



Municipality of Ranilug



MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF RANILUG



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Gradimir Mikić

Introduction

Considering the Municipal Development Plan as a document for regulation, use and development of municipal area, in the second half of 2012 we made a decision for drafting this plan, and we began its drafting process. This decision is based on two main reasons: the need for planned treatment (protection and development) of Ranilug/Ranillug and establishment of basis for sustainable and long term development in the view of cessation of illegal development also.

Another reason for drafting of this document is based on legal liabilities that we have had as a municipality since the approval of the Law on Spatial Planning of 2003. We can mention several other reasons such as: the need for monitoring the trends and standards in this domain and the establishment of planned structure which will ensure efficiency and quality of the current generations without endangering future generations. I am convinced that the realization of the vision and strategic goals that are defined in this document will contribute too many aspects out of which I would highlight three aspects:

- Social aspect;
- Economic aspect and
- Environmental aspect.

The process of drafting the Municipal Development Plan of Ranilug/Ranillug, was completed on time and not in appropriate circumstances, taking into consideration all aspects. Therefore, I hope that its implementation will be carried in other circumstances and we all together will have the privilege, but also the responsibility, to implement this plan as punctual as possible, which will be used as a guide in the development and continuous quality improvement and achievement of European standards.

After many analysis and studies, now we all agree that the level and pace of economic and social development of our town will be based on this plan, and depends on the level of accumulated knowledge reflected by our experts in the municipality but also others that have assisted this process.

Though a comprehensive and transparent process for the drafting of the Municipal Development Plan, we have reached a broad political, civic and professional census. Such approach has made the plan to include interests and specification of all groups of society in the municipality. It is a good basis that also in the process of implementation to have a broad support from all stakeholders. The municipality has welcomed the commitment of all stakeholders who have participated in this process, which with their remarks, suggestions

and proposals have enriched the Municipal Development Plan draft, prepared by experts initially.

On this occasion, I would like to express my gratitude for the municipal working groups, the Council of Experts, representatives of civil society, private sector, the leadership of all political parties and all those who have participated in the preparation of this important document.

Special thanks to all the media that presented this strategic document to the residents.

Municipality expects from the institutions, donors, partners and friends of the municipality to facilitate the implementation of this document in order to jointly open new perspectives for sustainable development of Ranilug/Ranillug.

Through our joint efforts on the implementation of this plan we would contribute that our citizens live with dignity.

I deeply believe that together we can provide the energy and resources for the implementation of this Plan.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS:

PAK	Privatisation Agency of Kosovo
AKM	Association of Kosovo Municipalities
WB	World Bank
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
KCB	Kosovo Consolidated Budget
KAS	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ANI	Available National Income
VMA	Viti Municipal Assembly
MESP	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
SPI	Spatial Planning Institute
LED	Local Economic Development
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
MTT	Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication
WHO	World Health Organization
NGO	Non- governmental Organizations
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
MDP	Municipal Development Plan
UDP	Urban Development Plan
UNDP	United Nation Development program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for refugees
IEP	Index of Extreme Poverty
IHD	Index of Human Development
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
WHO	World Health Organization
NGO	Non -governmental organizations
HDR	Human Development Report
LCO	Local Community Office

IS	Informal Settlements
KINP	Kosovo Institute for Nature Protection
RCCH	Regional Centre for Cultural Heritage

INDEX OF DEFINITIONS:

“Spatial Plan”

Means, the plan for regulation, use and development of area, such as: Municipal territory, special area and Kosovo territory. Spatial plan is Kosovo's Spatial Plan, Spatial Plans for special areas and Municipal Development Plan. This plan describes time frame and includes real investment projections.

“Urban Development Plan”

Means, defined plan in Article 14 of the Law for Planning.

“Settlement ”

Means, urban character area, agriculture land, town and other settlement which Municipal Assembly has declared as residential area.

“Informal settlements“

Human residential settlements, which do not allow residents to enjoy their rights for a suitable living standard, especially a suitable settlement. As such, informal settlements can have characteristics as follows: Informal property possession, non adequate approach on or deprivation of basic services, non adequate participation or non participation on governance and high risk.

“Town “

Means a settlement which the Municipal Assembly, taking into account the level of construction activities and other characteristics of urban character, defined as such;

”Urban Regulatory Plan”

Plan which sets the conditions for regulation of space and rules of location of buildings and urban land plots. Plan which will define the areas of construction and will include

adjustment lines, building lines, urban technical norms and other conditions associated with the location of buildings and other constructions in the urban areas.

“Land Use“

Means, actual or proposed designation for which the plot of land is used;

“Urban Zone”

It is land with defined boundaries within the framework out of which the urban development is planned;

“Village”

It is a settlement in which the population mainly deals with farming;

“Agriculture land“

It is designated land for cultivation of agriculture;

“Infrastructure plan”

It is presentation of planed installation and current underground and ground facilities from the field of; Transportation, electric installations, gas pipelines, oil pipelines, water supply, and used waters system, telecommunication and other installations;

“Construction land“

It is the land in which are build facilities according to the Regulation Plan, respectively Urban plan, or by other act issued based on this Law, is foreseen for construction of the buildings;

“Protected area“

Are the areas of nature and environmental protected values as well agriculture areas, cultural and archaeological immovable heritage;

“Protected Zone”

It is a part of the area determined to protect natural, cultural-historical and archaeological values, protection from pollution of living areas or ensuring spatial conditions for freely exercise of activities and safety of residents and the

	surrounding areas;
“Construction Conditions”	Are the conditions that determine the type, size, construction, safety requirements and any other requirements for building;
Assessment of Investment Capacities	Analysis that describe all the capabilities for future investments, including all aspects and investment opportunities ranging from existing natural resources, human resources, local budget, private sector and international financial organizations;
SWOT Analysis	Analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT), assists that appearing cases (identified) to be classified in one of these four groups, and to be easily managed in the planning process;
Analysis of cross-line	Analysis through out of which are explored possible links between two issues from policies and programs for the topic that is under review;
GIS	Geographic Information System;
Working Groups	Are established groups with the initiative of the municipality and it contains a number of experts and directors of public companies, that have to work on development of main MDP elements;
Vision	Declaration for desired future based on the actual state;
Strategic Planning	Oriented planning in the solution of the main problems, planning focused on a limited number of issues, which promotes a proactive process related to developments, etc ;

Concepts		Way of thinking in order to reach a desired state. The concept of the idea helps in problem solving research. Concept can be the subject or acquired phrase that can provide more focused research;
Action Plan		Stream of activities that describe actions, responsibility for those actions, expected results, time implications, organizational and financial;
Urban growth		Various aspects of settlement unit growth - city, territorial/physical aspect, social/demographic, economic;
Sustainable Development	Municipal	Economic, social and environmental development of a municipality which the use of resources is considered as a resource which has to be used for the current generations without threatening (by saving also for) new upcoming generations;
Municipal development	polycentric	Development which consists of development of more than one strong centre in the territory of a municipality and insists into equal/complementary dissemination of the basic development functions;
Areas - Greenbelts		Areas which have a strict control of development. The purpose of greenbelts is to control the unrestricted dissemination of construction areas in order to prevent attachment of neighbouring towns, prevent violation of the landscape, to preserve the environment and specific character of historic towns and assist urban regeneration by encouraging the re-use of abandoned land and other types of land;

Special Protected Area

It is an area defined by a map, or a defined area surrounding a monument, building, group of buildings, a whole village or the city's historic centre is protected from any development or activity which may damage its historical, architectural or archaeological cultural context of natural environment or aesthetic visual setting.

Introduction

Drafting of Municipal Development Plan of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug until 2015, has been based on the Assembly decision for drafting of development plan of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug No. _____ on _____ 2011.

Content and basic solutions of this Plan are in harmony with provisions

Law on Planning and Construction No. _____,

Law on Kosovo Spatial Planning _____,

Legal Framework for drafting of this Plan also presents

Law on Environmental Protection No. _____,

Law on cultural heritage, renewal and protection of cultural and historical heritage and promotion of Ranilug/Ranillug development No. _____,

And other provisions for transport, agriculture, forestry, water supply system...

First phase of drafting the planning document, in accordance with the Law, presents the Strategy of the development of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug drafted in cooperation with UNDP-MDA for the period of 2012 and

Assembly Decision No. _____ of date _____,

These documents provide the initial base for drafting of Ranilug/Ranillug spatial plan of the municipality.

For finding of optimal planning solutions are also used relevant informing, studying and technical documentations, construction regulations for rural areas as well other documents which deal with this field.

FEEDBACK

BOUNDARIES OF THE AREA (VILLAGE) FOR WHICH THE SPATIAL PLAN IS DRAFTED

1.1. Space boundary of spatial plan

The space boundary of the area included in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, drafting of Spatial Plan (hereinafter: Plan) is determined by the Assembly decision for the drafting of Ranilug/Ranillug municipality Spatial Plan no. _____ on _____, and represents the boundaries of 13 cadastral areas, i.e. the entire territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug with an area of 77.67 km².

The decision is part of this plan.

1.1.2 Boundary Adjustment Areas

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- 1.1.2. B Boundary Adjustment area V. Great Ropotovo.
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- 1.1.2. E Boundary Adjustment area V. Bozhec.
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- 1.1.2. H Boundary Adjustment area V. Domoroc.
- 1.1.2. I Boundary Adjustment area V. Drenoc.
- 1.1.2. J Boundary Adjustment area V. Odec.
- 1.1.2. K Boundary Adjustment area V. Pançella
- 1.1.2. L Boundary Adjustment area V. Rajanoc
- 1.1.2. M Boundary Adjustment area V. Tomance.

1.1.3 Boundaries of nature reserves

Right now, coniferous forests of white and black pines, in Ranilug/Ranillug, Gllogoc and Upper Kormijan, are of age over 40, and are a source of a clean and healthy air.

OBLIGATIONS, CONDITIONS AND GUIDANCE'S FROM HIGHER ORDER PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Basic planning documents of the higher order whose solutions are processed within this plan are; Kosovo Spatial Plan, as well as the Law on Construction in Kosovo.

In the field of the Development of the **population** base goals are survival and employment of youth in these areas, its intensive renewal through combined and harmonized measures of the demographic policy and the rural and regional development policy.

In the field of **protection of natural resources**, is proved the protection of natural special values. Municipal and regional priorities in this area have the protection of water streams, "Morava e Binçës" river streams which run through the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in a length of 7, 00 km, as well as intensive protection of indigenous forests.

Within the **Tourism Development** and building of touristic zone, the municipality is strongly focused on revitalizing of rural tourism, within of whom are foreseen picnics, ecological-recreational activities, cultural and educational as well as other touristic activities.

In the field of **Agriculture**, the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug belongs to the crops, live-stocks, orchards and viniculture region, in which as a priority are the orchards area, vineyard plantations, as well as green house production with early vegetables.

Main guidelines for the use and regulation of **forests and forestry land** based on the PH of Kosovo for the area covered by the Plan refers, above all to the, improvement of forest conditions, in terms of regulation and planned thinning, increase of forest areas and managing of forestry lands (meadows and pastures), adequately attractive investment:

- Reconstruction of high unsatisfactory degraded forests in qualitative ones
- Sanitary cuttings, protective measures, sanitation and cultivation, natural regeneration and forestation of areas which are threatened by the drying process,
- Protection of existing forests in all stages of development,

Reforestation will be done in the following areas:

- In Lands VI, VI and section VI of fertility class,
- In the land threatened by water erosion
- Around water resources, streams and river flows
- In the border areas of industrial plants

In order to increase the forest area, instructions which will be realized through the spatial plan will be given:

- Designation of areas for forestation
- Designation of degrading spaces which will be designated for forestry land
- Designation of forestry land (meadows and pastures), for the formation of industrial agricultural area, which is in the general interest of the municipality
- Designation of transport corridors which are necessary for the development of tourism sector
- Definition of structures for recreation (trails for hiking, jogging etc..)

Main directions for the development of **hunting** in the territory of Ranilug/Ranillug are increase of the small and large wildlife, by improving the structure of large wild animals, preserving rare and endangered species of fauna and other wild animals.

In accordance with the SP of Kosovo, under the environmental protection measures, it is necessary to take measures for the protection of habitats, their environment and other areas.

Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug belongs to the area with partial contamination, where we should focus on the complete elimination and cleaning of illegal dump sites, while in the context of protection of natural resources, in the spaces designed for extraction of raw materials (sand, gravel, stone) works for the approval of exploitation may be initiated exclusively.

- Land as a natural resource, protection from sewage, as well as strict control of chemical application in agriculture, change of use of agricultural land.
- Disposal and treatment of municipal and industrial waste from the area covered by the plan will be carried in accordance with the provision of the waste management strategy in the region.

Ranilug/Ranillug Spatial Plan in the concept of the development of **road transport infrastructure** plans the reconstruction of road traffic and the adoption of modern transport technologies.

Reconstruction of roads which connects rural areas in the municipality is planned, as well as the opening of new directions in terms of road connections with other highway directions and other neighbouring municipalities in the region.

Regarding the local roads splicing towards regional roads Gjilan – Kamenicë – Karaqevë – Bujanoc, the division in levels is foreseen with the plan (the roundabout and the division of the island).

In the supply of settlements with water, with priority and maximally will be used underground resources of surface water. Long-term needs for water supply are based on building integrated systems of water supply, with special support in major resources of underground water and accumulations for many purposes. Water for technological needs will be taken according to the rule for river flows.

Protection from floods will be done through passive protection through the implementation and construction of protective lines along streams and with a construction plan in vulnerable areas.

Conditions and guidelines related to the development of energy infrastructure based on the level of Kosovo SP, are applied to:

- Rational utilization and preservation of non-renewable resources,

- Preservation of produced energy and stimulation for the implementation of new technologies for energy production, particularly those which contribute to the rational use,
- Energy saving and environmental protection.

Development and improvement of telecommunication system will be implemented in accordance with the Kosovo Spatial Plan. With the aim of efficient and faster development we will approach with de-monopolization of telecommunications systems, construction of new capacities, such as fibre-optic cable, where it is possible, economically feasible and in the interest of the municipality, especially in the construction of major cable television distribution network.

In terms of providing the area for the needs of the telecommunication system is necessary to provide sufficient area for telecommunication cables along the new and existing roads, especially those corresponding to the main network.

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2 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE AND STATE ANALYSIS

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

2.1 SUBSTANTIAL INFORMATION ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL, PHYSICAL, AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF RANILUG/RANILLUG

2.1.1 RANILUG/RANILLUG HISTORY

Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug lay`s in flat and hilly area, through which flows the “Morava” river. Municipality is close to the” Morava” valley and black mountains of Skopie. The name is derived from deciduous trees. According to the official data and historical evidence Ranilug/Ranillug is mentioned on 1258 as an expression “Ran Lag” according to the history (village register). So, according to the legend, the name derives from Rani Lug and also shows that Ranilug/Ranillug lies in an enriched area with forests and fertile soil.

Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is formed in the territory previously included in the municipality of Kamenice. The new municipality is formed on 05.01.2010 with the Ahtisari Plan for the decentralization of the territory of the Republic of Kosovo. The municipal area covers 77, 62 km² and has 13 cadastral areas and villages, as stated below:

1. Ranilug/Ranillug
2. Great Ropotovo
3. Small Ropotovo
4. Glogoc
5. Bozhec
6. Upper Kormijan
7. Lower Kormijan
8. Domoroc
9. Odec
10. Paçella
11. Rajanoc
12. Tomance

2.1.2 BASIC DATA

SUBSTANTIAL INFORMATION ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL, PHYSICAL, SPATIAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMICAL SITUATION ON THE MUNICIPALITY OF RANILUG/RANILLUG

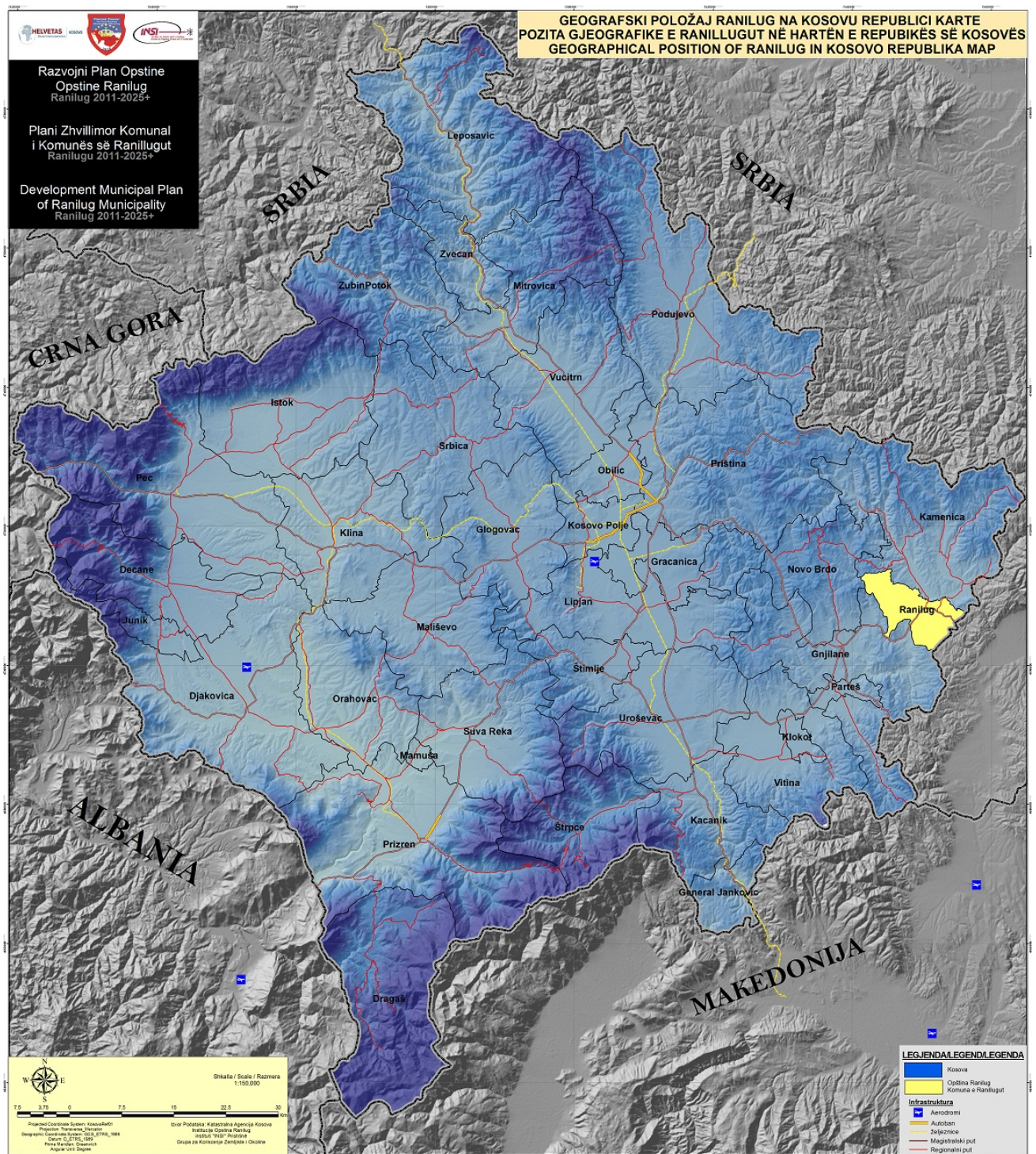
Municipal Assembly of Ranilug/Ranillug has started its work on 05.01.2010, when the constitutive session of the Municipal Assembly was held. At the session are determined delegate mandates and the Chairman of the Municipal Assembly. Municipal Assembly of Ranilug/Ranillug has fifteen (15) members, including the Chairman of the Assembly. In this context, the Assembly is represented by two political entities:

GIZOR – Civic Initiative for the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug 72,87%

SKMS – Serbian Party for Kosovo and Metohija 27, 13%

Geographical characteristics of the municipal territory

Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug with an area of 77.67 km² is located in the eastern part of the country, and lays toward the southwest –northeast, municipality consists of 13 villages, i.e cadastral areas and three small villages within the cadastral areas. Municipality has hilly-mountain lowland with an altitude of 430 m altitude.



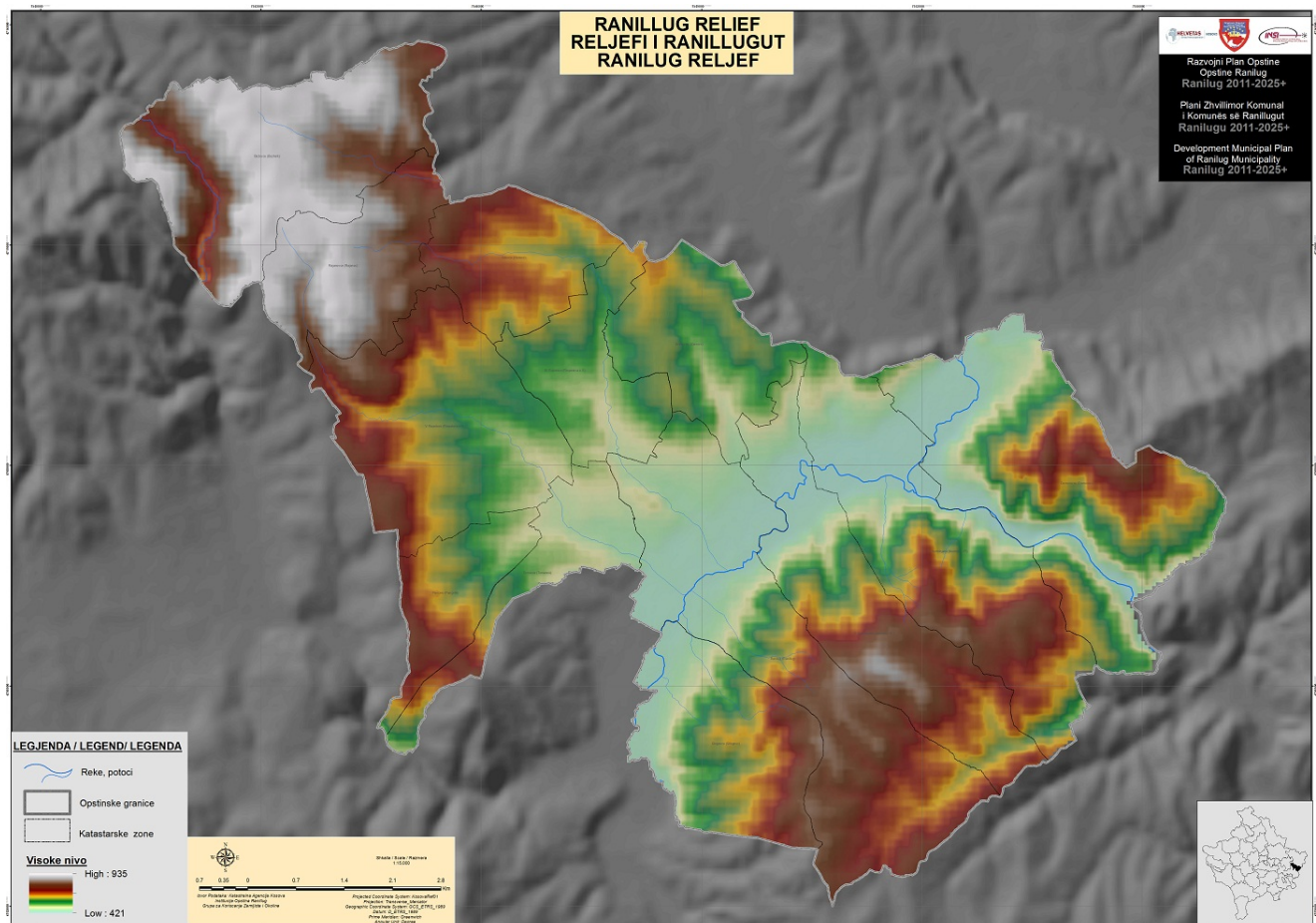
Map 1. Geographical position of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in the geographical map of the Republic of Kosovo

2.1.3 Environment and land use

2.1.3.1 Landscape

Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug has an area of 77.67 km² and is located in eastern part of Kosovo, and lies toward southwest-northeast; municipality has 13 villages, i.e. cadastral areas and three small villages within these cadastral areas.

Municipality has hilly-mountain lowland with an altitude in the lowland of 430 m.



Landscape of the Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

2.1.3.2 Water in the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Within Ranilug/Ranillug territory runs river **Morava e Binçës** which gathers all small rivers of an average flow $6.7 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$.

Morava e Binçës is part of South Morava source.

It emanates at Bilak massif at Skopje Black Mountains. The length of this river into Kosovo territory is 60 km while basin area is 1.560 m^2 , its average water flow in the exit of Kosovo territory is $11.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$.

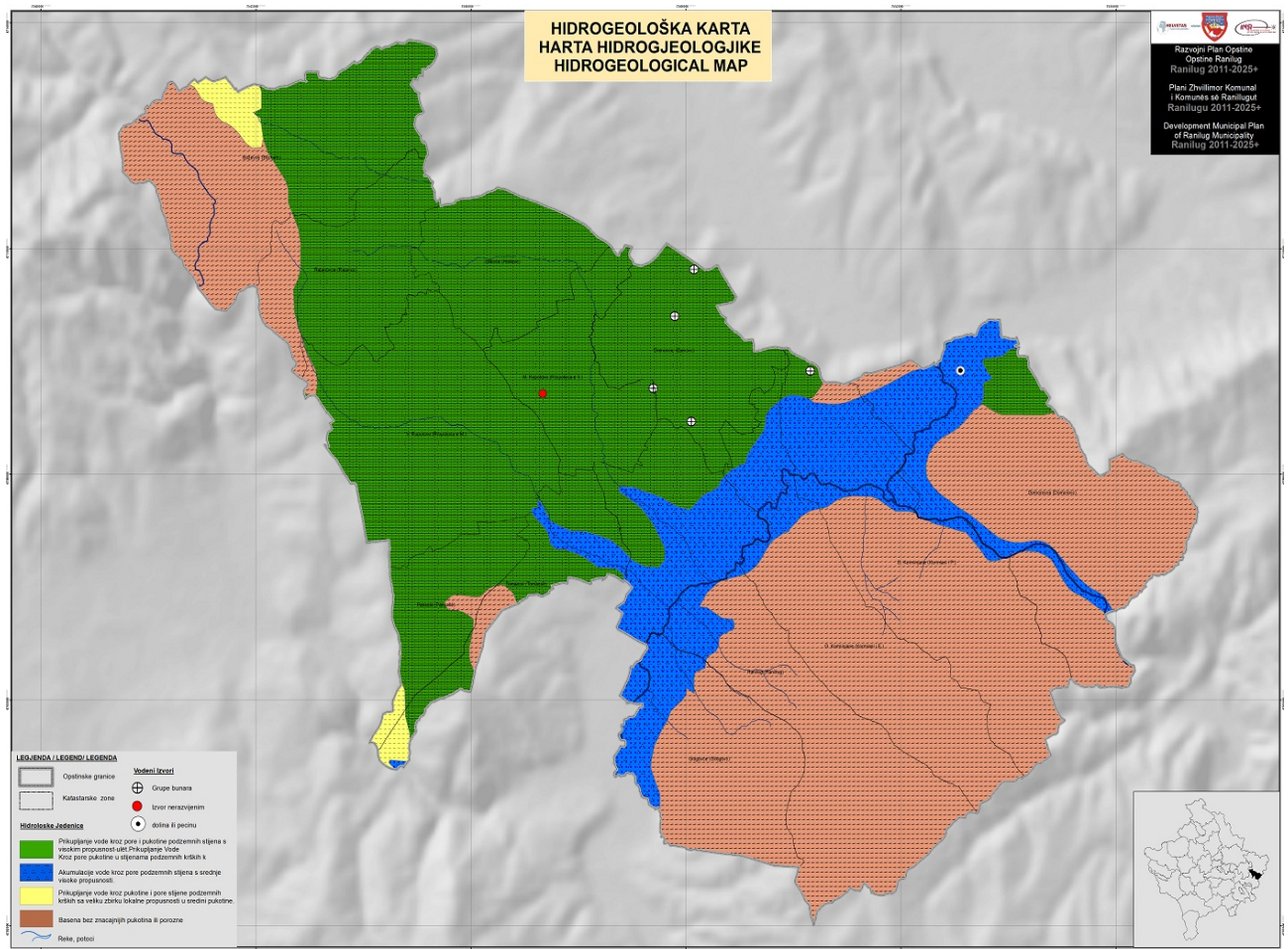
In Moravën e Binçës, largest water flow is during February, March and May, while smaller ones are in August and September.

Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is quite rich with surface and ground waters.

Surface waters include:

- River Morava e Binçës
- River Krivareka
- River Hodonoc
- River Perlepnica
- River Lluka

Surface waters of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranilliug are divided into rivers which reach a length of **18690.58 m** and streams with a length of **23797.34 m**.



Map no. 6. Hydrological map of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

3 Climatic conditions, climatic valorisations and characteristics

As a result of Ranilug/Ranillug geographical position and as well due to the climate changes, worldwide, temperature changes influenced that climatic valorisations in the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug are different. According to the climate data, from the Hydro meteorological Institute of Kosovo, beginning since 2002 up to 2008, is noted an increase of temperature in the entire Gjilan, Shtime and Ferizaj region, as can be seen in following table.

Tab no. 14. Average values of the rainfall in 2008, average temperature, and humidity in the %, atmospheric pressure and wind in m/s.

2008	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	God. prosek.
Max.T	3.4	10.0	13.0	17.0	22.2	26.5	28.0	30.3	21.2	18.4	11.6	6.6	18.7
Min.T.	-2.3	-1.9	1.7	5.9	8.0	12.2	13.9	13.8	8.9	6.2	2.7	-1.8	5.6
Pros.T	0.8	3.5	7.2	11.6	15.7	19.8	21.0	21.9	14.8	11.8	6.9	3.4	11.5
Vlaž. %.	86	78	72	67	70	73	66	59	73	80	82	82	74
At. Pritis.	950.7	953.6	938.2	947.6	946.0	946.6	946.0	942.2	946.5	950.3	947.1	947.3	946.8
Vetar/ms.	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.1	0.9
Padavine	13.5	21.7	88.8	25.2	46.5	64.8	64.1	5.3	50.4	23.5	59.7	94.8	46.5

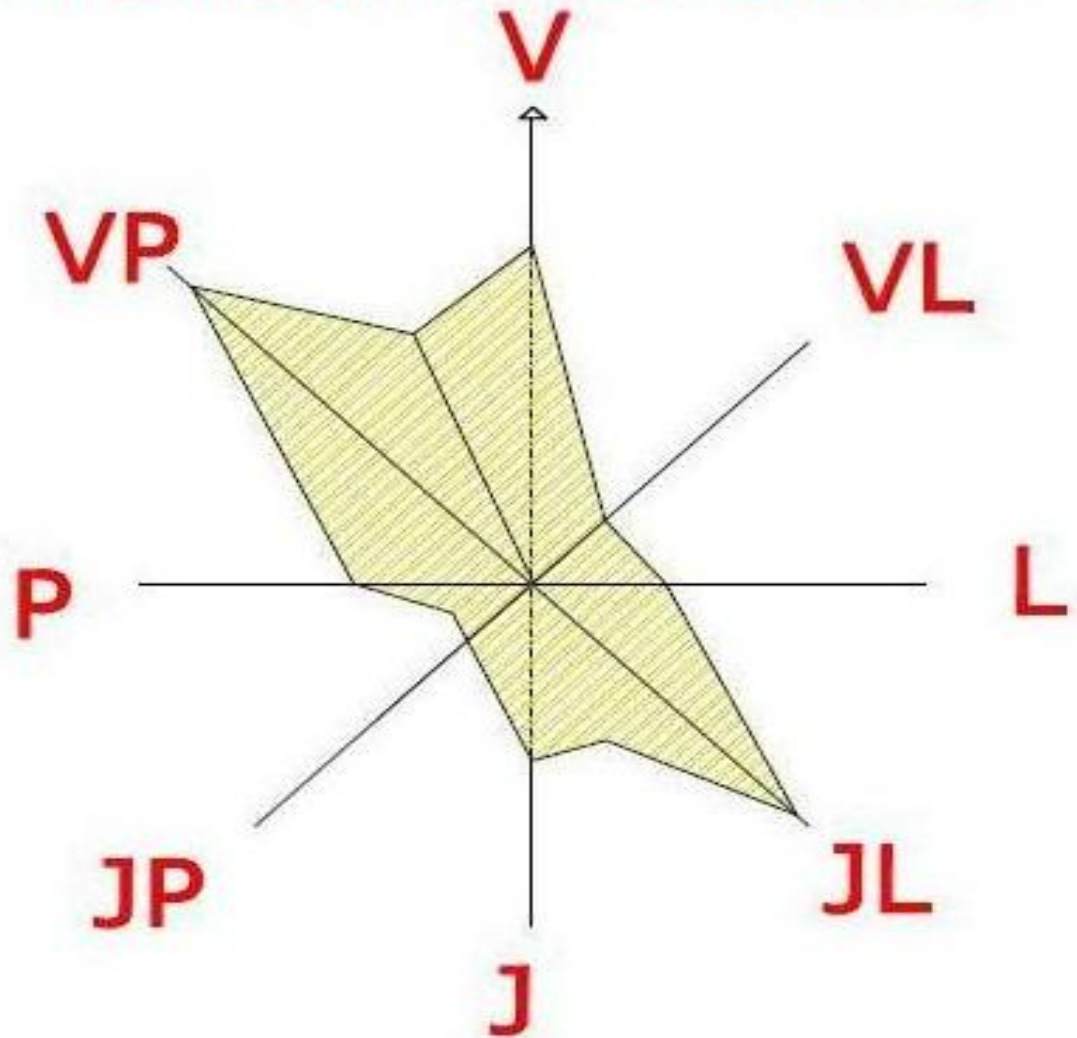
Mountain areas of Ranilug/Ranillug characterize the territory with early vegetation as well with minimal temperatures that differ from neighbouring municipalities. Ranilug/Ranillug climate varies in different parts of the territory; in southeast parts of the Ranilug/Ranillug municipality we have lower temperatures(for 0.3 C⁰) less rainfall, while in northeast part where lays Morava e Binçës valley, climatic parameters differ.

Table no. 15. Average values of the rainfall in 2002, average temperatures, humidity in the %, atmospheric pressure and wind in m/s

2002	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	God. prosek
Max.T .	1.3	10.2	13.2	15.0	21.5	25.6	27.4	24.8	20.5	16.4	11.6	3.6	15.90
Min.T.	-6.1	-2.1	3.1	4.4	10.2	12.7	15.3	13.7	9.6	5.7	2.2	0.4	5.60
Sred. T	-3.6	4.5	8.0	10.0	16.0	19.4	23.5	19.6	14.5	10.9	5.6	1.4	10.9
Vlažnost %	87	79	74	78	78	73	68	80	85	83	84	91	80.00
Atm.pritisak	954.1	949.6	938.4	942.6	948.5	950.1	948.4	948.2	948.6	948.6	948.7	948.6	947.90
Vetar m/s.	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.00
Padavine	31.6	38.1	55.7	56.0	93.9	23.3	85.4	113.3	94.6	170.0	32.1	115.8	75.80

30

Trëndafili i Erërave



Burimi :Enti për Urbanizëm dhe Projektim i Kosovës,Prishtinë
Instituti Hidrometeorologjik i Kosovës

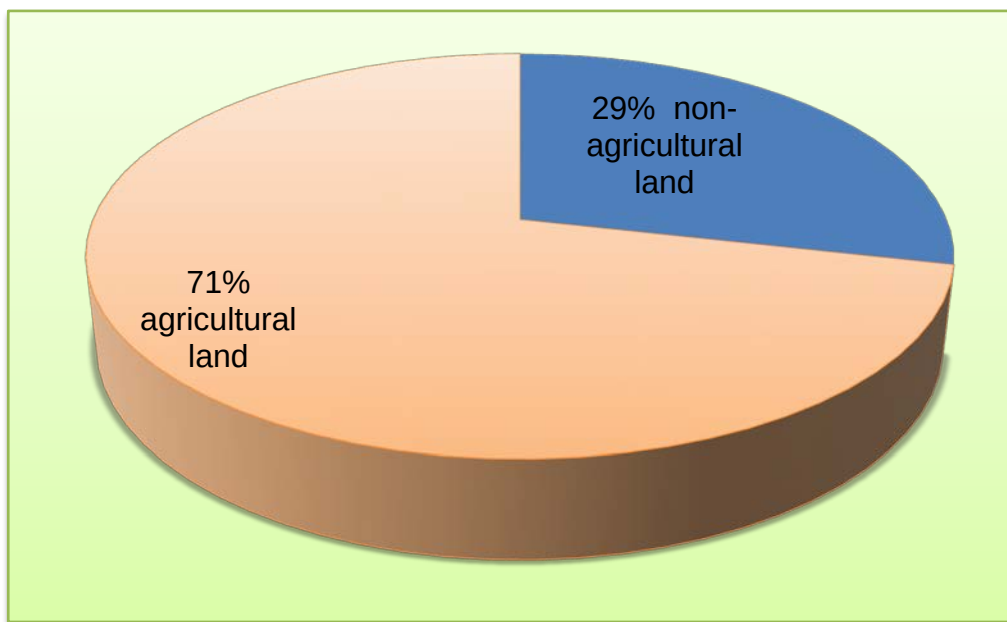
Fig. 1. Wind rose in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

3.1.1.1 Land

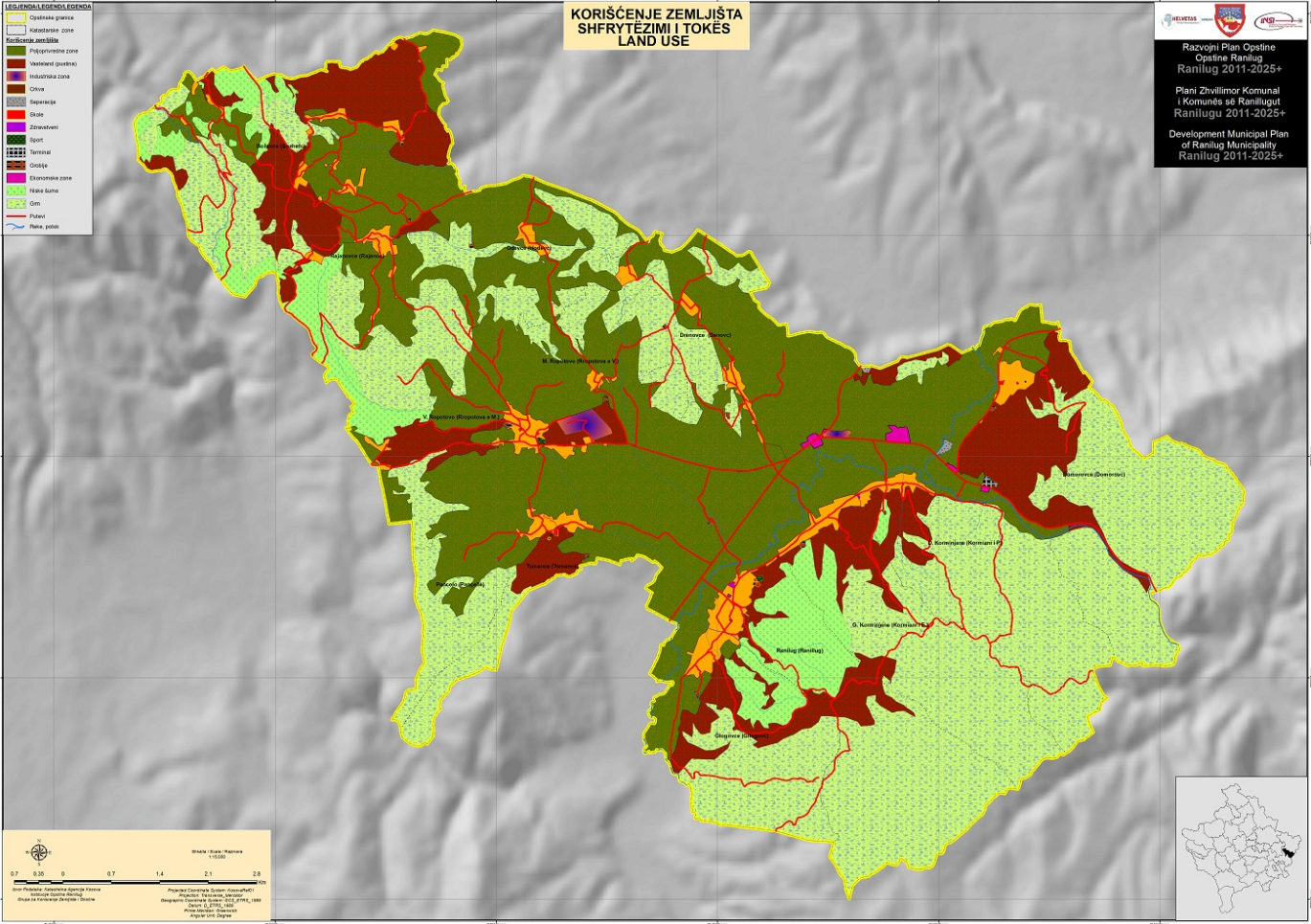
In general, around **70%** of the population in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug deal with agriculture. Fertile soil lies around the river and is mainly used for agriculture with a growing trend of returning fertile land into construction land and uncultivated (non-planted), which in this respect, are lacking adequate research on the quality of their use.

Out of the total area in cadastral zone, about **71%** is agricultural land while the rest is used for other purposes.

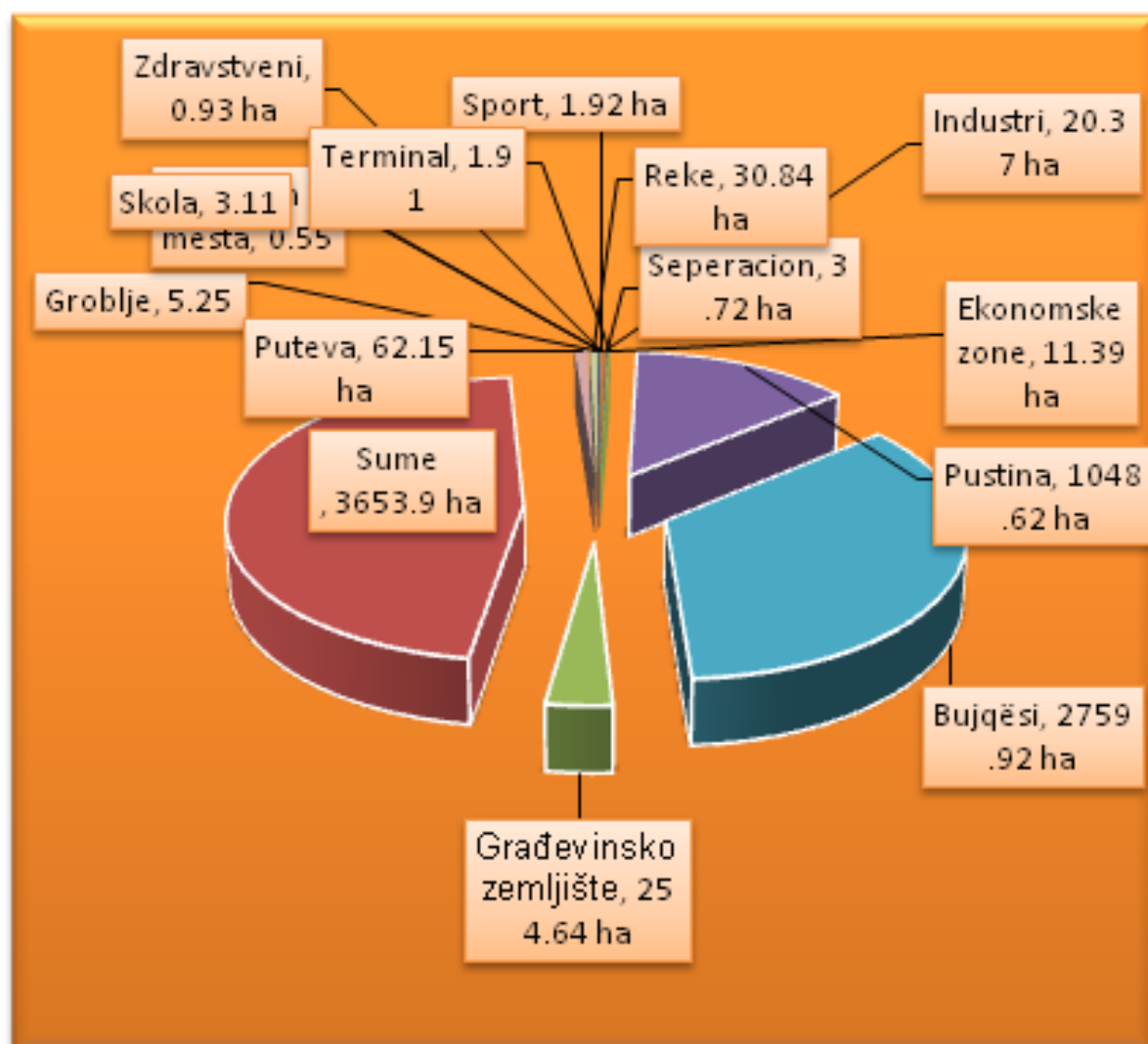
Summary report on land use in Ranilug/Ranillug



Graph no. 3. Classification of agricultural and non-agricultural land in the Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug



Map no. 8 Map of Land Use (ha)

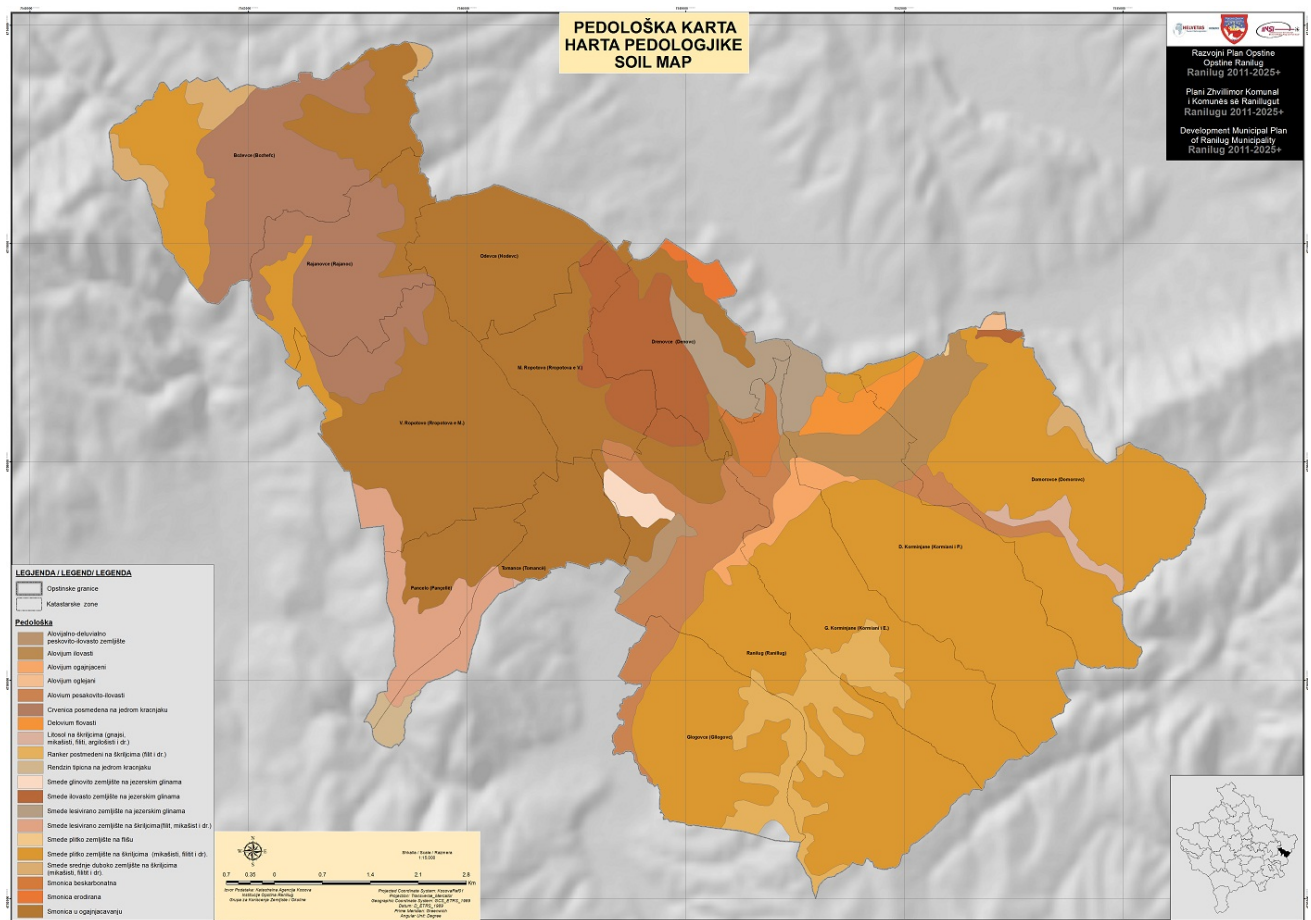


Graph no. 4 Land use in (ha) in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

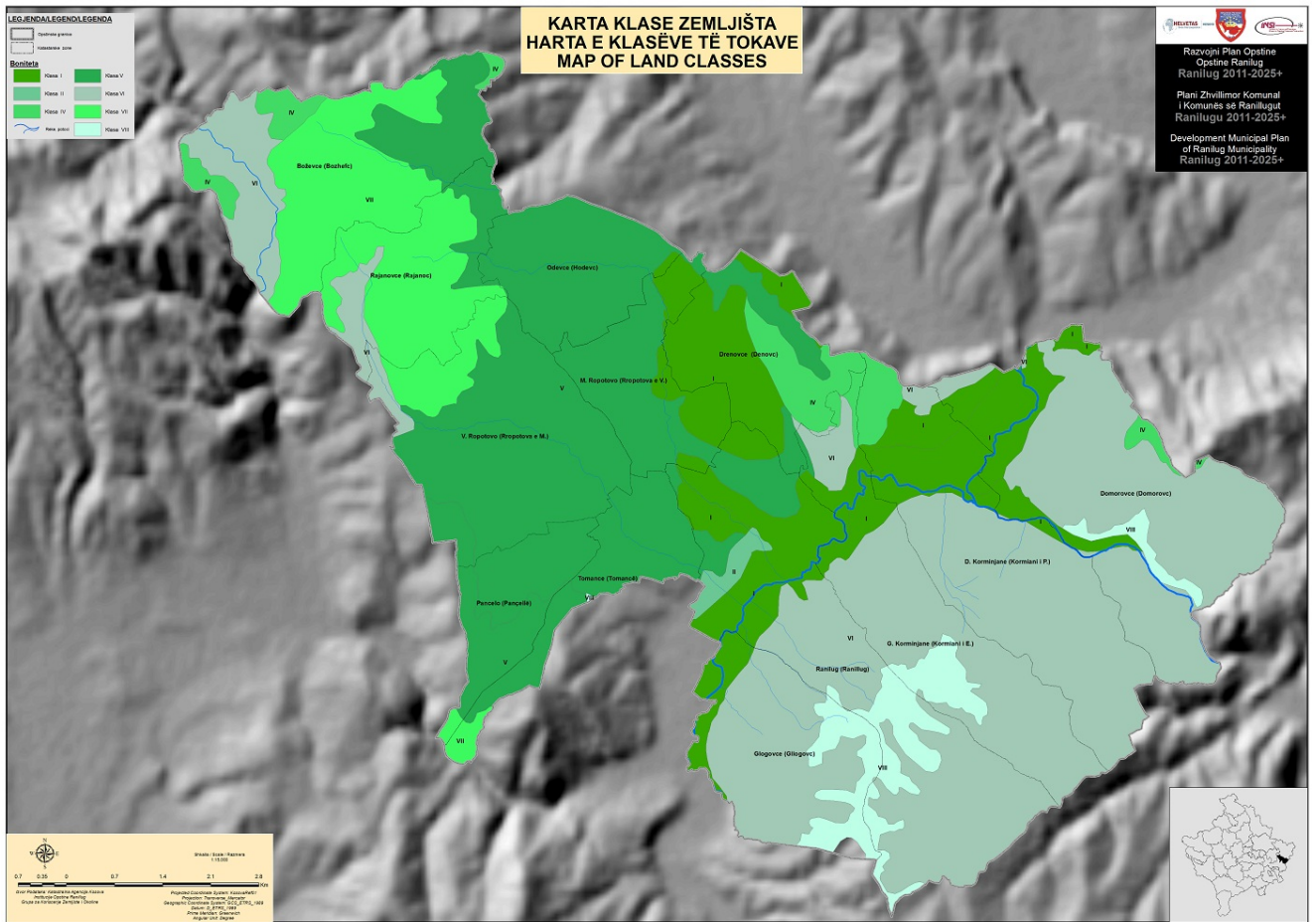
Korišćenje zemljišta		
1	Groblje	5.25
2	Orkve	0.55
3	Zdravstvo	0.93
4	Sport	1.92
5	Škole	3.11
6	Industrija	20.37
7	Seperacije	3.72
8	Terminal	1.91
9	Privredna oblast	11.39
10	Pustoš	1048.62
11	Poljoprivreda	2759.92
12	Gradjevinsko zemljište	254.64
13	Šume	3653.9
14	Putevi	62.15
15	Reke	30.84
Ukupno:		7859.22

Table no. 12 Land Use (ha)

Defining of classes and fertility of land in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

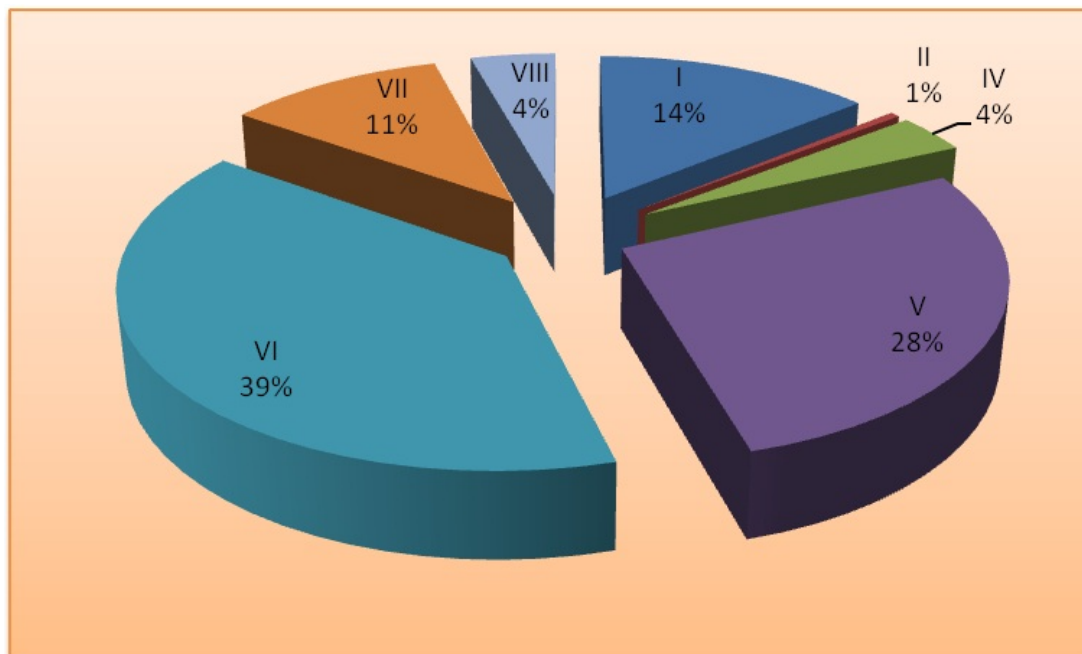


Map no. 8. Pedological map of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug



Pedologija	Boniteti
Alovijalno-deluvialno peskovito-ilovasto zemljište	I
Smede lesivirano zemljište na škriljcima (filit, mikašist i dr.)	V
Litosol na škriljcima (gnajsi, mikašisti, filiti, argilošisti i dr.)	VII
Smede srednje duboko zemljište na škriljcima (mikašisti, filitit i dr.)	IV
Smede plitko zemljište na škriljcima (mikašisti, filitit i dr.)	VI
Smede ilovasto zemljište na jezerskim glinama	I
Smonica erodirana	I
Crvenica posmedena na jedrom kracnjaku	VI
Smede srednje duboko zemljište na škriljcima (mikašisti, filitit i dr.)	IV
Smede srednje duboko zemljište na škriljcima (mikašisti, filitit i dr.)	IV
Smonica u ogajnjacavanju	V
Smede plitko zemljište na škriljcima (mikašisti, filitit i dr.)	VI
Delovium flovasti	I
Smede lesivirano zemljište na jezerskim glinama	IV
Smonica beskarbonatna	VI
Smede glinovito zemljište na jezerskim glinama	I
Alovijum ogajnjaceni	I
Alovium pesakovito-ilovasti	I
Litosol na škriljcima (gnajsi, mikašisti, filiti, argilošisti i dr.)	VII
Alovijum ilovasti	I
Alovijum oglejani	I
Smede ilovasto zemljište na jezerskim glinama	I
Smede srednje duboko zemljište na škriljcima (mikašisti, filitit i dr.)	IV
Smede plitko zemljište na flišu	VI
Rendzin tipicna na jedrom kracnjaku	VI
Ranker postmedeni na škriljcima (filit i dr.)	VII
Alovium pesakovito-ilovasti	I
Smede plitko zemljište na škriljcima (mikašisti, filitit i dr.)	VI

Table no. 13. Pedological analysis and determination of land fertility in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug



The graph below shows the fertility rate in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, areas in hectares and percentages. Class (I) 14% 1078.17 ha, Class (I) 1% or 38.97 ha, class (IV) 4% or 275.67 ha, class (V) 28% or 2130.79 ha, class (VI) 39% or 3010.94, class (VI) 11% or 842.68 ha, class (VI) 4% or 331.96 ha.

4 Forests

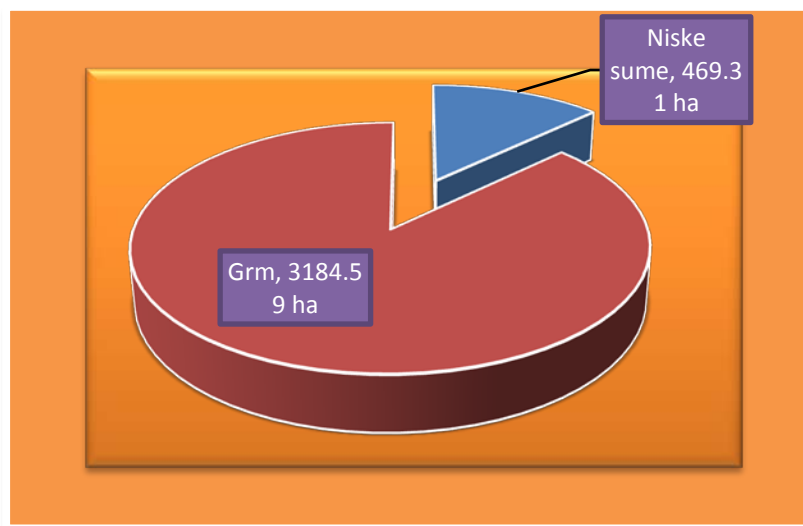
The municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is located in the eastern part of the Republic of Kosovo. It belongs to moderate continental climate zone, and as a result this, deciduous vegetation exists also during the winter. The municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug lies at an altitude of 603m.

In the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, forests are mainly composed of deciduous trees of oak, lime, hornbeam etc.

There also forest plantations planted with pine, exclusively with black pine with over 30 years of age, which are in the exploitation stage. Mainly they are located in the cadastral area of Ranilug/Ranillug, Glllogoc, Upper and Lower Kormijan. Pine forests are treated as technical timber cultures.

Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug has around **3653.9** hectares.¹

- o **469.31 ha** are lower forests,
- o **3184.59 ha** are shrubs.



Graph no. 6. Forest areas by altitude (ha) in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

¹Kosovo Forest Agency

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5 Underground resources

The municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug on the basis of biological research has underground resources as follows:

- a) In villages Domoroc, Lower and Upper Kormijan is found Gnajs (metamorphic rocks);
- b) In villages Lower and Upper Kormijan, as well as in Glogoc are found underground resources of quartz and quartzite;
- c) In Ranilug/Ranillug, Glogoc, Domoroc, Lower and Upper Kormijan are found underground resources of sand and gravel;
- d) In villages Domoroc, Lower Kormijan are found limestone underground resources which are an important element of construction material products and enable the development of construction industry of construction material;
- e) In village Drenoc are found resources of raw materials of crude concrete which enables the development of industry for the production of detergents.

In villages Bozhec, Rajanoc and Pançella found marble which is produced, as well as the possibility for the development of construction material industry.

These underground resources which are owned by the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug are powerful and fundamental basis of the economic development, whereas the exploitation of these underground resources can be done through private and public partnership investments.

Before the investor is found we should have an elaboration according to the carried research, where the quantity, quality and content of these underground resources is specified.

5.1.1.1 Cultural and natural heritage

In every village of the municipality exists religion buildings, built since VI-XVI century...
In every village exists churches that are religious buildings constitute elements of cultural heritage.

5.1.1.2 Elementary and other disasters

Earthquakes, floods, snow slides, heavy snowfalls, strong winds, hail, ice, drought, mass occurrence of infectious diseases in humans, animals and plants and other disasters caused by nature.

OTHER DISASTERS:

Other disasters means major road traffic, air and rail accidents, fires, accidents in mines, the destruction of dams and other ecological and industrial disasters caused by man's work and behaviour, extraordinary emergency situation, high temperatures, technical collapse of power supply systems, telecommunications and information technologies, terrorist acts and other modes of risk. The territory of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is always facing elementary and other disasters; therefore, the Department of Public Services and Civil Emergency is responsible for managing situations such as:

❖ Earthquakes

One of the most challenging elementary disasters is earthquake. As it is known from the seismological aspect, municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug and a majority part of Kosovo represent a highly active seismic region which has been hit in the past and which may be hit in the future by very strong autochthonic earthquakes whose hearts are shallow.

Urban and Municipal territory of Ranilug/Ranillug is characteristic of the seismic zone resources or seismic zones (as they are called) and they are: seismic zone Ferizaj - Viti – Gjilan with maximum magnitude $M = 6.1$ of the Richter scale, compared to Kosovo which is characterized by seismic zone Prizren-Peja and seismic zone of Kopaonik.

These areas of the seismic sources which have caused in the past and may also cause in the future strong earthquakes.

Among the most powerful earthquakes that have hit the region here, we can mention the Ferizaj – Gjilan region including Ranilug/Ranillug as well which was hit twice by very powerful earthquakes, in 1755 and 1921. Earthquake of 1921 was with the same intensity as it was in 1755, which means that it is repeated after 166 years.

The earthquake of 1921 was followed by very strong fluctuations of 7 and 8 MCS scale, which lasted one year, from August 1921 to September 1922.

It is a characteristic that in the region of Ferizaj-Gjilan were registered earthquakes of magnitude under 5.0 Richter scale and intensity of the epicentre about 6-7 scale, as follows:

- o 5 March 1936 earthquake with a magnitude of 4.9 and the epicentre intensity 6-7 scale.
- o 8 June 1956 earthquake with a magnitude of 4.6 and the epicentre intensity 6 scale.

This shows that, after 1956 no earthquake was registered with intensity 6, or above 6 degrees (scale). And only on 24 April 2002, was registered an earthquake with intensity at the epicentre of 7.5 degrees (scale): MSK -64 which struck the region of Gjilan.

From here, we conclude that this earthquake is repeated after 46 years of the earthquake of 6 degrees of 1956 and after 60 years from the 6-7 magnitude earthquakes of 1936.

From what was said above it derives that the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug and most part of the territory of Kosovo represents a seismically active country from the seismic point of view and with high seismic risk, like neighbouring countries.

High seismology and the earthquake of 24th of April 2002, that affected the region of Gjilan, Viti and less that of Ranilug/Ranillug, but it is worth also to record occasionally earthquakes that occur continuously like those of the date: 06.03.2008 where, according to the Seismic Institute of Kosovo were three earthquakes, although of a small-scale intensity of 3.6, 3.4 and 3.7 of the Richter scale.

❖ **Snow Slides**

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

❖ **Strong winds**

Based on the fact that Ranilug/Ranillug lies in the valley of the Morava River, and as such, is protected from the effects of strong winds that could endanger Ranilug/Ranillug population and its economy.

❖ **Ice**

Ranilug/Ranillug territory, as all over the world in the past, was covered by ice and had passed the glacial period. In out times Ranilug/Ranillug territory was covered by ice and snow only in high mountain areas and in the curved river valley during the winter season and thus does not present any risk to the economy and agriculture.

❖ **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.

❖ **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 damage. 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 Ranilug/Ranillug for many years is facing the problem of floods both in residential locations, as well as in agricultural land. If an analysis of this situation caused by these floods is made, we can come to the following conclusions:

- 1. Economic damages**
- 2. Endangering human health**
- 3. Permanent contamination of the environment**
- 4. Spread of epidemics, etc.**

In the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, it is important to treat waters that cause flooding, resulting from:

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

Floods occur in these rivers and streams: Glogoc, Ranillug, Upper and Lower Kormijan and Domoroc.

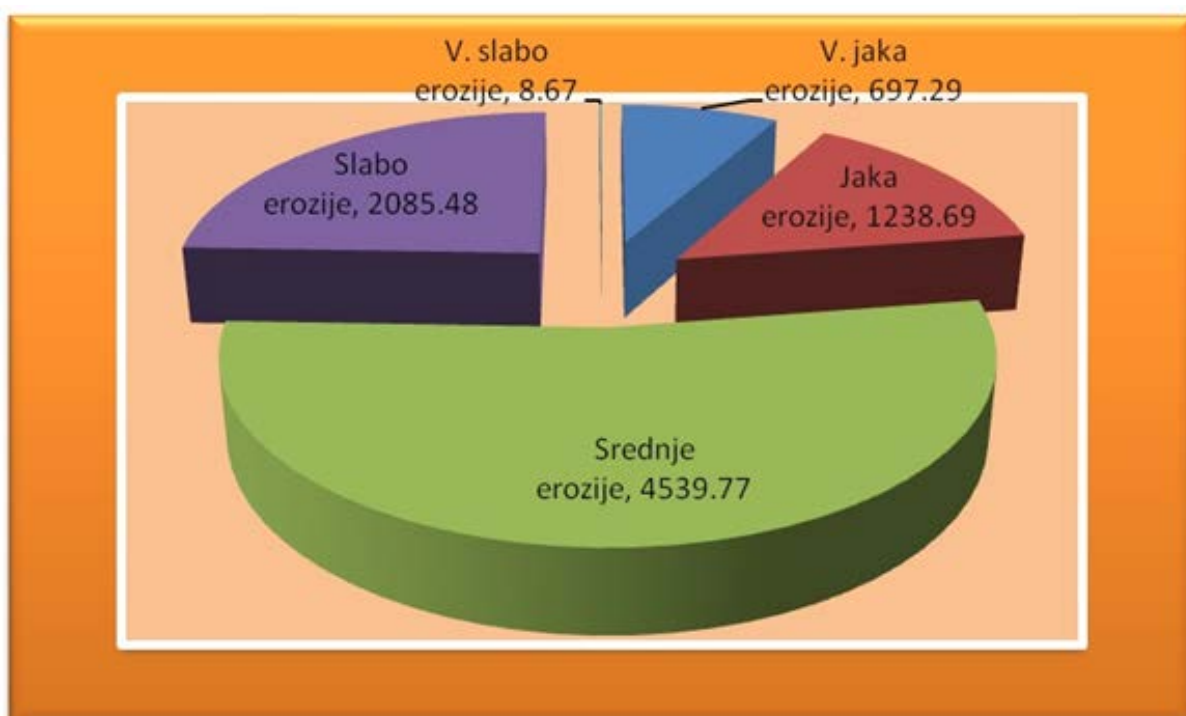
❖ **Erosion**

Erosion is a very important factor for treatment and threatens agricultural areas, infrastructure and designed goods by the human factor. This phenomenon is present almost in the whole territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in various forms and intensities. The acceleration of this phenomenon, in most cases has been affected by the human factor as a result of inefficient use of agricultural land, uncontrolled logging, but also due to the uncontrolled use of solid and construction materials.

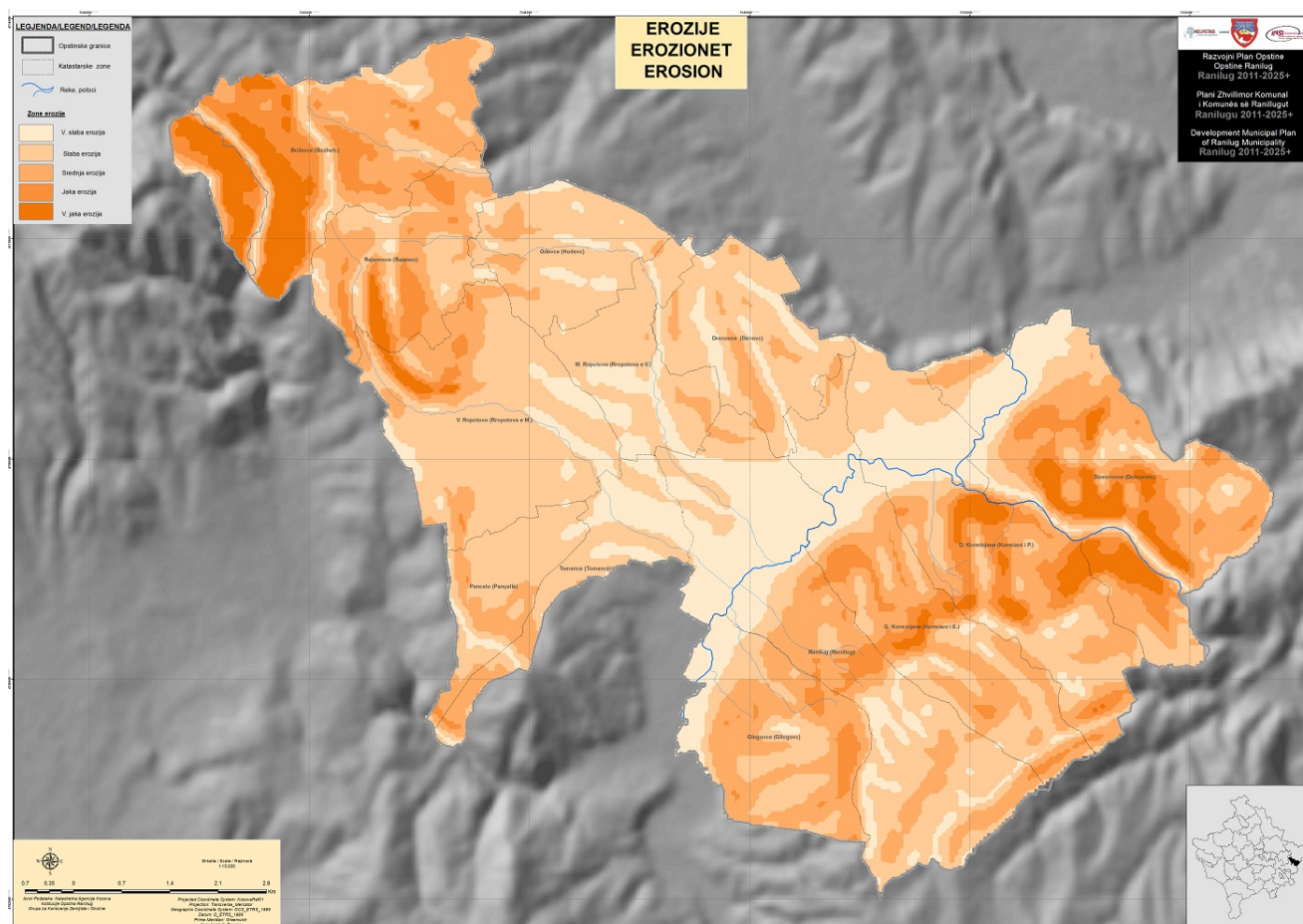
Mostly is present in the molasses formation as a result of the degradation of forests, vegetation and the slope of the terrain, which appears in the form of surface purification and steep banks, but also along river banks and streams, due to inadequate land use, lack of mountains/hills dams etc.

