultural land of new agricultural road projects

Strategy 5: Accompanying Infrastructure

- Starting of conceptual project for the bus stopping points
- Drafting of main projects
- Further consultation with the private sector representatives and other stakeholders for implementing the project and the ways of implementation and management.

10.3 HYDRO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

o Water supply infrastructure

Strategy 1: Concrete actions on renovation of the existing system of water resources which are currently used for drinking, and protection and development of new resources in the function of water supply throughout municipality

- Drafting of water supply project also in areas which have a water supply infrastructure, including the Old Colony and New Colony neighbourhood, which are supplied by the Novo Brdo mine supply system with a capacity of around 5 lit/s. First it needs to be intervened on the infrastructure segment of the main pipe from the pumps to the main reservoir (accumulator) in order to improve quality and eliminate losses. Interventions should also be made in the pumping system itself due to amortization of pumps and unaffordable costs for citizens. An analysed alternative is also the one of creating a reservoir between the distance of the pumps to the current reservoir and operation with two pumping systems with smaller capacities (power) which is considered to be more rational and sustainable.
- Further research in the function of finding another water resource in order to eliminate the pumping system and the great expenses this system has.
- Preparation of projects for the connection of settlements as Koretishte, Pasjak, Kuvce and Stanishor in order to be supplied from other alternative resources. For this, an adequate infrastructure for the transfer of water should be provided from the accumulation, resource and adequate connection to the infrastructure, as a possibility are the connection to the Perlepnica dam. However, it also needs to be worked on the research of other resources. Another possibility is also capacity building of current resources

Strategy 2: Creating a functional and integrated water supply system for drinking in the entire territory of the municipality

- Drafting of projects for renovation of the existing water supply network in the city - replacement of old asbestos-cement pipes in some segments, increasing the diameter pipe in some segments, network extension in new areas etc. (see "Urban water supply infrastructure" map.)
- Drafting of project for water supply from a system which could be substantially central, from the possible dam at the "Shushte," depending on the results of the dam studies, the possibilities of planned coverage of settlements, and according to the concept of the planned extension, mainly as an integral part of road lines

10.3.1 SEWERAGE SYSTEM AND LANDFILLS

Strategy 1: Completion of sewerage system, improvement of existing network and construction of new network

- Preparation of projects for improvement of the existing sewerage network (see "SEWERAGE" map)
- Preparation of projects for construction of a new sewerage network in areas where it is missing
- Setting of septic holes in the discharge points of wastewater in the new systems
- Marking and protection of the sewerage line tracks - connection from the exits of settlements towards the main cumulative collectors foreseen by the Spatial Plan of Kosovo
- Preparation of projects for the construction of the sewerage network. The first phase should be towards the main plant in Kamenica by connecting these settlements: Kufce, Stanishor, Koretishte, Pasjak, Strazhe and Dragance.
- Preparation of project for the construction of the sewerage network. The second phase should be towards the main plant in Kamenica through the river valley of the Curved River by connecting these settlements: Koznice, Prekovc, Izvor, Zebince, Vllasali and Bunjak.
- Preparation of project for the construction of the sewerage network. The third phase should be towards the main plant in Kamenica through the river valley of the Bostan River by connecting these settlements: New Colony, Old Colony, Pllavice, Bostan, Jasenovik, Tullar, Kllobukar, Qylkovc, Terniqevc, Carevc, Upper Makresh and Lower Makresh.

10.3.2 ATMOSPHERIC

Strategy 2: CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW SYSTEM FOR WATER DISCHARGE

- Preparation of projects for the construction of a new atmospheric sewerage network separated by the waste water sewerage (in harmony with the concept of discharge towards the nearest streams of creeks or rivers), especially in settlements near the Gjilan centre and the Prishtina - Gjilan highway.
- Each village should have its own special system. Atmospheric waters will be discharged into the nearest river or creek.
- Preparation of projects for the construction of the new atmospheric sewerage system also along roads.

Strategy 3: INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE PROTECTION OF WATERS AND LANDFILLS

- Marking and protection of foreseen area for temporary landfills for construction and industrial waste at the level of one or two settlements (see "WASTE MANAGEMENT" map)

- Preparation of areas designated for landfills by flattening and paving with gravel (immediately upon plan approval) and marking until conditions for completion with infrastructure are met
- Preparation of main projects for temporary landfills at the settlements level (cleaning of riverbeds from waste and their organized disposal in the future)
- Marking and protection of the foreseen area for a possible landfill at the municipal level of construction and industrial waste, with the possibility of recycling (See "WASTE MANAGEMENT" map)
- Preparation of projects for the treatment of used and dirty water from settlements and industries with special emphasis on areas such as: Manganese waste landfill at the Polish mine, the mine waste landfill, ore conveyer belts, the old mine of Novo Brdo in the Old Colony, the old Sasi surface mine, active landfills of waste in Stanishor (Map. Sewerage)
- Protection of underground water in terms of elimination of contamination possibilities, as well as in terms of uncontrolled construction and risking of space (see Hydrological map of Novo Brdo.)
- Preparation of projects for existing industrial facilities which because of not having cleaning appliances pollute the rivers, where the devices should be installed and pollution should be avoided within a certain time.
- Preparation of projects for the deployment of two waste landfills on the Stanishor - Strazha and Dragance axis.

11 FUNCTIONING OF ENERGY SUPPLY AND STRENGTHENING OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Strategy 1: Start implementing master plan recommendations for development of the distribution network of Kosovo until 2015

- Starting the gradual elimination of TS 35/10kV and transition to TS 110/20kV
- Starting gradual transition from the distribution network of 10kV to the distribution network of 20k
- Starting priority intervention in terms of transition from the 10KV system to that of 20KV are: the Old Colony network - Jasenovik - Kllabukar, Bostan - Qylkovc - Terniqevc, Upper Makresh - Dragance - Mozgova - Kuvce, as well as strengthening of the current 10 KV network in almost all settlements.
- Starting replacement of TS 10/0.4kV with that of 20/0.4kV
- Starting replacement of 230/400V airlines with twisted cables or underground cables.
- Marking and preservation of the area for the construction of a transformer station in Gjilan.
- Marking and preservation of the area for the construction of a transformer station in the village of Pasjak, Pojata neighbourhood
- Projects should be prepared in a way that the low voltage network should be planned with concrete pillar and aluminium self-holding cables.
- Projects should be prepared in a way that on these pillars also public lighting, with priority given to settlements, is done.
- Projects should be prepared in a way that public lighting of main roads of villages is done with sodium lamps of 400w. Switching on and off of lamps will be automatic, whereas by the time roads are not very frequented (after midnight) the lamps will automatically switch to half of the nominal power.

Strategy 2: Strengthening and extension of telecommunication in the entire territory of the municipality

- Cooperation in order to increase the number of pot offices, number of telephone lines and other devices, as well as volume of internet and cable services, whereas PTK and other private operator services should be modernizes.
- Extension of telecommunications network in villages through optic fibre cables which enable connection to internet and cable television
- Preparation of projects for the setting of two new antennas PTK-VALA
- Preparation of projects for the construction of post offices in settlements such as: Llabjan, Pasjak and Koretishte
- Preparation of projects for covering of the entire territory with landline telephony network, as well as transition from air to underground network
- Preparation of projects for provision of HD television programs through cable network

- Preparation of project for the setting of telephone booths in all settlements where there is landline telephony and where it is planned to be extended.

11.1.1.1 THEMATIC AREA OF DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL ISSUES

11.2 STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS FOR SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE, POPULATION, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT

11.2.1.1 Population

Strategy 1: Creation of favourable conditions for the improvement of the municipal human development index (MHDI) in further development of the municipality of Novo Brdo

Preparation and implementation of development projects for coordinated development of the spatial extension according to the foreseen number of the population in all settlements foreseen by the map “**SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF NOVO BRDO**” supported by the expansion of infrastructure networks

Drafting of projects for the adding of facilities and activities which aim at a richer social-cultural life

- Integration projects for low income communities which live in informal settlements
- Drafting of projects for the completion of the infrastructure quality of the education system in all levels to create conditions for registration in primary and secondary education, as well as increase of the literacy rate of adults (over 15 years).
- Drafting of projects for the completion of the quality of infrastructure of the health system in all levels with an impact on the increase of longevity of all residents of the Municipality of Novo Brdo.
- Drafting of projects for completion in the field of economic development and poverty reduction as well as economic welfare, **measured by income per capita which is going to increase**
- Drafting of foreseen projects with this plan for the increase of green areas in this city and other settlements through re-treatment of areas which currently are free and unused, as well as the creation of new green areas within and around the city and other settlements
- Drafting of projects to increase the sensitivity of residents toward social-cultural problem as well as environmental ones in functioning of the quality of life.

- Draft projects to strategically strengthen the capacities of human resources in this municipality in order to respond to the realization of this vision for the future of the municipality of Novo Brdo and support gender and ethnic quality.

- **Housing**

Strategy 2: Increase of the quantity and quality of the housing

- Drafting of regulatory plans by respecting the concepts which will be in place to ensure sufficient volume and housings for all segments
- Drafting and implementation of main infrastructure projects and services based on the infrastructure maps (water, sewerage, heating, parking, greenery) in this document in the field of housing with the aim of improving the quality of housing
- Drafting of main projects for public contents which impact in the increase of the level of housing.
- Drafting of projects and application of standards for housing areas, maintenance of existing infrastructures as well as physical degradation of existing residential structures which are constructed without a plan.

- **SETTLEMENTS**

Strategy 3: ensuring that the future development of the Municipality of Novo Brdo will be done in line with polycentric spatial development with two points of special interest (Castle and Mine).

- Competent authorities in the municipality are informed adequately for the planned construction boundaries
- Drafting of regulatory plans for the Novo Brdo and settlements as areas of special interest for the municipality were is also included the settlement of the Castle and Bostan for sub-centres of secondary centres within the municipality such as **Kufce, Koretishte, Parallovo, Llabjane, Strazha, Makresh**, within which can also be upgraded the needs of every settlement as a whole and in the sub-centre in comparison with the previous ones in this plan.
- Drafting of the regulatory plan for the industrial area Llabjan
- Stimulation of construction within the planned areas
- Monitoring and allowing of construction outside of construction boundaries and in frozen areas for construction
- Establishment of a board for the destruction of buildings outside of the foreseen boundaries

Strategy 4: Ensure that the future development of settlements will be in harmony with the concept of compact settlements

- For all settlements which prepare regulatory plans, compact development of settlements will be the task of regulatory plans

- For all settlements which do not prepare regulatory plans, the compact development of settlements will be the task of competent municipal institutions through various projects and other measures (granting the construction approval, with incentives to boost development in empty areas, with non-construction of infrastructure outside of the defined boundaries for construction except for determined functions with article 17.3 of the Law on Spatial Planning etc)

- The municipality is obliged to inform and cooperate with all settlements which have less interest in this concept and will take into consideration all opportunities for the implementation of the compact settlements concept and opportunities which it may use which are under the competence of the municipality

- Particular problem in the implementation of the strategy of the plan regarding the compact concept in the settlement level are settlements which are almost empty by residents, and here should be developed projects and programs so that the return of and development is done in more compact cores with the aim of strengthening it for the future.

- Prohibition of constructions in the frozen areas for construction by taking all relevant measures.

- Respecting of all developments for agricultural purposes and not for other destinations in green areas in all settlements which are presented by experts where all relevant measures for their protection should be taken.

- **INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS**

Strategy 5: Ensuring that informal settlements are treated based on the guidelines for the regulation of informal settlements drafted by **SPD** and MESP according to the Law No.-03/L-106 for the Amendments of the Law on Spatial Planning 2003/14.

Following activities are:

Regulation of –IS- is an issue of spatial planning. Provision of property, access to adequate infrastructure, and participation in governance may be provided through Spatial and Urban Planning.

During the process of drafting this document, MESP is in the final stage of the drafting of Strategy and Action Plan for the Prevention and Adjustment of Informal Settlements, which will serve as a guideline on how to prevent and adjust IS in the municipality.

IS in the municipality will be treated in that way so firstly will be identified in MDP and UDP and will be considered as priority projects for the municipality and then draft the Profile and Analysis of IS situation, which then is followed by the drafting of the URP in those settlements or with other means of interventions and supplements depending in its situation.

Profile preparation of the existing situation of IS in the entire territory

Should serve for the determination of priorities for the adjustment of IS whereas would serve potential donors in providing necessary information for financial, human and technical support in the context of this regulation.

Property issues – exists the need for intensive commitment of the municipality for the solution of problems related to property rights. Unresolved property issues must be solved in order to ensure legal basis for the initiation of planning, cadastre and property departments which should provide data and updated maps, in order to avoid problems during the planning process.

Planning process –adjustment of IS should be carried through an inclusive process, in order to enable participants to express their requests and transparent decision-making.

Cooperation with the Kosovo Privatization Agency, in order to avoid problems with regard to public land under the management of KPA which is necessary for the establishment of public infrastructure, provision of areas for schools, kindergartens and other municipal areas.

- During the drafting of regulatory plans of Novo Brdo, within the framework of the designing task for the holder of the drafting of these plans, the treatment of informal settlements **Bostani, New Colony, Koznic, Pasjak**, etc should be part of the projecting task by informing also for the quality and degree of informality with special emphasis in planning of services and developments without a plan which are characteristics of these informal settlements in terms of regularity, formalization and development orientation with regulatory plans.

- After drafting these development plans and determining priorities for the implementation of projects these IS should be taking into account, for their adjustment, whereas informal settlements would serve to potential donors also for the provision of necessary financial, human and technical support within the framework of this regulation since their adjustment is one a European priority.

- Another important activity for the implementation of the municipal development plan according to the foreseen concepts is to undertake measures and develop policies in order not to allow new non-formal areas.

11.2.2 Education

Strategy 1: Expansion of volume, contents as well as increase of the quality of infrastructure in education system for all levels in harmony with the polycentric development concept with two linear segments

Increase of contents for pre-school education within all schools or separately should be foreseen in all settlements

Marking and maintaining of areas foreseen with by this plan for kindergarten, specified in the spatial development framework as well as the map “Schools and Sports Premises”

Drafting of major concepts for kindergarten

Marking and preservation of foreseen areas by this plan for elementary schools, specified in the spatial development framework as well as the map “Schools and Sports Premises”

Preparation of main projects for elementary schools

Marking and preservation of foreseen areas by this plan for high school, specified in the spatial development framework as well as the map “Schools and Sports Premises “

Preparation of the main projects for high school

During the drafting of new school projects for construction it should be foreseen the accompanying infrastructure, construction of sports facilities with the aim of improving the working and education conditions.

In the constructed facilities, the accompanying infrastructure should be foreseen as separate

Access to the water and sewage infrastructure in all school facilities which are not connected

Beginning of the governmental program for the creation of computer labs and their equipment with computers,

Improving the safety of students by establishing supervisory systems and creation of multi-functional schools by carrying activities for children, youth and other groups of citizens,

Equal participation in education, creation of favourable conditions for the integration of children with disabilities and organization of various forms for parental education,

Efficient management of schools and schools network, according to demographic changes and creation of a centralized system for the management of finances of educational institutions.

Improvement of cooperation between schools and parents,

Creation of conditions in schools for daily stay (creation of kitchens in schools) Local strategy for education (preparation of profiles in compliance with market requirements in the municipality of Novo Brdo, Kosovo and beyond,

Genuine cooperation Municipality – Ministry of Education – Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports.

Cooperation of the municipality of Novo Brdo with other municipalities in Exchange of experience and personnel with the aim of increasing the quality of education,

Creation of mitigating measures for the development of private education, provision of locations for cooperation with other countries and organizations which have their classes in world for vocational training.

11.2.3 Health

Strategy 1: Provision of health contents in settlements in accordance with their functioning and hierarchy

Drafting of main projects for FMC and health ambulances,

Drafting of main projects for Lung Diseases Rehabilitation Centre, (Makresh - Stanishor).

Connection with the infrastructure of water supply and sewage system in all health facilities which are not connected to the system,

Drafting of the working plan for the functioning of the FMC service in Novo Brdo for 24h,

Preparation of the drafting project for the expansion of settlements in FMC where is planned the expansion of health services which currently are offered in the hospital of Gjilan and Prishtina.

Preparation of the main project for the expansion of areas in FMC where is planned the expansion of a part of health services which currently are offered in the hospital of Gjilan and Prishtina.

Implementation of projects where they exist and drafting of new projects and programs for the maintenance of facilities, supplementing with infrastructure (Sewage in Jasenovik, Prekovc and Kuvce and Stanishor) and other contents (accompanying facilities such as garages, warehouses, furnaces for burning of waste etc.

Strategy 1: Provision of conditions and contents for preservation, conservation and continuous sustainable use of cultural heritage

Implementation of activities and tasks reflected in the spatial development framework for this field as well as contents of strategy 1 may be carried if we take these activities:

With the approval of this plan all marked values in the heritage map are taken under the protection of the municipality/country

Prevention of actual occurrences which threaten cultural heritage with technical, professional and legal measures (presented in the map "Cultural Heritage").

Marking of areas, facilities and heritage values from maps in areas in the entire territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo,

Geo-physical recordings and drafting of major projects for archaeological areas Old Colony, Bostan, Vllasali, Izvor, Llabjan.

Drafting of main projects and beginning of the implementation in functioning of rescuing, rehabilitation and usage of historical values with cultural, social, economic, scientific, educational, ecological values as well as cultural tourism;

Drafting of projects for the protection and development of Cultural Heritage Novo Brdo, Draganca, Llabjan, for Architectural Heritage: Cathedral in the Castle, Mosque in the Castle, Mausoleums in the Castel, Vllasaliu Stonehouse, old water mills in the territory of the municipality, typical traditional house in Llabjan and Pasjak etc.

Protection and preparation of the project for the **Monastery of Draganca** (Taking into consideration objectives of the special protected area)

Provide the existence and peaceful functioning of the area which will be protected;

Preservation of the land character which will be protected within the historical, cultural, architectural and archaeological context;

Preventing of adverse developments around the place which will be protected:

Placement under protection, drafting of the project and restoration of the towers in settlements Vllasali, Llabjan, Jasenovik, Renovation of watermills in the curved river of Makresh, Bostan etc in Vllasali restoration of the water resource (lower faucet) and additional part of the processing of water (Ballabanca) in the village **Low Makresh**, Renovation of the old Mosque, Reconstruction of the typical house in Pasjak and some other settlements.

Informative and marketing campaign in order to improve the quality of municipal services in function of the heritage and image of the country with multi-dimensional benefits; Preparation of projects and placement of obelisks in places where massacres were carried by Serbian army in 1912, in villages: **Lower Makresh** etc. Placement into the list of Values and taking under custody of the monuments of KLA war martyrs which was built in the mine of Artana.

Creation of a municipal mechanism for the controlling of developments for all heritage values

The project for renovation and revitalization of the house of culture in Novo Brdo and Llabjan should be prepared and the same should be in function only of cultural activities.