Erosion Degree:

The territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is characterized by erosion surfaces according to the following categories: surfaces which are exposed to very low erosion include around **8.67 ha of the territory**, weak erosion with approximately **2085.48 ha** of the territory, average erosion operates in an area of **4539.77 ha** of the territory of the municipality. Surfaces with strong erosion in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug include **1238.69 ha**. The strongest erosion lies in an area of 697.29 **ha**.



Graph no. 7 Erosion degree in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug



Map no. 16. Map of erosion in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

5.1.2 Demography and Social Development

Starting from the development, flow of components of the demographic trends, the requirements for both, the current period and for the future can be more realistically planned. Data on the number of residents are mainly given in the census. According to the census for the period 1948 – 1991² there are data on the number of residents in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

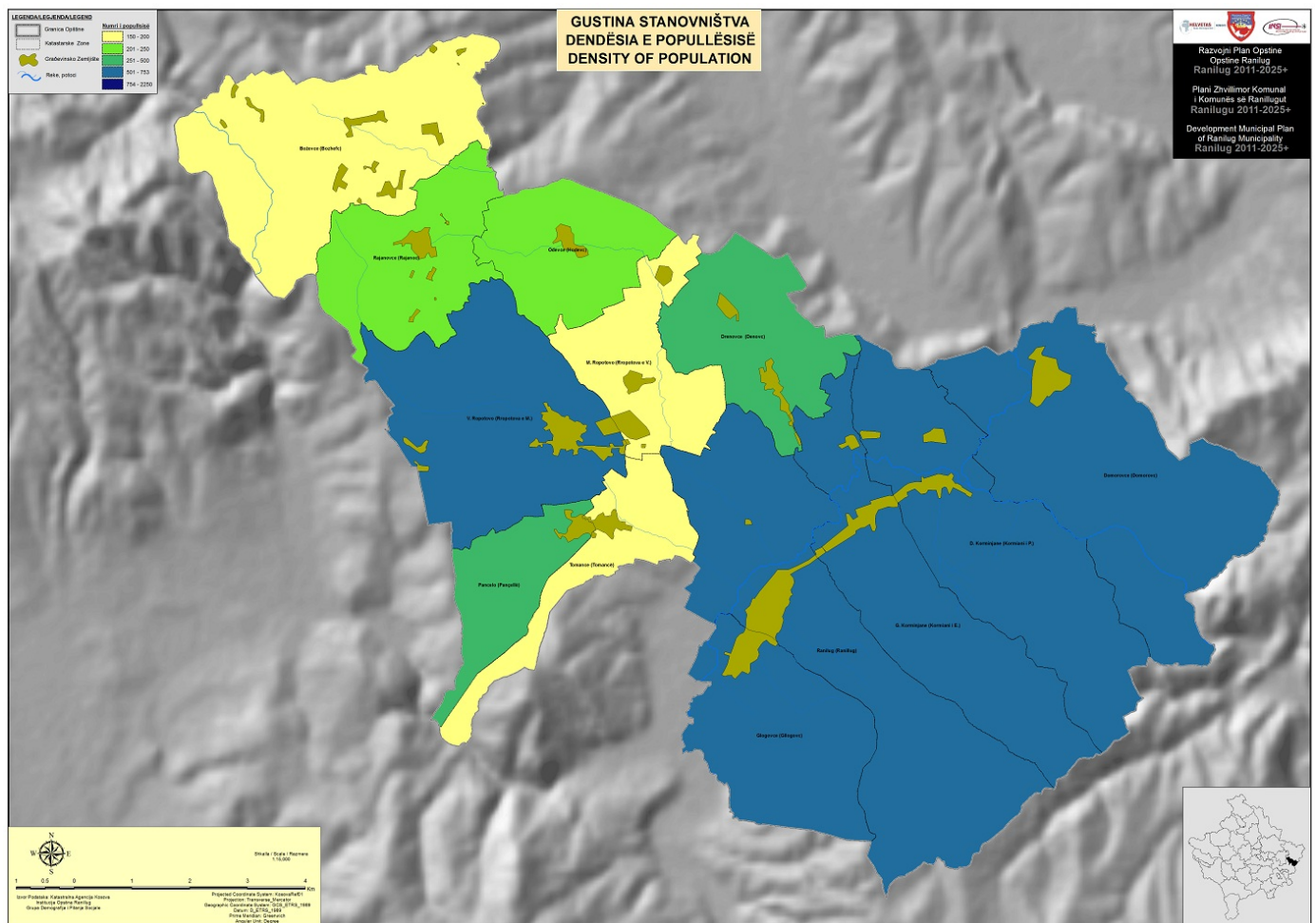
The municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug has 1350 families, a total of 13 villages and three small villages (neighbourhoods), and according to the last census of 1990 there were around 6057 residents. As shown in the table no (...), the number of residents from that time onwards, has had a slight decline.

During the last three years, was noticed a slight increase in population in the villages, which is shown with the results of the last census conducted in April 2011.

² Statistical Agency of Kosovo

Naselje	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991
Boževce	638	691	774	793	643	436
Veliko Ropotovo	560	620	722	796	770	829
Glogovce	319	357	380	420	406	521
Gornje Korminjane	509	529	568	572	545	545
Domorovce	703	736	766	743	591	577
Donje Korminjane	684	745	784	741	659	641
Drenovce	397	414	443	409	393	361
Malo Ropotovo	214	221	254	254	218	233
Odevce	237	215	265	258	189	122
Pančelo	237	249	302	375	410	380
Rajanovce	366	383	455	469	428	325
Ranilug	975	1062	1145	973	977	894
Tomance	205	229	264	285	217	193
Ukupno :	6044	6451	7122	7088	6446	6057

Number of residents throughout the years in the municipality of
Ranilug/Ranillug



Map no. 2. Population density in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Population structure by age

Age		Percentage
Age	0-14 years.	30 %
Age	15-65 years.	33 %
Older than	over 65 years .	40 %

Number of residents in Ranilug/Ranillug (Ranilug/Ranillug 2011)

o.	Settlements	No. of residents
	Bozhec	436
	Upper Kormijan	641
	Domoroc	577
	Drenoc	361
	Lower Kormijan	420
	Glllogoc	521
	Small Ropotovo	233
	Odec	122
	Pançella	115
0	Rajanoc	325
1	Ranilug	910
2	Tomance	193
3	Great Ropotovo	520



Population by settlements

5.1.2.1 The impact of natural components and migratory movement of population

Population development process in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is the result of changes in natural movements and migration of the population. Population growth for 30 years (1948-1971) is the result of exclusive natural growth, because the impact of migration components has made the number of population to decrease. In some settlements of Ranilug/Ranillug there are major differences in terms of natural intensity and migration (Table no....).

In the period 1953 – 1971 the natural population growth had a significant increase in settlements such as: Ranilug/Ranillug, Bozhec, Rajanoc and Lower Kormijan.

Regarding the period 1971 to 2011, in all settlements of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug was noted a decline in the number of the population except in Glogoc where is noted a parameter of the population development, in:

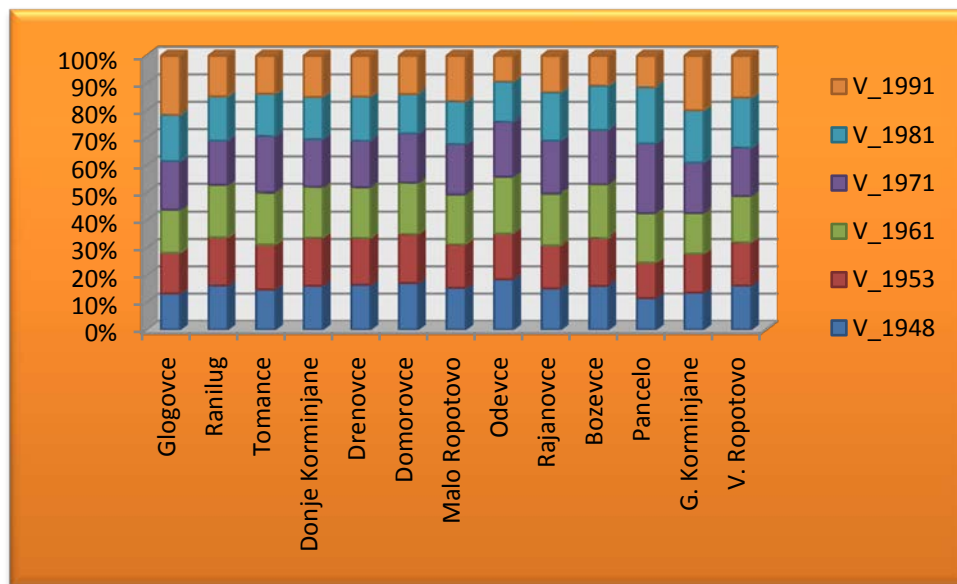
Great Ropotovo in 1948 (560 resident), 1953 (620), 1961 (722), 1971 (796), 1981 (770), 1991 (829),
In Glogoc in 1948 (319), 1953 (357), 1961 (380), 1971 (420), 1981 (406), 1991 (521),

It is interesting that in all the villages of the municipality since 1981 exist sensitive data on falling of birth rate growth except in village Glogoc.

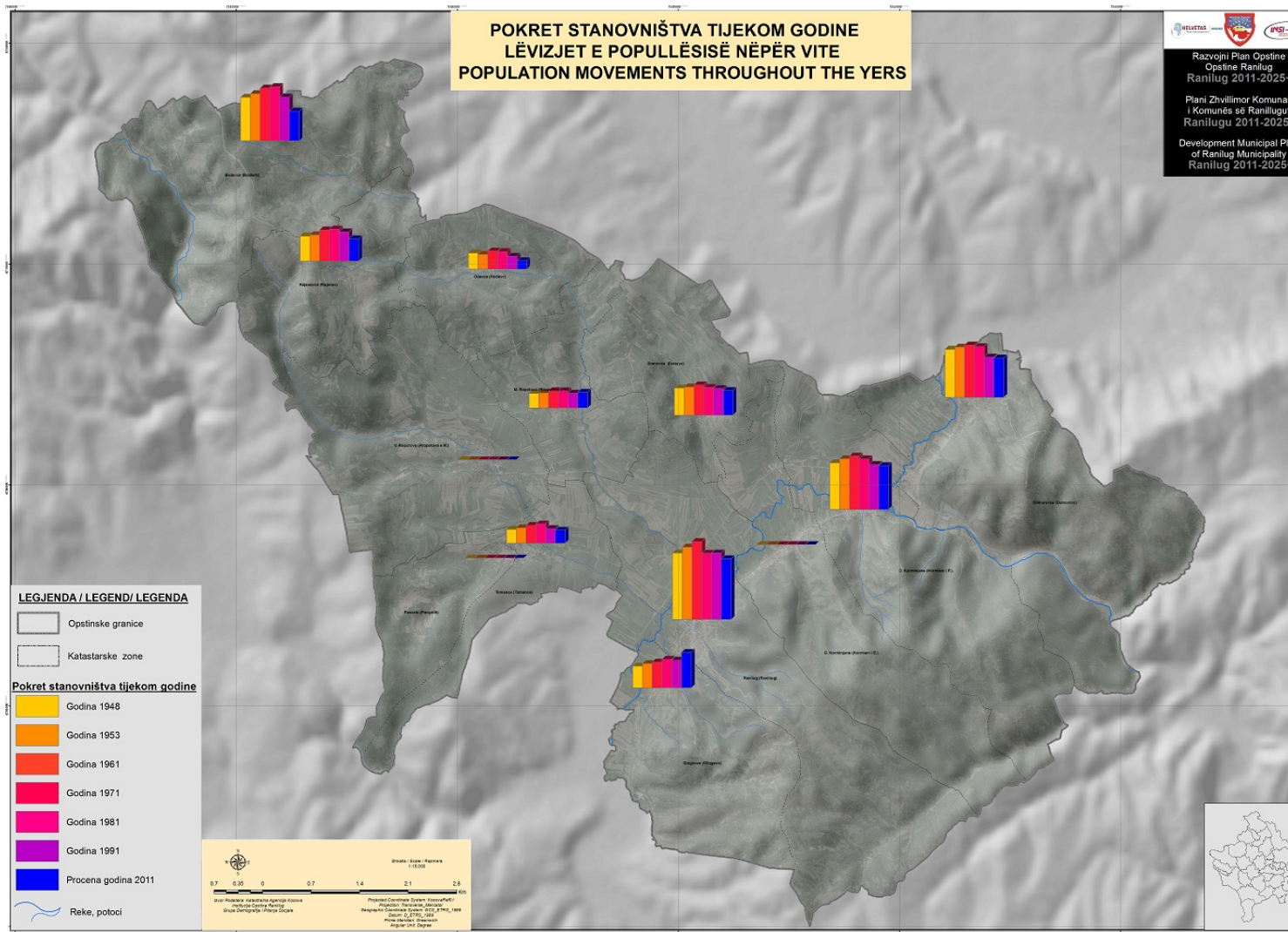
See (**Map no. ...** Changing the density of the population over the years in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug pg...)

See (**Graph no. ...** The dynamics of population growth over the years in the municipality of (Ranilug/Ranillug)

b)



The dynamics of population growth over the years in Ranilug/Ranillug



Map no. 2. Change of the population density over the years in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

5.1.2.2 Social Cases

Even in Ranilug/Ranillug as in the entire territory of Kosovo, the problem of population and population stratification is quite pronounced. Around 25% of the population of Ranilug/Ranillug live in poverty, but there are dozens of families which live in extreme poverty. This category of residents in this poverty may find support for help only in social assistance services.

According to the registry in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, in the whole territory of the municipality are 1323 direct beneficiaries of social assistance and 214 individuals who are beneficiaries of social assistance.

Job seekers and people with social assistance

Under social assistance are included two categories. In the first category are included various people who are not capable of working whereas on the second category are job seekers who do not have any income and have children under the age of five (5).

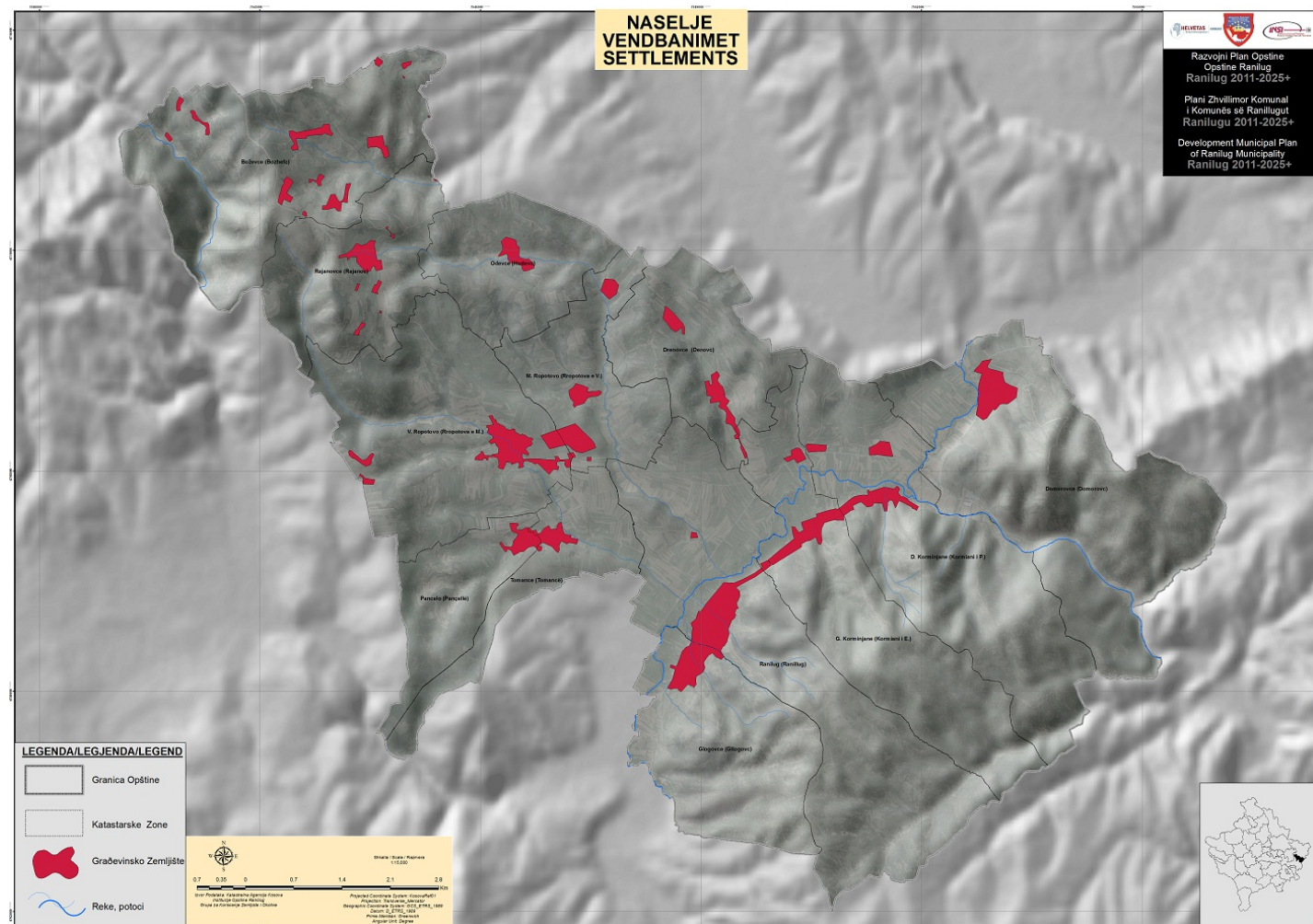
Jobseekers are beneficiaries of social assistance of the second category and they are obliged to submit a statement regarding unemployment destined for social assistance which they complete, verify and bring for an entry in municipal employment office.

5.1.2.3 Settlement, the extent of the locality

Network and functioning of the settlement

In the area covered by the Plan are 13 villages (cadastral areas) which make up the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug with an area of 77.67km², and Ranilug/Ranillug village which has around 330 families as well as the municipal centre with 1200 inhabitants.

The municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is located in the eastern part of the Republic of Kosovo, in the region of Anamorava with an area of 77.67 km², with coordinates of 42, 29° of the geographic latitude and in north as well as east 21,35° of geographic latitude, with an altitude of 428-880 m (average altitude above the sea level is 603 m). On the north side, the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug borders with the municipality of Kamenica, in the southwest with Gjilan, in the west with the municipality of Novobrdó and in east with Serbia.



Map no. 4. Extension of settlements in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Typology of settlements by size

Settlement treatment in municipal development plans is necessary and important because of the overall activity and organization of human society lives have been and are related to these.

Typology of settlements by size are one of the most important methods for presentation of the characteristics of housing system in particular, as well as the manner and quality of life in the settlements of this area because a larger settlement means a better quality of life in many aspects, while smaller settlement usually means the opposite of the largest.

Precisely, because of this reason, settlements are characterized by the size of the settlements, and on basis of multiple analyses these issues determine the strategic points for further development of the municipality and beyond.

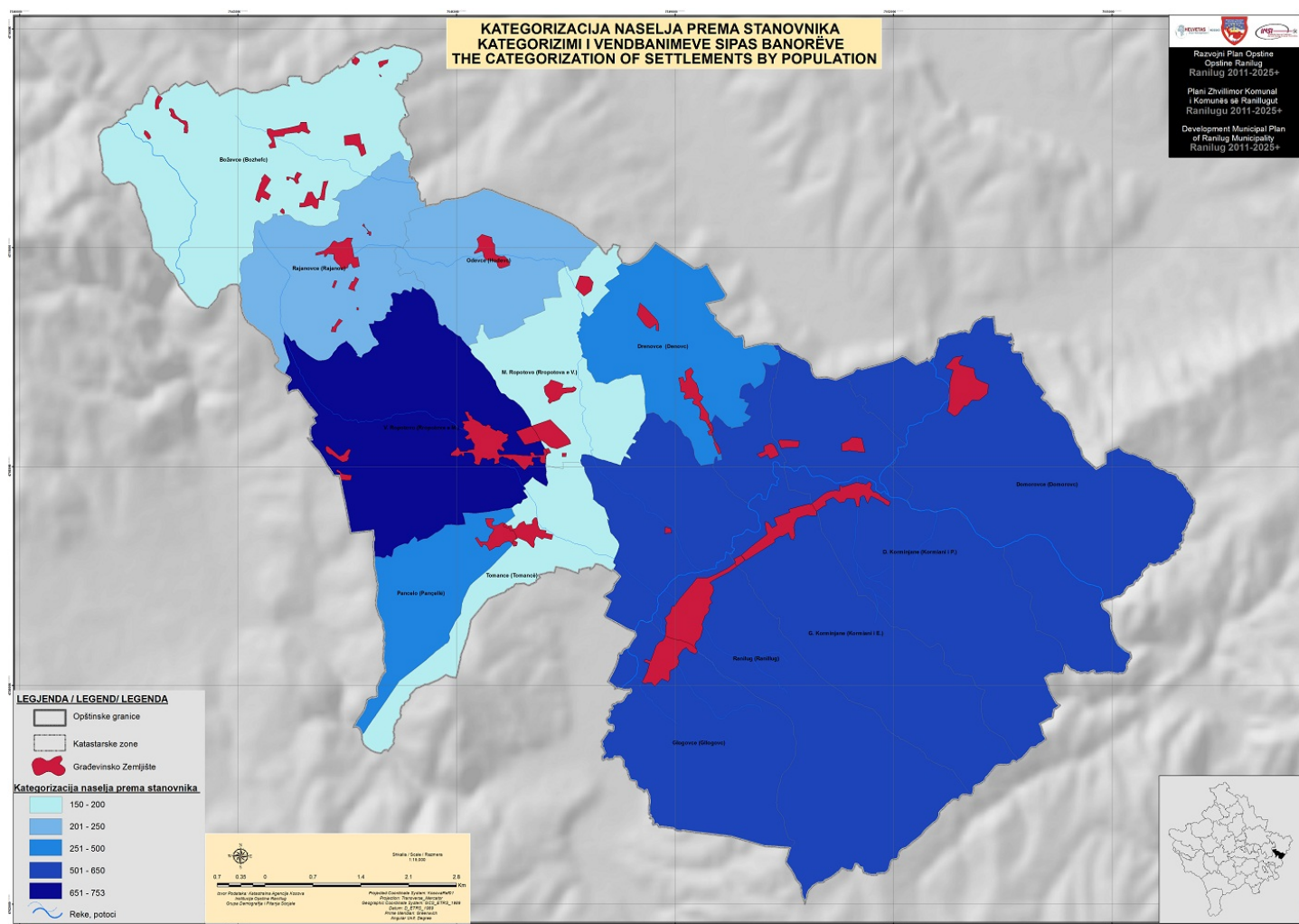
Settlements, according to their demographic size in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug may be categorized in:

- Small rural settlements
- Medium rural settlements
- Large rural settlements
- Settlements with urban character.

According to the latest data of the working groups for the preparation of Urban Development Plan (group for demography and social issues) in Ranilug/Ranillug for 2011, settlements are categorized as follows:

Table no. 6. Demographic data for settlements in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

o.	Settlement	No.of residents	Areas in <u>ha</u>	
			Cadastral	Construction
1	Bozhec	436	827.99	25.2
2	Lower Kormijan	641	828.05	16.27
3	Domoroc	577	1020.8	19.61
4	Drenoc	361	420.21	16.65
5	Upper Kormijan	420	666.8	22.21
6	Glogoc	521	531.3	23.15
7	Lower Ropotovo	233	344.78	11.9
8	Odec	122	361.85	9.22
9	Pançellë	115	257.11	10.34
10	Rajanoc	325	430.52	17.23
11	Ranillug	910	1050.07	34.67
12	Tomance	193	269.53	8.99
13	Upper Ropotovo	520	753.21	39.2



Map. 4. Categorization of settlements according to the number of inhabitants in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

6 Education in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Educational process in Ranilug/Ranillug is developed from pre-school to upper secondary level in Albanian and Serbian language.

Education Institutions are:

- (Numerous) pre-school classes with (275) children;
- (Numerous) elementary school classes with (580) students;
- (Numerous) upper secondary school classes with (370) students;

In these institutions, at all levels of education are employed (184) workers.

School facilities in educational institutions:

The increase and improvement of school premises in order to achieve European standards and research of existing is underway.

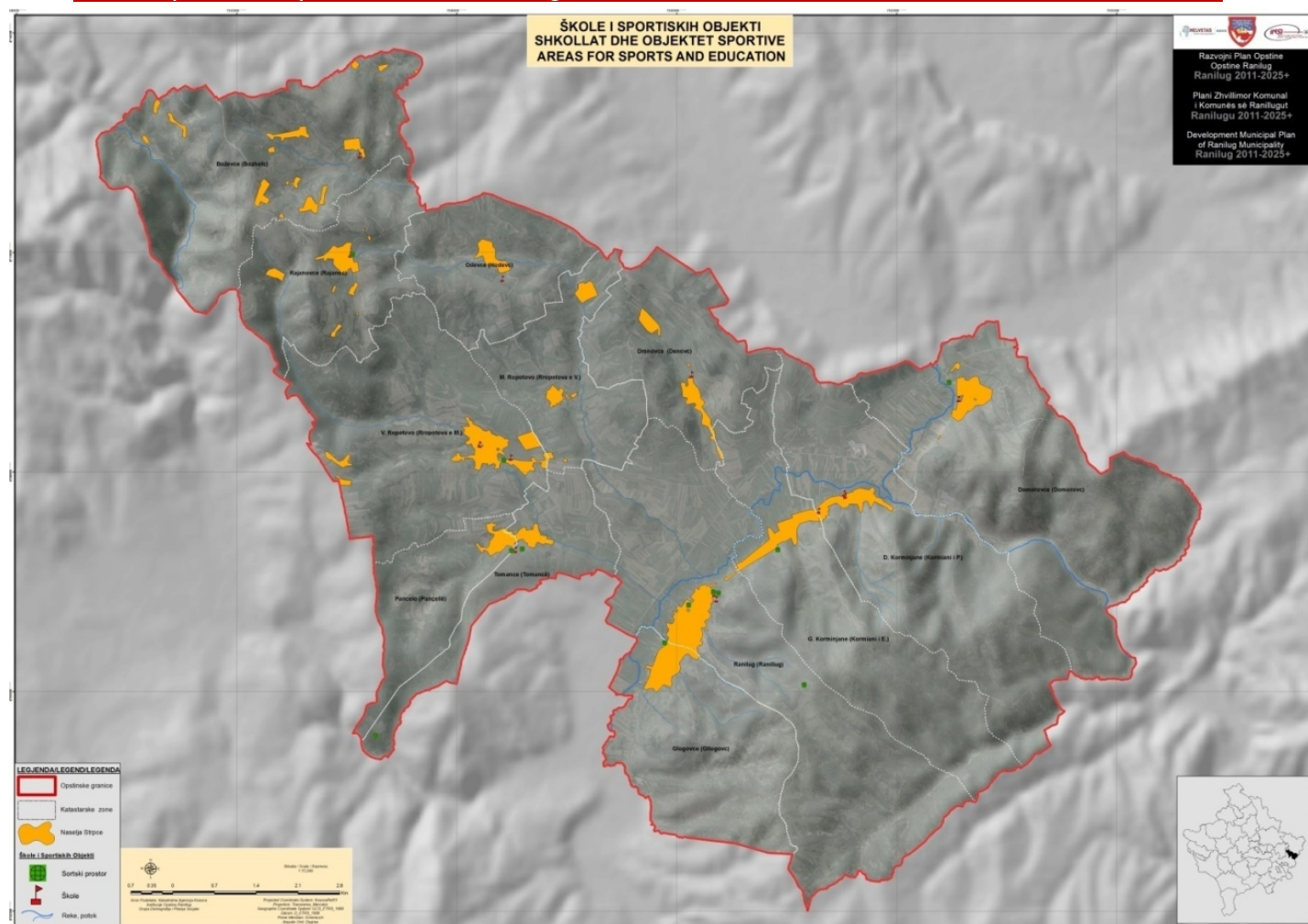
The education sector in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug includes (80) % of school facilities.

Facilities have been damaged due to age, weather conditions or due to negligence in maintenance of facilities, so that there is a need for reconstruction, renovation, rehabilitation, installation of heating, electricity, water and sewage network and maintenance of the facilities.

Infrastructure sector is responsible for school space needs assessment, planning, coordination, supervision and the implementation of facilities in order to improve school infrastructure.

For planning and the design of educational facilities, initially we must be careful with psycho-physical development of children. Genetic origin, social background and activities of children of this age influence the formation of their character. This important and complicated process requires adequate space solution in functional and formal aspect. The perception of space by children is very different from adults; therefore, this should be taken into account every time.

Municipal Development Plan of Ranilug



Existing school and sport facilities in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

Table no. ... Proportion between schools and student areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

o.	Name of School	Settlement	Number of students	Number of teachers	The area of the school facility in m ²	Area m ² /per student.	Student-teacher
	Elementary school "Veljko Dugošević"		299	49	992 m ²	3.31	6.10
	Economical high school		4	30	670 m ²	7.85	2.80
	Pre-school education		275	19	375 m ²	1.35	14.45
	Elementary school "Trajko Perić"		281	48	986 m ²	3.5	5.85
	Medical High school		286	38	344 m ²	1.20	7.50
TOTAL			1.225	184	3367 m²		

6.1 Economic Development

6.1.1.1 *Tourism:*

Currently there isn't any developed tourism, except some tourist sites more in terms of recreation aspect and health tourism by municipal visitors and those nearby.

All these mountain areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug enable the development and cultivation of wild animal hunting which fits to the life in mountain area, currently there are many wild animals, but the way how hunting is developed in the municipality is not lawful and legal and has caused a total destabilization of this sport in this municipality because this activity now is exercised by hunters who are not trained and do not have any basic education for the growth and protection of wild animals in these areas, except that they have permits for carrying weapons, and so they carry illegal hunting operations as a sport activity.

Cultural and religious facilities of special importance:

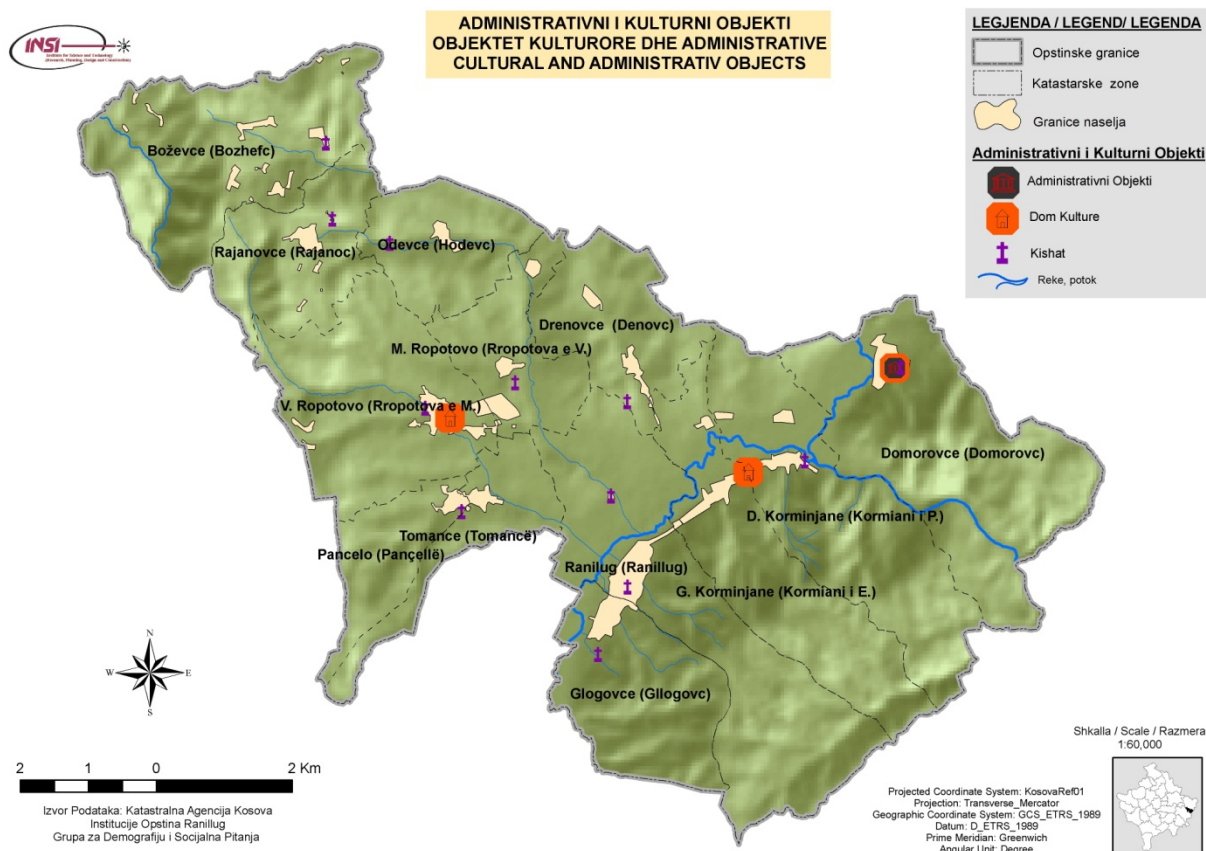
There are religious buildings in all villages constructed in VI-XVI century.

Manifestations:

Manifestations of the "First of May": "Morava celebrates" in Ranilug/Ranillug, and Vidovdan "Vidovdan games" in Great Raptova.

Historical and spiritual heritage:

In the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, in cadastral area "Bozhec" is a place called "Prilepc" in which is born Tsar Lazar, and the monument of Tsar Lazar is placed in the village of Great Raptova.



Administrative and cultural facilities in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

6.1.1.2 Agriculture:

Forest territories in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Forests are an integral part of the nature which has been established for centuries. In addition to their ecological importance for the protection and preservation of the environment, they occupy a place of merits and their use in the economy.

The municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug has an area of *2703,00 hectares of forest area*, as follows:

1903 ha of public ownership and 800ha of private ownership

Forests by ownership in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug are divided into:

1903 ha – public ownership

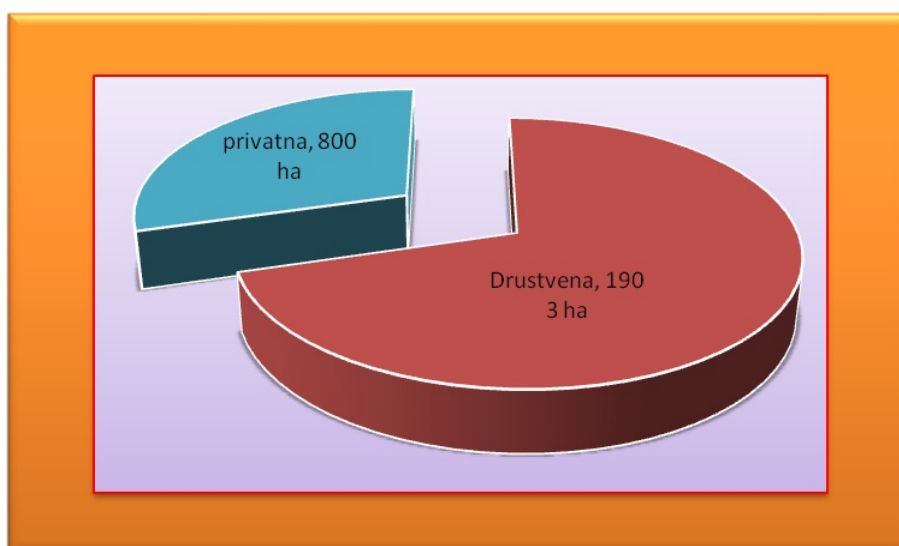
800 ha – private ownership

If the composition of the forest territory is observed, according to the height of forest trees, they are divided into two categories:

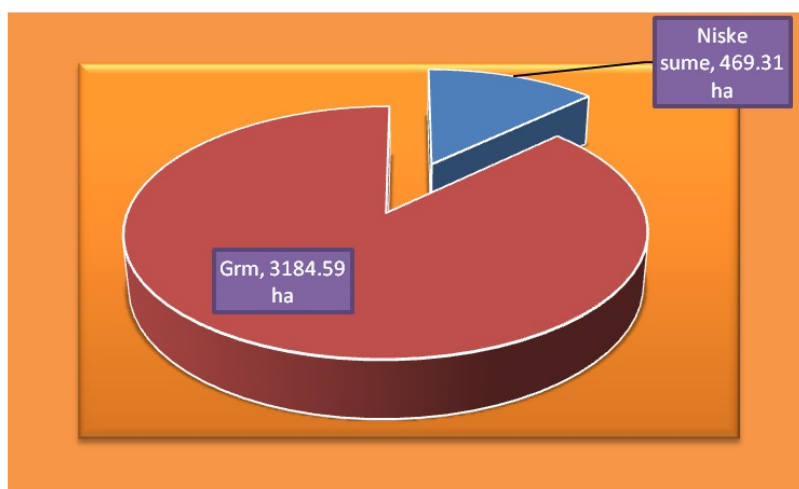
469.31 ha low forests

3184.59 ha bushes.

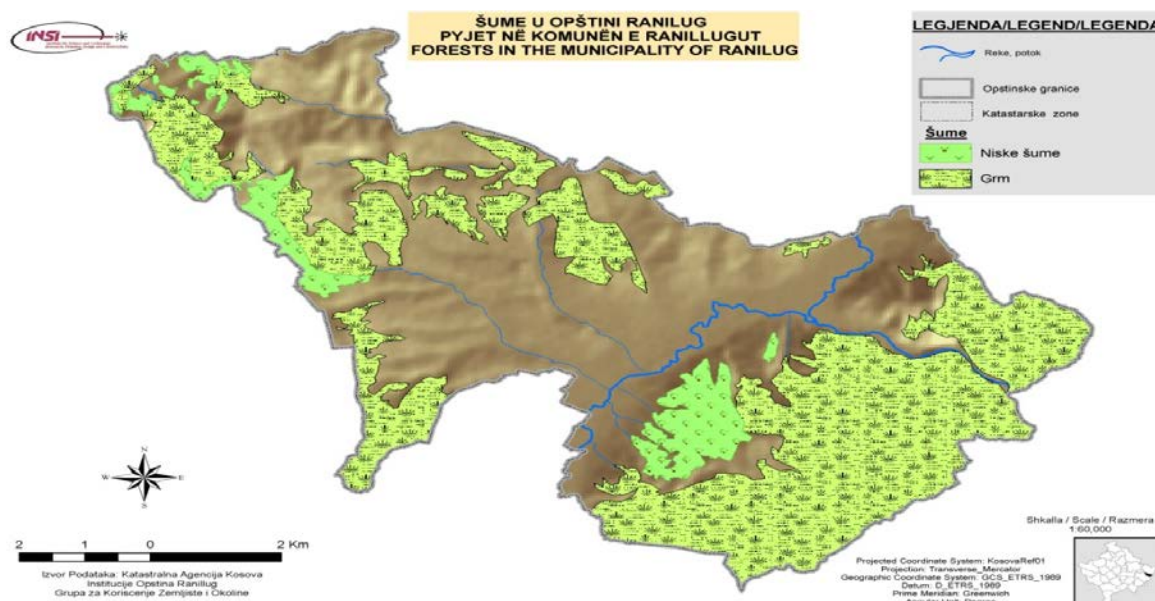
This is best illustrated by the graph shown below:



Graph no. 9. Forest areas by ownership in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug



Graph nr. 10. Area in (ha) according to the height of the forests



Graph no. 17. Map of the forest area in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Uneven development of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Based on the used information we have noted an unequal extent of economic flows which are present in all areas of economic development, ranging from agriculture (farms and enterprises) in settlements as well as industrial capacities.

In the following tables and graphs are presented data of the agricultural land and farms in all settlements of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

NUMBER OF COMPANIES/BUSINESSES/REGISTERED/-----155

Registered Farmers -----3/with 35 farmers

6.1.1.3 Industry:

Analysis of economic development of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, according to all relevant indicators (income per capita, unemployment rate, realized profit in retail trade per capita, high coefficient of unemployment, lack of economic infrastructure) indicate a level below the average of urban development, in particular below the average of Kosovo.

In the economic structure the majority part of income/ revenues is realized in the field of trade in small economy, industry and agriculture.

The current situation of the industry in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is quite unfavourable. As the most important industrial complex has been the factory “Crepo-Ciglana” that produced bricks, blocks, roof covering materials and other construction materials.

Currently the industry is mostly extended in the linear locations of transport in Upper and Lower Ropotova, Lower Kormijan and Domoroc.

As an economic zone, undoubtedly is the area near the Terminal location, in the settlement of Domoroc, as one of the most important resources for a number of employed people.

6.1.1.4 Handicraft:

Handicraft remains an important area of economic development in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug. The existence of substantial experience in handicraft industry for the production of works and services and in household products should be considered as an advantage for economic development. The existence of craftsman who deal with the production of works in terms of processing and manufacturing of products for the market is mainly in small series and without industrial production characteristics (musical instruments, agricultural equipments etc.). In the municipality of Ranilug/Ranilug, craftsman are known and engaged in the servicing and maintaining of equipment and other facilities. Also in Ranilug/Ranillug are known artisans who are involved in local handicrafts and processing and arranging of facilities as well as shaping of their quality which depends on the personal skills of the manufacturer.

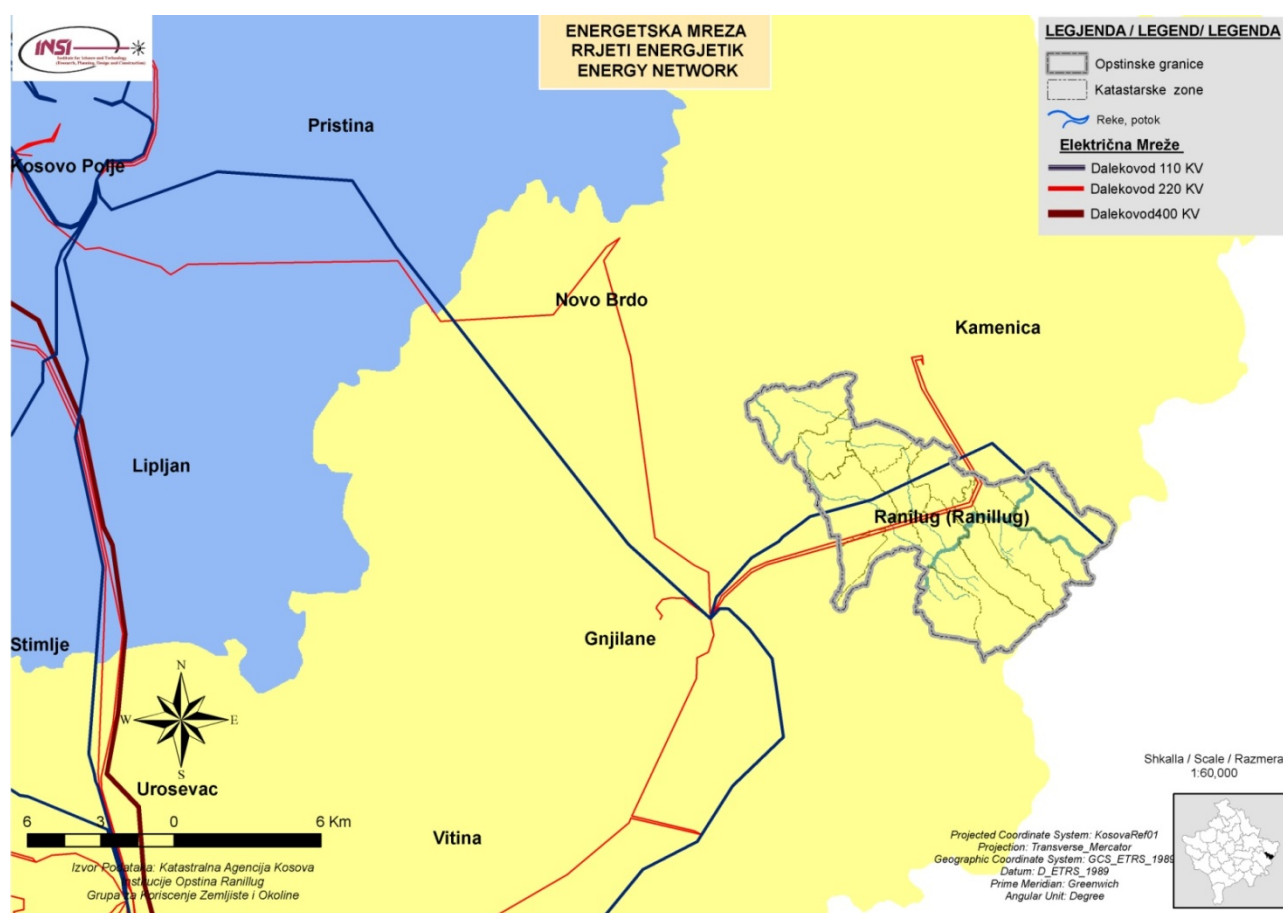
In the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug are also artisans who deal with production in terms of hand works (some products that artisans do alone or with family members).

6.1.1.5 Energy

One of the main problems of the current situation is the electricity supply in urban settlements of Ranilug/Ranillug as well as in the whole territory of the Republic of Kosovo is the lack of the necessary amount of electricity. The main reason is the lack of producing capacities, outdated capacities (power plant Kosovo A and Kosovo B), then the amortized distribution network and losses which are in great amounts due to the non-payment of energy consumed by consumers. The problem of electricity affects the reluctance of foreign investors in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug as well as opportunities for the revival of the economy.

Electricity production is low compared to the customers' needs, which means that is necessary to build new generating capacities, through which the customer supply and energy exchange in the region will improve and will be an opportunity for the development of this sector.

Outdated capacities are also environmental pollutants; therefore, new capacities should take into consideration for the environmental preservation component. Building new capacities will enable proper supply of electricity and strengthen the economic development. Now the new power plant "Kosova e re" with 200MW is being planned.



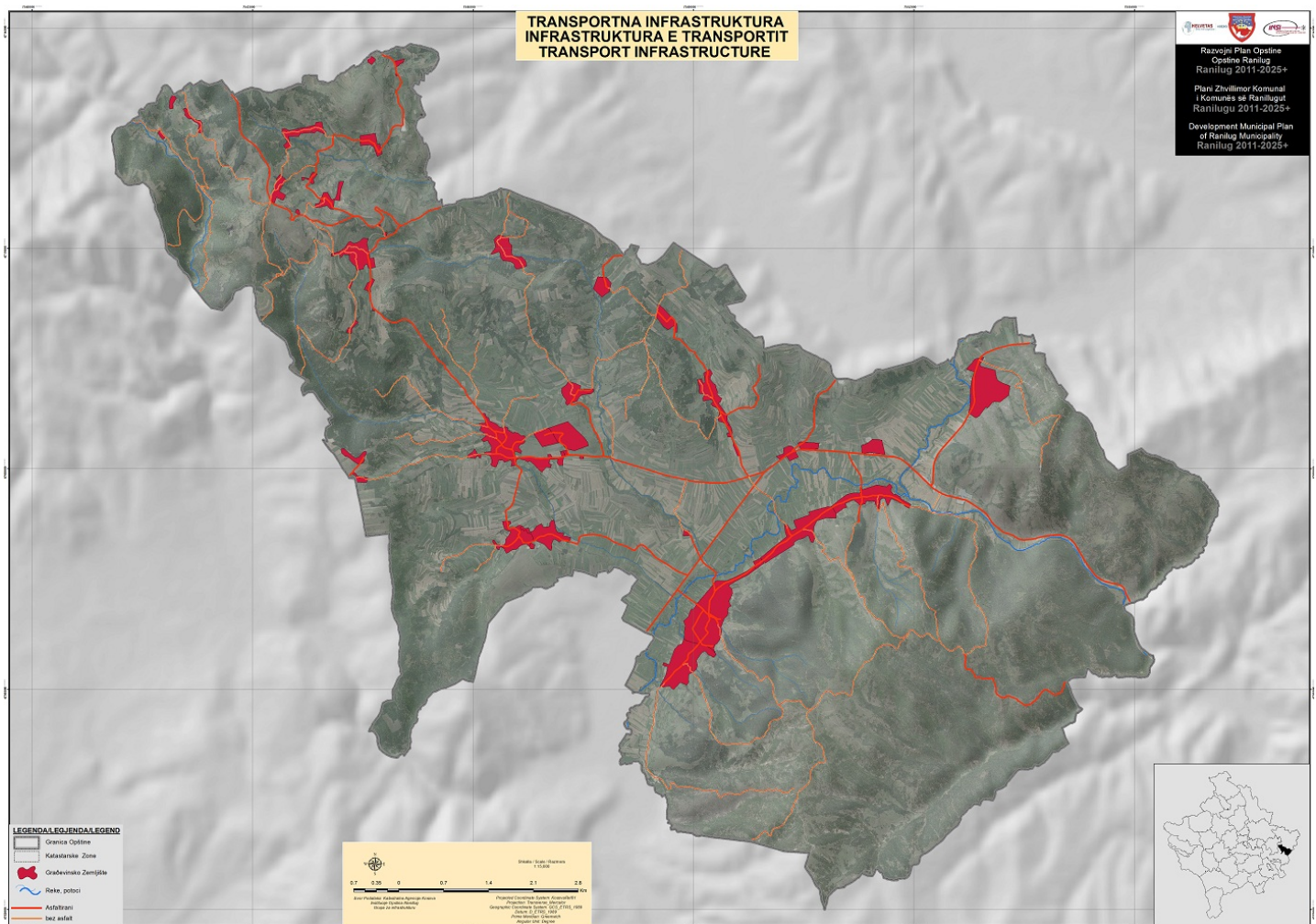
Conductors which pass through the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

6.1.2 Infrastructure

6.1.2.1 Transport and its infrastructure:

Transportation is a very important activity for the citizens, institutions and businesses in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug. It is considered to be a substantial factor for economic, social and spatial development but also as a result of these trends, plays an important role in spatial relations between areas and their destinations. Transportation in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is usually carried through road transportation.

Within the area of the municipality of Ranilug, present is only one type of transportation and this is road transportation. In the existing situation this type of transport with its capacities mainly meets the transportation needs, but with a low level of road and transport services.



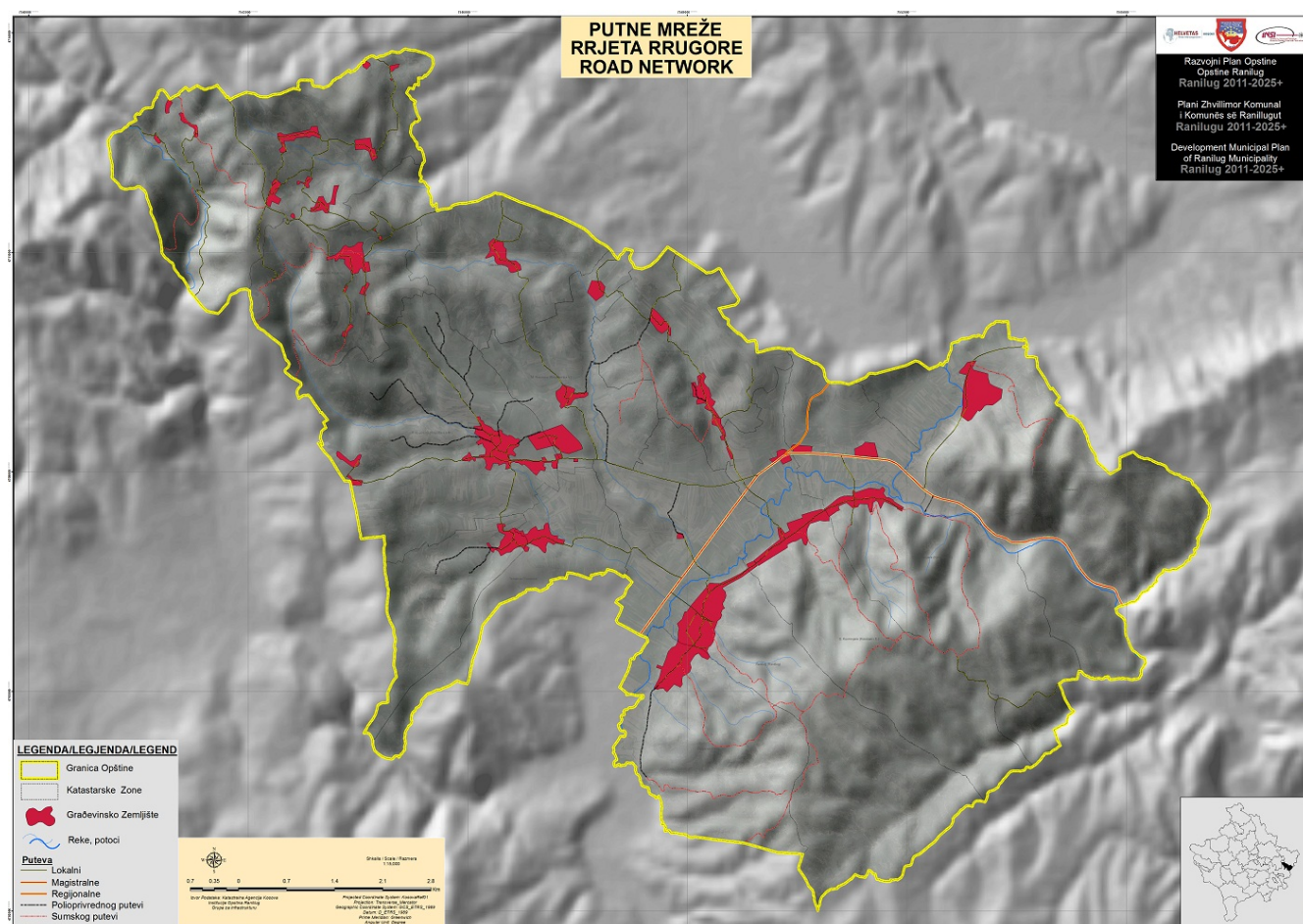
Transport infrastructure in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Road Transportation

The connection of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug with international corridors is carried through the regional road Gjilan – Bujanoc, Gjilan – Kamenice, Gjilan - Karaqevë, which conveys the inter-urban area with the municipality in the north-south direction.

The regional road provides a satisfactory level of connections with the district, especially with the municipality of Bujanoc, and gathers all the internal traffic and leads it to the desired destination.

Municipal road network of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is considered to be not fully built and established.



Road network in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Rail Transportation

In the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, the rail transportation does not exist and the nearest railway station is in (60) km and in Fushë Kosovë with a distance 110km, in the railway line Fushe Kosova– Skopje.

The fact that in a country level meaning in Kosovo since 1963 not a railway line was constructed shows enough regarding the state of rail transportation.

Lack of railway stations and the distance from the existing stations in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug represents an unfavourable position of transportation, especially for mass transportation of goods and products.



Map no. 24. Rail network in the territory of Kosovo

Air Transportation

The municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug does not have an airport. The nearest airport is the one of Pristina (115 km) and the airport of Skopje with an approximate distance of 120km.

Kosovo used to have 12 air fields – Aviokosova agricultural airport and a field of Aeronautical League of Kosovo in Dumosh. Many agricultural airports are in a very bad physical condition and not maintained. We will see if these options may be saved for the future of agriculture and other purposes. The nearest agricultural airport for the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is the one in Gjilan.

6.1.2.2 Telecommunications:

Development and improvement of the **telecommunications system** will be implemented in accordance with the Spatial Plan of Kosovo. For a more efficient and rapid development we will approach the de-monopolization of telecommunications system, construction of new capacities, such as fibre-optic cables, when possible, economically feasible and in the interest of the urban area as well as of the municipality, especially in the construction of the main distribution cable network.

In terms of providing the environment for the telecommunications system, the provision of telecommunication cables along the new and existing roads is necessary, especially those corresponding to the main network.

6.1.2.3 Energetic Infrastructure:

Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is supplied with electric energy through transmission lines of 110 kV, which is based in Pristina-4, and then it comes to a sub-transformer in Gjilan and continues to Ranilug/Ranillug. Then this line of 110 kV continues towards the Republic of Serbia.



Mono-polar scheme of 400/220/110kV in the geographical map of Kosovo

Municipal electrical network is a network of transmission lines of 110kV and 10kV. Transmission line of 110kV which connects the electrical power system of Serbia and Kosovo from Ristovc to Gjilan is extended from east to west. With this power station is supplied the transformer 110/10kV in Berivojcë where through the transmission lines of 10kV are supplied all sub-transformers of 10/0, 4kV in the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug. The municipality is supplied from the sub-transformers of 110/10kV in Berivojcë.

Situation of transformers/sub-transformers and TU networks in villages

Ranilug/Ranillug – are installed two sub-transformers of 10/0,4 KV. One sub-transformer has a power of 400 KVA whereas the other has a power of 250 KVA. Low voltage network is constructed with concrete poles.

Glllogoc – are installed two sub-transformers 10/0,4KV of power 400KVA and 250KVA.

Tomancë – one sub-transformer 10/0,4KVA of power 160KVA

Pançellë – sub-transformer 10/0,4KV of power 250KVA

Great Ropotovo – is installed one sub-transformer 10/0,4KV of power 630KVA

Small Ropotovo – sub-transformer 10/0,4KV of power 100KVA

Odec – sub-transformer 10/0,4KV of power 50KVA

Rajanoc – sub-transformer 10/0,4 KV of power 100KVA.

Bozhec – two sub-transformers 10/0,4KV, one of power 100KVA and the second has a power of 50KVA.

Lower Drenoc – sub-transformer 10/0,4KV of power 50KVA.

Upper Drenoc – sub-transformer 10/0,4KV of power 100 KVA.

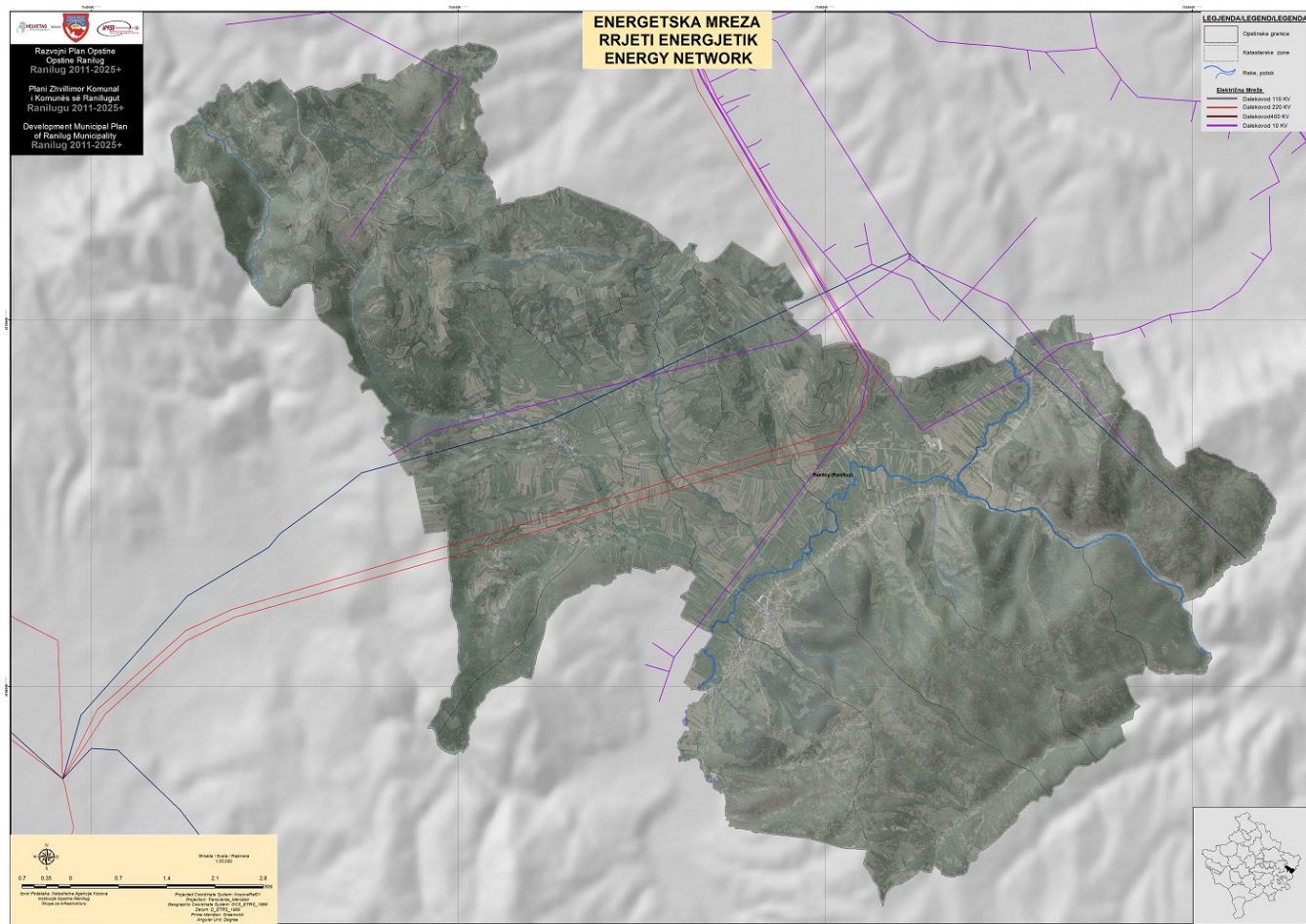
Lower Kormijan – sub-transformer 10/0,4KV of power 400KVA

Upper Kormijan – two sub-transformers 10/0,4KV, one of power 630KVA and the second has a power of 100KVA.

Domoroc – two sub-transformers 10/0,4KV of power 100KVA and 50KVA

Below is presented the map of Kosovo, which represents the monopole scheme of 400/220/110 kV in the entire territory of Kosovo, connection of Kosovo with neighbouring countries, transmission line of 400/220 kV, and also is presented the line of 110 kV in the region of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.³

³KEK Unit in Ranilug/Ranillug



Map of the power grid in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

6.2 In the region of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug around 85% of the lines are 10 kV of indirect section (Al/Fe – 25 mm² and 35 mm²) which is one of the reasons for the destruction of tension within the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

6.2.1.1 Hydrology/ water infrastructure:

Use of Water

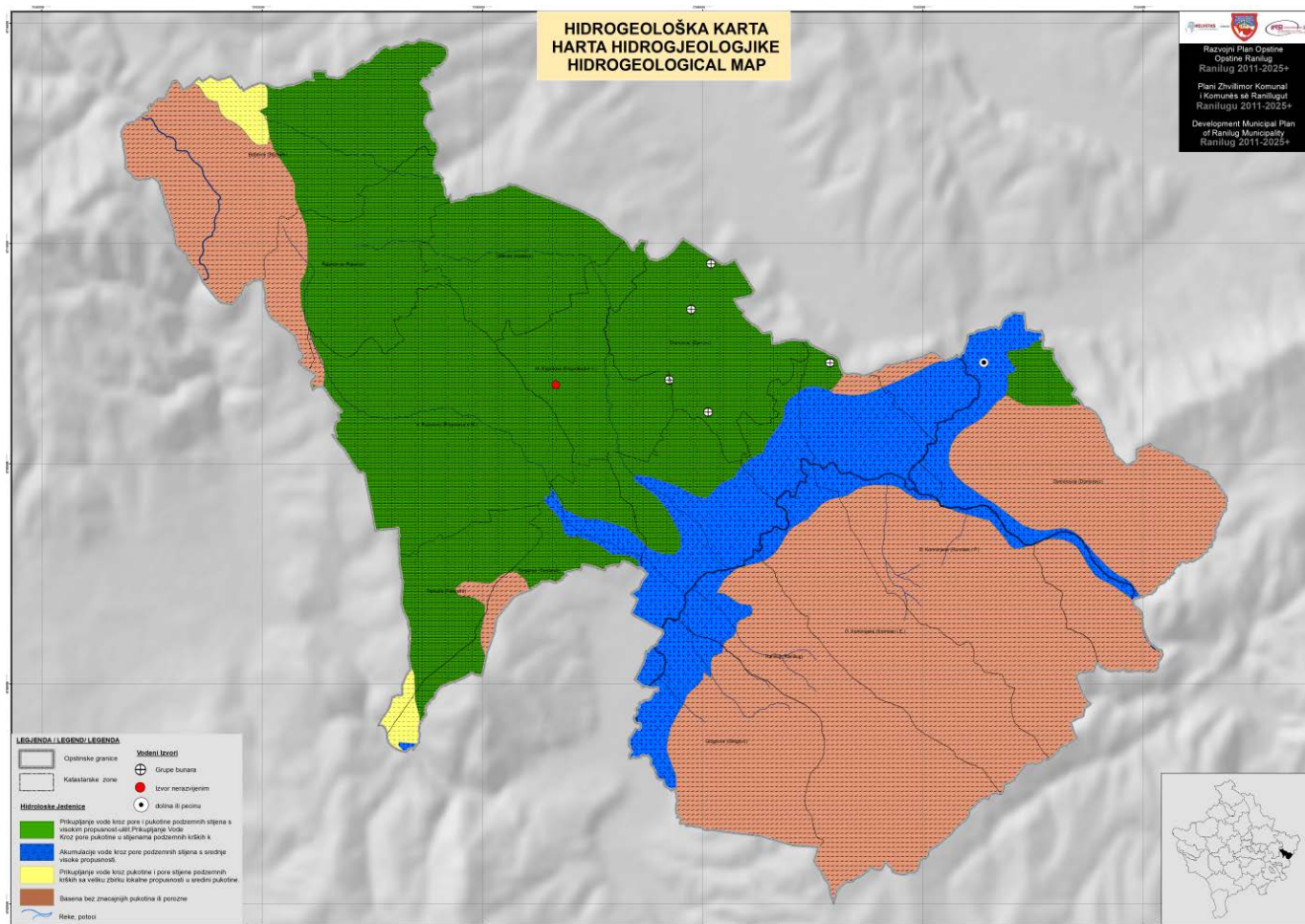
Until recently, residents of settlements of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug were supplied with water from their wells in their garden, where the quality of water was suspicious, which in some cases the unification (with neighbours) has led to the construction of a pool with a certain capacity, which was a clean water resource.

Now it comes to the construction of the water systems in all villages, in order to dig artesian wells, with depths up to 80 meters depending on the terrain, and through the pumps is brought to water tanks, and through the network is sent to the final customers.

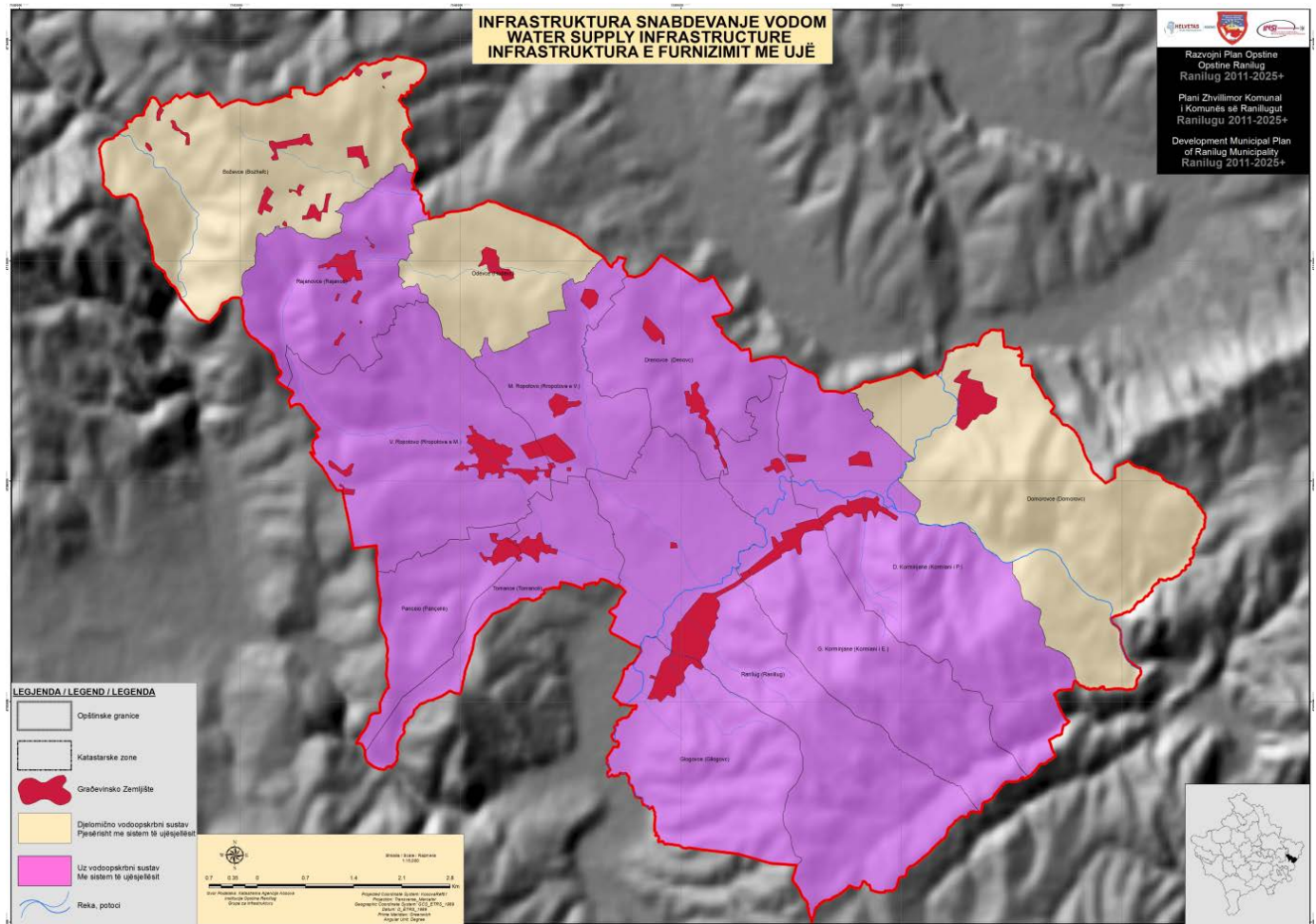
In the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug almost in all villages exists a system of water supply. According to the information of the responsible bodies in Ranilug/Ranillug, around 90% of the population is connected to the public network of water supply. Around 10% of the population is not connected to the system of water network; therefore, they are getting supplied from shallow and unprotected waters wells⁴.

It should be noted that technical and administrative losses in the supply system are very high.

Regarding the irrigation of agricultural land, despite the fact that previously have been projects, until now in an organized way, minimal surfaces of land have been irrigated. Currently, majority of the irrigated land is owned by the private sector by using the water from wells and rivers, through low capacity pumps.