Preparation of the plan for inclusion in the municipal budget of the house of Culture in Zebince village.

Creation of areas and conditions for libraries in foreseen localities with the Framework

Creation of conditions for the functioning of artistic ensembles and cultural societies as well as establishment of new ones

Creation of conditions for traditional events "24 June, 06-08 May – Visiting day in the castle (St. George and St. Marc Day, Madonna's day 28 August, Tourism Week (last week of May)

Prepare the main project and start the implementation for the house museum in the city of the **Castle of Novo Brdo**.

Prepare the main projects and begging the implementation of the **Open Theatre in the Castle**.

11.2.5 Administration and Public Institutions

Strategy 1: Provision of conditions and contents for transparent and efficient Administration and Public Institutions

Since with the spatial development framework as desired developments in this field are foreseen new facilities for the municipal administration and the possibility of the placement of the court and police in the new area as strategies for the implementation of this plan in this field are foreseen to be created the following conditions:

- Beginning of the implementation of the project for the expansion of the existing one (construction of the annex).
- Marking of areas and expropriation for the construction of facilities of the ministry of internal affairs and the facility of the Ministry of Labour.
- Preparation of concept projects for the construction of facilities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (civil registration centre and vehicles), the facility of the ministry of labour (employment office).
- Marking and expropriation of the area for the construction of the facility (prison) in the settlement Pasjak of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- Provision of areas for facilities of the court and police in the new planned area see urban map of public facilities
- Drafting of main projects for areas and facilities for the court and police in the new planned area for expansion see urban map of public facilities
- Beginning of decentralization of some administrative functions – in secondary centres and beginning of the implementation of the electronic system of E-government and services

11.2.6 SPORTS AND RECREATION

Strategy 1: Provision of sports and recreation contents in accordance with their functioning as well as hierarchy

In particular to achieve the desired predictions from the development framework in function of the sports infrastructure are foreseen these activities:

Drafting of the main project for the construction of a large football stadium in Llabjan or Izvor, Provision of areas for sports and recreation in every settlement, These may be within the scope of primary schools as part of the school yard with organized use after classes, or as special areas which is depends from the opportunities and requests

Drafting of main projects for sports halls for different sports in elementary and high schools,

Drafting of the main project for the construction of ranges for shooting in Koretisht and Bunjak,

Drafting of main projects for the construction of sports recreational paths in villages Stanishor-Makresh, Colony –Big Hill, Llabjan-Koznic and Bostan-Castle,

Drafting of main projects, in close cooperation with the private sector for the development of activities and fulfilment with contents and standards in the existing football fields of small Football (Pasjak, Llabjan, New Colony and Bostan) as well as swimming pools (Upper Kufce),

Drafting of main projects also for other important sports such as: Tennis, Fishing, Hunting, Horse Riding, Cycling etc,

11.2.7 Youth

STRATEGY 1: PROVISION OF CONTENTS FOR YOUTH LIFE

Implementation of abovementioned projects in sports and culture

Creation of conditions for activation of as much as possible youth organizations as well as establishment of cooperation with municipal institutions,

Drafting of projects and their implementation for the construction and activation of youth centres in places such as: Novo Brdo, Llabjan, Zebinca, Kufca, Pasjak etc., Provision of conditions for the commitment of recital, dramatic, musical groups in all elementary and high schools

Drafting of a projects and its implementation for the construction of a centre for vocational training of youth

Creation of areas for sports and recreation in each settlement which will be used also for youth activities as well as support in the establishment of youth clubs (areas may be used within the framework of elementary schools).

Drafting of plans for the celebration of youth day and relevant celebrations

- **Local community centres**

- Strategy 1: Provision of community centres within the framework of local centres**

- Establishment of community centres in all local centres where they are lacking and their placement in public institutions such as in schools and similar for cultural activities and others

- Improvement of the community centre in the urban area of Bostan with an office and areas in the house of culture as well as establishment of others in existing public facilities,.

11.2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

Strategy1: Minimizing unemployment and poverty rate

To improve this situation are proposed measures in the spatial development framework for economic development and strategy for the implementation of the plan in this field but also in the field of "Demography and Social Issues" is analyzed the unemployment and poverty rate and are required concrete measures which deal with the increased number of revenues per capita, which will impact in the increase of the living standard. Through increase of economic and social development the unemployment rate may be decreased; therefore, is required the stimulation and support of small and medium businesses, creation of better opportunities for donors and provision of seasonal work.

Drafting of projects and creation of conditions for the *Organizing of professional trainings according to market requirements*

Drafting of main projects and creation of conditions for the Provision of seasonal work

Drafting of projects and creation of conditions for support,

11.3 THEMATIC FIELD OF LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENT Strategies and actions for the use of land and environment

Field of land use and environment is a field with high priority for the adjustment, safe and development of the area as well as the strategy for the implementation of this plan in the relevant field which is substantial for the future of activities listed below are essential.

11.3.1 AIR

Strategy 1: Clean air, minimal pollution

☐ Marking and protection during the development of green tracks and strips according to the plan

☐ Drafting of main projects for green tracks and strips according to the plan and initiation of the their implementation with priority in Llabjan, Pasjak, Koretishte, Kuvce and Stanishor

☐ Marking and protection during the development of constructions in existing pars and areas for new parks according to the plan

☐ Drafting of main projects for the revitalization of existing parks foreseen with the plan and the initiation of their implementation

☐ Drafting of main projects for protection- development of existing forests in particular for the cultivation of new forests with capacities for absorption of different gases and aerosols,

☐ Establishment of criteria for green areas during the drafting of regulatory plans and issuance of urban and construction permits, with priority given to settlements in Llabjan, Pasjak, Koretisht and other sub-centres

☐ Drafting of main projects for the improvement of road traffic to avoid traffic flow of cars in centres of settlements according to the plan

☐ Drafting of the municipal regulation for the measures, criteria and conditions for the release of pollutants in the air for the Industry and moving vehicles by obliging the placement of catalysts and other adjustments in the technical aspects and removal of old ones from the traffic.

☐ Drafting of main projects for the use of alternative energy (solar and wind energy).

☐ Stimulation with tax relief to 50 % of those who are seeking building permits and use of alternative energy,

☐ Drafting of main projects for cycling and walking paths as it is seen in the map and the obligation during the drafting of road projects for these contents

☐ Taking of punitive measures for natural and legal people who exceed tolerable levels of pollution and noise especially in areas with sensitive activities (near schools, health facilities and settlements etc).

☐ Placement of green tracks and strips with absorption capacities of aerosols, sulphur and carbon, heavy metals along the main road as it is seen in the map.

- Drafting of main projects for new parks in identified areas as free and possible for the establishment of these parks
- Drafting of strategies for the protection, development and especially cultivation of new suitable forests according to the vegetation of the area.
- Determination according to criteria regulations for green areas which need new building permits with priority given to the city of Novo Brdo and other sub-centres
- Minimizing the use of vehicles and use of public transportation
- Drafting of projects for the reconstruction of roads (sewerage and removal of waste landfills which are source for the pollution of air from burial and oxidation of waste etc.

11.3.2 Water

Strategy 1: Improving the quality of water and areas enriched with water

☐ Marking and drafting of projects for protection and development for natural water resources and other underground and ground waters as it is seen in the hydrological map of the municipality of Novo Brdo, along with the determination of the area for the obligatory protection and specific regime of protection.

☐ Drafting of main projects to mount and complete water purifying apparatus used by industry.

☐ Approval of the regulation for industrial constructions by obliging the clearance of all used polluted waters. Non-allowing the use without previously mounting the apparatus which will provide the clearance of polluted waters properly,

☐ Drafting of main projects for special protection of resources in Terniqevc, Zebince, Koznica, Llabjan, Prekovc, Bolevc, Curved River, Bostan River and other surface resources,

- ☐ Drafting of projects for special protection of waters from non-controlled use of fertilizers for agriculture (nitrates, nitrides, phosphates and other nutrient)
- ☐ Drafting of main projects for organized landfills, animal cemeteries for emergent cases as well as protection from illegal waste (all types of waste)
- ☐ Drafting of projects for special protection of waters from non controlled use of fertilizers for agriculture, phosphates and other nutrients,
- ☐ Drafting of projects for waste landfills (their hydro isolation) and total rehabilitation,

11.3.3 LAND

Strategy 1: Protection of quality and quantity of land (and clean with minimal contamination).

- ☐ Drafting of projects for continuous monitoring and control of agricultural soil fertility
- ☐ Drafting of main projects for protection from floods based in the presented map in the framework in terms of protection and increase of fertility rate,
- ☐ Drafting of main projects for special protection of land from the uncontrolled use of fertilizers for agriculture (nitrates, nitrites, phosphates and other nutrients),
- ☐ Drafting of projects for the protection of land from illegal waste (all kinds of waste)
- ☐ Development of projects for re-development of former areas covered by landfills,
- ☐ Drafting of projects and taking of measures for protection from erosions from the washout of soil elements.
- ☐ By initiating projects, creating conditions for the undertaking of measures for protection from destruction of human impacts
- ☐ Priority projects should be drafted for fallow and low quality agricultural land.

Strategy 2: Land Management

- ☐ An awareness campaign for citizens should be organized (for new construction limits, frozen areas for construction and areas for future expansion) with the aim of protection the area of the land and ground resources from alienation for non-agricultural purposes only within planned construction borders (map "Settlement Development Concepts") as well as the implementation of developments in planned areas
- ☐ Improvement of the controlling system toward new constructions in the municipality
- ☐ Presentation and consolidation of punitive measures as well as organization of a recognition campaign of inhabitants and businesses with these measures
- ☐ Increase of municipal capacities related to the management and control of planned developments
- ☐ Stimulate and continue with the process of drafting regulatory plans for all foreseen areas with MDP and UDP.

11.3.4 LAND USE

Strategy 1: Provision of land use for planned destination

- ☐ Adequate information of the public and citizens for destinations and borders
- ☐ Development – Definition of foreseen destinations foreseen with the maps in field either through demarcation and signalling of destined surfaces

- ☐ Development of plans of lower levels and main projects for foreseen destinations in the map of the use of land (agricultural land, forests, destined land for settlements or construction land, archaeological area, cemeteries, greenery, road, waste landfills, corridors, industry and all field along with necessary sectors).
- ☐ Development of projects to ensure spatial quality of public areas
- ☐ Development of mechanisms for monitoring of the implementation of control in the entire territory of the municipality
- ☐ Increase of human municipal capacities.
- ☐ Development of punitive mechanisms for violators who would try to alienate the land for purposes which are not provided in this document,

11.3.5 Areas with special destination

Strategy 1: Ensuring that areas with special destination in the municipal level (of nature, settlements and other areas) are treated adequately.

- ☐ Preparation of relevant plans for Novo Brdo as area of culture, touristic and recreational values as well as position in the area of natural values,
- ☐ Definition, demarcation and signalling of archaeological areas (treated as areas of special interest for the municipality)
- ☐ Development of geophysical records as well as preparation of main design for the development of archaeological areas (Old Castle, archaeological areas –old castle, Vllasali)
- ☐ Definition, demarcation and signalling of the protected area in country level according to Ahtisaari plan of the castle of Novo Brdo and Draganca monastery
- ☐ Limitation of all constructions around the areas in the foreseen limits with the Ahtisari plan of the castle of Novo Brdo and monastery of Draganca
- ☐ Preparation of the project for siege of these two areas of the castle of Novo Brdo and monastery of Draganca
- ☐ Preparation of the project for the development of the area of the castle of Novo Brdo and monastery of Draganca in compliance with the foreseen destinations and regulatory norms
- ☐ Definition, demarcation and signalling of areas with mineral resources to be treated as areas of special interest for economic development (area near the mine, economic area Llabjan, area in Parallovo as well as the area of the triangle Strazha, Koretishta and Stanishor.
- ☐ Drafting of the project for areas enriched with mineral resources to be treated as areas of special interest for economic development (area near the mine, economic area in Llabjan, area in Paralloc as well as the areas in the triangle Strazha, Koretishta and Stanishor,

11.3.6 Network of settlements & Urban-rural context

Strategy 1: Functional network of settlements and balance of urban-rural development

- ☐ Development of priority projects in villages of Novo Brdo, Vllasali, Bunjak, Boston, Tullar, Prekovce, Zebince, Llabjan, Parallova, etc. (See map Road network, road infrastructure, sewerage, water supply, telecoms, schools and religious objects).
- ☐ Drafting of plans for Novo Brdo and sub-centres Vllasali, Bunjak, Boston, Tullar, Prekovc, Zebinc, Llabjan, Parallova, etc. in terms of settlements network.

☐ Drafting of projects for planned expansion of some settlements (Settlement Development Concept)

☐ Drafting of main projects for completion of as much as possible with urban infrastructure of all settlements

☐ Drafting of plans and regulations for the development of constructions within the planned construction boundaries

☐ Carry the planned expansion of some settlements in private ownership, municipal or public (Koznica) which is presented in the map of (Settlement Development Concept).

☐ Drafting of projects for agricultural development in the so-called area the green heart (agro-ecosystem)

☐ Drafting of projects for the expansion in contents of industry in those settlements which benefit from this

☐ Preparation of processing conditions with permits by respecting specific urban norms and commitment of competent bodies for the creation of urban climate especially in areas which are considered untouched with the drafting of regulatory plans and other conditions (regulations) in settlements where the plan is not going to be prepared

☐ Identification of illegal constructions

☐ Drafting of basic legal conditions for the adequate treatment of illegal acts

11.3.7 Natural Heritage

Strategy 1: Protection of Natural Heritage

- Drafting of decisions to declare them as areas with special natural values (Makresh-Stanishor-Strazh, Boston- Izvor, Llabjan).
- Preparation of the decisions for declaring of these areas as areas with special natural values (Makresh- Stanishor-Strazh, Boston- Izvor, Llabjan).
- Drafting of projects for protection, preservation and development of areas with special natural values (Makresh- Stanishor-Strazh, Boston-, Izvor, Llabjan) to be announced as protected.
- Drafting of decisions for the announcement as protected, to be preserved and sensitized, protect and preserve the old trees in the village Vllasali and some other settlements and monuments, the cave near the red rock in the village of Bunjak, fountain near the castle Sabilovci, and water resource near Kitica.
- Provision of integrated protection of natural and cultural monuments
- Preparation of decisions for the protection of the area with birch near the mine (as a separate tree in the municipality)

Strategy 2: Protection and strengthening of Landscapes

- Drafting of the main project and its implementation for the curved river (kriva reka), river of Stanishor and river of Bostan.
- Drafting of projects for the functioning and maintenance of agricultural landscapes in the areas of Plavac, Tërniqevc, Izvor, Vllasali and Jasenovik
- Drafting and implementation of projects for the planting of various herbaceous plants and pastures Zebinc, Izvor.
- Drafting of projects and taking of measures to protect from uncontrolled logging of forests and fires as well as projects against erosion.
- Strengthening cooperation with MESP
- Limiting the development in areas with qualitative agricultural land as well as in the picturesque landscapes.

Strategy 3: Improvement of the quality of green areas

- ☐ Increase the number of parks and green areas in settlements with dense population.
- ☐ Creation of new parks in centres New and Old Colony
- ☐ Creation of green area along the river of Stanishor and protection for constructing activities
- ☐ Adjustment of parks in the pine area of Llabjan.
- ☐ Adjustment of the park near the castle in Novo Brdo.
- ☐ Adjustment of the park with regard to public facilities in Bostan,

• Biodiversity

Strategy 1: Sustainable development of biodiversity

- ☐ Preparation of projects for protection and preservation of several types of phytocenosis,
- ☐ Drafting of projects for the protection of areas where live and act wild animals aiming which exist endangered species as well as projects for their protection as species.
- ☐ Drafting of projects in the field of biodiversity are foreseen along with other municipalities for the protection and development of areas enriched by rare species for the regional level.
- ☐ Drafting of projects for the inventory of flora and fauna in the entire territory of the municipality by specifying what it should be protected and what it can be used.
- ☐ Projects for the preservation and development of the indigenous bush cow race
- ☐ Drafting of projects for the revitalization of forest ecosystems and for the prevention of destruction of the habitat and many other plant and animal species. Considering it as important and for the preservation of habitats of butterflies, carnivorous, birds etc.,
- ☐ Development of accompanying mechanisms of the implementation and control
- ☐ Increase of human municipal capacities
- ☐ Development of punitive measures

- **Waste Management**

Strategy 1: Minimal volume of waste produces and Re-use as well as recycling of waste.

☐ Definition, demarcation and signalling of areas destined for transit landfills, cemeteries and intelligent waste landfills.

☐ Drafting of projects for transit landfills of inert waste (construction), cemeteries of animals in the cadastral area of Bostan and Llabjan, intelligent waste landfill in the villave of Terniqevc(transit) and one sustainable landfill with standards where in the future it can be done the recycling of waste in the cadastral area in Novo Brdo of the Bunjak village.

☐ Drafting and implementation of the project for rehabilitation and decontamination of the existing illegal waste in all settlements of the municipality,

☐ Drafting of projects for the collection and treatment of waste where are dumped in an uncontrolled way with priority given to the river bank of Stanishor, curved river and in similar areas.

☐ Drafting of projects for the management and control of the municipality regarding waste

☐ Drafting of projects for the inclusion of 10% of the territory in the system of waste management,

☐ Adding of the machinery (infrastructure) for waste such as trucks and containers,

☐ Taking punitive measures,

11.3.8 Natural disasters and others

Strategy 1: *Moving from a culture of reaction to a culture of amortization and prevention*

Earthquakes

☐ Draft the regulation for all constructions in harmony with the level of seismic risk and construction in compliance with standards

☐ In special facilities and multi-store facilities should be worked with seismic architecture

- **HAIL**

☐ Drafting of projects for the construction of stations against hail in places where they existed before as it can be seen in the map.

- **SNOW SLIDES, STRONG WINDS AND ICE**

☐ Drafting of projects for taking of measures during winter especially in the hilly and mountain areas,

- **Drought**

Drafting of projects for the accumulation of waters from a number of small dams,

- **Flooding**

- ☐ Drafting of projects for opening of channels, adjustment from soil, cleaning and maintenance.
- ☐ Taking of measures for the elimination of solid flexures of river and management of river banks,
- ☐ Taking of measures for the protection of rivers from waste disposal, which in this case represent major obstacles for the free movement of water,
- ☐ Taking of measures for the construction of housing facilities as well as of those with economic character near river banks with at least 10m distance from the river bed (water point),

- **Erosion**

- Undertaking of measures for the announcement of regional erosive areas which have high intensity in water streams, land, forests and immovable facilities based on the Law of Kosovo Waters from the municipality.
- Taking of measures to prevent erosion activities such as:
 - Prohibition of logging and forest degradation.
 - Prohibition of over grazing
 - Prohibition of the use of mineral goods which cause erosion,
 - Prohibition of the use of soil and sand etc.
 - Taking of anti-erosive hydro technical measures
- Drafting of projects for the construction of terrace, cordons and dams in the banks of streams and creeks.
- Drafting of projects for the construction of embankments of the rivers
- Drafting of projects for the planting of forest seedlings in river beds
- Taking of measures for the prohibition of gravel extraction in river beds
- Taking of anti-erosive hydro technical measures
- Drafting of projects for the maintenance of agricultural land
- Taking of measures for adequate implementation of agricultural practices
- Drafting of projects for the irrigation and drainage system
- Initiation and provision of investments for the protection of land in river beds
- Taking of anti-erosive hydro technical measures
- Taking of measures for the protection of existing forests from uncontrolled logging and fires
- Taking of measures for the prohibition of grazing in poor missives with vegetation
- Drafting of projects for the forestation of bare and degraded forests
- Drafting of projects for the creation of green tracks in those regions where the erosion degree is high.
- Drafting of projects for the planting of trees which will cover the track of 10m distance in the main river beds
- Taking of measures for the use of agricultural land in main river basin with permanent pastures and forests.

- Drafting of anti erosive priority projects for strong erosion should be done in 2500-5000 ha in these cadastral areas: Novo Brdo, Izvor, Bostan, Bolevc, Tërniqevc, Llabjan, Parallov, Manishinca, Upper Makresh, Miganovc, Koretisht, Stanishor and Kuvc.
- Drafting of anti-erosion projects, Very strong erosion which lies in a surface of around 2700 ha: in these settlements: Bostan, Jasenovik, Carevc, Bushinc, Klobukar, Lower Makresh, Upper Makresh, Strazha, Dragance and Miganovc. (see erosion map)

- ☐ Taking of other measures

- ☐ Drafting of projects for the construction of protective tracks in cliffs
- ☐ Drafting of projects for the construction of resisting walls
- ☐ Drafting of projects for bifurcation of pastures
- ☐ Drafting of projects for the construction and bifurcation of forests
- ☐ Drafting of projects for the construction of other anti-erosion forms,

Radioactivity (ionizing and non-ionizing))

☐ Drafting of the project for the professional isolation of the area which was hit by NATO with depleted uranium during the last war in Kosovo in the village of Koretishte, Pasjak, Novo Brdo.

Fires

- Taking of measures not to allow the construction or introduction of standards where is necessary for facilities and equipment which cause fire or help cause fire in forests and other areas which are at risk of fire.
- Taking of supportive measures for facilities and equipments which prevent fire or help to prevent fire in forests and other areas at risk of fire
- Drafting of projects for buffer areas between forest areas and sensitive areas from fire with one buffer area in the border line to prevent the possible transmission of fire
- Drafting of projects and placement of as many as possible hydrants and water accumulation in many points and settlements
- Drafting of projects for ensuring access with vehicles which are used for fire fighting up to each residential unit in the municipality
- Controlling measures for detractors
- Punitive measures

12 Strategic Assessments based on the criteria set on principles (See article 2/2.2.), Politics and Laws ;

Knowing that strategies and actions for implementation provide the transition from the existing situation toward the framework of desired spatial developments.,

By forming the package of strategies and actions for the realization of goals within the objectives of the spatial framework, deadlines and existing situation,. Assessment of these strategies (which represent also an answer for the questions of which activities and steps should be taken to achieve the foreseen framework, further which represent a tool for transition from the existing situation to the planned one) based on the determined criteria with the general principles for development/protection as well as politics and laws. It is a very important step to assess whether with these strategies, will be sure to implement the document?

12.1 Assessment of strategies for implementation from the field of economic development

Measuring of the effectiveness of strategies for implementation from the field of economic development is very important to be reduced to a complete analysis, which would reveal the strengths and weaknesses but also opportunities and threats, at the same time by the spatial aspect but also other development aspects. Assessment of strategies and activities for the implementation of these goals within the spatial framework of objectives in the field of economic development: all proposed strategies from professional teams are compared with the scenario of not-doing anything in this field, and it is assessed that it might have also weak points but in general they may be considered real under the terms for implementation, promotion of sustainable development, compact and intensive and these strategies present and integrated and strategic access in terms of respecting the laws of the country and if the competent bodies will create the conditions for the implementation of these strategies it may be believed that the municipality of Novo Brdo will be a leader in the field of agriculture as the main branch of economic development.

Strategies for the implementation of the document have foreseen a number of activities such as:

- In upcoming years, drafting of the working plan in harmony with the limits of the agricultural land determined with this Plan, based in the map "Agriculture in Economic Development", orientation of the development of agriculture by preferring developments which will be more rentable especially for vegetable, arboriculture, cereals and special emphasis given to the intensive cultures and by elaborating this map in the level of the agricultural cadastre.
- Rehabilitation of the degraded land, development of the organic agriculture, construction of the irrigation system, marking the parcels with individual producer, strengthening of the Agriculture Directorate with staff and technology as well as the use of new informative systems, work in projects with joint initiatives with the private sector and donors, adding of the agricultural fund, beginning of the project in the foreseen areas with forestation plans, re-forestation, transition from forest shrubs and maintenance,

managing of pastures, improvement of pasture vegetation, increase and strengthening of development areas of agriculture.

- The municipality should facilitate the process whereas the private sector should provide the basis for Food Industry, expansion and advancement of knowledge and practices in the field of agriculture.

Assessment:

All activities planned, starting by education and lifelong learning in agriculture, livestock, fruit and vegetable production will contribute in the increase of the volume and creation of qualitative productions and increase of opportunities in marketing. Measures for irrigation-drainage and protection from flood in the increase of productivity, quality and decrease of working prices and protection from erosion, measures in livestock, forests, pastures, and agricultural development areas etc which are part of the strategies in agriculture may increase income in GDP from agriculture, by placing in upcoming years agriculture as the main branch of economic development and enable to the municipality of Novo Brdo to be more competitive in Kosovo and regional market.

Based on the local criteria but also international, foreseen activities in these strategies for the implementation of foreseen activities by the development framework may push the Government also to move indirect support policies which are foreseen during the past period (agriculture policies which were oriented in the rehabilitation of infrastructure, creation of an environment for business, support of services to farmers, institutional strengthening and all of these were in a low level), in the most direct policies through loans and grants which are given to farmers through the government.

For the implementation of the framework in the field of economic development, are foreseen more developments for which also in the framework of the development strategy are foreseen the following activities in the field of the industry development, construction handicraft, trade and rural as well as cultural tourism.

Assessment:

All foreseen activities will contribute in the preservation of mineral resources, development of projects for use in a near future such as the use of aluminium, lead, zinc and small amounts of gold and silver as well as other minerals, production of mineral resources, development of wood processing and plastic industry, increase of intellectual and technological capacities. Creation of synergies and avoidance of potential conflicts is one of the main advantages of these strategies.

Creation of the area and handicraft capacities, areas for wholesale and retail trade, sustainable markets, up to the daily ones, functional industrial ones, continuous training, as well as conditions for strengthening of construction firms, areas for warehouses especially in the industrial area as well as design and surveillance office in sub-centres. We have also foreseen concrete activities within the framework of strategies for the promotion of Novo Brdo as a rural and cultural city of tourism, promotion of the areas around the castle as a settlement of cultural, rural and historical tourism, promotion of Dragance as a settlement of cultural, recreational, and religion tourism, promotion of the construction of weekend-houses in destined areas for recreational tourism, promotion of some settlements for youth, recreational, rural tourism and

agro-tourism, promotion of the archaeological heritage for the development of tourism, creation of tourist infrastructure, protection of nature and environment, hunting tourism, promotion of health tourism, hotels.

Assessment:

Development of tourism in the municipality of Novo Brdo has a great potential. It is assessed that the implementation of foreseen activities within the framework of implementation strategies will reflect in its development in sustainable manners, strong organization of touristic offer, creation of an informative touristic system, creation of capacities and creation of a touristic plan. A special importance is given to the framework but also in the strategy for the protection of the nature, environment and use of these values for tourism. Values are presented as important for the municipality, but with their development it may very important for Kosovo and beyond.

Increase of the interest in the natural tourism is an opportunity for the diverse nature of the municipality of Novo Brdo which is aimed with these activities according to the assessment. In the framework of the strategy are foreseen concept and main projects for natural attractions as well as protection through marking and announcement as a protected value (according to the principles and laws), as well as the use of cultural, archaeological heritage for the development of tourism. Special emphasis in the implementation strategy is given also to the transport which supplies these areas, keeping of the nature clean and safe as well as coordination through the touristic informative centre in the city of Novo Brdo.

Production of qualitative food as well as their marketing for the development of agro-tourism in the implementation strategy is foreseen along with the promotion of "Weekend-areas" in Stanishorë, Makresh etc. Organized recreational activities of hunting are also considered important for attractive and safe hunting tourism in two areas designed for sports hunting as well as cultivation and protection of wildlife.

Health tourism is also considered as very important in foreseen activities taking into consideration the existing capacities in Stanishor and Makresh and which are presented as a strong basis for health tourism for people who are in need for healing in nature. Cultural values in Novo Brdo- Dragancë, are planned to be treated in a very special way.

Novo Brdo, Llabjan, Pasjaku, also make it very special also the assessment of the strategy in the field of economic development especially due to the fact that the drafter of this plan has obviously foreseen activities for protection, preservation and use for strengthening of the identity of Novo Brdo as well as strengthening the development of tourism. Other activities are also foreseen for: automobile traffic, urban traffic, telecommunication traffic (PTK and other private operators), modernization and completion of the energetic infrastructure, identification and use of potentials for renewable energy, banks in function of sustainable economic development, support of the development SMEs.

Assessment:

In all activities is foreseen also the efficient public transportation in all settlements. This is assessed to have an impact in the quality of life and it may prevent emigration and

depopulation of remote mountainous areas as well as provide public services to the residents. Alternative modes of transportation are assessed to contribute in improving the movement and reduction of pollution. Also, may provide opportunities for their nature referral as part of the tourist offer of the municipality. Opening of new corridors and supplementing and strengthening of the existing ones is seen to be substantial for the development of the framework and strategies and is assessed to have a key role in the carrying of goods and people faster, cheaper and in a sustainable manner in function of economic development.

Completion of the energetic infrastructure and replacement with advanced networks as well as the search of alternative energies is assessed very high and the majority of activities move toward this direction. Based on the framework and the implementation strategy is believed that Novo Brdo may produce energy by biomass and wind which are foreseen in some activities for the implementation of the document also with the stimulation policies of alternative energy, especially solar ones with tax relief up to 50 %. These opportunities are in favour of sustainable development principles for the alternative energy as well as the standard for alternative energy as well as compliance with some laws and environmental aspects.

It is estimated that some activities require more detailed analysis and detailed information should be distributed on alternative energy methods and the concept of energy saving. It is assessed that the stable supply with energy ensures economic power in industrial area as well as the potential of the renewable energy reduces (or eliminates) the dependency by central supply and strengthens the position of sustainable energy in the municipality. Specialized enterprises are foreseen to help in the distribution of knowledge and increase of efficiency of energetic systems. In some activities is foreseen of aim for inclusion and support of SMEs. Organized business has proven to be more successful. Is deemed as necessary to support the increase of businesses by offering more favourable conditions for SMEs, for the increase of capacities through trainings and specializations as well as enable conditions for interested people for the initiation of new businesses but also research opportunities from banks,.

12.2 Evaluation of strategies for implementation by the field of Demography and Social Issues

Measuring of the effectiveness of implementation strategies in the field of Demography and Social Issues, presents also an important step in the assessment and implementation sessions. All these proposed strategies by professional teams and in this field in general promote principles of sustainable, compact and intensive development. These strategies, present an integrated and strategic approach, are in compliance with all laws of the country and provide reliable basis in the implementation of strategies of transition from the current situation in the one foreseen by the framework.

Strategies for the implementation of the document have foreseen a number of activities, such as:

- Creation of more favourable conditions for the improvement of the municipal human development index (MHDl) in further development of the municipality of Novo Brdo.

Increase of the quantity and quality of housing in order to ensure that the future development of Novo Brdo is done in line with the polycentric development concept with two points of special interest (Castle and Mine).

- Ensuring that the future development of settlements is in harmony with the concept of compact settlements, ensuring that informal settlements are treated in harmony with the concept of compact settlement drafted by SPD and MESP, expansion of the volume, as well as the increase of the quality of educational infrastructure in all levels in harmony with the polycentric development system with two points of special interest Castle and Mine.
- Provision of health contents in settlements in compliance with their function as well as hierarchy, provision of conditions and contents for preservation, conservation and continuous sustainable use of the cultural heritage.
- Provision of conditions for public administration and institutions which are transparent and efficient, provision of sports and recreational contents in settlements in compliance with their function and hierarchy.
-
- Provision of content for youth, assessment of strategies for implementation in the field of infrastructure, alleviation of unemployment and poverty, provision of community centres within the framework of centres for elderly, orphans and un-sheltered as well as access for disabled people.

Assessment:

Strategy for the implementation of this document from this field, as it is seen also by key abovementioned activities but also from those which are more detailed, provide coordinated development of spatial extension according to the foreseen number of population, social-cultural life, integration for low income communities who live in rural areas, quality of the infrastructure of the education system, drafting of projects for the completion of the quality of infrastructure of the health system, with an impact in the increase of years of residents of the municipality of Novo Brdo, alleviation of poverty so that the economic wellbeing measured by income per capita increases, provision of sufficient volume of housing for all categories, improvement of the housing quality.

Application of standards of housing areas by the foreseen regulatory plans, are assessed to enable their functioning and compact settlements.

Prohibition of any construction in the frozen areas, adequate treatment of informal settlements are assessed also activities which derive from the field of health as centres for rehabilitation of people with chronic diseases of respiratory organs, pulmonary rehabilitation centre in (Kuvac-Dravanc), as well as many strong points for municipal health and beyond.

Protection with decision, development and use of heritage values of the municipality of Novo Brdo presents a potential which needs to be assessed as the basis for economic development, establishment of the house museum in the area of the castle and open amphitheatre as a determinant of a symbol and value for Novo Brdo.

It is noted that the strategy foreseen activities for the implementation of the framework also in this field (Demography and Social Issues), in the preservation of areas. Also all efforts for the construction and development of the new sports infrastructure are assessed, their development and completion to be in service of young athletes and new challenges up to the establishment of new clubs.

Increase of economic and social development as well as reduction of the unemployment rate is assessed to be done through the stimulation and support of small and medium businesses, by using donors and provision of seasonal work, important components of this strategy which is required by all competent bodies. It is estimated that the strategy has not foreseen activities as well as obligations which are accompanied after the announcement of protected values or the role of some existing mechanisms since all relevant laws have clarified the roles and such activities.

12.2.1 Assessment of strategies for implementation in the field of infrastructure

Measuring of the effectiveness of implementation strategies in the field of infrastructure is very important. Assessment of strategies and activities for the implementation of objectives within the spatial framework in the field of infrastructure includes all proposed strategies by professional teams which promote principles of sustainable and compact development and present and integrated and strategic approach.

All are in compliance with the laws of the country. If all competent stakeholders establish the conditions for the implementation of these strategies, it may be believed that the municipality of Novo Brdo will in a very good position in the field of infrastructure development starting by: road infrastructure, water supply, removal of wastewaters and their treatment, network and electro-energetic equipment, landfill system, highway up to the telecommunications infrastructure. In the strategies of this field, it is seen that as steps are foreseen: preparation of projects for the improvement of the existing networks.

Assessment:

This activity is foreseen to implement certain segments of the spatial framework, which have resulted as a consequence of the poor maintenance and reflect in the renovation of system in use. Therefore, they should be considered as short-term intervention and renovation. Also these are found in activities which require convincingly studies.

Assessment:

Despite the fact that some projects in the framework are foreseen as important projects, are determined areas as an important activity for implementation and require deepening in economic, financial, social and environmental analysis for the main project. On the basis of this feasibility study are determined capacities, volumes and more rational as well as sustainable solutions. Other unquestionable important activities are marking and protection of tracks for the development of infrastructure.

Assessment:

Despite the fact that are foreseen in the framework some development are foreseen in the strategy for implementation such as: marking in the field as an activity which will explain more about the situation of the development, and will create conditions for the protection of the area and destination. Drafting of concept and main projects is also foreseen as an important activity toward the implementation of the framework.

Assessment:

Even though with the framework are foreseen all development, preparation of concept and main projects presents an important activity toward the implementation so the municipality should aim to prepare these projects in compliance with the proper dynamics. For other activities are also foreseen consultations.

Assessment:

There are several projects which are foreseen to be development with some other stakeholders, whether from the private and public sector, residents of certain areas or with the central government (relevant ministry), international donors etc.

For the sake of the implementation of these infrastructure projects, these consultation as well as activities are important in terms of the definition of competencies, responsibilities and deadlines, along with financial implications for various stakeholders related to these projects (in projects such as the one of the highway, conductors 110 and 400 KV, regional roads etc., and which are obligatory projects). Other activity toward the implementation of the plan within the framework of the strategy for implementation is also: inception phase.

Assessment:

This activity is among the last ones in the process where we begin are the selection of the recommendations of the master plan for the development of the distribution system of Kosovo until 2015. After that temporary solutions for the treatment of black waters, roads and together with selected ones.

To complete this strategy for implementation is also foreseen the creation of public and private mechanisms for management. Is also assessed that this important activity is very important for qualitative implementation of the framework, this activity in some cases will be used as a tool for qualitative managing of projects up to the operational managing, e.g. temporary landfills by creating and proposing and also establishment of managing mechanisms.

Effective implementation of the application strategy in the field of infrastructure, requires that foreseen developments from this, are included in the three year budget planning (based also in the tentative dynamic planning and assessment of intensive capacities), increase of the transparency of the process, information and awareness of public, legal framework, policies and operations.

Based on its character this document is spatial and are no analyzed procedures such as the one of expropriation and other aspects as part of the strategy for implementation which would be considered as a weak point but for implementation should be carried as activities. The law clearly determines who is competent and the level of extent of expropriation for development in all fields by including also the field of infrastructure.

Assessment:

In general the implementation of these strategies will enable us: an integrated and functional system of water supply, faeces and atmospheric sewage, electro-energetic, waste management, telecommunication up to the highway and public transportation infrastructure with the improvement of current lines and complete new lines as foreseen by the framework.

12.2.2 Assessment of strategies for implementation in the field of land use and environment

Assessment:

Strategies and activities for the achievement of goals within the spatial framework in the field of land use and environment since in this field priority is given to the plan for regulation, use and development of the area as well as assessment of the strategy for the implementation of this plan in this field is substantial for the future; therefore, activities listed below are essential.

In general also in this field all proposed strategies by professional teams promote development principles of sustainable, environmental and compact development and present an integrated and strategic approach in compliance with laws of the country (laws which cover the field of environment, air, water, land etc).