Hydrographs of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug



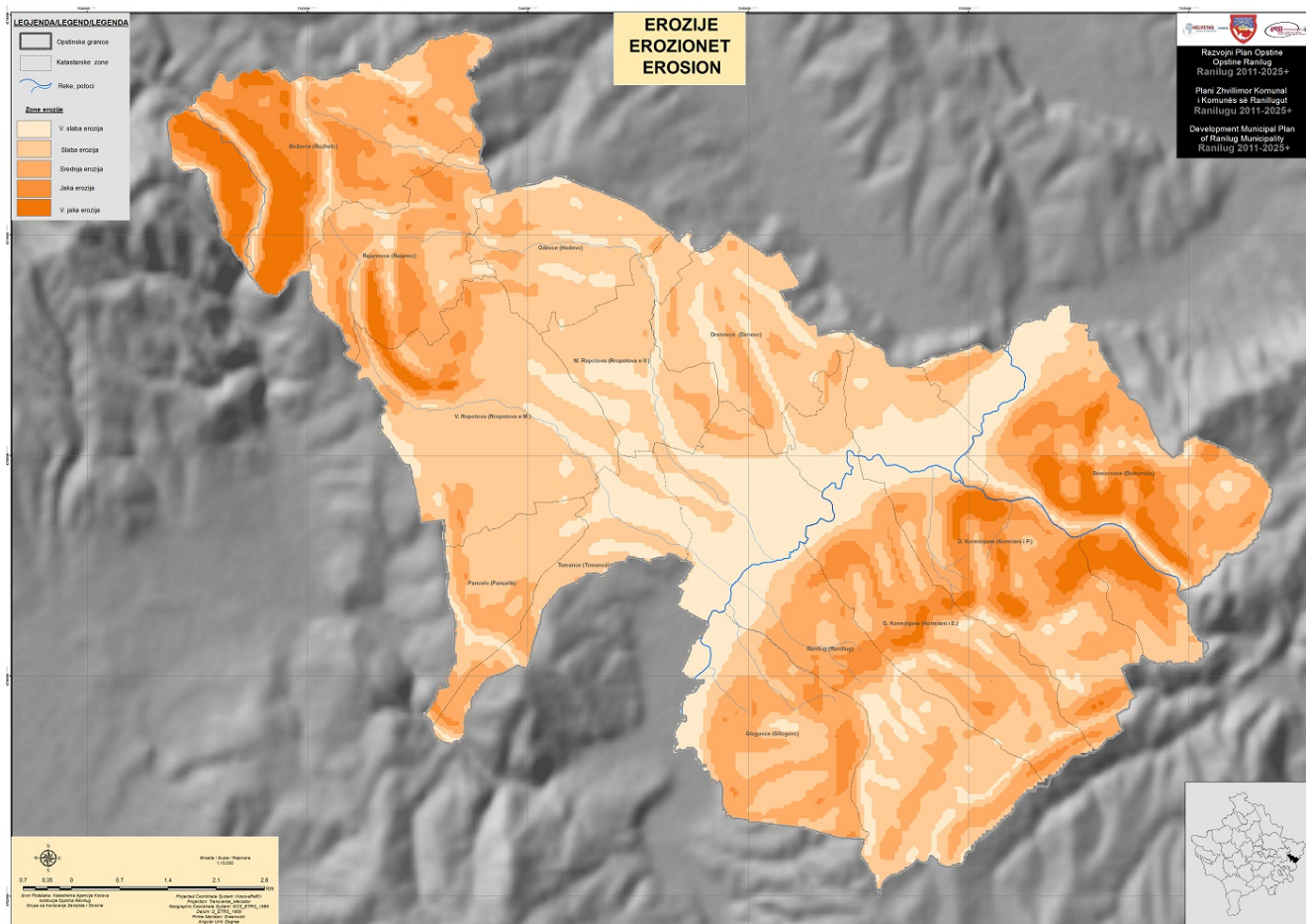
Existing water supply networks in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Water Regime

If we consider the overall state of the water flow regulation and protection from possible floods we may say that this is not satisfactory. Although protective dams (walls) from clay are built on the right of the “Morava e Binçës” bank from village Glogoc near Ranilug/Ranillug, Upper and Lower Kormijan to the end of the neighbourhood, there were some minor flooding, but less intensive, otherwise this may cause significant damages in domestic agriculture and other industries.

The situation is mostly hindered by the lack of maintenance and control as well as protective structures along the river, insufficient research and office work.

The situation is also hindered by activities and operations for the adjustment of water flow and protection from floods which are partially completed.

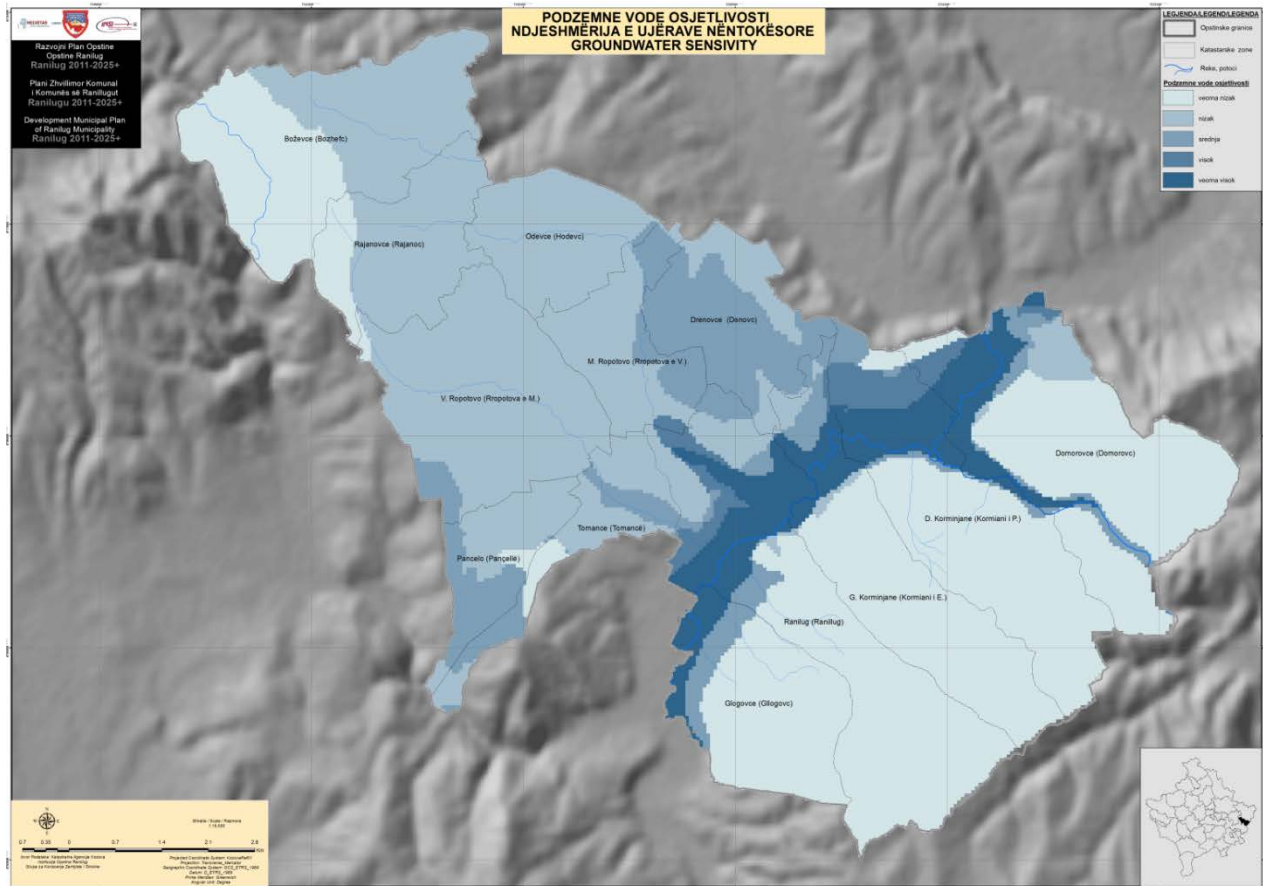


Erosion in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Water Pollution

Spills of sewage waters in the entire territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug are considered to be a major challenge.

Around 25% of settlements, which are not connected to the sewage network, cannot handle wastewaters and sewage at the right level. Also settlements wildly pour out the dirty and sewage waters, and in one way or another they pollute the river and streams, which has a direct impact on the pollution of the environment.



Sensitivity of groundwater in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

In the conducted analyses by Hydrometeorology Institute, in the river “Morava e Binçës” since 2002-2008 are observed significant changes in the value of pH, nitrates and all other chemical perimeters as a result of uncontrolled pollutants in river waters of “Morava e Binçës”.

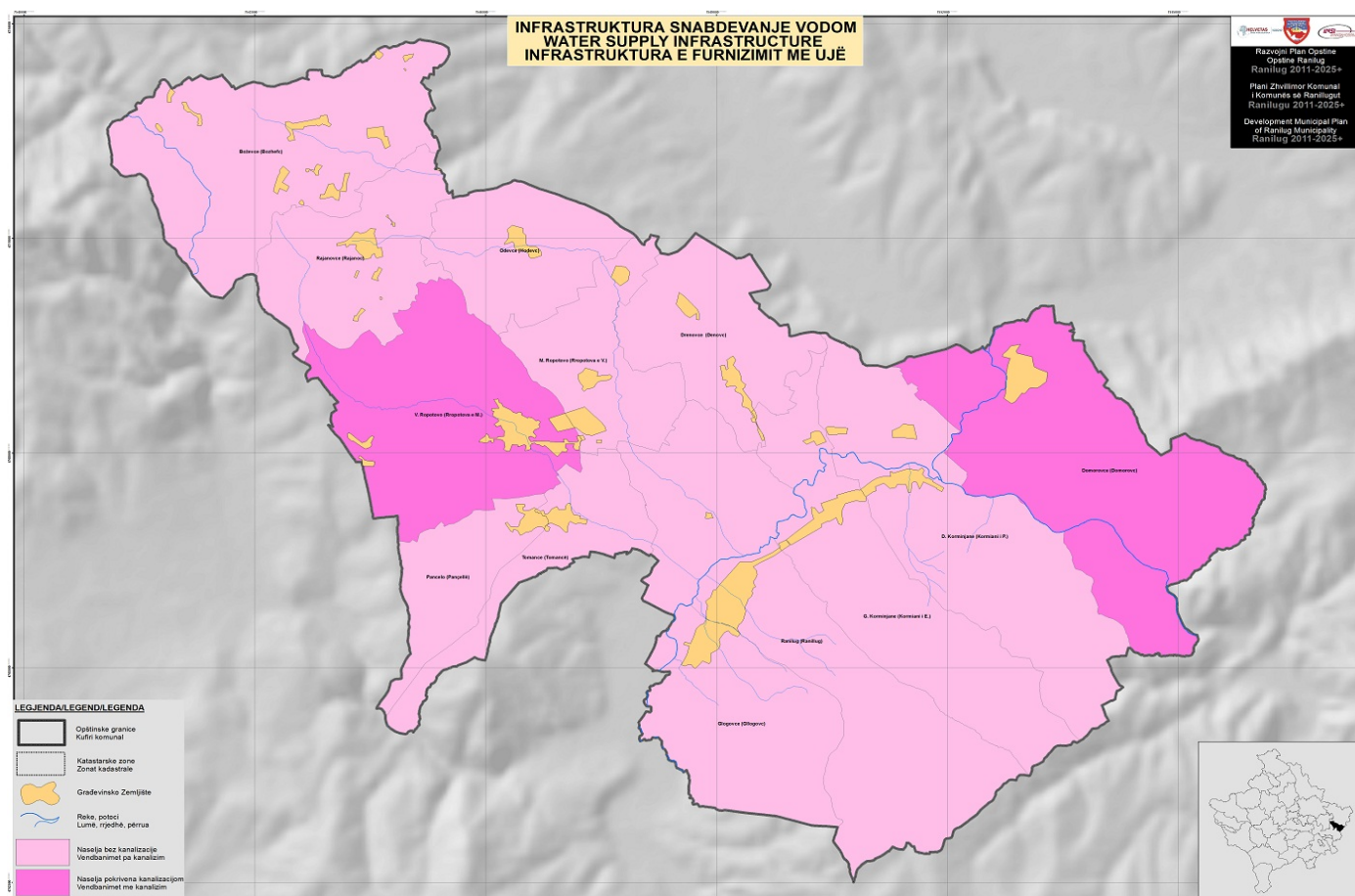
Based on algology research, in a part of river “Morava e Binçës”, in October of 2007, February of 2008, are registered 35 species of algae. Of these, the main core is formed by algae Bacillariophyta (30 species).

While Bacillariophyta alga's are dominant species, Nitzschia (7 species) dhe Navicula (6 species). Division of Cyanophyta was known with (2 species), division of Chlorophyta (2 species), and division of Rhodophyta (1 specie).

6.2.1.2 Sewerage system in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug:

Wastewaters discharges are done in the sewerage system, although this system is distributed in all settlements of Ranilug/Ranillug.

In settlements where is no sewage network of wastewaters, residents of these villages are using individual septic tanks, which are very difficult to be stored in an adequate way.



Map of settlements under the system of sewerage network in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

6.2.1.3 Cemeteries:

Based on the received information by the religious community of Ranilug/Ranillug in this area every inhabited place in the municipality has a special location of cemeteries. In general cemeteries of Ranilug/Ranillug are not maintained and are not fully protected with spikes.

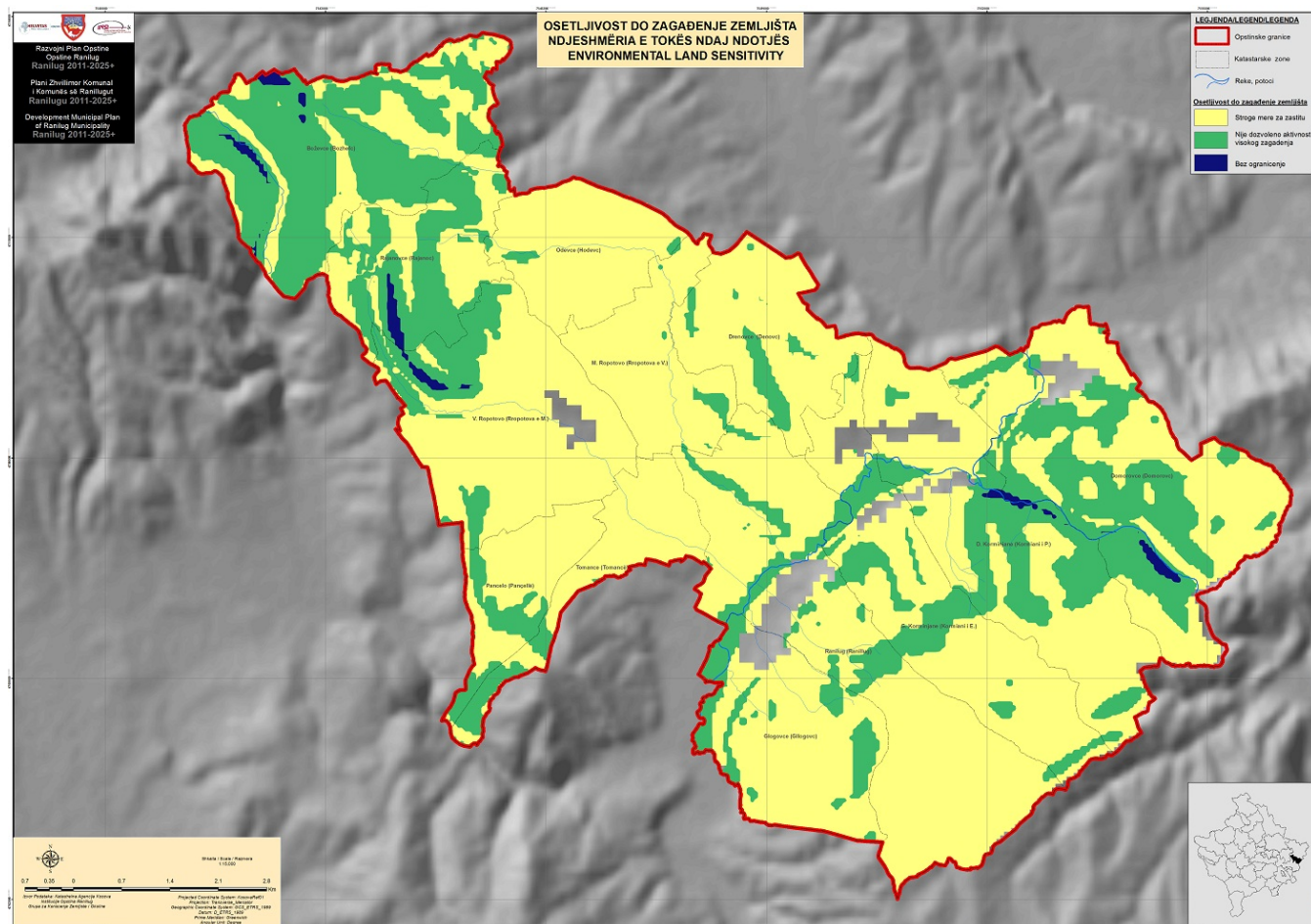
6.2.1.4 Waste Management:

In order to preserve the environment in rural areas: Ranilug/Ranillug, Gllogoc, Upper and Lower Kormijan, Ropotovë and Domoroc, are distributed 220 waste containers from which all the garbage is collected with a truck and then are disposed in a landfill.

In entire Ranilug/Ranillug municipality is covered with the waste management system by the "Higjiena" company.

Background and description of the current state of the environment

Current state of the environment and the general environment space means the assessment of environmental pollution (land and water, as well as other major natural factors of agricultural products which serve for the needs of human lives and other living things).



Sensitivity of the earth from environmental pollution in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

6.3 POSITIONING, IMPORTANCE AND SPECIFIC ISSUES IN THE TERRITORY OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF RANILUG/RANILLUG IN THE CONTEXT OF KSP (KOSOVO SPATIAL PLAN)

First it should be noted that the newly formed municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug has not been addressed specifically in the Kosovo Spatial Plan, because when the plan was designed, this settlement was part of Kamenica, and when the plan was approved the municipality was decentralized.

The working group has analyzed what was planned for this territory and this work was supported to analyze the positioning, importance and specific questions for the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, in the context of KSP (Kosovo Spatial Plan).

"Kosovo Spatial Plan for 2010 – 2010 +"

Kosovo Institutions are experienced in the field of spatial planning. The good experience has been gained during the development of spatial planning in Kosovo from 1970s -1980s of twentieth century by the Department of Urbanism and Planning in Pristina and the OECD in Paris. At that time, in this document Ranilug/Ranillug was mentioned and treated, but was treated within the umbrella of the municipality of Gjilan.

With the Law on Spatial Planning 2003 and with its amending and supplementing of a legislative framework for planning was created. "Kosovo Spatial Plan, 2010 - 2020 +", prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), is the first regional plan which covered the entire territory of Kosovo and which is presented according to the above mentioned framework. And during this time until MDP/UDP was drafted for the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug (2011), Kosovo's Parliament approved the Kosovo Spatial Plan since June of 2011.

Within the framework of the process of drafting the plan for Kosovo, as a result of dozens of meetings and participatory processes, a vision for the future of Kosovo has been drafted. This draft of the Spatial Plan of Kosovo will be based on the vision of the future which states that:

"Kosovo will be a sovereign and integrated country in the European community with sustainable socio-economic development, infrastructure and modern technology, education opportunities for all and qualified labour force capacity, a country which respects and supports all measures and initiatives for the preservation of environment, with natural and cultural heritage of its region and neighbouring region, and a open society that promotes diversity and exchange of ideas and respects the rights of all communities".

Target goal is the achievement of the vision in the entire territory of Kosovo. In this context Ranilug/Ranillug municipality during the designing of the municipal development plan analyses, importance and specified issues which should be treated.

The central part of Kosovo Spatial Plan is spatial development strategy. The proposed strategy is based on three main principles:

- *Development of a strong network for urban economic development*

Majority of the urban areas have improved and have established the infrastructure in between small and large settlements. Citizens were offered medical care and education.

Agriculture and industry are mainly based in rural areas. Heavy industry is rehabilitated and trade and tourism have been supported.

- *Development and Protection of Natural Resources*

Environmental protection and use of all natural and cultural heritages, quality of agricultural land, mineral resources and control of the development of displaced settlements.

- *Development of Strategic Connections*

Integration into the regional and European transport network (TEN-T) improvement of the need for transport in Kosovo and sustainable supply of households and industries with electricity and water.

PRINCIPLES WHICH WILL BE AS PRINCIPLE FOR THE DESIGN OF SPATIAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY, AS FAR AS IT HAS THE CAPACITY MUNICIPALITY RANILUG/RANILLUG

Strategies and goals for economic, spatial, environmental and social desired development were decided into four groups:

1. Kosovo Gate – Blue Area:

Region around Pristine. Focus on management, education, health care, services and trade, light industry, agriculture industry and tourism.

2. Kosovo Wealth – Green Area:

Region around Mitrovica. Focus on industry, services, trade and agricultural industries.

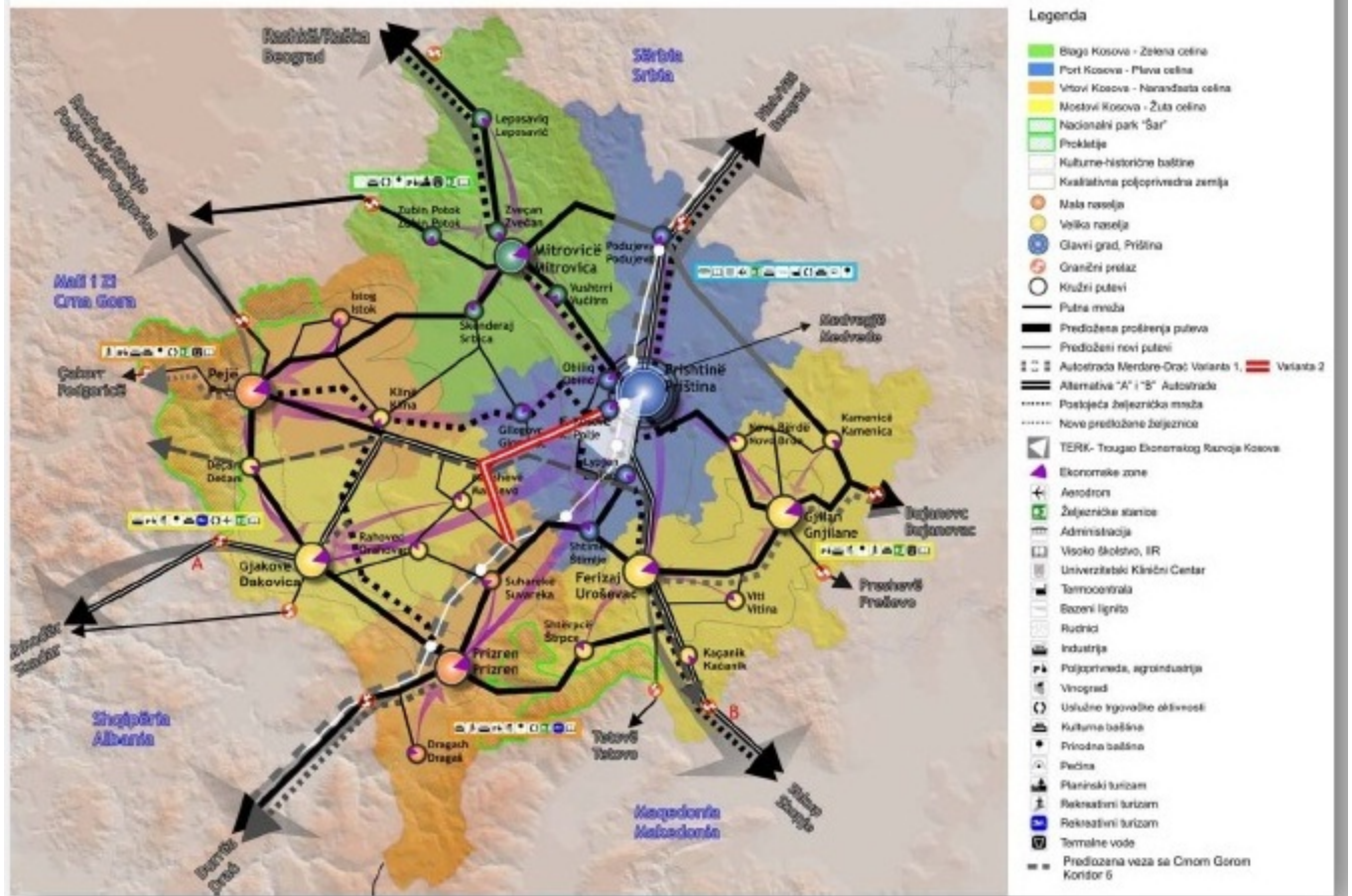
3. Kosovo Bridges – Yellow Area:

Region around Gjilan/Ferizaj, where **municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug** was part of it, and around Gjakova. Focus on services and trade, light industry, agricultural industry and tourism.

4. Kosovo Parks – Orange Area

Region around Peja and Prizren. Focus in cultural tourism, services and trade, light industry and agriculture.

Strategija Prostornog Razvoja

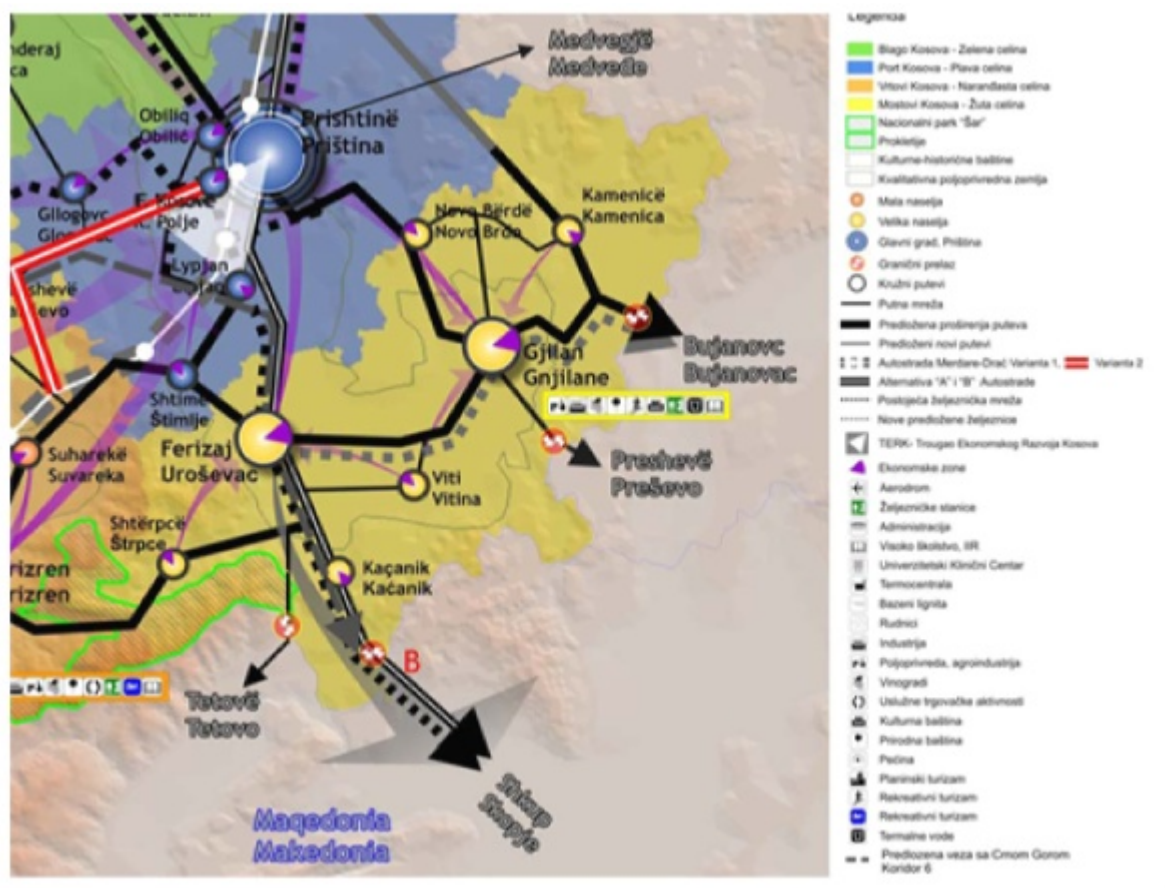


Map no. 30. Spatial development strategy, the approved document

This strategy aims the equitable distribution of public services and economic development in all parts of Kosovo; however, the truth is that in many aspects the centre is unquestionable. The most important part of the strategy for economical development triangle (EDT) is the area between Kosovo and the international airport. Favourable transport situation and specific economic conditions will attract investments in this area and will make EDT – an important pillar of economic development.

Access to the EDT related on planned highway which connects the road Pristina- Skopje and in the future will be a priority of the municipality of Ranilug, for further development, better and faster economic development of the municipality.

In the document of spatial strategy of Kosovo, municipality of Gjilan and Ferizaj are highlighted as yellow areas and defined as “Bridges of Kosovo”. In this area is included the municipality of Viti, Novobrdo, Kaçanik, Kamenicë, Shtërpce, Partesh, Klokot/Klllokot and Ranilug/Ranillug. This area is characterized with qualitative agricultural land with rich resources of mineral water, trade and tradition in tourism. Border ties with Macedonia and Serbia are also providing good conditions for investments in this region.



Map no. 31. Strategy of spatial development for the region of Gjilan/Ferizaj, where enters the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, “Bridges of Kosovo” is an approved document.

This document foresees the important role for the region as a link between Kosovo and neighbouring countries. The interconnection with the border check-point with Serbia may be emphasized, and the linkage between the network of citizens and villages, are carried economic activities which will continue to modernize and strengthen, investments have been attracted and it is aimed to increase investments from foreign countries and in an ongoing process is the provision of adequate space for the private sector, by making the region more competitive in the

domestic and foreign market and improving the quality of life for all citizens, by fulfilling the criteria for sustainable development. Micro and small enterprises, as well as some medium enterprises contribute in the economic development, plan the increase of opportunities and special support for this development, so than in the future we have larger enterprises, and also we need to emphasize the importance of the border positioning of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug and region.

Main objectives for the region where the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug participates are:

- **Development of an attractive network of planned cities, with the governance of public services in favour of the citizens, with increased quality of life of citizens, employment and social equality;**
- **Support of ZHEK LED – the use of competitive priorities;**
- **Development of efficient inter-urban linkages with other areas, and wider to regional areas, through development of infrastructure (road, rail, IT);**
- **Development of commercial services, agro industrial, touristic, the intensification of policies for environmental protection and recovery.**

Kosovo Spatial Plan defines the boundaries of the region which intersect with Serbia and Macedonia, as an area with special interest for entire territory of Kosovo.

Spatial Plan of Kosovo has also registered some key issues and proposes to undertake actions in order to address them. Equitable economic development is seen as a key problem, and a goal of identifying citizen's access to infrastructure. Among the proposals for the development of infrastructure and planned construction of rail line which links Ferizaj with the municipality of Bujanoc through Gjilan and Ranilug/Ranillug is not too far from this development, and also foresees the highway which links Kosovo with Serbia (highway Pristine-Skopje, through Gjilan and Ranilug/Ranillug with Serbia). These corridors are planned to be preserved and protected from any illegal construction.

Planned railway line and the highway which links the municipality of Ferizaj with Bujanoc through Gjilan and Ranilug/Ranillug are one of the most significant developments in the

municipality and are highlighted with the Kosovo Spatial Plan and is what we should keep in mind during the drafting process of this plan.

This area is characterized by qualitative agricultural land, enriched with resources of mineral water, with trade and touristic traditions, values which have made the region significant, as well as specific questions to be addressed in the municipal development plan of Ranilug/Ranillug.

One of the main advantages of the area which is also seen is:

Presence of natural resources, recreation, health, thermal waters, and the possibility of the development of mountain tourism, recreation and health tourism

It is also important to have in mind the regional plant for the treatment of wastewaters.

INCLUSION OF KEY INFORMATION OF SECTOR REPORTS AND AVAILABLE STRATEGIES

In the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, sector reports and strategies in all departments were drafted, whereas in this chapter, the key information of sector reports and available strategies of the relevant municipal departments are included.

Issues and problems of this report:

- use of the potential for economic development;
- the designation of specific areas for development;
- improving infrastructure and communication;
- cross-border positioning of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug;
- improving the legal and regulatory infrastructure;
- creation of a municipal fund for lending to SMEs;
- subsidizing small and medium enterprises;
- creation and facilitation of conditions for companies which hire more workers;
- selection of the most successful municipal enterprises;

- categorization of municipal obligations for businesses based in the areas;
- release of rare traditional handicrafts from municipal obligations and other.

Reviewed proposals, priorities and strategies:

1. exclusion of privatization of cooperative land as an attraction to the agricultural development of the municipality;
2. business incubator;
3. industrial area;
4. job creation by small to medium sized enterprises;
5. building of irrigation system of agricultural land;
6. conversion of business registration from the central level to the local;
7. identify KPA projects for rapid privatization;
8. construction of infrastructure (water system, wastewater, road infrastructure, power network);
9. development of a technical water supply system;
10. consider the border crossing "Gate 5" in Dheu i Bardhë as a potential resource;
11. connection of the municipality with the railway line;
12. construction of timber industry;
13. construction of associated facilities for the storage/preservation and processing of agricultural products;
14. construction of necessary infrastructure for the preservation of fruits and vegetables;
15. cultivation of medicinal plants;
16. investments in tourism;
17. establishment of private institutions of higher education;
18. attracting foreign capital;
19. connection to the gas and oil pipeline systems.

Urbanism, cadastre and environmental protection

General information: in the process of drafting the municipal and urban development plan, based on legal obligations and professional commitments, since our department is the main carrying institution of this process, the expert team of the Department of Urbanization, Geodesy and environmental protection worked on a draft of this report and on sector strategies with the belief that it would be a good basis for the MDP and UDP.

Issues and problems of this report:

- Approval of Law on land consolidation and registration of these properties on Cadastre books;
- The main challenge remains the digitalization of all implemented changes in the field;
- Gradual reduction of pollution and degradation of environmental damage, and the minimization or prevention of these and other economic aspects and of actions which pose a great risk for the human health and environment;
- Environmental Impact assessment: still many activities are not subject to the MSP
- Protection of biodiversity and overall ecological balance of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug;
- Rational and sustainable exploitation of natural resources and agricultural land and protection of the natural genetic reservoir;
- Protection of valuable natural sights;
- Protection and rehabilitation of the diversity, cultural and aesthetic values of the landscape in the municipality
- The introduction of a waste management system in the whole municipality and the elimination of illegal landfills in all the villages of the municipality;
- Treatment of hazardous and medical waste;
- Sewage and its treatment, connection to the sewerage system of all the settlements in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug;
- Preventing cutting of forests, which precedes erosion;
- Construction of a storage facility of defined standards for the service of removing municipal waste, sustainable materials and burial of animals and their remains;
- Revitalization of mountain ecosystems in different parts of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

Proposals addressed priorities and strategies:

1. Drafting of regulatory plans;
2. Prohibition of illegal constructions with special emphasis on agricultural land;
3. Development of a designed functional infrastructure at the municipality;
4. Increase in the quality of housing and division of this area from other areas;
5. Designation with special emphasis on administrative areas within the urban plan;
6. Construction of a physical functional space for civil servants in the municipal administration in a joint complex;
7. Construction of a sports and recreation centre;
8. Construction of bicycle paths and pedestrian paths along the road wherever is possible;
9. Construction of a landfill with standards for the municipal waste collection, construction of a landfill for the collection of solid materials and a landfill for the burial of dead animals;
10. Development of a waste management infrastructure and linking of all settlements;
11. Sewerage system connection of all wastewater in the entire territory of the municipality and construction of a sewage treatment plant;
12. Protection of diversity, especially of remedial medical herbs in the mountain areas of the municipality as well as the prohibition of hunting of wild animals, such as: the brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), lynxes (*Lynx lynx*), wild cats (*Felis sylvestris*), foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), wolves (*Canis lupus*), otters (*Lutra lutra*), deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), European badgers (*Meles meles*)⁵;
13. Marking of monuments and natural areas with tables for their special care and conservation.

⁵Kosovo Institute for Nature Protection

Issues and problems of this report:

- Lack of legal infrastructure;
- Unsatisfactory level of success at all levels of education;
- Lack of textbooks and other tools for teaching;
- Very limited budget which does not allow successful implementation of reforms in education;
- Low economic development of the country;
- Communication with the public.

These challenges have been identified:

- School dropout rate among students during the transition to upper secondary education;
- Gender inequalities in secondary education (15-18 years), special care based on the ratio of male-female on school level;
- The problem of writing and reading is also an issue estimated to be more pronounced in rural areas;
- The issue of private education and the unclear status of the functioning of the private sector;
- Lack of qualified personnel in special education is very pronounced.

Treated proposals, priorities and strategies:

1. Provision of necessary school space

- Providing education to all;
- Reaching of acceptable results by all students of all levels of education in compliance with international standards.

2. Fulfilment of hygienic conditions

- Clean and well ventilated rooms;
- Adequate isolation;
- Adequate protection from winds;
- Good orientation.

3. Fulfilment of pedagogical conditions

- The facility, by shape and size, should allow the implementation of the reformed education process (classes in nature, laboratories, entrance, announcements, game fields, greenery etc).

4. Fulfilment of urban and safety conditions

- Fencing due to safety and security of school facilities;
- Distance of school buildings from high-level ways;
- Distance of school buildings from polluted environments;
- Distance of buildings from the regulatory lines;
- Distance of the learning facilities from the neighbouring buildings.

5. Fulfilment of technical and economical conditions

- Seismic characteristics;
- Topographic characteristics.

6. Problems

- o Lack of financial resources;
- o Long walks of students to school;
- o Lack of sufficient school space;
- o Lack of adequate equipment for teaching and information technology;
- o Inadequate internal and external environments of school facilities in the institutions of Kosovo (especially for people with special needs).

Health and social care

General information: primary health care in our community is organized as follows:

The FMC (Family Medicine Centre) in Ranilug/Ranillug is divided in separate sections which act independently and are also coordinated very well with each other;

The Emergency Department, Family Medicine Department, Dentists Department, Department of Gynaecology, Department of vaccination.

There is a hospital in the village of Ranilug/Ranillug.

There is a family medicine centre in Ranilug/Ranillug with family medicine units in Rajanoc, Odec, Great Ropotovo, Tomance, Lower Kormijan and Domoroc.

Issues and problems of this report:

- Providing primary health care services through the concept of family medicine;
- In all of these, accompanying facilities such as garages, warehouses, furnaces for burning waste, are missing;
- Primary health care in the municipality is organized as follows;
- Providing primary health care services through the concept of family medicine;
- Management of chronic diseases (hypertension, diabetes, asthma, tuberculosis etc.);
- Reduction of mortality and diseases for children under the age of five (5);
- Improving mental health by developing community mental health services and community-based collaboration with the centre for mental health;
- Increase the level of immunization;
- Reduction of infectious diseases;
- Rational drug management at the local level and medical equipment;
- Ongoing training of people from health and non-health professionals.

Addressed proposals, priorities and strategies:

- Special emergency departments in other parts of the FMC, for the following reasons: providing first aid very quickly and without interference from other patients, to avoid contact between ordinary patients and patients with exceptional serious conditions;
- Construction of the FMC in Ranilug/Ranillug;

- Construction of roads and other infrastructure for easier access to health care institutions;
- The construction of a primary and secondary care centre;
- Establishment of emergency services (ambulance);
- Build a centre for social work;
- Plan/strategy development for people with disabilities;
- Analysis of current obsolete collective housings;
- Maintenance of collective housing buildings;
- Establishing criteria for building;
- Construction of new buildings for housing;
- Determination of certain residential areas;
- Stopping the expansion of housing construction in agricultural lands, etc;
- Determining the status of "solidarity" buildings (yellow building).

Agriculture, forestry and rural development

General information: the Ranilug/Ranillug territory consists of 13 villages and 3 small villages (neighbourhoods), lying in the area of 77, 62 km². It lies in the eastern part of Kosovo, and through it passes the Morava e Binçes River, in the Gjilan triangle in the southwest and in the north it is bounded with Kamenica, and with Novobrdó in the north-western part.

The directory of agriculture, forestry and rural development is focused on two key sectors, which include the main branches of agriculture, which are:

- The sector for agriculture, livestock and veterinary;
- The sector for forestry and rural development.

Issues and problems of this report:

- Protection of agricultural land;
- Division of agricultural land;
- Regulation of arable land surfaces through consolidation;
- Low productivity;
- Lack of an irrigation system for agricultural land;
- Undertaking melioration measures;
- The management and utilization of natural pastures;
- Lack of storage facilities for agricultural products;

- Lack of appropriate agricultural mechanization;
- Lack of processing capacity;
- Small farms;
- Lack of cooperation between farmers;
- Lack of organization and functioning of farmers' associations at appropriate level;
- Protection of forests;
- Privatization.

Addressed proposals, priorities and strategies:

- determination of municipal boundaries with the function of protecting agricultural land;
- Taking a long-term strategy for livestock development;
- Direction of traditional agricultural production as industrialized production;
- Strategy and plan development of municipal development;
- Drafting of municipal spatial plan;
- Determination of boundaries for protection of agricultural land in the municipality.

Priorities:

- Improvement of road and rural infrastructure;
- Land rating;
- Projects to increase processing capacity;
- Projects for the establishment of irrigation systems (dams);
- Use of thermal water for greenhouse heating;
- Organization of agricultural cooperatives as a better prospect for the development of agriculture;
- Methodology change in agriculture (wheat and corn), through the use of vegetable circulation;
- Increase of the surface with vegetable crops;
- Change the way of cultivating and feeding livestock;
- Increase the capacity of the farm (transition from small to medium and large farms);

- Opening of purchasing stations, for the purchase of agricultural products (the only way for farmers to sell their products to the market);
- The opening of a plant for the processing of agricultural products;
- Purchase of modern machinery for agriculture;
- Major development of rural areas in agriculture (establishment of fruit orchards);
- Capacity building for the development of agro-tourism in the municipality;
- Development of wild fruits culture;
- Cultivation of medicinal herbs;
- Projects for the development of organic farming (needs and perspectives of the time);
- Privatization of social property (agricultural land);
- Fair management of municipal forests, engagement of experts in agricultural activities and increase agriculture network;
- Reduction of criteria for subsidies in agriculture and livestock;
- Municipal development funds;
- More resources from donors.

6.4 KEY ISSUES IN THE BROADER CONTEXT OF PLANNING WHICH INCLUDE INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLANNING AND RESPONSIBILITIES THAT ARISE FROM THE SPATIAL DOCUMENTS AND FROM PLANS OF THE BROADER REGION THAT AFFECT THE MUNICIPALITY OF RANILUG/RANILLUG

Instructions summarized in this section clarify a number of issues arising from the documents of spatial planning in Kosovo, so that each municipality, in this case the Ranilug/Ranillug municipality, must take it into account during the municipal development and urban planning, which as a material will ease the communication between the two levels of cooperation.

6.4.1 Housing:

Local entities regarding housing need to:

- Plan the housing needs for all, from the lower classes, those with need for adequate housing and special needs;
- Provide greater opportunities and choices;
- Provide housing, with a good combination of type, size and location of housing and seek to create mixed communities;
- Provide enough space to live with the priority of re-use of land within urban areas using empty homes and adapting existing buildings,
- Create sustainable development by creating and providing public transportation to education and health institutions, trade, entertainment and local services;
- Use land effectively through planning policies and standards;
- Assess the needs of people for public transport, and requirements to move within settlements, urban areas and connections with other centres;
- Reduce dependency on vehicles to allow greater traffic of pedestrians and cyclists, by improving public transport links with a place to stay, businesses, local services and local conditions and planning of a combined destination; as well as promoting new and better housing development to create an attractive

environment, with high quality

Informal settlements

- During the development of the municipal and urban development plans, all informal settlements need to be identified based on general criteria. These settlements should also be treated in local plans in order to improve the socio-economic situation of the environment and infrastructure.⁶

(in this aspect it is necessary to identify and treat the informal settlements of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug)

6.4.2 Strategic locations and basics of economic development:

Issues and reasons for instruction:

Based on the fact that Kosovo does not have a balanced development in its territory, the lack of planning for the rational use of space, larger settlements – cities continue their growth trend, with an increase in the informal flow, as well as the high cost of investment in physical infrastructure and services and lack of opportunities for synergy activities, and the migration trend towards larger centres continues, while the lack of residential space with favourable conditions and current approaches, cities continue their development in the market economy based on the criteria of survival and not the promotion of complementary development. Because of its function as an administrative and university centre, it brings together economic and social activities that give Prishtina a favourable position in the regional market, but in the context of Kosovo it means unequal socio-economic and spatial development of the other parts in Kosovo, de-population of rural areas and small urban centres, social tensions and divisions in developed parts and underdeveloped parts of Kosovo, with the lack of development strategies and implementation of the law in force, they have an irreversible loss of natural resources, while the earned value gained with the heritage character degrades and leads to critical limits of their use and function.

The continuous flow of underdevelopment increases the cost of travel and transportation of goods results in limited access to infrastructure, with negative implications for economic development. Narrowing of the main roads prevents normal movement inside and outside

⁶OSCE

Kosovo, and slow services in indirect urban areas encourage migration, which is an unfavourable situation for potential investments.

The proposed strategy of spatial development of Kosovo based on the development of a strong network of cities with economic development, through human resources – increasing knowledge base, rational and planned use of natural and cultural resources, easy access to physical infrastructure (road, rail, air, IT), to provide and enhance the quality of life (housing and services), social equality with effort as competitive cities in the region supported by the organizational capacities (management, good governance, political support, social support, strategic growth).

Instructions at the municipal level

This guiding to the municipality should assist municipalities in the implementation of spatial planning tasks, especially in the:

- Development of urban and development plans
- Development of strategic regional development plans – joint planning development for some municipalities (and/or management) urban regions (Prishtina with surrounding municipalities),

Development plans with their strategies should:

- Inspire – raise awareness and mobilize residents, interest groups, politicians in the creation of the municipality's future planning
- Be formulated for certain timeframe development and based on priority issues and the current situation of the municipality
- Contain visions for the development of the municipality – in accordance with the spatial development strategy clearly formulated and specifically reflect local characteristics, problems and opportunities for development
- If goals are related (e.g. taming of unemployment and economic investment) priorities and goals need to be set
- Goals need to be set before the strategy is defined.

Development plans should promote economic and social development towards the constitutional framework for the decentralized local government, by:

- Ensuring that strategies are planned for local economic development;

- Emphasizing what role the local government should play in promoting LED to address issues of economic growth, development based on local resources, unemployment, creating jobs, redistribution of resources, economic opportunities for the good of citizens (poverty alleviation) coordination between market demands and specialized education, higher education and vocational training;
- Describing the goals of economic development and competitiveness. The development plans have been used as tools for the support of LED, by assuring the priority issues are treated with the LED initiative;
- Consulting with strategies for LED, of economic sectors to promote (e.g. tourism, agro-industry, manufacturing industry, service industry etc.);
- Providing activities to achieve the objectives of LED;
- Set the areas within territory of the municipality or from the joints zones between municipalities that show integrated planning.

6.4.3 Concept of cities - economic development generators:

The local municipal entities for planning need to take into account the purpose of the existence of KSP for cities as links to local economic development (LED as a concept assuring the economic development of Kosovo).

Cities should be implementing the goals set through usage:

- 1) **Urban centres** for services, trade services, cultural services, entertainment services and recreational activities in order to live in areas through urban identity research, together with the principle of combined development of content, housing and other related housing facilities; night activity with cultural activities, entertainment and recreation; **(In this sense, Ranilug/Ranillug has no strong centre);**
- 2) **Economic urban areas,** areas with the concentration of economic activity in the vicinity of cities as confederates of industrial, catering, service-economic activities, research activities of development institutions, confederates that promote competition and cooperation at the same time (TDEK and other confederates in municipalities)

- 3) **Rural economies**
- 4) **Areas with high activity of the metallurgical processing industry**
- 5) **Areas with tourist potential**
- 6) **Transportation economy**
- 7) **Tourism economy;**

Based on the current situation in the Kosovo touristic economy, one can draw the following conclusions which need to offer solutions in the shortest time possible to the following issues:

- Lack of definition, vision, goals, strategies and managerial tasks in tourism;
- Lack of growth of the existing tourist offer;
- Lack of tourism promotion;
- Lack of a clear positioning in the tourism market as a new tourist destination with a new image in accordance with the current and future tourism market;
- Lack of implementation of significant investments in the public and private tourism sector;
- Lack of creating a new tourism system, as a guarantee for sustainable development and sustainable tourism
- Problems with electricity, water, sewage and garbage, degradation of nature and urban centres with illegal construction;
- Weak investor interest due to delays in land ownership issues

Guidelines for the local level:

Municipal development plans should:

- Consider tourism as a key economic sector for LED, by promoting the values and city identity for marketing purposes, in order to earn an income from such service industries as well as contributing to the creation of new places;

- Tourism development should be in accordance with the principles of sustainable development;
- Foresee action steps to stimulate the tourism sector, in terms of capital investment in infrastructure and marketing of the city through the natural and cultural values;
- Have integrated access for planning, management of joint ventures between municipalities which assess the natural resources and cultural heritage;
- Promote and establish a partnership between tourism stakeholders and the private and the public sector in order to provide the defined development of tourism infrastructure that respects the local culture and economy;
- Give priority to the reconstruction of existing hotels in the social sector at the international level;
- Ensure that the sustainability of heritage and its new features are treated fairly avoiding the transformation of these facilities in countries that have limited economic impact visits in their environment;
- Begin drafting studies on selective types of tourism (hunting, rural tourism, eco-tourism, cultural tourism, conference tourism, recreational tourism etc.);

(In this regard Ranilug/Ranillug is in the area of Kosovo bridges and must use the position of the border area and the planned infrastructure level for the rural economy and the transportation economy)

6.4.4 Areas of high economic value:

Issues and reasons for instruction

- The loss of good quality agricultural land - its protection as a natural resource and potential for sustainable economic development;
- Development of agriculture – food security for the country's population, by reducing the cost of imports of food products and opportunities for exporting agricultural products
- Development of rural areas - a process in which rural residents draw their resources and the improvement of living and working conditions, develop their skills, to provide jobs, to improve education and health, infrastructure and services;

- Resolving disputes for agricultural land – uncontrolled and unplanned construction, mine area, environmental degradation, and other.
 - Synergic interaction with a clean environment, natural and cultural heritage and tourism

Instructions

With the spatial, development and urban plans, the maintenance of quality of agricultural land (I-IV) and those on the controlled irrigation scheme is ensured:

- for future development, unused land, lowest classes (V-VI) of agricultural land and only in cases of special and specific requests the quality agricultural land to be used;
- The formation of a group in central and local levels for land management by relevant authorities;
- Prevention of construction on agricultural land and irrigation schemes;
- Monitor the situation on the ground and the rule of law by the inspectorate for agriculture, construction, transport and environment at both levels;
- Revitalization of the area planned for the existing open pits so that after the extraction of coal it will be converted into agricultural land;
- Rehabilitation of agricultural land in the area that was previously used as a landfill that was illegal, municipal or industrial landfill;
- Rehabilitation of agricultural land in areas that have suffered degradation due to erosion, flooding, drainage and landslides;
- Determination of agricultural areas and protected landscapes;
- privatization and re-adaptation of the existing industrial complexes and the supporting infrastructure so that new areas of agricultural land for the construction of new facilities for which investment will be lower;
- Rehabilitation of existing irrigation projects and construction of new facilities for controlled irrigation;
- The performance of the agricultural land consolidation and the creation of the new agricultural land cadastre;
- Identification of areas of land suitable for profitable agricultural activities in favour of rural development;
- Research and presentation of plans for the locality of particular importance in the agricultural sector in the municipality;

- Zoning and strict definition of agricultural land for a profitable business for two main regions, the Kosovo and Dukagjin Valley: Dukagjin Valley (Peja, Istog, Klina, Deçan, Gjakova, Malisheva, Rahovec, Prizren and Suhareka and Dragash), Kosovo Valley (Mitrovica, Leposaviq, Zveçan, Zubin Potok, Skenderaj, Vushtrri, Podujeva, Prishtina, Obiliq, Kosovo Valley, Glllogoc, Lipjan, Shtime, Novoberdo, Kamenica, Gjilan, Viti, Kaçanik, Shterpce (in this area take place also the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, Partesh, Klokot and Ferizaj);

Municipal Development Plans and other strategies should ensure that rural areas have access to employment, adequate housing, education, health services and transport.

6.4.5 The conservation and development of heritage - preservation of existing values

Status, issues and reasons for instruction

In Kosovo, the cultural heritage is one of the most important element and an integral part of the environment. It presents the truth of the society's and country's identity. It is considered as a potential for sustainable development and social integration and economic development in the region and beyond.

As in any society, Kosovo has also need for balance between the new and the old. The loss of old value is an irreversible damage to the country's identity and humanity. It includes the creation from the ancient times up to today. This treasure inherited with artistic, aesthetic, historical and traditional features illustrates the rich diversity of heritage:

architectural, archaeological, movable, material and spiritual.

In Kosovo, the system of care for cultural heritage is not in accordance with modern requirements. This situation is the result of Monist government policy in the past that has been practiced for over 50 years. Cultural heritage assessment was not based on objective criteria that enable the conservation and sustainable use. During the war of 1998-1999 severe damages to cultural and historical monuments were caused. On the national and international level, actions to improve the situation have been implemented, however, the situation is not

consolidated at the right level so that we have accumulated issues (problems) inherited as follows:

- Thousands of units/cultural and historical monuments are threatened, damaged or destroyed to a great extent;
- Thousands of museum collections and the general archive of all cultural and historical monuments of Kosovo have been taken by the Serbian authorities;
- System, mechanisms, procedures and limited capacity, including legislative administration, inventory management, aspects, documentation, studies, specialization, planning, budget and other in accordance with modern requirements;
- Lack of institutions with competence, infrastructure, methodology, experienced specialist resources and limited budgets;
- Lack of adequate information and integration plans for training, education, publication, exhibition, media, tourism, etc.;
- Lack of educational plans for all school levels, undergraduate and post-graduate levels;
- Lack of systematic plans and funds for the maintenance of historical and cultural objects and non-involvement in urban and rural revitalization programs.

Instructions

Local entities for the planning and management of the natural environment, cultural and historical should:

- Promote positive management of the natural, constructed and historic environment, to protect against events that could cause damage;
- Adopt an integrated approach that will protect areas targeted by the social and economic needs of local communities;
- Protect all aspects of the landscape, including special scenes and locations;
- Preserve and promote, where possible, the characteristics and diversity including landscapes and re-evaluation of local landscapes goals;
- Integrate the approach based on the location of development planning, with extensive attention to biodiversity and other space issues;

- Seek to return damaged and disappeared advantages and sights where possible;
- Development plans should give priority to the protection and development of cultural heritage objects of national and international level. Developments that may affect such areas may be allowed only if there no other alternative solution. Landscapes that might contribute to the beauty, variety and characteristics of the region should be treated with national interest and the environmental protection and promotion of local character should be considered important.

(Ranilug/Ranillug has its own assets with natural, cultural and historic value and will consider these instructions very seriously)

6.4.6 Energy and mining areasIssues and the reasons for instructions

Local planning entities should receive instructions related to the fields of energy and mining, since there is a need for:

- Precise determination of the region's areas;
- Assessment of existing capacities;
- Rationalization of their use and compliance with environmental criteria;
- Coordinated planning with the other sectors;
- Minimizing sectoral differences and finding of solutions.

Instructions

The determination of areas for mining exploitation should be based on policy instructions of (MESP, MED and NSMR). If the determination of the mining exploitation area is at odds with some other sectors, the right to receive it wins the priority to which the judge will assess that economically, it is the most justifiable one.

In coordination with the central authorities, local authorities should:

- Make the planned determination of control measures for mining exploitation and initiate research on priority issues;
- Carry out plans for the development of new settlements in the case of relocation of settlements from the mines or in close proximity to the foreseen energy areas;
- Be based on the action plan for the exploitation phase and accompanying measures;

- Take into account the action plan of sector reports on service time;
- Take into account the inclusion of plans for the re-cultivation of the exploited mining territory;

The areas for mining exploitation are based on plans to improve the condition and state of the environment.

6.4.7 Current status of landfills and waste treatment - Industrial waste areas

Issues and reasons for instruction

- The need for coordinated planning in order to provide efficient services;
- The existence of illegal landfills and the lack of specific hazardous waste landfills;
- Provide a clear framework for investment.

Instructions

- Planning on landfill conditions the possibility of their expansion;
- Municipalities should suggest possible locations for the construction of special hazardous waste landfills;
- The location of the proposed landfill should be a safe place that does not endanger health of nearby residents;
- It should not be suggested that the location is in an area where there are underground assets, agricultural land categories I - IV, close to lakes or rivers or near the road lanes;
- Illegal landfills must be closed;
- Development of plans for new settlements in the case of a displacement of settlements due to the construction of a landfill.

6.5 ANALYSIS THAT SHOWS THE STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF RANILUG / RANILLUG

Assessment of the municipality is one of the important steps that enable us to understand correctly the:

Strengths – (description of strengths of the municipality)

Weaknesses – (obstacles that stop or limit economic development)

Opportunities – (description of external factors that can be used) and

Threats – (description of external factors that may affect with threat on the municipal development and inhabitants) with which the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug may be facing. This will present and provide facts and professional analysis to illustrate and address key development issues in the municipality.

The following analysis is made on the basis of research data and indicators collected and structured in the municipal development profile by thematic areas identified and used in the drafting of the Kosovo Spatial Plan. Those are:

- o Demographics and social development
- o Environment and land use
- o Economic development
- o Infrastructure
- o Synergy and related issues.

Analyses were conducted by thematic areas, issues, topics, and sub-topics in the municipal development plan, where they have been presented only on the report that is composed of thematic level analysis and conclusion fields.

Findings from the assessment of the state of the municipality are used as one of the important bases throughout the next steps, ranging from vision, priorities, and spatial development frameworks up to the final chapter in this document.

THEMATIC AREAS: DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL ISSUES

Sub-themes:

1.1. Demography

- Population
- Population by gender
- Population by age
- Life expectancy

1.2. Social situation

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

THEMATIC AREAS: LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENT

Sub-themes:

- Air
- Water
- Land
- Degradation and natural disasters
- Natural heritage
- Cultural – historical heritage
- Urban effluents (urbanization, settlements, buildings)
- Land use (areas with special designation)
- Network of settlements
- The concept of spatial planning
- Flooding
- Earthquakes

- Erosions

THEMATIC AREAS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Sub-themes:

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

THEMATIC AREAS: INFRASTRUCTURE

SUB-THEMES:

- Transportation
- Electrical installations
- Gas pipeline and oil pipeline
- Water supply
- Wastewater system
- Telecommunication
- Infrastructure for waste treatment

THEMATIC AREAS: DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL ISSUES	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<i>Potentials (Resource areas that Ranilug/Ranillug has for providing work spaces)</i>	<i>Low standard of health</i>
<i>Sufficient labour with satisfactory qualification in several profiles</i>	<i>High rates of poverty</i>
<i>Gender-balanced structure</i>	<i>The current number of unemployed people is high</i>
<i>Capable contingent for work</i>	<i>Low level of economic development</i>
<i>Still a low level of modern diseases</i>	<i>Inadequate and inefficient policies for</i>

	<i>employment</i>
<i>Great interest of youth in education, sports and culture</i>	<i>The migration of people from the municipality of Ranilug / Ranillug to other cities, settlements as well as other countries</i>
<i>Large percentage of households owning private residential units</i>	<i>Housing for all classes of population is still not provided</i>
<i>The existence of land for housing development</i>	<i>Lack of social settlements</i>
<i>Relatively stable number of students in most schools</i>	<i>Lack of school facilities</i>
<i>Health of residents in the municipality, based on health indicators - relatively satisfactory</i>	<i>Weak overall technical infrastructure</i>
<i>Development of the concept of family medicine</i>	<i>Inadequate educational framework</i>
<i>Real potential for sport in the municipality lies in the youth that the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug has</i>	<i>Weak stimulation of education</i>
<i>Sports spaces (although being dysfunctional)</i>	<i>Lack of budget</i>
	<i>Lack of spatial alignment of schools</i>
	<i>The small number of preschool and school facilities</i>
	<i>Lack of school equipment - teaching tools, cabinets, libraries, etc., especially in schools in the suburbs</i>
	<i>Insufficient and incomplete space in terms of standards and units of health services</i>
	<i>Lack of technological equipment for diagnosis and treatment</i>
	<i>Lack of expertise and staff in health care system management</i>

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Strengthening of adequate political environment for development under the private sector management which would be supported by increasing exports and domestic investment	Unemployment is one of the factors that may affect the stability in the municipality of Ranilug / Ranillug
Attraction of foreign investors	Protests and riots
Expansion in a planned manner with all the content	Increase in crime
Creation of facilities for sustainable	Creation of society without values,

health, work, services, vacation	perspective and stability
Creation of environments for sports and recreation and improvement of sports infrastructure, modernization and creation of opportunities for the establishment of the new sports infrastructure in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug	Migrations outside the municipality and country
Creation of a sustainable social and economic environment of Ranilug/Ranillug	Shortening of life expectancy
Implementation of social welfare at the local level (transfer of responsibilities from MLSW)	Increase in the number of deaths due to the created environment in all areas
Construction and expansion of health facilities in accordance with the extent of population	Increased deviant phenomena, with special emphasis on young people, particularly in urban environments
Cooperation with international experts and institutions	Avoiding control of social cases and cases of extreme poverty
Expansion of family medicine services	Further deepening of the economic crisis
Protection and provision of school sites	The threat of acquired and inherited values
Replacement of new school facilities with accompanying infrastructure , construction of sports facilities in order to improve working and teaching conditions, as well as improvement of school and accompanying infrastructure	Protests and riots
<i>Improving educational quality through professional training of teaching framework</i>	Change of population structure due to the migration of youth
	Abandonment of the working age population for work abroad
	Increase in number of patients (from modern diseases)

THEMATIC AREAS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<i>The existence of conditions for the development and cultivation of crops</i>	<i>Inadequate land use of conditions for the production of crops, vegetables, fruits, livestock and poultry</i>
<i>Existence of conditions for the development and cultivation of vegetables</i>	<i>Flooding due to not taking any action on reclamation.</i>
<i>Given the position of environments with</i>	Small individual parcels with a trend of

<i>processing land and pastures, one can say that there are good conditions for the livestock development, as an important economic branch</i>	further reduction
<i>Existence of land and forests as a resource of economic development</i>	<i>Lack of adequate stimulation measures in agriculture</i>
<i>Branches with priority for the economic development of the municipality (by type and total business activity in municipalities where most of them are commercial businesses)</i>	<i>Lack of modern mechanisms</i>
<i>Closeness of regional roads</i>	<i>Lack of a stable market</i>
<i>Existence of road transport</i>	<i>The destruction of large forest areas</i>
<i>Existence of electricity power lines</i>	Poor quality of road infrastructure
<i>Existence of telecommunication lines, equipment and telecommunications operators</i>	The lack of rail transport that passes through the territory of the municipality
<i>The desire of the people to cooperate in many ethnic projects</i>	Lack of the processing industry for agricultural products
<i>Construction of railways and Ferizaj - Gjilan - Ranilug/Ranillug highway towards corridor VI and X</i>	Poor financial situation of the residents
<i>Organization of the industrial area and the area for economic development</i>	Lack of knowledge in project applications
<i>Large surfaces of pastures for animals</i>	Lack of Red Cross equipment for the experimental field of agriculture
<i>Farmers traditions</i>	Insufficient agricultural machines
<i>Clean environment that provides bio-eco food products</i>	Inadequate functioning of societies and associations, lack of activities
<i>Environmental cleaning and enough food for the cultivation of bees / apiculture</i>	Weak (marketing) promotion of agricultural products and apiculture
<i>Large number of bees and apiculture societies</i>	Unresolved property issues of social facilities - especially the privatization of capacities in Ropotovo
<i>Wild fruits and medicinal plants</i>	Still a low level of tax payment by enterprises and tax payments in general
<i>Willingness of people to develop the cultivation of fruits and vegetables</i>	Lack of non-governmental organizations for youth, business associations and women
<i>Large number of small individual greenhouses</i>	Lack of analyses for the quality of land
<i>The existence of subunits of birds and poultry on farms in Ropotovo with capacity up to 400,000 pieces</i>	
<i>The existence of border crossings and cooperation with the three neighbouring</i>	

<i>municipalities Novobërd, Gjilan and Kamenica.</i>	
<i>Existence of many companies at the border crossing that deal with customs services</i>	
<i>Existence of agro-cultural enterprises</i>	
<i>Apiculture enterprises</i>	
<i>Commercial service enterprises in the municipality</i>	

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<i>Protection of agricultural land and reduction of its transformation into other types, especially for construction</i>	Damage and destruction of agricultural land
<i>Expansion of agricultural land and increase their processing (cleaning of land that is covered with bushes, cleaning of forests, fields and hills)</i>	The crisis of economic development as a result of low productivity
<i>The use of new information systems in agriculture and training of farmers for their use</i>	Flooding of agricultural land
<i>The development of organic farming</i>	Increase of the rate of erosion
<i>Development of processing capacities</i>	Destruction of economy in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in this field (forestry)
<i>Unification of individual parcels, either in the form of a partnership or new consolidation phases</i>	Degradation and damage trade
<i>Improvement of functional capacities of prolificacy systems</i>	The impoverishment of life and increase of the unemployment rate
<i>Increased donor interest for sustainable agriculture initiatives</i>	Non-economic development
<i>Drainage, protection of areas from flooding</i>	Social crisis
<i>Increase of livestock funds, as well as improvement of livestock races with races of high productivity potential, especially of meat and milk</i>	Organized crime, corruption
<i>Conservation of medicinal plants, the possibility of their cultivation and the creation of environments for their drying</i>	Possible riots
<i>Stations for the sale of milk and cheese and goat's milk</i>	Increase in number of social cases
<i>Ensure trade also in EU countries</i>	Increase in crime
<i>Creating a calm and stable economic</i>	Lack of sufficient funds for investment in local SMEs, agriculture and rural

<i>situation in the municipality</i>	<i>development</i>
<i>Improved relations between ethnic communities</i>	Lack of institutional support necessary for the development of SMEs and rural development
<i>Domestic and foreign donors who work and live in Kosovo</i>	Opening of unregistered private facilities, and not in accordance with law and municipal regulations
<i>Major opportunities arising from the decentralization process</i>	Donors are not sufficient for economic development of potential sectors in the municipality
<i>Central government</i>	Lack of coordination among donors and other stakeholders that influence the development of SMEs
<i>International NGOs in Kosovo</i>	
<i>Foreign investments</i>	
<i>Training funds from international donors</i>	
<i>Major opportunities for investment in the development of SMEs in the economic branches that serve agricultural development in general</i>	
<i>Funds from donors and the ministry of agriculture, forestry and rural development</i>	

THEMATIC AREAS: INFRASTRUCTURE	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Conditions for the development of infrastructure, including terrain	Poor quality of road infrastructure
Increased interest and conditions for the development and modernization of infrastructure	Lack of railway infrastructure that passes through the territory of Ranilug / Ranillug
Proximity of regional roads	Inadequate speed of movement of goods
Extent of the water supply network in some settlements	Lack of channels for the elimination of water from agricultural areas, floods
The extension of the sewage network in several locations	Lack of hydro-economic infrastructure of the desired level
Improvement of water supply in some parts of the municipality	The lack of coverage of the entire territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug with transport infrastructure
<i>Covering the entire area of the energy network of 10kV</i>	Malfunctioning of the water supply infrastructure in some segments as well as

	some settlements
<i>Landline telephony in some settlements</i>	Lack of coverage and malfunctioning of the water supply system of all settlements
<i>Internet and other services in some areas</i>	Non-coverage and non-functioning of sewage system in all areas
Larger treatment on a daily basis, as a priority by all stakeholders for waste treatment	Lack of sewage system treatment
Existence of public enterprise	Outdated electro-energetic infrastructure
<i>Existence of regional landfill</i>	Some segments are very damaged and dangerous in terms of security
Standard obligation for Kosovo and each municipality	Non-completion of internet network in the wholly territory of the urban area
Legislative infrastructure for waste	Loaded network, with limited speed in telecommunications and non-qualitative internet services
	Usage of river banks and other spaces for illegal dumping
	Inadequate waste management
	Non-determination of temporary legal landfills (spaces) in appropriate places in settlements
	Lack of separate landfills for industrial, medical and construction waste

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<i>Strengthening of the Gjilan – Ranilug/Ranillug- Serbia road and its completion with content and segments</i>	Stagnation of economic development
Construction of the railway and highway in the segment of Ferizaj- Viti- Gjilan- Ranilug/Ranillug and in direction of Serbia corridors VI and X	Economic defects and destructions due to the electro-energy infrastructure
Modernization and completion of the energy infrastructure	Accidents and loss of human lives and families because of electro-energy infrastructure
<i>Water supply planning through efficient infrastructure for the entire municipality</i>	Stagnation of economic development because of the road infrastructure
Temporary treatment of septic tanks for wastewater	Increase of unemployment rate due to infrastructure
Planning of main sewage collector in the urban level towards the main plant in Ranilug/Ranillug where treatment of wastewater is planned on basis of regional spatial plan	Possible riots due to the road infrastructure

Planning of the sewage disposal system in accordance with the main reservoir	Increase of social cases due to the poor infrastructure
Construction of a facility for the treatment of wastewater, in regional or municipal level	Riots and general disappointment because of the poor quality of telecommunication
Construction of atmospheric sewerage systems along the roads, which will pour into rives and nearest streams of water.	Riots and general disappointment because of the poor quality of telecommunication
Usage of donations, concessions and all financial opportunities for this area	Increase of the criminal rate because of the poor infrastructure
Raising awareness campaign in its usage and consequences in these areas	Introduction and spread of some dangerous diseases from waste
Modernization of transmission and distribution network by ensuring their integration into the regional network	Environmental degradation and destruction of some areas because of waste
	Groundwater pollution from waste

THEMATIC FIELDS: ENVIRONMENT AND LAND USE	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Lack of developed industries which effect the environmental field	Lack of road infrastructure causes queues and release of greenhouse gases in the environment
<i>Lack of air and road traffic of a greater intensity affect the lack of greenhouse gas emissions</i>	Cars and other vehicles are not obliged to obey to the Law on pollution standards (filters etc).
<i>Ranilug/Ranillug is surrounded by forests of medium height</i>	Burning of biomass (straw, corn waste, trees and unintentionally forest fires) and non-controlled and non-legal waste, which emit in nature large amounts of discharge gases, as well as other pollutants that affect the air in which category are the vehicles which are too old, about 90 % of them are produced in early 80s and majority of them are diesel type which have a transformed engine of petrol methane (gas), which emits large quantities of NOx , CO, CO2 etc.
Significant amount of ground and surface water resources	Destruction of forests (de-forestation)
Balanced spatial distribution of water resources	Physical damage and destruction of some water resources
In the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug the land is very fertile and qualitative (see map of soil types)	Non-rational use and some illegal resources

In the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug there is a large number of bonification land I-IV (see map melioration land)	Pollution of rivers from: Overflow of sewage and industrial waste, waste throwing
The largest part of the terrain in Ranilug/Ranillug is very suitable (see terrain map)	Lack of competence on local level for the management and use of water
In the municipality of Ranilug / Ranilug erosion in the most of the terrain is easy and medium (see the map of soil erosion)	Failure to comply with the law for the protection of agricultural land and forest land, or inadequate functioning of mechanisms for implementation
In terms of land use, the existence of agricultural land can be derived as an advantage	Partial soil pollution with pesticides and other content
In terms of land use, land intended for grazing can be counted as an advantage	Lack of irrigation systems
<i>Ranilug/Ranillug has an appropriate flora and fauna, and it possesses considerable assets of ground and surface water</i>	Rising the awareness of the population in the preservation of land in low level
<i>So far in the territory of the newly formed municipality and in the urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug there wasn't any disaster caused by uncontrolled natural powers that would cause damage of life or in the health of people, animals and property, which would cause damages to cultural and natural heritage as well as in the environment in an uncontrolled mass.</i>	Degradation and destruction of large areas of forest land
<i>So far in the territory of the newly formed municipality and in the urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug there wasn't any elementary disaster, such as: catastrophic earthquakes, avalanches, heavy snow, ice, drought, massive appearance of diseases in humans, animals and plants and other diseases in an unbearable level</i>	Natural resources have not been studied and researched enough
<i>It has an appropriate position and space for industrial zone</i>	There were low-power earthquakes, major flooding
<i>There are not many areas with non-formal housings</i>	There is no hail protection system
There are not many illegal constructions in comparison with other municipalities in Kosovo	There is no emergent response system or any concrete plan
	There are no planned destruction places in the cases of animal diseases for which disposal is required because of the risk toward humans

	Development of urban areas without any urban criteria
	Occupation of large surfaces of land with buildings

OPPORTUNITIES	STRENGTHS
<i>Planning and preparation of projects for greening of different zones in the urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug.</i>	Creation of acid rain
Filters for cleaning (catalytic) in cars and other motor vehicles	Emission of greenhouse gases (impact on the global climate)
Obligation of filters for cleaning (catalytic) in industry and other pollution processes	Excessive amount of CO ₂ cause aging of forests and uncontrolled growth of poor quality
Development of projects which will serve to ensure the continued system of ground and surface water flow	Damage which causes the destruction of water resources
Mapping of water resources, water courses and all water resources as well as the drafting of major projects for protection and development	Pollution and endangering the health of the population of Ranilug/Ranillug
Establishment of mechanisms in the central and municipal level for the protection of urban land in view of minimal occupation of land for settlements (urbanization)	Pollution and endangering of food articles and its ingredients
Drafting of the plan in such a way that everything that is not inserted in the boundaries of the land in cadastral area of Ranilug-Ranillug will be treated and protected as an agricultural land	Irreversible degradation and destruction of the land
Planning of measures for the protection and development of soil quality in order to have clean and non-contaminated soil	Social dangerousness (Risk of food loss for the population)
<i>Planning and preparation of the project for the melioration of forests of forest land in order to gradually transform bushes into regular forests</i>	The risk to the environment (soil loss can lead to the risk of destruction and damage of production chain which affects the flora and fauna)
<i>Planned protection and development of land intended for pastures</i>	Degradation to the destruction of agricultural land resource
Planning and development of projects that provide complete ecosystems without	Degradation to the destruction of forest land resource intended for grazing

interruption of streams and closed cycles	
Plans and projects for inclusion in protected areas rich in flora and fauna with the demarcation of the landscapes and natural sights	Degradation and destruction of natural landscapes
Planning and preparation of projects for different areas in the protection and development of flora and fauna that is a characteristic of the municipality.	By natural disasters, such as the large-scale earthquake that would jeopardize the wellbeing of the municipality because it is located in the seismic zone
Approval of the Regulation on imposing the measures for architecture and seismic building standards	
Construction of the stations and system against hail	By elementary disasters, powerful floods which are still possible
Preparation of an evacuation and emergency action plan for the prevention and reduction of the number of victims and other consequences	By natural disasters such as major fires
Preparation of the regulatory plan for the right, adjusted, functional and industrial area if it is possible along with the Ministry of Trade	
Planning of all construction lines with all settlements	

6.6 ANALYSIS OF SYNERGIES BETWEEN ISSUES, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Professional and integrated treatment of the area of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is one of the most important factors which will serve a good basis for the analysis of synergies with economic, social, and environmental protection, but also the treatment of synergies between the created policies in central and local level or those which are in accordance with international agreements and obligations such as housing policies, agriculture, economic development, social policy, environment, traffic and all policies and programs pertaining these areas.