Strategies:

For the implementation of this document is foreseen a number of activities which would be in function of ensuring clean air and minimal pollution, improvement of the quality of water and areas enriched with water, protection of the quality and quantity of land (and clean with minimal contamination), land management, provision of land use for special destination, provision of areas with special destination in municipal level (of nature, settlements and other areas) to be treated adequately, functional network of settlements and balance of the urban-rural development, protection of natural heritage, protection and strengthening of Landscapes, improvement of the quality of green areas, sustainable development of biodiversity, minimal volume of produces waste and re-use as well as recycling of waste, transition from a culture of reaction into a culture of amortization and prevention of disasters and erosion.

Assessment:

Referred measures and activities: marking and protection during the development of constructions of green tracks and strips, parks, development of forests, improvement of the road traffic, establishment of criteria for green areas etc,...a part of activities for the implementation of the strategy may be sufficient to ensure the quality of air. Also measures and activities which are related to water, quality and resources may be considered as the adequate answer in legal requirements in function of ensuring quality and continuous sustainability of surface and underground waters and for land.

Is assessed that are foreseen all activities which ensure minimal pollution, fertility, rehabilitation and adequate management by also foreseeing controlling and punitive measures. Also is noted that land use is well broken down in activities which guarantee destination in compliance with the foreseen needs with the topic of the settlements network and rural-urban context. Is assessed that are foreseen all activities for compact development of settlements,

functional networks, balance in these developments and drafting of regulatory plans and projects which favour areas with negative trends.

Assessment:

Also in the topic of natural heritage are planned activities from the declaration of protected areas since they represent the landscape and some areas with outstanding values for important touristic attractions of the municipality of Novo Brdo as well as their development because of activities: development of tourism and recreational activities which are considered to be foreseen in order to ensure protection and sustainable development of this heritage.

Also attention is given to the provision of green areas in function of improvement, especially in the constructed areas: new parks, green areas along water streams as well as protection of free areas. At the same time is assessed that the foreseen activities will contribute in the improvement of natural environments.

In the field of biodiversity are foreseen activities which ensure sustainable biodiversity. In the topic of waste management, main steps in the adequate processing of the concepts and framework for this topic are assessed by detailing every step toward the ensuring the management with temporary landfills for all types of waste up intelligent once and treatment up to the controlling and punitive measures of managing mechanisms.

Transition from a culture of reaction after disasters in a culture of amortization and prevention, also is noted to be evaluated in details in all types of disasters by proposing an increase of the construction standards and regulations in case of earthquakes, projects for isolation measures, buffer areas and other activities.

Prevention of erosion is also addressed and it can be found that activities which increase the role of residents, users of agricultural land, mountain land, forests, waters and other natural assets are foreseen. In function of the prevention of erosive activity are foreseen compact measures such as those: anti-erosion hydro-technical, anti-erosion agriculture, anti-erosion biological and other measures for the protection of natural resources (agricultural land, river streams, forests, natural landscape but also created assets by humans) of settlements of the

12.3 THEMATIC AREA OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGY/ACTION	FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS (LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH)	TIMEFRAME / PLANNING INTERVAL (SHORT-TERM, MEDIUM-TERM, LONG-TERM, ONGOING)	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK ENTITY / BODY (MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATEE INVESTORS, ...)	PRIORITY (1,2,3)
Strategy 1: As much agricultural land surface and possibility (to protect and develop) in the function of economic development				

road infrastructure.

Working plan in harmony with the borders of agricultural land defined with this plan.		LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Agricultural development orientation preferring developments which are more rentable, especially vegetables, fruits and grains with special emphasis on intensive crops.		LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Organic agriculture development.	M	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Growth of agricultural areas and their work (opening of land areas covered by bushes, deforestation of areas with low forests, plains and possible hummocks).	M	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Capacity expansion of greenhouses for the cultivation of vegetables (vegetables throughout the year), and cultivation of flowers.		HIGH	SHORT-TERM	PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Vehicle park which allows farmers a system of borrowing and avoiding unnecessary expenses for vehicles that can be used together.		LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE	
Strategy 2: Livestock					
Increased livestock fund as well as improvement of animal breeds with races of high production potential, especially for meat and milk.		HIGH	LONG-TERM	PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Construction of some farms for breeding cattle and bullocks for fat 50-100.	M	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Collection point for milk and its products foreseen with the plan.		LOW	SHORT-TERM	PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Functioning and advancement of slaughterhouses.	M	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Increase dynamics of breeding birds (in quantity and quality).		LOW	SHORT-TERM	PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Strategy 3: Forests and pastures					
Forestation, reforestation, transition from bushes to regular forests and maintenance, implementation of this goal can be done through ameliorative forestations.	M	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Gradual transition (natural, artificial) of low forests to high forests (originating from seed).	M	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	

Favouring wood that grows fast, besides existing ones: the cultivation of these types should be considered: Black locust, willow, birch is poplar etc.	M	MEDIU	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
Research and development of alternative energies in order to preserve wood mass		HIGH	G ONGOIN	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	3
Cultivation of existing pastures with plants of high nutritional value	M	MEDIU	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	3
Prepare forest management plans, revise existing ones and identify occupied properties	M	MEDIU	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
Integrated management of forests by citizens		HIGH	G ONGOIN	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
Multiple increase of forest cultivation work (forestation, care etc.)		HIGH	G ONGOIN	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	3
Strategy 4: Increase and Strengthening of Agricultural Development Areas					
Creation of agriculture development areas.	M	MEDIU	SHORT-TERM	PRIVATE INVESTORS	3
Strategy 5: The municipality should facilitate whereas the private sector provide the bases for the Food Industry					
Support for the modernization of mill technology in the municipality of Novo Brdo with electricity and water in the future		LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	3
Storage of grain and capacity building for by-products of flour, initiation of projects for modernization	M	MEDIU	LONG-TERM	PRIVATE INVESTORS	3
Capacity building for storage, processing and conservation of fruits in the foreseen areas by the plan, but also in the industrial area of Novo Brdo (Llabjan)	M	MEDIU	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
Creation of a web platform for product promotion and provision of internet for all businesses, especially in the Industrial area		LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	3
Strategy 6: Expansion and advancement of knowledge and practices in the area of Agriculture					

Development of trainings and life skill training in the area of Agriculture and Marketing.	M	MEDIU	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	2
Laboratories and experimental spaces in the area of agriculture for analyses and advancement studies of quality and quantity		HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	3
INDUSTRY Strategy 1: Sustainable industry					
Marking from maps on terrain of areas (resources) of mineral ores (lead, zinc, silver, gold etc.)	M	MEDIU	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	2
Conducting feasibility studies in these areas.	M	MEDIU	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for support and strengthening, but also creation of new developments in the industry for processing wood, plastic, food, drinks etc. in order to implement the forecasts in the framework (see Industry and Natural Assets map)		LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
Drafting of a regulatory plan for the industrial area with relevant planned infrastructure, and connection to the regional road network, and in the future, also to the railroad and automotive way	M	MEDIU	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	2
CONSTRUCTION Strategy 1: Sustainable construction					
Drafting of regulatory plans as well as conceptual and main projects to implement them in the industrial area	M	MEDIU	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	2
CRAFTSMANSHIP Strategy 1: Sustainable craftsmanship					
Drafting of conceptual and main project of a centre for the development of trainings in various sectors including craftsmanship in the city of Novo Brdo, and completion of infrastructure		LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
TRADE Strategy 1: Sustainable trade					
Drafting of projects for functioning and strengthening of open markets in the city of Novo Brdo & Llabjan		LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2

Drafting of conceptual and main projects for the daily public and private markets in the municipality of Novo Brdo	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Drafting of conceptual and main projects for vehicle markets and salons	M	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for better organization of transport and accompanying infrastructure of markets	M	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	
TOURISM				
Strategy 1: Promotion of Novo Brdo as a municipality of rural and cultural tourism				
During the drafting of regulatory plans, the infrastructure for this type of tourism in the municipality of Novo Brdo and completion of infrastructure with stimulating measures should be also immediately planned (areas for meetings, work, conferences, hotels etc.)	M	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Creating a general tourist information system (maps, leaflets, website etc.)	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Strengthening and support for the contact centre and tourism boards which promote the tourist attraction within the Municipality of Novo Brdo	M	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Research and studies for the strengthening of existing and planned potentials for tourist activities	M	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Strategy 2 : Promotion of Novo Brdo as a settlement of cultural and rural tourism				
Projects for the promotion of Novo Brdo as one of the world points for cultural tourism	M	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Completing areas for parking spaces for visitors of the Castle.	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Strategy 3 : Promoting construction of weekend homes in areas dedicated to tourism which can be considered as inter-municipal cooperation projects				
Prepare projects for the sub-areas designated for weekend homes, within the framework of recreation, hunting and therapeutic tourism	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	

Strategy 4 : Promotion of these settlements for youth, cultural, recreational, rural and agro tourism				
Novo Brdo (cultural and youth tourism), Dragance, Bostan, Llabjan, Novo Brdo (archaeological and cultural-historic heritage), Makresh - Stanishor (recreational tourism)	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	2
Strategy 5 : Promotion of archaeological tourism for the development of tourism				
The municipality upon approval of this plan declares protected all archaeological areas presented in this plan after an initial recognition	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY INSTITUTIONS QENDRORE	2
The municipality will continue with the geophysical recordings on field with priority given to Urnain (the area between Pasjak, Koretishte, Stanishor, Kufce, Parallove, Llabjan, Bostan, Novo Brdo, Dragance)	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	2
The municipality will draft some development projects for some areas, such as the Urban area, Novo Brdo (Castle), Dragance, Bostan and will start work on the redevelopment of these areas	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	2
Strategy 6: Creation of a tourism infrastructure				
Construction of a basic tourism infrastructure, including the infrastructure of transport, telecommunications, accommodation and depending on the area, the specific relevant infrastructure for the area where paths for mountaineering, walking or riding can be included, a shooting range as well as completion and strengthening of infrastructure, especially in areas with high natural and cultural heritage values	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS and CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	2
An appropriate information system for the use of this network, consisting of maps, leaflets and other information tools which should support the development of various tourism types depending on the various resources. The website for resources and tourism opportunities of Novo Brdo in the form of offers could help in the attraction of investment interests in the development of tourism	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2

Strategy 9 : Nature and environment protection				
Promotion of nature and environment as a resource for tourism. Since all necessary data on the protected locations and monuments of nature (plants, geo-monuments, water resources) and protected natural areas are provided and presented in the plan, the first activity in this strategy is the marking and putting under protection	M	MEDIU	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS
Strategy 10 : Hunting tourism				
Defining and promotion of the northern hunting area in the municipality of Novo Brdo (Terniqevc, Jasenovik, Bostan, Novo Brdo) and the southern hunting area in the municipality of Novo Brdo (Stanishor, Dragance, Makresh)		LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS
In all areas defined for hunting in this plan, a management plan for hunting will be prepared, including all defined areas for hunting, This plan will define all responsible stakeholders for management and the necessary measures for the breeding of animals and security	M	MEDIU	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS
The municipality in close cooperation with the hunting association will apply all necessary measures for the protection of biodiversity in areas designated for hunting		LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and ASSOCIATION
Strategy 11 : Promotion of therapeutic tourism				
Constructing a rehabilitation centre in the mountains of Stanishor (Rehabilitation centre – Kufce).	M	MEDIU	MEDIUM-TERM	PRIVATE, INVESTORS and MUNICIPALITY
CATERING				
Drafting of conceptual and main projects according to the tourist areas for construction with standard and high quality of catering facilities, facilities for accommodation (lodging) and facilities for food and drink		HIGH	LONG-TERM	PRIVATE, INVESTORS and MUNICIPALITY
TRANSPORT, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, TRANSFER AND MOBILITY				
Drafting of projects for access improvement to transport system	M	MEDIU	SHORT-TERM	PRIVATE INVESTORS and MUNICIPALITY
Drafting of projects for security enhancement in the traffic	M	MEDIU	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS

Drafting of projects for the reduction of negative impacts of traffic on the environment	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for quality improvement and distribution of road network, in order to increase the speed of movement of passengers and goods. Existing capacities should be modernized and continuously meet needs and standards	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	2
Urban traffic				
Drafting of projects for greater and more qualitative circulation of passengers within the city, settlements and towards other municipal centres	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects in order to increase the number of participants involved in the urban traffic	M	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	3
Telecommunications, PTK and private operators				
Drafting of main project so that the number of telephone devices and other devices as well as the volume of internet and cable services increases, whereas PTK and other private operator services should be modernized as foreseen with the development framework	M	SHORT-TERM	PTK , MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for the setting of two new antennas: PTK-VALA.	M	SHORT-TERM	PTK , MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for the placement of a new network in settlements where the existing network is from the 90s.	M	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK , MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	3
Drafting of projects for the construction of mail offices in settlements such as Llabjan, Pasjak, Koretishte	M	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK , MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	3
Drafting of projects for the improvement of cable network and HD television programs	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK , MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for capacity building and education of potential users for the use of	M	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and	2

industry for human benefits			INVEST ORS	
ENERGY Strategy 1: Modernization and completion of energy infrastructure				
Development and completion of energy infrastructure in the area of infrastructure in the function of economic development	HIGH	SHORT- TERM	MUNICI PALITY, PRIVATE and INVEST ORS	2
Strategy 2: Identification and use of potential for renewable energy				
Conducting feasibility studies for wind energy production potential	HIGH	SHORT- TERM	MUNICI PALITY, PRIVATE and INVEST ORS	2
Drafting of conceptual and main project for wind energy production	HIGH	SHORT- TERM	MUNICI PALITY and INVEST ORS	2
Conducting feasibility studies for energy production for heating of the Novo Brdo city from biomass (agricultural production)	HIGH	SHORT- TERM	MUNICI PALITY and INVEST ORS	2
Drafting of conceptual and main project for heating of the Novo Brdo city from biomass (agricultural production) in areas foreseen by the plan	HIGH	SHORT- TERM	MUNICI PALITY and INVEST ORS	2
Support projects for the use of wood and the remains of paper and biomass in order to produce pellet and briquette for heating	M	MEDIU TERM	PRIVAT E, INVEST ORS and MUNICIPALITY	2
Feasibility studies and conceptual projects for the possibility of using solar energy as thermal energy as well as gaining electricity through photovoltaic panels (as a long-term goal)	M	MEDIU TERM	MUNICI PALITY and INVEST ORS	3
Stimulating projects for those who construct facilities and use solar energy for heating with a percentage discount from taxes and construction permit fees	M	MEDIU TERM	MUNICI PALITY and INVEST ORS	2
Feasibility studies and conceptual projects for the possibility of energy production from waste	M	MEDIU TERM	MUNICI PALITY and INVEST ORS	2
Implementation of pilot projects for the possibility of saving energy (e.g. isolation, efficient heating systems etc.)	M	MEDIU TERM	PRIVAT E, INVEST ORS and MUNICIPALITY	2

BANKING SYSTEM Strategy 1: Banks in the function of sustainable economic development				
Drafting of projects for loans from banks to households, small business and agro-businesses	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	T, BANKA INVESTORS and MUNICIPALITY	2
Drafting of projects for concessional investments starting with the sector of renewable energy	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	T, BANKA INVESTORS and MUNICIPALITY	2
Drafting of projects by considering the new possibilities with the membership of Kosovo in IMF and the World Bank in areas where they provide assistance.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Drafting of projects for credits with low interest and broader packages in the areas of agriculture, industry and tourism	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	T, BANKA and MUNICIPALITY	2
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES Strategy 1: Supporting the development of SMEs				
Establishing a vocational training centre for young professionals for capacity building and providing seminars and courses for economic development and knowledge on marketing.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	1

12.4 TIMEFRAME, FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS, INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

THEMATIC AREA OF INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS FOR TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE				
Strategy 1: Existing paved roads				
Preparation of main projects for cooperation with the Ministry of Transport and Post-Telecommunications for extension in some segments, maintenance and completion with content in harmony with existing roads standards (with priority given to the Prishtina-Gjilan segment), but also to others based on the Transport Infrastructure map	IGH	H SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS and CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
Strategy 2: Unpaved roads				
Preparation of main projects by the municipality, and in some cases also in cooperation with the Ministry of Transport and Post-Telecommunications for unpaved roads in harmony with standards and norms based on the Transport Infrastructure map	IGH	H SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS and CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
Strategy 3: Proposed roads				
Marking the tracks of these roads and their preservation (taking into account the track of the possible highway Prishtina-Llabjan-Gjilan and Prekovce-Strazhe towards Gjilan)	EDIUM	M MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS and CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
Starting with conceptual projects for these priority roads: the Novo Brdo-Bostan-Perlepnice road.	EDIUM	M SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS and CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
Drafting of main projects for these roads based on the Transport Infrastructure map	IGH	H ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS and CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
Strategy 4: Roads under reconstruction				

Agricultural roads	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare projects and intensive consultancy for forest roads	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Continuation in harmony with the developments on agricultural land of new agricultural road projects	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS and CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
Strategy 5: Urban roads				
Marking (geodetic points where the road extends), of these roads' tracks and their preservation.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS and CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
Starting with conceptual projects for these roads, with priority given to the clean areas (without constructions within the construction borders)	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS and CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
Opening of these roads with machinery in order to clearly define how they will function in the future, would help the implementation of these roads a lot	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS and CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
Drafting of main projects for these roads based on the (urban) transport infrastructure map	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, and INVESTORS	
Strategy 6: Accompanying infrastructure				
Starting with the conceptual project for the bus stopping points	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, and INVESTORS	
Drafting of main project for the bus stopping points	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS	