According to the law and sub-legal acts during the designing of the urban development plan in the lower level we are obliged to take into consideration all the relevant matters, to conduct an analysis of all synergies between them, between policies and programs and also in

the coordination process with all working groups, as well as with other relevant factors. Based on this, we need to identify the most problematic issues and those related to the cause problems in many other areas, which pose a threat to a large number of people, in terms of socio-economic development, in environmental terms, in terms of balancing and use of those policies, which produce consistency and support programs which are real, necessary, and applicable to our circumstances.

Starting with an analysis of human rights and planning – Individual and immediate information, health, work etc.

Only by analyzing the right to health gives us information on how important this analysis is and its synergy with the municipal development planning.

The right to health – is a very wide and complex summary of interrelated issues, considering that health and social well-being are closely linked in all phases and aspects of life.

Specific rights for health can be found in international documents recognized by Kosovo as well, such as the document for human rights.

In essence, all human rights are interrelated and interdependent with each other, making the realization, negligence and violation of human rights to a greater number of rights and not just to a single and isolated right from the others. This correlation becomes clearer when it is taken into account that a human right (e.g. health) requires the fulfilment of all human needs either physical (the need for air, water, food etc.) or those social and psychological (such as the need for love, family, and society).

Human rights are obligations that states have (e.g. Kosovo), in this case Ranilug/Ranillug as a state unit in order to contribute in the fulfilment of these needs and enable groups and individuals to live with dignity.

Given The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, in which Article 25 states:

" Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social servile....".

Since the Urban Development Plan of Ranilug/Ranillug is a multi-sector which includes all fields and aims to supplement, create, and rationally as well as sustainably use areas and conditions to ensure for this generation, without threatening the next once, for a better health which means: "full physical, mental and social well-being state and not merely the absence of

diseases or poor health conditions”; therefore, the importance of synergies between these two issues, aspects, policies and programs as well as planning as a process and planning as a document is understood, which aims to maintain and develop areas and projects to achieve

The same analyses as for health are also made to other human rights during the drafting process of this document.

It is clear that Ranilug/Ranillug along with the majority of Kosovo are facing reduced resources for the financing of capital projects and developments, which are strongly related to the issues of economic development, economic policies, unemployment (estimated unemployment rate is 10 % - 20 %), and poverty in the social aspect which is related to the public sector for improvement of public infrastructure.

The current situation in sector of energy, telecommunications and road transport can be considered as an issue which expresses a limiting factor in economic, social and environmental development.

Investment activities of private businesses in the post-war period have marked low economic growth and employment, but now there are signs of recession in terms of declining average of circulation volume for an enterprise and increase of employment rate (Rinvest: SMEs Survey). Investing activities of private businesses are related to the rational use of the environment, spatial planning and areas for absorption of these investment and other aspects.

Under these conditions, economic policy makers are challenged with the need to promote new investments. Therefore, creation of a friendly business environment and appropriate institutional environment for attracting foreign direct investments is imposed as one of the major priorities in economic policies and economic reform. It is understandable that only foreign direct investments (FDI) cannot accelerate more than the necessary investment activities. The aim should be, so they can become an important and complementary source with other financial resources. – Urban development plan should plan industrial zones which will be linked to the sustainable economic development and employment policies, infrastructure and absorption of investments by the municipal businesses, their businesses in Kosovo and outside of Kosovo.

Urban Development Policies – are related to the reduction of migration and issues which should be addressed such as the creation of necessary conditions for the avoidance of serious human and social problems that result in migration of population from rural areas.

Rural development is a matter that contains: development of agriculture, rational use of natural resources, rural transport, development of water and sewage system , development of telecommunication, development of education, health and social services which are very actual

in the case of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug by taking into account the rate of poverty and unemployment in rural areas, small areas of work fields, closeness of rural areas and other limiting factors for the development of competitive products in the market in Kosovo and beyond.

From this aspect, in this process we will try to present the importance of all key factors of urban development and strong as well as mutual interconnections. Currently, poverty is present in the entire urban area. As a result of this situation, development is related to the alleviation of poverty.

From this analysis of synergies of policies, programs and issues it can be concluded that for a sustainable development in Ranilug/Ranillug, there should be larger investments both public and private. The only orientation in the development of the spa is not sufficient for the increase of living standards. Investments should be focused on infrastructure development, improvement of the business environment in the urban area, development of education and health care as well as the delivery of public services and development of recreational tourist areas etc.

For a sustainable development of urban areas there should be more investments oriented toward non-agricultural businesses such as the wood processing industry, food processing industry and processing industry of medicinal plants.

As an issue it is also related with large fiscal facilities for production so that products manufactured in the urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug as well as in the other parts of Kosovo will be competitive with those produced in the region. Issues are related to the Value Added Tax (VAT) and technological devices because the current method of VAT implementation is causing major restrictions to private organizations in rural areas and is discouraging potential foreign investitures.

The issue of providing clean air – is substantially related to the health of humans and industrial development. Burning of fuels and drastic increase of traffic has increased the level of air pollution in urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug which as a result may cause many serious health problems.

Along with health problems due to the acidification in recent years, the weakening of the ozone shield and climate changes due to global warming represent major social concerns.

Water Issue – is related as an essential factor of life, culture, industrial and agricultural production, renewable energy etc. for which the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillugut has potential but at the same time the water issue relates to the possibility that in certain cases it might pose

a risk to life and the environment, agriculture and economic development. Water knows no boundaries so that its natural flow is constant at our disposal. However, water is not an inexhaustible resource and therefore requires special care, it must be said that water is connected with its prize in economic terms, loss of natural ecosystems (flora and fauna) with pharmaceutical importance as well as in the food industry.

The issue of water in Ranilug/Ranillug is an issue closely related with the health of the population and until now has had a great impact in causing of kidney diseases (endemic nephropathy).

Agriculture – has traditionally been among the most important sectors in the municipality of Ranilug / Ranillug. Today, agriculture remains somehow backward and as an issue, it is related with the development of policies and programs for agriculture (packages and incentive projects, flood protection, and measures for the recovery and consolidation of land) as events related to the issue of trade since most agricultural products are imported from overseas, and also relates to the general market issues and social aspects of unemployment and poverty although there are also other issues to which it may be related such as the planning area because we know that much agricultural land is under destruction and to the development of organic farming conditions which are suitable for the food industry and other, and in some cases the use of artificial fertilizers related to water pollution in the territory of Ranilug/Ranillug.

Sustainable development – is related with the improvement of quality of life which presents a social dimension, in this case with the rational use of natural resources and reduction of environmental pressures presents the environmental dimension. The quality of life is closely related to energy and its services. The main source for generation of the electricity, which is used by entire Kosovo, is coal. The question is how can we use the existing resources in a sustainable manner and how can we replace those with renewable resources such as water, sun, wind, biomass were waste relate among themselves in many issues and projects and as a type of energy are related with the construction standards and isolation considering that they effect the volume of energy which will be used.

The energy used for heating in Ranilug/Ranillug comes mainly from the energy released by the burning of trees related to the social aspects of quality of life and heating of the population with 6,000 residents and approximately 1350 families so that if a family for one season spends 10m³ of wood this constitutes 13500m³ of wood, if we treat this issue in terms of the environment one can imagine how much forest area is cut, which then connects to the terms of reforestation and forest management planning, the use of alternative energy and

renewable energy policies, as well as the pollution aspect in the pollution volume dimension that is released but also with the economic development, in terms of heating costs and the development of the wood processing industry and legal aspects so that hundreds of cases of illegal cutting of forests that are carried out in the courts and constitute a challenge for the police and the judiciary.

Waste Generation – represents one of the major issues and concerns which relate to the environment and is a major economic burden for the society. Waste generation itself is related to the loss of resources (e.g. materials and energy).

After the generation, waste must be collected, treated and disposed. This process is again related to the use of resources and presents a potential risk of contamination. For this reason, dealing with waste encompasses lots of environmental issues, including the use of natural resources, energy consumption, and generation of gases that affect climate and solid as well as contamination of waters, land and air. Therefore, the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug should establish waste management as one of its priorities, including the financial, human resources and technology aspect.

Protection, conservation and sustainability of heritage, nature and different kinds of animals – during the recent years it has become the basis of the policies which are related to many other policies such as those of development, culture and other policies, associated with the identity issue that represents the heritage, in environmental terms, regulation of ecosystems, maintenance of environmental equilibrium to the destruction and degradation of some areas in specific areas of economic development aspect emerging as a challenge to individual sources in the direction of development of tourism opportunities where everyone feels comfortable with these values and all agree that the protection of natural heritage and different animal species is a key element for development in the municipality of Ranilug /Ranillug.

Planning, development and modernization of infrastructure– in the macro level (municipal level) and in the micro level (level of development areas) is one of the key issues because the network and the quality of infrastructure are the basis for spatial integration which is related to complex issues of economical development as well as with the first prerequisite of achieving harmonious development (exploitation of resources, establishment of economic development zones ranging from industrial areas, recreational areas, socio-cultural infrastructure etc), where the adequate distribution of infrastructure is associated with the spatial balance in terms of the concentration of population, social aspects (creation of quality of life, employment opportunities, taming of poverty etc).

In the environmental aspect it is associated with the potential polluting effects of the environment. Protective measures should be taken and related costs during the construction phase as well as during the operation phase of infrastructure, which will be developed and modernized, as in the micro level of the development zone along with the relevant infrastructure.

Education, training, and awareness regarding environment and socio-economic development is a very complex process– educational-training and awareness capacity building for socio-economic and protection, preservation and friendly attitude towards all environmental problems, it is also closely associated with the creation of adequate areas and infrastructure, introduction of curriculum and modern teaching technologies and training.

This process implies the creation of a positive attitude and critical thinking to all the demands and offers of municipal labour market, local as well as international market. This process also means to have an attitude towards what we want and how we can prepare our youth in order to be competitive and be in the centre of the value, the type of profile we need be prepare to contribute to the economic aspect, creation of new jobs and stimulating economic development, social aspect and creation of a good quality of life, reduction of poverty as well as positive and critical attitude toward those who cause negative phenomena in social, economic, environmental or part of it. Also this process has to do with the issue of sensitivity of citizens to participate in all decision-making processes regarding the future of socio-economic development of environment as well as its current situation on taking all responsibilities.

These analysis has brought to the surface a number of issues which must be addressed, such as the issues of drinking water, heating system, unemployment, education in certain profiles, waste treatment etc, because of the major impact that these fields and other issues have.

6.7 ASSESSMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT CAPACITIES IN RANILUG/RANILLUG

The municipal development plan requires assessment of municipal investment capacity given current resources and potentials for investment in municipal projects. The process of assessing the ability of the municipality to finance its own investment projects requires capital budgeting analysis and evaluation of each investment project and identification of potential sources for the projects. Thus, to assess the level of available funds is a critical factor to the order of priority of such investment projects and the establishment of new projects. In this way, available funds for capital investment over the years from all identified sources of funding are direct indicators of capacity investment of the municipality. So the rest of the report aims to

assess the amount of funds available for capital investment for the next 10 years through the identification of all possible resources of funding and providing support wherever is possible.

This section identifies possible options for municipalities to increase funding for its capital investment and submitting their revenue projections intended for capital investments with which are estimated available funds for capital investment for a period of ten years in the future

Identification of possible funding resources of the municipality is primarily based on existing legislation related to municipal sources⁷ of funding and other resources identified as potential funding sources available for municipal capital investment. Main sources for the majority of municipalities have their own sources of income and grants from the central budget. In accordance with current laws regarding to local government finances in Kosovo, all municipalities can manage the resources that come from domestic resources and from General Grant. Furthermore, a review of any identified funding resource of that potentially contributes to capital investments is presented and described as follows:

- 1) **Own-source revenues** – include municipal taxes, fines, user fees and other charges for public services provided by the municipality, regulatory charges and fines, rents from property, income from the sale of municipal property, partial income or full income of municipality ownership, the share of educational and health service users, interest from municipal properties as well as grants and donations from foreign governments. Resources that can directly enhance the collection of revenues directed for capital investment are:
 - a. **Grants and donations** - Municipalities can benefit from grants and donations from public and private international organizations, in particular for capital investments. Such organizations include the European Commission, international agencies of the countries providing aid such as; USAID, GIZ etc., diplomatic missions of foreign countries, international NGO-s, etc.
 - b. **Citizen Participation in Capital Investments** - Citizen participation in capital investments is an important component of own sources of revenues and is expected to continue in the future
 - c. **Public - Private Partnership and Concessions** - Municipalities can give their public infrastructure to private partners in order to strengthen the services provided to their citizens in order to increase private sector participation in municipal financial resources. The duration of such contracts may be up to 40 years.
- 2) **Operating Grants from the Central Budget** - include General Grant, Special Grant for Education and Health. General Grant is 10% of budgeted revenues of central government and it is given to municipalities based on the number of variables, of which the most important is the municipality's population variable. Special Grant for Education and Health intends to finance the cost of providing minimum standards for preschool, primary and secondary education and public health where the allocation and distribution is based primarily on the number of students and staff for education and the number of visits for every person in Health Department.
- 3) **Grants and other transfers** -include grants to strengthen responsibilities, transfers of accompanied powers, while extraordinary grants include transfers by line ministries that can

⁷Law on Local Self-Government Financing (LLSF), Law on Local Self-Government (LLS), Law on Municipal Boundaries, Law on Public Financial Management and Accountability (LPFMA), Law on Annual Budget, Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Municipal Budget Circular.

be made for a number of reasons which include capital investment projects with general impact on welfare that extends beyond municipal boundaries.

- 4) **Incomes from Municipal Borrowing** - public debt law provides municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo with authority to borrow money, to guarantee loans, salary costs for loan giving and payment of principal and interest of the debt. By law, municipalities can have long-term debt for capital investments that will be used and owned by the municipality, which have a lifespan of at least three years, and which are set out in the approved capital investment plan of MTEF and KCB or that are dealing with education and health care. Debt cannot be more than 40% of the amount of SP and General Grant and the amount of debt service during the year shall not exceed 10% of total revenues collected. Another important rule is that the municipality has unqualified audit reports for the last two years.

Available funds for capital investment

Available funds for capital investment in the next period of ten years, define municipal capacities for capital investments. Funding sources that are identified above allows us to achieve these capacities. However, assessments for some of the identified sources will be very speculative and may not represent the actual capacity of the municipality, if they are included. Sources of funds for which assessments have a large margin of error and which will be useful to include projections **for grants and donations, public-private partnerships and concessions, transfers from the relevant ministries and revenues from municipal borrowing**. Therefore, the report focuses on the design of the income from their own sources of revenue and Operating Grants that will be dedicated for capital investments. The remainder of this report presents the evaluation process of the available funds for capital investment in the next period of ten years, and defines municipal capacity for capital investments for the time period 2013-2022 in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

First of all, used accounts of general interest such as GDP, total revenues and government expenditures are based on estimates and forecasts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for Kosovo. Available projections cover the period 2010-2016, while 2017-2022 projections are estimated by linear regression using data available up to 2016.

Variables	Scale	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GDP (Current prices)	Mil.	4,192	4,672	5,066	5,424	5,695	6,052	6,472	6,829	7,194	7,560	7,925	8,290	8,655
State revenues	Mil.	1,164	1,264	1,391	1,512	1,541	1,666	1,824	1,899	2,004	2,109	2,214	2,319	2,423
Total government	Mil.	1,274	1,497	1,570	1,674	1,620	1,754	1,905	1,964	2,052	2,140	2,228	2,315	2,403

Own-source revenues

The foreseen own-source revenues are based on the historic data and a possible increase of revenue from the number of categories identified by the Recura consultants. The following are historical resources and revenue projections for the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

	2010	2011	2012	2013		2014	2016	
Own-source revenues		43,581	77,469	80,666	91,830	97,925	105,178	112,972

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Own-source revenues		127,210	137,241	147,271	157,301	167,332	177,362

Central budget transfers

Central budget transfers come in three ways; from the general grants, special grants for education and the special grants for health. First, 10% of the general grant of total state revenue is allocated in municipal budgets. The percentage of the budget allocated to the municipality of Novoberdo is calculated and the average for the period 2010-2014 is assumed to continue in the future. Data for the period 2010-2014 were obtained from the budget tables of the Ministry of Finance. On the other hand, the distribution of the grant for education and the grant for health is provided by the percentage of the total grant, because there is no direct formula for calculating them. The average for the period 2010-2014 is assumed to continue to be so also in the future. The following table presents data for the period 2010-2014 provided by the budget table of the Ministry of Finance and the calculation of the respective percentages.

Revenues from the operating grant with the budget table of the Ministry of Finance

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total government transfers		693,636	957,069	1,030,665	1,045,292	1,054,629
General grant		417,797	494,957	493,858	508,485	511,111
% from the municipal budget		0.36%	0.39%	0.36%	0.34%	0.34%
Special grant for education		220,883	325,600	424,237	424,237	424,237
% from the general grant		52.9%	65.8%	85.9%	83.4%	81.9%
Special grant for health		54,956	136,512	112,570	112,570	112,570
% from the general grant		13%	28%	23%	22%	22%
Other transfers						

Projected revenues from operating Donations by taking the average rates that will continue in the future

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total government transfers		1,157,907	1,267,721	1,320,145	1,392,974	1,465,802	1,538,630	1,611,459	1,684,287
General grant		592,389	648,570	675,391	712,650	749,910	787,169	824,428	861,687
% from the municipal budget		0.36%	0.36%	0.36%	0.36%	0.36%	0.36%	0.36%	0.36%
Special grant for education		438,266	479,830	499,672	527,238	554,803	582,369	609,934	637,499
% from the general grant		73.98%	73.98%	73.98%	73.98%	73.98%	73.98%	73.98%	73.98%
Special grant for health		127,252	139,320	145,082	153,086	161,089	169,093	177,097	185,100
% from the general grant		21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
Other transfers		- 1%	-						

Total municipal revenues

The following tables present historical and projected revenue for the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Municipal revenues		737,217	1,034,538	1,111,331	1,137,122	1,152,554	1,263,086
Own-source revenues		43,581	77,469	80,666	91,830	97,925	105,178
Total government transfers		693,636	957,069	1,030,665	1,045,292	1,054,629	1,157,907

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Municipal revenues		1,380,693	1,447,355	1,530,214	1,613,073	1,695,932	1,778,791	1,861,649
Own-source revenues		112,972	127,210	137,241	147,271	157,301	167,332	177,362
Total government transfers		1,267,721	1,320,145	1,392,974	1,465,802	1,538,630	1,611,459	1,684,287

Capital investments

Capital investments in year 2010, 2011 and 2012 are categorized as capital investment financed by OSR and the general grant and capital investments financed through special grants. The percentage of capital investments from OSR and the general grant and the revenues collected from these two sources are assumed to continue in the future. The same is assumed for capital investments financed from the revenues of special funds. The tables below show the historical capital investments in Ranilug/Ranillug.

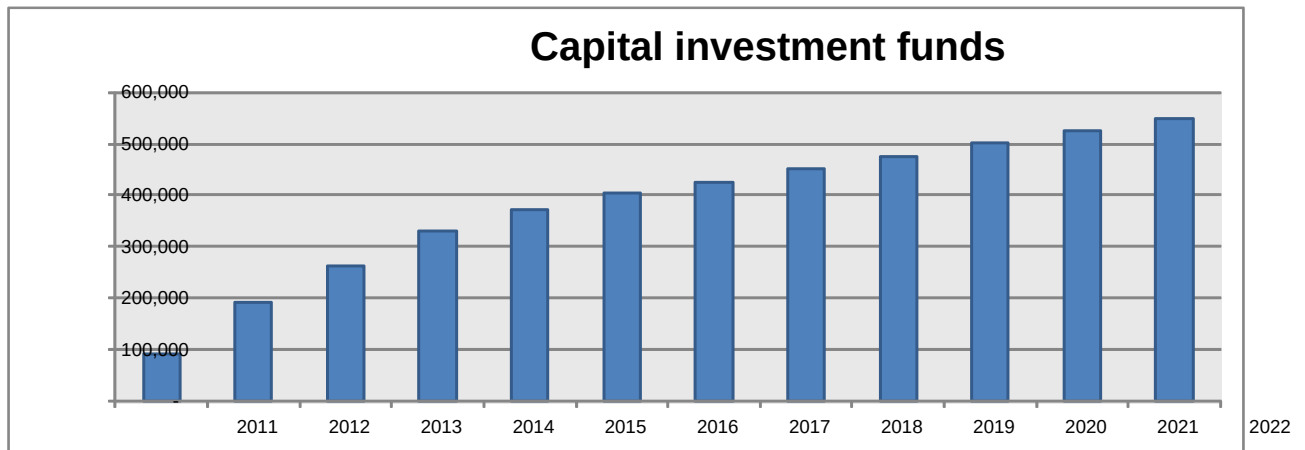
		2011	2012
Total capital investment of the municipality		92,791	183,975
% from OSR and the general grant		16.21%	32.02%
Capital investments in education and health		-	7,112
% from the general grant		0	1.32%

Capital investment funds		92,791	191,087
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Assuming that the average percentages will continue in the future, by taking into account the above projected revenues for the general government transfers for the municipalities under the assumed amount of funds generated by OSR and grants from the central budget, which will be in which will be available in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranilug for capital investment.

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
General capital investments of the municipality		210,110	277,086	313,906	342,694	361,171
% from OSR and the general grant		35.00%	45.00%	45.00%	45.00%	45.00%
Capital investments in education and health		53,681	53,681	56,552	61,915	64,475
% from the general grant		0.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Capital investment funds		263,791	330,767	370,457	404,609	425,646

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
General capital investments of the municipality	392,451	403,731	425,012	446,292	467,572	
% from OSR and the general grant	45.00%	45.00%	45.00%	45.00%	45.00%	45.00%
Capital investments in education and health	68,032	71,589	75,146	78,703	82,260	
% from the general grant	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Capital investment funds		450,483	475,320	500,158	524,995	549,832



The cumulative total funds available for the period 2013-2022, from OSR and operating grants, besides donations, concessions and POE, possibility of borrowing was 4,296,059 €.

7 VISION, PRINCIPLES AND GOALS

General principles for the drafting of Municipal Development Plan for municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug are based on international conventions and agendas of the relevant documents, relevant to spatial planning and the laws of Kosovo.

7.1 VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF MUNICIPALITY

This chapter presents one of the main chapters where the desired future of working groups, institutions, sectors and all citizens of the newly formed municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

By highly praising the drafting of Municipal Development Plan as a document that sets out the regulation and use of the city's territory for a period of **10 +** (ten or more years) it has been done a mobilization of all capacities to design this part of the document, which comes as a result of non-stop activities of the working groups, institutions, sectors and Ranilug/Ranillug citizens participation who explored, analyzed and discussed various issues, after the organization of a vision workshop where was designed the desired future of the citizens of Ranilug/Ranillug.

Having in mind that the vision of Spatial Plan of Kosovo (a region that includes the newly formed municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug) in the future will be seen as: Kosovo Bridges (yellow area) that would be as linking development bridge of Kosovo with region, and a functional and powerful network of towns and villages, attractive to live and work in them, with trade, economic, industrial and touristic activities, attractive for investments and entrepreneurship in manufacturing, agribusiness, tourism, recreation and healing tourism by meeting environmental protection criteria..

Inspired by the future of newly established municipality in qualitative process of exchange of information, ideas, suggestion and experiences as well as the mobilization of all towards the creation of desired future the area (municipal area) was stated that:

This is the first opportunity (2012) to deal seriously with spatial status of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug. Notion “seriously” means to interrupt the trend of unsustainable development in the past decades and in recent years when we have been part of Kamenica.

For municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is needed promotion of development, but it is our desire, will and commitment that in future this **development is sustainable**.

With this Plan should be allowed to Ranilug/Ranillug to grow in a sustainable development, residential, industrial, recreational and touristic area and all flows should be designed and constructed in a way that would be positive for environment, economy and people – now and in future.

We will ensure that the developments are not in “conflict” with other social interests, such as the environment, health and safety of the population.

During the planning of new courses must be taken into consideration old flows.

There were some statements which are summarized in this declaration vision of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug will have a role of one linking bridge with region and in this direction will strengthen and functioned transport and communication network, will have an effective local government, planning oriented in meeting the needs of its citizens with more regulated urban and rural infrastructure, with clean air and healthy lifestyle, with developed agriculture by increasing the livestock fund and bio-agricultural products, developed modern apiculture and processing of forest products, fruits and vegetables, with craft, service sector, SME; all of this together in order to offer to citizens of Ranilug/Ranillug better quality of life thanks to the additional income from the development of these industries.

2.1.1 General principles for development/protection

Based on the Ranilug/Ranillug specifications, in order to establish, use and develop the territory in a sustainable way altogether with preparation, implementation, and review and monitoring of the plan, these basic principles will be included:

- ❖ **Integrated approach** – As a newly established municipality this plan should include spatial elements of transportation, economic, social, environmental development and other strategic policies for municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- ❖ **Strategic** – Considering the financial and other circumstances we should make a strategic plan for development of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug that would address issues of strategic importance for the relevant fields in order to set them as priorities with this plan.

- ❖ **Subsidiary** – The plan should take into account the wide context of the spatial scale. Under subsidiary principle, plan should focus on local issues that are not inconsistent with the high level issues.
- ❖ **Equality** – Plan must take into account equality issues: ethnic equality, equality of women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities (addressing the needs of such groups through public participation). It must also take into account aspects of gender sensitivity.
- ❖ **Common interest** – Plans should promote common interest by protecting and developing natural resources and by supporting sustainable development.
- ❖ **Democratic process** – The bearers of the process and drafters of the plan should promote democratic process of participation and quality with their inclusion in each phase of document implementation.
- ❖ **Transparency** – The bearers of the process and drafters of the plan should promote full transparency in planning and decision making process by allowing participants to have access to data and the necessary maps.
- ❖ **Balanced development** – This plan will be prepared by promoting balanced economic development, infrastructure, environmental and social development as much as its possible in the whole municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- ❖ **Life quality**– Promotion of improved quality of life
- ❖ **Restriction of negative impacts** – Reduction of environmental damage and limitation of the natural disasters impact
- ❖ **Protection and development** – Promotion and protection of groundwater and surface water resources, natural heritage, cultural, historical, architectural, archaeological etc.
- ❖ **Alternative energy** – Much more to promote the use of renewable energy in all areas
- ❖ **Safety** – Promotion of safe developments and spaces for living and working.
- ❖ **Accountability** – For all developments that occur in the environment should be promoted a sense of accountability, including public and private sector and further on to ordinary citizens.

- ❖ **Development based on needs** – Development of facilities and equipment for adequate social and technical infrastructure which takes into account the needs of residents.
- ❖ **Healthy housing** – Building of healthy and attractive housing conditions in urban and rural areas.
- ❖ **Recreation and tourism** – Promotion of infrastructure for recreation and tourism.
- ❖ **Traffic system**– Development of convenient traffic system and movement by providing better access to rural and urban areas.
- ❖ **Planned spatial development**- Any future development should be planned and supported with relevant decisions.
- ❖ **Compact development** – In favour of rational utilization and protection of environment and protection of resources must be targeted more compact development in the area, more focused and with a higher density of occupation of space.
- ❖ **Sustainable development**– Targeting the highest possible level of balance between social, economic and environmental impacts and within each of them.
- ❖ **Promoting synergies and avoidance of potential conflicts**– Principle to exploit in the best way development trends of different sectors and authorities (neighbouring settlements, municipalities, central level etc.).
- ❖ **European Integration**– Each guided development by plan should as far as possible contribute to the process of integration of this part of Kosovo into the EU.
- ❖ **Complementary development**– The basic function of a settlement fulfils functions of another settlement.

7.2 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The relative abundance of specific economic and touristic resources, as well as human potentials with the preserved environments and with substantially low total development imposes the need to clearly and precisely define basic long term development goals.

Precondition for the realization of long term goals is over passing of deep crisis and current situation as well as creation of condition for stable socio – political and legal order. Events that are currently occurring may have far reaching repercussions on the future development of this area.

7.2.1 Long term development goals

Among the most important basic development long terms goals can be defined by the following:

- a) *Economic efficiency,*
- b) *Social security,*
- c) *Functional spatial integration,*
- d) *Environmental protection and*
- e) *Organized coordination and synchronization in the decision-making system.*

Basic goals of our society are defined in our right engagement toward sustainable development, integration, achievements of the millennium goals as well as the adherence to the laws and the Constitution of Republic of Kosova.

At the Kosovo level these basic objectives are treated in the draft of Spatial Plan of Kosovo as well as in various other documents (strategies, policies and planes at state level), therefore should be considered as a integral part of the basic documents of this plan.

According to the importance, the objectives can be divided into primary and global objectives and into municipal level goals. The main objectives of the broader review pertaining to this plan can be defined as:

1. Further development of a system of values where all stakeholders exercise their rights to know, to be listened, to be heard and to influence decisions that affect their lives and trends. One of the global objectives is that during the development and implementation of this document to have qualitative participation.

2. A sustainable, faster and more intense development together with changes of socio-economic structure, including equitable development within the municipality.
3. Creation of conditions for a continued increase of employment, poverty alleviation, fighting diseases, improving health and reducing child mortality according to rate that will ensure basic goals of changing socio-economic structure, dynamic development of the economy and the level of living and strengthening of the private sector role for socio-economic development.
4. Continuous security increase in all its dimensions (creating safety for primary education, social and physic safety, environmental and ecologic safety, etc).

General duties are:

Reasonable and rational utilization of the environment, which means planned development orientation for development settlements and the environment in general that at same time appears as an immediate task of the plan in order to achieve the established goals.

And as a new municipality we had a chance to analyse the modern process of economic development and in this aspect we haw saw that there is more and more requirements for deployment of production capacities and organization of life and work in space where is treated in complex manner in a wider contexts, not only within specific settlements.

Regarding the fact that the subject of planning in this plan (MDP) is not just space and physical environment, but from the firs importance is treated organization of human life and work in a specific area. Therefore, the organization and regulation of space are precondition for intensive development and improvement of the living conditions of population and employees.

With an aim to organize space corresponding to the best interests of the population that lives and works in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, thereby not neglecting general interests and independence and connectedness with other regions and the fact that Ranilug/Ranillug is border municipality. Beside to the objectives and duties deriving from documents of the central level and from the agenda of the international conventions for the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, more concretely can be define the following goals and objectives.

In the field of population development main goal is survival and recruitment of young people in this area, its intense regeneration through combined and harmonized measures of demographic policy, rural and regional development policies

Long term development goals are as follows:

Demography and social issues:

GOAL 1 Development and protection of environment for the provision of quality services in order to provide socio-cultural welfare

GOAL 2 Eradication of poverty and hunger.

Economic development:

GOAL 1 A sustainable development of economy

GOAL 2 Creating partnership for development.

Environment and land use (planning and management of settlements)

GOAL 1 A sustainable development and environmental management

GOAL 2 Sustainable spatial development.

Infrastructure:

GOAL 1 Development of an integrated, functional and modern infrastructure

GOAL 2 Development of free and safe movement of people and goods, attractive and versatile for all stakeholders that operate in Ranilug/Ranillug

7.2.2 The basic direction of development of the municipality

Under the vision and goals of the plan for urban level derives the following specific tasks:

- Establishment and determination of the location and the role of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug within the Kosovo and region;
- Presentation of all natural resources and other resources as development factors and maximum utilization as well as rational use of natural factors and those created with the aim of realizing of above mentioned development goals and harmonious development of environment;
- Long-term global conception of socio-economic development of the municipality development oriented in smaller areas;
- Creating the conditions for a more favourable distribution of economic activities depending on the distribution of population, infrastructure and their recruitment;

- Spatial deployment of infrastructure (roads, water supply systems, sewage systems, power grids, telephone networks, the Internet, hydro economic buildings etc.);
- Creation of conditions for environmental organization and deployment of services activities;
- Spaces deployment and organization of housing for all settlements in Ranilug/Ranillug as one of the biggest settlements in live with distribution of populations and infrastructure;
- Growth rate of development should be in accordance with the principles that are set out.

7.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Future following changes in socio-economic development of the municipality point to the need that the planning becomes its inseparable process. Only by inseparable and careful strategic environmental planning may be maintained the balance between socio-economic development and the environment development in general.

7.3.1 Demography and social issues

Strategic priorities:

- Creation of conditions for elementary and secondary education;
- Creation of the conditions for cultural and sports activities especially utilization of cultural, architectural and archaeological values

7.3.2 Economic development

Strategic priorities:

- planned development of the industrial zone near the highway and the municipality of Kamenica and possible areas with less activity of industrial development;

- development of active rural areas and areas for agricultural development;
- construction of land irrigation system;
- development of a customs checkpoint (in the border with Serbia);
- protection and development of natural resources;
- investment in tourism;
- a new approach to transport corridors and updating and strengthening of the existing lines.
- construction of plant for wood industry.

Environment and land use (planning and management of settlements).

Strategic priorities:

- development of urban regulatory plans for town of Ranilug/Ranillug and sub centres;
- treatment of informal settlements;
- regulation of river bed of the Morava e Binçës;
- protection of agricultural land that will be defined by the plan;
- protection of resources

7.3.3 Infrastructure

Strategic priorities:

- construction of infrastructure for storage (building tanks and other facilities) and transportation of potable water;
- transport infrastructures and for temporary and permanent wastewater treatment, considering that possibility of municipal plants;
- construction of infrastructure for alternative energy;
- construction of infrastructure for the temporary and permanent landfill;
- building new road network and improving the existing road network with infrastructure at the direction of Serbia;
- support the technical infrastructure and facilitating access to larger settlements of the municipality;
- creating and improving the quality of public spaces in Ranilug/Ranillug and rural parts of the municipality (cemeteries, bus station, parking spaces, green spaces, commercial rehabilitation of urban and rural areas;

- New optical network connections with supporting infrastructure in the territory of municipality Ranilug/Ranillug;
- connection to the railway network (foreseen with Spatial Plan of Kosovo) with accompanying infrastructure (Ferizaj – Gjilan – Serbia) and connection with corridors VIII and X;
- new connection of highway network with infrastructure (Ferizaj- Ferizaj – Gjilan – Serbia) and connection with corridors VIII and X.

8 MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Projected and desired spatial territory of the Ranilug/Ranillug municipality in the field of economic development, including the possibility of health tourism, recreation, trade and other areas is based on the analysis of the urban situation and in the vision, principles and strategic priorities that have emerged from the process of participation during drafting of this document.

Spatial development framework expresses the desired spatial prediction for urban territory. It defines the concept of spatial development in urban areas and should contain:

8.1 KEY CONCEPTS OF THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

In this direction the working groups have estimated as follows:

The basic orientation of sustainable production and economic as well as pleasant development towards the middle of the Ranilug/Ranillug to the year 2020 should be such as to enable the realization of the set objectives, developmental tasks and to reduce the differences in terms of levels of development compared to other municipality in the region, Kosovo and beyond. Next period in this direction should be a milestone and a new quality in terms of municipal development.

Fundamental orientation of development of Ranilug/Ranillug municipality in the upcoming period should be further industrialization, where industry needs to have a significant impact on the growth in the general economy, and the dispersion of the structure and the effective propagation of a broad space for development and other activities.

Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, planning team and working groups that are engaged in the preparation of municipal development plan are analyzed in terms of economic, social and environmental aspects, so that the professional analysis came to the concept of development corridors of Ranilug/Ranillug municipality as follows:

Mono-centric concept (spatial development focused only on Ranilug/Ranillug settlement),

Linear concept (at the level of settlements within the municipal boundaries) and

Corridor concept “Gjilan – Ranilug – Kamenica” and “Gjilan – Ranilug – Serbia”

In that regards we have:

- ❖ Promotion and development of agriculture, as major economic factor;
- ❖ Development of natural and cultural tourism;
- ❖ Sustainable and balanced development of the municipality;
- ❖ Cheaper and more efficient services for citizens.

8.2 STRUCTURE AND SPATIAL LOCATION FOR MUNICIPAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Desired spatial projection for the territory of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in the field of economic development, include: agriculture, forestry, industry, trade, tourism and other fields and is based on the analysis of municipal situation as well as the vision, principles and strategic priorities, arising from the participation process in drafting this document.

In this regard working groups have foreseen as follows:

- Basic orientation of sustainable economic development of Ranilug/Ranillug Municipality until the 2022 must be such as to assist realization of set goals, developmental task and reduction of risk in relation with other municipality in the regional level but also in the Kosovo level.
- Development of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug during the future period should be identified through the development, agriculture, industry, tourism and other activities, thus the development of this areas will have significant impact on the dynamic of general economic growth, as well as in the distribution of structure and the effective extent of wide space in terms of development of other activities.

8.2.1 Economic development:

Desired spatial projection for municipal territory of Ranilug/Ranillug in the field of restoration of economic development, including the tourism, recreation, trade and other fields, is based on the analysis of the urban area, situation and vision, principles and strategic priorities that have come out from the participation of drafting process of this document.

Tourism:

Nature tourism:As a part of the development of tourism and the construction of tourist areas, municipality is strongly focused on the revival of rural tourism, within which are anticipated excursion, ecological, recreational, cultural, and educational and other activities.

One of the most important resources is tourism, healthcare and recreational/spa tourism that can be developed in the area of Pancela (in direction to spa on the Gjilan road above Dobrcane) and in the district of Ranilug/Ranillug (place called “lake”).

As in the rivers of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug exists sufficient fish species, fishing culture in the municipality can be developed in flatbed parts of municipal territory where are stretched streams and rivers, in this regard is without a doubt river Morava e Binçes and Krivareka

Monuments of the natural and cultural heritage: - represent points of tourism attraction. Natural rich resources (water, mineral water, forests, biodiversity).

Cultural heritage:

- **Archaeological heritage:**

Architectural heritage: -

Spiritual heritage: -

Natural heritage:

Youth and congress tourism:

Healthcare tourism – oneof the most important resources is healthcare and recreational/spa tourism, which can be developed in the area of Pancela/Pancella and Ranilug/Ranillug (toward the spa on Gjilan road above Dobrcan – place called “lake”) and “oasis of healthy and clean air” – territory of coniferous forests of white and red pine in area of Ranilug/Ranillug, Glogovac/Glogoc and Upper Kormijan, over than 40 years.

Rural tourism: - Rural tourism is linked to the development of agricultural and livestock farming. For above mentioned areas we have developed farmers who can provide services by leasing accommodation rooms or small houses for those who want to use high quality services of agriculture and livestock farming, wildlife and hunting.

Look at **(Map No....** Determination of areas in the territory of Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug pg.....)

Catering/hotel resorts:

Proceeding from the vision for the future of municipal heritage values and other resources of catering services as a function of economic development its necessary to strengthen and expand facilities, should be done to enable the construction of high quality building standards and catering facilities, accommodation facilities, over night accommodation and facilities for food and drink according to the following categories.

Hotels: hotel, holiday village, hotel suit, village with apartments, motel etc.

Camp and other catering facilities such as: campsites, rooms for rent, apartments, hotels, (hotels for youth/hostels), mountain lodge, resorts, overnight spot etj.

Restaurants: restaurants, taverns, national food restaurants, dairy restaurants, coffe shops, fast food and public soap kitchen etc,

Bars: bars, pubs, nightclub, disco bars etc,

Buffets: buffets, drinking pubs, taverns etc,

Coffee shops: cafes, coffee bars, canteens and food preparation

This touristic content such as “Spa” it is necessary to build catering facilities under the above listed categories to be able to develop the healthcare – recreational tourism. So there will come as guests and visitors from other places to spend, one, two or more nights.

This is required as priority from professionals of Ranilug/Ranillug municipality and all that will be done according to plan of touristic zones by establishing partnership in this area and establishing training centres for providing information and advices.

Look at (**Map No.** ... Determination of areas in Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug pg. ...)

Agriculture:

In municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, agriculture will continue to be for a long time main economic activity. While the development of agriculture in the municipality will be exercised in very difficult conditions, its contribution will be very significant. Pedology/soil and climate conditions and predicted irrigations systems will allow changing structure of the use of arable land or increasing the volume of agricultural output. It is necessary to carry out the greater integration of agriculture, thus linking more production from the processing industry.

Public – private partnerships in agricultural production, in the processing industry and in product placement is one of the basic prerequisites for the development of agriculture in function of economic development.

Agriculture currently is developed in all settlements of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, but with the measures which the municipality will deal to increase agricultural land, exists opportunities that municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug has more qualitative and quantitative capacity to promote agricultural activities.

In the field of agriculture area of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug belongs to the crops, livestock, fruit, and vineyard region, so in this sense the priority is to increase the area under orchards, vineyards and plantation, as well as greenhouse vegetable production.

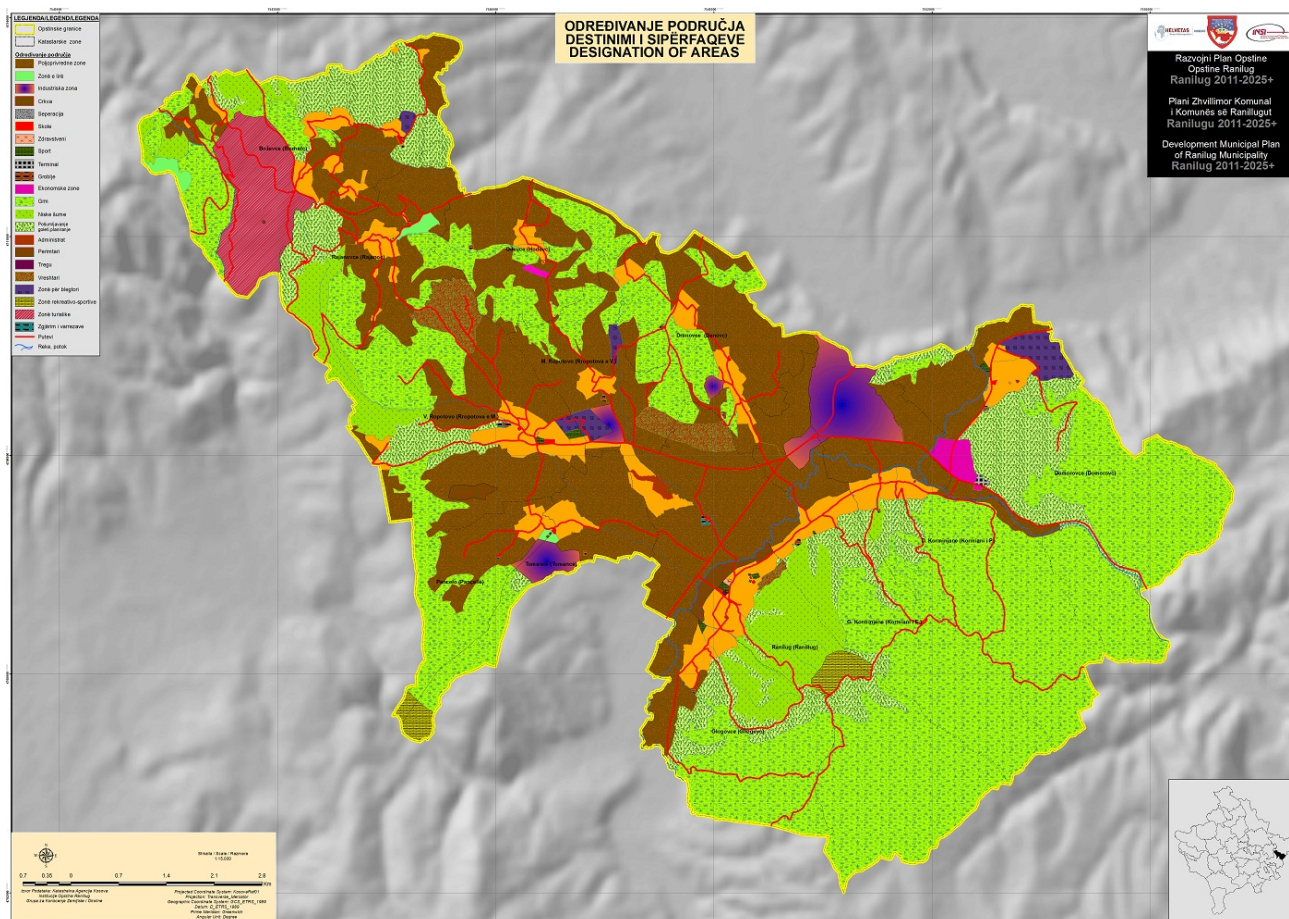
Agriculture in the future will be even more strengthened as the primary economic sector and as such will have very important role in economic development.

Based on the analysis of the situation within municipalities, are known that Ranilug/Ranillug has a significant fund of agricultural land, forests and grasslands, which represents a significant economic potential of the municipality.

After the adoption of this plan, putting under the protection of agricultural land its development will be top of the priority. Qualitative agricultural land should be protected at the strict manner of unscheduled flows and the development of agricultural land is consider as one of the greatest economic potentials of the municipality.

Development of agriculture in Ranilug/Ranillug during the period for which compiles the document should be conducted in accordance with the rural abilities and needs of municipalities.

Look at **(Map No. ... Determination of areas in Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug pg...)**



Determination of areas in Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

In some areas will be increased agricultural areas and their processing (opening of land areas that are covered by bushes, clearing the area from low forests, plains and from possible hills).

Intensification of agriculture, along with the investment requirements and determination of areas of agricultural land that has been done in this plan (the preservation of agricultural land and reduction of its conversion to other purposes and in particular for the construction was treated during the early stages of construction and the planned border settlements, areas that are not within the construction limits or boundaries that determine a possible non-agricultural development shall be considered as agricultural land and will be preserved and developed as such).

Adequate organizations of municipal agricultural supply in accordance with the conditions on the ground (filed parts of those mountains) seeds, fertilizers, plantations and purchasing volume of all products produced in the municipality.

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The development of agriculture during the next period is to provide enough food for people and livestock for the domestic market, manufacturing industry and for export.

The growth rate of agricultural production until the 2020 in the municipality is considered to be much higher, since it seems one of the main parts of the rate of economic growth in Ranilug/Ranillug. But to make major structural changes in favour of livestock and livestock production in favour of industrial vegetables and forage crops, the production of vegetables and other products.

Agricultural production – still need to increase with the smaller areas.

It should particularly meet the needs of improved of food safety for the population, increasing livestock and processing industries.

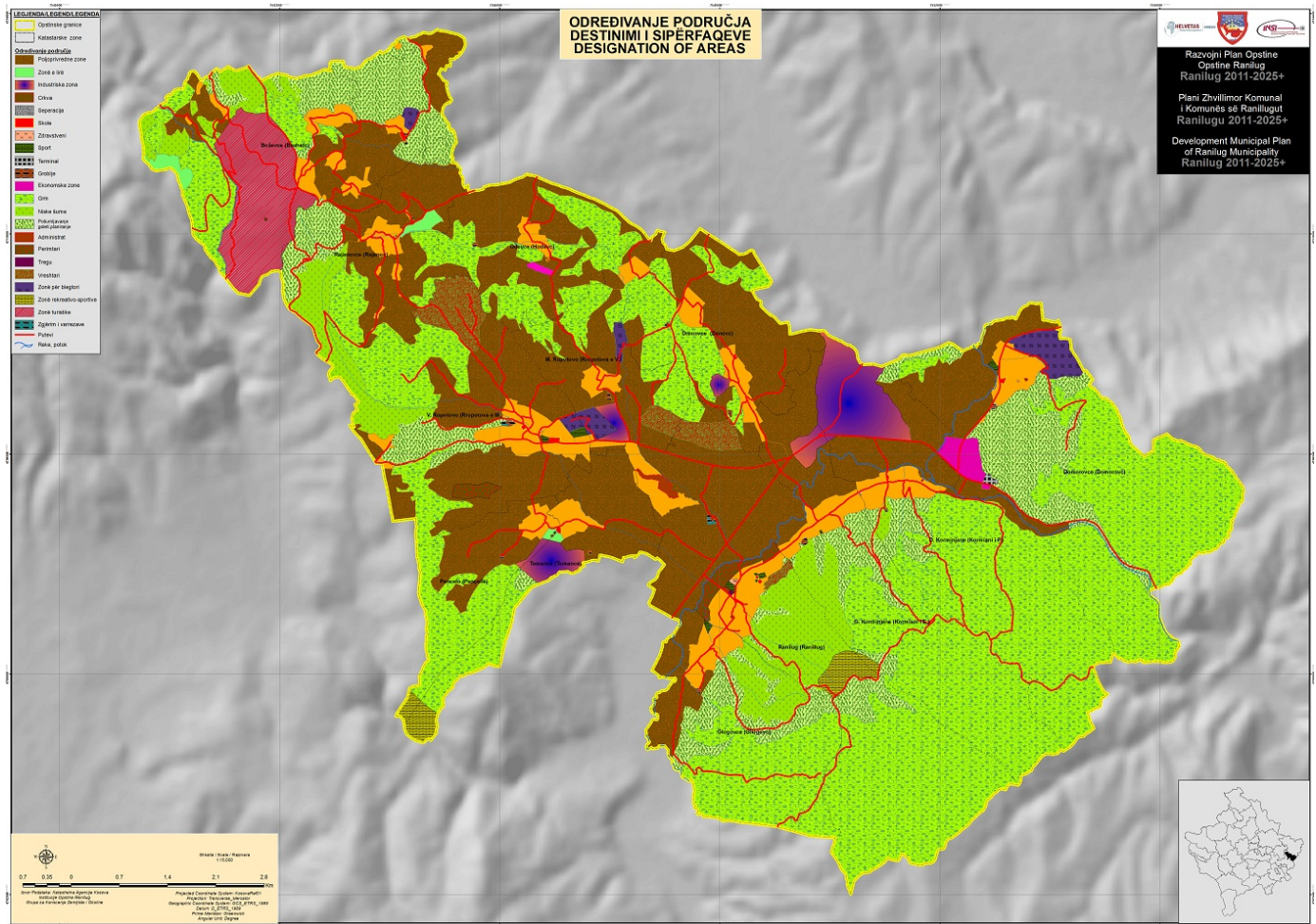
In the longer term it may be increased production of wheat and corn, especially higher productivity per unit of agricultural land in particular should expect an increase in industrial production of vegetable and fodder crops.

Fruits and vegetables – It refers to the creation of conditions in the private sector for seedling plantations and orchards (apples, pears, plums, etc.), and berries (raspberry, hazelnuts, strawberries, etc.), and for raising the greenhouses. As a location where it can develop and maintain rural branches of agriculture are scheduled Ranilug/Ranillug, Glogovce, Greate Ropotovo, villages of Korminjane and Domorovce.

And vineyards are treated and can be developed without any doubts in many places of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug (Ranilug/Ranillug, G.S. Ropotovo, Rajanovce, Drenovce, Odevce and Pancelo).

To increase agricultural production with help the construction of irrigation systems, that may include several hundred ari of farmland.

Look at (**Map No. ...** Determination of areas in Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug pg...)



Designation of areas

- **Forestry and pastures:**

Occupy an important place as regards the economic development of the municipality. Natural resources should be used rationally, and intensive care for forests and their conservation and reforestation of forest territories should contribute to the promotion of forestry and the protection and improvement of the area intended for grazing, and their quality that will contribute, to the north-western part of the municipality (at Bozevac), western part (in Rajanovce and G.Ropotova) and central part (Glogovac Ranilug, Korminjane and Domorovce).

Forestry is a specific sector of the economy in which the production processes are slow and cannot be quickly changed. For this reason, at least 10 years of forestry are relatively short period to expect significant changes, the primary condition for long-term development of forest economy, mainly forest production as its basis the program realistically consumption volume and structure of production obtained by exploitation of forests and enhancement of useful general forest functions. For this reason, measures

and greater impact on the long-term development, as reproductive capacity of forests and other functions should focus on:

- a) Multiple increases in the volume of work in forest cultivation (forest re-planting, care, etc.). Since the entire municipality has about (...)ha bare surfaces and are suitable for reforesting in the future or in the first 10-year phase, the priority surface reforesting of bare surfaces:⁸

Surfaces for care - maintenance of natural forest and artificially created forest according to the priorities are:

Planned measures for forests in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

- b) Gradually convert into ordinary shrub forests – the realization of this goal can be achieved through the drainage improvements and reforestation.

Places or areas in which can be performed these activities need to be done at first phase in the following areas⁹:

- c) The gradual transformation (natural, artificial) low noise at high forest - it should be done by converting low forests at high forests (seed origin) and reforestation that are listed above and are part of this plan. It should be noted that this work takes time and financial resources.

Areas where will be benefits and such action would give the following results:

- d) Intensive maintenance of high preserved forests - to be viable sustainable management of forests, especially those with high quality, it is necessary to preserve existing forests, restore and manage to rest in the coming years at least in its current state and possibly in better condition. This is achieved through two approaches:
 - professional management of forest crowd regardless of external pressures for increased harvest;
 - protection from illegal logging, fires, and other disorders.

Forest areas that should be considered and for which should be to the professional commitment of the preservation and improvement of the high forest (seed origin) are forest zone: (Ranilug, Glogovce Korminjane and Domorovce).

⁸Kosovo Forest Agency

⁹Kosovo Forest Agency

Favouring the valuable fast growing timber – as a result of a large increase in the needs for any technical or construction timber in the future we should count on growing trees that grows rapidly. In order to achieve the decision what types of trees to be cultivated, except those existing (oak, pine, acacia and others) it remains as an obligation to use Forestry Department in order to carry soil analysis and research on the appropriate type of wood that would meet the above objectives for the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug. This process will be supported directly with planed reforestingwith analyzed and investigated types of trees.

e) To provide the necessary professional staff.

Starting from the state forests area and climatic and geographic conditions and other in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, one can expect a greater volume of work in forestry development:

- cultivation (thinning, cleaning, etc..), (...) ha / yr.,
- using (concierge, harvested seed) about (...) ha / yr.,
- Foresting, around (...) ha / yr.,
- Maintenance - care (digging, cleaning et al.) about (...) ha / yr.,
- Protection from disease/ fire/ insects, around (...) ha / yr.¹⁰

For forest improvement - especially for reforestation, is necessary to explore all opportunities to engage labour and voluntary actions.

For long-term promotion of forest fund and establishment of forest management in a greater level of technology among others should:

- a) Provide permanent financial investments in infrastructure (reforestation of bare surfaces, improving degraded forests, conversion of low forest in the high forests, construction and maintenance of forest roads, etc.);
- b) Economic investment (to secure favourable credit biological and technical);
- c) Should be drafted long-term management plans, economic and forest management actually reviewing them by last term;
- d) Carried out as soon as procedure of regulating of property rights

At special place in the problems of use of forest fund and forest areas in general, takes the orientation of the circumstances related to the current volume and usage of logging forests, and those

¹⁰ Agriculture and Rural Development Department

privately owned. Both, in terms of balancing and harmonizing recalls the growth and in terms of protection in order to ensure the biological and ecological balance of ecosystems and forest regeneration of certain regions.

Measures should be applied in particular because the scope of deforesting over the wooden mass is larger, as a result of illegal logging.

The main guidelines for the use and development of **forests and forest land** based on the Kosovo SP for the area covered by the Plan applies, above all, improvement of forest conditions, in terms of its design and planned thinning, increases in forests and forest lands management (meadows and pastures), attractive for investment.

- reconstruction of degraded poor forest in qualitative forests,
- sanitation felling, protective sanitary and breeding measures, natural regeneration and filling in areas that are at risk of drying processes
- filling in areas that are at risk of drying processes,

Reforestation will be done in the following areas:

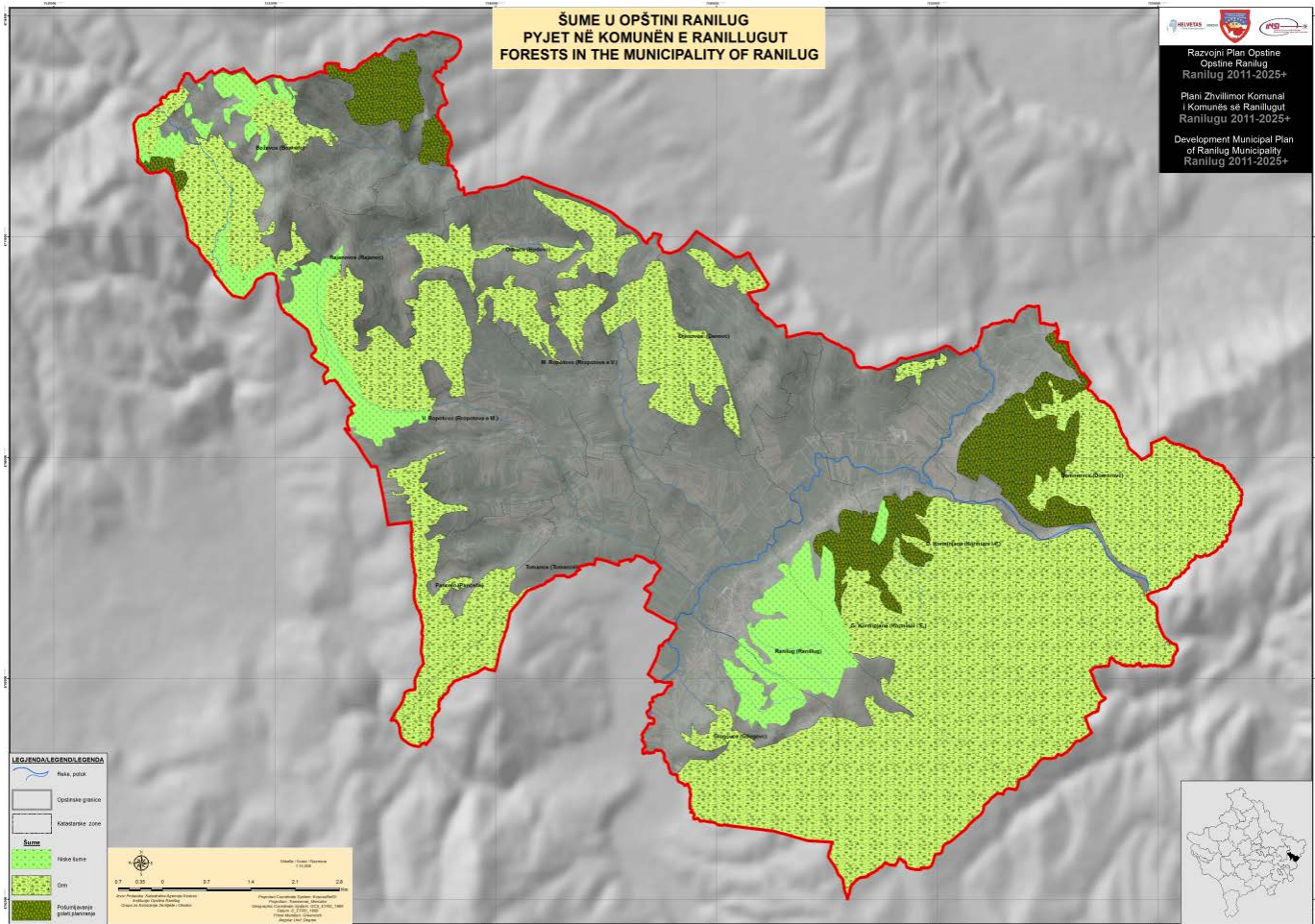
- on the soil of V, VI, and part VII of class of the land quality,
- on land threatened to water erosion,
- in the springs, rivers and streams,
- in the border zones of industrial plants.

In order to increase the forested area are given the following guidelines which will be realized through the spatial plan:

- Identification of areas for reforestation
- Determining which degraded areas will be targeted for forest,
- Determination of forest land (meadows and pastures), for establishment of industrial-economic zone which are:

Of general interest for the municipality

- Determination of transport corridors necessary for the development of rural tourism
- Defining the infrastructure for recreation (walking, running, etc).



Re-forestation measures in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

- **Livestock:**

Livestock will continue to take a special place in the municipality, taking into account products and semi-products obtained from livestock breeding.

There are real opportunities for livestock breeding in some of the most convenient locations in the municipalities as follows: cattle, pig, poultry, beekeeping, etc. (settlement Bozevce, V. and M.Ropotovo, something more in Domorovce).

Starting from a favourable natural and other conditions, because of pronounced lag during the last period of the problems after the war, in order to ensure the sustainable and rapid development of the whole agriculture, animal husbandry to achieve faster growth, production of milk and dairy products and meat, the increase in livestock and improving livestock breeds with high production potential races, especially meat and milk in the development of animal husbandry should take the main place raising of cattle, pigs, sheep, etc..

Economic development should contribute to raising livestock farms because for this exists favourable conditions.

Ranilug/Ranillug municipality has the conditions for the construction of at least one farm with about (30) dairy cows, as well as a large number of mini-cattle farms for livestock and to build a dryer for plants containing cereals and fodder plants and construction of a modern slaughterhouse.

It is anticipated that the use of (250) hectares of pasture for raising participation of cattle in the overall agricultural production and food measures, clearing, and settlement of this natural resource. As provided locations where livestock can be developed are: Bozec/Bozhec, G.Ropotovo, S. Ropotovo, Ranilug/Ranillug U. Korminjane, Glogovce, Tomance, Pancelo, Drenovce, Odevce and Domorovce.

And increasing of dynamics for poultry breeding (in quantity and quality) in the municipality will take a deserved place.

- **Apiculture:**

Beekeeping is closely associated with orchards and flower growth and medical herbs. For this event there is a tradition in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug and there are suitable conditions. Due to the rich vegetation, the quality of honey is very high and therefore the future development of this activity will be coordinated in accordance with the Plan (by area).

Leading provider of large agricultural production in Ranillug/Ranillug is the private sector which should create foundation for a dynamic future development of agriculture.

Municipality should support and assist the private sector and provide: the basis of production, processing and distribution of food, can be used also for various partnerships and modernization and expansion, but also for harmonious development of the food industry which will enable completion of agricultural production on a large scale.

- **Agricultural products**

Agriculture in a market economy requires the construction of respective silos, dryers, coolers, and other space for storing of food and some milk purchasing stations.

Requests for food to feed the population start from the level of consumption by the structure and nutrition in an increasingly way fulfilling the major physiological needs, but taking into account the traditional habits and improper nutrition.

Consumption of wheat products per capita should be reduced in favour of greater consumption of other important components of food. In human nutrition should take special place a larger use of fruit, meat, fat, milk, eggs, fish, etc.

In Ranilug/Ranillug one can expect a balance between production and consumption of agricultural products. It depends on both the natural conditions of the structure of agricultural land and of biological potential, but in any case the total agricultural production in the municipality should be much higher than the overall needs of the population.

In the municipality there are possibilities for the construction of fish ponds. Fishing will contribute to improving the food structure of the population. In addition, after the construction of storage dams will be created the conditions for growth of fish primarily for sporting purposes.

Industry:

The future economic development of the municipality, according to the plan and with a different structure, will require intensive employment of working-age population in parallel to the respective permanent increase in labour productivity, which creates favourable conditions for socio-economic change in the population structure.

Low employment rate of the population in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, insufficient number of workers employed in agriculture, and the inability to include working contingent growth each year, **shows the need for more active employment policy leadership in comparison with corresponding increase in productivity.**

Until 2020 we should have a contingent increase of working age, through adequate training and qualifications, providing opportunities especially in the private sector, various partnerships, small business development deals in various segments of the economy and greater volume of investment funds. **The investment policy should be based on the expansion of existing facilities and the establishment of new capacities** as a prerequisite for comprehensive and sustainable economic development

Investment funds should be expected from possible public-private partnerships, national and international funds, bonds and loans, in addition to its own revenue. Apart from investment funds, it is necessary to make a contribution to the research papers, studies and projects and loans. Central institution in this direction should make a greater contribution. This is necessary because the newly formed municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug ranks among the under-developed municipalities and slow economic growth.

However, even in developed municipalities of Kosovo, their development cannot be based only on the development of the industry. Therefore, agricultural development should pay special attention because

from now on for a long time in the future development of agriculture will be the main source of economy and economic activities.

Regarding to the development of tourism, trade, catering and some service activities, Ranilug/Ranillug municipality possesses considerable capacity and opportunity.

In the western part of Ranilug/Ranillug, in settlements Bozhec and Rajanoc is provided a tourist area and the area of nature tourism, hunting and natural heritage.

Look at (Map No. ... **Other industries** - In perspective it can be expected to develop other industrial branches which for the moment does not exist in this municipality as solid waste processing and high technology (computers, televisions, cameras, etc.), Production of briquettes and Pellet and Electrical products, various chemical-processing industry.

Industrial development especially for new branches will depend on the success of market research, raw materials and production placement.

Starting from the problem of employment of the workforce, which for this urban area is quite pronounced, the development of new industrial branches should be paid special attentionpg. ...)

- **Industry and Mining**

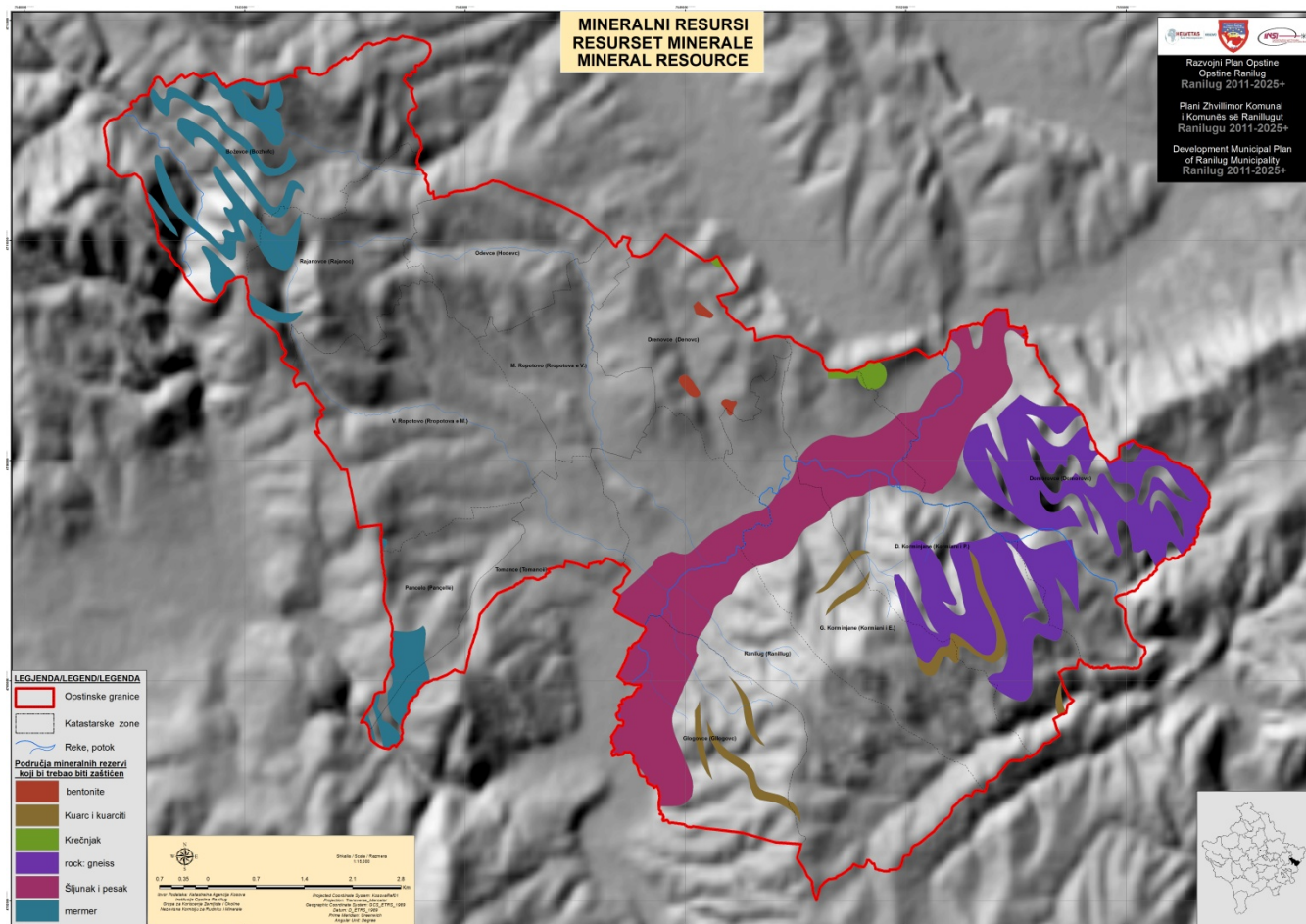
1. Industry, in terms of the dynamic and intensity to increase production over the coming period will be one of the major areas of the economy of Ranilug/Ranillug municipality, which is predicted to lead to significant changes in the economy and society. It should provide most of the increase in the income of the municipality.

Industry should play a major role in achieving improvements in employee productivity and engagement of working age population

During the next period, based on the development of industry in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug will make industrial capacity built during the last period, which for the most part privatized, those whose construction is in progress and the sources of mineral ores, particularly metalloids. In the future industrial development of the municipality, taking into account the richness and variety of raw materials, which will have an important place on the basis of metalloids industry (processing of cement, clay, tuff, quartz, marble and coal), followed by the industry of construction materials.

Besides metalloids industry in the development of this municipality, important place will have liquid food industry, metal processing industry, woodworking and plastics industry in perspective can be considered in the development of the industry based on metals-colour, chemical products, electrical and other industries.

2. Basic orientation of industrial production should be based on rational and commitment of all potential natural, human, scientific, and others. After filling solution rational industrial capacity and with priorities is one of the fundamental questions of production orientation and industry development policy, then there is a need to examine this problem in the municipality in detail and in the context of specific studies processed. During detailed research works this issue should be given special attention.
- For the development of the industry is essential to seek various forms of cooperation between public and private partnerships, concessions and other forms of providing financial resources and harmonization of development plans and programs.
 - Further development of the industry in Ranilug/Ranillug should be based on the construction of future industrial capacity. For this reason, it is expected further development of the phenomena and new industries that will complement the municipal industry.
 - Colored metallurgy – for the moment is not developed, however, on the basis of the stated reserves of quartz there are opportunities to build capacity for Ferrosilicon.
 - Metalloids – for metalloids in the industry there are no significant development, however, based on existing reserves and developments during the next period there are real opportunities for the dynamic development of the metalloids industry made according to the market requirements.
 - On the basis of explored reserves, Ranilug/Ranillug municipality has favourable conditions for the exploitation and capacity building for processing cement, limestone, marble, tuff, ceramics and quartz.
 - For technological processing of cement are conditions for the opening of the mine and the construction of cement processing plant.
 - It can be production of ceramic for construction material industry.
 - Reserves quartz creates conditions in Ranilug/Ranillug to build a small capacity for its processing and utilization.
 - Mineral ores from a cement (settlement Drenoc), Quartz (settlements Glogoc, Ranillug, Kormijan and Domoroc), Limestone (settlement Domoroc), stones-rock, Gneiss (settlements in both Kormijan and Domoroc), sand and gravel (settlement Glogoc, Ranillug, both Kormijan and Domoroc), marble (settlement Bozhec and Pançellë).