			RS and CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
ACCUMULATION AND WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE				
Strategy 1:				
Marking and design of water supply captions in the Curved River: the New Colony and the Old Colony.	OW	L SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Marking and protection of natural water resources (see Hydrological map of the Novo Brdo municipality) with special emphasis on the "Uji i Mirë" stream and the Moll stream in Bushica	OW	L SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Strategy 2. Creation of a functional and integrated drinking water supply system throughout the municipality's territory				
Drafting of project for renovation of existing water supply network in the city - replacement of old asbestos-cement pipes in some segments, increasing the diameter of the pipe in some segments, network expansion in new areas etc. (see Urban Water supply infrastructure map)	EDIUM	M SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Drafting of project for water supply from dwells in settlements such as Koretishte, Pasjak, Kufce	EDIUM	M MEDIUM- TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
SEWERAGE SYSTEM				
Strategy 1: Completion of sewerage infrastructure, improvement of existing network and construction of new network				
Drafting of projects for the construction of a new network in areas where it is missing	EDIUM	M MEDIUM- TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Placement of septic holes in discharge points of wastewater in new systems	EDIUM	M MEDIUM- TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Marking and protection of the sewerage line track - connection from the exit of settlements towards the main collectors foreseen by the Spatial Plan of Kosovo	OW	L SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare projects for connection from exits of settlements towards the main collector foreseen by the spatial plan of Kosovo	OW	L MEDIUM- TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare a project for the construction of a sewerage network, first	OW	L MEDIUM- TERM	MUNICIPALITY and	

phase towards the main plant in Kamenica by connecting settlements such as: Kufce, Stanishor, Koretishte, Pasjak, Strazhe and Dragance			INVEST ORS	
Prepare a project for the construction of a sewerage network, second phase towards the main plant in Kamenica through the Curved River valley by connecting settlements such as: Koznice, Prekovc, Izvor, Zebince, Vllasali and Bunjak	OW	L TERM	MEDIUM- ALITY and INVEST ORS	
Prepare a project for the construction of a sewerage network, third phase towards the main plant in Kamenica through the Bostan River valley by connecting settlements such as: the New Colony, the Old Colony, Pllavice, Bostan, Jasenovik, Tullar, Klobukar, Qylkovc, Terniqevc, Carevc, Upper Makresh and Lower Makresh	OW	L TERM	LONG- ALITY and INVEST ORS	
Strategy 2: CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW SYSTEM FOR DISCHARGE OF ATMOSPHERIC WATERS				
Prepare projects for the construction of a new atmospheric sewerage system divided by the wastewater sewerage (in harmony with the concept of discharge towards the nearest streams of creeks or rivers) especially in settlements near the centre of Gjilan or the Prishtina-Gjilan highway	EDIUM	M TERM	SHORT- LITY and INVESTO RS	
Each village should have its own special system. Atmospheric water will be discharged in the nearest river or creek	EDIUM	M TERM	LONG- LITY and INVESTO RS	
Prepare projects for the construction of a new atmospheric sewerage system along roads	EDIUM	M TERM	LONG- LITY and INVESTO RS	
Strategy 3: CONSTRUCTION OF LANDFILL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUATE MANAGEMENT				
Marking and protection of the foreseen area for a temporary landfill of construction and industrial waste at the level of one or two settlements	EDIUM	M TERM	SHORT- LITY and INVESTO RS	
Prepare projects for areas designated for a landfill with flattening and paving with gravel (immediately upon plan approval) and marking until conditions for completion with infrastructure are met	EDIUM	M TERM	SHORT- LITY and INVESTO RS	

Prepare main projects for the temporary landfills at the settlement level (cleaning of riverbeds from waste and their organized disposal in the future)	OW	L	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Marking and protection of the foreseen area for a potential landfill at the municipal level of construction and industrial waste with recycling possibilities	IGH	H	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare project for a potential landfill at the municipal level for construction and industrial waste with recycling possibilities	OW	L	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare projects for the treatment of used and dirty water from settlements and the industry with special emphasis on the following areas: the landfill for manganese waste at the Polish mine, landfill for the Novo Brdo mine waste, the Old surface mine of the Sasi, active waste landfills in Stanishor (Map. Sewerage)	OW	L	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Protecting underground waters in terms of avoiding the possibility of contamination as well as uncontrolled construction and risking of space	OW	L	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare projects for existing industrial facilities, which because they do not have cleaning appliances pollute rivers, within a certain framework installing of appliances to avoid these pollutions	OW	L	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare projects for deployment of two waste landfills in the Stanishor-Strazhe and Dragance axis	OW	L	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	

12.4.1 FUNCTIONING OF POWER SUPPLY AND STRENGTHENING OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Strategy 1: Starting implementation of the master plan recommendations for the development of Kosovo's distribution system until 2015

Starting of gradual elimination of TS 35/10kV and transition to TS 110/20kV	OW	L	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Starting of gradual transition from the 10kV distribution network to the 20k network	OW	L	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	

Starting interventions in terms of transition from the 10KV system to that of 20KV with priority given to following networks: Old Colony-Jasenovik-Kllabukar, Bostan-Qylkovc-Terniqevc, Upper Makresh-Dragance-Mozgove-Kufce, as well as strengthening of current 10KV network in almost all settlements	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Starting the replacement of TS 10/0.4kV with that of 20/0.4kV	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	KEK, KOST MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Starting replacement of 230/400V airlines with twisted or underground cables	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, KOST MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Marking and preservation of space for the construction of a transformer station in Gjilan	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK,	
Marking and preservation of the area for construction of a transformer station in the village of Pasjak, Pojata neighbourhood	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Projects should be prepared in a way that the low voltage networks are also planned with concrete pillar and self-holding aluminium cables.	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Projects should be prepared in a way that public lighting of priority roads in settlements is also done through these pillars.	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Projects should be prepared in a way that public lighting of main roads in settlements is done with 400w sodium lamps. Switching on and off of lamps will be automatic, whereas by the time roads are not that much frequented (after midnight) the lamps will automatically switch to half of the nominal power	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Strategy 2: Strengthening and extension of telecommunication throughout the municipality's territory				
Extension of telecommunications	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK,	

network in villages through optic fibre cables which allow connection to the internet and cable television.	IGH	TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare project for the setting of 2 new PTK-VALA antennas.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare project for the construction of post offices in settlements such as Llabjan, Pasjak and Koretishte.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare project for covering the whole territory with a landline telephony network, as well as transition from air to underground network	IGH	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare projects for provision of HD television programmes through cable network	IGH	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare project for the placement of telephone booths in all settlements where there is a landline telephony and in those where the new network will be extended	LOW	SHORT-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	

12.4.2 THEMATIC AREA OF LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENT

STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS FOR LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENT

Air

Strategy 1: Clean air, minimum pollution

Marking and protection during construction developments of green bands according to the plan	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Drafting of conceptual and main projects of green belts and bands according to the plan, as well as starting their implementation with priority given to Llabjan, Pasjak, Koretishte, Kufce and Stanishor	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	

Marking and protection during construction developments of existing parks and areas for new parks according to the plan	W	LO	SHORT-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of conceptual and main projects for revitalization of existing parks and new parks foreseen by the plan, as well as starting their implementation	DIUM	ME	SHORT-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of conceptual and main projects for protection, development of existing forests and especially for the cultivation of new forests with capacities of absorbing various gases and aerosols	GH	HI	DIUM-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Defining criteria for green areas during the drafting of regulatory plans and issuance of construction permits, with priority given to settlements such as Llabjan, Pasjak, Koretishte and other sub-centres	DIUM	ME	DIUM-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of conceptual and main projects for improvement of road traffic to avoid traffic jams in settlement centres according to the plan	GH	HI	LONG-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of municipal regulation for the measures, criteria and conditions for discharge of pollutants in the air from the industry and vehicles by making it mandatory to place catalysts and other regulations in the technical aspect and removal of old vehicles from the traffic	DIUM	ME	DIUM-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of conceptual and main projects for alternative energy use (mainly solar energy and energy from wind)	GH	HI	ONGOING	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Stimulation with tax release up to 50% for those who ask for construction permits and use alternative energy for these contents	DIUM	ME	SHORT-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of conceptual and main projects for walking and cycling paths, as seen on the map, and making these contents mandatory during the drafting of projects	DIUM	ME	SHORT-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	

Undertaking punitive measures for natural and legal persons who exceed the tolerable levels of pollution and noise, especially in areas with sensitive activity (near schools, health facilities, settlements etc.)	ME DIUM	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Establishing green belts and bands with absorbing capacities for aerosols, nitrogen, sulphur and carbon gases and heavy metals along main roads as shown on the map	ME DIUM	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of main projects for new parks in areas identified as free and available for the establishment of these parks	ME DIUM	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare strategies for the protection, development and especially cultivation of new forests, appropriate according to the vegetative designation of the area	ME DIUM	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Designation by mandatory criteria regulations for green areas for new construction permits, with priority given to the city of Novo Brdo and sub-centres	ME DIUM	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Minimize the use of vehicles and use of public transport.	ME DIUM	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of project for reconstruction of roads (sewerage system and disposal of waste which are a pollution source for air from burning and oxidation of waste etc.)	ME DIUM	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
WATER				
Strategy 1: Improvement of water quality and areas rich in water				
Marking and drafting of projects for protection and development of natural water resources and other underground and surface waters as shown on the hydrological map of Novo Brdo's municipality, together with the definition of the mandatory protection area and the specific protection regime	L OW	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of conceptual and	HI	ME	MUNICIPALITY	

main projects to install and complete the devices for cleaning used water by the Industry	GH	DIUM-TERM	and INVESTORS	
Approval of industrial constructions regulatory by obliging the decision for clearance of all used, dirty water and prohibiting use prior to installing appliances which will ensure the proper cleaning of dirty water	OW L	SHORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of conceptual and main projects for special protection of following resources: Terniqevc, Zebince, Koznice, Llabjan, Prekovce, Bolevc, the Curved River, Bostan River and other surface resources	OW L	LONG-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for special protection of waters from uncontrolled use of fertilizers for agriculture (nitrates, nitrites, phosphates and other nutrients)	EDIUM M	SHORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of conceptual and main projects for organized landfills, animal cemeteries for emergency cases as well as protection from illegal waste (all types of waste)	EDIUM M	SHORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for special protection of waters from uncontrolled use of fertilizers for agriculture (nitrates, nitrites, phosphates and other nutrients)	GH HI	ME DIUM-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for waste landfills (their hydro-isolation) and total rehabilitation	GH HI	ME DIUM-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
LAND Strategy 1: Protection of quantity and quality of land (clean, minimum contamination)				
Prepare continuous monitoring and control of agricultural land fertility.	GH HI	ME DIUM-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare conceptual and main projects for protection from floods based on the maps presented in the framework in order to protect and increase the level of fertility	GH HI	ONGOING	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for special protection of land from uncontrolled use of fertilizers for agriculture (nitrates, nitrites, phosphates and other nutrients)	OW L	ME DIUM-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	

Drafting of conceptual and main projects for protection of land from illegal waste and all types of waste)	M EDIUM	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Projects for the re-development of former landfill areas should be prepared	M EDIUM	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects and undertaking measures for protection from erosions and flushing of constituent elements of land	M EDIUM	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Initiating projects in order to create conditions and mechanisms to undertake measures for protection from degradation by human impacts	M EDIUM	LON G-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for fallow land and low quality agriculture land	HI GH	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Strategy 2: Land management				
Organizing an information campaign for citizens (for the new construction borders, frozen areas for construction and land resources from alienation to non-agricultural purposes, with restrictions on the extent of constructions strictly within the planned construction borders (map "Concepts of settlement development") as well as implementation of development orientations in planned areas	M EDIUM	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Presentation and consolidation of punitive measures and the organization of a campaign for residents and businesses with these measures.	M EDIUM	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Capacity building of the municipality in relation to the management and control of planned developments	M EDIUM	SH ORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Stimulate and continue the regulatory plan drafting process for all areas foreseen by the MDP and UDB	HI GH	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
LAND USE				
Strategy 1: Ensuring land use for planned designation				
Adequate information of administration and citizens for designations and borders	HI GH	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Development, definition of	HI	SH	MUNICIPALITY	

foreseen designations from field maps even through demarcation and signalling for area designation	GH	ORT-TERM	and INVESTORS	
Development of lower level plans and conceptual and main projects for foreseen designations with the map of land use (agricultural land, forest, land designated for settlements or construction land, archaeological area, cemeteries, greenery, road, waste landfill, corridors, industry and all necessary areas and sectors)	OW L	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Developing projects to ensure spatial quality of public areas	GH HI	ON GOING	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Developing implementation and control monitoring mechanisms for the entire territory of the municipality	EDIUM M	SH ORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Human capacity building	OW L	SH ORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Developing punitive mechanisms for violators who would try alienation of land for purposes not provided in this document	OW L	SH ORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
AREAS WITH SPECIAL DESIGNATION				
Strategy 1: Ensuring that areas with special designation at the municipal level (nature, settlements and other areas) are treated adequately				
Prepare respective plans for Novo Brdo as an area of cultural, tourist and recreational value, as well as in the area of natural values	GH HI	ON GOING	PRIVATE, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS, MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Defining, marking and signalling of archaeological areas (treated as special interest of the municipality)	OW L	SH ORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Development of geophysical records and preparation of the conceptual and main project for development of archaeological areas (the Old Colony, archaeological areas, the Old Colony, Vllasali etc.)	GH HI	ME DIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Defining, marking and signalling of protected areas at the Kosovo level according to the Ahtisaari plan of the Novo Brdo Castle and the Dragance Monastery.	OW L	SH ORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	

Restricting all construction around the area of the Novo Brdo Castle and the Dragance Monastery with the border foreseen by the Ahtisaari plan	EDIUM ^M	DIUM-TERM ^{ME}	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Prepare project for surrounding these areas of the Novo Brdo Castle and the Dragance Monastery	EDIUM ^M	DIUM-TERM ^{ME}	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Prepare project for development of the Novo Brdo Castle and Dragance Monastery area in accordance with the foreseen designation and regulation norms	OW ^L	ORT-TERM ^{SH}	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Defining, marking and signalling of areas with mineral assets, and treatment as areas of special interest for economic development (the area near the mine, the economic area Llabjan, the area in Parallove as well as the area in the Strazhe, Koretishte and Stanishor triangle)	EDIUM ^M	LONG-TERM ^{LON}	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Prepare project for the development of areas with mineral assets and treatment as areas of special interest for economic development (the area near the mine, economic area Llabjan, the area in Parallove as well as the area in the Strazhe, Koretishte and Stanishor triangle)	OW ^L	GOING ^{ON}	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
SETTLEMENT NETWORK & URBAN-RURAL CONTEXT				
Strategy 1: Functional network of settlements and urban-rural development balance				
Development of projects with priority give to following villages: Novo Brdo, Vllasali, Bunjak, Bostan, Tullar, Prekovce, Zebince, Llabjan, Parallove etc (see maps of road network, road infrastructure, sewerage, water supply, telecommunication, schools and religious facilities)	GH ^{HI}	GOING ^{ON}	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Preparation of Novo Brdo lands and sub-centres such as Novobera, Vllasali, Bunjak, Bostan, Tullar, Prekovc, Zebince, Llabjan, Parallove etc. in the settlement network function	GH ^{HI}	GOING ^{ON}	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare projects for the	M	LON	MUNICIPALITY	

planned expansion of some settlements (settlement development concept)	EDIUM	G-TERM	and INVESTORS	
Prepare conceptual and main projects for completion with urban infrastructure in all settlements as much as possible	GH HI	GOING ON	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare plans and a regulatory for construction developments within planned construction borders	OW L	GOING ON	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Make planned expansion of some settlements under private, municipal or public ownership (Kozince) as present on the Settlement development concept map	OW L	GOING ON	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare projects for agricultural developments in the so-called green heart areas (agro-ecosystem)	OW L	G-TERM LON	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare projects for extension with industrial contents in settlements that are convenient for this	GH HI	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare conditions for proceeding with permit by respecting specific urban norms as much as possible, and engagement of competent bodies for creating an urban climate especially in areas considered untouched with the drafting of regulatory plans and other conditions (regulations) in settlements for which plans will not be prepared	GH HI	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Identifying all illegal constructions	OW L	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare legal conditions for adequate treatment of illegal constructions	OW L	ME DIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
NATURAL HERITAGE Strategy 1: Natural heritage protection				
Prepare decisions for declaring areas as special natural value areas (Makresh-Stanishor-Strazhe, Bostan-Izvor, Llabjan)	OW L	SH ORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Prepare projects for protection, conservation and development of special value areas (Makresh-Stanishor-Strazhe, Bostan-Izvor, Llabjan), declare them as protected	GH HI	ME DIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	

Prepare decisions for declaring areas as protected, sensitive, protect and conserve old trees in the village of Vllasali and some other settlements and monuments, the cave at the Bad Stone in the village of Bunjak, the fountain near the Castle Sabilovs, water resource at Kitica, Vrella	OW L	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Ensuring integrated protection of natural and cultural monuments	OW L	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Prepare decisions for protection of the area with Black locust near the mine (as a special tree in the municipality)	OW L	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Strategy 2: protection and strengthening of landscapes				
Drafting of conceptual and main project and its implementation for the Curved River (kriva reka), the Stanishor River and the Bostan River	OW L	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Drafting of projects for functioning and maintenance of agricultural landscapes, areas Plavice, Terniqevc, Izvor, Vllasali and Jasenovik	OW L	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Drafting and implementation of projects for planting of diverse types herbaceous plants in Zebince, Izvor meadows and pastures	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Drafting projects and undertaking measures in order to have protection from the uncontrolled logging of forests, fires and projects against erosion	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Strengthen the cooperation with the MESP	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Limiting development in areas of quality agricultural land and scenic landscapes.	OW L	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Strategy 3: Improving the quality of green areas				
Increase the number of parks and green areas in settlements with dense population	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Creating new parks in the centres of the Old and New Colony	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Creating a green area along	M	SH	MUNICIPALITY	

the Stanishor river and protection from construction activities	EDIUM	ORT-TERM	and INVESTORS	
Regulating the parks in the pines area in Llabjan	EDIUM ^M	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Regulating the park near the Novo Brdo Castle (Lak)	EDIUM ^M	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Regulating a park in the middle of the public facilities in Bostan	EDIUM ^M	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Biodiversity Strategy 1: Sustainable development of biodiversity				
Prepare projects for the protection, preservation and conservation of some phytocenosis types	OW ^L	G-TERM ^{LON}	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare projects for the protection of areas where wild animals live and act among which there are also species considered endangered, as well as projects for their protection as species	EDIUM ^M	DIUM- TERM ^{ME}	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Preparation of projects in the area of biodiversity is foreseen together with other municipalities for the protection and development of areas rich in rare species for the regional level	EDIUM ^M	DIUM- TERM ^{ME}	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare projects for inventory of flora and fauna in the entire territory of the municipality by specifying what should be protected and what can be used	GH ^{HI}	DIUM- TERM ^{ME}	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Projects for the preservation and development of indigenous cow race	EDIUM ^M	DIUM- TERM ^{ME}	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare projects for the revitalization of forest ecosystems and to prevent destruction of habitats of many plant and animal species, considering as important also the preservation of habitats of butterflies, carnivorous birds etc.	EDIUM ^M	DIUM- TERM ^{ME}	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Human capacity building in the municipality	EDIUM ^M	DIUM- TERM ^{ME}	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Development of accompanying monitoring and implementation	^M	DIUM- TERM ^{ME}	and MUNICIPALITY	

mechanisms	EDIUM	TERM	INVESTORS	
Human capacity building in the municipality	EDIUM ^M	ME DIUM- TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Development of punitive measures	EDIUM ^M	ME DIUM- TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Waste management				
Strategy 1: Minimal volume of waste produced and re-use / recycling of waste				
Defining, marking and signalling of areas designated for transit landfills, animal cemeteries and landfills for intelligent waste	OW ^L	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare projects for a transit landfill of inert (construction) waste, animal cemetery in the Cadastral area of Bostan and Llabjan, landfill for intelligent waste in the village of Terniqevc (transit) and a sustainable landfill with standards that enable recycling of waste in the Cadastral area of Novo Brdo, village of Bunjak in the future	EDIUM ^M	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare and implement the project for rehabilitation and decontamination of existing illegal landfill in all the municipality's settlements	EDIUM ^M	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare projects for the collection and treatment of waste dumped in an uncontrolled manner with priority given to the embankments of the Stanishor river, the Curved River and in similar areas	OW ^L	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare projects for managing and monitoring the municipality in terms of waste	EDIUM ^M	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare projects for inclusion of 10 % of the territory in the waste management system	EDIUM ^M	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Adding machinery (infrastructure) for waste such as trucks and containers	EDIUM ^M	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Undertaking punitive measures	EDIUM ^M	SH ORT-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	