Measures for the protection of natural resources in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

- **Manufacturing industry**

Metal processing industry – in the municipality operate several small working units for the production of metal constructions (doors, windows, tables, chairs and roof and the construction structures)

This industry in the future can be of a great importance in the industrial development of the municipality, as the metal processing industry has very wide assortment of production and new technology creates opportunities for more extensive application of these products, almost in all industrial branches.

Wood processing industry – In the municipality operate several small working units for the production of wood products: doors, windows, tables, chairs, but also of wood construction with all the integrated elements

Wood processing industry - in the municipality operate several small working units for the production of wood products: doors, windows, tables, chairs, but also of wood construction with all the integrated elements.

This industry in the future can be of a great importance in the industrial development of the municipality, as the wood processing industry has very wide assortment of production, and new technology creates opportunities for broad application of these products, in almost all industrial branches.

Plastics processing industry – In the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug there are some small working units for the production of plastic products mainly: doors, windows.

Plastics processing industry in the future can take important place in the industrial development of the municipality, as the plastics processing industry has fairly wide assortment of production and new technology creates opportunities for very broad application of these products in almost all industrial branches

Construction material industry – In the Ranilug/Ranilug although so far, except in a few units which produced gravel have no new developments, but in perspective we can expect significant growth in the number and volume of production in industry and construction material.

This will be achieved by increasing productivity in existing capacity and the construction of new capacity where will be created conditions. There are natural conditions for dynamic development of the industry.

It is necessary to perform the selection of production given the intense on construction activity and ongoing requirements. This placement for a long time should not be a limiting factor in the development of this industrial branch. It should be taken into account that the raw material for this industry branch exists, so you can count on the production of some construction materials (former brick-tile factory).

Textile industry – can be based on the development of local handicrafts (sewing, gluing, knitting, weaving, embroidery, etc.), with training new staff for that kind of activity, which will also have an impact on employment growth.

Food Industry – The industry in the municipality is developed to a certain extent. In addition to production of bread and some sub bread products mainly in the private sector, of some capacity for production of flour and cereals white sheath (Crep, tile factory location).

During the next period of development of this industry in the municipality need to be given special attention to more intensive development of agriculture and important changes in the structure of production,

particularly through the construction of irrigation system would create more favourable conditions for the rapid development and diverse in the industry in the municipality.

In the future, should be counted in the capacity expansion of the food industry (flour mills, bakeries bread) for the production of flour, bread and baking silo construction would create more favourable conditions for the provision of reserve grain, then a unit (refrigerator) for storage and processing of fruits and vegetables and other plant products.

Construction of a farm (for large and small animals, poultry), dairy, slaughterhouse and fridge (cooling) will help greater productivity, turnover and municipal supply and market expansion for redemption, placement and processing of these products.

Through the structure and volume of agricultural products will significantly increase the assortment and quality of the greatest number of plant industry products, meat, milk and dairy products, fruits and vegetables and other, which would enable agricultural production at a higher level that will need to provide sufficient products for food industry development in the municipality.

Tobacco industry – Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug has a tradition in the cultivation of tobacco, so that in the years need to provide conditions for growing high-quality varieties of tobacco, in order to connect with the industry in the region (Gjilan), where is a factory fortobacco processing (fermented tobacco) and for the production of tobacco products (cigarettes).

Other industries – In perspective it can be expected to develop other industrial branches which for the moment does not exist in this municipality as solid waste processing and high technology (computers, televisions, cameras, etc.), Production of briquettes and pellets and electrical products, various chemical-processing industry.

Industrial development especially for new branches will depend on the success of market research, raw materials and production placement.

Starting from the problem of employment of the workforce, which for this urban area is quite pronounced, the development of new industrial branches should be paid special attention

Look at (**Map. No. ...**Determination of areas in Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug)

Extent, dynamics and structure of the industry - Spatial deployment

Although the industry in the municipality is not so developed, we have spatially uneven deployment of existing facilities in the municipality. Physical deployment of industry in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, during the following period should take into account the possibility of equitable geographical propagation in order to strengthen the material basis of the whole territory and unemployment reduction as a prerequisite

for reducing internal migrations from rural areas - the city. This means, that in the future development of industrial capacity should be assessed also and location factors. Although the criteria of location factors vary much from the changes of time and space, according to certain industries and the production of certain industrial products, while expanding and raising new industries in the municipality should take special care of the following factors:

- In addition to the suitability of the terrain, you should consider the consequences which can be the location for the development of settlement and environmental pollution;
- Industry which requires massive transport should be oriented close to highways and regional roads;
- industry that requires spending more amount of water should be directed at locations where water supply is not a limiting factor;
- selection of industry and its location should be initiated by the availability of appropriate workforce, taking care in this case the problems that can arise from it;
- industry; has related technological processes or dependent must strive to create technological sites and in accordance with such requirements and to ensure the new location.

As possible capacity, that can be developed and structured industry as a significant development activity in the municipality are; Ropotovo, Drenoc, Tomancë, Pançelo and Domoroc.

According to the networks in Kosovo, in the first place is the food industry and Juice industry, wood processing industry, plastics and construction materials industry (gravel), while broad food industry, juice industry, metalloids industry and all other new branches that may be developed in the future.

Traffic and transport volume connections are very important factor, so the projected growth of industrial production depends on development of transport capacity at international, regional as well as inter-regional level.

In the direction envisaged developments (Durrës – Morinë - Merdare highway Skopje - Prishtina and planned railway and highway Ferizaj (Gërlacë) - Viti - Gjilan Ranilug - Konqul - Bujanovac - Presheva) will expand transport capacity and facilitate rapid and massive movement of goods, but also people

Electricity:

Even in the future, consumption of electricity in the municipality will be based on the TE Obiliq, however, after the analysis of the situation in this domain, we are aware that regular electricity supply is of particular importance for the economy, so Ranilug/Ranillug should try to achieve independent level of electricity or power supply.

Possible potential sources are biomass (wood chips, organic residue and hay), solar energy and undoubtedly water and geothermal energy.

Required are additional feasibility studies that should be concentrated in the natural potentials of certain areas.

- **Solar energy:**

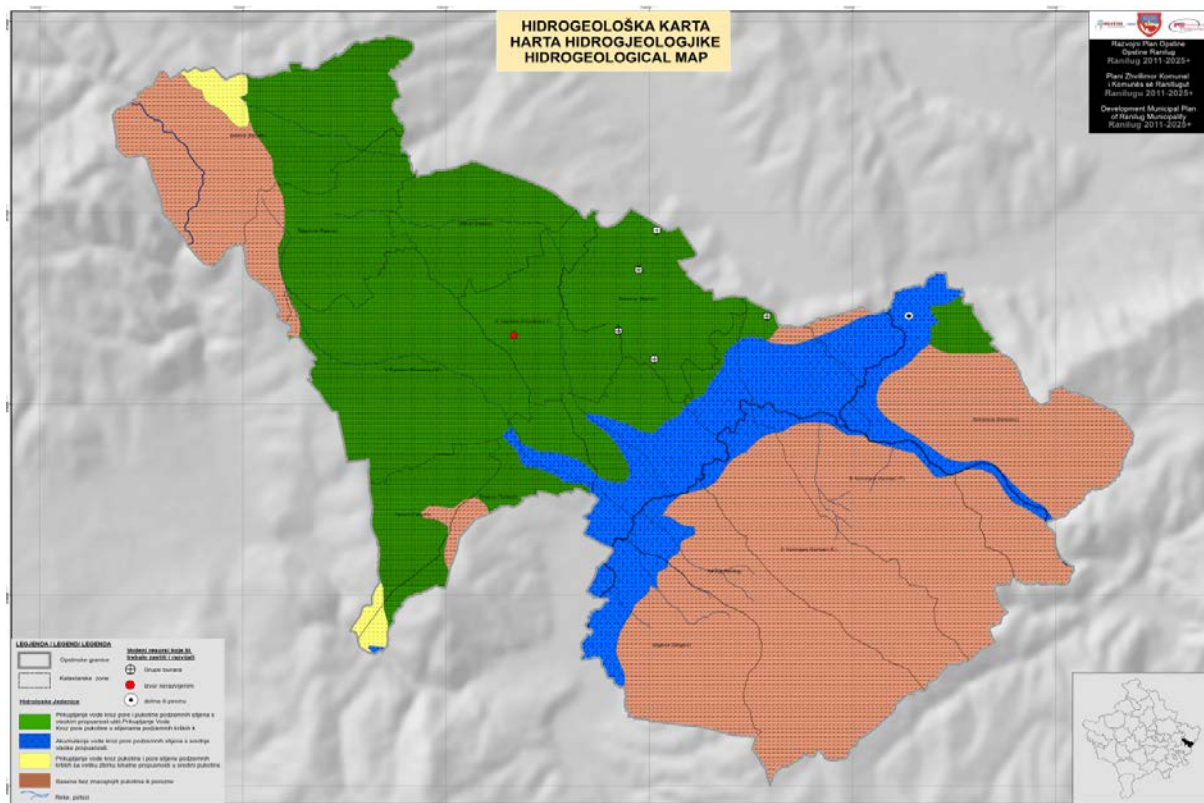
Since municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug has relatively good climate conditions, with plenty of sunny days, it's necessary to consider the possibility of using solar energy for thermal energy and generation of electricity using photo foil panels (as long-term goal). In this regard, is recommended the use of roof or similar surfaces for the purpose of saving land surfaces (stimulating those who are building facilities and using solar energy for heating through the exemption of percentages of taxes for building permits).

- **Biomass:**

In rural areas that have high level of agricultural and forestry production should be encouraged the use of biomass in order to increase the opportunity for energy, especially in the extended villages. With production of energy from biomass is stimulated increase in agricultural production and preservation of domestic values. In this regard should be count on possible energy from waste.

- **Water:**

In accordance with the concept of environment and proceeding with the fact that there are rich areas with water sources, can be considered construction of small hydro power plants.



Hydrography on the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

- **Energy saving:**

Within the urban areas, especially in buildings managed by municipality and those for collective housing, facilities, energy concepts are based on examples of contracts that offer efficient forms and enables local authorities to implement modern contemporary energy saving measures (e.g. insulation, efficient heating systems etc.). Besides, saving financial resources municipality through examples of the use of savings can provide to inhabitants great potential in saving.

Handcrafts:

Handcraft is important area for economic development of the municipality. Provision for creation of locations and conditions for all **craft activities** and manufacturing crafts, services, artistic crafts and handicrafts, provision of conditions in order to greater opportunities for the emergence of a small local market toward regional and European market.

Planning, designing and completion of the infrastructure for regulation of operation in domestic crafts, the exercise of their activities, organizing handicrafts and vocational trainings in handicrafts, and last but not least is leaving the inheritance of craft work to other generations, families or to the community. The establishment of special office for handicrafts that will work in

providing variety of programs and projects, development and implementation of technical assistance programs, services, benefits in counselling crafts, enhancing the ability of entrepreneurs, vocational training and qualification of craftsmen. Establishment of the adequate Craft Association for information, security and strengthening the markets as well as construction of the craftsmen area in the central part of the municipality, in sub-centres and in some specific settlements in the near future.

Trade:

Will continue to be priority domain for economic development of municipality (by types and activities, commercial businesses will have highest percentage of the total number of businesses in the municipality).

Wholesale (warehouses and other areas depending on the nature of article) is not as developed as are current needs and developments, but is foreseen that this branch of trade will be developed by upgrading municipal industry. Also, foreseen future economic areas will affect the development of this market category.

Locations and facilities for dealing with this market activity, is recommended to be located in the industrial zones and also to create space for **international giants** in these areas.

Bearing in mind transport infrastructure and projected future location of industrial zones, mainly for these contents of wholesale, are planned to be spread along the corridor road that links municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug with Kamenica and also Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug with state of Serbia.

Retail sale is developing and continue to evolve. This activity will take place in all urban areas of municipality.

In municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug will continue the organization of open markets as:

- Livestock market;
- Market of livestock and bee products;
- Market of mixed goods.

Also, will continue the support for open daily markets in some bigger settlements too, as well as completion of current with facilities and infrastructure, and establishment at least one municipal public or private green market on a daily basis.

Planning and construction of adequate infrastructures in the areas where trade and transportation is taking place.

Planning and organizing automotive market and automobile salon, planning and constructing of infrastructure for the organizations of fairs.

Organizing of a centre for traders' capacitybuilding, favouring policies, programs and project of domestic production for market stimulating sale of domestic products, strengthening the role of trade in the municipality with planned railway and automobile road in the future

Look at the **(Map No. ... Specifications of the areas in municipality of Ranilug, pg. ...)**

Banking system:

For future development of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, banks are envisaged to be promoters of loans, by crediting different enterprises ranging from micro – finance institutions of which are expected to continue with lending of family businesses, small and medium enterprises and agro-businesses, also is expected loan support from banks that will operate in municipality in the private sector, concessionary investments and in some cases public sectors. It is expected that Kosovo will move toward the membership in the EU in that direction and in every part of the territory of Kosovo. It is well known that in the EU exist very clear directive for renewable energy. There is a great opportunity for the municipality to obtain concession investments in this area. Banks such as ProCredit Bank, Raiffeisen Bank, Banka Ekonomike, BpB that operate in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, are operating according to the advanced system of European standards and provided the hope for use of new opportunities with Kosovo's membership in IMF and World Bank, when will be created new circumstances and favourable conditions for the loan recipients and investors, and at the same time is anticipated that in the future we have increased the quality and quantity of banking services.

All this will be accompanied by a greater level of sustainability of this sector and access to loans with lower rates and larger packages in all areas, ranging from health, agriculture, industry, tourism etc.

- **Synergy support of other forms of business activity:**

Development of organic agriculture, cultivation of medical herbs, processing opportunities with construction of premises for drying of theseherbs and regulating the agricultural infrastructure

Organising farmers on the basis of their activities (livestock breeders, fruit and vegetable growers etc.) in agricultural cooperatives and their sale (with the possibility of the existence of mutual market)

Processing and development of food products should be based on production of fruits and vegetables, milk, modernization and expansion of purchasing stations for milk and sheep milk products.

Ensuring market in the EU countries too

Agro tourism can provide also farmers in order to achieve additional incomes (tourists can experience the everyday life of farm and can try original range of local products and specialities).

Increasing capabilities in production technology and marketing:

- o The use of new information systems in agriculture for farmer training in their use;
- o Incentives for new technologies and exchange of experience in Kosovo and in the region;
- o Construction of the mechanization park of agricultural machinery.

Look at the (**Map No.** ... Specifications of the areas in municipality of Ranilug, page. ...)

Construction:

Construction as a branch of economy, takes an important place in municipal economy. It's planned to be strengthened in terms of the greatest number of employees in various profiles (mason, master for painting, carpenter, ceramist etc.).

Functional construction will still continue to be closely linked to the development of all economic and noneconomic activities. The intensive development of construction will continue to be conditioned and in accordance with investments in the economic and social activities.

Construction activity will continue to be concentrated mainly in private construction enterprises that will employ most of the works of the total number of employees in the construction of municipality, and only small number of public companies will continue to perform very specific works in the area of construction (in the domain of forest and water supply infrastructure, etc.)

Construction area and the construction companies will have range of works that lie ahead civil engineering at the Kosovo level but also and municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, therefore is provided more rapid development and modernization of the capacities to increase level of work in construction industry, transport of numerous works from the site to the organized industrial plants and factories, making a construction increasingly independent from seasonal influences. Increased industrialization of construction can be expected especially in the area of residential construction where can be provided long-term arrangements, greater concentration and higher levels of construction.

In this area is expected higher growth rate than the average of the economy, is expected to increase the volume of work at some extent for highest number of unemployed people.

Besides this, municipal construction in the future should provide increased volume of works outside the municipality too, especially within the Kosovo and beyond.

Comparatively with development of construction can be achieved the opportunity for even greater mass production of building materials and construction elements, bearing in mind that there in many sites are high quality raw materials.

From development level of and efficiency of construction, largely will depend on the implementation of the program for regional and beyond integration.

Construction companies are relatively large users of space, so are analyzed and planned spaces that can be used for storage, sand separation and other materials for production of concrete mass and semi concrete products, for setting up locations for mechanical basis and workshops for repair, for the works of various plants (mason, mechanics, lumberjack, electrician, finishing works etc), for parking of machines, storages and other drive services.

One part of the premises for construction needs will be deployed in industrial zone on the periphery of some villages, but most of the premises are needed to be placed where the seat of the company or facility is. During the drafting of urban plan for the town, is foreseen that this space will be in all areas respecting the urban standards and by treatment during the drafting of regulation on settlements where is mandated to predicted in more details needs and purpose of the construction space (company's office or planning office) that depends on the size and structure of company. Here we should have in mind as well as that for these spaces may temporarily be used variety of locations, but should be ensured security for the construction works.

8.2.2 Infrastructure – transportation in urban area, communication

Infrastructure as a system for the functional organization of area:

The network and the quality of the envisaged infrastructure will present the base of spatial integration and as the first precondition for implementation of the harmonised development. Integral link of the spatial infrastructure will be substantial priority of the Municipal Development Plan (MDP) for the area of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug. Main directions of the infrastructure will initiate polarisation of economical potential as well the concentration of the population. Foreseen directions, first of all their quality and functional importance should contribute to the overall spatial balance of the municipality.

Infrastructure in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug should provide rational and territorial economic integration, area integration with neighbouring regions on appropriate time and should provide relevant performance to the space, regarding development of other functions.

Municipal transportation:

- **Network and road transport infrastructure system:**

In the territory of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, according to the analyzes of the municipality can be clearly seen that the existence of regional and local roads, location and quality of the road infrastructure seems to be unfavourable for traffic position where is envisaged to be an area where is need to act strongly with this plan, including: reinforcement of the road for transport between settlements and roads for linking the municipality with the neighbouring municipality and with Bujanovac. In other words, the improvement of transport infrastructure as priority of road directions:

"Gjilan/Gnjilane – Ranilug/Ranillug – Crep – Kamenicë/Kamenica" and

"Gjilan/Gnjilane – Ranilug/Ranillug – Crep – Dheu i Bardhë – Bujanovac (R. of Serbia).

Improvement of road infrastructure at local roads, completion with contents or sidewalks in various settlements, atmospheric sewage protecting belt with horizontal and vertical signalization, maintenance etc. as well as strengthening of agriculture infrastructure, rural roads.

- **Development of transport services**

Increasing number of motorized vehicles from previous times particularly passengers' vehicles that will continue to increase in the future, especially of the vehicles with private ownership.

Improving the standard but also increasing the concentration of population in the larger centres of settlements will affect mostly on increasing the number of vehicles.

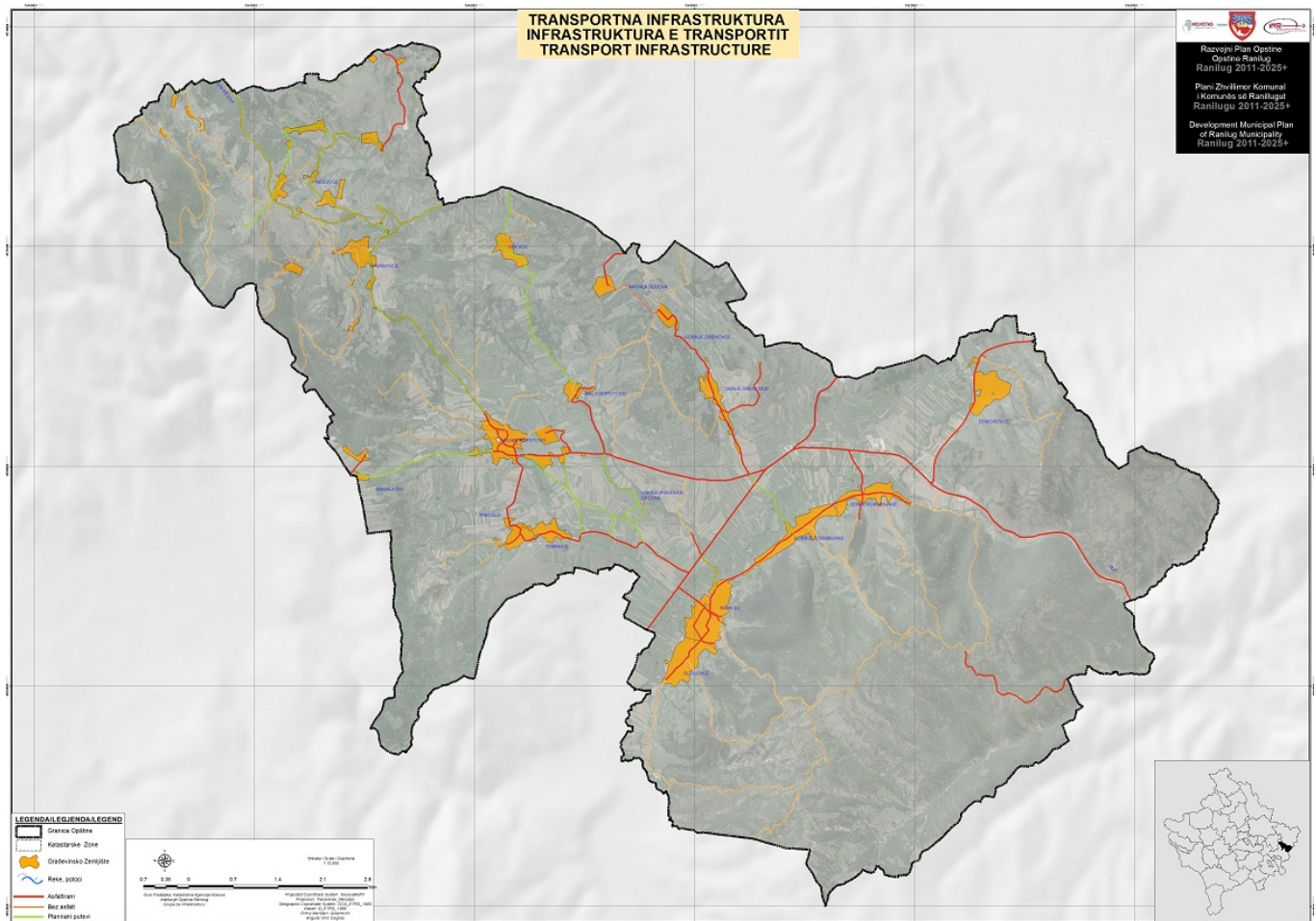
Motorization rate will continue to be around 250 vehicles per 1000 inhabitants, respectively one vehicle per four inhabitants. Motorization rate in the centre, of course can be higher.

Forecasts show that it can be expected that the rate of growth of vehicles ranging from 8 to 10% per year and that in the municipality will be somewhere near 1500 to 160 vehicles by 2020. Vehicle structure will go in the favour of passenger vehicles. Their participation will be about 80% of the total number of vehicles

- **Buildings, equipments, servicing and the quality of services in transportation**

During the upcoming period, the development of transport in urban areas will be conditioned in addition to the construction and reconstruction of roads as well as the construction and completion of associated premises for transport system. In that function is also provided bus station in Ranilug/Ranillug and smaller stations with stops along the roads where they should be expanded.

Look at the map Transportation infrastructure in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug,



Transportation infrastructure in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

• Traffic

• Road traffic

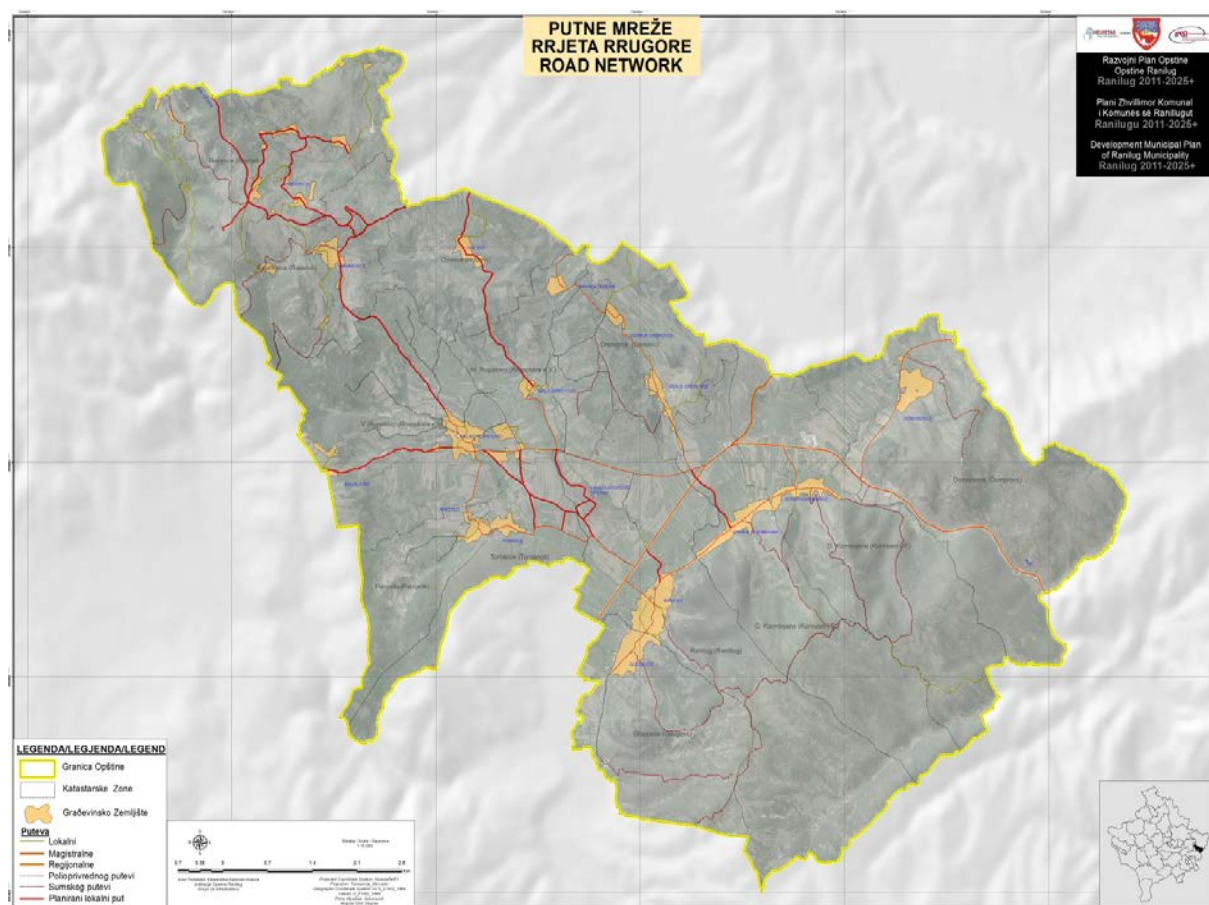
The traffic in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug takes place on existing roads, but those are damaged and degraded because the lack of regulation and permanent monitoring, as well as excessive burden transport.

So in the current state this type of traffic with its capacities usually meets the requirements for transport, but at low levels of traffic and transport services.

In this regard, it is anticipated the construction of road infrastructure and complement of existing road deficiencies. Also Spatial Plan of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in the conception of the road and traffic infrastructure is planning reconstruction of road traffic capacities and its adaptation to modern transportation technologies.

Also is planned reconstruction of roads that link rural areas in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, as well as opening of new routes in term of connection with other regional and magisterial roads with neighbouring municipalities in the region.

Look at the **map** Road network in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug



Road network in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

- **Air traffic**

In municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug there is no airport. Prishtina airport is the closest one, about 80 km away, respectively if is used the road direction Ranilug/Ranillug – Gjilan/Gnjilane – Lipjan – Magura – Slatina is around 65 km.

In the future it's not foreseen the construction of airport, thus this municipality will continue to be directed towards the airport of Prishtina, as well as possible alternative could be airport in Skopje.

In Kosovo, there have been 12 agricultural airports "AvioKosova" and airport of Aeronautical League of Kosovo that is located in Dumosh, municipality of Podujeva. Many of the

agricultural airports are in poor physical condition, without maintenance, and will see if there will be preserved this options for the future of agriculture and for other purpose. The nearest airport for municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is agricultural airport in Gjilan.

- **Railway traffic**

On the territory of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is no railway traffic. The nearest railway station is in the Gerlica, in the distance of about 60 km, the railway line Fushe Kosova – Skopje.

The mere fact that at the Kosovo level since 1963 is not build any new railroad, speaks enough about the state of the railway traffic.

Lack of railway stations and the distance from the current station and currently inadequate functioning railway traffic at the level of Kosovo, puts a municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in a very unfavourable traffic position, which particularly refers to large-scale of transportation of goods and products

With Spatial Plan of Kosovo is provided the construction of railway Ferizaj – Gnjilan – Ranilu/Ranillug – Bujanovac, which is connected with international railway line Nish – Skopje and further in the direction of important European corridors. This railway line passes through Ranilug/Ranillug ant this plan should process the route of this railway and possible railway station.

Telecommunication:

Development of the PTK telecommunication transport and private operators in the Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, will further create more integrated development of this transportation, starting from PTK telecommunication network state.

Long term objectives that are to be followed regarding development of this transportation in perspective for urban area are: number of post offices, number of telephone connections, of cable services and internet that should be increased, while PTK services and other private operators should be modernized.

It is needed that air networks to be substituted with underground networks. Laying of the optic cables in the territory of the urban area and covering of the all territory with internet network, strengthening of the network in accordance with European standards, construction of centrals in the periphery, offering of services in widely scale, placing of modern antenna PTK-VALA, IPKO, Z-Mobile and others.

In settlements where exist PTK network is build during 90`s and have to be replaced with the new one.

As the proposal is the establishment of public telephone per all the locations where there is fixed network and per those areas where new network is planned.

Improvement of the Internet and the cable and HD TV programs provision and installation of antennas transmitters.

Envision of expansion of the existing telephone exchanges in Ranilug/Ranillug or construction of another one in village V. Ropotovo. The introduction of fixed telephony in the village of G.Ropotovo/S.Ropotovo, Drenovce/Drenoc, Tomance/Tomancë, Pančelo/Pančella, Rajanovce/Rajanoc, Bozevce/ Bozhec, Odevce/Odec and neighbourhoods Rid and Dubovc/Dubovci will be of a top priority.

Also should be plan to open the local RTV broadcasters in Ranilug/Ranillug that would be public service for the citizens, while as the most suitable location for the repeater is a place called "Rejanovacka cuka".

Energetic infrastructure:

- **Energy network**

The analysis of the profile clearly stated that the existing electricity distribution network for the most part is built before more than 20 years, which means that the air lines are in a poor technical state and cables that now supply consumers are of inadequate cross section, especially cables of voltage from 10kV. Most substations are with voltage from KVA 10/0.4

Starting from the current situation and architectural proposals, SEE distribution should be carried out in accordance with the two recommendations given below:

- **Master Plan recommendations (main plan) for development of the distribution system until 2015**

- Gradual removal of PTS (Transformer-station in poles) 35/10kV and switching to TS 110/20kV
- Switching from distribution network from 10kV into distribution network from 20kV;
- Change of TS 10/0.4kV with the one 20/0.4kV;
- Change of air-lines of 230/400V with twisted cables or underground cables
- Construction of a new line of 110 kV Gjilan-Ranilug-Ristovac.

Regulations IEC, IEEE and ANSI, which for new projects in urban areas, energy supply lines and telecommunication network lines follows the same way and preferably, should be implemented on the same time.

Above recommendations and regulations mandating that FEE and SK carried out so that:

At rural area of the municipality where currently is constructed DV from 10 (20)kV with wooden and concrete poles, new DV need to be build, only for the tension 20 kV so the gradually will be possible switching to 20kV.

- **With priority for interventions are:**

For existing transmission line Ropotovo – Ranilug wooden poles should be replaced with new concrete poles. This transmission line is overloaded because intersection of installed air conductor Al/Fe are of 16mm² and should be replaced with a larger cross section. On this track should be installed a new transmission line that would be constructed from concrete pillars and Al/Fe air conductors 50 mm² among other things, and because that from this transmission will be supplied municipal administration building, police station, fire station etc.

It is necessary and for other high voltage transmission lines that derived from replacing wooden poles with concrete poles, by increasing the cross section of the conductor.

The power is supplied by three transmission lines from TL 10KV.

One is from concrete, which supplies all the villages around Ropotovo/Ropotova, Ranilug/Ranillug and Glogovce/Glogoc. In this transmission line were installed substations of 10/0,4KV with total capacity from 4,150MW.

The second is wooden, which supplies Tile Factory, Niteks, U. Kormijan, L.Korminjane and Dovorovce/Domoroc. On this transmission lines were installed substations of 10/0,4KV with total capacity from 6,370KW of which 2,260MW in the municipal territory.

Total installed capacity of the two transmission lines is 6,410MW. If we add the installed power of about 1 MW of industrial transmission line, we will have then total installed capacity of the municipal territory of 7,410MW. With this will be obtain a reserve energy for construction of industrial plants and thereby will be initiated economic activity and this would lead to the solution of above mention problem of unemployment of the population.

- **Interventions in settlements of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug:**

On the territory of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is necessary to install substation of 110/10KV with power 10 MW. With construction of this substation will be relived substation in Berivojce/Berivojca while municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug will obtain more efficient power system.

In village Tomance/Tomanca is require installation of TL dividers and replacement of wooden TU networks with concrete one.

In Pačelo/Pančellë (village) it is necessary to incorporate switch disconnection TL.

In M. Ropotovo/Ropotova e V. is required installation of another pole substation of 250 KVA power, close to the cultural house to avoid big length of TU network and voltage drop. Also is needed to rebuild disconnector in the blind that is not in use.

Is required installation of TL disconnector in village M. Ropotovo/Ropotova e V.

In village Odevce/Odec is required replacement of TU network from wood with concrete and installation of separator.

Replacement of wooden TU network with concrete poles is necessary for village Rajanovce/Rajanoc.

In village Boževce/Bozhec, is necessary the replacement of wooden TU network with concrete one.

Village Dubovce/Duboc needs the power substation of 10/0,4KVA with voltage from 50 KW and replacement of wooden TU network with concrete.

In village G. Drenovce/ Drenoc i E, is necessary replacement of TU wooden network with concrete and repairmen of TL separator/disconnector.

In D. Drenovac/ Drenoc i P in required replacement of TU wooden network with concrete.

In G. Korminjane/Kormijan të E. is required replacement of high voltage cable.

In village D. Korminjane/ Kormijan të P need to be installed at the pole substation TL disconnector/separator.

Also in village Dovorovce/Domoroc would be required installation of disconnector/separator.

- **Content for revitalization of electric power system in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug:**

- Replacement of wooden TL transmission line Ropotovo/Ropotova – Ranilug/Ranillug with concrete transmission line
- Replacement of all wooden TL transmission line with concrete one.
- Construction of substation of 10/0,4 KV with power 250 KW in the village V. Ropotovo/Ropotova e M.
- Replacement of all TU substations with TU concrete poles.
- Construction of the central substation 110/10KV, with power 10MW in village V.Ropotovo/Ropotova e M. where the old substation of 35/10 kV is located.
- Construction of TL transmission of 10 kV for power supply of industrial zone.

Look at **map** Energetic network in the territory of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillu

Gas and oil:

- **Gas pipeline network**

Energy gas in the energetic system structure is getting an important place. The use of gas for heating and industry has multiple advantages and useful calories costs are lower and significantly reduce environmental pollution and the ecology. As gas supply option for municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug can be considered Skopje-Nis pipeline connection on possible line Kamenica-Prishtina

- **Oil**

Regarding oil and petroleum products supply in Ranilug/Ranillug and throughout Kosovo will continue to depend on imported oil and its derivatives. Imports of oil and petroleum products will further be realized mainly by road transport, highways and regional roads and by planned rail transport.

EU directives on energy system, especially for oil and petroleum products sector are focused on building oil storage reservoir with the aim of providing reserves in case of any obstacle and restriction of supply, so that the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug would be in favourable position in this regard.

Hydro-economy infrastructure:

- **Water supply infrastructure**

Analysis of the situation in municipality, in terms of water supply infrastructure, has made planning working group together with experts from hydro-economy which analyzed needs for water supply of population, industry and agriculture and is stated as follows:

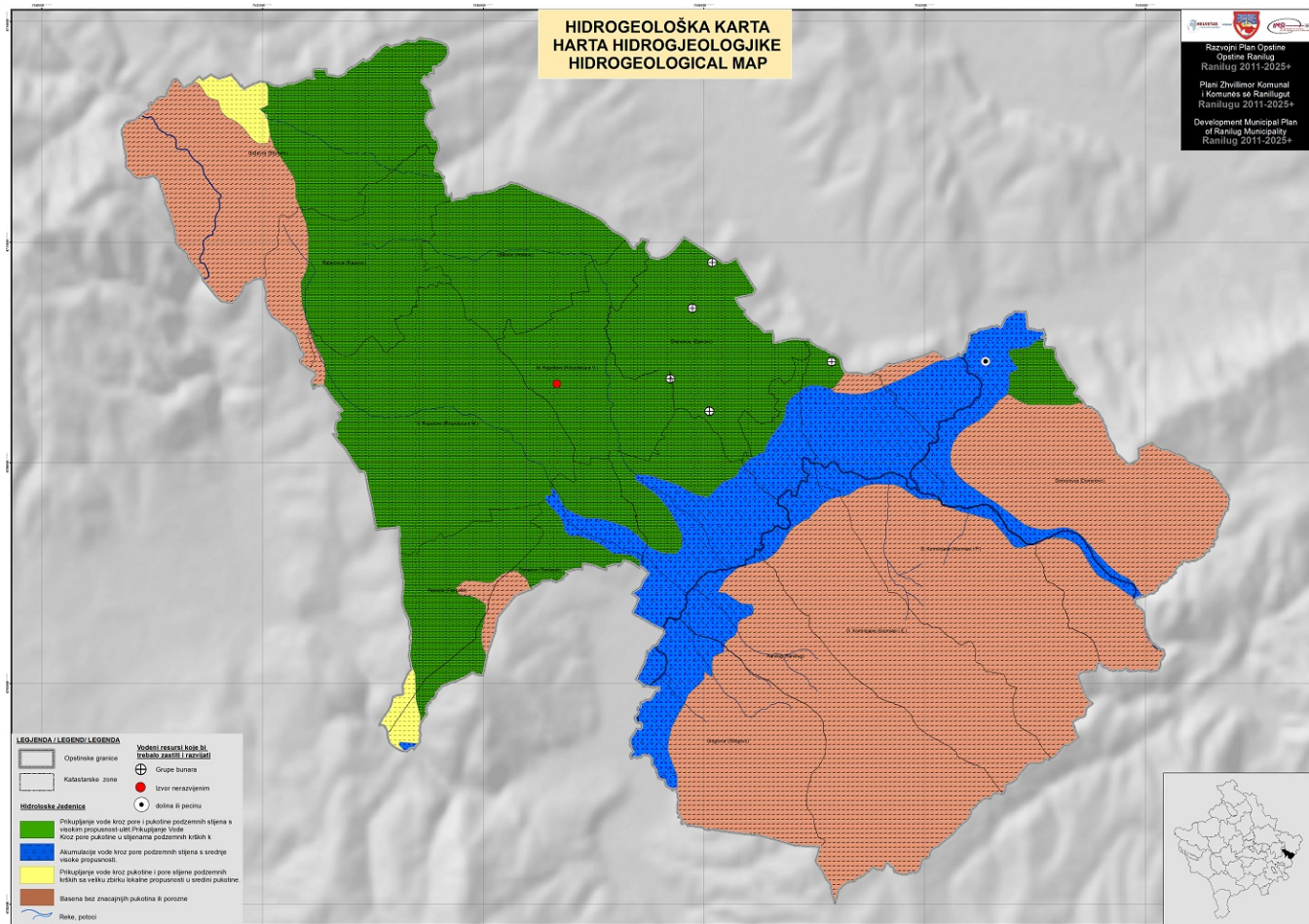
We have to prioritize the improvement, completion and modernisation of the water supply infrastructure at areas that already have the water supply system.

Regarding potable water supply of the settlements, priority will be given to the finding and maximum usage of the local underground water resources

Long-term needs for water supply will be based on building integrated systems of water with special support in large groundwater resources, atmospheric water, flowing water from water flows for accumulating with multiple purposes

Water for technological purpose will be taken as usually from streams and rivers.

Look at **(Map No. ... Hydrological map of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranilug, pg. ...)**



Hydrological map of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranilug

Sewage wastewater and atmospheric water system:

Treatment and purification of wastewaters infrastructure

Situation analysis in the municipality in terms of wastewater and atmospheric water infrastructure was carried out by the planning working group, thus it is planned that in the future to have separate wastewater (faeces) and atmospheric waters treatment system in all settlements starting with Ranilug/Ranillug as administrative centre of the municipality.

Planning and functioning of several old network system segments, with non-adequate profile for broader needs, should be made the reconstruction of the network that in residential areas would have larger amount of wastewater and atmospheric waters flows

Main sewage wastewater plant is located in the middle of the territory at the southwest to northeast of the municipality, which means on the right bank of the riverbed Morava e Binçës from Glogovac to below D. Korminjane/Korminjan i P.

It is planned to connect all sewage lines into a collector, villages Rajanovce/Rajanoc, Bozevce/Bozec and Odevce/Odec because there was no possibility to connect them in the alignment of collector they should have a special septic tanks in the village level.

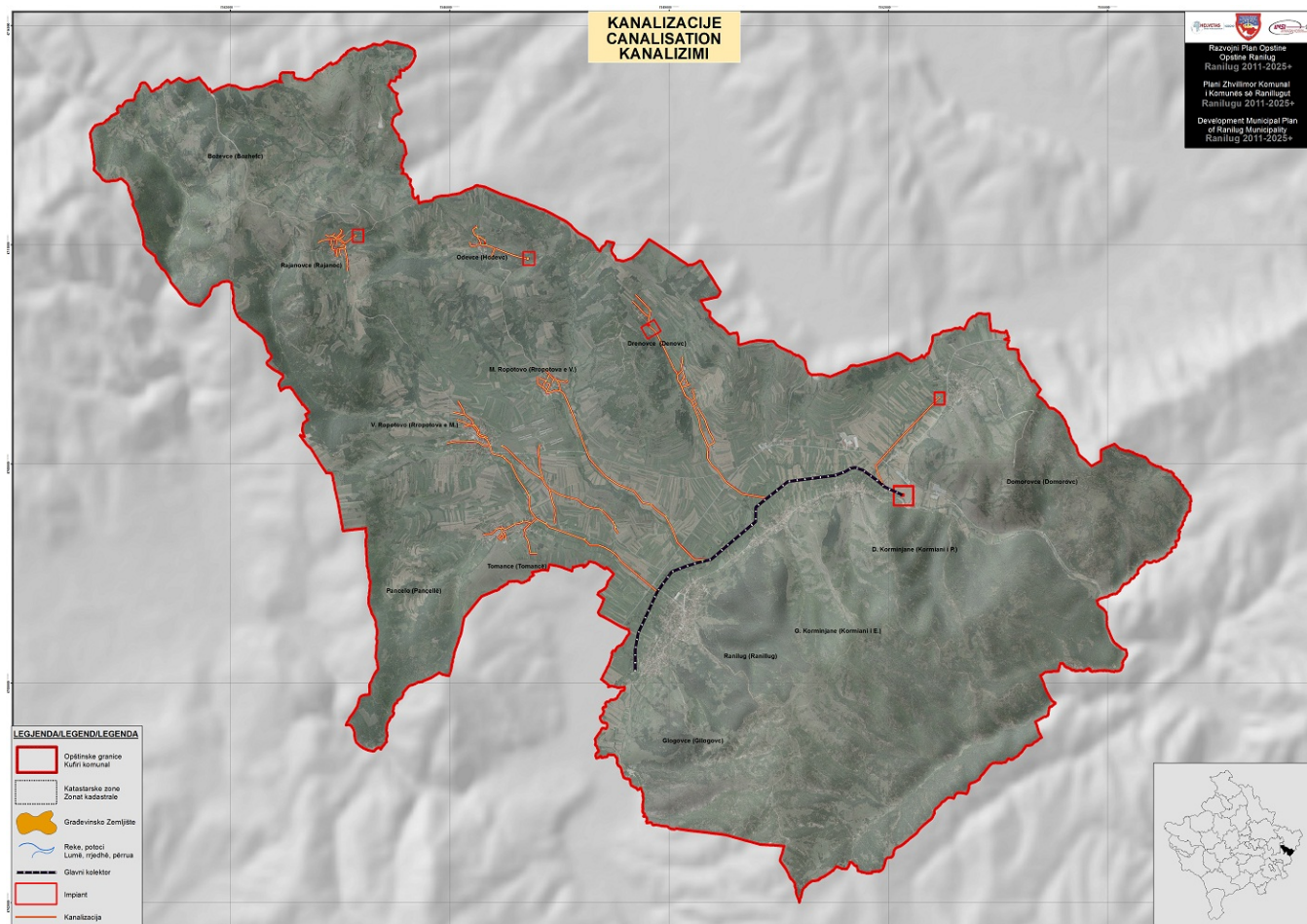
The main plant for wastewater treatment is provided in the village Domorovce/Domoroc, more specifically about 1.0 km downstream of the terminal.

In long-term plan, in Kosovo is envisaged building of 7 facilities for wastewater treatment. One facility per region, thus for Gjilan region to, where is located the municipality Ranilug/Ranillug.

However, while there are not ensured adequate fund for construction of plant, in the short term plan is necessary that each settlement build its plant (septic tank) for minimum treatment of used water and each settlement that have sewage system should at least as a output have a septic tank and its location should be appropriate that in the future water be out flowed in order to continue to the main sewer collector that leads them to the main regional collector.

It is foreseen that the main collector at the municipal level, follows the stream of the rivers as well as the port of the main network, otherwise when we want to follow shorter paths of some villages should be used pumping station which need to be analysed as solution in some aspects.

Look at **map** Sewage system in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug



Sewage system in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

- **Atmospheric waters network system**

As is mentioned earlier, atmospheric waters will have separate network. All atmospheric waters should be discharged in Morava e Binçës River and nearest water flows while using the declining terrain so that the collector track to be as short as possible, by making sure that in this drainage line to not discharge wastewaters or those industrial waters

It is foreseen atmospheric waters network in other settlements that would be separated (separated from faeces network) for each settlement in order to function as much as possible as a system and to be discharged into nearest waters streams. Construction of atmospheric waters system at paved roads will discharge into nearest rivers or streams.

Infrastructure for water pollution prevention

- **Infrastructure for water pollution prevention**

For water pollution prevention is provided for the future:

- Creation of infrastructure for removal of used and contaminated water from populated areas and industry.

Look at (**Map No. ...** Sewage system in the territory of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug pg. ...)

- Protection of mineral and underground waters, as well as protection of both in terms of removing possibility of pollution and in terms of uncontrolled construction and endangering space

Look at (**Map No. ...** Hydrologic map at the territory of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug pg. ...)

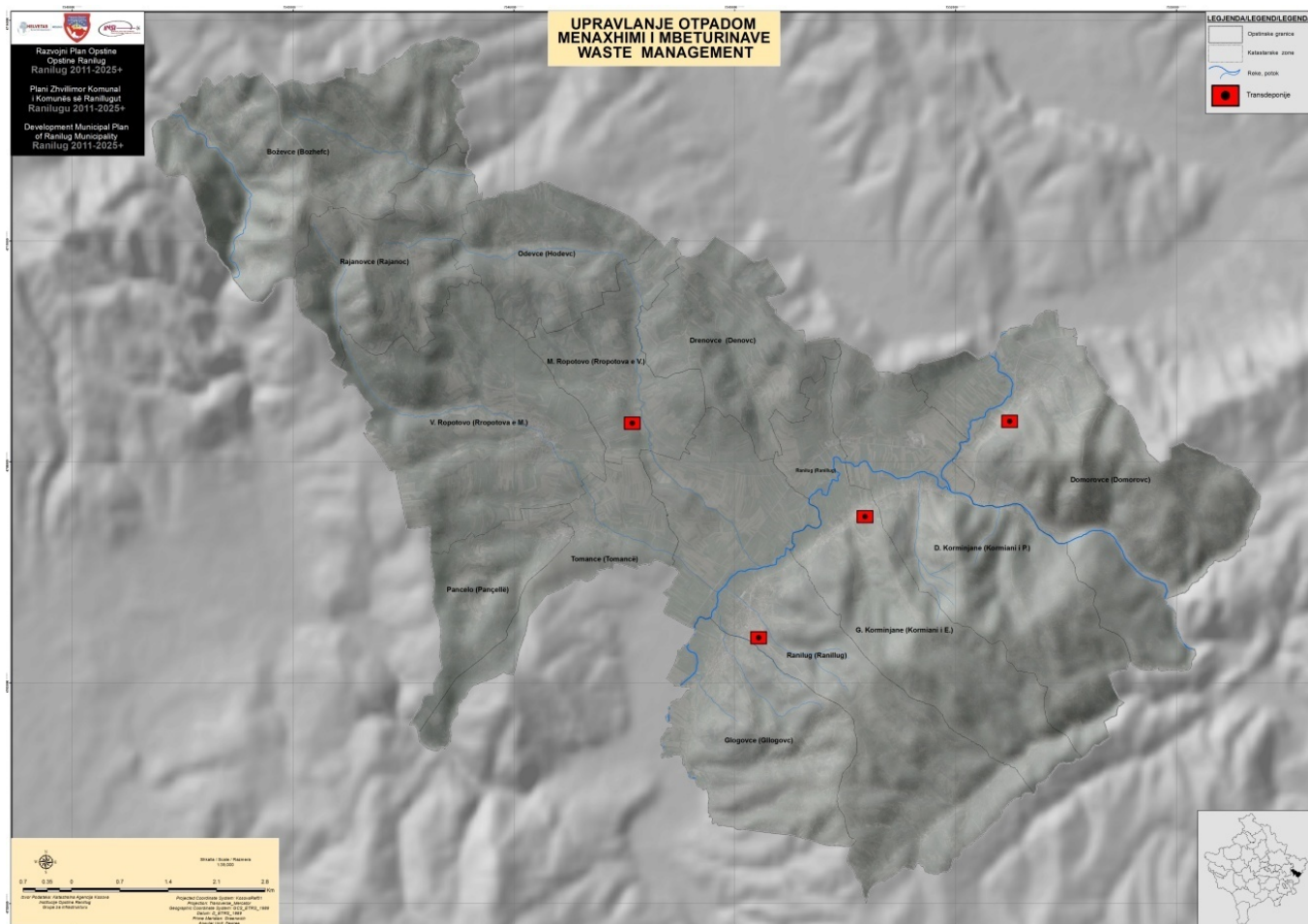
- Construction of infrastructure of economic landfill at the level of villages/settlements (cleaning riverbeds – waste removal and organizing of their future removal);
- Separation of sewage system of faecal and atmospheric waters in the villages;
- Construction of facilities at the level of villages and treatment of wastewater as temporary solution for prevention of water pollution;
- Continued and improved monitoring of the pollution level of the river Morava e Binçës;
- In the existing industrial facilities, because they do not have cleaning appliances they pollute the river, and in the prescribed period must be incorporated appliances to avoid that;
- The investment technical documentation for new industries should include a decision on cleaning all used and contaminated water. Operation of new industrial facilities should not be allowed without prior implantation of appliances that provides adequate cleaning of polluted water (septic tanks, separators and other equipment);

Look at (**Map No. ...** Sewage system in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug pg. ...)

- **Infrastructure of waste landfills**

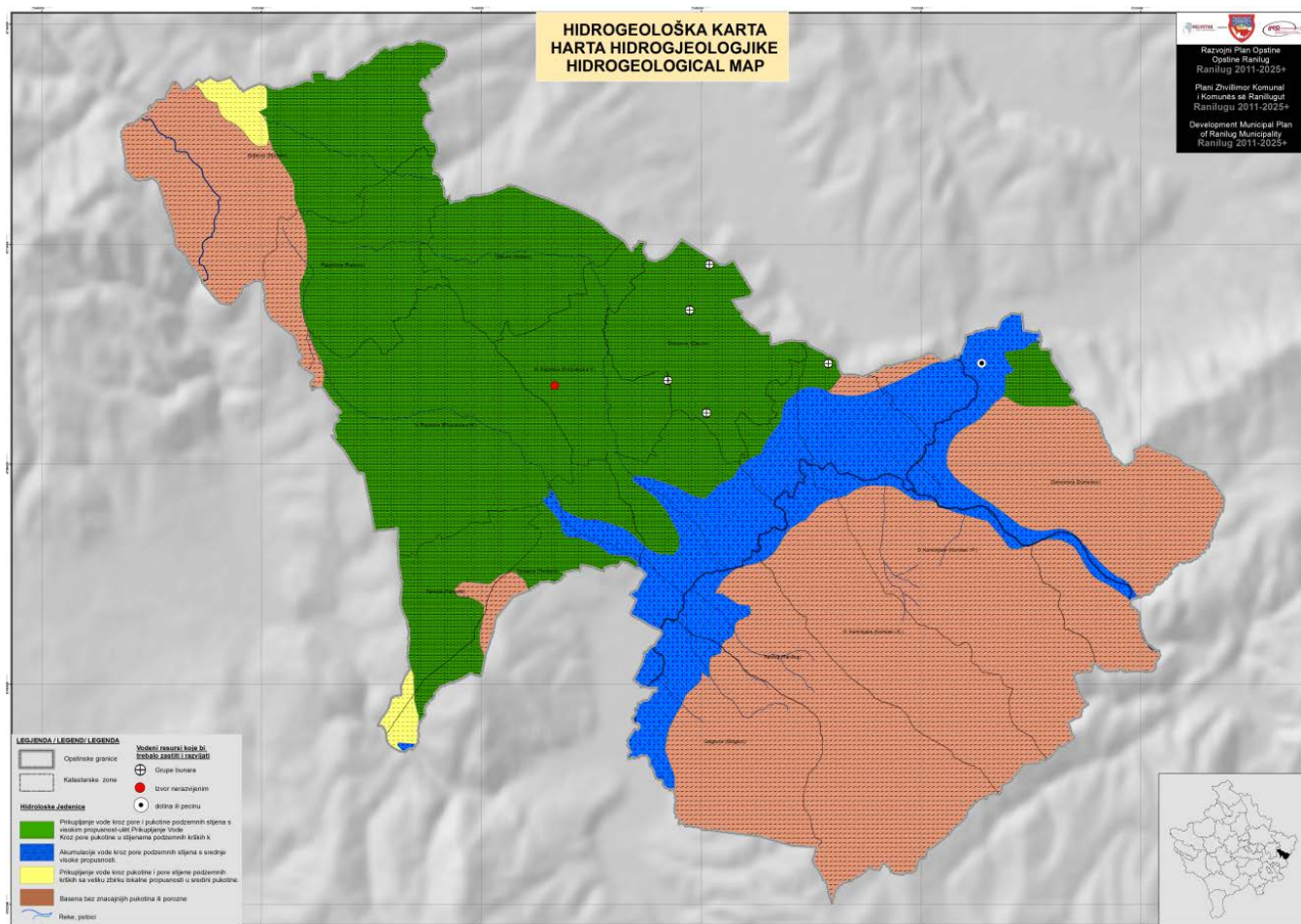
With regards to the waste landfills, it's planned to be located in those places where it is provided with MDP (Tran's landfill)

- Continued use of infrastructure that provides regional landfill;
- At the level of a settlement or two settlements is planned temporary landfill with separate areas for constructional, industrial and other waste;
- As a possible alternative of regional landfill is planned is planned disposal site at the municipal level;
- Use of waste for recycling and possibilities of energy production;
- Treatment in a certain area of intelligent waste, with possibility of deposit and servicing;
- Scheduling of services for collection of waste in rural areas;
- Change of the way of waste collection and waste management;
- Have also been foreseen locations for burial of livestock and poultry, with the possibility of massive destruction in an emergency case due to illness or other reason of livestock and poultry

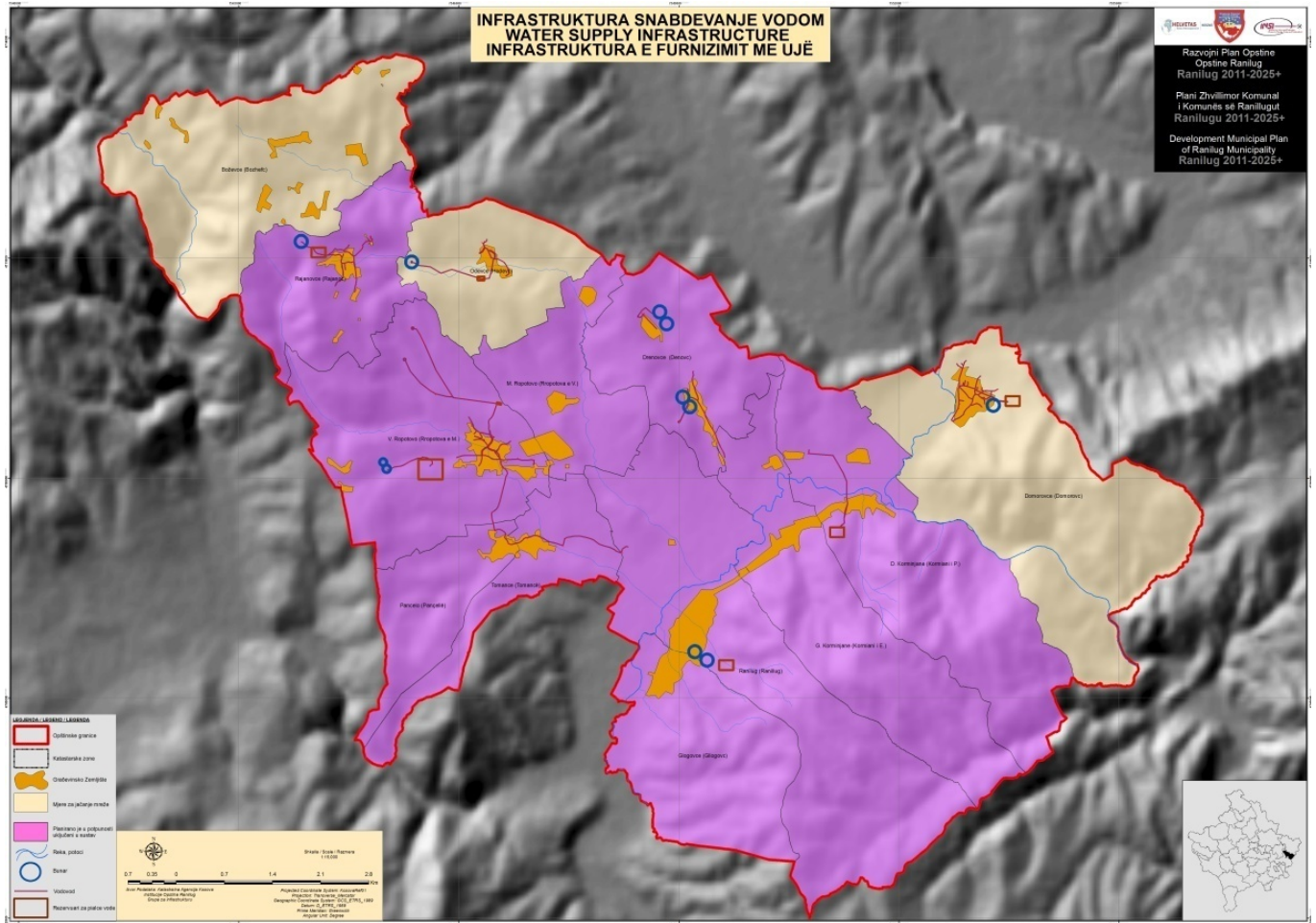


Regulation of riverbeds with land, urban regulation, construction of protective rampart, cleaning and maintenance due to control floods, as well as opening of channels for the protection of agricultural land.

Look at **map** Flood protection measures in the territory of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug



Hydro-geological map of the territory of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug



Water supply infrastructure in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

8.2.4 Demography and Social Issues

Education:

After analyzing the situation in municipal level and recognition of the role that the municipality have in the education system, which among other things is also followed in the maintenance of educational infrastructure which consists of facilities and other equipments for school, transportation and educational personnel, setting a joint purpose from all stakeholders for a well trained and educated society, it is concluded that it is necessary to address future developments in this field.

Capacity building for contemporary education, and also improving safety for students, improving the quality of education, equal involvement in education, increased cooperation with

parents, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, with countries and different institution which do researches on market demand. Protection and securing the location for schools, improving the existing infrastructure and completion of the accompanying infrastructure which applies for the entire space of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, where the education system works, its emphasized that it is necessary to be established condition and to allow private education based on standards, it has been assessed the need for the development of new educational facilities with accompanying infrastructure, construction of sport facilities in order to improve working and learning condition which consist as follows:

- **Preschool institutions – level – 0**

Her are included all facilities providing nursery and kindergarten services as well as the contents of the preschool education.

- **Kindergartens and nurseries**

According to international standards, the children group in the kindergarten constitutes from 7-10 children.

Based on the assessment that a child on the average spends two years in kindergarten, a group of children is foreseen for 400-700 residents, in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is planned to establish this gardens in populated areas such as:

One kindergarten in Ranilug/Ranillug, Domorovce/Domoroc, V. Ropotovo/Ropotova e M and Glogovce/Gllogoc;

One kindergarten in G. Korminjane/Korminjan i E and D. Korminjane/Korminjan i P;

One kindergarten in Tomance and Pencelo.

- **Preschool education**

Preschool education, which includes children of 3-6 years based on Article 2.4 of the Law on preschool education, is not yet mandatory.

In municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug the preschool education system exist but it is foreseen that this institutions should advance in the infrastructure aspect and a better distribution of future facilities according to the criteria of the number of residents and the better range of space in the municipality's settlements, which criteria's can be adjusted in the primary schools.

- **Educational institutions – level 1, 2 and 3**

Elementary, primary and secondary education

Law on primary and secondary education obligates us to provide the conditions “**so that everyone can have access to the educational services**”.

According to these analyzed options, particularly for villages with a small number of residents and with the considerable distance of these areas is necessary:

1. Construction of school facilities within the coverage area;
2. Provision of public transportation for school;
3. Construction of schools (separated classes) for the first level (kids from 6-12 years) and provision of public transportation for the second level of the primary school.

Department of Education will analyze justification of these features in few years in terms of rational and sustainable solution, while for the time being the primary and lower secondary educations are provided for all settlements.

With analyses and feasibility study, is foreseen construction of a new school near to the sports hall in V. Ropotovo/Ropotova e M due to overloading of the existing school facility with students and spatially far from some parts municipal settlements.

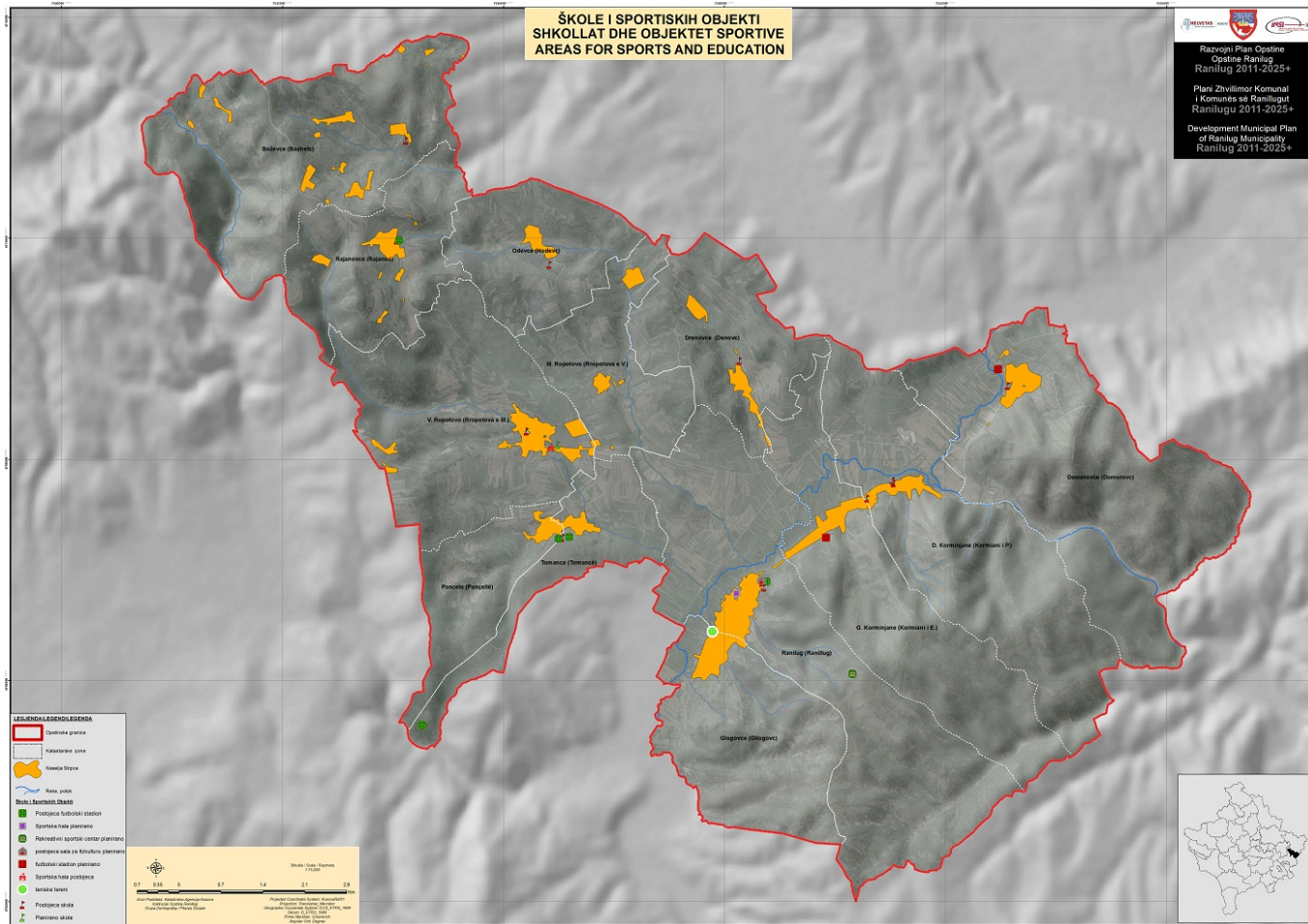
Special schools in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug do not exist, but in existing schools should be opened special classes for children with disabilities and mental defects.

From all this is foreseen construction of a school in village V. Ropotovo/Ropotova e M. that would be used and for village V. Ropotovo/Ropotova e M.

Upper secondary education

For 6000 residents (currently), according to the service standards, these existing facilities of secondary school fulfil the needs of the population even for a future period of time (when it is known that for 1800 residents is needed one high school), but it is foreseen that existing school to be equipped and maintained with the proper infrastructure.

In order to avoid daily and long travels from remote areas it can be thought of residency services (accommodation) in dormitories



School and sport facilities in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Healthcare:

After the analyses of situation at municipal level and determining the purpose for a healthy society and protection from risks, providing and constantly improving the healthcare, starting with the managing of chronic diseases (hyper-tension, diabetes, asthma, TBC etc) until the reduction of mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years old, for the population as a primary goal of Department of health and social welfare, where a satisfactory level would be considered as one of the key indicators which would prove the level of services in the future period

Future developments will focus on modernizing the system and adapting organizational forms and standards, based in the most successful contemporary experience.

Healthcare system in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, and as well as other parts of Kosovo will continue to focus based in the “family practice” with access to doctors, nurses and other health professionals which work as a group

- **Primary health care:**

Will continue based in the concept of the family medicine and in the following system:

The Main Family Medical Centre (MFHC) which will continue providing 24 hour healthcare services will be the current FMC centre in Ranilug/Ranillug, but for the creation of better condition for healthcare services and for increasing MFHC capacities for quick and efficient access of citizens (patients), is foreseen another FMC closer to the actual centre in Ranilug/Ranillug.

Current centres of Family Medicine Centre (FMC) which are spread in settlements are in Rajanovce/Rajanoc, Odevce/Odec, V. Ropotovo/Ropotova e M. G. Korminjan/Korminjan i E, D. Korminjan/Korminjan i P and in Dovorovce/Domoroc; is envisaged that the provision of health services is at satisfactory level, however, is needed intervention to improve health services.

- **Regional hospital:**

The regional hospital is located in Gjilan with 17 units: gynaecology, internist, dialysis, paediatrics, surgery, anaesthesiology, orthopaedic, urology, infection ward, pulmonary diseases, first aid, ophthalmology, laboratory, blood transfusion and maternity, will offer the proper polyclinic services, until a hospital centre in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is established.

- **Secondary healthcare:**

As general hospitals, correspond to secondary level of health care, including and the University Hospital in Prishtina.

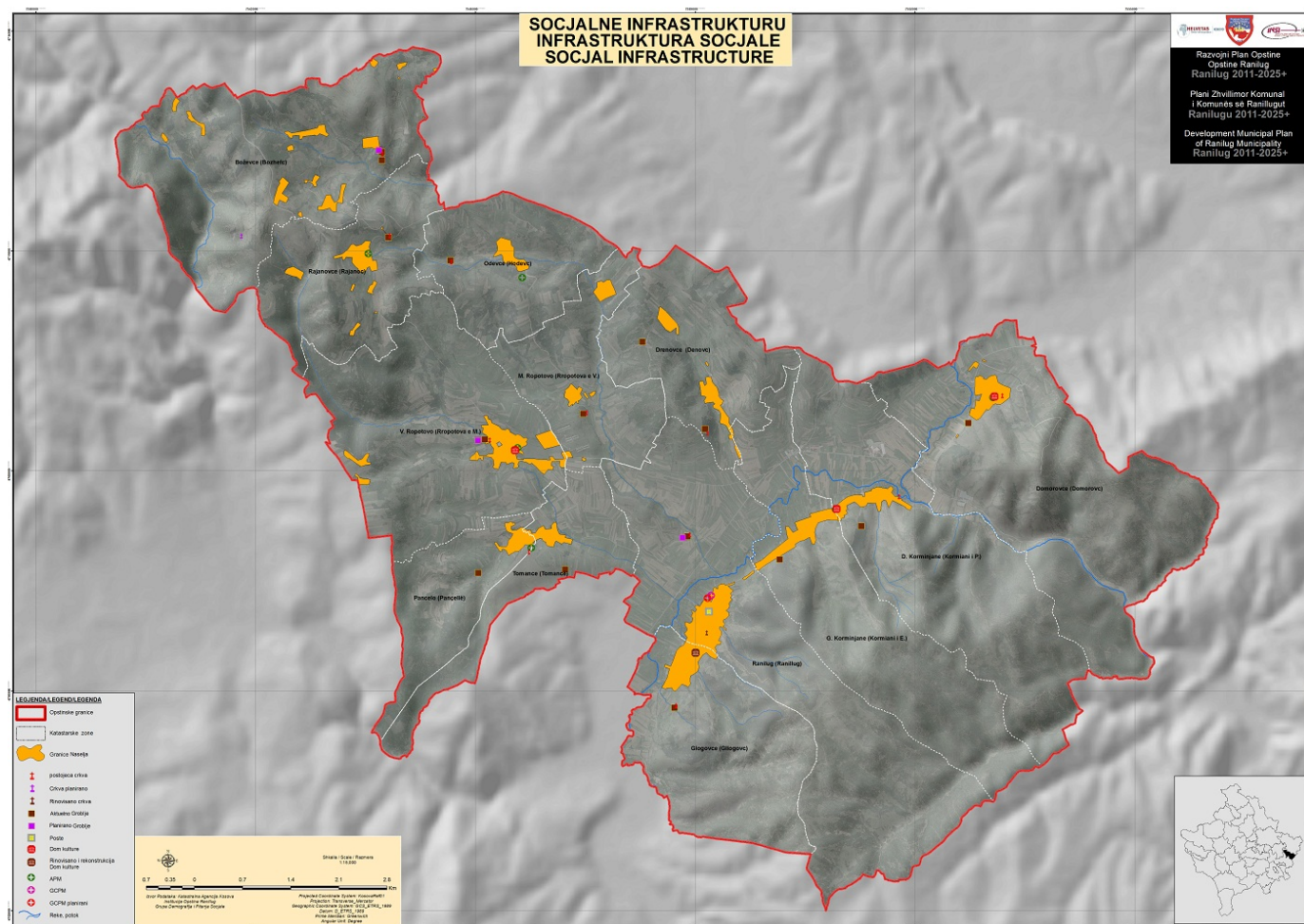
- **Tertiary healthcare:**

The University hospital in Prishtina is the only hospital that provides tertiary healthcare services

- **Private healthcare:**

Provides various specialist and ambulatory services of different diagnostic-therapeutic profiles

Currently in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug such claim do not exist, however, is not excluded the possibility of a private clinic.