NATURAL DISASTERS AND OTHER

Strategy 1: Moving from a culture of reaction to one of amortization and prevention EARTHQUAKES

Prepare the regulation for all construction in harmony with the degree of seismic risk and construction with standards.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
In special facilities as well as storey buildings it needs to be worked with a-seismic architecture					

HAIL

Prepare projects for construction of stations against hail in places where they have been previously	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
--	--------	-------------	-----	---------------------------	--

AVALANCHES, STRONG WINDS and ICE

Prepare projects for undertaking measures during winter, especially in hilly-mountainous areas.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
---	--------	-----------	-----	---------------------------	--

FLOOD

Prepare projects for the opening of channels, soil regulation, cleaning and maintenance	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Undertaking measures to eliminate drastic curves of the river and managing the river embankments.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Undertaking measures for the protection of rivers from waste dumping, which in this case present obstacles for the free flow of water	LOW	SHORT-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Undertaking measures to prevent construction of housing facilities and those of economic character along river edges in a distance of at least 10 m from the riverbed (water point)	LOW	SHORT-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	

EROSIONS

Undertaking measures for declaration of erosive areas in regions where erosion has a high intensity in water flows, land, forests, buildings and properties based on the Law of Waters of Kosovo by the municipality	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Undertaking measures to prevent erosion activity, such as banning logging and degradation of	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	

forests, as well as over-grazing Prohibition of the use of goods that cause erosion, prohibition of the use of soil and sand, etc.		TERM		
Undertaking hydro-technical anti-erosive measures				
Drafting of projects for construction of terraces, fences in creek and stream beds	M EDIUM	ON GOING	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Drafting of projects for construction of river embankments	M EDIUM	ON GOING	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Drafting of projects for planting of seedlings in riverbeds	M EDIUM	SH ORT-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Undertaking measures for prohibition of inert extraction in riverbeds	M EDIUM	SH ORT-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Undertaking agricultural anti-erosive measures				
Drafting of projects for maintenance of agricultural land	M EDIUM	SH ORT-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Undertaking measures for proper application of agricultural measures	M EDIUM	SH ORT-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Drafting of projects for the irrigation and drainage system	M EDIUM	ON GOING	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Initiation and investment insurance for the protection of land in river banks	M EDIUM	ON GOING	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Undertaking biological anti-erosive measures				
Undertaking measures for protection of existing forests from uncontrolled logging and from fire	L OW	SH ORT-TERM	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Undertaking measures for the prohibition of grazing in areas poor in greenery	M EDIUM	ON GOING	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Drafting of projects for forestation of bare and degraded areas	M EDIUM	ON GOING	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Drafting of projects for the creation of green banks in areas where erosion is of a high rate	L OW	ON GOING	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Drafting of project for the planting of trees which would cover a band of 10 m distance in the main river banks	L OW	ON GOING	and	MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Undertaking measures to use	L	ON		MUNICIPALITY

agricultural land in river basins of the main rivers with permanent pastures or forests	OW	GOING	and INVESTORS	
Drafting of priority anti-erosive projects for strong erosions should be done in 2500-5000 ha in this Cadastral areas: Novo Brdo, Izvor, Bostan, Bolevc, Terniqevc, Llabjan, Parallove, Manishinc, Upper Makresh, Miganovc, Koretishte, Stanishor and Kufce	OW ^L	GOING ^{ON}	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of anti-erosive projects. Very strong erosion extends over an area of about 2700 ha, in these settlements: Bostan, Jasenovik, Carevc, Bushince, Klobukar, Lower Makresh, Upper Makresh, Strazhe, Dragance and Miganovc (see map of erosions)	OW ^L	GOING ^{ON}	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Undertaking other measures				
Drafting of projects for construction of protective bands in steep cliffs	OW ^L	DIUM- ^{ME} TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for the construction of resisting walls	OW ^L	G-TERM ^{LON}	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for the amelioration of pastures	EDIUM ^M	G-TERM ^{LON}	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for construction and amelioration of forests	EDIUM ^M	DIUM- ^{ME} TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for the construction of other anti-erosive forms	EDIUM ^M	DIUM- ^{ME} TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Radioactivity (ionizing and non-ionizing)				
Drafting of project for professional isolation of the area hit by NATO with uranium during the last war in Kosovo in the village of Koretishte, Pasjak, Novo Brdo	EDIUM ^M	DIUM- ^{ME} TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
FIRES				
Undertaking measures for prohibition of construction of putting of standards where it is essential for facilities and equipment which cause fire or help fire in forests and other areas at risk of fire	OW ^L	GOING ^{ON}	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	

12.5 THEMATIC AREA OF DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL ISSUES

STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS FOR THE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE (THEMATIC AREA OF DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL ISSUES)

POPULATION, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

POPULATION

Undertaking measures to support facilities and equipment which prevent fire or help fire extinguishing in forests and other areas at risk of fire	LOW	GOING ON	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for buffer zones between forest and other areas sensitive of fire, and a buffer zone along the border to prevent possible transmission of fire	LOW	GOING ON	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects and placement of as many hydrants and water accumulations in as many points and settlements as possible	LOW	GOING ON	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for ensuring access of vehicles used for fire extinguishing to each housing unit in the municipality of Novo Brdo	LOW	GOING ON	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Control measures for detractors	MEDIUM	GOING ON	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Punitive measures	LOW	GOING ON	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	

Strategy 1: Creating favourable conditions for improvement of municipal human development index (MHDI) in the further development of the municipality of Novo Brdo				
Preparation and implementation of projects for coordinated development of the area based on the foreseen number of population in all foreseen settlements	IUM	MED	OING	ONG and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Drafting of projects for increasing environments and activities that deal with a richer socio-cultural life	IUM	MED	OING	ONG and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Projects for integration of communities with low income and communities living in informal areas	IUM	MED	OING	ONG and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Drafting of projects for completion of infrastructure quality of the education system in all level in order to create conditions for enrolment in primary and secondary education, as well as increase literacy rate of adults (over the age of 15)	IUM	MED	OING	ONG and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Drafting of projects for completion of infrastructure quality of the health system with impact on the increase of life expectancy of Novo Brdo's residents	IUM	MED	OING	ONG and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Drafting of projects for completion in the area of economic development and poverty alleviation so that social welfare, measured by income per capita, increases.	IUM	MED	OING	ONG and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Drafting of projects foreseen by this plan for the increase of green areas in the city and other settlements, through the re-treatment of currently free or unused areas, as well as for creating new green areas within and around the city and other settlements	IUM	MED	OING	ONG and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS
Draft projects to increase sensitivity of residents towards socio-cultural	IUM	MED	OING	ONG and MUNICIPALITY

problems, but also of the environment in the function of quality of life			INVESTORS	
Draft projects so that human resource capacities in the municipality are strengthened in a strategic way in order to respond to the implementation of this vision for the future of Novo Brdo's municipality and to achieve ethnic and gender equality	IUM MED	OING ONG	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
HOUSING				
Strategy 2: Increase the quantity and quality of housing				
Drafting of regulatory plans respecting the concepts in the function of providing sufficient volume of housing for all classes	DIUM ME	OING ONG	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting and implementation of main infrastructure and service projects based on the infrastructure maps (water, sewerage, heating, parking, greenery) in this document in the area of housing in order to improve housing quality	DIUM ME	OING ONG	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare main projects for public maintenance which impact the increase of housing level	DIUM ME	UM-TERM MEDI	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects and application of housing area standards, as well as maintenance of existing structures and avoidance of physical degradation of existing housing structures constructed without a plan	GH HI	UM-TERM MEDI	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
SETTLEMENTS				
Strategy 3: Ensure that the future development of Novo Brdo's municipality will be in accordance with the concept of the polycentric spatial development with two linear segments				
Drafting of regulatory plans for the city of Novo Brdo and for settlements as areas of special interest where settlements such as Kala, Bostan, Dragance, Llabjan	GH HI	RT-TERM SHO	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of regulatory plan for the industrial area of Llabjan	GH HI	UM-TERM MEDI	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Priority treatment of	HI	MEDI	MUNICIPALITY	

settlements near the city of Novo Brdo and those that are in the area of development axes Kala- Bostan	GH	UM-TERM	and INVESTORS	
Stimulation of construction within the planned areas	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Creating a board for demolition of buildings outside the foreseen borders	LO W	MEDI UM-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Strategy 4: Ensure that the future development of settlements will be in harmony with the compact settlement concept				
Prepare regulatory plans for all settlements, compact development of settlements will be the task of regulatory plans	HI GH	LON G-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
For all settlements for which regulatory plans are not prepared, compact development will be the task of competent municipal institutions through various projects and other measures (granting approval for construction, incentives to boost development in empty areas, not constructing infrastructure outside the construction borders except for the functions defined in Article 17.3 of the Law on Spatial Planning etc.)	ME DIUM	LON G-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS				
Strategy5: Ensure that informal settlements are treated based on guidelines for the regulation of informal settlements drafted in the SPD and MESP				
Drafting of regulatory plans of Novo Brdo within the design task for the holder of these plans, treatment of informal settlements as Bostan, New Colony, Pasjak etc.	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of plans and defining priorities for implementation projects which need to be taken into account for the regulation of these IS, whereas informal settlements would also serve possible donators for the provision of necessary financial, human and technical support within the framework of this regulation since the regulation of these informal settlements is also a European priority	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare projects for informal settlements which would serve also	ME	MEDI	and MUNICIPALITY	

possible donors for provision of financial, human or technical support within the framework of this regulation (since regulation of informal settlements is also a European priority)	DIUM	UM-TERM	INVESTORS	
EDUCATION Strategy 1: Extension of volume, contents increase infrastructure quality of the education system in all levels in harmony with the polycentric X development concept				
Building content for pre-school education within the framework of schools or separately should be foreseen in all settlements	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Demarcation and preservation of areas foreseen by this plan for nurseries specified in the framework of spatial development and the "School and Sports areas" map	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare conceptual and main projects for nurseries	LO W	SHO RT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Marking and preservation of areas foreseen by this plan for primary schools, specified in the framework of spatial development and the "School and Sports areas" map	LO W	SHO RT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare conceptual and main projects for primary schools	LO W	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Marking and preservation of foreseen areas by this plan for a high school specified in the framework of spatial development	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare conceptual and main project for high schools	ME DIUM	SHO RT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
During the drafting of the new school projects for construction, accompanying infrastructure, construction of sports facilities with the aim to improve conditions for work and education should be foreseen as well	ME DIUM	SHO RT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
In constructed facilities, accompanying infrastructure should be foreseen separately	ME DIUM	ONG OING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	

Connection to water supply and sewerage infrastructure in all school facilities that are not connected	ME DIUM	ONG OING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Start implementing the government program for the creation of computer labs and providing them with computers	ME DIUM	ONG OING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Enhance the safety of students by putting in place a supervisory system, and creating multi-functional schools by implementing activities for children, youth and other groups of citizens	ME DIUM	ONG OING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Equal participation in education, creating favourable conditions for integration of children with disabilities and organization of various forms for parental education	ME DIUM	ONG OING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Efficient management of schools and the school network according to demographic changes and the establishment of a centralized financial system of education institutions	ME DIUM	ONG OING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Improve cooperation between schools and parents.	ME DIUM	ONG OING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Creating conditions in schools for daily stays (creating kitchens in schools), Local Strategy for Education (prepare profiles according to market demands in the municipality of Novo Brdo, Kosovo and beyond	ME DIUM	ONG OING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Genuine cooperation Municipality-Ministry of Education-Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports	ME DIUM	ONG OING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Cooperation of the municipality of Novo Brdo with other municipalities in the exchange of experience and personnel to increase the quality of education	ME DIUM	ONG OING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	

Creating mitigating circumstances for the development of private education, provision of locations for cooperation with other countries and organizations which have their own parallels for vocational training around the world	DIUM	ME	OING	ONG	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
HEALTH Strategy1: Provision of health contents in settlements in accordance with their function and hierarchy						
Prepare conceptual projects for MFMC, FMC and health ambulances	W	LO	UM-TERM	MEDI	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Prepare main projects for MFMC, FMC and health ambulances	W	LO	UM-TERM	MEDI	and MUNICIPALITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of conceptual projects for a Rehabilitation Centre for lung diseases (Makresh - Stanishor).	W	LO	G-TERM	LON	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Drafting of main projects for a Rehabilitation Centre for lung diseases (Makresh - Stanishor).	W	LO	G-TERM	LON	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Connection to water supply and sewerage infrastructure of all health facilities which are not connected to the system	W	LO	G-TERM	LON	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and	
Prepare a working plan for functioning of the 24 h FMC service in Novo Brdo	DIUM	ME	G-TERM	LON	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Prepare the conceptual project for extension of the FMC areas where extension of a part of health services which currently are offered in the hospital of Gjilan and Prishtina	DIUM	ME	G-TERM	LON	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Prepare the main project for extension of the FMC areas where extension of a part of health services which currently are offered in the hospital of Gjilan and Prishtina is planned	DIUM	ME	G-TERM	LON	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Implementation of projects and drafting of projects and programs for the maintenance of facilities, completion with	DIUM	ME	OING	ONG	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	

infrastructure (sewerage in Jasenovik, Prekovce, Kufce and Stanishor) and other content (accompanying infrastructure such as garages, storages, furnaces for burning waste etc.)				
CULTURE Strategy 1: Provision of conditions and contents for preservation, conservation and ongoing sustainable use of cultural heritage				
Prevention of current phenomena which threaten cultural heritage with technical, professional and legal measures (presented on the "Cultural heritage" map)	W	LO	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS
Marking of areas, facilities and heritage values from the maps on the field in the entire municipality's territory	W	LO	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS
Geo-physical recordings and drafting of conceptual projects for archaeological areas such as the Old Colony, Bostan, Vllasali, Izvor, Llabjan	DIUM	ME	ONG ONG	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS
Drafting of main projects and starting of implementation in the function of rescue, rehabilitation and use of historic-cultural values and with cultural, social, economic, scientific, educational, ecological and cultural tourism benefits	DIUM	ME	ONG ONG	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS
Drafting of projects for protection and development of cultural heritage in Novo Brdo, Dragance, Llabjan, for architectural heritage for the Cathedral in Kala, Mosque in Kala, Tomb in Kala, Orthodox Church in the village of Bostan, Mejtep in Llabjan, the House of the Novo Brdo Family in Kala, the Tower in Vllasali, the old water mills in the municipality's territory, a typical traditional house in Llabjan and Pasjak etc.	W	LO	ONG ONG	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS
Protection and preparation of the Dragance Monastery project (based on the objectives of the special protected area)	DIUM	ME	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS
Putting under protection, drafting of project and restoration of	DIUM	ME	ONG ONG	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL

towers in settlements Vllasali, Llabjan, Jasenovik, renovation of mills in the Curved River, Makresh, Bostan, Vllasali etc., restoration of water resources (lower faucet) and the additional area of water processing (Ballabanc) in the village of Lower Makresh, renovation of the old mosque, reconstruction of the typical house in Pasjak and some other settlements			INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Information and marketing campaign in the function of improving municipal service quality in the function of heritage and image of the place with multi-dimensional benefits	W	LO	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS
Establishment of a monument at the site of the massacre by Yugoslav partisans in 1945 in the village of Lower Makresh, respectively in the area of Upper Makresh	DIUM	ME	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS
Putting in the list of Values and taking under institutional care the monument of the KLA war martyrs built in the Artana mine	W	LO	LON G-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS
Creating a municipal mechanism for control of developments for all heritage values	W	LO	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS
The project for renovation and revitalization of culture houses in Novo Brdo and Llabjan in the function of cultural life should be prepared	W	LO	ONG OING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS
Prepare plan for connection to the municipal budget of the culture house in Zebince	DIUM	ME	LON G-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS
Creating areas and conditions for libraries in the foreseen localities by the framework	DIUM	ME	LON G-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS
Creating conditions for the functioning of cultural-artistic ensembles and societies and the establishment of new ones	DIUM	ME	LON G-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS
Creating conditions for traditional manifestations such as "June 24th, 06-08 May Castle visit	DIUM	ME	LON G-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and

days (day of St. George and St. Marc), Day of the Lady on August 28th, Tourism Week (the last week of May)			INVESTORS	
Preparing a conceptual and main project and starting the implementation of a house museum in the city of Kala, Novo Brdo	ME DIUM	LON G-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Preparing a conceptual and main project and starting the implementation of an open theatre in Kala	ME DIUM	LON G-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS Strategy 1: Provision of conditions and content for administration and transparent and efficient public institutions				
Starting project implementation for extension of the municipality's facility after the existing one (construction of the annex)	ME DIUM	LON G-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Marking of areas and expropriation for construction of facilities for the Ministry of Internal Affairs and a facility for the Ministry of Labour	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Preparation of conceptual projects and construction of facilities for the Ministry of Internal Affairs (civil and vehicle registration centre), the facility of the Ministry of Labour (employment office)	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Preparation of main projects and construction of facilities for the Ministry of Internal Affairs (civil and vehicle registration centre), the facility of the Ministry of Labour (employment office)	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Marking of the area and its expropriation for the construction of a prison facility in the settlement of Pasjak by the Ministry of Internal Affairs	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Prepare conceptual project for the construction of a prison facility in Pasjak by the Ministry of Internal Affairs	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Prepare main project for the construction of a prison facility in Pasjak by the Ministry of Internal Affairs	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	

Provision of areas for court and police station facilities in the new area planned for extension, see the urban map of public facilities	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Drafting of main project for areas for court and police station facilities in the new area planned for extension, see the urban map of public facilities	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Beginning of the decentralization of some administrative functions in secondary centres and beginning the electronic system implementation of E-governance and services	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
SPORTS AND RECREATION Strategy 1: PROVISION OF SPORTS AND RECREATION CONTENTS IN SETTLEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR FUNCTION AND HIERARCHY				
Drafting of conceptual project for the construction of a big football stadium in Llabjan or Izvor	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Drafting of main project for the construction of a big football stadium in Llabjan or Izvor	ME DIUM	ONG OING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Provision of areas for sports and recreation in each settlement. They can be within the primary school areas as part of the school yard with an organized use outside education process hours, or as special areas which depends on the possibilities and requirements	ME DIUM	ONG OING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS and INVESTORS	
Drafting of conceptual projects for sports halls for various sports in primary and secondary school	ME DIUM	LON G-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Drafting of main projects for sports halls for various sports in primary and secondary school	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Drafting of conceptual project for the construction of a shooting range in the settlements of Koretishte and Bunjak	HI GH	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Drafting of main project for the construction of a shooting range in the settlements of Koretishte and Bunjak	ME DIUM	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	