Cultural facilities and social infrastructure in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Administration:

Since within the spatial development as desirable developments in this fields are prescribed new facilities for the municipal administration is foreseen that:

The beginning of project implementation regarding construction of the municipal building in northern part of Ranilug/Ranillug (between Ranilug/Ranillug and M. Ropotovo/Ropotova e V.)

Culture – Cultural heritage:

• Culture:

During the drafting of this plan should create opportunity that cultural offer of Ranilug is according to the possibilities that municipality has and with the requirements and recommendations that resulted from participations in the planning process.

Current cultural centres in Ranilug/Ranillug/ V. Ropotovo/Ropotova e M, G. Korminjan/Korminjan i E., D. Korminjan/Korminjan i P. and in Dovorovce/Domoroc need to be renovated and maintained where would be conducted cultural activities and to be put into full services for artists, cultural troupes, youth and civil society.

In this function should be digitalised and competed infrastructure public library.

Within this plan is foreseen renovation and reconstruction of current Cultural House in Ranilug/Ranillug.

In places where there are no cultural houses/centres, for development of cultural activities as opportunity are considered use of school facilities within the primary schools, as well as in a primary school in Bozevce/Bozec, Rajanovce/Rajanoc, Drenovce/Drenoc etc.

It is necessary to encourage, strength and formalize in the municipal calendar events of first may "Morava celebrates with songs" in Ranilug/Ranillug and "Vidovdan games" in G. Ropotovo

- **Cultural heritage:**

From professional teams regarding to the cultural heritages are envisaged:

- That for municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug precisely cultural heritage is among most prominent elements that will indicate the identity of municipality;
- Planning of past (heritage) is as important as planning of future.

It is anticipated that this inherited wealth of artistic, aesthetic, historical, traditional values and characteristic that generally illustrate the reach variety of architectural, archaeological, movable, archival and spiritual heritage, is necessary to develop such projects that allow their protection from further damage, also is needed development and provision that these values are started to see, feel and evaluate in adequate dimensions of the municipal's inhabitants and visitors.

It is envisaged that all objects and values of cultural heritage to be deployed in the list of succession under temporary or permanent protection at the municipal, state level and some on international level.

In municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, precisely in cadastral zone "Bozec" is a place called "Prilepc" where Car Lazar was born, and also was built monument of Car Lazar in V.Ropotovo/Ropotova e M.

Look at **map** Cultural facilities and social infrastructure in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

It is envisaged:

Renovation of Church in Ranilug/Ranillug

Construction of new Church in village Bozec/Bozhec

It's foreseen the enlargement of the cemetery in the settlements; Ranilug/Ranillug, Bozec/Bozhec, V.Ropotovo/Ropotova e M.

It's envisaged to deepen the cooperation with the regional centre for cultural heritage by immediate record of facilities with heritage values from RCKN Gjilan.

Look at (**Map No.** ... Cultural facilities and social infrastructure in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug pg. ...)

Map No. ... Cultural facilities and social infrastructure in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

- **Youth:**

Based on the analyses of the condition in this field but also in various meetings have appeared deficiencies regarding the sufficient spaces for developing their activities in different youth and recreational fields, deficiency of adequate education which are in a concerning percentage, and the university attendance is in small percentage.

Young generations (from 15 to 18) are under the influence of negative developments in society, mainly insufficient education and their willingness to have access to negative phenomenon, such as alcohol, prostitution and partly narcotic elements.

Desirable predictions from this field primarily are:

Activating a larger number of youth organizations and strengthening the cooperation with municipal institutions, building capacities for sport and culture and engaging as many young people in these activities, activating the competition in many fields- sport, art, science in primary and secondary schools. Sport and recreational spaces in general need to be provided in every habited place, in order to be used for youth activities where youth clubs can be created and function. These spaces can be within the school spaces.

Desirable predictions for some spaces from this field are:

Construction of youth centres in bigger settlements.

Establishing; recitals, drama, and music groups in all primary and secondary schools.

Opening a centre for professional development of young people,

Organizing of the annual youth day

Look at (**Map No.** ... School and sport facilities in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, pg. ...)

- **Sports:**

In this field, should be created conditions for the municipality residents so they would practice physical education, development of psycho-physical abilities to achieve results in sport competition of all levels and ages with a diversity of sport development from amateur to professional sport.

Future development of municipality sport offer has to be in accordance with the possibilities that exist in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug and with the demands and recommendation that have derived as a result of participation in the planning process.

Surface for recreation and sport in general should be provided in every settlement. They may be within the elementary school as part of the school yard with organized utilization out of teaching schedule, or as a separate surface, depending on the features and requirements.

Individually, preferred forecasts in function of spatial deployment of sports infrastructure are:

The construction of a sports hall within the functional centre of Ranilug/Ranillug

Construction of football stadium in G.Korminjane/Korminjan i E, Tomance/Tomancë and Domorovce/Domoroc.

It is envisaged one sports and procreative Centre in central part of Ranilug/Ranillug where Ranilug/Ranillug has very favourable conditions for this purpose.

Are envisaged halls for physical culture in Ranilug/Ranillug and in G.Korminjane/Korminjan i P. also in Ranilug/Ranillug is foreseen a tennis court.

Look at (**Map.** ... School and sport facilities in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug pg. ...)

8.2.5 Land utilization –purpose of surface utilization

Ranilug/Ranillugu land utilization planning for the next 10 years for working groups has been a particular challenge because they had to conduct the treatment in areas, identification of contests and integration of all courses by verifying what land utilization activities should be conducted and where should this be done. By using GIS and international standards, the decision process in the aspect of space utilization is facilitated and in this direction the working groups and the spectre of experts involved in this prediction process. The land in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in a large extent will continue to be designated and preserved as agricultural and forest land. Other parts will be designated for settlements or construction land, archaeological areas, cemeteries, greeneries, roads, landfills, corridors, industry and for all fields and appropriate sectors.

See (**Map no.** ... Determination of areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug
page ...)

Air:

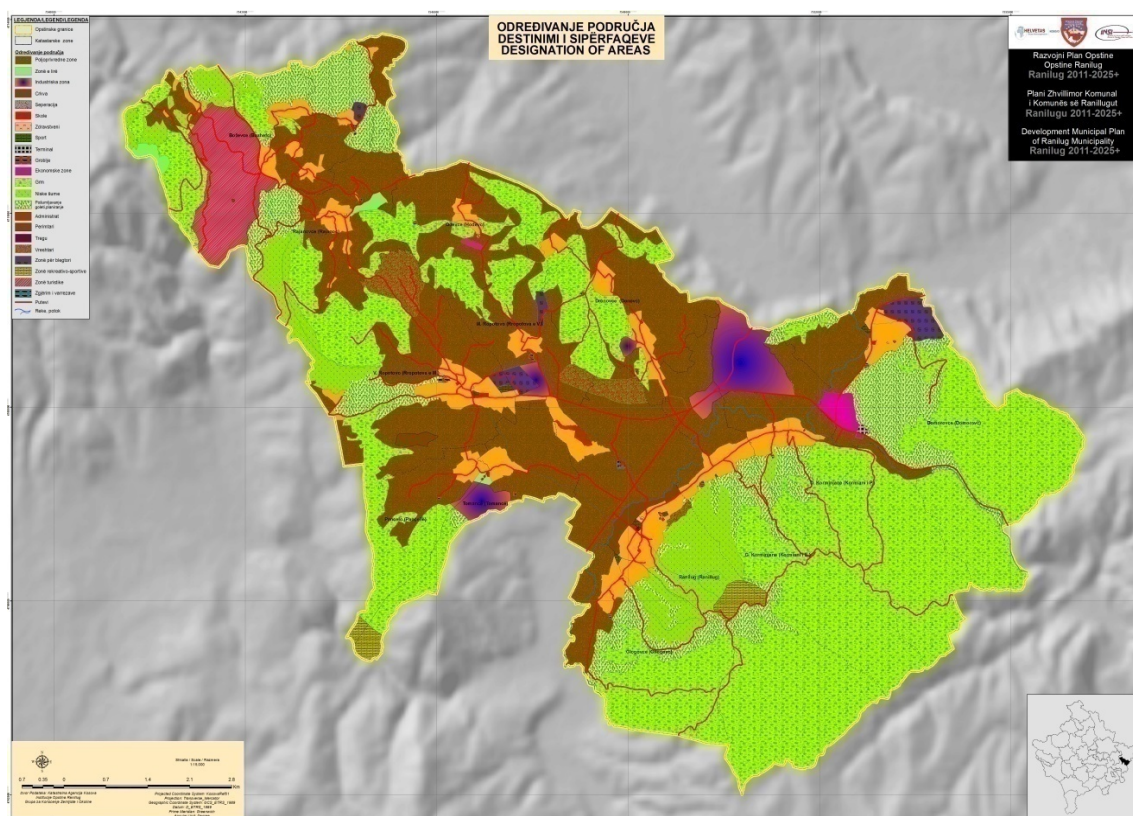
- Establishment of green belts with capacities for absorbing aerosol, nitrogen gases, sulphur and carbons, heavy metals along main roads as its seen in the map.
- Re-vitalization of existing parks and construction of new parks in areas identified as free and available for establishing these parks.
- Protection and development of “Oasis of healthy and clean air” as a healthy environment terminology which includes the territory of coniferous forests of white and black pines, in the vicinity of Ranilug/Ranillug, Gllogoc and Upper Kormijanit, more than 40 years old.
- Protection, development and in particular cultivation of new forests with capacities for absorbing different gasses and aerosol.

See (**Map no.** ... Forestation of predicted areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillugu
page)

- Establishing criteria's for the obligated green surface areas with the new construction permits, it's a priority for Ranilug/Ranillug and sub-centres in continuity.
- Improvement of road transportation for avoiding heavy vehicle traffic in centre populated places where the largest part of the population is concentrated
- Preventing the emission of pollutants in the air from the industry of moving machinery, establishment of catalysts and other equipments in technical aspect and removal of old vehicles from traffic.
- Utilization of alternative energies (mainly solar energy, water stream and geo-thermal energies).
- Minimization of vehicle utilization and usage of public transportation.
- Promotion of un-motorised circulation by planning the path for bicycles and the path for walking as it is seen in the map.
- Planning the tolerance level of pollution and noise, particularly in areas with sensitive activities (near schools, hospitals etc.).

- Road reconstruction (side passage in urban centres, channelling sewerage and removal of waste landfills which are a source of air pollution from burning and oxidation of waste.

See (**Map no.** Determination of areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page)



Determination of areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Water:

According to analyzes of the situation, regarding water quality in the aspect of resources in the municipality, from the working group, it has been concluded that the main concern has to do with the protection of quality, supply and water resources.

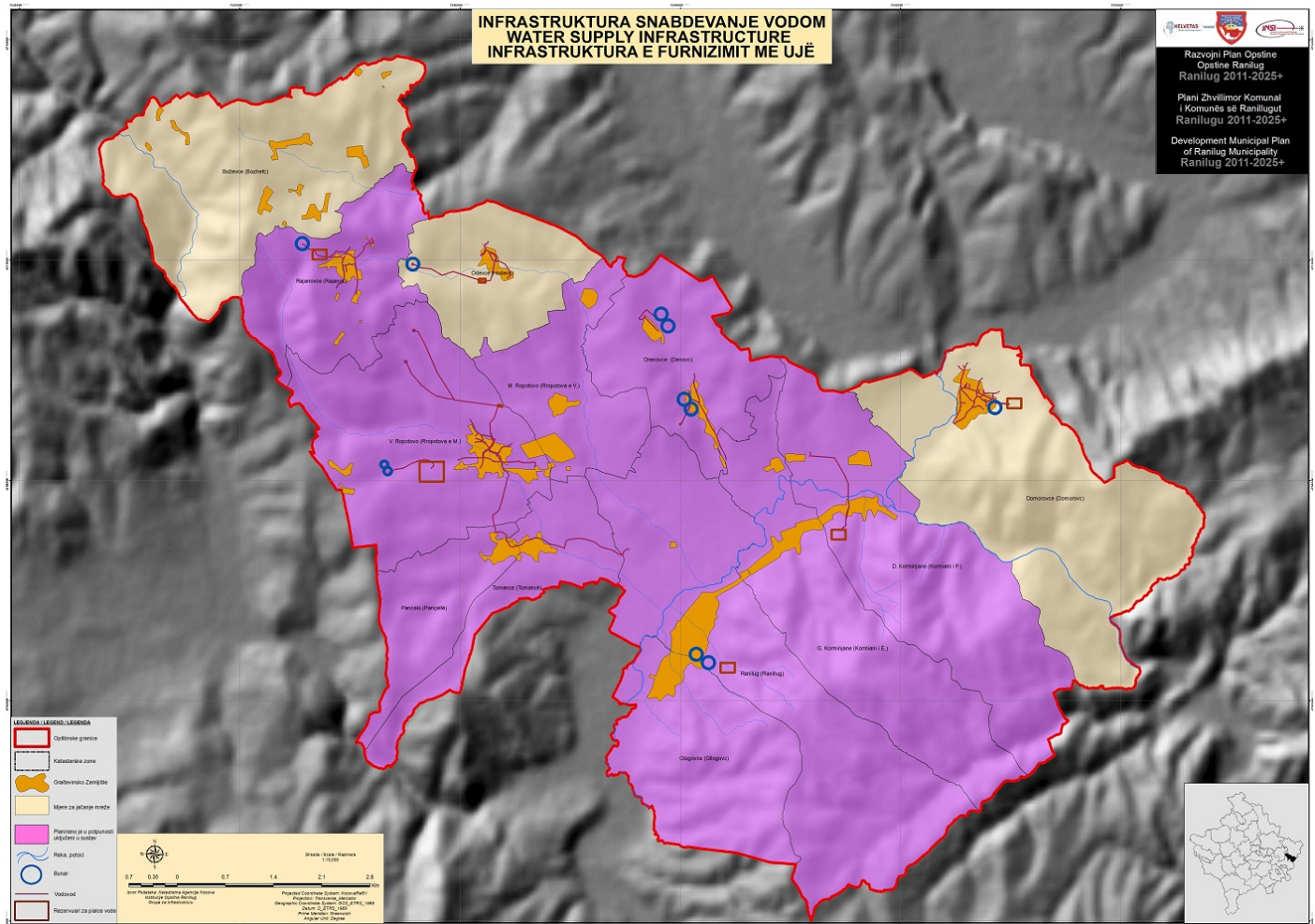
It is foreseen the development and managing with natural sources for the fulfilment of today's and future needs, therefore based on this it is foreseen as follows:

- All natural water resources, mineral (which has healing features) and other underground and ground waters should be protected as it is seen in the hydrologic map of the municipality, with the regulation of areas, obligated protection around the river, water collectors, water streams and accumulation, under certain regime of protection, depending from the destination of facilities. In this area cannot be built facilities and to be conducted other type of work as to use the land in such way that would endanger the quantity and quality of water.

See **map** Hydrological map in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page

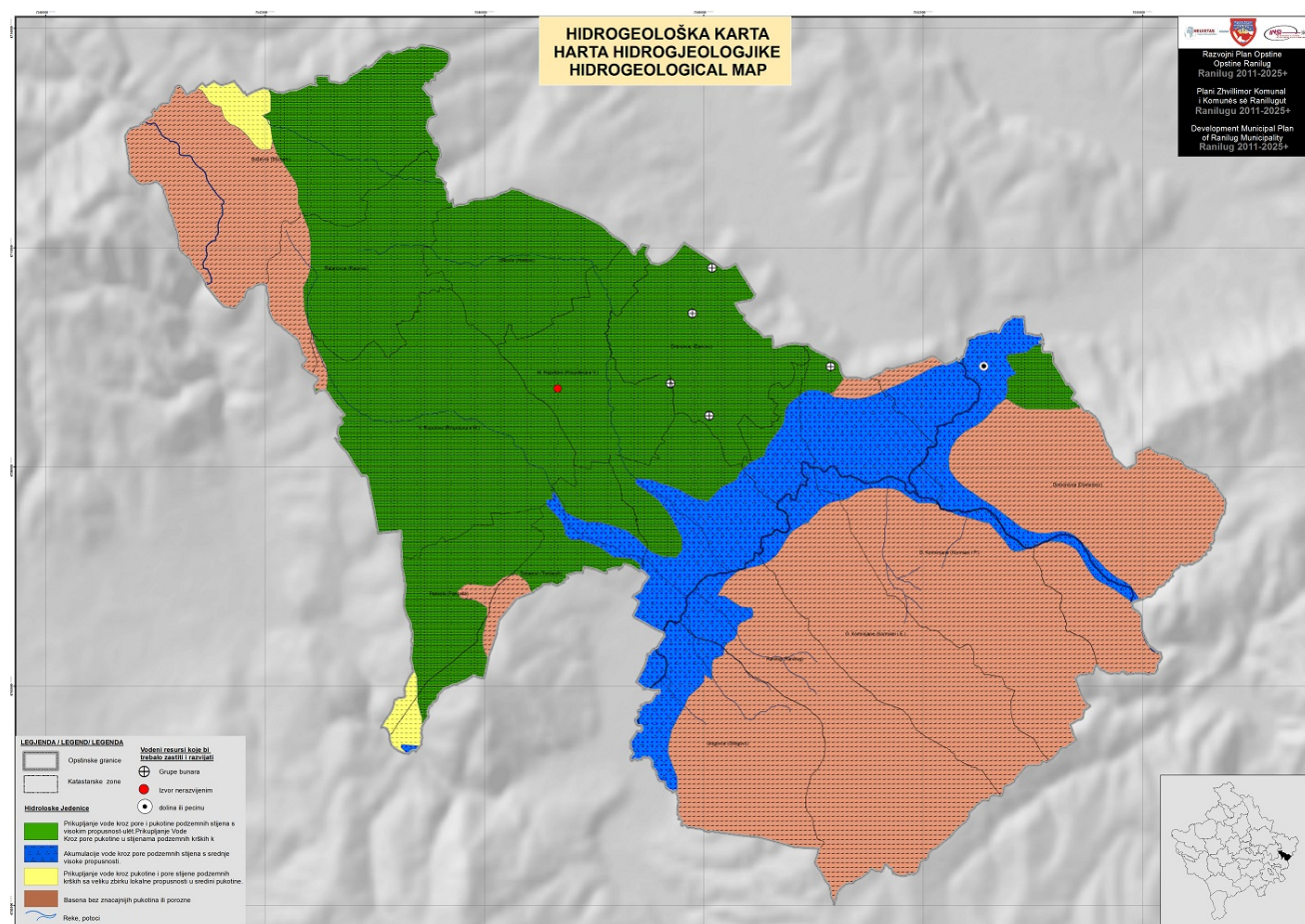
- Undertake measures for the prevention of pollution of the river water, ground water and underground water from polluted and used waters from settlements with recommendation for treatment on the exit of septic holes and with some other measures undertaken, setting the apparatus for cleaning up.
- In the future it is necessary taking short-term and long-term measures so the used and contaminated water (urban and industrial) to be cleaned in the physical, biological and chemical aspect before they are released. For this purpose is necessary that:
 - Technical investment documentation for the new industries among others contains the solution for the cleaning of used and contaminated waters.
 - Work of new industrial capacities will not be allowed without prior setting the apparatus that would ensure the cleaning of waste waters adequately.
- For the continuous growth of population needs for water in the future period, ensuring healthy water needed for drinking for the population of this municipality will also be a problem in the future. Some solution for the municipal centre and settlements around are foreseen in this document. For ensuring the foreseen quantity of water and additional reserve quantities, it is necessary the protection of some sources, water streams and accumulation. Also rational use of water is an important duty for all factors of planning and using water and spaces.
- Open deep wells with necessary reservoirs according to standards in order to supply settlements with drinkable water in: Rajanoc, in Odec, Ropotovë të Madhe, Drenoc, Ranilug/Ranillug , in Domoroc.
- Almost in all municipal settlements of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug it is needed the enlargement of the water system.

See map **no.** Water system in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

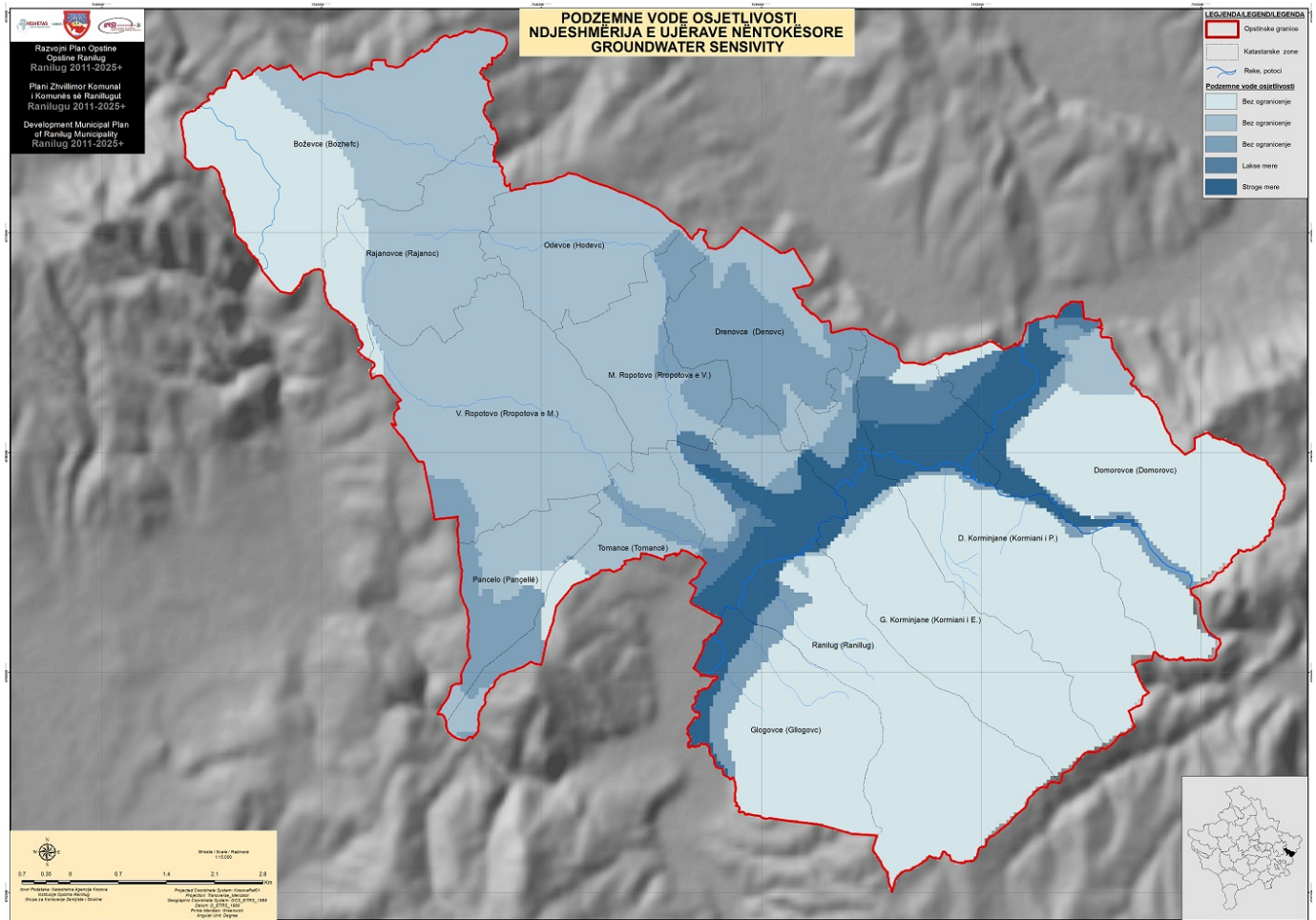


Water system in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

- Special protection of water must be dedicated also from uncontrolled utilization of artificial fertilizers for agriculture (nitrates, nitrites, phosphates and other nutrients)
- Predict the protection from waste (all type of wastes) by planning the landfills which are organized and that consider this factor to the planning of a place to bury animals in emergent cases.



Hydrological map in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug



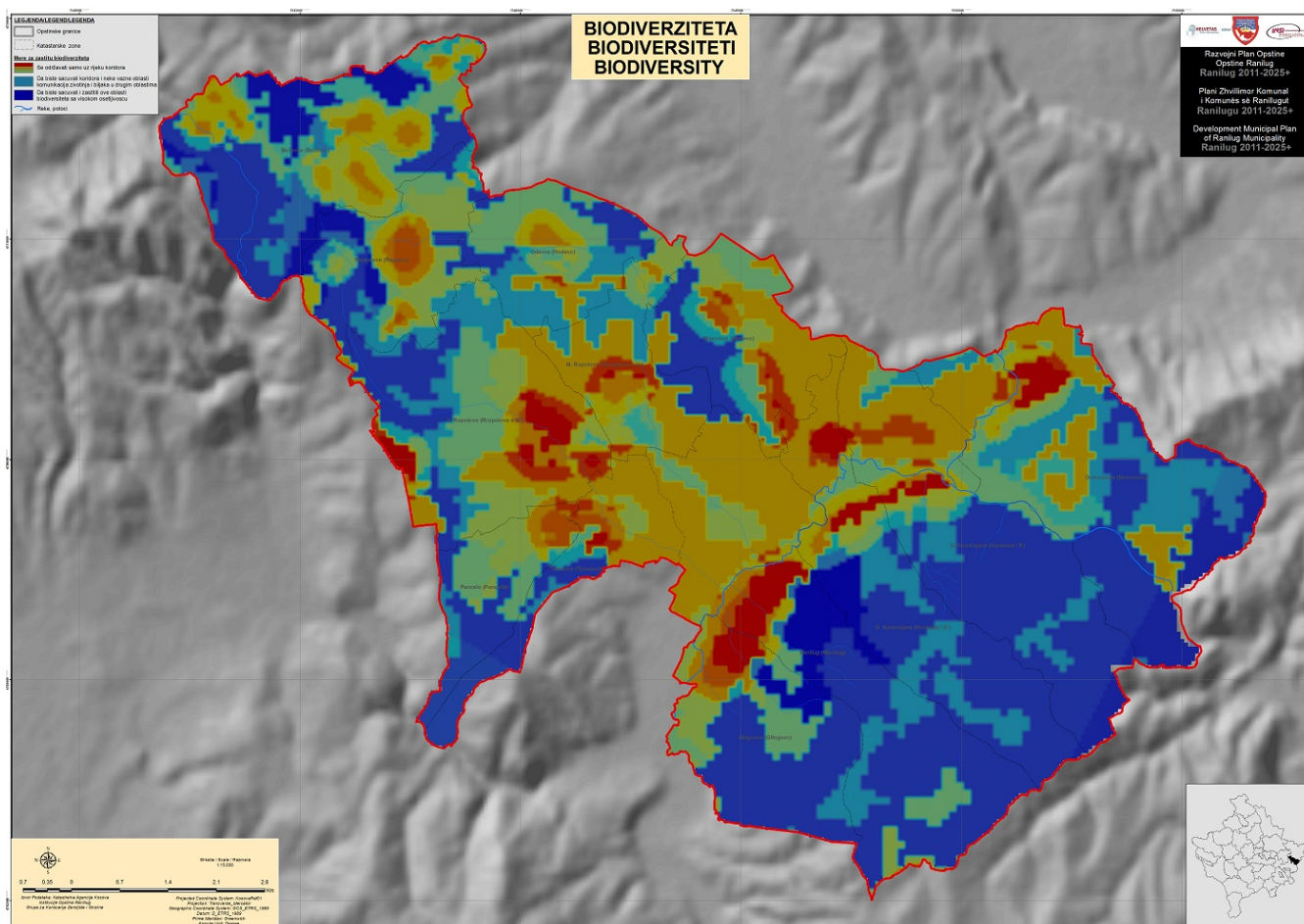
Measures for the protection of underground waters

Biodiversity:

- It is foreseen that some type of phyto-diversity in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug are to be preserved since it is assessed that exists a very rich and interesting phyto-cenosis in the economic, scientific, and medical aspect.
- Regarding animal diversity, some species are considered endangered, in this direction is predicted the protection of the area where this animals live and act as well as their protection within particular species.
- In the field of biodiversity are foreseen common projects with other municipalities and neighbour countries.
- It is foreseen the registration of flora and fauna in the entire municipal territory by underlining what needs to be protected and what can be utilized

- Is predicted the re-vitalization of forest ecosystems for the prevention of disappearance of the habitat of many types of herbs and animals in the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug. By considering important the preservation of the habitat of butterflies, ravens etc.

See map Biodiversity in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page



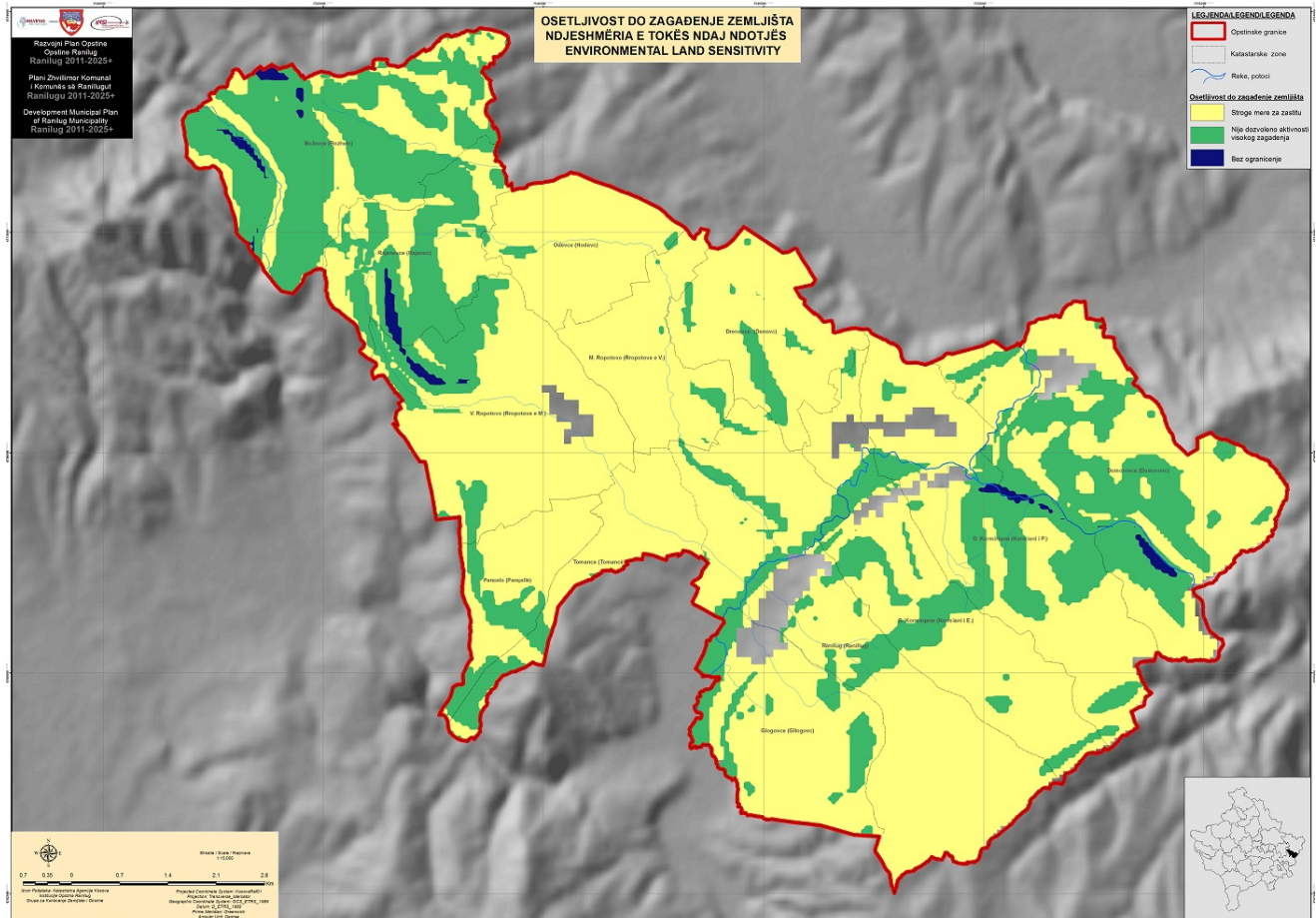
Map of biodiversity in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Land:

By considering the land as an essential and mainly non-renewable source, based in the analyses of the working groups and more wider knowledge's and understanding of the land system, the key role that the land has within the wide environmental system, the current phenomenon of land loss or degradation would have devastating effects on the environment.

Agriculture and Forestry and a range of other economic activities depend from the land and may be endangered, and this may question the supply with water and other nutrient

materials for the cultivation of plants and physical support of plants and other creatures and a range of functions related to the preservation of the ecosystem.



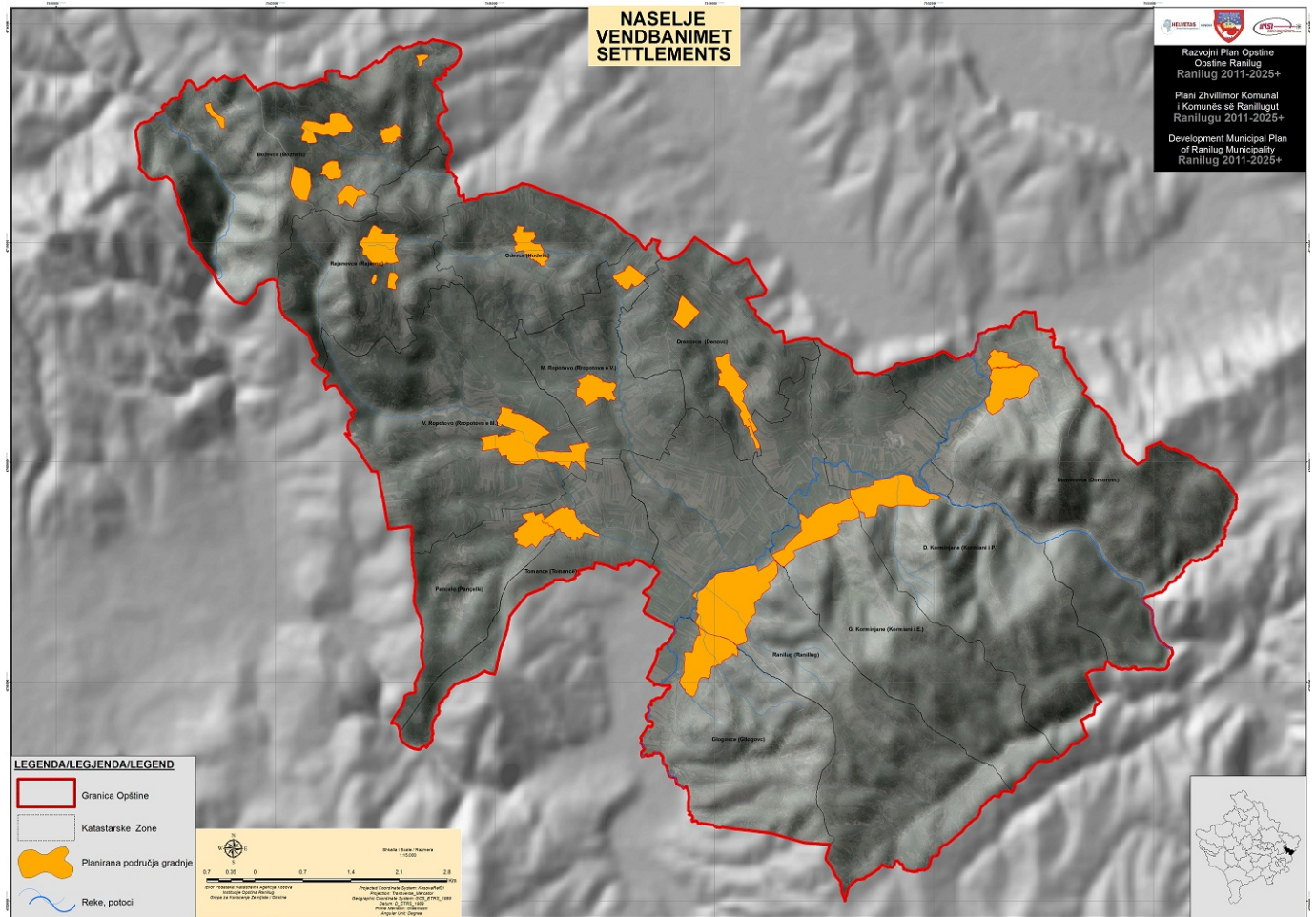
Land sensitivity from pollution in the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Because of this wide range of functions which are conducted from the land and its report with other surroundings, the land component is not considered as isolated, so that in the base of analyses a special attention was dedicated and for this is predicted that:

- Physical and qualitative protection of land, except protection of air and water- where it is foreseen also the establishment of policies for protection of land and ensuring “lost relations” in the protection of the surroundings within the municipality

- Protection is foreseen in the aspect of land space and land resources from alienation and non-agricultural purposes through limitation of finding construction only within planned construction grants.

See **map** Settlement development concept in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug



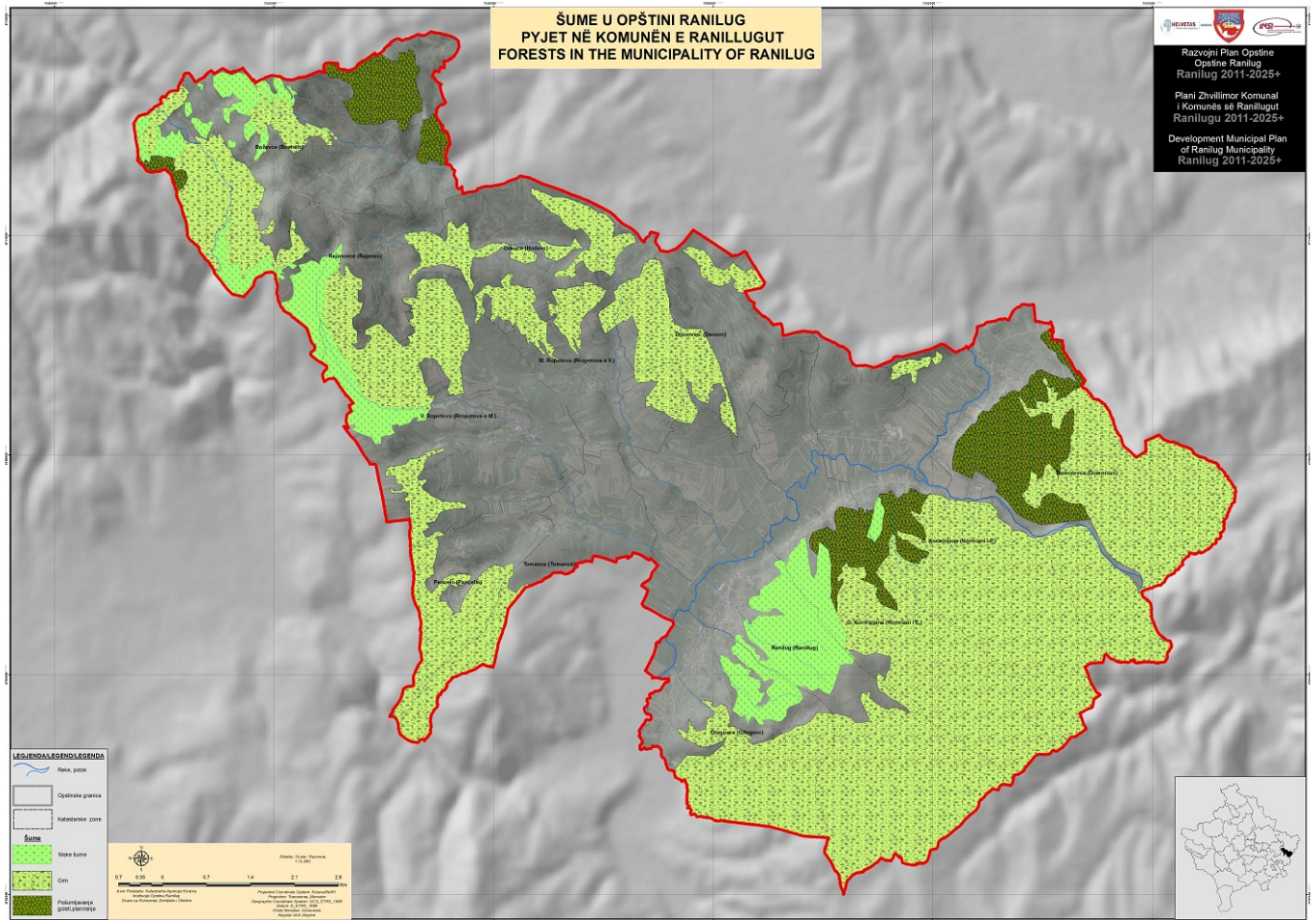
Settlement development concepts and construction areas

- To enable regular and safe production in order to protect people, environment, flora and fauna, it is foreseen the protection of agricultural land from contamination, which is planned to be conducted:
- By protecting the agricultural land from contamination and by limiting and preventing from direct transportation, transport of water, air and harmful material, and taking measures for the preservation and improvement of fertility.

- It is planned the stoppage and emission of harmful materials that may damage and change production abilities of the agricultural land or the quality of crops production and the irregular utilization of organic mineral fertilization and means for protections of plants.
- It is planed continuous protection and control of the agricultural land fertility.
- It is foreseen the irrigation of agricultural land and other measures to increase the level of fertility of the land with lower fertility value.
- It is foreseen the protection from floods by adjusting the beds of rivers and streams of water to the land that has high fertility value and other measures for protection and increasing the level of fertility.
- It is foreseen that in the areas that are for other purposes (except housing and for temporary constructions) represent the projects for the re-cultivation of agricultural land.
- It is foreseen the protection from erosion from washing constituent elements of land, forestation and melioration of degraded areas.

See (**Map no.....** ... Forestation in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page...)

- It is foreseen protection from natural degradation or human impact. Its foreseen the protection of natural land fertilization, through plant circulation in agricultural land and the return of organic material (not burning the straw in land or plant residues)
- It is foreseen the redevelopment of land in areas covered with landfills



Forestry in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Waste management:

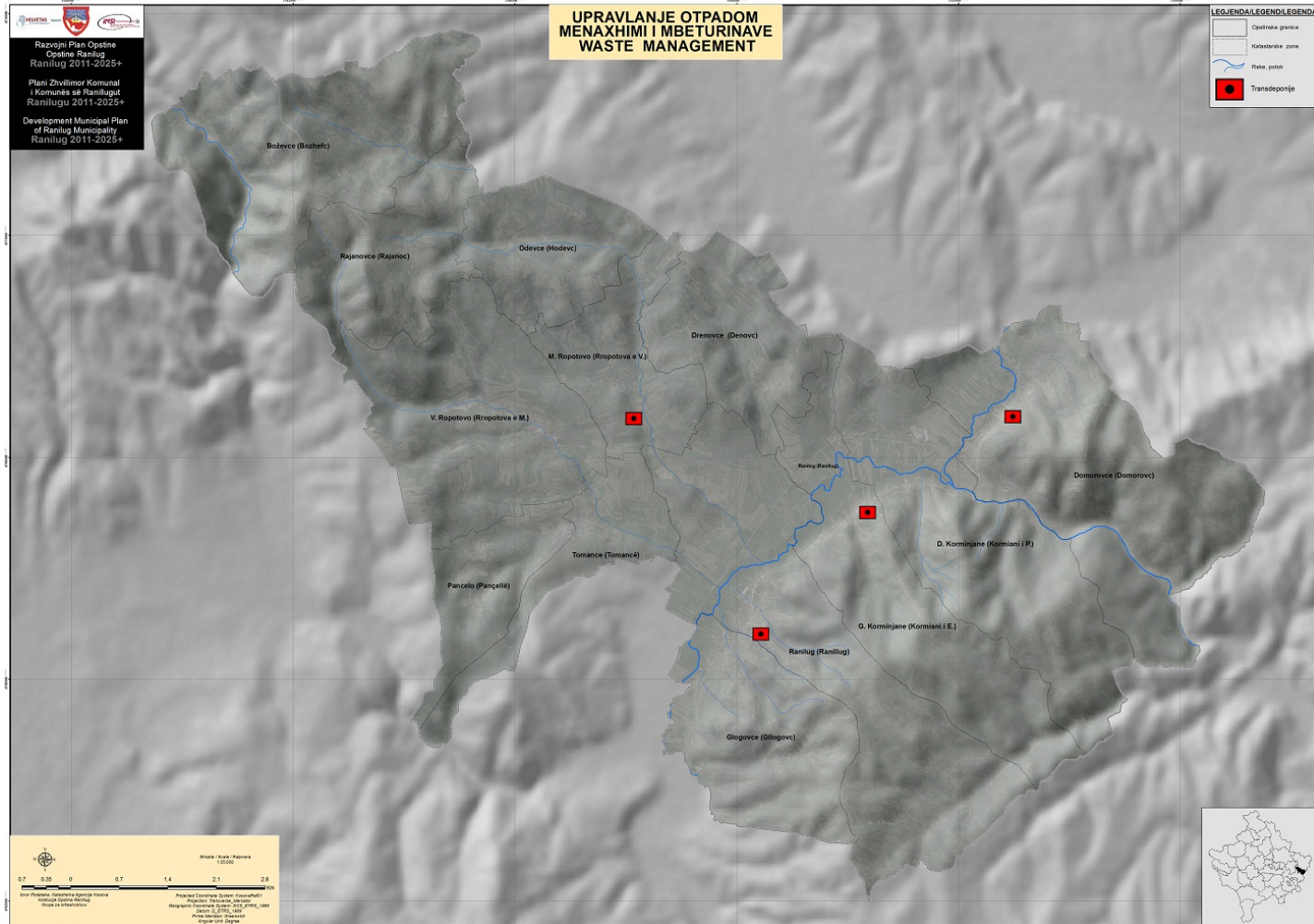
According to the analyses of the working group, the “Higjiena” company and other stakeholders, it is foreseen to build transit landfills of solid (construction) waste.

Transit municipal landfills are foreseen to be established in location of settlements such as Ranilug/Ranillug , Ropoptov e Vogël, Upper Kormijan and Domoroc.

It is predicted the collection and treatment of wastes which are dumped illegally, especially in the shores of the Morava river and similar spaces.

It is foreseen that even in settlements where there is no waste management, that they too will be included in the management system, in settlements which are partly in the management system to be placed under the full management while in settlements where the full waste

management is done, to strengthen the management system through adequate structure and other constituent elements.



Waste management

Land utilization- surface destination

Land utilization in the urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug for the next 5 years for working groups has been a particular challenge because it needed to conduct the treatment in the surface, identification of contest and integration of all streams by proving what land utilization activities should be conducted and where should this be done. By using international standards and GIS, the decision process in the aspect of the purpose of space utilization and in that direction the working group and the spectre of experts involved in this prediction process is that the land of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in large extend will continue to be destined and

preserved as agricultural and forest land. Other parts will be destined for settlements or construction, archaeological areas, cemeteries, green areas, roads, waste landfills, corridors, industry for all fields and appropriate sectors.

See (**Map no.** ...Determination of areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page ...)

Areas with particular destination in municipal level (populated areas, natural areas and other)

According to analyzes of the situation which were conducted from the working groups based on information and analyzes conducted in terrain the areas with particular destination are determined.

Within the development of tourism and construction of touristic space, the municipality is focused in reviving the rural tourism, within of which are foreseen touristic activities such as excursions, ecological-recreational, cultural-educational and other touristic activities.

One of important resources is health and recreational tourism of the spa. With the spatial plan of the municipality it is foreseen the area of development of this source in the district of Pançella (according to the spa in the road of Gjilan on Doberqan) and the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug (a place called the “lake”).

As an area which is destined for tourism within the settlements Rajanoc and Bozhec. While regarding the area for sport and recreation it is foreseen to be developed in the central part of the municipality in Great and Small Ropotova, also in the southern part of Pançella and in the central part of Ranilug/Ranillug.

As an area with particular natural destination (healthy and clean air oasis) is also estimated the territory of white and black pine forest in the area of Ranilug/Ranillug , Glllogoc and Kormijan, for more than 40 years,

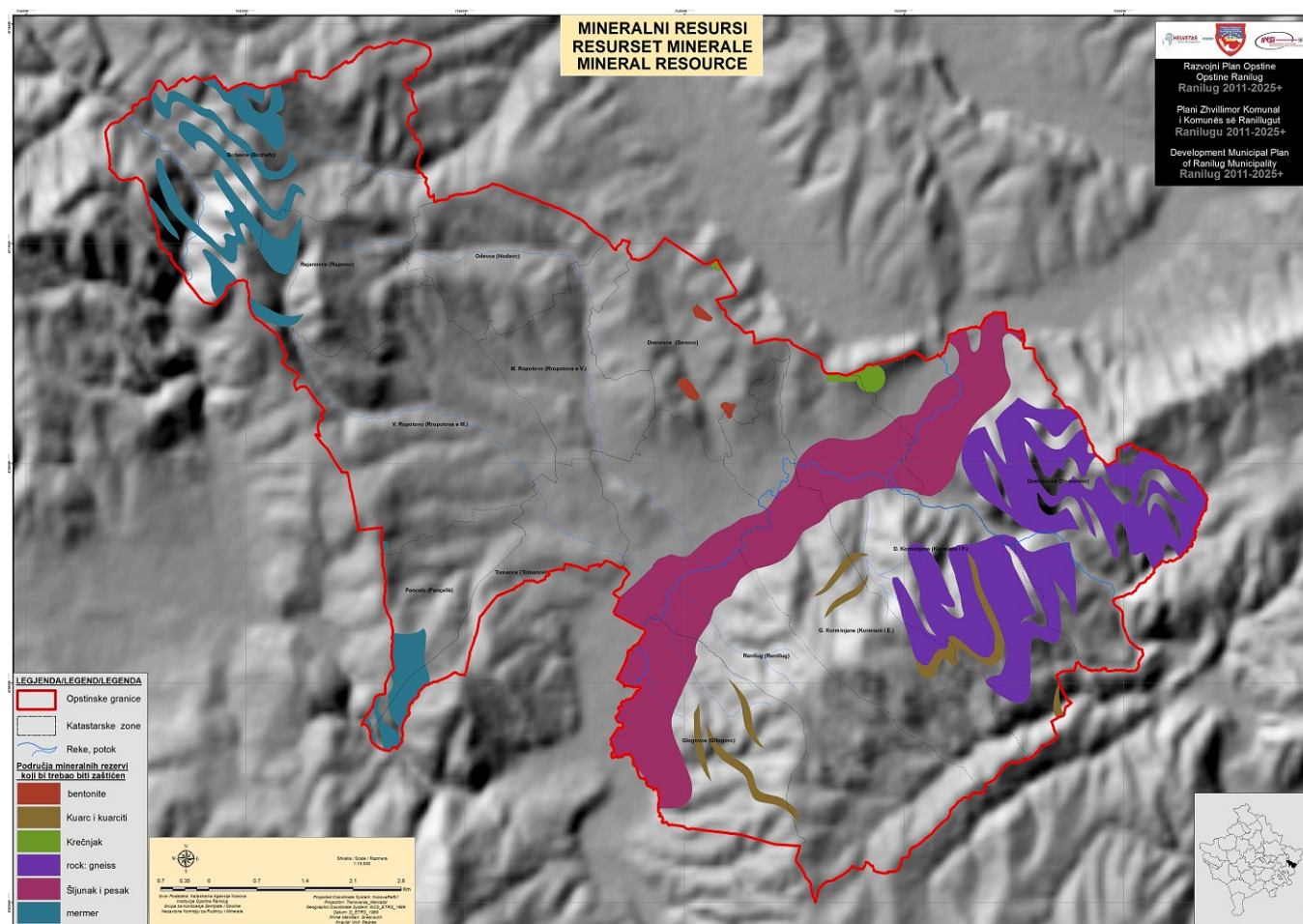
See (**Map no.** ... Determination of areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug , page ...)

Areas with mineral resources are predicted in:

- Cement in Drenoc.
- Quartz in Glllogoc and in both Kormijans
- Limestone in Domoroc.
- Gravel and sand in Glllogoc, Ranilug/Ranillug and both Kormijans and Domoroc

- Marble in Bozhec, Rajanoc and in Pančella

To be treated as area of particular interest for economic development



Mineral resources in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Rural-urban context

Teams that have worked in this document have analyzed the demographic condition (in the aspect of growth and population migration, in the economic and social aspect and in the aspect of the surroundings) in all municipal settlements, have arrived to a conclusion that it is necessary to preserve the rural-urban balance as much as it is possible and to ensure sustainable and pleasant development for the environment.

Except the city, it is foreseen the development of the sub-centre in settlements such as Lower Kormijan, Domoroc, Great Ropotova, Gllogoc and this should be conducted in all populated settlements based on the concept of compact development of settlements and should be treated as areas with particular interest in some populated places.

To conduct the planned expansion of some populated areas in private and municipal property as it is shown in the map. To provide, as much as possible, urban infrastructure in all populated areas.

With development, the construction of planned constructional boundaries inside, it is predicted the development and organizing of agricultural production within cadastre areas of settlements, but also of constructional areas in the so called green heart areas (agro-system). It is predicted the expansion with industrial content and in those populated areas that benefit from this. The construction of modern residential and other facilities as well the proper distribution of service activities.

It is foreseen that during the construction of houses and localities to take the consent and to respect more, specific urban norms and the engagement of competent bodies for the creation of the urban climate, particularly in parts which are still considered untouchable.

See(**Map no.** ...Concepts of settlement development in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page...)

Natural Heritage:

According to all information retrieved from this field, with a special emphasis on those from Kosovo`s Institution for the protection of nature and the working group for the utilization of land and environment, as natural heritage is considered the healthy and clean air oasis, which constitutes coniferous forest of white and black pines, in the area of Ranilug/Ranillug, Glogoc and Upper Kormijan. Area towards the spa in Gjilan road on Doberqan in the district of Pançella and the district of Ranilug/Ranillug (a place called the “lake”).

It is predicted that old tress and geomorphologic monuments to be declared protected and to be maintained, revived, protected and preserved.

See (**Map no.** ...Determination of areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page ...)

Landscapes:

Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is very rich with natural landscapes that have gone to such extent that different professional team, treat in adequate manner, the diversity and beauties of these landscapes by foreseeing measures and activities for their maintenance and development. The beautifulness of landscapes is an asset for tourism, so it should be protected from human negative interventions. Some negative interventions in some valuable and attractive points should be minimized, especially in areas designated for tourism development.

The overall length of the Morava Binçes River as a natural beauty surrounded with willows.

Forests and field landscapes and particularly in the south-eastern part of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug which are very rich with flora and fauna.

The coniferous forest, white and black pines forests, in the area of Ranilug/Ranillug, Glogocit and Upper Kormijan.

These beauties of nature should be supported and preserved from objective, subjective and negative impacts.

- Agricultural landscapes- it is predicted, for this areas, to be preserved and developed with roads which serve for that purpose, also are foreseen walking paths, the diversity of agricultural products is an important precondition for the maintenance of small structures of this landscapes.
- It is foreseen that the meadows and pastures to be planted with many types of herbal plants.
- It is foreseen that the mountain ranges to be preserved from illegal and uncontrolled cutting, from fires and the prevention of erosion which as a phenomenon appears in treeless areas.

See (**Map no. ...** Determination of areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page ...)

Natural disasters and other disasters:

On the occasion of analyzing the situation in the aspect of natural and other disasters, mainly are analyzed and treated these elementary disasters: earthquake, floods, snowfall, strong winds, hail damages, ice, drought, massive appearances of diseases in humans, animals and plants and other disasters which nature provokes.

Within other disasters were also analyzed large accidents in road, air and railways traffic, fires, decay of dams and other ecological and industrial accidents which are provoked from man with his work and behaviour, urgent extraordinary situation, high temperatures, technical collapses of the energetic systems for supplying with electricity, telecommunication and informative technology, terrorist acts and other forms of massive risks.

Working groups have concluded that among elementary disasters provoked is earthquake, it is foreseen that it is necessary to undertake measures in mobility starting from the reaction culture to the culture of undertaking measures for amortization and minimization of damages made from the earthquake, in this direction professional teams have foreseen as follows:

- To prepare regulations for types of construction in accordance with the rate of seismic risk, to built according to standards.
- In special facilities and in multi-story buildings it needs be worked according to seismic architecture procedures.

- **Hail**

According to the analysis of the situation it is concluded, that hail is very dangerous and quite often endangers the economy and the country, so based on this fact, the working teams have foreseen the construction of anti-hail station in places where they have existed before.

- **Causes of snow and strong winds**

Causes of snow, ice layers and strong winds have been analyzed and it was concluded that they do not pose a great danger for the economy and population, however in any case the teams have considered that it is necessary to undertake measures during the winter period to prevent consequences of threatening people's life particularly from sliding during driving in traffic, or pedestrians themselves particularly in hillock areas.

- **Drought**

Drought can be considered as a threat for agricultural cultures during the summer season mainly during August when temperatures are high while precipitations are rare, but teams have predicted the construction of the dams, where it is possible.

- **Floods**

It has been concluded that floods area elementary disasters that require particular attention, since they represent a risk to human's life and cause considerable material damages (areas threatened from floods include around 350-500 ha)

Being aware that the floods cannot be prevented but their damage can be mitigated and managed, professional teams have foreseen the opening of a channel, regulation of soil embankments, cleaning and maintaining the bed of the river Morava e Binçe, care and maintenance of water streams and the urban regulation.

Other measures foreseen are the removal of strong river curves and management with river beds. Protection of rivers from waste dumping which in this case presents an obstacle for free water flowing. Prohibition of construction of residential and economic facilities along the river bed in a distance at least 10 meters from the river bed.

- **Erosions**

Regions in which erosion intensity is high such as water streams, lands, forests and immovable objects are foreseen to be declared as erosive areas where according to law for water in Kosovo, the municipality declares them.

With the purpose of preventing erosive activities it is predicted to take concrete steps such as:

1. Prohibiting wood cutting and forest degradation
2. Prohibition of pasture;
3. Prohibition of the use of material goods which provoke erosion;
4. Prohibition of the use of soil and sand etc

These hydro-technical, agricultural and biological measures are foreseen as anti-erosive activities.

Hydro-technical measures

- Construction of terraces plateaus and dams in rivers beds and water streams as well as the hydro-technical protection measures in order to minimize the erosive power.
- Construction of embankments in the shores of rivers as a preventive measure of erosion
- Plantation of forest trees in the river beds
- Prohibition of extracting inert materials in river beds

Agricultural measures

- Maintenance of agricultural lands.
- Adequate implementation of agricultural practices.
- Usage of the irrigation and drainage system based in the instruction of experts
- Increase of investment for the protection of land in the shores of the river.

Biological measures

- Protection of existing forest from uncontrolled cutting and fires.
- Prohibition of grazing in poor plant massif
- Forestation of treeless and degraded areas

- Creation of green belts in those regions in which the rate of erosion is high
- Erosion should be limited in main river shores with the plantation of tress which would cover the belt (stripe) in 10 meters distance from the river. .
- Utilization of agricultural land of river fields, the river should be bounded with continuous pastures or with forests.

It foreseen that it is necessary that the anti-erosive intervention to be conducted with priority in about 400-800 ha which are endangered from medium and high erosion and that:

- Anti-erosive interventions, medium erosion which lies in a surface of 4200-4500 ha: in populated areas: Bozhec, Rajanoc, Odec and Drenoc.
- Anti-erosive interventions, strong erosion which lies in a surface of around 100-150 ha: in territories of : Ranilug/Ranillug , Gillogoc, Bozhec, Lower and Upper Kormijan, Domoroc dhe Rajanoc

Based on this analyze these anti-erosive measures are proposed

- o Construction of protective belts (strips) on steep slopes
- o Construction of existing walls.
- o Melioration of pastures.
- o Melioration of forests.
- o Construction of other anti-erosive forms.

See (**Map no....**Anti floods and erosion measures in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page...)

- **Fires**

Since the professional teams have concluded that the danger from fire is constant and with very harmful consequences in this direction it has been foreseen the following:

- Taking adequate preventive measures for facilities and equipments which cause fire or help fire in the forest or other surfaces endangered from fire.
- Taking measures for the support of facilities and equipments which prevent fire and help in preventing fire in forests and other surfaces endangered from fire.
- Creation of tampon areas between forest areas and other fire sensitive areas.

- Establishment of hydrants and hydro-accumulation in multiple checkpoints and populated areas.
- Enabling and ensuring access to vehicles which are used for fire extinguishing in every residential unit in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug .

8.3 Marking strategic projects

According to Kosovo`s Spatial draft plan, there are some important trends which have to do with the region and for which we have been careful during the drafting of the municipal development plan such as the railway, regional facilities in Kamenica for treating contaminated waters which will serve as well for Gjilan, Vitia and Ranilug/Ranillug .

In addition we have analyzed the railroad and proposed a more rational variant of the railroad for the railway line from Ferizaj to Gjilan which is foreseen to pass through the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug up to the important corridors VI and X which pass that way.

In the function of the regional facility for contaminated water it is planned the track of the main collector of contaminated waters towards the treatment place.

8.4 Assessment of the socio-economic impact in the environment of the proposed framework

Knowing that the spatial development framework expresses the desired spatial prediction for the municipal territory, socio-economic impact and environment development assessment is an important step.

These developments, as a result of the planning process are manifested with impact on the lives of the people which in general will be treated as an impact on the social aspect, but these developments will also have their impact in economic and environmental aspect. This assessment is going to process the anticipated socio-economic and environment framework

Same as in the profile and in other chapters, this assessment as well will be done based in the thematic areas such as: economic development, infrastructure, demography, social issues as well as land and environmental utilization.

Any development that is foreseen in the following thematic areas is characterized by the spatial distribution of the environment that it surrounds and influences necessarily concentrate on desired and predicted development areas, but taking into consideration the connection with

various activities which are developed in nearby area, thus the assessment of the physical spatial occupation (for territorial occupation) is an important dimension for assessment

8.4.1 Impact of key concepts in economy

The main spatial development concept in municipal level is: **Polycentric concept of free respiration**. This derives from the fact that this concept is polycentric which is evident and that the settlements of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug are regulated in a polycentric form interconnected among them through road arteries, where the south-eastern area of the municipality and the north-western area represent two sides of the ideological development of green spaces in the form of lungs with linear economic development along the traffic road towards the neighbour municipality of Kamencia and towards the border area with Bujanovc.

Evaluation:

In the economic aspect, the framework may be assessed as laid down in a rational way by providing the economical-spatial dissemination for the industrial area and the possibility of investing for local and foreign investors. This concept foresees the providing of many services closer to citizens, it is assessed that the concept will provide (enable) new jobs, quality environment and services with less costs.

8.4.2 The impact of main concepts in land occupation

Polycentric concept of free respiration, as one of the priorities of main concepts is the protection of agricultural lands and the prohibition of construction in categories of land I-IV.

Evaluation:

It is assessed that the protection of quality agricultural land represents the principle on which is established the fundamental concept of spatial development so it can be concluded that we have enormous occupation of land for construction (inherited with unplanned and uncoordinated developments in earlier periods), it is positively evaluated the minimal land occupation for the construction of new borders and especially the declaration of frozen areas in main roads which would contribute in the termination of land occupation trends through this areas and the implementation of concepts

In the function of land occupation, with the concept it is foreseen the prohibition of construction in quality agricultural land, except in cases described in the Law for Spatial Planning, despite the prediction for compact development in the settlement level in principles of construction development, it is evaluated that some settlements continue to develop in high

quality agricultural land, however the definition of developments with new borders and promotion of green hearts in some settlements it is evaluated as rational as sustainable and a main point of the concept.

8.4.3 Impact of the main concepts in the environmental aspect

Evaluation:

In the field of environment the **polycentric concept of free respiration**, the general evaluation is that it affects positively in the quality of air, and that the development of agriculture as a key part of economics affects in the fertility of land and water quality and in general in humans space and environment.

8.4.4 Impacts of main concepts in the social aspects

Evaluation:

Polycentric concept of free respiration in the social aspect, it is evaluated that it affects positively the quality and quantity of development because the concept enables a quick and organized development for actions and possibilities of developing many social activities which will have an immediate impact in the quality of the environment and the life of people, simply this concepts represents the most qualitative form of life and necessarily provides more opportunities for social cohesion (poverty, extreme poverty, strengthening of people/persons which need help, in cooperation with non-governmental organization (NGOs) and other stakeholders), and the return of the social dimension of citizens of the municipality and relationships among them and with the surroundings.

8.4.5 Field of economic development

In the field of economic development it is foreseen a development of the municipal economy in the sectors of agriculture, farming, industry and mining, manufacturing industry, rural and healing tourism (with a special emphasis in the utilization of all resources of cultural heritage for economic development), transport, infrastructure, transport and movement, construction, hotels, handcrafts, energy, bank system, telecommunication and other service activities.

Evaluation:

Development framework impact assessment of this field in social aspect, means that it offers more opportunities of efficient and sustainable developing towards the requirements and offers, the framework offers more if it is compared with the scenario of not doing anything, but if it is compared with the time standard, foreseen and analyzed trends move towards fulfilling the time standard for sustainable development, by providing foreseen and comprehensive multi-dimensional activities and in function of implementing economic policies.

In the social aspect:

It is evaluated that the economical development will create the basis for sustainable social development and social welfare by including the mitigation of poverty and unemployment, but also the increase of the opportunities for education and professionalism up to the fulfilment of the greatest satisfaction of citizens in this dimension.

In the aspects of surroundings:

It is evaluated that the predicted economic development with this framework will create the bases so these activities will be developed in such way that they will be “nice” in relation to the surrounding in general and that the impact of air, water and land pollution will be in the allowed borders foreseeing measures and standards from applying a certain development, creating the so called **package of urban and spatial conditions**.

In the physical spatial aspect:

It is evaluated that the framework will identify and define places of finding development opportunities and predict the protection of spaces for these courses with an effort that the minimum of space necessary to be in function of non-agricultural developments. In this function, it is assessed that the biggest impact will have the destination of space for the industrial area, industrial development, also the analyses prepared within the spatial reports but also physical and economical reports for road corridors it is highly evaluated.

Field of demography and social development:

In the context of spatial development in this area, the developments in the field of education are foreseen thus enriching education offer and completing the infrastructure in terms of strengthening, completion of content and new the constructions. In the field of health, providing health care and hospital services and thus fulfilling actual services. In the field of cultural activities, protection and enhancement of important facilities in the field of cultural and historical heritage (castle, cultural-historical facilities, then architectural, spiritual, archaeological heritage, etc.), and also in the field of sports, some developments are foreseen.

Assessment:

In economic aspect – the impact of development framework in this area is estimated as important in relation to the provision of opportunity for vocational training in various fields with emphasis on agriculture and craftsmanship but also in other areas that will be reflected in economic development. The framework will affect powerful segment of specific activities and will attempt to make sure that cultural offer, is in compliance with the possibilities the urban area has, which will contribute to economic development.

It is estimated that sports in the world creates incomes in economic development, so that even these intended activities shall contribute in this regard as does health, holidays and important days and events from this field, and can be assessed freely as comprehensive, multidimensional and in function of implementing the economic policies.

In social aspect – In social aspect - it is estimated that with this framework is analyzed and dealt mostly this dimension, by which, the development framework of this field will really affect establishment of foundations for sustainable social development and social welfare, including the expansion of quality and services, reducing poverty and unemployment, as well as increase the likelihood to education and vocational training to the fulfilment of the greater satisfaction of the citizens in this dimension. From aspect of the environment, is estimated that

the development of demography and social issues, envisaged in this framework will create a basis to develop activities in a way that is pleasant in relation to the environment in general, so that the effects of air pollution, water and land, be within the allowed limits, therefore it is estimated that unpleasant activity, is the human impact on environment pollution which is one of the most substantial.

In the physical- spatial aspect – it is estimated that framework identifies and defines the places for finding of opportunities for sports, culture, education, heating, etc. and has envisaged space protection for these purposes. The analyses made are highly valued and presented in the context of spatial and physical reports, but also in the aspect of developments in this field.

In the area of infrastructure development – In the context of spatial development aspect, in this area are planned developments in the opening of new roads and corridors and expansion, completion and modernization of existing road infrastructure and modernization of water supply, sewerage infrastructure, waste management, energetic infrastructure, telecommunications, etc.

Assessment:

- Impact assessment of this framework in the economic field means it offers the possibility of faster movement of goods and people with lower prices, broader approach especially towards the neighbouring country, Serbia, the energetic stabilization as a prerequisite of economic development as well as the use of new telecommunications opportunities for economic development through the use of waste infrastructure and their management for new jobs and certain processing capacities so that this area can be estimated to be comprehensive, multidimensional and in function of implementing the economic policy.

- In social aspect, it is estimated that with this framework is provided the speed and quality of movement and is also estimated that the framework provides the basis for enhancing the quality of many other services that immediately affect the life. In terms of the environment is estimated that the development of road and railway infrastructure, if are not taken adequate measures, can produce pollution so that additional measures are provided for these developments, such as greenery protective straps, so-called green walls etc. also the rest of infrastructure which is foreseen with this framework will have its positive impact, convenient to the surrounding only if it's done in accordance with the required standards that are deemed necessary - EIA for the above mentioned developments.

- In physical-spatial aspect is estimated that the framework has identified defined lines and corridors for infrastructure development and has foreseen protection of the area for this development. It is highly appreciated the analysis made and presented within the physical but also in spatial reports of potential development and the synergy of this area.

- In the field of development of using land and environment, in the context of spatial development is obvious that all the developments envisaged, move towards providing clean air, water, soil, biodiversity, waste management in order to prevent pollution land use in urban and rural context, cultural heritage, landscape, natural disasters and others.

Assessment:

The impact of the development framework of this field in economic aspect is estimated to have direct and indirect impact. It is highly-assessed the extent of the concept in the framework for moving from a culture of reaction to a culture of disasters, prevention and amortization that is deemed as serious effort to protect people's lives and their property and economy. To implement this safety standard, a quality and quantity engagement of labour is needed which again is reflected in economic indicators, preservation of rural-urban balance and sustainable use of land, is strongly reflected in economic development also the preservation of natural heritage and landscape and their use for touristic and recreational activities have a reflection, also activities in the field can be estimated to be in the function of implementing economic policies.

In social aspect, it is estimated that with this framework is analyzed and dealt mostly the physical security dimension of the population in view of the social dimension, but also in ensuring clean air, water and soil as basic conditions for quality of life and that really shows that the framework of land use and environment, will affect establishing foundations for decent social development and social welfare, including the expansion of services and quality with landscapes and natural heritage that meets dimension greater satisfaction of citizens in terms of environment. It is estimated that the development envisaged in the framework for land use and environment, will create the main bases that the impact of air, water and soil pollution is minimal and always on quality growth chart. Quality of waste management will enable all pollutants and the degree of risk to be under amortization, prevention and minimization measures and the field itself will be pleasant, but it is estimated that the human factor should be limited in terms of negative behaviours because analyzes show that human impact has been immense in balance decay.

Particularly, the framework is appreciated in terms of predictive, preventive and punitive aspects.

In physical-spatial aspect is assessed that framework has identified and defined all areas, expectations and current developments and has foreseen protective measures, treatments disturbances in the function of safety, quality so it is considered that in this field, the rigorous measures of dimensions and physical spatial developments are needed. It is estimated that the physical and spatial reports of developments are determinants of the sustainability in this field, therefore is highly appreciated that these reports are adequately realized in this field.

8.5 STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

This section provides transition between current situation and spatial framework. It formulates the package of activity strategies for implementation of the goals within the spatial framework, certain deadline and existing situation. This section should include:

8.6 STRATEGIES AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK BY THEMATIC AREAS

8.6.1 Thematic area - Economic development:

Agriculture:

Agriculture is a sector that represents one of the main priorities in the municipality's economy while planning of the implementation of this priority in this branch is substantial, but also very important for the future of this economic activity, therefore under this reason the following essential activities are resulting, as listed below:

Strategy 1: Agricultural Land

As more as possible of agriculture land area and the possibility of protection and development of those areas in the function of economic development, so that the following is needed:

- Upon approval of this plan, the Department for Agriculture will work in the next years on the land development plan in accordance with the margins of agricultural land, defined by this plan.

- According to maps of exposure, erosion and prolificacy of the land in order to use land efficiently, adequately and rationally, the Department of Agriculture will also rely on the map "agriculture in economic development" will lead the development of agriculture with the recommendations of streams that are more profitable especially in fruit growing, livestock and cereals, with special emphasis on intensive crops.
- Rehabilitation of degraded agricultural land from floods, washouts and landslides and areas of former legal and illegal landfill sites, land consolidation in areas of high agricultural quality is needed while the records of these developments on agricultural land cadastre will be the instrument for the protection of agricultural land.
- The development of organic agriculture.
- Construction of the irrigation system, building of dams along the river used for irrigation, flood prevention and the use of space for small hydro reservoirs, which will contribute to, first of all relevant microclimate respective regions (this is the northern part of the settlements Glogoc, Ranilug/Ranillug the lower and upper Kormijan and Drenoc).
- Unification parcels with individual producers, both, in the form of partnership as well as with methods of consolidation.
- Strengthening of the Department of Agriculture with personnel and technology and use of new information systems for agriculture and farmers' training on how to use them, is an important activity for the implementation of this plan.
- To work on projects with joint initiatives with the private sector and donors in the expansion of agricultural land surfaces and their cultivation (opening of land surfaces that are covered with bushes, cleaning the surfaces from the lower forests, plains and possible hills).
- Establishment of crops and orchards of apple, pear, plum, etc., and the small fruits (raspberry, hazelnut, strawberry etc.).
- Expand the capacity of greenhouses for the cultivation of vegetables (vegetables throughout the year), and the cultivation of flowers.
- In order to provide agricultural machinery and appropriate technology, the establishment of Machine Park can be planned, so that this will enable

farmers a leasing system and avoiding unnecessary costs for the machine which can be used together.

- The supply of modern machinery for manufacturing of quality and quantity agricultural production.
- Construction of necessary infrastructure and facilities for storing and making of agricultural products.

See (**Map no.** ... Designation of areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, page. ...)

Strategy 2: Stockbreeding

- Increased fund of stockbreeding and improved livestock breeds, with breeds of great potential for production of meat and milk.
- Stockbreeding - institutions and the private sector should contribute on establishing of stockbreeding farms, for which, there are very good conditions. Ranilug/Ranillugmunicipality has the conditions for building of farms of (... ...) dairy cows, a number of stockbreeding mini-farms and building of a drying plant facility, containing mixed livestock food grains.
- It should be worked on providing conditions so that the production of meat and milk to get an adequate place in the points provided by the plan, in the context of the development of livestock, breeding of cows and sheep, it should have the main place, the conditioned number of heads(cattle) should be increased for several times. (Small Ropotova, Odec, Domoroc and Bozhec.)

See (**Map no.** ... Designation of areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, page. ...)

Strategy 3: Forests and pastures

- The Municipality together with forest agency, to start projects in the plan provided for the forestation of the designated area, reforestation, transition from bushes to regular forests and undertaking of activities for their maintenance. (Part of Lower and Upper Kormijan, Glogoc, Domoroc, the Great Ropotova, Rajanoc and Bozhec.)
- The Municipality in cooperation with other competent authorities should draft projects for forest roads and begin their implementation.
- The Municipality should take measures for alternative energy, in order to preserve the forest wealth and forest mass.

- The Municipality should ensure forest clearance by industrial pollution in the form of industrial waste utilization for other purposes, as it is possible the production of raw material for heating or for similar purposes.
- Pasture management is an important link in the chain of food production since with this plan we have outlined locations and defined pastures. Department of Agriculture will draft a plan proposal for pasture management, by which plan they will be adequately managed.
- The diversity of plants in existing pastures is improved with plants of greater nutritional value for livestock. Joint suitable escorts are verified for pastures.

See (Map no. ... Designation of areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, page. ...)

(Map no. ... Forestation measures in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillugpage.)

(Map no. ... Planned road infrastructure of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, page ...)

Strategy 4: Increase and strengthening of agricultural development areas

- These areas will be treated as areas for agricultural intensive and diverse development in order to facilitate the process of support from municipal institutions for these agricultural areas.
- Areas within the defined limits will only be used for agriculture and activities in function of agricultural development (the central part of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, and north-western part of the municipality).
- The municipality will stimulate farmers' unification and unification of plots in substantial organizations for agricultural developments in terms of unification of land surfaces and organization for joint cultivation in voluntary forms, so that such arrangements and areas will be treated with the status for development of areas for agriculture. With these areas, the Board of private owners can govern, according to their agreement or be organized in private agricultural cooperatives.

See (Map no. ... Designation of areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, page. ...)

Strategy 5: The Municipality should facilitate, while a private sector to provide the basis for the food industry

- Ranilug/Ranillug should realize the objectives of food production for itself and the export should be based on the analyzed presentation with this plan to initiate and support projects for stimulation, protection and strengthening
- It should support capacity building processes for the storage of cereals and capacity building for flour products, to initiate projects for modernization and expansion but also to harmonious development of the food industry that will enable the finalization of agricultural production at higher scale.
- Capacity building for storage, processing and preservation of fruits in the spaces provided with plan in Ranilug/Ranillug and in the industrial area of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Initiation and support of projects aimed at capacity building for milk and cheese processing, cooling and drying provided with a plan, and efforts should be engaged for this, so that the possibility is found as soon as possible for implementation of processing capacities, to stimulate private sector mainly and foreign investments as well.
- Cultivation, conservation of curative plants and the creation of space for drying of these plants.
- Establish as much food industries as possible in the area which is designated for industry through the expression of the municipality's vision for agriculture as a key sector of development by creating opportunities for food processing and trade with domestic products through fairs and events at regional level.
- The municipality should provide conditions to private sector for more intensive and qualitative development of beverage industry.
- The municipality should play the role of facilitator in the process of securing the label (note) CE by any European accredited agency and facilitate its appearance in the European market.
- Creating internet platform to promote the production and ensuring internet for all businesses, especially in industrial area.
- Identification of potential participants for proceeding and processing of agricultural production. Creating collaboration system for proceeding and food processing in order to split investment for necessary technology as well as for trade of products. Potential participants of this cooperation

together will make use of the equipment, joint technology and marketing administration.

Strategy 6: Expansion and Advancement of knowledge and practice in the field of agriculture.

- Creating the lifelong skills and training centre in the field of agriculture and marketing. The centre will also function as a centre for information on agricultural development as well as new on products and technologies in order to increase the capacities of the knowledge about higher quality agricultural products. Excursions and field visits will be organized in the regions where possible, to gain useful experiences, both, in Kosovo and in neighbouring countries, so that farmers get acquainted with the latest achievements in this field.

Laboratory and experimental areas in the field of agriculture for analysis and studying of quality and quantity improvement

Industry:

Strategy 1: Sustainable Industry

- During the drafting of regulatory plans should strengthen and make operational the infrastructure of existing industrial capacities, former "brick factory" (now it produces as private sector).
- The note on maps of terrain in areas of mineral ores (cement, lime, quartz, marble, etc..), as location areas of these minerals are: part of Glogoc, Ranilug/Ranillug, part of upper and lower Kormijan, Domoroc , Pançella, Rajanoc and Bozhec. In the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in the vicinity of Upper and Lower Drenoc there are reliable records for existence of "kaolin" ore.
- Compilation of reasonability studies in these areas.
- For implementation of desired development of the industry is necessary to explore companies that exploit and develop the same ore in the world and seek various forms of cooperation, public-private partnerships, concessions and other forms of labour and resources, harmonization of programs and development plans.

- Compilation of projects for strengthening and support, but also for creating new streams in the metal processing industry, in wood, plastics, food, beverages, textiles, tobacco, etc., in order to achieve predictability according to the framework.

See (**Map no.** ... Designation of areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, page....)

(**Map no.** ... Mineral resources in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page.....)

- Compilation of the regulatory plan for industrial zone with appropriate planned infrastructure for connection to the regional road network, while in the future, also in railway and motoring line.
- Planning of international production areas during drafting of regulatory plans for the industrial area.

See (**Map no.** ... The road networks in the municipality Ranilug/Ranillug page. .)

Civil engineering:

Strategy 1: Sustainable Civil Engineering

- Compilation of regulatory and conceptual plans as well as of main projects for distribution to industrial areas and on the outskirts of some settlements, warehouses, areas for separation of gravel and other materials for the production of concrete products and semi- products (along the River Morava Binçës), for relocation of basement of the machines and workshops for the repair, for the work of various subunits (masons, re-enforcers, mechanical, carpenters, electricians, of final works etc..) for car parking, storage and other subunits and services.
- During drafting of regulatory plans, relocation of zones for companies and projecting bureaus, during which should take into account that several local matters can be utilized temporarily for construction works.

See (**Map no.** ... Mineral resources in the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page...)

Craftsmanship:

Strategy 1: Sustainable Craftsmanship

- During the processing of regulatory plans, shifting of areas for craftsmanship and completion of infrastructure
- Establishment of physical and professional infrastructure for professional advancement in craftsmanship, advising in favour of craftsmanship,

increased ability of entrepreneurs, training and professional qualifications of craftsmen.

- Definition of locations for special craftsmanship office in the municipality.
- Definition of location for the office of the Association of craftsmen.

Trade:

Strategy 1: Sustainable trade

- During compilation of regulatory plan and conditions for development, important process is also the transfer of content for wholesale and retail trade in the centre of the municipality and in all municipal settlements of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Compilation of the main and conceptual projects for daily open markets and those private and public ones in the municipality.
- Compilation of the main and conceptual projects for the expansion of one-day open markets in some of the larger settlements.
- Compilation of the main and conceptual design to at least one green market on a daily basis, in the public or private sector in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Compilation of the main and conceptual projects for the automotive markets and salons.
- Compilation of projects for better organization of transport and associated infrastructure.

See (Map no.... Definition of the area in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page ...)

Tourism:

Strategy 2: Promotion, investment and constructions in dedicated areas for health tourism.

- Development of potential capacities in health-recreational tourism of the spa - in the area provided for, in the road of Gjilan over Dobërqan in the district of Pançella and Ranilug/Ranillug (at a place called "lake").

Strategy 3: Promotion of rural tourism.

- Construction of touristic facilities in promoting the rural tourism in which ecological activities - recreational, cultural- educational and other touristic activities are foreseen.

- Undertaking of measures for the protection and revival of the territory of white and black pine, in the district of Ranilug/Ranillug and Glogoc, as an area for sport and recreation.
- To stimulate the development of agriculture (agricultural products and livestock, for agro-tourism).

Strategy 6: Establishment of touristic infrastructure

- The municipality should initiate construction of the main touristic infrastructure including transport infrastructure, telecommunications, accommodation and depending on the specifics of the area also should include specific infrastructure relevant to the area which may include planned paths for hiking, horse riding, hunting ranges as well as completion and strengthening of infrastructure, especially in the areas with natural values expressed by a wealth of historical and cultural heritage.
- Adequate information system for the use of the network, consisted of maps, prospectuses and other information tools, should support the development of different forms of tourism, depending on the different resources. The website for touristic resources and opportunities in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in the form of offering could induce investment interests in the development of tourism in the municipality.
- Board of Tourism will establish touristic centre. At the beginning, touristic information centre in the centre of Ranilug/Ranillug itself, then in strategic locations in the respective touristic settlements of the municipality, in Upper and Lower Kormijan in Bozhec etc.

Assessment:

Organized tourism development should consist of adequate infrastructure networks. Connection of touristic attractions through various forms of the lines of movement (transport) and easy access creates more opportunities for visits. All links must be coordinated through the touristic information centre.

See (**Map no ...** Designation of the territory in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page...)

Strategy 7: Protection of nature and environment

- Promotion of nature and the environment as a resource for tourism. Once provided in the plan, and submitted all necessary information on the locations of protected monuments of nature (plants, geo-monuments, water) and natural protected areas, as the first and main activity in this strategy is the marking and putting under protection.
- Provision of equipment and services necessary for the establishment of clean and safe areas. The use of protected natural areas and valuable landscapes in sustainable form by completing the content that make it usable such as; areas in the territory of white and black pine in the district of Ranilug/Ranillug and Glogoc as areas for sports, recreation and health tourism zone on the road of Gjilani over Doberqan in the district of Paçella and Ranilug/Ranillug, (a place called "lake").

See (**Map no.** ... The sensitivity of groundwater in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug p.g. ...)

(**Map no.** ... The sensitivity of contamination of soil, page... ...)

(**Map no.** ... Designation of territory in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, page. ...)

Assessment:

Increased interest for natural tourism is the opportunity for diverse nature in Ranillug municipality. Therefore, the municipality should be concerned about the way that transport is provided to these areas. Keeping clean and safe nature can affect the growth of tourists' interest.

Strategy 8: Hunting Tourism

- These areas will be used for breeding and hunting of animals.
- North-West area for hunting in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug (part of Bozhec and Rajanoc).
- Central Zone (part of Great and Small Ropotova and Drenoc).
- The south-eastern area for hunting in the municipality (Location; Glogoc, Ranilug/Ranillug Upper and Lower Kormijan and Domoroc.
- Hunters Association is responsible for the organization and control of hunting.

- Association and Board of tourism are responsible for hunting tourism.
- In all areas designated for hunting, with this plan, hunting management plan will be prepared including areas designated for hunting. This plan should verify all stakeholders responsible for managing the necessary measures for the cultivation of animal and security measures.
- The Municipality, in close cooperation with the Association of Hunters must implement all necessary measures to protect biodiversity of areas designated for hunting.

Assessment:

Self organized recreational activities for hunting can provide an attractive and safe hunting tourism. Therefore, municipality should promote the management plan for areas designated for hunting.

Strategy 9: Promotion of health tourism

- Development and strengthening of recreational-health and spa tourism in the district of Pançella (according to bathing in road of Gjilan over Doberqan) and in the district of Ranilug/Ranillug(the place called "lake").
- Promotion and finding of investors for construction of touristic facilities reviving thus the rural tourism, within which, ecological and recreational activities, cultural, educational other tourist activities are foreseen...

See (**Map no.** ... Designation of territory in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page...)

Assessment:

Health tourism is one of the basics of tourism. With the development of the country, more and more people need medical attention in nature. Therefore, health tourism in the areas of Ranilug/Ranillug municipality should be considered as a great touristic potential.

Catering industry:

Strategy 1: Construction of catering industry facilities for accommodation (lodging) food and drink.

Compilation of the main and conceptual projects according to the plan of touristic areas for building with high standard and quality of catering industry facilities, accommodation facilities (overnight stay) and food and beverage facilities and according to these categories. :

- **Hotels:** hotel, Touristic Village, hotel-apartment., village- apartment, motel, boarding house etc.
- **Camps and other types of catering industry accommodation facilities:** Camp, rooms for use, apartments, hotel for youth, mountain lodges, resorts, hostels etc.
- **Restaurants:** Restaurant, taverns, national-restaurant, cheesecake restaurant, cafe, pizzeria, kebab –shop, public kitchen, pie-shopetc.
- **Bars:** Bar, night bar, disco bar etc.
- **Bufes:** Bufe, beer-pub, clean, etc.
- **Cafés:** Café, bar, cafe bar, cafe-confectionery etc.
- **Canteens:** Canteens and preparation of the food meals.
- Further strengthen the development of spa and health-recreation tourism, in the district of Pançella (according to the Spa, in Gjilan road over Doberqan) and Ranilug/Ranillug district (the place called "lake").

Transport, telecommunications, transportation and mobility:

- Drafting of main conceptual projects for the use of technological and non-technological measures to create a sustainable and intelligent transport system.
- Drafting of projects to improve the approach of the transport system.
- Drafting of the project to increase traffic safety.
- Drafting of project to improve life in traffic.
- Drafting of project to reduce negative impact on traffic in human life and the environment.

The network of the road traffic infrastructure system

- Drafting of a project to improve the quality and expansion of the road network in order to increase the speed of movement of passengers and goods.
- The existing capacities need to be modernized and respond consistently to demands and standards.
- Drafting of a project for modernization, strengthening and the completion of the existing road network and opening of new lines toward the border with neighbouring countries such as Serbia and Macedonia and completion of

other traffic infrastructure (vehicle maintenance and repair services, garages, bus stations, gas stations, buildings for the accommodation of certain services etc.)

See (Map no. ... Transport infrastructure of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page...)

Communications, telecommunications, PTK and private operators:

Strategy 1: Development and modernization of telecommunications infrastructure

- Drafting of main projects so that the number of telephone devices or other appliances as well as the volume of internet and cable services has promised a lot while PTK and other private operators' services to be modernized as provided for in the framework of development.
- Drafting of projects for new network deployment in the settlements in which the existing network is from 90-s.
- Drafting of projects for the deployment of four new antennas PTK- VALA.
- The majority of villages in the local community of Ropotova do not have fixed telephony. Setting of the fixed telephony is a priority in these villages.
- Drafting of projects for the expansion of the existing telephony plant in Ranilug/Ranillug or even building of another telephony plant in the village of Great Ropotovo.
- Drafting of a project for capacity building and education of potential users for the use of the industry for the benefit of humanity.
- Drafting of legal framework for E-Commerce (E-Trade) and E-signature up to the E-governance.

Strategy 2: Drafting and strengthening the network cable and HD TV programs

- Drafting of project for cable network and HD television programs throughout the territory of Ranilug/Ranillug. Also the opening of local station of RTV should be planned, which would have been a public service for citizens. It is anticipated that the most appropriate location for the receivers to be is in a place called "the Peak of Rajanovc" .

Energy:

Strategy 1:Modernization and completion of energy infrastructure

- Development and completion of energy infrastructure in the field of infrastructure in the function of economic development.

See (**Map no.** ... Energetic Network of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, page. ...)

Strategy 2: Identification and exploitation of the potential for renewable energy.

- Development of feasibility study on hydro energetic potentials from potential dams.
- Compilation of conceptual and main design on hydro-energy.
- In cooperation with the government, talks on the implementation of hydro-energy projects (with concessions or other forms).
- Taking into consideration the chaff and wood waste for the production of pallets and briquettes for heating.
- Feasibility studies and conceptual projects on the possibility of using solar energy for thermal energy and electricity benefit through photo-volt panels (as a long term goal).
- Stimulation projects for those who build facilities and use solar energy for heating with discounts on percentage of taxes and fees for building permits.
- Feasibility studies and conceptual projects on the possibilities of producing energy from waste.
- Implement pilot projects on energy saving opportunities e.g. insulation, efficient heating systems, etc.)

Banking system:

Strategy 1:Banks in the function of sustainable economic development

- Drafting of projects for loans by banks to households, small businesses and agribusinesses.
- Drafting of concessionary investment projects ranging from renewable energy sector (it is well known that in the EU there are very clear directives on renewable energy, so it can be considered as the great opportunity for the municipality.
- Drafting of projects, taking into account the new opportunities by Kosovo's membership in the MMF and the World Bank in the areas in which they help (by researching their new official sites).

- Drafting of projects for crediting with low interest and extended packages in the areas of agriculture, extensive industry to the tourism.

Small and medium enterprises:

Strategy: Support the development of SMEs (professional training of young professionals)

- Establishment of vocational training centres of young professionals for building the skills and organization of seminars and courses on economic development and marketing knowledge.
- Support of young entrepreneurs through the implementation "initial centre" (business incubator) where companies can make use of common infrastructure and have mutual profit. The centre shall ensure:
 - a. renting of the space for offices and workshops with low prices;
 - b. joint sales centre
 - c. consultations on accounting;
 - d. Legal and tax advice.

8.6.2 Thematic area - strategies and activities for technical infrastructures

Road infrastructure

Strategy 1: Renovation of the existing asphalted roads:

- Preparation of main projects in cooperation with the Ministry for Traffic and Communications for expansion of certain sustainable segments and concretization of the contents in accordance with the standards of the existing roads as well as other roads according to the transport infrastructure maps.
- Road „Gjilan-Ranilug/Ranillug-Kamenice.
- Road „Great Ropotova-Lower Kormijan-Bujanovc“.
- Construction of pedestrian paths (concrete pavements) in public road traffic, of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

Strategy 2: Unpaved roads:

Preparation of the main projects, by the municipality, and in some cases in collaboration with the ministry for traffic and post-telecommunications, on unpaved roads in accordance with the standards and norms based on maps of transport infrastructure.

Proposed Roads:

- Establish consultation with representatives of the Ministry of Traffic and Post-Telecommunication for these roads.
- Reconstruction and asphaltting of roads:
- Great Ropotova-Rajanc-Bozhec-Odec-Small Ropotova
- Upper Kormijan until highway.
- Ropotova and connection to Gjilan.
- “Roofing tiles” – Drenoc P. (1.5 km.)
- Reconstruction of the road Ranilug-Tomanc-Pançell - Ropotova.
- Compilation of main projects for these roads based on maps of transport infrastructure.

Strategy 3: Roads in the reconstruction-rural roads:

Continuation and completion based on the provided dynamics.

- Preparation of projects and intensive consultations on forest roads.
- Continuation of new rural roads projects in accordance with the situation in agricultural lands.
- Expansion and filling of non-categorized roads throughout the municipality.
- Construction of pedestrian paths in the settlements.

See (**Map no. ...** Road networks in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, page.....)

Strategy 4: Urban Roads:

- Marking (geodesic points where the road stretches) tracks of these roads and their maintenance.
- In existing and planned roads is not permitted (while issuing of permits) any construction which is inconsistent with their function.
- Initiation of conceptual projects for these roads with a priority in clean areas (without constructions within the construction limits).

- Further consultation with representatives of the areas as well as adequate information for the Ministry of Traffic and Post-Telecommunication on these roads.
- The opening of these roads with machinery in order to define precisely how it will work in the future and how will be assisted in the implementation of these roads.
- Drafting of main projects for these roads based on the maps of (urban) transport infrastructure.

Strategy 5: Circular roads:

- Marking of tracks of the circular roads.
- In tracks of the envisaged circular roads it is not allowed any kind of construction which is contradiction to the proper functioning of these roads.
- Starting of conceptual projects for these roads.
- Further consultation with representatives of the Ministry for Traffic and Post-Telecommunications on these roads.
- Compilation of main projects for these roads based on the map of (urban) transport infrastructure.

Strategy 7: Accompanying Infrastructure:

- Beginning of conceptual design for determining the place of the bus stop and the main bus station.
- Drafting of the main project.
- Further consultation with representatives of the private sector and other stakeholders on the implementation of the project and the formal implementation of governance.

See (**Map no.** ... Road networks in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page...)

Railway infrastructure:

Strategy 1: Marking of the tracks of the railway lines

- Marking of the tracks of the railway lines for both versions (second priority version).
- Consultations with the representatives of the Ministry of Traffic and Post-Telecommunication on the beginning of the conceptual design.

Strategy 2: Supporting infrastructure

- Consultations with the representatives of the Ministry of Transport and Post Telecommunication on the beginning of the conceptual design for train passengers stops, and for next railway station.

Water supply infrastructure:

Strategy 1: Concrete activities in the renovation of existing water resources systems which are temporarily being used for drinking and protection of new resources development in order to supply the municipality with water.

- Opening of new resources (with special emphasis on major sources of groundwater) for drinking waters (opening of wells in the depth over 80 m) and , strengthening of the existing capacities in location Great Ropotova Drenoc, northern part of Lower Kormijan (protection from polluted waters during the rainfalls).
- Marking of and protection of natural resources, thermal and thermo mineral waters, concrete place "lake" on the Gjilan road , over Doberqan in the district of Pançella and Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Drafting of the project for the construction of reservoirs for the accumulation of water from atmospheric precipitation.
- Drafting of projects to build the necessary infrastructure for technological water supply from natural resource of waters which has the river "Morava e Binçes" and other rivers and streams.

See (**Map no. ...** Hydro-geology of the territory in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page...)

Strategy 2. Creating functional and integrated water supply system for drinking, industry and agriculture, in the entire territory of the municipality

- Drafting of the project for the renovation of existing water supply network in the city - changing the old asbestos-cement pipes in some segments, the increase of pipe diameter in some segments, the network expansion in new areas etc.

See (**Map no. ...** Water supplying of settlements in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page)

- Drafting of projects for increasing water resources (opening of new wells, deep and protected ones) and water reservoirs in the settlements of Ranilug/Ranillug Great Ropotova and Drenoc.

- Drafting of water supply projects with the help of a water supply system, in the settlements that are not connected to the water network (Bozhec, Odec and Domoroc).

See (**Map no.** Watersupplying of settlements in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page...)

Strategy 3. Regulation of river beds flowing to increase water capacity.

- Regulation of river bank "Morava e Binçës" with the construction of protective dams and the river branch "Kriva Reka ".
- Regulation of the rivers that flow into these rivers to increase the capacity of water (this also means drinking waters capacity).

Strategy 4. Regulation of the waters' regime

- Carrying out conceptual design for construction of new resources for benefit of drinking water etc... In this sense is foreseen opening of deep wells protected ones with adequate reservoirs in the locations of settlements in Ranilug/Ranillug, Great Ropotova and other two in the settlement of Drenoc.
- Carrying out conceptual design for regulation of river banks (regulation of land, urban regulation, maintenance and cleaning). It is also foreseen the regulation of the River "Morava e Binçës" and the branch of "Kriva Reka ".
- Commencement of consultations and negotiations with various sectors and stakeholders on the opportunities of starting works on: (regulation of land, urban regulation and maintenance and cleaning),
- Carrying out the main project on these measures (regulation of land, urban regulation and maintenance and cleaning),
- Beginning of implementation together with the selectee.

See (**Map no.** ... The measures against floods and erosion in the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, page.)

Wastewater sewerage system:

Sewerage network exists in its own direction or the direction of the neighbourhood, there is inadequate carrying of wastewater, which can be a potential source of pollutions.

Strategy 1: Completion of sewerage infrastructure, the improvement of existing network and construction of the new one.

- Drafting of projects to improve the existing sewerage network in the

settlements Great Ropotova and Domoroc.

- Drafting of projects for construction of new sewage network in areas where it does not exist (Drenovc Odec, Pançell, Rajanoc, Tomanc, Ranilug, Small Ropotova Glllogoc, and Bozhec, upper and lower Kormijan).
- Opening of septic tanks in places where the polluted waters flow.
- Marking of and protection of embankment sewerage lines for connection from the exit of a settlement towards the main collector and sewage purification plant for further flow that will be in the location of Lower Kormijan district 1.5 km south of the terminal.

See (Map no. Sewerage network for settlements in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page)

Strategy 2: Construction of new system to carry atmospheric waters

- Preparation of projects for construction of new sewage atmospheric network separated from sewage of polluted waters (in accordance with a concept of departure in the direction of streams, closest rivers).
- Each village must possess its own special system. Atmospheric waters should be deposited in the nearest river.
- Preparation of a project for the construction of new sewage atmospheric network along the roads.

Strategy 3: Construction of landfill sites system and their adequate governance

- The primary construction of necessary contents for transit landfill sites (first instance treatment of landfill sites) from which after the first treatment, are deposited to the regional landfill site,
- Marking of and protection of provided areas for temporary landfill sites for construction wastes and the industry at the level of one or two settlements,
- Preparation of dedicated areas for landfill sites by levelling and putting of gravel (directly after the approval of the plan) and the marking as long as the conditions for the completion of the infrastructure are not provided.
- Preparation of the main projects for temporary landfill sites of construction wastes and industry at the level of one or two settlements,

- Tendering and implementation of the main projects for temporary landfill sites of construction wastes and industry at the level of one or two settlements,
- Marking of and protection of intended areas for temporary landfill sites of construction wastes and industry with the option for recycling,
- Preparation of projects for possible landfill sites at the municipal level of industrial and construction wastes with recycling option,
- Marking of and protection of intended areas for landfill sites of intelligent and non-intelligent wastes.
- Preparation of projects for landfill sites of intelligent wastes.
- Establishment of public and private mechanisms for adequate justification of these landfill sites.

See (**Map no. ...** Waste management at the municipal level of Ranilug/Ranillug, page....)

Functioning of the electricity supply and strengthening of telecommunication network:

Undertaking of measures according to the priorities set for the functioning of the electricity network and strengthening of energetic capacities for better electricity supply and measures to strengthen the post-telecommunication network.

Strategy 1: Commencement of implementing recommendations of the master plan on developing the distribution system of Kosovo until 2015.

- Start of replacement TS 10/0.4kV with those of 20/0.4 kV.
- Start of gradual elimination of TS 35/10kV and switch to TS 110/20kV.
- Start of the gradual transition from distributive network of 10 kV to distributive network of 20 kV.
- Start of prioritized intervention in the sense of moving from a system of 10 kV into a system of 20kV, are:
- Construction of a power station wherever possible or construction of new ones where necessary.
- Placing HV dis-connector in the village of Pançell.
- Conducting montages of another pillar power station of 250KVA in Great Ropotova, near the culture house to avoid the length of the largest network LV and the drop of voltage.

- Re-insertion of armoured HV dis-connector which is not in operation in the village of Small Ropotova.
- Construction of disconnector in village Odec.
- Construction of the power station 10/0, 4KVA of 50KVA power in village Dubovc itself.
- Construction of power station 10/0, 4KV of 250KVA power in the village of Great Ropotova.
- Construction of the central power station 110/10KV, of 10MW power in the village of Great Ropotova instead of old power-station 35/10KV.
- Setting disconnector at the pillar power station in Lower Kormijan village.
- Setting TS dis-connector in Domoroc.
- The beginning of replacement of airlines 230/400V with knitted cables or underground ones.
- Maintenance and protection of 110 kV line Gnjalan Municipality Ranilug-Ristovc Serbia.
- Maintenance and protection of 110 kV line Gnjalan Municipality Ranilug-Ristovc Berivojc-Kamenice.
- Replacement of high voltage cable in the settlement of Upper Kormijan.
- Replacement of LV wooden network with that of concrete overhaul of HV dis-connector in the village of Upper and Lower Drenoc.
- Replacement of LV wooden network with that of concrete in village Dubovc.
- Replacement of LV wooden network in that of concrete in villages: Bozhec, Rajanoc, Odec.
- Construction of the concrete power lines from the village of Great Ropotova up to Ranilug.
- Replacement of LV wooden power line Ropotova -Ranilug with that of the concrete.
- Construction of HV power line of 10KV for the supply of industrial area.
- It is necessary to prepare projects in a way in which the low voltage network must also be planned with concrete pillars and the so-called aluminium self-carrying cables.
- It is necessary to prepare projects so that in these pillars is also set a public street lighting.
- It is necessary to prepare projects so that the main street lighting is done with sodium lamps with power of 400 W. Switching on and off the lamps will be automatic when

the roads are not frequented (after midnight) lamps will be switched on automatically with half of the nominal power.

See (**Map no.** ... The electricity network of the municipality of Ranilug, pg. ...)

Strategy 2: Strengthening and expansion of telecommunications in the entire territory of the municipality

- Cooperation in order to increase the number of post offices, the number of telephone lines and other appliances as well as the volume of internet and cable services while the services of PTK and other private operators, be upgraded.
- Preparation of projects for the settlements in which the existing network is since the late 90s, the new network should be put.
- Dissemination of the telecommunications network in the villages with optical cables and fibres that enable connection to the internet and cable television.
- Preparation of projects to cover the entire territory with fixed telephony network as well as switching from the aerial network to underground one.
- Preparation of projects for the delivery of HD television programs through cable network.
- Preparation of projects for the setting of public telephone booths in all settlements where there is a fixed telephony network as well as in those where the network will be established.
- Expansion of existing telephone plant in Ranilug/Ranillug and building of another one in Great Ropotova village.
- Setting of fixed telephony in the villages of the local community of Ropotova since they have no fixed telephony.
- Construction of receivers for RTV station at "Peak of Rajanovc".

8.6.3 Thematic area - The strategy for social infrastructure activities

Population, Housing and Settlements:

Population:

Strategy 1: Creating the most favourable conditions for the improvement of municipal human development index (MHDI) on further development of the municipality of Ranilug.

- Preparation and implementation of projects for coordinated spatial development, distribution according to prescribed number of residents in all settlements provided in the map "**CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE SETTLEMENTS** " with support for expansion of the infrastructure network.
- Compilation of the project for environmental enhancement and other activities with which it has to do, the as rich as possible socio-cultural life.
- Project for the integration of the communities with low-incomes and communities living in informal areas.
- Drafting of projects for the completion of infrastructure quality of education system at all levels to create the conditions for enrolment in primary and secondary education as well as improving writing- reading rate of adults (over 15 years).
- Drafting of projects for the completion of infrastructure quality of the health system with an impact on the increase of the age of life of inhabitants of Ranilug municipality.
- Drafting of projects for the completion in the field of economic development and poverty alleviation **so that economic welfare, measured with incomes per capita, is improved.**
- Drafting of projects envisaged in this plan for the expansion of green areas in the city and other places of residence by processing surfaces that are currently free and unused one, and creating new green areas within and around the city and other settlements.
- To draft projects for increasing sensitivity of inhabitants according to socio-cultural views but also in terms of the environment and quality of life.
- To draft projects so that human resources capacities in the municipality to strategically respond to the implementation of this vision for future of the municipality and realize gender and ethnic equalities.

See (Map no. ... Destination of the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug pg.)

Housing:

Strategy 2: Increase the quantity and quality of housing

- Drafting regulatory plans respecting concepts that should be in function of the security of sufficient volume of housing for all classes.
- Drafting and implementation of major infrastructure projects and services on the basis of maps of infrastructure (water, sewage, heating, parking, greening) in this document in the field of housings in order to improve the quality of housing.
- Preparation of major projects on public contents, to eliminate negative occurrences that affect the deterioration of living standard.
- Drafting of projects and implementation of standards on residential premises and maintenance of the existing structure as well as on elimination of physical degradation of existing residential structures that are built without plan.

Settlements:

Strategy 3: Ensure that future development of the municipality of Ranilug will be conducted in accordance with the concept of polycentric spatial development with two linear segments.

- Competent authorities in the municipality adequately, should be aware of the construction planned limits, on frozen areas for construction, on areas for expansion and economic development segments.
- Compilation of regulatory plans for Ranilug/Ranillug and for settlements as economic areas of special interest for municipality, in northern part of Upper and Lower Kormijan and south-east of Drenoc. Then in settlement Tomanc and Great and Small Ropotova.
- Drafting of regulatory plans for settlements set for economic areas at the terminal in the upper part of Upper Kormijan.
- Stimulation of constructions within the planned areas.
- Supervision and restricting any construction outside the construction limits and in frozen areas for construction.
- Establishment of the board for demolition of the facilities built outside prescribed limits.

See (**Map no.** ... Destination of the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug pg...
...)

Strategy 4: To ensure that the future development of the settlements would be in line with the concept of compact settlements.

- All settlements about which the regulatory plans are prepared, compact development of settlements will be the task of the regulatory plans.
- All settlements for which no regulatory plans are planned, compact development of settlements shall be the duty of the competent municipal institutions through working projects but also with other measures (while giving construction permit, with incentives to boost development in empty areas, non-construction of infrastructure outside the defined areas for construction, except for the functions set out in Article 17.3 of the Law on spatial planning, etc.).
- The municipality is responsible for informing and cooperating with settlements which have less interest in this concept and will consider all possibilities for the realization of the concept of compact settlements and can use all the tools that are the responsibility of the municipality.
- Special Problem in strategy for implementation of the plan in terms of compact concept at the level of settlements, are settlements that are almost empty without inhabitants, and here it is necessary the development of projects and programs so that the return and development is conducted in compact bases aimed at strengthening in the future.
- Respect for the prohibitions for any construction in frozen areas for construction by undertaking all measures.
- Respect for the events in agricultural purposes, but not for other destinations in green areas in all settlements where these areas are represented by the experts by undertaking all necessary measures to protect them.

See (**Map no.**... Destination of the territory of Ranilug/Ranillug municipality pg...)

(**Map no.** ... Expansion of settlements in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug pg.
...)

Informal settlements

Education:

Strategy 1: Expanding of the area, content and improvement of the infrastructure quality, education system at all levels, in accordance with concept of polycentric development with two linear developments.

- Improvement of the preschool education content within schools is needed especially in the envisaged settlements.
- Identify and maintenance of the facilities and envisaged plans for these kindergartens, as specified in spatial development and map on "school facilities and sports."
- Preparation of the main project for kindergarten.
- Preparation of the conceptual and main project for the construction of kindergarten in villages of lower and upper Korminjan.
- Construction of the kindergarten in villages of lower and upper Korminjan.
- Preparation of the conceptual and main plan for the construction of a nursery in villages Tomance and Pançella.
- Construction of the kindergarten in villages Tomance and Pançella.
- • Identification and maintenance of the provided space with this plan for the elementary schools, as specified in spatial development and the map "school facilities and sports."
- • Preparation of the conceptual and main plan or primary schools.
- • Preparation of the conceptual and main plan for schools.
- • Construction of the school with associated infrastructure (classrooms, modern offices, rooms for sports culture, etc.)
- • Preparation of the conceptual and main plan for the construction of private institutions of higher education.
- Construction of private institutions of higher education.
- Implementation of the project for vocational schools.
- When designing of new school construction projects it should be provided accompanying infrastructure, and the construction of sports facilities in order to improve working conditions and learning.

- In built facilities, associated infrastructure should be provided separately.
- Access to water and sewerage infrastructure in all school facilities that are not currently connected.
- Commence implementation of the government program to establish a cabinet and provide them with a computer informatics.
- Improvement of students' safety by setting up a system to monitor and establish schools in order to achieve multi-functional activities for children, youth and other groups of citizens.
- • Equal coverage of education, creation of favourable conditions for the integration of children with disabilities and the organization of various forms of education for parents.
- • Effective management of schools and school network and demographic changes, establishment of a centralized system for financial management of financial institutions.
- • Improving collaboration between schools and parents
- • Establishing conditions in schools for daily presence (establishment of school kitchens); local education strategy (preparation of the profile in accordance with market requirements within the municipality, in Kosovo and beyond.
- Adequate Municipal Cooperation with Ministry of Education and Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.
- Cooperation of Ranilug/Ranillug municipality with other municipalities in the exchange of experiences and different methods of teaching staff in order to increase the quality of education.
- Establishing facilitation factors for the development of private education, the provision of sites for cooperation with other countries and organizations that have their worldwide training offices.

View (Map No -School and sports facility in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug. ...)

Health:

Strategy 1: Provision of health facilities in rural areas according to their function and hierarchy.

- It allows analyzing MFMC spaces that are used for hospital.
- Develop of conceptual design for the construction of the FMC in Ranilug settlement at existing MFMC.
- Construction of the FMC in Ranilug/Ranillug settlement at the existing MFMC.
- Development of the conceptual plan for the construction of the necessary infrastructure to develop in the Spa area in Pançella and Ranilug/Ranillug district as a health and recreation centre at a place called Lake.
- • Building the infrastructure necessary for the development of capacity in the Spa area in the district of Pançella and Ranilug/Ranillug between Dobërçan, as a health and recreation centre (at a place called Lake).
- • Implementation of projects such as development projects and programs for the maintenance of health facilities and the completion of infrastructure (water, sewage, heating) and other associated facilities such as garages, warehouses, furnace for burning waste, etc...

See (**Map no.** ... Social and cultural facilities in Ranilug/Ranillug Municipality.)

Culture:

Strategy 1: Provision of facilities and conditions for the protection, conservation and sustainable use of cultural heritage

- Execution of activities and tasks defined in the spatial development of the area, as well as the content of 1st strategy can be achieved if you take the following activities:
- By the approval of this plan, all the values described in the heritage map are placed under the protection of the municipality / state

See (**Map no.** ... Cultural and social objects in the Ranilug/Ranillug municipality ...)

- Prevention of actual occurrences that threaten the cultural, technical, professional and legal measures
- Marking of areas, buildings and heritage values throughout the area in the map of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Geophysical recordings and draft of the main project for archaeological area (.....),

- Development of projects and programs for the protection of cultural and religious monuments.
- Development of the project for the construction of a church that is placed in the south of the village Bozhec.
- Construction of the Church is planned to be in the southern part of village Bozhec.
- Introduction in order to rescue, rehabilitate and use historic and cultural, social, economic, scientific and educational values, ecological benefits and the benefits of cultural tourism.
- Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug exactly cadastral area "Bozhec" is placed at the site called "Prilepaci" where was born Tsar Lazar, (Tsar Lazar monument was built in Great Ropotovo).
- Information and marketing campaigns in order to improve the quality of municipal services, in function of the country's heritage and image with multi-dimensional benefits.
- The foundation of municipal mechanism for controlling of the flow of heritage values.
- Creating the conditions for the functioning of the ensembles and cultural and artistic societies and creating new ones.
- Creating conditions for traditional celebrations "Manifestations of May" and "Morava celebrates" in Ranilug/Ranillug and Vidovdan celebration games "Vidovdan Fair" in Great Ropotovo.
- Establishing of conditions for the organization of the Annual Book Fair.
- Opening a primary school musical, establishing of town's choir, artists and painters club, cultural associations, as well as the city cinema.
- Drafting of the conceptual plan and implementation of the museum facility in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

Administration and public institutions:

Strategy 1: Provision of facilities for institutions and public administration in a transparent and efficient manner.

Once in spatial development framework as desired developments in this field is providing a new building for municipal administration as a strategy for the implementation of this plan in this area provides for the creation of the following conditions:

- Identification and maintenance of the space provided for this plan for the construction of the municipal administration.
- Identification and maintenance of the space provided for this plan for the construction of the municipal administration.
- Beginning of the implementation of the project for the construction of the municipal building in northern Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Preparation of the municipal building construction in NorthernRanilug/Ranillug.
- Launch of the decentralization of specific administrative functions, secondary centres and start implementation of electronic control systems and services.

See (**Map.** ... determination of the areas in the Ranilug/Ranillug Municipality etc....)

Sport and recreation:

Strategy 1: To provide sports and recreational facilities in residential areas in accordance with their functions and hierarchy.

In particular, to achieve the desired prediction of the functioning of framework on sports infrastructure development and following activities:

- Development of the conceptual main plan and continuing of the construction of sports hall building in Northern Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Construction of sports hall in northern Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Development of the main conceptual plan for the construction of playgrounds and sports recreation centre.
- Construction of a soccer field in Ranilug/Ranillug location (Northern Ranilug), and Domoroc.
- Construction of sports recreation centre in the central part of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Construction of tourist area, revival of rural tourism, planned excursions, sport and recreation, pedestrian trails for hiking in the territory of white and

black pine forests, in the area of Ranilug/Ranillug, Glllogoc and upper Korminjan .

- Design and implementation of the project for cycling, as well as the content of project preparation and implementation for sports as tennis, fishing, hunting, horse riding, etc..
- Construction of tennis terrain at the location of Ranilug/Ranillug
- Developing projects for sport and recreation in every village, in the premises of primary schools, as part of the school yard (with the use of overtime organized learning process), as a separate space.

View (Map No. The definition of municipality Ranilug/Ranillug etc. ...)

Youth:

Strategy 1: Provision of facilities for the youth life

- Drafting of the abovementioned projects in sport and culture.
- Creating conditions for the activation of a greater number of youth organizations and increased cooperation with local institutions.
- Development and implementation of projects for the construction of youth facilities.
- Creating conditions on engaging of groups of recites, musical and theatre groups in all primary and secondary schools.
- Project development and realization of construction of a youth training centre.
- Creating spaces for sport and recreation in every town, in order to use it for youth activities and support for the establishment of youth clubs (spaces can be used in the context of primary schools).

Local Community centres:

Strategy 1: Provision of the community centres within local centres

- Establishment of the community centres in all local centres where they don't exist and their placement in the public institution facilities such as schools and other places for development of such cultural activities.

Unemployment and poverty:

Strategy 1: To minimize unemployment rate

In order to improve this situation have been proposed some measures in the context of spatial and economic development together with plan implementation for the strategy in this area "Demography and Social Issues", where unemployment and poverty were analysed and its required to take concrete measures such as increasing of the number of employees and increase of the revenues per head of population which will improve the standard of living. Through the promotion of economic and social development can be reduced unemployment rate, and therefore it is required to encourage and support small and medium sized businesses, by creating more opportunities for donors and providing social work.

- Development of projects and establishment of conditions for the organization of professional trainings according to market requirements.
- Development of projects and establishment of conditions for the provision of seasonal work.
- Development of projects and establishment of conditions for support.
- Development of the main conceptual plan for the construction of the social work centre.
- Building of social centre (.....)
- Project plan and analysis for the establishment of new employment places (through analysis has been defined as the potential source of employment the border crossing place "fifth gate" in the location called "white ground"(Location Dheu i Bardhë).

8.6.4 Thematic area – land use

Area of land and environment use is a priority area of the development plan, use and development of environment and strategies for the implementation of this plan in this field are very useful for the future, so below we have listed some of the basic activities.

Air:

Strategy 1: Clean Air, minimal pollution

- Identification and protection during the construction of the belts and green belts according to plan.
- Identification and protection of the area in the plan intended for recreational sport centres in the central part of the area.
- Development of main projects for green belts and tracks, based on the plan and priorities
- Development of the conceptual and main plans for green belts and tracks based on the plan and priorities
- Identification and protection along construction works of existing parks and new parks as planned, such as the area of "oasis of clean and healthy air " (forest of white and black pines, in the Ranilug/Ranillug, Glllogoc and Upper Kormijan area)
- Development of conceptual and main plans for the rehabilitation of existing parks and new parks provided by this plan, beginning to implement these plans, the revival of rural tourism, provided with excursions, ecological and recreational activities (hiking paths)).
- Development of conceptual and main ideas for protection and development of existing forests, especially for young forest growth and their capacity to absorb various gases and aerosols.

See (**Map No.** Forestation of envisaged areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug...)

- Establish criteria on green spaces along the draft of regulatory plan and permitting construction and urbanism, with a priority in urban and sub-centres.
- Drafting of municipal regulation on measures, criteria and conditions for the release of pollutants into the air from industry and vehicles obliging them on

to install catalyst and other regulations on the technical aspects as well as the removal of old cars off the road.

- Development of key ideas and projects for the utilization of alternative energy (mainly solar, hydro and geo-thermal energy)).
- Stimulation of the tax release to 50% for those seeking building permits and the use of alternative energy.
- Promotion of quality and good prices for the use of public transport.
- Develop conceptual and main plans on bicycle and pedestrian paths when designing road projects, with this content.
- Undertaking punitive measures against natural or legal persons that exceed the permissible levels of pollution and noise, especially in areas with significant activity (near schools, hospitals, etc.).
- Development of main ideas and projects for the reconstruction of roads (urban centre circular road approaches, drainage and removal of waste dumps)

Water:

Strategy 1: Improvement of the water quality and water-rich resources

- Labelling and development of projects for the protection and development of natural resources, mineral waters and other surface and underground waters as shown in hydrological map of the municipality, the determination of necessary protection zone and certain protection regime.

See (**Map. no** ... Hydrography in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug,page...)

- Development of the conceptual and main project for building of a septic tank and equipment to clean facilities, as shown on the map.
- Development of the conceptual and key project on the installation and completion of the apparatus used for industrial water purification.
- Approval of regulation for industrial facilities with a decision on clearance of all used and contaminated water, and the prohibition of the use without prior installation of apparatus that will provide adequate cleaning of wastewater.
- Development of conceptual and key project for a specific protection of water quality in qualitative and quantitative way, River "Morava e Binqes" by adequate measures.

- Development of conceptual and main project on accumulation in the river basin of "Morava e Binçës" river".
- Development conceptual and main project on protection of waters at the confluence of "Kriva Reka" flowing into the river "Morava e Binçës"".
- Development of special projects for the protection of water from the uncontrolled use of fertilizers in agriculture (nitrate, nitrite, phosphate and other nutrients).
- Development of the conceptual and main project for organized landfills, for the burial of animals in emergency cases, as well as protection against illegal waste (all waste types))

See (**Map no.** ... Hidrography in the area of Ranilug/Ranillug Municipality,page ...)

(**Map no.** ...Sensitivity of the underground waters in the area of Ranilug/Ranillug municipality. ...)

Land:

Protection of the quality and quantity of land (clean and minimal pollution)

- Preparation of projects for continuous monitoring and control of fertility of agricultural lands.
- Preparation of the conceptual and main ideas and projects for flood control, such as the maps presented in the context of protecting and improving the fertility rate.

See (**Map no.**.. The scale of the land melioration in the Ranillug municipality,page ...)

- Drafting of the plans for the special protection of the land from uncontrolled use of fertilizers in agriculture.
- Development of projects for the protection of particular parcels of land from the uncontrolled use of artificial fertilizers in agriculture (nitrates, nitrites, phosphates and other nutrients).
- Development of main ideas and projects to protect the land from illegal waste (all waste types).

Preparation of projects for re-development of the former areas covered by landfills and areas where waste is stored.

Drafting of the projects and undertaking measures for protection from erosion due to drainage of the land components as shown in the map of reforestation.

See (**Map**. Measures against erosion and land foods in the area of Ranilug/Ranillug page...)

- Initiation of needed projects to create the conditions and mechanisms for protection measures against degradation due to human impact.
- It is required to develop priority projects for uncultivated land and low quality of agricultural land.

See (**Map no.** The scale of the land melioration in the Ranilug/Ranillugmunicipality,page)

Strategy 2: Land administration

- It is necessary to organize an information campaign for the citizens (for new construction limits, frozen zones for construction, areas for future expansion) for the purpose of land environmental protection and land resource protection from the alienation of land for non-limiting agricultural intentions, on building only within the limits of planned construction and implementation of development policies in targeted areas.

See (**Map no.**..The future borders of the settlements in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug,page....)

- Improvement of the control systems for the new constructions in municipality.
- Organize awareness campaigns for businesses and the public about these measures and introduction and consolidation of sanctions.
- Increase municipal capacities in terms of management and control of uncontrolled fluxes.
- To stimulate and to continue the process of drafting regulatory plans for all areas provided with MDP and UDP.

The use of land:

Strategy 1 : Land provision for the intended use

- Proper information of administration and citizens regarding the purposes and limits of construction and development.
- Developing and defining of the objectives envisaged in terrain maps, through demarcation and signalling of the surface.
- Development of lower level plans together with conceptual and main plans for the purposes specified in the map of land use (agriculture, forests, land dedicated to housing or land for construction, archaeological sites, cemeteries, grass, road, garbage dump, corridors, industry and all necessary fields and sectors).
- Development of projects to ensure physical quality assurance of the public facilities.
- Develop mechanisms for monitoring, implementation and control for the entire territory of the municipality.
- Human capacity building in the municipality.
- Development of mechanisms of punishment for offenders who will try the alienation of land for purposes that are not defined in this document.

See (Map no...Future borders of the settlements in the municipality of Ranillug, page....)

Areas of special destination:

Strategy 1: To ensure that the areas for special destinations at the municipal level (natural, rural and other areas) are treated appropriately.

- Preparation of appropriate plans for Ranilug/Ranillug and Pañcello.
- Definition, identification, and signalization of archaeological areas (treated as areas of particular interest to the municipality).
- Definition and development as an area of special destination, as provided under the plan for District of Pañcello (towards the Spa on the road Gjilan over Doberqan) and Ranilug district (the place called "lake").

Definition and development as an area of special destination (oasis of clean and healthy air) territory with forests of white and black pine in the territory of Ranilug/Ranillug, Glllogoc, and upper Korminjan, over 40 years old.

- Mineral resource areas in the territory of Ranilug/Ranillug should be treated as areas of particular interest for economic development (area of bentonite in Drenovac quartz and quartzite zone in Gllogoc and both Korminjans, lime zone in Domoroc, marble zone in Bozhec Rajanoc and Pançello).
- • Development mechanisms for implementation and control.
- • Human capacity building in the municipality.
- • Development of the punishment mechanisms.

Network of settlements and rural-urban context:

Strategy 1: Functional network of settlements and development of urban and rural balance

- Development of priority projects in the villages of Ranilug/Ranillug and Pançello (towards Spa in Gjilan road towards Doberqan to a place called "lake") in the field of economic development, in the envisaged framework -this means functioning of road networks in terms of infrastructure. (See maps of road networks, road infrastructure, sewerage, water supply, telecommunications, and territory designation).
- Preparation of functional plans for road networks of the Ranilug/Ranillug city and other settlements as sub centres (Lower and upper Korminjan, Domoroci, Gllogoc, Great Ropotovo).
- Project preparation for planned expansion of some settlements (settlements development concept).
- Preparation of concept and main projects by which is enabled completion of urban infrastructure in all settlements.
- Preparation of plans and rules for building development within the planned construction.
- Preparation of projects for the development of agriculture in areas referred to as green hearts (agro-systems).
- Preparation for the expansion of industrial facilities in areas where they benefit from this.
- Preparation of the conditions on proceedings with permission by greater respect of the urban-specific rules and the authorities' commitment for the establishment of an urban climate, especially in the parts that are still

considered intact with drafting of regulatory plan and other conditions (regulations) in settlement where plans won't be prepared.

- Identify all unregulated constructions.
- Preparation in terms of the proper legal basis for the treatment of irregular construction issues.

Natural heritage:

Strategy 1: Protection of natural heritage

- Preparation of Decisions for determination of the areas with special natural values and Forests of white and black pine, in the territory of Ranilug/Ranillug, Glogoc and Upper Korminjan.
- Preparation of Projects for the Protection and Development of Areas with special natural values and Forests of white and black pine in the territory of Ranilug/Ranillug, Glogoc and Upper Korminjan.
- Preparation of Decisions to declare Protected sites, Their Conservation, preservation and Conservation of old trunks and geo-morphological monuments.
- Ensuring the integrated Protection of Cultural and natural attractions.

Strategy 2: Protection and improvement of the landscape

Development of the conceptual and main plan and their application in protecting and improving of the forests with black and white pine in the territory of Ranilug/Ranillug, Glogoc and Upper Korminjan.

- The project design for the functioning and maintenance of agricultural landscapes.
- • Development and implementation of the projects of planting numerous types of plants; herbaceous plants in meadows and pastures.
- • Development of projects and measures of protection against uncontrolled logging and erosion projects.
- • Strengthening cooperation with MESP.
- • Limiting of the development in areas with quality land agriculture, and scenic landscapes.

Strategy 3: Improvement of the green space areas

- Increase the number of parks and green spaces in areas with dense population.

- Enrichment of the forest area and fields with flora and fauna, especially in the south-eastern part of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug which are forested.
- Establish quality surfaces along the River Morava e Binçës and protection from construction activities.

Biodiversity:

Strategy 1: Sustainable development of biodiversity

- Preparation of projects for the protection, preservation and conservation of some species of phytocoenosis.
- Preparation of projects for the protection of areas inhabited with wild animals, among which there are several species that are considered endangered and their special protection projects.
- Preparation of projects for a list of flora and fauna throughout the territory of the municipality with the definition of what should be protected and what should be used.
- Preparation of projects for revival of mountain ecosystems and to prevent the destruction of the residence of many animal and plant species, considered important the preservation of butterflies habitat, predatory birds and other, see map of biodiversity.
- Develop mechanisms for monitoring and implementation of controls.
- Human capacity building of the municipality.
- Develop punitive mechanisms.

See (**Map no Biodiversity of the Ranilug/Ranillug territory,page...**)

Waste management:

Strategy 1: Minimal waste volume, their reuse and recycling.

- Definition, labelling and signalization of the areas for transit purposes, landfills, animal burial sites and intelligent waste dumps.
- • Definition, labelling and signalization of the areas for transit purposes and landfill in the settlements of Small Ropotovo, upper Kormijanit, Ranilug/Ranillug and Domoroc.
- Preparation of projects for acquisition and treatment of waste that are dumped in an uncontrolled manner where as a priority are Morava river banks and similar areas.

- Preparation of project management and control by the municipality in terms of waste management.
- Undertaking Punitive Measures.

See (Map no. ..Waste management in the territory of Ranilug/Ranillug Municipality, page)

Natural disasters and other catastrophes:

Strategy 1: Movement from a culture of reaction to a culture of prevention and mitigation

Earthquakes:

- To prepare a regulation for all constructions in accordance with the level of seismic hazard and the building standards.
- • In special facilities and multi-store facilities construction should be done according to the rules of anti seismic architecture.

Hail:

- Preparation of projects for anti hail stations in places where they previously existed as seen in maps.

Snow drifts, storms and frosts:

- Preparation of projects to undertake measures in the winter, especially in hilly and mountain areas.

Drought:

- Preparation of facilities for accumulation of river and stream water for the needs of dams so that in case of any eventual drought this water is used for irrigation.

Floods:

- Preparation of projects for opening of channels, regulating land channels, cleaning and maintenance and urban regulation phase 1 and 2.
- Measures to eliminate sharp curves of rivers and river banks management.

- Measures to protect rivers from solid waste disposal that causes obstruction of the free flow of water.
- Measures to ban construction of residential buildings and economic character objects near the banks of the rivers, at a distance of at least 10 meters from the river bed (water point)).

Erosions:

- Measures to declare erosion zones in areas where erosion is of a higher intensity such as; watercourses, soil, forest and non-mobile objects based on the Kosovo Law on waters in law of Kosovo by municipal waters.
- See (Map No. Measures against floods and erosion in the municipality of Ranilug site.
- Measures for the prevention of erosion activities such as:
 1. Prohibition of cutting and degradation of the forest.
 2. Prohibition of uncontrolled use.
 3. Prohibition of the use of material goods that cause erosion.
 4. Prohibition of the use of land and sand etc.
- Hydro-technical measures against erosion.
 1. Drafting of projects for building of balconies and dams on rivers, streams and creeks.
 2. Development of building projects on the river banks.
 3. Design of projects for planting forest trees in river beds.
 4. Measures to prevent the extraction of solid materials (such as rocks, sand, etc.) in the river beds.
- Agricultural measures against erosion.
 1. Designing of the projects for the maintenance of agricultural land.
 2. Measures for the implementation of appropriate agricultural practices.
 3. Design projects for irrigation and drainage system.
 4. Initiation and ensuring of investment in order to protect the land, on the river banks.
- Biological measures against erosion
 1. Measures to protect existing forests from logging and uncontrolled fires.
 2. Measures of banning grazing (pastures) in places with low vegetation.

3. Design projects for forestation of bared and degraded sites.
 4. Designing of plans for the establishment of green belts in regions where the rate of erosion is high.
 5. Design projects to plant trees that will cover a belt of 10 meters distance from the banks of major rivers.
 6. Measures on using agricultural land in areas of major rivers with permanent pasture or forest.
- Other measures
 1. Designing plans for the construction of protective belts in severe descents.
 2. Development of the project of building resistant walls.
 3. Development of projects on pasture reclamation
 4. Development of project on forest reclamation and increase of it
 5. Designing plans for the establishment of other measures against erosion.

See (Map No. Measures against floods and erosion in the territory of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, page)

Fires:

- Measures for prohibition of construction or implementation of standards where necessary for the facilities or equipment or fire causing forest fires and help fires in forests or other places countries threatened by fires.
- Measures to support facilities or equipment that hinders or help extinguish forest fires or other places threatened by fires.
- Designing plans to establish as many hydrants and water, accumulated in many places and settlements.
- The design of the project in order to secure access for vehicles used for fire fighting to each residential unit in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Control measures against law offenders.
- Punitive measures.

8.7 EVALUATION OF STRATEGIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CRITERIA ESTABLISHED WITH PRINCIPLES (SEE ARTICLE 2/2.2), POLICIES AND LAWS

Given that the strategies and implementation activities provide the transition from the existing situation in terms of the desired spatial events, by formulating strategies and activities to achieve the goals within the spatial framework, definition of deadlines and the current situation, evaluation of these strategies (which must provide answers to questions on which activities and steps to take to reach the planned framework, moreover, provide another mean to transition from the existing situation in the planned situation) based on the criteria set out with overall principles of development/conservation policies and laws of particular importance provides a step to assess whether we can surely succeed to implement these strategies.

8.7.1 Evaluation of strategies for implementation in the field of economic development

Measuring of the **effectiveness of strategies for implementation** in the field of economic development is very important for the deduction and complete analysis which will reveal the strengths and weaknesses as well as opportunities and risks at the same time with spatial aspect but also with other aspects of specified development.

Assessment of strategies and activities to achieve goals within the legal framework in the field of economic development: strategies planned by professional teams were advanced with don't do anything scenario in this field, it is estimated that they may have weak points, but they can't be considered realistic in terms of implementation opportunities, promotion of the principles of compact and intense development, although these strategies provide integrated and strategic approach, respect the laws of the state, so if the authorities create conditions for the realization of these strategies it may derive that Ranilug/Ranillug municipality will be the leader in the field of agriculture as the main branch of economic development.

Strategies for implementation of the prescribed documents have highlighted the following activities:

In the coming years, drafting of the work plan in accordance with established limits for agricultural land by this plan, based on the map "Agriculture and Economic Development" guides the development of agriculture by recommending events that will be more productive, especially vegetable culture , orchards and crops, with emphasis on intensive crops and processed map on agricultural cadastral level, rehabilitation of degraded land, the development

of organic agriculture, building of water supply system, the union of parcels with individual producers, strengthening agriculture directorate staff and technology, as well as the need for new information systems, work on projects of joint initiatives with the private sector and donors, improving animal fund, beginning of projects in the areas of established plans for forestation and reforestation, the transition from the bushes to common forests and their maintenance, pasture management, improving existing flora, growth and strengthening of agricultural areas etc.. The municipality will facilitate, while the private sector will provide the basis for the food industry and the expansion and advancement of knowledge and practice in the field of agriculture.

Assessment:

All foreseen planned activities ranging from education and ongoing education in agriculture, livestock, fruit and vegetable production will contribute to increase the volume and establishment of quality products with improvement of marketing opportunities. It is estimated that the measures and activities dealing with land consolidation strategies and other ways of joint parcels will enable rational, efficient and sustainable agricultural land and in the same way it will allow more intensive products and strengthening of domestic and international market. Measures for irrigation, drainage and flood protection, with the aim of increasing the quantity, quality and lowering the price of labour together with protection measures in livestock, forests, pastures, agricultural development zones, etc., that are part of strategy for agriculture can increase GDP revenues from agriculture, establishing it in the coming years as the main branch of agriculture and economic development in order to enable the municipality to be competitive in the Kosovo and regional market..

Based on the local and international standards and criteria, the activities foreseen in the strategy for the implementation of the provisions of the development framework, can encourage the government to move from indirect support policies that are used during the previous period (agricultural policies that were directed towards rehabilitation of infrastructure, creating an environment for business support services to farmers, institutional strengthening, generally in a low level) to direct policies, respectively the provision of loans and grants that go to farmers through government.

Many events were envisaged in order to realise goals within economic development, which in strategy implementation were provided for the following activities and development in industry, construction, trade and handcrafts.

Assessment:

All planned activities will contribute to the preservation of mine/minerals, development of projects to use them and therefore in the near future for the usage of cement, stove, and other minerals, production of construction materials for industry development, processing of metals, wood and plastics, intellectual and technological capacity building.

Creating synergies and avoiding potential disputes is one of the advancements of these strategies, creating and building areas for crafts, wholesale and retail trade development, sustainable markets up to daily markets, functional industrial areas, continuous training, incubator for business as well as the conditions for strengthening of the construction enterprises, storage premises, especially in the industrial area, design and monitoring offices in the sub-centres.

Concrete activities are envisaged under the strategy for the promotion of some settlements as cultural, recreational, rural and agro-tourism ones, improvement of archaeological heritage tourism development, creation of tourist infrastructure, environmental and nature protection, hunting tourism, promotion of health tourism, catering, etc..

Assessment:

The development of tourism in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug has a significant potential. It is estimated that the implementation of the activities envisaged in the framework of the implementation strategy will reflect its steady development in organization and complete touristic offer.

Establishing of tourism activity information system and consequently observe capacities to establish such plan for tourism.

It is noted that in the framework of this strategy special importance has been paid to the protection of nature and environment and the use of these values for the purpose of tourism. These values are presented as very important for the municipality, but their development can also be significant for Kosovo and beyond.

Increasing interest for natural tourism is an opportunity due to the diverse nature of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, by which are intended these activities according to an assessment where as a part of a strategy have been noted conceptual and main projects for natural attractions and protection through demarcation and declaration of protected values (in accordance with the principles and laws), as well as the use of cultural and archaeological heritage for tourism development, but it is noted that enforcement strategies have been paying special attention to transportation as the main element by which these areas are supplied and allow maintenance of pure nature emphasizing greater assurance of nature, and therefore a coordination through the tourist information centre.

Organization of recreational hunting activities is also considered important for safe and attractive hunting tourism, together with the management plan of the areas designated for hunting.

Health tourism is also thought to be very important in the preceded activities having in mind capacities that Ranilug/Ranillug municipality has in the area of Ranilug/Ranillug and Panqello where a spa exist in the Gjilan road at the place called "lake.

Also the development of the area (oasis of clean air and healthy) of the territory of black and white pine forests, in Ranilug/Ranillug, Glllogoc, and Upper Korminjan, of an age of more than 40 years old is considered as a strong base for health tourism for people who need healing (recovery) in nature.

Other activities such as: transport, public transport, traffic and telecommunications, PTK and other private operators, modernization and completion of energy infrastructure, identification and utilization of renewable energy potential, banks in order to keep a sustainable economic development and support of the development of SMEs were also envisaged.

Assessment:

In all envisaged activities planned public transport is efficient in all settlements, which is estimated to have an impact on quality of life and may prevent migration and depopulation of remote mountain areas, as well as the provision of public services for residents. Alternative Ways of transport are estimated to contribute towards improvement of the development and reduction of pollution. It may also provide opportunities for nature orientation as part of the tourist offer of the Municipality.

Opening of the new corridor and completion of the existing one is seen as a substantial part of the events in the framework and strategy, and is considered to have a role in the transport of goods and people in a safe, faster, cheaper and sustainable function of economic development.

Completion of energy infrastructure and replacement of classical networks with advanced systems, as well as alternative energy research is highly regarded; therefore most of the activities go towards that direction. It is believed that on the basis of this framework and implementation strategy, the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug can produce energy in the hydro-plant, which is seen in some activities, but the implementation of the documents along with policies to stimulate alternative energy, especially the solar ones with tax relief of 50%, which, in principle, goes in favour of sustainable development, meeting the standards for alternative energy and the fulfilment of certain laws and environmental aspects.

It is estimated that a stable supply of electricity provides economic power in the industrial area, so people should be informed about the potential of renewable energy, which significantly reduces (or eliminates) dependence of the central energy supply, and on the other side provides a sustainable economy in the municipality.

Specialized enterprises are expected to help expanding of the knowledge and increasing of the efficiency of the electricity system.

In some activities, it's noted that with the inclusion of SME support, it is estimated that organized business has proved to be most successful. It is considered necessary to support business development by providing favourable conditions for SMEs, capacity building through training and specialization, by enabling young people to start new businesses, and research opportunities from banks.

8.7.2 Evaluation of implementation strategies in the field of demography and social issues

Measuring the effectiveness of implementation strategies in the field of demography and social issues is also a very important step in the assessment and implementation phases.

All the strategies proposed by the professional team in this field generally promote the principles of sustainable, compact and intense development. These strategies provide integrated and strategic approach, respect the laws of the country and provide a reliable basis in the implementation of the strategy for transition from the current situation in the position as defined by framework.

Strategy for the implementation of the envisaged documents includes different activities such as:

Establishing the most favourable conditions for the improvement of municipal human development index (MHDI) in further development of the municipality of Ranilug, increasing the quality and quantity of housing, ensuring that future development of the municipality of Ranilug is carried out in accordance with the **polycentric concept of spatial development and free respiration**, ensuring that future settlements development will be in accordance with the concept of **compact settlements**, assurance that settlements will be treated based on the guidelines in determining settlements developed by DPH and MESP, expansion of the scope, content and quality of infrastructure growth in the education system at all levels in accordance with **the concept of polycentric development and free respiration**, providing health content in settlements, in accordance with their functions and hierarchy, providing of conditions and

facilities for the preservation, conservation and ongoing maintenance of cultural heritage, providing the conditions and contents for administration and institutions in order to be more transparent and efficient in providing services to its citizens and the public, providing sports and recreational spaces in settlements in accordance with their function and hierarchy, providing surfaces for the lives of young people, the strategy for implementation in the field of infrastructure, minimizing the steps of unemployment and poverty, providing community centres within local centres, centres for old people, orphans and the homeless, as well as access for people with disabilities

Assessment:

Strategy for the implementation of this document in this area, as can be seen from the above main activities, offers coordinated development of the spatial distribution based on the estimated number of residents, richer social and cultural life, integration of low-income communities and communities living in informal settlements, as well as the quality of the educational infrastructure system.

Designing plans for the completion of the qualitative infrastructure of the health system with an impact on the increase of life expectancy of the population in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, poverty alleviation (so that social welfare, as measured per capita income has increased), provision of sufficient housing space for all segments of the population, improvement of the quality of housing, the implementation of standards for residential area/housing. Based on the envisaged plans for regulation is estimated that we will have functional and compact settlements, prohibition of any construction in frozen areas, adequate treatment of informal settlements, evaluation of activities arising from the health sector, as in the network area of Pançello and Ranilug/Ranillug (toward the Spa on the way to Gjilan above the village Doberqan in place called "lake"), mineral water resources for the rehabilitation of patients with rheumatic diseases and similar, as a visual point of municipal health care and beyond.

Protection by a decision, development and use of heritage values in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, is a potential which should be evaluated as a basis for an economic development, together with city museum and theatre as determinants of the symbol and the new value of the municipality. It may be seen that the strategy provides framework and enforcement activities in this area (demographic and social issues) in preservation of different areas and establishment of administrative facilities for the police and the court, also it may be seen an effort for maintenance of sports facilities, their development and completion in order to be in service of young athletes and new challenges for the establishment of new clubs. Establishment of community centres in all the centres, is also an important activity, which

strengthens this strategy with spaces for the elderly, people with disabilities, orphans, as well as adequate access and signalling for persons with disabilities as an added value, undertaking concrete measures related to increasing of the number of employees and increase per capita income, which would affect the growth of living standards. Increasing economic and social development, reducing the unemployment rate by stimulating and supporting small and medium enterprises, using donor and seasonal employment is considered as an important component of this strategy, which requires the commitment of all competent authorities and enforcement level with other parts of the strategy.

It is assessed that the strategy has not envisaged activities and obligations arising after the declaration of protected values, or the role of existing mechanisms, since laws have explained these roles and activities.

8.7.3 Assessment of the implementation strategy in the field of infrastructure

Measurement of the effectiveness of implementation strategies in the field of infrastructure is very important.

Assessment of strategies and activities to achieve the goal within the spatial framework in the field of infrastructure:

All strategies proposed by the professional team promote the principles of sustainable and compact development, provide integrated strategic approach, and respect the laws, if competent stakeholders create conditions for the implementation of these strategies. We believe that Ranilug/Ranillug municipality in this field will be in the desired position starting from the road infrastructure, water supply, wastewater disposal and sewage treatment, electricity network and equipment, disposal systems, railway infrastructure, road transport and telecommunications infrastructure.

- Strategy in this area shows that in some cases, have been envisaged project activities for the improvement of existing networks.

Assessment:

This activity is intended for the implementation of certain segments of the spatial frame, resulting as a consequence of poor maintenance; reflect the system renovation in use, so it should be considered as an intervention, short-term renovation.

- Also have been noted some activities that require feasibility study.

Assessment:

Besides this some projects are foreseen in the framework as key projects, areas of significant activity have been defined, in which case to implement this more detailed analyzes are required on economic, financial, social and environmental nature for the main project and based on this feasibility study the capacity and the volume will be determined together with stable rational solutions.