Drafting of conceptual projects for the construction of recreational sport paths in the villages of Stanishor-Makresh, Colony-Big Hill, Llabjan - Kozince and Bostan-Kala	W	LO	SHO RT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Drafting of main projects for the construction of recreational sport paths in the villages of Stanishor-Makresh, Colony-Big Hill, Llabjan - Kozince and Bostan-Kala	W	LO	SHO RT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare conceptual projects in close cooperation with the private sector in the development of activities and completion with content and infrastructure in the existing small football fields (Pasjak, Llabjan, New Colony and Bostan) and a swimming pool (Upper Kufce)	W	LO	SHO RT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Prepare main projects in close cooperation with the private sector in the development of activities and completion with content and infrastructure in the existing small football fields (Pasjak, Llabjan, New Colony and Bostan) and a swimming pool (Upper Kufce)	W	LO	SHO RT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Drafting of conceptual projects for other important sports as well, such as: Tennis, Fishing, Hunting, Riding, Cycling etc. Drafting of main projects for other important sports as well, such as: Tennis, Fishing, Hunting, Riding, Cycling etc.	W	LO	SHO RT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
YOUTH Strategy 1: Provision of contents for youth life					
Implementation of above mentioned projects in sports and culture	GH	HI	ONG OING	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Creating conditions for the activation of as many youth organizations and increasing cooperation with the municipal institutions	W	LO	SHO RT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects and their implementation for the construction and activation of youth centres in Novo Brdo, Llabjan, Zebince, Kufce,	DIUM	ME	MEDI UM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	

Pasjak etc.				
Providing conditions for the engagement of recital, dramatic, musical groups in all primary and secondary schools	W	LO	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS
Prepare and implement project for the construction of a centre for vocational training of the youth	DIUM	ME	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS
Creating sports and recreation areas in each settlement which will be used also for youth activities as well as support in the establishment of youth clubs (areas can be also used within the framework of primary schools)	DIUM	ME	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS
Prepare plans for the celebration of the youth day and other relevant holidays	DIUM	ME	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS
LOCAL CENTRES OF THE COMMUNITY Strategy 1: PROVISION OF COMMUNITY CENTRES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF LOCAL CENTRES				
Establishing community centres in all local centres where they are missing and their placement in areas of public institutions such as in schools and similar for cultural activities and other.	DIUM	ME	ONG	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS
Improvement of the community centre in the urban area of Bostan with an office and areas in the house of culture, and establishment of others in existing public facilities	W	LO	ONG	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS
UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY Strategy 1: MINIMIZE THE RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY				
Prepare projects and create conditions for the organization of professional trainings based on market demands.	W	LO	ONG	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS
Preparing conceptual projects and providing conditions to ensure seasonal work	W	LO	ONG	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS
Preparing of main projects and providing conditions to ensure seasonal work	W	LO	ONG	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS
Drafting of projects and creating conditions for support	W	LO	ONG	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS

ACCESS OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND OTHER FORMS Strategy 1: Provision of conditions and contents for the categories of these people				
Upon approval of this plan, projects for all school, municipal, health facilities, road infrastructure and parking spaces for these categories should be prepared, as well as other public facilities should be regulated for access of these categories of people	DIUM ME	OING ONG	MUNICIPALITY and INVESTORS	

13 Provision for implementation

Municipal development plan of Novo Brdo, is a basic document which foresees regulation, utilization and desired spatial development in the future: based in the existing situation and in the vision for the future of the municipality, as well as the priorities which need to be achieved. Also, the framework of municipal development is proposed, according to which an X polycentric development concept with two particular points (Castle and Mines) will be implemented. In municipal level and in settlement level. The spatial development framework, is functioning having as a determiner thematic fields, for which are conducted spatial development predictions. Strategy for development represents activities for implementation of the spatial development framework, respectively transferring from the existing situation in the planned situation. The plan is realistic, and we believe it to be implementable. Concrete implementation of this plan, is presented in this part, where all provisions for implementation are described, through which is described the legal aspect and the measures for implementation. This part includes development elements with obligatory character, and it is determined with essential elements related in municipal level, and it has to do with provisions and elements which lead the implementation of the plan. The framework contains:

13.1 GUIDANCE ON THE MATTER OF INTERPRETING THE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN DURING THE DRAFTING OF REGULATION PLANS AND OTHER PLANS

- **Municipal Development Plan** is interpreted as a document of the Municipality of Novo Brdo.
- **Municipal Development Plan** can be interpreted as a document which foresees regulation, utilization and desired spatial development in the future.
- **Concept of Spatial Development** (polycentric X-with two particular interest points (Kalaja and Minjera), can be interpreted as a concept, which foresees spatial development of some sub-centres such as Novo Brdo, Draganca, Bostan, Llabjan, Koretishta, Pasjak, Stanishor, Makresh, Izvore, Prekovce while the linear segment for industrial development can be interpreted only in the part of Llabjan where the Industrial Zone is foreseen

MDP of Novo Brdo is based in Kosovo`s Spatial Draft Plan, and in case of a dispute for any possible development, the final interpretation is the development which is located in the Kosovo`s Spatial Draft Plan, which should be respected entirely.

URP of Novo Brdo, is based in the Urban Development Plan of Novo Brdo, and in case of a dispute for any eventual development, the final interpretation is the development which is located in Novo Brdo`s Urban Development Plan, which should be respected entirely. During the drafting of lower level plans, we may encounter the term “**Frozen Area**” which should be interpreted as an area which has recent developments, whether they are housing facilities or

other facilities, in which, in the future, no construction will be allowed in the meaning of residential facilities with economic character or other character.

In the area, a facility may be planned for municipal interests, but which is not in the function of the area.

During the drafting of lower level plans, it may be encountered in the term “**Expansion Area**”, which should be interpreted as an area in which in the future the settlement may lie on. These areas are with low land melioration, publicly and privately owned.

This areas, will be developed with main projects where it is defined the manner of wining the construction rights and construction conditions. Infrastructure, in the area will be planned during the drafting of low level plans, if the area is located in settlements for which are foreseen the preparation of regulatory plan. Otherwise spatial conditions are provided from the municipal level based in the Municipal Development Plan.

During the drafting of lower level plans, it may be encountered in the term “**Area with coordinated development**” which should be implemented as an area in which in the future, the settlement may lay, but momentarily we have frozen construction. These areas are with low melioration and in the future may have coordinated municipality-community activities, and it is planned how the area will be expanded. This area, are in public and private ownership, this areas will be developed with main projects where it is defined the manner of gaining the right for construction and construction conditions. Infrastructure, in the area is planned during the drafting of lower level plans, if the area is located in settlements for which are foreseen the preparation of regulatory plans, otherwise spatial conditions are given from the municipal assembly based in:

13.1.1 Municipal Development Plan

During the drafting of lower level plans, it can be encountered the term “**Green Heart**” which should be an area in which agriculture with ecological products will be developed. This should be an integral part of the settlements, and fulfil the concept of compact settlement development (settlement, will be developed within construction limits in a compact manner). Infrastructure, is going to be planned in the area, during the drafting of lower level plans, if the area is located in settlements for which is foreseen the preparation of regulatory plans, but only in the function of developing agriculture. Otherwise, infrastructure for developing agriculture is planned from the municipality, based in the Municipal development plan.

During the drafting of lower level plans, it may be encountered the term “**Industrial Area**”, which should be interpreted as an area in which in the future industry can be developed. This area will be developed based in the regulation plan drafted from the municipality of Novo Brdo, in cooperation with the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

During the drafting of lower level plans, it may encountered the term “**Area of particular interest**” which should be interpreted as an area in which the municipality has an interest to protect, utilize and develop such as : Kalaja, Bostani, Llabjani, Draganca. This areas, are considered as areas of particular interest for the municipality of Novo Brdo.

During the drafting of lower level plans, it may be encountered term “**areas for industrial development**”, which should be interpreted as an area in which, there are natural resources and in the future, processing and extracting industry may be developed.

During the drafting of lower level plans and main projects, we may encounter the term **“Particular Protected Area”**, which should be interpreted as an area identified and declared with the Law on Particular Protected Areas. This area is particularly protected, and it will be an area determined with map, or with a determined area surrounding a monument, building, group of buildings, entirety, village or historical town centre, which may be protected from any development or activity which may harm its historical, cultural, architectural, archaeological, visual or aesthetic contexts. As such, should be interpreted, the protected area of the “Monastery of Draganca”. This monastery should be understood as an area for which in the moment, protective measures should be undertaken, while in the future, development activities as well, based on its main conceptual projects, based in the above mentioned law and in harmony with its context.

During the drafting of lower level plans, the term **“Informal Settlement”** may be encountered, which should be interpreted as human settlements, which do not enable residents to enjoy their right for a suitable life standard, in particular an appropriate residency. As such, informal settlements may have the following characteristics: informal ownership of properties, inadequate approach or deprivation in essential services, and as such should be interpreted during the drafting of regulatory plans in Bostan, Old Colony, Pasjak (new neighbourhood), Stanishor (new neighbourhood) and wherever there are settlements which fulfil the conditions.

13.2 CONDITIONS ESTABLISHED FROM THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ON IMPORTANT ISSUES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF LAND IN THE MUNICIPALITY

13.2.1 CONDITIONS FOR DETERMINING THE DESTINATION OF

SURFACES IN THE MUNICIPAL TERRITORY

With this plan, it is determined the destination of areas under the conditions:

Reflecting the needs of the current generation, but without threatening the following generations

Fulfilment of legal requirements

Principles presented in chapter II

Respecting the development concept

Sustainable economic development

Sustainable social development, by respecting the demographic aspect

As well as environmental development, in accordance with the nature of the environmental load

Respecting the environment pollution capacity

Preservation and improvement of natural resources, in order for them to be renewed and used rationally

Ensuring protection and unhindered function of natural values protected together with their environment, and the protection in a large extent of the locations and natural settlements of wild species of animals and plants and their communities

Ensuring protection of the constructed area

Providing conditions for vacation and human recreation

All of those mentioned above, have formulated the basis for determining the conditions for land utilization issues and development. In this direction, we have destined these areas for utilization:

Agricultural land

Settlements (Construction areas)

Areas with particular destination

Protected areas

Transport corridors

Green corridors

Recreation

Sport

Pastures and meadows

Forests

Forestation

Quarries

Water streams-rivers

Waste landfills

Cemeteries

13.2.2 CONDITIONS FOR SPACE ADJUSTMENT

Construction will be allowed only in areas destined for construction determined with MDP. Development in Novo Brdo and its sub-centres as well as areas with particular destination should be regulated with Urban Regulatory Plans, public infrastructure will be provided in areas destined for construction. In areas where Urban Regulatory Plans are not approved, the research for claims, possibilities and provision of infrastructure should be implemented based in conditions of higher level plans. Construction in agricultural land will be allowed only in the low quality land (classified as class VI-VIII), waste land, and only in particular occasions – for development which support agricultural activities. Development in the free area (natural landscape) should be based in environment regulations for the protection of the nature and landscape. In the absence of an urban regulation plan, the municipality should issue respective instructions of the obligatory character.

In the areas where development is allowed, the location conditions should determine as follows:

- (a) Shape and size of the development area*
- (b) Manner of utilization or usage*
- (c) Construction rules*
- (d) Rules for involvement in the infrastructure network*
- (e) Measures for environmental protection and the protection of cultural heritage entireties*

13.2.3 KOSOVO'S IMPORTANT BUILDINGS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF NOVO BRDO

The municipality, will assume full responsibilities coming out from Kosovo's Spatial Draft Plan for the protected area of the Castle and the Monastery of Draganca, based in the Ahtisary Package, and respective instruction from MESP, and consulting with competent organs.

23.5.b CONSTRUCTION AREAS FOR SETTLEMENTS

The construction areas are determined with the Municipal Development Plan of Novo Brdo. Construction is allowed only in areas determined for the development of the settlement (construction land). The new limits of the construction land planned in the graphic part of MDP represent absolute borders for the development of settlements. Since development, in a large extend, should take place in existing settlements, only additional development and construction should be allowed. Densification of construction and construction methods for more rational land utilization will be applied more often.

Respective definition of features and character of facilities in limiting areas, with sensitive landscape toward impact should be determined with regulative urban plans. Urban regulation plans as a planning instrument, should also be used to achieve suitability of facilities with the environment. Infrastructure and services should be provided in new construction areas (energy, sewerage system, water system etc). Infrastructure development should be gradually provided, based in the requests and in accordance with financial abilities of the municipality. Other alternatives such as public-private partnership or private financing schemes should be

agreed upon with the municipality. The owner of the facility should pay the infrastructure taxes while the distribution manner has to be elaborated. In areas declared as frozen, it will not be allowed any kind of construction for residence, trade, industry or infrastructure which will serve to that area, except foreseen infrastructure with MDP. In areas foreseen for expansion of settlements, concrete projects will be made, and conditions will be determined for providing services to the citizens. In areas treated as green within the settlements, agricultural activities can be developed (clean products, without pesticides)

13.2.4 STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTED OUTSIDE SETTLEMENTS

For areas determined with Municipal Development Plan as free from any kind of development, and protected from the construction of:

- a) Protection areas for continuous development of agriculture and forestry*
- b) Areas with special ecological values*
- c) Protection of the natural landscape and the location of heritage, as well as related areas for recreation, (not opposing the development of the settlement). Outside the construction area, will be allowed only these facilities: (Law on Spatial Planning)*
 - a) Public facilities for civil protection*
 - b) Facilities for protection from fire and hazardous materials-explosions etc.*
 - c) Facilities for managing water resources*
 - d) Infrastructure*
 - e) Facilities for researches and utilization of exploited mineral material*
 - f) Recreation and rural tourism*

The municipality will not be responsible for providing infrastructure outside the settlements. Based in determined land utilization, providing the infrastructure for new development, will be a reasonability of the owners or entrepreneurs.

13.2.5 CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The municipality has allocated sufficient land to support business development, which is based in utilization of local working power under the terms that it is placed in the areas foreseen for that destination.

The municipality may allow the temporary change of agricultural land for economic development, superficial mineral utilization, waste deposit, timber industry wastes, sand, gravel and rocks utilization under the condition that after the ending of utilization or termination of the deadline determined for temporary change of destination, to return the land in its former state (alongside with the request for granting permission for construction for temporary utilization of agricultural land for other destination, as well as temporary construction from which may come to the damage of the agricultural land, the user is obligated to present the projects for re-cultivation which is done in accordance with the technical documentation for construction, respectively the investor is obligated that before starting work in the agricultural land to remove and preserve the potentially fertile layers for land re-cultivation needs).

The municipality will support economic development of new businesses, under the conditions for it to be used from initial businesses. Construction of clean content for agricultural and industrial production, warehouses, services and businesses contents which do not have a negative impact in the environment will only be allowed in the areas designated for business and industry. Location for clean content of production and respective commercial utilization may be developed within settlements only if they do not cause negative impact in the surrounding environment (emission of gasses, air pollution, noise, traffic). Industrial and commercial businesses with expressed pollution will not by no mean be allowed. The expansion of the industry area and business is done only if the stability of the area is preliminary proved and in general interest, in case of an emergency and the lack of suitable area to allocate. The municipality will coordinate the drafting of a regulation plan for the Industrial Area with intensive zoning, respective infrastructure and connection with the regional road network based in the following criteria:

- a) Good access in road corridors – not through settlements*
- b) Low price, land availability*
- c) Minimization of harmful impacts in settlement and landscape*
- d) Potential for development: land, respective infrastructure (sewerage, water, electricity, communication, heating)*
- e) Maximum of the parcel utilization index should not exceed 45% of the parcel, and at least 20% of the surface should be greenery.*

New areas where various industries can be developed have to prove a self-sustainable electricity supply from renewable sources, if they are located near to high potential renewable energy source. Construction of only small accommodations with maximum 20, beds for tourist in the villages, will be allowed only if they entirely respect the environment conditions. Only small accommodation building with a maximum of 20 beds in tourist villages will be allowed if they fully comply with environmental conditions. Municipalities will allow the construction of infrastructure to support tourist attractions and recreational activities that have no negative impact on the environment: mountain paths and cyclists, visit points etc.

13.2.6 CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING PUBLIC ACTIVITIES

Green public areas in settlements and in parts involved in the Municipal Development Plan can be built and maintained only if they enable preservation and advancing of natural and created values. If, due to the establishment of public activities, public green area is damaged, it should be compensated according to the terms and conditions set by the municipality (respecting the applicable legislation). To protect the area of infrastructure with interest for the municipality, a smart policy will be lead from the municipality. Conditions for establishing public facilities for elder persons, orphans, handicaps, should rely in the functional space and movement of these categories, together with the fulfilment of other accompanying functions. Conditions for the expansion of public activity areas must be consistent with the function of settlements main centres, sub centres, local centres and villages.

The municipality should allocate spaces for new schools and preschool institutions under the conditions of ensuring protective line, and to be achievable from public transportation. Allocated parcels for this construction should fulfil the following criteria.

- a) *Preschool Institutions: standard surface/children*
- b) *Primary school: standard surfaces/children*

Municipality may allocate a joint parcel for construction of contents such as: education, culture, healthcare, social services and community centres. This particularly is important for sub-centres and local centres. Areas destined for sport and recreation should be supplied with paths, infrastructure and greenery. Within these areas will only be allowed to build open and closed sports facilities, parking spaces, small restaurants and shops serving recreational sports equipment. Maximum occupancy index of parcels must not exceed 10 % of surface of the parcel.

14 CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING CORRIDORS OR PATHS, COMMUNICATIVE SURFACES AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Road corridors should be guaranteed in an appropriate grade in harmony with the function of centres of requests in Kosovo`s and regional level. During the process of defining construction areas, it has to be proven that high costs in development measures and maintenance have been avoided. Construction should respect regulations for a sustainable construction – orientation, climatic conditions etc. Detailed concept of mobility (including public transportation, pedestrians and bicycling traffic) for the municipality of Novo Brdo should be deepening for elaboration. This concept should be followed with a detailed plan for development. Technical problems regarding the road safety (width of the roads, dangerous crossings, slopes) should be avoided and facilitated with suitable measures. Direct access for main road development e.g. category 1, with speed restriction, over 50km/h will not be allowed.

Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and Post Telecommunication is responsible for the main and regional roads. Thus technical regulations and standards are issued by the Ministry. In the municipality, main roads, local roads and other roads should be of such dimension that may allow safe traffic flow for all vehicles in any weather conditions. Communication paths should respect existing regulations. Paths should at least be 3.0m² wide. Where there is a problem, physical barriers may be placed in paths which may be narrowed. If the financial position of the municipality cannot ensure the implementation of roads and with particular needs for pedestrians- in residence area, it is recommended that the road should include paths for pedestrians. The construction parcels access road should be minimum 3.0m² wide and maximum 6.0m'. All crossroads in terrains should provide a view from all directions. Cycling paths of one direction, if they are separated, should be 0,8m wide. If the cycling areas are separated, than the green line should be minimum 0.35m². In the parking areas which serve for public transportation, the bus stoppage line should be 2,0,' wide. Parking standards are as follows:

- a) *Housing for one family (1PP/house) in parcels*

- b) Multi-family housing (PP/1 floor in parcel or similar)*
- c) Offices: 1 PP in 75 m² bttto area; (12 VP/1000 m² bttto)*
- d) Stores 1PP in 50 m² bttto area; (20 VP/1000 m² bttto)*
- e) Trade area: 1 PP in 40 m² bttto area; (25 VP/1000 m² bttto)*
- f) Industry and warehouses: 1 PP / 5 employees*
- g) Services 1 PP / 3 employees*
- h) Restaurants 1 PP /1table*
- i) Sport facilities: 1 PP / 20 seats*
- j) Schools and orphanages: 1 PP/ class and group of children*
- k) Medical researches: 1 PP /40 m² bttto. (25 PP/1000 m² bttto). In the road corridor of main regional roads is allowed the construction of the following buildings.*
 - 1. Gas stations with stores and restaurants and serving content.*
 - 2. Vehicle wash and services*

14.1.1 MEASURES FOR PROTECTION OF LANDSCAPES, NATURAL VALUES

AND CULTURAL-HISTORIC ENTIRETIES

Natures protected values can be used and advanced in a way which enables their protection and long-term advancing in accordance with the Law for the protection of the nature. In the protected part of nature, cannot be developed activities which endanger the natural balance, biological, landscape, hydrographical, geomorphology and geological diversity, cultural values or in any other form degrade the quality and specifics of nature values. Particular measures should be undertaken for the protection and utilization of cultural protected values and nature. Any work for modifying, demolition and preserving or restoring action for the outer cover of facilities included in the complex or architectural conserving areas, requires written consent from competent Institution. Architectural heritage under protection is clearly marked with an obvious mark. Placing advertising commercials in architectural monuments, assembles facilities or within architectural conserving spaces, it is done with written permission from the competent institution.

Movement and partial or complete relocation of any part of protected architectural heritage under temporary or permanent protection it is prohibited. Permit applicant in an archaeological area cannot obtain a permission to start working before making and agreement with the competent institution to undertake an assessment study of archaeological heritage. The amount of costs presented from the applicant for this purpose is determined from a formula provided in the sub-legal act.

During construction work, if an archaeological discovery is done, the discoverer or investor should inform the competent institution immediately, or no later than the following day from the day of the discovery. Competent institution has the right to immediately stop the construction work started and to undertake an evaluative and rescuing archaeological research in that place, for a limited time. Archaeological excavation can be done only with a written permit of the competent institution. The decision regarding this permit is issued within 30 days from the date of the request that the competent institution undertakes measures for conserving, protecting and preserving immovable heritage under protection. Cultural and spiritual heritage in different forms of documentation and registration is preserved, saved and promoted in accordance with this law and international principles, standards and judicial proceedings.

Municipality, together with the central level institutions, should prepare the managing plan for the integrated protection of nature and cultural monuments. The plan should protect any type of development which will affect the values of the monuments, except those which serve to protect municipalities together with Kosovo`s Forest Authority, and organize sanitary cleaning of tress in forest areas with the function of protecting landscapes, and can offer them for briquette.

Municipality, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, will draft regulatory plans for the river shore as a public area, to protect the value of the landscape. The municipality, in cooperation with relevant institutions should protect historical values, and advance those municipalities in cooperation with relevant institutions, then it has to protect historical values, and to advance them in cooperation with respective institutions, and then it has to protect historical areas and not to allow any kind of development in those areas which damage the historical context.

14.1.2 Ways of treating wastes

a) Prevention or reduction of waste production and other hazardous characteristics, including the reduction of waste amount produced earlier during the production cycle should be part of the managing system.

b) Waste treatment should be done with methods which enable full or partial re-utilization of waste.

c) Waste re-utilization should be taken into consideration.

d) Also we should take into consideration the possibility of utilizing useful values of waste (including composting, waste utilization as an energy source etc).

e) Incineration without energy (thermal treatment)

f) Waste should be treated, in order to do the waste dumping in a landfill, without causing hazardous impacts in the environment.

Facilities, places and equipments for which it is needed the Ecological Permit require the issuance of a waste administration plan.

a) Companies should possess' documentation with records on produced, utilized wastes, and for wastes which the company disposes itself (type, content, and the amount of waste)

b) Measures implemented with the purpose of reducing wastes in working process, in particular reducing hazardous wastes.

c) Separation of wastes, in particular hazardous wastes and wastes which can be reused, with the purpose of reducing wastes which need to be disposed.

d) Implementation of measures for the protection of the environment and human's health.

e) Describing ways which are utilized for storing, treatment and dumping of wastes and

f) Any other relevant issue

Detailed concept of waste managing for urban area of Novo Brdo and sub-centres, should be elaborated in details in the first phase and to continue the complete coverage of the territory in the second phase of waste managing.

Wastes accumulated in determined points with plan, will be managed from the public company or any other company and will head every week towards the regional landfill which is located in the municipality of Gjlani.

Municipality should present a policy for collecting second hand materials and for recycling wastes.

Municipality of Novo Brdo, together with regional public companies should organize waste separation, collection and recycling. Wastewater and waste treatment should be conducted with more sustainable methods, concentrating in producing renewable energy and biomass in areas defined as possible areas for production of renewable energy.

14.1.3 MEASURES FOR PREVENTING HAZARDOUS IMPACTS IN ENVIRONMENT

To prevent harmful impacts in environment, the “integrated system for protection of environment” should be promoted, which obligates public authorities to cooperate and coordinate duties among each other for drafting and implementing every measure, standards or activity with the purpose of protecting the environment. Law implementation strengthening and inspection of law implementation which have to do with the protection of environment and a sustainable development within the territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo should be conducted. Information should be provided and prepared for citizens regarding the protection and sustainable development of environment. Nobody can be issued a permit of utilizing natural resources without environmental consent on the project which should contain protection measures and environmental protection. Strategies for waste managing should always be controlled from the municipality in order to avoid negative impacts in environment.

Development Projects in a 5 hectares rate should prove that they do not cause negative impacts (collision) in environment. During the issuance of permits for planning economic development facilities, if it is necessary, in accordance with environmental rules, to provide prevention measures for negative impacts in environment such as air pollution and noise, vibration, radiation, water pollution and impacts from solid wastes. Assessment of environmental impacts, it is necessary for production content.

14.1.3.1 WATER PROTECTION

In order to maintain a regular condition of beds and shores, water streams, peripheral draining channel beds, beds and shores of artificial accumulations and dams it is prohibited:

Changing the direction of water in rivers and channels or creation of hinders without water law.

Excavation, deposition of soil, waste disposal, other solid and fluid materials in water streams, accumulation in their shores.

Construction of new facilities, which do not serve for protection from flows, at least in a 10 meter distance from the line of water streams and accumulations

Conducting works which may damage the bed and shores of lake water streams, the bed of channels, tunnels, accumulation or hindering the free flow of water

Conducting works near water streams, accumulations, tunnels, which may damage stability of protective facilities or their use.

Water sources should be protected. During issuance of permits for planning it is necessary to regulate protection measures in order to protect the underground water.

Wastewater system construction with waterproof elements

Atmospheric waters should be channelized in a particular drainage system

Particular attention should be paid to the atmospheric water drainage of the cemeteries

In order to protect the river flow, it is necessary to check all discharges and to conduct a pollutants inventory.

It is prohibited the usage of organic and inorganic substances for land composting, and for protection of plants in water resources and shores in a distance of 15 meters from the first class shore border and 5 meter distance from the second class water shore.

Dumping of substances and wastes which due to their physical, chemical and biological characteristics may endanger public health, water and semi water organisms, hinder water streaming, endanger equipments or water installations is prohibited.

In water resources, it is prohibited the dumping of substances and hazardous wastes.

When quality or quantity conditions may be endangered in the protected water area owner's activity may be stopped or restricted.

14.1.3.2 PROTECTION FROM NOISE

In order to protect settlements from exceeding allowed noise level, it is necessary to construct barriers and develop green belts between corridors of motorized vehicles and settlements. Users of vehicles which produce noise and vibration may put into circulation or use equipments according to foreseen conditions for applying measures for reducing noise and vibration, respectively to use implants, equipments, vehicles, transporting means and devices which may cause noise to the foreseen level with the particular law.

Facilities should be projected and constructed in such manner, so the noise that people, living near or in a facility, hear to be of such intensity which would not endanger human's health, and provide tranquillity and suitable conditions for resting and work according to the Law on Construction. In the requests for holding public meetings, organizations of recreational manifestations, sport and other activities in open or closed public places, for the local residents or guests, in cases when the possibilities for exceeding the allowed level of noise, local governing units, with the decision of competent bodies, may determine a road, a part of the road or a part of the city, square or other suitable location, for other purposes. With the municipal regulation, conductions of works, operations and other activities which with noise hinder the peace and resting of humans, in open or closed places from a certain schedule and certain activities.

14.1.3.3 AIR PROTECTION

In order to conduct air protection it is necessary that all pollution sources, movable and immovable, small pollution sources or diffusion should be obligated in preserving air quality from pollution which may be caused during their activities. During activities which are exercised in the territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo, are obligated to:

- *Minimize emission of pollutants and odours*
- *Not exceed border values of emission*

Operators of pollution sources are obligated to:

- *Use this sources only according to technical conditions and conditions set in the integrated permit or in the environmental permit*
- *To prepare technical regulations for the functioning of pollution sources*

- *To conduct air emissions monitoring and the data should be sent to the Ministry in accordance with the rules provided by a special act issued by the Ministry*
- *Operators of pollution sources should prepare a list of technical and operational parameters as well as technical and organizational measures for pollution sources*

14.1.3.4 PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY

Since the municipality of Novo Brdo, is rich with different types of plants and animals, this abundance is enabled from forests and hilly landscapes, therefore it is necessary to control hunting and destruction of habitats of endangered species, in order to protect plant and animal species from disappearing . In order to preserve some animal species in rivers and other streams, it is necessary to clean rivers from wastes and wastewaters. In forests, it is necessary fencing and supervising areas in which rare species of our habitat live. For the protection of plant species, it is necessary the identification of sensitive areas, preservation of some medical types which are endangered from extinction. Also, it is necessary, the declaration and awareness for protected areas, landscapes and old trees, which have a scientific, medical, cultural, and historical importance etc.

14.1.3.5 MEASURES FOR PREVENTING SOCIAL NEGATIVE IMPACT

The municipality must provide necessary social infrastructure (education, medical services, culture, sport), to avoid negative impact of social development. A number of measures for infrastructure, should be according to the function of settlement (main centre, sub-centre, local centres)

Density of the settlement should be harmonized and be in accordance with social developments in municipalities, value specific problems regarding informal settlements and propose solutions in those places where the URP drafting is a priority. Municipality, should confront with illegal construction conform to the law on illegal construction. For this reason, a new database will be created which for each parcel will contain information necessary regarding the issued permit. For facilities considered as illegal, according to the new law on illegal construction, municipality will start the legalization procedure. For the process of legalization and valid permit issuance for facilities the municipality will require a tax.

14.1.4 PLAN IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

14.1.4.1 PLAN DRAFTING OBLIGATION

According to the law, the plan should be reviewed every 5 years. Municipal Development Plan should be reviewed if the general conditions have changed in essence. Urban Development Plan follows the Municipal development plan. Urban regulatory plan should be drafted in the urban area of Novo Brdo etc.

Priority should be given to areas where spatial problems need to be addressed urgently. This includes areas where internal development is required or where the city grows in uncontrolled and unorganized manner and where regeneration of public spaces is a priority need.

14.1.4.2 DEVELOPMENT MEASURES APPLICATION AND OTHER MEASURES

Modern cadastre processing as a basis for drafting Urban Regulatory Plans and further development of Novo Brdo and sub centres of special interest areas will be given priority. When deciding for development, priorities should be determined whether to fill up developments or gradual expansion of the existing building areas, Regulatory plans should provide protection measures against fire. These measures include fire extinguishing network in all positions of buildings, easy access for fire trucks and space to manoeuvre fire technology under the existing rules for protection against fire.

15 RECONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, DESTINATION OF WHICH IS CONTRARY TO THE PLANNED DESTINATION

Existing facilities in the green areas should not be expanded according to the category of reconstruction. Specific problems related to informal settlements will be evaluated and solution will be proposed according to the directive of ISP and DSP. Therefore we need to create a database based on a modern cadastre with detailed information for each building. Demolition of buildings can be considered in cases where illegal constructions cannot be legalized by the law on illegal constructions. The municipality will provide a location for construction of new houses for people which should leave their houses in case of demolition. During the implementation of the plan, if it is required, illegally build facilities may be removed after expropriation or agreements with the owner. In this case, the municipality will offer a proper compensation.

15.1.1 PROVISIONS REGARDING THE COOPERATION

In order to provide the implementation of the municipal plan according to existing administrative procedures will build necessary cooperation between different local institutions and departments, and institutions in central level. The municipality according to interest will create cooperation agreements with neighbour municipalities and municipalities in the region in order to solve joint important issues for the life of the residents. The municipality will cooperate with national institutions- development and researching institutions, which may contribute in the implementation process in order to provide transparent procedure in the process of planning.

Cooperation with KPA-Kosovo Privatization Agency "Agency will have the authority to administrate socially owned and public enterprises which are registered as such in Kosovo (whether it has or hasn't been the subject of enterprise transformation)". The municipality will negotiate with KPA on land surfaces for buildings. Public and other interests were a part treated and destined with plan based in laws and procedures into power for exchange and particular agreements. Implementation of development plans and regulatory plans will be successful, only if the municipality proves commitment for cooperation and trust among citizens and their needs. Media campaigns will be organized in order to strengthen the knowledge of citizens and to increase their support for planning and implementing plans. Available spatial information will continue to be digitalized and centralized by cooperating with relevant institutions also they should continue to be integrated into a GIS database.

The municipality should make available data which will be accessible for all directorates of municipal administration and for the public, in the GIS format through internet. The process of issuing construction permits should be conducted by increasing the cooperation and transparency for all interest groups.

15.1.2 DISPOSITION ON CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OR THE IMPLEMENTATION STAGES

After the approval of the plan, maximum three months after the approval of MDP, the municipality should review all sector policies in order to harmonize them with the provision of the Municipal Development Plan within three months after the final approval of both plans, Municipal Development Plan and Urban Development Plan, municipal Assembly should approve an additional budgetary plan, which clearly presents how implemented plans will be financed within the next three years. This budgetary plan, will define financing and the process of drafting Regulatory Plans and additional documents of policies and necessary studies for the implementation of the plan. The physical component of the plan which has for a base the areas, lines and corridors starts to implement immediately after the plan enters into power.

Drafting the municipal budget for the next three years should be done based in the Municipal Development Plan. All other developments will be based in the dynamic plan and priorities: high priority (1), medium priority (2) and low priority (3) and deadlines: (Short-term (1-3), medium-term (3-5 years) and Ongoing (1-10 years))

15.1.2.1 ELEMENTS AND GUIDANCE'S FOR FURTHER RESEARCHES

Municipal Development Plan offers a working framework for further researches in developing the municipality which facilitates in implementing the Plan. In addition, the subjects of necessary studies are given in order to continue with the implementation of the plan.

Research in function of completing the underground cadastre
Research in function of completing the cadastre of air pollutants
Deepening the research for contaminated land areas and other pollutants
Deepening the research for adjusting the water regime
Deepening the research for organic species inventory
Deepening the research in areas of underground wealth
Deepening of researches on the accuracy of land fertility map
Study of groundwater resources, with emphasis in the area of Novo Brdo
Researches in the concept plan for the development of tourism
Deepening researches on archaeological and cultural researches, (Castle of Novo Brdo, Llabjan) including the monastery of Draganca.
Researches in the Mobility and Traffic Plan
Researches in the concept plan of economic development
Assessment for the production of alternative energy including the study of reasonability for small grade of biomass development of the solar and other renewable energy

15.1.3 FINAL PROVISION

15.2 ENTERING INTO POWER

This plan will be effective 8 days after it is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo from the data of starting.

15.2.1 VALIDITY

This plan will be valid for at least 5(10) years.

5.6.3 Assessment

MDP's, will be regularly assessed, e.g. once every two years. Also, present developments and present demographic data, needs for residency and economic development will be taken into consideration. Assessments, will determine the series of action plan and strategy implementation. The regular review procedure is a five year procedure.

REFERENCES

MESP-Institute for Spatial Planning, Kosovo's Spatial Draft Plan

1. Kosovo's Spatial Draft Plan, of 1975. Original in Serbo-Croatian language ((Predlog – Prestorni Plan Socialističke Autonomije Pokrajine Kosovo)
2. The Republic of Kosovo Spatial Draft Plan of 1973, original in Albanian language (Spatial Plan of the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo)

Essential study – phase B

- Hydro economy
- Agriculture
 - 2.1. Development perspective until 2000
 3. Regional Spatial Plan

Essential study – phase B

- Forestry
 - Wood Industry
 - Conservation and regulation of land and water streams in 1971
 - 3.1. Energy, in Serbo-Croatian language and regional spatial plan, essential studies, in Serbo-Croatian language.
 4. Regional Spatial Plan of Metohia, Kosovo and Anamorava.
 - Basic material – Study of nature protective measure and human environment of 1976, in Serbo-Croatian language.
 5. Office for Urbanism and Planning –Pristine: Regional Spatial Plan of 1977.
 6. Preliminary identification of areas “Natura 2000” in Kosovo, Mustafa B.
 7. Kosovo's Statistical Office 2006.
 8. UNFPA, ESK, IOM (2001): Demographic, social, economic and reproduction health situation in Kosovo after the war of 1999. Results of the survey of households, November 1999-February 2000, January 2001
 9. World Bank (2001): Assessment of poverty, Kosovo. Volume I: Main report, 20 December 2001. Based in AMSJ 2000
 - 10.ESK, UNICEF, TADEST (2002): Education Statistics in Kosovo 2001. Version 2, July 2002.
 - ESK (2004): Table from ADSH 2003. February 2004.
 11. Education Statistics in Kosovo 2004/2005.
 12. Culture Statistics 2004, 2005, 2006, 2008.
13. Birth Statistics in Kosovo 2007, 2008.
 14. Social Welfare Statistics 2004-2008.
 15. Health Statistics 2004-2007.
 16. Statistics of Life Standards 2003-2005
 17. Death Statistics 2007-2008.
 18. Household consumption in Kosovo 2003-2005.
 19. Demographic changes 1948-2006.
 20. OSBO – Population registration 2004.

21. SHHB, "Mother Theresa" Novo Brdo.
22. List of Areas identified in the municipality of Novo Brdo by INEP 2005.
23. Human Development Report - Kosovo 2004
24. Kosovo`s applicable legislations



Nazim Gafurri 33
PO Box no.2
10000 Pristina, Kosovo
www.helvetas-ks.org
<https://www.facebook.com/logosproject>

Tel: +381(0) 38 51 77 15
Tel: +381(0) 38 51 66 44
Fax: +381(0) 38 51 88 33
info@helvetas-ks.org