- In the forthcoming activities, has been emphasized protection of road infrastructure development.

Assessment:

It is very important, that although some events were provided by the framework; the implementation strategy envisages field underlining as an activity that will further explain and place of implementation and create conditions to protect surfaces for that designation.

- Preparation of conceptual and main projects is also implemented as an important element towards framework implementation.

Assessment:

Although the frame foresees events, preparation of the main ideas and projects represents significant activity in terms of implementation, so that the municipality should continue to prepare these projects in accordance with appropriate dynamics.

- Other activities and consulting were foreseen too.

Assessment:

There are other projects that are planned to be implemented together with other stakeholders, residents of certain areas or central government (relevant ministries), international donors, etc., in order to implement these infrastructure projects, such consultations and activities are very important in the aspect of defining competencies, responsibilities and deadlines with financial implications for different stakeholders about the project (in projects such as railways, roads, regional roads, etc.. are obliged on consulting).

- As an important activity in terms of implementation of the plan within the strategy of its implementation is the beginning of these applications.

Assessment:

This activity is one of the last in the process when we begin after the selection of the contractor, according to the recommendations of the master plan for the development of Kosovo distribution system by 2015, temporary solutions for sewage treatment, roads and railways, together with selected ones.

- To complete this strategy, for its implementation is envisaged establishment of public and private mechanisms for management.

Assessment:

It is estimated that this activity is very significant for qualitative implementation of the framework. This activity, in some cases is used as a tool for seeking quality of the project management up to the management and operation as for example in addition to proposal and creation of temporary landfill is needed a definition of mechanisms for management.

Effective implementation of the strategy for implementation in the infrastructure field requires inclusion of foreseen events in the three-year budget projections (based on dynamic plan as an attempt to assess the capacity investment), increasing the transparency process, information together with public, legal, political and operational awareness..

This document, according to its character is a spatial document and some procedures were not analysed, such as expropriation and other aspects as part of the implementation strategy can be considered as a weak point, but for implementation it should be carried out as an activity.

The law clearly determines who is competent and at what level of expropriation and compensation should be dealt in the events of all areas including infrastructure.

The overall assessment for the implementation of activities of the strategy will provide: integrated and functional water system, sewerage and atmospheric drainage, energy efficient system, effective system for waste management, qualitative and quantitative telecommunications, telecommunication network up to infrastructure road and rail infrastructure, with the improvement of existing lines and new sets as prescribed by framework.

8.7.4 Assessment of the strategy for implementation in the field of land use and environment

Assessment of strategies and activities to achieve the goals within the spatial framework in the field of land use and environment, as this field represents the priorities in the plan for adjustment, exploitation and development of the area and assessment of the strategy for the implementation of this plan in this field is substantial for the future, so that the following mentioned activities are essential: In general, all the foreseen strategies provided by professional teams promote principles of sustainable development, compact development of the environment and provide strategic and integrated approach, respect all the laws of the country (laws covering the field of environment, air, water, land etc). Strategies for the implementation of the prescribed documents are numerous activities in the function of providing clean air and minimal pollution, improving water quality and enrichment of the area with drinkable water and water for special purposes, preservation of the quality and quantity of land (clean land with as little as possible pollution), land management, provision of land exploitation for planned destination, ensuring that special areas in the municipal aspect (natural areas, settlements and other areas) treat adequately all the functional networks of settlements and urban - rural development balance, protection of natural heritage, preservation and strengthening of landscapes, improvement of the quality of green areas, sustainable development of biodiversity, minimal volume of waste, reuse and recycling of waste, transition from a culture of reaction in a culture of amortization and prevention of accidents and erosion.

Assessment:

Abovementioned measures and activities: marking and protection during the construction of bands and green areas etc. as part of activities for the implementation of strategies may be sufficient to guarantee air quality, as well as measures and activities which are related to water, quality and places which may be deemed to be the adequate response to legal requirements in order to ensure stable quality and continuity of surface and underground water and is assessed that also for the land are provided all activities which ensure minimal contamination.

Fertility, re-training and adequate management with the foreseen controlling and penalizing measures for land use, it is evident that all this distribution is good for activities which guarantee the destination in accordance with the foreseen needs, in the topic of settlements network context and urban-rural context, it is assessed that all activities which provide compact development of the settlements, functional networks, balance in these networks and drafting of regulatory plans and projects which favour areas with negative trends are foreseen.

Assessment:

Even on the subject of natural heritage are provided activities ranging from the declaration of protected areas which represent landscapes and areas of significant value for touristic attractions of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug. Their development due to activities such as: the development of tourism and recreational activities, it is thought that also for them have been provided all key activities for the determination of protection and sustainable development of this settlement.

Provision of green areas, special attention should be given in the function of improvement, especially in constructed areas. New parks, green areas by the rivers and the protection of free areas by some events, it is estimated that planned activities will contribute in improving the environment.

In the field of biodiversity are foreseen activities which ensure sustainable biodiversity.

On the topic of waste management it is assessed that all key steps have been reviewed in the adequate review of concepts and framework for this topic with a detailed description of all steps in terms of security, management, temporary storage of all types of waste, and those

which belong to the intelligent group, treatment up to control, punitive measures and management mechanisms.

Assessment:

Moving from a culture of reaction after disasters, in a culture of amortization, it is noted that in details reviewed after the disaster/accidents on the proposal of increasing standards for construction and regulation in case of earthquake, projects for measures and insulation, for buffer zones and other activities.

Prevention of erosion, is also treated and it may be concluded that the foreseen activities which strengthen the role of habitants which are users of agricultural land, forests, waters and other private resources.

In the functioning of prevention, preventive measures against erosion activities such as: anti-erosion, hydro technical measures, agricultural measures against erosion, biological measures against erosion and other measures for the protection of natural resources, such as agricultural land, streams, forests, natural landscapes, as well as for resources which are created by people, settlements, and road infrastructure are deemed to provide the necessary activities.

8.8 DEADLINES, FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS, INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

THEMATIC FIELDS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
STRATEGY	LEVEL OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS (LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH)	TIME FRAME, PLANNING INTERVAL (SHORT-TERM, MEDIUM TERM, ONGOING)	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK , COMPANY, BODY (MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS)	PRIORITIES (1, 2, 3)
Agriculture:				
Strategy 1: As much as possible agriculture land ad possibility for saving and development in function of economic development.				
Work plan in compliance with agriculture land boundaries set by this plan.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Guidance for the development of agriculture by recommending courses that are especially vegetable production, livestock and crops, emphasis on intensive culture, and developing the agricultural cadastral level map.	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Development of organic agriculture.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
Union of parcels with individual producers in the form of a partnership.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
Increasing agricultural areas and processing (cleaning terrestrial surfaces which are covered with bushes, cleaning the areas with low forests,	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2

lowlands and possible hills).				
Expanding the capacity of greenhouses for a cultivation of fruits (vegetables throughout the year), and the cultivation of flowers.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
Machinery park to enable farmers leasing system and avoiding unnecessary costs for mechanization that can be used as the common	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	3
strategy 2: Livestock				
Increased livestock fund, as well the improvement of livestock breeds with high productivity potential races, especially meat and dairy	HIGH	LONG-TERM	PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
building a farm to raise 150-300 heads	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
Selling place for milk and its products, is foreseen by the plan	LOW	SHORT-TERM	PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
strategy 3: forests and pastures				
Forestry, reforestation transforming of bushes in ordinary forests and their maintenance	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
Alternative energies in order to forest mass	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
Increase of existing pastures with crops of high nutrition values	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	3
Strategy 4: Increasing and strengthening agricultural areas				
Creation of new agriculture areas	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
Strategy 5: Municipality should facilitate while private sector to provide the bases for food industry				
Supporting technology modernization of existing mills in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug and repair of those who are not in good working condition.	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3

Crops storage and capacity building of flour products, initiation of projects for modernization.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Creating web platform to promote products and internet security for all businesses, especially in the industrial area.	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Strategy 6: Expansion and advancement of knowledge and practice in the field of agriculture.				
Opening of agriculture high school.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
Establish centre for lifelong training and professional training in the field of agriculture and marketing	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Laboratory and experimental premises in the field of agriculture for analysis and research to improve the quality and quantity.	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	3
Industry:				
Strategy 1: Sustainable industry				
Drafting of feasibility study in these fields.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM		
Drafting of projects for support and strengthening, as well for creating new trends in metal processing, wood, plastics, food, beverages, textiles, tobacco industry, etc. In order to implement the forecasts of the framework.	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
Drafting of regulatory plan for industrial zone with appropriate infrastructure and relation with regional road network, and in future a railway and highway.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Construction:				
Strategy 1: Sustainable construction				

Drafting of regulatory plans and conceptual and main projects for dislocation of warehouses at the industrial zone and in outskirts of some settlements, of the surfaces for separation of gravel and other materials for the production of concrete mass and half concrete products, for relocation and the work of base machinery for maintenance shops, for the work of different activities, (masons, mechanic, lumberjack, electrician, decorative works, etc.) for vehicle parking, warehouses and activities, and other machinery services.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
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Craftsmanship:**Strategy 1: Sustainable craftsmanship**

Creation of physical and professional infrastructure for education and vocational education in the field of craftsmanship, advices in behalf of craftsmanship, increase of entrepreneurial skills, training and professional qualification of craftsman.	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	3
Setting of the location for special office for craftsmanship in the municipality.	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2

Trade:**Strategy 1: Sustainable trade**

drafting of the projects for open markets in Ranilug/Ranillug	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
Drafting of conceptual and main projects for open daily public and private markets within the municipality.	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	1

Drafting of conceptual and main projects for at least one green market on daily basis, public or private in the town.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
drafting of conceptual and main projects for vehicle markets and saloons	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
Drafting of the projects for better organization of the transport and following infrastructure of markets.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
Tourism:				
Strategy 1: Promotion of Ranilug/Ranillug municipality as youth tourism town and congress tourism				
During the drafting of the regulatory plans is necessary to plan infrastructure for this sort of tourism in the town of Ranilug/Ranillug and immediately to start completion of infrastructure with simulative measures (work meeting spaces, conferences, hotels, etc.)	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
Creation of general touristic information (maps, prospects, web pages, criticism)	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Construction of contact centre and forming of the board for tourism who will promote touristic attractions in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Research and study for strengthening of existing and planned potentials for touristic activities.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Strategy 2: Promotion of these places as youth, cultural, recreational and rural agro-tourism places.				
Glogoc and Kormijan (recreational and sports tourism, such as “clean and healthy air oasis”, pine forest territory, of white and black pines).	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Strategy 3: Promotion of archaeological heritage for tourism development				

Municipality by the approval of this plan declares protected all archaeological areas presented in this plan, after the initial recognition.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
Strategy 4 : Creation of touristic structure				
Creation of baseline touristic structure (transportation, telecommunication, accommodation) and depending of the zone, specific relevant infrastructure for the zones where can be included forest paths for alpinists, walking and riding, as well completion and strengthening of the infrastructure especially in the zones with nature values and cultural heritage values.	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	3
Information system to be suitable for the utilisation of this network that consists of maps, prospects and other information means should support the development of different tourism types, depending on the resources. Web page for the touristic resources and opportunities in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in the form of offer can help in increasing the interests for investments regarding tourism development.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Tourism board will create touristic information centres. In the beginning touristic information centre in Ranilug/Ranillug and on ongoing manner even in some other centres (Pançella, Kormijan, Glogoc).	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	3
Strategy 5: Protection of nature and environment				

Promotion of nature and the environment as resource for tourism. While in plan are provided and submitted all necessary data for locations of protected natural monuments (plants, geo-monuments and water) and protected natural areas, the first activity in this strategy is markings and placement under protection.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Strategy 6: Hunting tourism				
Defining and promotion of hunting zone in Ranilug/Ranillug municipality (Bozhec part, Rajanoc, Odec, and south part of the municipality such as Kormijan and Domoroc).	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
In all defined hunting zones in this plan, will be prepared the hunting management plan by including defined hunting zones. This plan should define responsible actors and necessary measures for animals growing as well safety measures.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Municipality in close cooperation with hunting association should undertake all necessary measures for the preservation of biodiversity of the set hunting zones.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND ASSOCIATIONS	1
Strategy 7: Promotion of health tourism				
Strengthening and expanding of capacities of health tourism of Doberçani spa (because of mineral waters with healing effect).	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	3
Strengthening and expanding the areas of sports and recreational tourism as "an oasis of	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2

clean and healthy air" the territory of pine forests of white and black pine).				
Catering :				
development of key ideas and projects according to plan for building tourist areas with high standard and quality of hotel accommodation facilities (overnight accommodation) and food and drink facilities	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
Transportation, telecommunication, traffic and mobility:				
Drafting of projects for improvement of access to the transportation system.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	municipality, private investors	1
Drafting of projects for traffic safety	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for improvement of traffic vitality	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Drafting of projects for improvement for reduction of negative impact of transportation in environment.	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects to improve the quality and extension of the road network in order to increase the speed of movement of passengers and goods. existing facilities should at least be modernized to meet the ongoing needs and standards	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of the projects for modernisation, strengthening and completing of existing road network and opening of new roads towards the border with Serbia and completing with other transportation infrastructure (services for maintenance and reparation of vehicles, garages, bus stations, gas stations, accommodation facilities for set services,	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTITORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	1

etc.)				
Traffic, telecommunication, PTK and private operators:				
Drafting of main projects such them of telephone numbers and other apparatuses, as well the expanding of internet and cable services it has been promised a lot, while PTK and other operators services to be modernised as is foreseen within development framework.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for building of the new network in urban zones, where exists the old network of 90s.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Drafting of projects for improvement of cable network and HD TV programs.	HIGH	LONG-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for capacities building and training of the potential users for use of industry for human needs.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Energy:				
Strategy 1: Modernisation and completion of energy infrastructure				
Development and completion of energetic infrastructure in the field of infrastructure in the function of economic development.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
Strategy 2: Identification and utilisation of potentials for renewable energy				
Development of a feasibility study over the potential of the hydro-central dams.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
Drafting of main and concept projects for hydro-centrals	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Development of a feasibility study over thermal energy production from biomass (agriculture production)	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

Drafting of main and concept projects for production of energy for heating	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Supportive projects for use of remaining parts of the wood, paper and biomass of the production of pellets and briquettes for heating.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
Feasibility study and concept projects for the possibility of using solar energy as well thermal energy and generation of electric energy through photovoltaic-photoelectric panels (as long-term goal)	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Stimulating projects for those that construct buildings and use solar energy for heating purpose with tax percentage discount for construction permit.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Feasibility study and prior projects for opportunities for production of energy from the waste	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Implementation of pilot projects for the possibilities of saving energy i.e. isolation effective heating systems, etc.)	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
Banking system:				
Strategy 1: Banks in the view of sustainable economic development				
Drafting of loan projects by the banks for households, small businesses and agribusinesses	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	BANKS, INVESTORS AND MUNICIPALITY	2
Drafting of investment projects with concession from the renewable energy sector.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	BANKS, INVESTORS AND MUNICIPALITY	2
Drafting of the projects taking under consideration the Kosovo's new possibilities for membership in IMF and World Bank in the areas where they assists	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1

Drafting of the projects for loan with low interests and with wider packages in the fields of agriculture industry and up to the tourism.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	BANKS AND MUNICIPALITY	1
Small and medium enterprises:				
Strategy 1: Support for the development of SMEs:				
Establishment of a training centre for professional training of young professionals in order to build capacity and organisation of seminars and courses over the economic development and marketing skills	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Support of the young entrepreneurs through implementation of the "initiation centre" (business incubator) where companies can use the same infrastructure and to have mutual benefits.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

Thematic fields: Infrastructure (technical and road infrastructure):				
Strategy 1: Existing and paved roads				
Preparation of main projects, in cooperation with the ministry of transportation and post-telecommunication for the for expansion in some zones and sustainable buildings and concretization of containments in compliance with the standard of existing roads (in roads with priority: "Gjilan – Ranilug – Drenoc – Kamenicë" and "Gjilan – Ranilug – Kormijan –Domoroc – Bujanoc".	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	1
Strategy 2: Unpaved roads				
Preparation of main projects by the municipality and in some cases in cooperation	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL	1

with ministry of transportation and post-telecommunication over unpaved roads/ in compliance with standards and norms being based on the transportation infrastructure map.			INSTITUTIONS	
Strategy 3: Proposed roads				
Beginning of drafting concept ideas of these roads	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	1
Drafting of main projects for these roads, based on transportation infrastructure map	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	1
Strategy 4: Roads under construction				
Field roads	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of projects and intensive consultations regarding forest roads	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Building of the forest and filed roads regarding their construction	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Continuation with development over agriculture land and new field roads	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Strategy 7: Accompanying infrastructure				
Beginning of the concept project for bus stops and bus stations.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of the concept project	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	2
Railway infrastructure:				
Strategy 1: Marking of the railway line				
Marking of the envisaged railway lane that passes through Ranilug/Ranillug.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	1
Strategy 2 : Accompanying infrastructure				
Beginning of the concept project for pit-stop and train	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

station				
Water accumulation and supply infrastructure:				
Strategy 1: Water supply of all settlements				
Drafting of the projects for constructing wells and reservoirs for potable water in villages Odec, Great and Small Ropotovo, Drenoc, Ranilug, Kormijan and Domoroc	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Fixing of the Morava e Binqes river bed and the Krivareka river, by building the cascades	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation and implementation of projects for long-term needs with water supply, building of integrated systems for water supply, with special support in large underground resources and multiple purpose reservoirs.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Strategy 2. Creation of functional and integrated potable water system, industry and agriculture in the entire territory of the municipality				
Drafting of the project for improvement of the water supply infrastructure at the settlements where is placed the water supply system (see map municipal water supply infrastructure.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of the project for completion and improvement of water supply infrastructure in settlements Bozhec, Odec and Domoroc.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting and implementation of the project agriculture for irrigation system	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	1
Drafting of the project for the infrastructure of water accumulation with reservoirs at the envisaged areas by the experts.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3

Sewerage and landfills:				
Strategy 1: Completion of sewerage infrastructure, improvement of the existing infrastructure and construction of the new network				
Preparation of the projects for the improvement of the existing sewerage network.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of projects for the construction of new sewerage network in the settlements where there is no sewerage system (Bozhec, Rajanoc, Odec, Small Ropotovo, Drenoc, Pançella, Tomanca, Glogoc, Ranilug/Ranillugand Kormijan).	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Opening of the septic tanks at the places where are discharged wastewaters at the settlements (Rajanoc, Odec and Bozhec).	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Marking and protection of road line of the sewer from the exiting out of the settlement towards the main plant of the municipality "connection of the main network" (Tomance, Ropotovo, Drenoc and Domoroc).	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of the project for connection from the settlement exiting point toward the main plant of the municipality "connection of the main network" (Tomance, Ropotovo, Drenoc and Domoroc).	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Marking and protection of the possible space for municipal building for wastewater treatment in the settlement Domoroc, 1,5 km away from the terminal	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of the project for the possible municipal building for wastewater treatment at Domoroc settlement 1.5 km away	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2

from the terminal, in cooperation with the ministry of environment and spatial planning and the ministry of public services.				
Strategy 2: Building of the new atmospheric water flow system				
Preparation of the projects for building the new network for atmospheric waters separated from wastewaters sewerage (in compliance with the concept of removal toward nearest water streams rivers).	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for the construction of the new sewerage system for atmospheric waters along the roads.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Strategy 3: Construction of landfill system and their adequate management				
Marking and protection provided space for temporary landfill construction and industrial waste at the level of one or two settlements.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation destined for landfill space by flattening and gravel throwing (immediately after the adoption of the plan) and marking until the creation the conditions for completion of infrastructure.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of major projects for the temporary landfill construction and industrial waste level of one or two locations.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Tendering and implementation of major projects for temporary landfill construction and industrial waste in level of one or two settlements.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Marking and protection of provided space for temporary landfills of construction and industrial waste with the increasing of	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

the possibility of recycling (Ranilug/Ranillug and Glllogoc, Kormijan, Drenoc, Pançella, Tomance, Ropotovo).				
Preparation of possible landfill project at municipal for construction and industrial waste with recycling opportunity.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Marking and preservation of space intended for intelligent waste dump.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Project preparation for intelligent waste dump.	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Creation of public and private mechanisms for adequate justification of these landfills.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Functionalising electricity supply and strengthen telecommunication network:				
Strategy 1: Beginning of the implementation of the recommendations of the master plan for Kosovo distribution system development until 2015.				
Project for gradual removal of TS 35/10kv and transfer in TS 110/20kv	LOW	LONG-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Projects for a gradual transition from 10kv distribution network of 20kv distribution network, as well as net present reinforcements from 10kv to 20kv in urban areas	LOW	LONG-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
projects to replace airlines 230/400v with braided cables or underground cables	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Labelling and storage projects of new 110 kV line Gjilan – Ranilug – Ristovc	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	KEK, KOST, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation for new line 110 kv Gjilan – Ranilug – Ristovc	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	KEK, KOST, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Project implementation for new line 110 kv Gjilan – Ranilug – Ristovc	HIGH	LONG-TERM	KEK, KOST, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Project preparation in the way that low voltage networks should be planned	LOW	SHORT-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2

and current poles sheathed in aluminium cables only.				
Project preparation for replacement with new concrete poles of the long-conductors Ropotovo – Ranilug.	medium	short-term	KEK, KOST, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
project preparation and implementation of the amendment conductors cables installed air section al / 16 mm2 conductor religion al /50mm2 air conductor religion, because despite all this power line will supply a new municipal building.	medium	long-term	KEK, KOST, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation and implementation of the project to replace and strengthen settlements substations where it is foreseen with the framework of the strategy, as in Great Ropotovo also Berivojce village etc.	medium	long-term	KEK, KOST, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Project preparation also concrete poles placed public street lighting.	LOW	LONG-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of projects so that public lighting of rural main roads will be done with 400w power sodium lamps. Turning On-Off of the lights will be automatic, and when the roads are not very frequently (after midnight), lights shall automatically be disconnected at half of nominal rate.	LOW	LONG-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Strategy 2: Strengthening and expanding in telecommunication in the entire municipal territory				
Preparation of projects in which existing settlements dates from the 90's, and to be placed new network.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

Expansion of the telecommunications network in urban areas and fiber cable to enable connection with the internet and cable television.	HIGH	LONG-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
preparation of projects for the establishment of the new necessary antennas of PTK-VALA	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation for the providing of the HD television programs through cable network	HIGH	LONG-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Project preparation for the establishment of the public telephone booths in all settlements where there is a land line network and those that where the network should be extended.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3

Thematic field: Land and environment utilization:

Air:

Strategy 1: Clean air, nominal pollution

Marking and protection of certain sites for the establishment of the green belts according to plan during the implementation of works.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting conceptual projects main green bands and belts according to plan, as the beginning of their implementation.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Marking and protection during the implementation of construction works in existing park surfaces as scheduled.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Conceptual drafting of major projects for the revitalization of the existing parks and the new parks provided by the plan.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2

drafting main ideas and projects for protect existing forest development and the with capacity to absorb various gases and the aerosols	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Drafting main ideas and projects for protect existing forest development and with capacity to absorb various gases and the aerosols.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting concept and main projects for improvement of traffic in order to avoid the large number of vehicles in circulation in the central parts of the settlement according to the plan.	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Drafting of municipal regulations measures, criteria and conditions for the release of gases into the air from industry and vehicles in motion in the forced installation of catalyst in technical and removing old cars for traffic flow in the urban area	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
The main conceptual design of the project and for use of alternative energy (usually solar energy / solar and geothermal energy)	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Stimulating projects through a tax exemption of up to 50% of those who seek construction and industrial waste permits and use of alternative energy.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Stimulation with prices and quality for the use of public transport.	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
drafting concept project	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2

and main bicycle paths and pedestrian paths, as shown on the map, as well as the duty on these items during the drafting of road projects			AND INVESTORS	
drafting main concept and main projects for reconstruction of roads (access and bypass) in the urban centre, channelling and landfill disposal of waste	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Water:				
Strategy 1: Improvement of water quality and places rich with water				
marking and drafting of projects for the protection and development of water , groundwater and surface water resources in urban areas as shown in the hydrological map of the municipality, the determination of zone for necessary protection and certain protection response	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting main concept and main projects for the installation and completion of the apparatus used in water purification industry	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting main concept and main projects for the installation and completion of the apparatus used in water purification industry	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects for special protection of waters from uncontrolled usage of fertilizations in agriculture (nitrate, nitrite, phosphates and other nutrition's)	low	long-term	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

drafting concept and main projects for the organization of landfill sites for burial of animals in emergencies and for the protection from illegal waste (all waste types)	high	long-term	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Land:				
Strategy 1: Protection of quality of the land (clean land, pollution/minimal contamination)				
Preparation of projects for continuous monitoring and control of construction on fertile agricultural land.	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Drafting concept and main projects for flood protection on the basis of the map presented in the framework in protecting and raising the level of fertility	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of the projects for special preservation of the land from the uncontrolled use of fertilisers in agriculture (nitrates, nitrites, phosphate and other nutrition's).	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Drafting of concept and main projects to protect the land from illegal waste (all waste types).	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
There is a needed to prepare projects for reviving of zones covered with landfill and the zone where covered	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects and undertaking measures for protection from erosion because of the cleaning of land from substantial elements.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Initiation of projects to create conditions and mechanisms for taking measures to degradation and human impact.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

Drafting of the projects for the unplanted agriculture lands of high quality	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Strategy 2: Land management				
Organization of information campaigns in order to inform citizens (about construction limits, construction frozen zones) in order to protect the land area and of land resources from the alienation in non-agricultural purposes in limited extent only within prescribed construction limits (map"the concept of development of settlement"), as well as the implementation of guidelines development in targeted areas.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Increase municipal capacity for management and control of planned trends.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Land utilisation				
Strategy 1: Providing agriculture land for planned designation				
Development, the definition of the objectives envisaged based on map and on the field, either by using any labelling and signalling designated surfaces.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
development of projects for the provision of low levels of main and concept projects for certain destinations, development projects for the provision of quality public area according to the map of land use (agricultural of land, forest of land, land designated for settlements and building	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2

archaeological sites, cemeteries, green areas, roads, waste dumps, corridors, and other areas necessary industries and sectors				
Development of projects for ensuring of the quality of spaces of public areas	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Development of mechanisms for follow and implementation of control in the entire municipal territory	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Building of human capacities in the municipality	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Areas with special destination				
Strategy 1: Ensuring that areas with special destination in the municipal territory (natural areas, settlements areas and other areas) to be treated in adequate way				
Preparation of appropriate plans to strengthen tourism capacity, health tourism, spa tourism, recreation and sports and health resources in the area specified in Pançella district and Ranilug/Ranillug (in terms of bathing in the way of Gjilan on Doberqan, called "lake").	HIGH	ONGOING	PRIVATE CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS, MUNICIPALITY AND INSTITUTIONS	1
Limiting, marking and signalling archaeological areas (treatment as areas in particular interest to the municipality)	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
limiting, marking and signalling areas with mineral resources (betonies in Drenoc, quartz and quartzite in Glllogoc and Kormijan, lime in Domoroc, marble in Bozhec, Rajanoc and Pançelle)	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY,	2

for development of areas with mineral resources (betonies in Drenoc, quartz and quartzite in Glogoc and Kormijan, lime in Domoroc, marble in Bozhec, Rajanoc and Pançelle)			CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	
development of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation and control	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
Building of human capacities in municipality	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Settlements network in urban – rural context:				
Strategy 1: Functional network of settlements and urban-rural development balance				
Preparation of plans for Ranilug/Ranillug as town and other sub-centres in settlement network function.	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
preparation of several settlements enlargement projects foreseen in the plan (settlements development concept)	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of the concept main projects for completion as much as possible of all settlements in urban infrastructure	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of plans and regulations for development within the planned construction limits.	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for development of agriculture in the areas so called green areas heart (agro-ecosystems)	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Preparation of projects for the enlargement of settlements in the industrial contents which have benefit out of it.	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
preparation for processing conditions	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

with permission along with compliance with the specific urban norms and commitment of the competent authorities for the creation of urban structure, especially in the parts that are still thought of as still intact, with the development of regulatory plans and other conditions (regulations) in settlements where there will drafted plans.				
Identification of all illegal buildings	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of the conditions, legal base for adequate treatment of irregular construction	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Natural heritage:				
Strategy1: Preservation of natural heritage				
Preparation of decisions to declare particularly important natural areas.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
preparation of projects for the protection, conservation and development of areas of special natural values (map: determination of the area of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug)	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS, INVESTORS	2
preparation of plans for the announcement of older bodies canned and geomorphologic monuments protected, maintained,	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Strategy 2: Protection and enhancement of landscapes				
Drafting of main and concept project and its implementation at the area that is thought to be as "clean and healthy air oasis" which contain black and white pine forest, in	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2

Ranilug/Ranillug and Kormijan area				
Drafting of the projects for functionalising and maintaining agriculture landscape	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting and implementing projects for the planting of numerous herbaceous plant types in meadows and pastures.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
development of projects and measures to protect the uncontrolled cutting of forests and fires and projects against erosion	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Limiting development in areas of quality agricultural land and picturesque landscapes.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Strategy 3: Improvement of green areas quality				
increase the number of green spaces in dense settlements	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Construction of new sports and recreation centre in Ranilug/Ranillug town.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Creation of green space along the river Morava e Binçes and protection from construction activities	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Biodiversity:				
Strategy 1: Sustainable development of biodiversity				
preparation of projects for the protection, maintenance and conservation of specific types of phytocenosis	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for the protection of the areas in which live wild animals, among which there are those species that are thought to be threatened, and special	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2

types protection projects.				
Preparation of projects for recording of the flora and fauna in the entire municipal territory by emphasizing on that what have to be protected and what can be used	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of projects for revitalisation of forest ecosystems and prevention of habitat destruction of many species of flora and fauna world, having in mind protection of butterfly habitats, see biodiversity map	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Human capacity building in the municipality in this regard.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Strategy 1: Minimum value of waste, reuse and recycling of waste				
Limiting, marking and signalling areas designated for transit landfill, sites for the burial of animals and landfills of intelligent waste.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for a transit landfill of solid waste (construction) and sites for the burial of dead animals (map: waste management).	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for the selling and treatment of waste dumped in an uncontrolled manner, priority are the Morava river banks and similar sites.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for the management and control by the municipality in terms of waste.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Natural disasters and other disasters:				

Strategy 1: Transition from a culture of reaction to a culture of amortization and prevention				
Earthquakes:				
Preparation of regulations for all construction in accordance with the level of seismic risk and building standards.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Hail:				
Preparation of project for the construction of stations for protection from hail.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Piles of snow, strong winds and frost:				
Preparation of projects for undertaking of measures during the winter period, especially in hilly and mountainous areas.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drought:				
Preparation of project for water accumulation with the system consisting of small dams.	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Flood:				
Preparation of projects for the opening of channels, regulation of land accumulation, cleaning and maintenance, regulation of river banks of the Morava e Binçes river and Krivareka branch with protective dams from soil.	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Undertaking measures to eliminate the sharp curves of the river and management of the river banks.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Undertaking measures for protection of rivers from waste dumping, which in this case present obstacles for the free flow of water	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

Undertaking measures for the construction of residential buildings and buildings with an economic character near the river bed, in a distance of at least 10 metres from the river bed (point of water).	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Erosion:				
Undertaking measures for the announcement of erosive areas in regions where erosion is of high intensity in the flow of water, soil, forests and immovable objects based on the law on waters of Kosovo, by the municipality in the urban area.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Strategy 1: Undertaking hydro-technical measures against erosion				
Drafting of projects for the construction of terraces, fences and dams in rivers and streams.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects for the construction of embankments on river banks.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for the planting of forest seedlings in river beds.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Strategy 2: Undertaking agricultural measures against erosion				
Drafting of projects for the maintenance of agricultural land.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects for the irrigation and drainage system	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Undertaking biological measures against erosion				
Undertaking measures for the protection of existing forests from uncontrolled cutting and fire.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects for	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	2

the forestation of treeless and degraded areas.			AND INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for the placement of green belts in regions where the rate of erosion is high.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of tree planting projects that would cover a band of 10 meters distance from the main river banks.	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of priority projects against erosion must be carried out in about 100 ha, in settlements such as: Bozhec, Rajanoc, Kormijan, Domoroc and Glogoc.	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects against middle and strong erosions needs to be done in 300-500 ha in the following settlements: Ropotovo, Odec and Drenoc.	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Undertaking other measures				
Drafting of projects for the construction of protectionist bands on sharp mountain cliffs.	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for the construction of resistant walls.	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for the fertility of pastures.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for the construction and fertility of forests.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of plans for the construction of other protectionist ways against erosion.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Fires:				
Undertaking measures to prevent construction or introduction of standards where it is necessary for	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2

buildings and equipment that cause fires or assist fires in forests and other areas at risk of fires.				
Drafting of buffer zone projects between forest areas and fire-sensitive areas and a buffer zone along the border to prevent dissemination of possible fires.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for the placement of as many hydrants and water accumulators as possible in a great number of settlements and places.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects to provide access to vehicles used for extinguishing fires to each unit resided in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3

Thematic areas: Demography and social issues – population, housing and settlements

Population:

Strategy 1: Creation of the most favourable conditions for the improvement of municipal human development index (HDI) in the further development of the municipality of Ranilug.

Preparation and implementation of development projects of spatial distribution according to the projected number of population in the projected settlements.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Preparation of projects to enhance the environment and other activities dealing with a richer socio-cultural life.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for the completion of quality of education system infrastructure at all levels and creation of conditions for enrolment	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

in primary and secondary education and improve literacy rate of adults (over the age of 15).				
Drafting of projects for completing the health system quality with impact on increase in life expectancy of the residents of the municipality.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Drafting of projects for completion in the field of economic development and poverty alleviation so that the economic wellbeing, measured by income per capita improves.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects foreseen with this plan to increase green areas in the city and other settlements through the processing of surfaces which currently are free and unused, as well as creation of green areas within and around the city and other settlements.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Drafting of plans to increase sensitivity of citizens towards socio-cultural and environmental aspects in view of the quality of life.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects to strengthen the strategic way of human capacity in the municipality to respond to the realization of the vision for the municipality's future and to create gender and ethnic equality.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Housing:				
Strategy 2: Increase the quality and quantity of housing				

Drafting of regulatory plans by respecting the concept with the function of providing the necessary volume of housing for all levels of population.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting and implementation of major infrastructure projects and services based on infrastructure maps (water, sewage, heating, parking, greenery) in this document in the field of housing in order to improve the quality of housing/residence.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of main projects around the public buildings which have an impact on the improvement of the level of housing/residence.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Drafting of projects and preparation of standards for housing areas and maintenance of existing structure as well as the elimination of physical degradation of existing housing structures which are constructed in an unplanned way.	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Settlements:				
Strategy 3: Ensuring that the future economic development of Ranilug will take place in the polycentric concept of spatial development and free breathing.				
Drafting of regulatory plans for the city of Ranilug/Ranillug and for settlements as social interest areas for the municipality.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of regulatory plan for the industrial area of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug (map: determination of areas of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug)	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

Stimulate construction within areas planned	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Establishment of the board to demolish buildings built outside the prescribed limits	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Strategy 4: Ensuring that the future development of the settlements will be in accordance with the concepts of compact settlements.				
For all settlements for which regulatory plans are prepared, compact development of settlements will be a duty of regulatory plans.	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
For all settlements for which regulatory plans are not prepared, compact development of settlements will be a duty of competent institutions of the municipality for work projects and other measures (with the issuing of construction permits stimulating incentive for the development of free zones, by not building infrastructure outside the defined areas for construction, except with the function defined in article 17.3 of the Law on spatial planning, etc.)	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Strategy 1: Expansion of volume, content and increasing the quality of the educational system infrastructure at all levels in accordance with the polycentric development concept.				
Construction of areas for preschool education within the framework of schools or where it is needed to be envisaged separable for all settlements	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	KOMUNA DHE INVESTITORËT	2
Marking and preservation of areas foreseen for kindergartens with this plan, as specified within the framework of the spatial plan (map:	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

“school and sports areas”).				
Preparation of the conceptual ideas and main projects for kindergartens (a kindergarten for the village of Tomance and Pançella).	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Marking and protection of areas foreseen for elementary schools with this plan, as specified within the framework of the spatial plan and on the “school and sports areas” map.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Implementation of project for the construction of the elementary school, foreseen with the plan.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
During the drafting of new school construction projects, the accompanying infrastructure and the construction of sports facilities with the goal of improving conditions for work and teaching should be foreseen.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Connect to water supply and sewage system infrastructure all school buildings that are not connected	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Beginning of the government program implementation for the formation of cabinets for informatics and providing them with computers.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Equal participation in education, creation of appropriate conditions for the integration of children with disabilities and organization of different ways of parental education.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
Providing of the	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY,	1

conditions at the schools for daily stay (establishment of school kitchens or the spaces for multi purposes) local education strategy (by the profile in compliance with the market needs in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillugin Kosovo and broader)			CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	
Ranilug/Ranillug municipality cooperation with other municipalities to exchange experience and framework for increasing the quality of education.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Health care:				
Strategy 1: Providing of health care spaces in urban areas with their function and hierarchy				
Drafting of the concept project for MFMC in Ranilug/Ranillug, also FMC in Rajanoc, Odec, Ropotovo, Pançella, Tomance, Kormijan and Domoroc.	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Development of concept projects for strengthening and further development of the area in terms of in the lake district of Ranilug/Ranillug and Pançella.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Maintaining and developing area of pine forests of white and black pine, in the area of Ranillug, Glogoc and Kormijan as "an oasis of clean and healthy air."	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Culture:				
Strategy 1: Establishment of space and conditions for the preservation, conservation and exploitation of the continuous and sustainable cultural heritage.				
Prevention of actual occurrences that threaten cultural heritage, technical,	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	2

professional and legal measures (map: cultural and social infrastructure).			AND INVESTORS	
Marking the areas, facilities and settlements values with maps in the area of the entire territory.	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Development of key projects and beginning of the implementation in order to rescue, rehabilitation and utilization of cultural and historical values and cultural benefits, social, economic, scientific, educational, ecological and cultural tourism benefits.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Information and marketing campaigns in order to improve the quality of municipal services, heritage and the country's image with multidimensional benefits.	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
Establishment of municipal mechanisms for controlling events in all heritage values	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of concept and main projects, and beginning of implementation for church building in Bozhec	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	3
Creating the conditions for the organization's annual book fair in Ranilug/Ranillug, opening low musical school, creating town choir, the functioning of the club of artists and painters etc.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of concept and main project, and beginning of the implementation of the municipal museum of	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2

Ranilug/Ranillug.				
Administration and public institutions:				
Strategy 1: Creating the conditions and contents for transparency and public administration and effective institutions.				
Beginning of the implementation for the new municipality building project Ranilug/Ranillug municipality.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
Sports and recreation:				
Strategy 1: Establishment of sports and recreation spaces in urban areas in compliance with their functioning and hierarchy				
Drafting of concept project, consultations with the ministry of sports and culture, drafting of the main project for construction of the sports hall with envisaged capacity in Ranilug/Ranillug town area.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of main project and continuation with implementation of the football stadium building in Ranilug/Ranillug and football field in Domoroc	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
Project drafting and beginning of construction of polygon for walking and recreation, especially in the oasis of clean and healthy air, comprising the pine forests of white and black pine, in Ranilug/Ranillug, Gllogoc and Kormijan areas	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of the projects for cycling as part of the main roads.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Prepare a project proposal for the sport of tennis, fishing, hunting, riding etc.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of the project for sport and recreation in all settlements, at the elementary schools as part of school yards with	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

organizing utilization after teaching hours of specific areas.				
YOUTH:				
STRATEGY 1: PROVIDING OF SPACES FOR THE YOUTH LIVES				
Implementation of above mentioned projects for culture and sports	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Creation of conditions for activating as higher number of the youth organizations and improvement of cooperation with municipal institutions.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects and their implementation to the construction of youth centres in the town and sub-centres of larger settlements	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Creation of conditions for engagement of recites, theatre groups, musical in all the elementary and secondary schools	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of the project and implementation of the construction of a vocational training centre for the youth.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Creating spaces for sport and recreation in all settlements and support for the establishment of youth clubs (spaces can be used in the within the primary schools).	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Local communities centres:				
Strategy 1: Providing of the community centres within local centres				
Establishment of community centres in all the local centres where they are absent and their shelter in the areas of public institutions such as schools and similar cultural activities and other activities.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Unemployment and poverty:				

Strategy 1: Minimisation of poverty and unemployment rate				
Drafting of projects and the creation of conditions for organizing vocational training according to market requirements.	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects and the creation of conditions for the provision of seasonal employment.	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects and the creation of conditions for sustainable support	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of the projects and implementation of construction of the social welfare centre	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Access of the disabled persons in infrastructure and other forms:				
Strategy 1: Providing of the conditions and other consisting parts for this category				
With the approval of this plan will be prepared projects for all the schools, municipal and health care buildings, municipal infrastructure and parking's for all the categories as well as other public buildings, and regulation of the accesses for this category of peoples.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

9 Provision for implementation

Urban development plan of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is a base document which predicts the regulation, utilization and desired spatial development in the future. Starting from the current situation and the vision for the future of the municipality and objectives which will be achieved, a framework is also proposed with which municipal development will be reached through polycentric development concept and “Free respiration” in municipal level and compact trends in settlements level.

The spatial development framework is prepared having as determinant the thematic areas, and for the same are implemented the prediction of spatial development, strategy for

implementation represents activities in implementing the spatial development framework, respectively activities for passing from the existing situation in the planned situation (predicted).

The plan is realistic and we believe that it will be implementable. In particular the implementation is presented in the part where provision for implementation is described, which describes the legal aspect and measures for implementation. This section covers the implementation of mandatory character elements and defines essential elements which are related to the municipal level. This refers to conditions and elements which manage the implementation of the law.

In essence it contains:

9.1 Instructions on the issues of interpreting the municipal development plan during the drafting of regulatory plans and other plans

- **Urban development plan** can be interpreted as a document which provides utilization and development of desired future spatial development.
- **Spatial development concept** (polycentric and free respiration) can be interpreted as a concept which offers spatial development of few sub – centres except in Ranilug/Ranillug, Kormijani, Glllogoci, Domoroci, Ropotova, Pançella and Tomanci while linear segments can be interpreted only in the Glllogoc-Ranilug/Ranillug -Domoroc (an industrial segment).
- MDP is based in **Kosovo`s Spatial draft Plan** in case any dispute regarding possible issues, definitely it is an interpretation that is in Kosovo`s spatial draft plan which needs to be fully respected.
- During the drafting of low level plans we can encounter the term “**Frozen Area**” which should be interpreted as an area which has developed the construction of residential buildings or other buildings, where in the future no construction will be allowed for residence in the economic aspect or other character.
- During the drafting of low level plans we can encounter the term “**Expansion area**” which should be interpreted as an area in which in the future settlements may be expanded, these areas are areas with low melioration, in private and public properties. In this areas will be developed the main projects where is defined the way of obtaining the rights for construction and construction conditions.
- In these areas the infrastructure will be planned during the drafting of development plans of lower level if the area is located in settlements which require preparation of regulatory plans,

otherwise spatial conditions are provided from the municipality based in the Municipal Development Plan (MDP).

- During the drafting of low level plans we may encounter in the term “**Areas with coordinated development**” which may be interpreted as an area in which in the future settlements can be expanded, for now we have a freeze of constructions, these areas are lands of low melioration but in the future there might be a coordination of activities between the municipality and the community area to plan the expansion. These areas are public and private properties. These areas will be developed according to the main project where is determined the way of obtaining the right for construction and construction conditions.
- In these areas the infrastructure will be planed during the drafting of low level development plans if the area is located in settlements that require preparation of regulation plans, otherwise spatial conditions are provided from the municipality based on the municipal development plan.
- During the drafting of low level plan we may encounter the term “Green Heart” which should be interpreted as an area in which ecological agricultural products will be developed. It will be an integral part of the settlement and will complete the concept of compact development of the settlement (settlement will be developed within construction borders in a compact manner).
- In these areas the infrastructure will be planned during the drafting of development plans of low level if the area is located in settlements that require preparation of regulatory plans, but only with the purpose of developing the agriculture, otherwise the infrastructure for development of agriculture will be planed from the municipality based on the municipal development plan.
- During the drafting of low level plans we may encounter the term “**Industrial area**” which can be interpreted as an area in which in the future industry can be developed.
- This area will be developed based on the regulatory plan drafted from the municipalities of Ranilug/Ranillug, Gjilan and Kamenica in cooperation with the Ministry of Trade and Industry.
- During the drafting of low level we can encounter the term “**Areas with particular interest**” which should be interpreted as an area in which the municipality has a lot of interest to protect, utilize and develop in order for these settlements and in the district of Pançella and Ranilug/Ranillug towards the spa in road of Gjilan over Doberqan, a place called “ the Lake” (oasis of clean and healthy air) area of the clean of black and white pine forest, the

regulative plan drafted from the municipality will be prepared, this areas are considered as areas with particular interest for the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

- During the drafting of low level plans we encounter in the term “**Areas for industrial development**” which should be interpreted as an area that has natural resources, in order that the industry to be developed in the future, which means the exploitation and the processing of the industry.
- During the drafting of low level plans we may encounter in the term “Area with special protection” which should be interpreted as an area indentified and declared by Law as an area with special protection, which is an area with particular protection and as such will be determined in the map or in the appropriate area determined which surrounds a monument, some building, group of buildings, village, town historical centre which can be protected from any development or activity which may damage its historical, cultural, architectonic and archaeological, natural environment or aesthetic visual view.
- Non formal possess of properties and insufficient access for these areas or the denial of elementary services and as such should be treated during the drafting of the regulation plan.

9.2 CONDITIONS ESTABLISHED FROM THE LOCAL GOVERNANCE REGARDING IMPORTANT ISSUES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF LAND IN URBAN AREAS

9.2.1 Conditions for establishing land usage in the municipality

- With this plan is determined the goal of surface utilization under the conditions of fulfilling the conditions of the present generation, but not endangering the future generations.
- Fulfilment of legal requests and principles presented in chapter -I-
- Respecting the development concepts
- Sustainable economic development
- Sustainable social development

- Respecting the demographic aspect as well as the spatial development in accordance with the nature of the environmental load.
- Respecting the environment pollution capacities
- Preserving and improvement natural sources in order so they can recover as much as possible and be used in a rational way.
- Ensuring protection and unhindered functioning of natural values together with their environment in a large extent of private discoveries and the life of wildlife and their community.
- Providing protection of the constructed area.
- Providing the conditions for human rest and recreation.

All these mentioned above form the base for determining the conditions regarding the utilization and development of the land. In this direction we have set priorities for area utilization and that:

- Agricultural land
- Settlements (construction area)
- Areas for determined purposes
- Protected areas
- Traffic corridors
- Green belts
- Recreation
- Sport
- Meadows and pastures
- Forests
- Forestation
- Quarries
- Water streams –rivers
- Dams
- Waste landfills
- Cemeteries

9.2.2 Conditions for the regulation of surfaces

- Construction will only be allowed in foreseen areas for construction, determined with MDP.
- Development of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in areas with particular purpose should be regulated with regulatory urban plans.
- Public infrastructure will be ensured only in places destined for construction.
- In areas in which the urban regulation plans are not approved, should be conducted a research on the requests, opportunities and offering of infrastructure based in conditions of high level plans.
- Construction in agricultural land will be allowed only in the land of low quality (classified as class V-VI and VII) uncultivated areas and only in particular cases- with events that support agricultural activities.
- Development in the free surface (natural landscape) should be based in environmental rules for the protection of nature and landscape. In absence of a regulative urban plan, the municipality should bring adequate instructions of obligated character.
- In areas where construction is allowed, the conditions of the location should determine as follows:
 - (a) Form and size of the development;
 - (b) Manner of usage or utilization;
 - (c) Construction rules ;
 - (d) Regulations for access in infrastructure network;
 - (e) Measures for the protection of the environment and the protection of the entirety of the cultural heritage.

9.2.3 Important facilities for the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug and Kosovo

- The municipality will place under her control all spatial development along the corridor of the foreseen railway Ferizaj-Viti-Gjilan-Ranilug/Ranillug - Bujanovc (Serbia), corridors VI and X, particularly in the stopping point in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- For restricting the impact in environment-emission of gases and noise, the municipality should develop the protection area-belt along the part of the railway corridor in parts where this corridor passes near settlements. The minimum distance of the construction from the corridor cannot be less than 50 m.

9.2.4 Construction area for settlements

- The construction areas are determined with the Municipal Development Plan of Ranilug/Ranillug. Construction is allowed only in areas determined for the development of settlements (construction land).
- New borders of the construction land planned in the graphic part of MDP represent the absolute borders of developing settlements.
- For the development to take place in a large extent in existing settlements, development and additional construction should be allowed.
- Compressed construction and construction methods for a more rational utilization of land will be applied as often as possible.
- Appropriate determination of characteristics and features of buildings in restricted areas with sensitive landscape where it can be impacted should be determined with urban regulative plans.
- Urban regulative plans, as planning instruments should be used for the implementation of suitability of construction units with the environment.
- Infrastructure and services should be provided in new construction areas (electric energy, sewerage system, and water supply system) – development of infrastructure should be provided gradually based on the request and in accordance with financial possibilities of the municipality. Other alternatives such as public-private partnership or private schemes of financing have to be agreed with the municipality.
- The owner of the building should pay the taxes for infrastructure.
- In areas declared as frozen where it will not be allowed any kind of residential, trade, industry or infrastructure construction which would serve to that area, except the infrastructure foreseen with MDP.
- In foreseen areas for expansion of settlements concrete settlements will be conducted and will be determined the conditions for providing services for citizens.
- In areas treated as the heart of the greenery within the settlements may develop only agricultural activity (pure products without pesticides)

9.2.5 Construction structures outside the settlements

- For the areas which in the municipal development plan are determined as free from any type of development and protected from constructions is necessary to guaranty:
 - a) Protection of areas for a continuity of agricultural and forest development
 - b) Areas with special ecological value;
 - c) Protection of the natural landscape and inherited location and the natural area linked with recreation (not rejecting the development of settlements)
- Outside the area of construction will only be allowed the following buildings: law on spatial planning).
 - a) Public buildings for protection or civil protection;
 - b) Buildings for protection from fire and hazardous materials- explosives etc.
 - c) Buildings for managing hydro-sources
 - d) Infrastructure;
 - e) Buildings 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 on the determination of land utilization, provision of infrastructure for new developments will be a responsibility of the owners or the ventures.

9.2.6 Conditions for the distribution of economic activities

- The municipality has allocated sufficient land for supporting the development of business which is based on the use of local working power with the condition to establish in spaces and areas foreseen for this purpose.
- The municipality will allow a small temporary change of the destination of land for economic development: utilization of ground minerals, waste landfills, solid wood industrial landfills, sand, gravel and rock utilization under the conditions that after the termination of utilization or after the

expire date for temporary change of destination the land to return to its former condition (in addition to requests for issuing a construction permit for temporary utilization of the agricultural land for other destination as well as for temporary construction for which comes to the damage of the agricultural land, the user is obligated to submit the project for re-cultivation which is conducted in accordance to the technical construction documentation, where in fact the investor is obligated that before starting the construction in the agricultural land, to store and save the layer of the potentially fertile land for the need of re-cultivating the land).

- The municipality will support the creation of business incubators and providing the space for economic development of new businesses under the condition that they will be used from start-up businesses.
- The municipality will offer the land for a professional agricultural school and an information centre of agriculture with accompanying infrastructure.
- In determined areas for business and industry will be allowed only the construction of clean buildings for agricultural and industrial production, warehouses, trade services and facilities which have no negative impact in environment.
- Locations of clean facilities and appropriate commercial utilization can be developed within settlements unless this does not cause a negative impact in its surrounding environment (emission of gases, air pollution, noise and traffic).
- Industrial and commercial businesses that create pollution will not be allowed in any way.
- Expanding the area for industry and business can be done only in cases when it has been earlier proven as a stabile area and is in general interest, in urgent cases and where there is no convenient place for relocation.
- Municipality will coordinate the drafting of the regulation plan for the industrial area with a sensitive determination, relevant infrastructure and connection with the regional road network based in the following criteria:
 - a) Good access in road corridors (not through settlements);
 - b) Availability of low price land;
 - c) Minimizing the adverse impacts in settlement and landscape;

- d) Potential for development, land, appropriate infrastructure (sewage, water, electric energy, communication, heat);
- e) The maximum of the usage index of parcels cannot exceed 45% of parcels and at least 20% of the surface should be green.
- The new areas where some industries can be developed should prove a sustainable self supply of produced energy from renewable sources if they are located, near to the high potential for renewable energy.
- The construction of small guest houses with maximum 20 beds for tourists in villages if they respect in total the environmental terms.
- The municipality will allow the construction of infrastructure which supports touristic attractions and recreational activities which have no negative impact in environment-mountaineers path, bicycle path, places for visits etc

9.2.7 Condition for the relocation of public activities

- Green areas in settlements and included parts of urban development plan can be constructed and maintained only if it enables the preservation and promotion of natural values and the ones created.
- If due to relocation of public activities happens the damage of public green spaces this has to be compensated based on the condition and terms determined by the municipality.
- Within the protection of the area as an area with interesting infrastructure for the municipality, a smart policy will be run from the municipality.
- Conditions for the relocation of public facilities for older people, orphans, persons with disabilities and so forth should complete environmental and functional criteria's and the criteria's of movement of these categories with the completion of other accompanying functions.
- Conditions for the expansion of areas for public activities should be in accordance with the function of settlements –main centre, sub-centres, local and village centre.
- The municipality will allocate spaces for new schools and pre-school institutions with the terms of providing a green belt and which are

implemented from the public traffic. Parcels allocated for these construction should fulfil the following criteria:

- a) Pre-school institutions, standard areas/children;
- b) Primary school, standard areas/children
- The municipality can allocate a common parcel for the construction of following facilities: Education, culture, health and social services, centre for communities. This is partly important for sub-centres and local centres.
- Areas destined for sport and recreation should be equipped with paths, infrastructure and greenery. Within this areas will be allowed only the construction of closed and opened school facilities, parking spaces, small restaurants and stores which serve with sport and recreational equipments. The maximum of the index of obtaining area cannot exceed the 10% of parcel.

9.2.8 Conditions for the establishment of corridors or the space of road areas and other infrastructural systems.

- Road corridors should be guaranteed in a suitable rate with the function of centres and request in Kosovo`s and regional level.
- During the process of determining construction areas it has to be proven that high costs have been avoided in development masses and buildings. Constructions should respect the sustainable construction regulation-orientation, climatic conditions etc.
- A detailed concept of mobilization (including public transportation, pedestrian's mobility and bicycles traffic) elaboration for the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug should be deepen even more. This concept should be followed with the detailed development plan.
- Technical problems regarding the road safety (width of the roads, dangerous passages, slopes...) should be avoided and facilitated with appropriate measures.
- A direct access for the development of the main road (e.g. category 1, with speed limit in more than over 60Km/h will not be allowed).

- Ministry of Traffic and Telecommunication is responsible for the main and regional roads, so the technical regulations and standards are given from the Ministry.
- In the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, main, local and other roads should be of those dimensions which allow the safe flow of traffic for all vehicles under different atmospheric conditions. Vehicles lane should respect the existing rules. Lines should be with a width of at least 3.0 m. Where there are problems found, physical barriers can narrow the lanes.
- If the municipal economical conditions cannot provide the regulation of roads with particular roads for pedestrians in residential areas, it is preferred for the road to have the pedestrian's paths.
- Road for access towards the construction parcels should at least 3.0 m wide and at most 6.0 m.
- For all intersections within the field quota should be provided view from each side.
- Cycling paths in one direction if they are separated should be wide 0,8m. If the cycling paces are separated, in this case the green path should at least be 0, 35 m wide.
- In areas for parking which serve for public trafficking, the bus standing place should be at least 2.0 m wide.
- The standards for parking are as follow:
 - a) Residential house for one family (1PM/house) in parcel;
 - b) Residential building with more families (1PM/ floor in the parcel or similar);
 - c) Offices : 1 PM in 75 m² btto of the areas (12 PM/1000 m² btto);
 - d) Stores; 1 PM in 50 m² of the areas; (20 PM/1000 m² btto);
 - e) Trade centres: 1 PM në 40 m² btto of the areas; (25 PM/1000 m² btto);
 - f) Industry and warehouse: 1 PM/5 of the employees
 - g) Services 1 PM / Employees;
 - h) Restaurants 1PM/1 table;
 - i) Sport buildings 1 PM/20 seats;
 - j) School and orphanages: 1 PM/ classes and kids groups;
 - k) Medical services: 1 PM/40 m² btto. (25 VP/1000 m² btto).

- In the main regional roads corridor is allowed the construction of:
 - ❖ Gas stations with stores, restaurants and serving facilities
 - ❖ Washes and services for vehicles.

9.3 MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF LANDSCAPES, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CULTURAL-HISTORICAL SITES

- Protected natural resources can be used and advanced in a way that enables them the protection and long term advancing in accordance to the law for nature protection.
- In the closed part of nature cannot be developed activities which endanger natural balance of the nature, the biological biodiversity, landscape, hydrograph, geomorphology, cultural values or activities that in any way degrade the quality and features of the natural sources.
- It is necessary to undertake particular measures for the preservation and utilization of cultural and private values.
- Any work in modifying or demolishing or any conserving activity or restoring on the external facade of buildings included in the ensemble or in the preserved architectural areas requires written approval from relevant authorities
- Protected architectural heritage is clearly marked with a sign. The placement of endorsing materials in architectural monuments, in the ensemble buildings or inside spaces for architectural preservation is done with a written permit from relevant authorities.
- It is prohibited the movement or complete relocation of any protected part of the architectural heritage under the temporary or permanent protection.
- The applicant with a requesting a permit in the archaeological area cannot receive a permit for starting work before the agreement with the relevant institution is achieved to undertake a study on the evaluation of the archaeological heritage. The height of the costs submitted from the applicant for this purpose will be determined based on the sub-legal act.
- During the construction works if it comes to an archaeological discovery, the discoverer or the investor should immediately notify the relevant

institution at the latest the next day from the day of the discovery. The institution responsible has the right that immediately to stop the started construction work and to start the study of the archaeological evaluation and rescue in a certain limited period.

- Archaeological researches can be conducted only with a written permit from the relevant institution. The decision for this is issued within 30 days from the day of the request.
- The relevant institution undertakes the measures for conservation, protection and preservation of the immovable heritage which is under protection.
- Spiritual and cultural heritage in different forms of documentation and registration is protected, preserved and promoted in accordance to the law and principles, standards and judicial practices.
- The municipality together with the centre level institutions should prepare an integrated plan for the protection of natural and cultural elements. The plan should protect any event that would impact the values of the monument, except the ones that serve to protect.
- The municipality together with Kosovo`s forest authorities will organized the sanitary cleaning of woods in forest areas in the function of protecting the landscape and can offer the production of briquette.
- The municipality in close cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning will draft regulative plans for the river banks as public areas in order to protect the values of the landscape.
- The municipality in cooperation with relevant institutions should protect and advance historical values.
- The municipality in cooperation with relevant institutions should protect historical values and not allow any sort of development in these areas that might damage the historical context.

9.4 WAYS OF WASTE TREATMENT

- a) The prevention or reduction of waste production and hazardous characteristics, including reduction of the amount of waste produced earlier, during the production cycle must be part of the system;
- b) Treatment of waste should be done with methods that allow full or partial reuse of waste;
- c) Waste recycling should be considered;
- d) The possibility of using useful values of waste (including the use of waste as a source of energy etc.) should also be considered;
- e) Burning without gaining energy (thermal treatment);
- f) It should be managed in a way so that disposal of waste in landfills can be done without causing harmful impact on the environment;

For buildings, places and equipment for which the ecological permit is necessary, approval of Waste Management Plan should be required.

- a) Public companies must have documentation with data generated, use of waste and of waste stored only by enterprises (types, content and amount of waste);
 - b) Enterprises should take measures to reduce waste in the process of work, especially to reduce hazardous waste;
 - c) Separation of waste, especially of hazardous waste and waste that can be reused in order to reduce the waste for which landfills are needed;
 - d) Measures to protect the environment and human health;
 - e) Description of methods used for storage, treatment and disposal of waste; and
 - f) Any other relevant issue.
- Detail concept of waste management in the main settlement, Ranilug/Ranillug and sub-centres should be elaborated in more detail in the first phase and continue to cover the entire area in the second phase of waste management.

- Waste collected by places covered with the plan will be managed by public companies and any other company and will be directed each week towards the regional landfill which is located in the municipality of Gjilan.
- The municipality should establish the policy of second order material collection as well as for recycling of waste.
- The municipality, together with public and regional companies should organize the separation, selling and recycling of waste.
- Treatment of waste and waste water should be done with more sustainable methods focusing on the production of renewable energy and energy from biomass in the areas defined as possible areas for production of renewable energy.

9.5 MEASURES TO PREVENT ADVERSE IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

- To prevent negative impacts on the environment the **"integrated system for environmental protection"** should be promoted which obliges public authorities to cooperate and coordinate work among themselves for the design and implementation of any measure, standard or activity with the aim to preserve the environment.
- It is necessary to strengthen law enforcement and inspection done on the implementation of the law that has to do with the preservation of the environment and sustainable development within the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- It is necessary to prepare and provide information to citizens on environmental preservation and sustainable development;
- No one may be allowed for exploitation of natural resources without environmental approval for the project, which must include protective measures and environmental rehabilitation;
- Waste management strategies should always be checked by the municipality to avoid negative impacts on the environment;
- Development projects in the area of 5 acres must prove to not cause any effect (conflict) in the environment.

- Upon issuing planning permits for economic development facilities, if it is necessary to comply with environmental regulations, to provide preventive measures for negative impacts on the environment, such as air pollution and noise, vibration, radiation, water pollution and solid waste impact. Environmental Impact Assessment is necessary for manufacturing facilities.

9.5.1 Protection of water

In order to maintain the river beds and banks, beds of peripheral streams of channels, beds and banks of artificial accumulations and dams in good condition, it is prohibited to:

- Change the direction of water in rivers and sewers or creating obstacles without the right to;
- Extraction, land acquisition, throwing of waste and strong and technical materials in water streams, accumulation in their banks.
- Construction of facilities which do not serve for protection from floods, at least 10 metres from the high fences line of the water streams and accumulations.
- Execution of works that can cause damage to river beds and banks of streams, lakes, canal beds, tunnels, accumulations and obstruction of free flow of water.

Water resources should be protected. The issuance of permits for planning and construction is necessary to determine the protective measures so that underground waters are protected:

- Construction of sewage system with water-resistant elements;
- Atmospheric waters must be channelled into the special drainage system;
- A particular attention should be given to the atmospheric water drainage at the cemetery;
- To protect the flow of rivers, it is necessary to check all streams and to establish a pollutant inventory.
- The use of organic and inorganic substances for soil nutrition and for plant protection in water resources and banks at a distance of 15 meters from the

boundary of the first class river bank and at a distance of 5 meters of the second class river bank;

- Dumping of substances is prohibited due to the physical, chemical and biological characteristics that might threat public health, aquatic and semi-aquatic organisms, hamper water flow, risk equipment or water installations;
- Dumping of hazardous waste and substances into water resources;
- When qualitative and quantitative conditions are threatened in the protected water area, activities of owners and agents of the land/property can be prohibited or limited.

9.5.2 Protection from noise

In order for settlements to be protected from the exceeding of permissible noise level, it is necessary to set barriers and the green belt in the middle of the corridor of vehicles and settlements.

- The user of the equipment that generates noise or vibration can put into the market or use the device according to the foreseen conditions for the implementation of protective measures to reduce noise and vibration or to use the objects, equipment, machinery, vehicles and equipment that produce noise levels prescribed by a special law.
- Buildings need to be designed and constructed in such a way that the noise that people hear from nearby or in the building, to have the power to not harm human health and to ensure peace and good conditions for rest and work, according to the Law for Construction.
- With the demand for holding public meetings, organizing sports events and other activities in open and closed public spaces, for local residents or guests, in cases where exceeding of allowed noise level is possible, local management units, with decision of the competent authorities may designate any road, part of road or of the city or any other location suitable for these purposes.

- With the municipal regulations, execution of works and activities that disturb the peace and rest of people, in open and closed spaces, for a certain time or a certain activity, should be prohibited.

9.5.3 Protection of air

To achieve protection of air it is necessary that all sources of pollution: stationary, small sources of pollution or diffusive sources which take over the protection of air from pollutants that might be caused during the activity.

- During the activity executed in the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, is obligated to:
 - Minimize emissions of pollutants and unpleasant smell;
 - Not exceed the limited values of emission.
- Operators of pollution sources are obligated to:
 - These resources are used only in technical terms and conditions attached on the integrated and environmental permit;
 - Prepare technical regulations for the operation of pollution sources;
 - Monitor air release, while the data should be submitted to the Ministry in accordance with the rules provided by a special act issued by the Ministry;
 - Operators of source separation should prepare the technical registry, operating parameters and technical-organizational measures for sources of pollutants.

9.5.4 Protection of biodiversity

- The municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is rich in different plant and animal species, where forest and mountain landscapes are possible, so it is necessary to control hunting and destruction of the settlements of species

threatened with destruction to prevent the destruction of plant and animal species.

- In order to preserve some animal species in the Morava e Binçes River and its streams, the cleaning of waste and waste water is necessary. In forests it is necessary to develop and monitor the areas in which there are rare species in our settlements.
- For the preservation of types of plants it is necessary to identify areas, protect some medicinal remedial types, threatened with destruction or extinction from settlements. Declaration and animation of protected areas, landscapes and old trees that are of scientific, environmental, cultural and historical etc. importance, is necessary.

9.6 MEASURES FOR PREVENTION OF NEGATIVE SOCIAL IMPACT

- The municipality needs to provide necessary social infrastructure (education, health services, culture, sports) in order to avoid negative social impacts in the development. A series of measures for infrastructure need to be undertaken on settlements (main centres, sub-centres, local centres).
- Settlement density should comply and be in accordance with social events of the settlement.
- The municipality will assess specific problems related to the informal settlements and will determine solutions in areas where the MDP is a priority.
- The municipality must confront illegal construction, in accordance with the new law on illegal constructions. As a result, a database will be created which contains necessary information on the permit issued for each parcel.
- For buildings considered as illegal, according to the law for illegal construction, the municipality will start legalization procedures. For the legalization process and delivering of valuable decisions for the buildings, the municipality will pay taxes.

9.7 MEASURES FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

9.7.1 Obligations of drafting of plan:

- According to the law, the Municipal Development Plan needs to be reviewed every 5 years. The plan needs to be reviewed to check if general conditions have changed significantly.
- The urban development plan is based on the municipal development plan. Regulatory urban plans need to be drafted in the urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug and other urban areas of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Priority should be given to areas in which spatial problems must be addressed urgently. This includes areas in which internal development is required or areas where expansion of the city's territory in an uncontrolled and unorganized manner, where public spaces are declared as a priority task.

9.7.2 The implementation of development measures and other measures

- Priority will focus on modern cadastre processing as a basis for the design of urban regulatory plans and further development of Ranilug/Ranillug and sub-centres and special interest areas.
- In case of decision for development, priority should be assigned to the fulfilment of development or gradual expansion of the existing building areas.
- Regulatory Plans must provide measures against fires. These measures include fire fighting network in all positions of buildings, easy access to fire-fighting vehicles and manoeuvring areas with fire protection technology under the existing rules of protection against fire.

9.7.3 Reconstruction of buildings, the purpose of which is contrary to the planned purpose:

- Existing buildings in the green areas should not be extended according to the category of reconstruction.
- Problems related to informal settlements will be assessed and solutions according to the SP and SPD will be proposed. Because of this, a database needs to be established which will be based on the modern cadastre with detail information on each building.
- Demolition of buildings may come into consideration in those cases in which illegal buildings cannot be legalized by the Law for illegal construction.
- The municipality will provide the location for the construction of new houses for people who need to leave their homes in case of demolition. During the plan implementation, if required, legally constructed buildings can be removed after expropriation or agreement with the owner. In this case, the municipality will provide fair compensation.

9.7.4 Provisions for cooperation

- To ensure the implementation of the Municipal Development Plan, according to existing administrative procedures, the municipality will establish necessary cooperation between various local institutions and departments and institutions at the central level.
- By interest, the municipality will establish agreements in cooperation with neighbouring municipalities and municipalities in the region in order to resolve issues important for the life of residents.
- The municipality will cooperate with national institutions, development and research institutions which might contribute to the plan implementation process.
- The municipality will establish proper cooperation with associations of civil organizations in order to ensure transparent process of the planning process.
- Cooperation with the PAK (Privatization Agency of Kosovo) which will be responsible for the management of enterprises registered as socially or

publically owned in Kosovo (whether it has been subject to enterprise transformation or not).

- The municipality will negotiate with the PAK on the land surfaces of social buildings and others intereststhat have been treated and designed with the plan based on the applicable laws and procedures for exchange and special agreements.
- The implementation of the development and regulatory plan will be successful only if the municipality proves willingness for cooperation and trust between citizens and their needs.
- Media campaigns will be organized to raise awareness of citizens and to increase their support in the planning and implementation of plans.
- Superficial information available will continue to be digitalized and centralized by cooperating with relevant institutions, and also needs to continue with integration in a GISdatabase.
- The municipality will make the data available and accessible to all directories of the municipal administration as well as to the public in the GIS format through the internet.
- The process of issuing construction permits, increasing cooperation and transparency for all groups of interest.

9.7.5 Provisions for chronological order or implementation stages:

- After approval of plan, with a maximum of three months after approval of the MDP,the municipality will review all policies in order to harmonize them with the disposition of the Municipal Development Plan.
- Within three months up to the approval of both plans– municipal development plan and urban development plan, the municipal assembly should approve the additional budget plan which will clearly reflect how the implemented plans will be financed in the three upcoming years.This budget plan will be defined with the funding of the drafting of regulatory plans and additional documentation for policies and necessary studies for the plan implementation.
- The physical component which is based on the area, lines and corridors starts with the implementation immediately after the plan comes into force.

- Drafting of budget for the municipalities for the upcoming years should be done based on the municipal development plans.
- All other events will be based on the dynamic plan, with priorities such as:
 - With high priority(1),
 - With medium priority (2) and
 - With low priority (3)

and by analysing the timelines:

- Short-term (1-3 years),
- Medium-term (3-5 years), i
- On-going(1-10 years).

9.8 ELEMENTS AND GUIDELINES FOR RESEARCH

The Municipal Development Plan provides a framework for further research in the development of the municipality that facilitates the implementation of the plan. Below are research topics needed to proceed with the plan implementation:

- Research in order to complete the underground cadastre.
- Research on the function of completing the cadastre of air pollutants.
- Further research on the contaminated soil areas and other pollutants.
- Further research on the regulation of the water regime.
- Further research for the registration of organic species.
- Further research in areas with underground assets.
- Further research on map of land melioration.
- Investigate groundwater resources with a focus on settlement areas, such as Drenoc, Domoroc, Bozhec, Rajanoc, Tomance and Pançelle.
- Research on the concept of the tourism development plan.
- Further research on archaeological and cultural heritage.
- Research on the plan of mobility and traffic.
- Research on the economic development plan concept.
- Assessment on the production of alternative energy, including a feasibility study on the developments in the low level of biomass, solar energy and other renewable energies.

9.9 FINAL DISPOSITIONS

9.9.1 Entry into force:

- This plan will come into force eight days after its publication in the Official Newspaper in Kosovo.

9.9.2 Validity / Relevance:

- This plan will be in effect until at least 5 (10) years.

9.9.3 Assessment:

- The MDP will be assessed on a regular basis (e.g. once in two years).
- Current developments and current demographic records, housing needs and economic developments, will also be taken into account.

Evaluations will determine the implementation of a range of strategies and action plans.

- Regular review procedure is in a period of five years.

9.10 Used literature

DOCUMENT DATA

Document annexes

- Material for the agricultural sector;
 - Earthquake catalogue;
 - Average amount of rain, temperature, wind, pressure;
 - SWOT analyze of the municipality;
 - Land usage;
 - Demographic development in municipality;

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Basic study – phase B

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