



Municipality of Novo Brdo



URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF BOSTAN



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FOREWORD

Considering the Urban Development plan as a document for regulation, use and development of the settlement area, in the second half of 2011, we have taken the decision to draft this plan and started the process of its drafting. This decision was based on two main reasons: the need for treatment (protection and development) planned for the Bostan settlement, and establishing bases of a sustainable and long-term development in the function of stopping illegal development, and the second reason, the preparation of this document is based on legal obligations that we had as a Municipality, ever since the adoption of the Law on Spatial Planning in 2003. One may count tens of other reasons, such as: the need to follow trends and standards in this area, as well as the creation of a planned structure which will ensure efficiency and quality for current generations without threatening generations to come. We are convinced that the achievement of the vision and strategic objectives that are defined in this document will contribute in many aspects. I would specify three of these aspects:

- Social aspect
- Economic aspect
- Environmental aspect

The drafting process of the Urban Development Plan of Bostan was developed in not so favourable times and circumstances by taking into consideration all aspects. But I hope that its implementation will be done in other circumstances, and we, all together, will have the privilege but also the responsibility to implement this plan in accurate way, which will be a guide in the stage of development and ongoing quality improvement as well as achievement of European Standards.

After many analyses and studies, we now all agree that the level and pace of economic and social development of our settlement will be based on this plan, and it will depend on the level of accumulated knowledge reflected by our experts in the Municipality and others who have helped in this process. Throughout a comprehensive and transparent process during the drafting of the Urban Development plan, we have achieved a broad political, civic and professional consensus. Such an approach has made that interests and specifications of all groups of society have been included in the plan, which is a good basis in the implementation process to have broad support from all stakeholders.

The Municipality has welcomed the commitment of all stakeholders who have participated in this process, who have enriched the Urban Development Plan draft, originally prepared by experts, with remarks, suggestions and proposals.

On this occasion, I would like to express my personal and the Municipality's gratitude and thanks for the working groups: the Council of Experts, the Representatives of the Civil Society, the Private Sector, the Leadership of all political parties, as well as for all those who have participated in the preparation of this important document. The Municipality expects from institutions, donators, partners and friends of the Municipality to help the implementation of this document in order to open all together new perspectives for sustainable development of this Bostan settlement.

With our joint work in the implementation of this plan, we will contribute that our citizens live with dignity. I firmly believe that together, we can provide the energy and resources to implement this plan.

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1. GLV „Kalaja“
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1 INTRODUCTION

The Bostan settlement, despite the tradition in the area of planning in the past, in different periods of time has faced large spatial and urban problems. The inadequate participation of stakeholders and local experts in the process of drafting and approving plans, especially in the period (1989-1999), has resulted in restrictions on professional development and exercise of the activity of spatial and urban planning.

Even though, after the war there was an Urban Regulatory Plan for this settlement, a deadline extension has never been taken into consideration since the document could not be provided, whether in the form of a physical or digital copy.

With the establishment of the Central Authority for Planning and the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) after the first national elections, the demand for other plans has increased notably. The MESP launched the Spatial and Urban Planning System Reform in Kosovo, with the approval of the Law on Spatial Planning 2013/14 of the Parliament of Kosovo, dated July 5th, 2003, published on September, 10th 2003 by the SRSG, made its amendment with the entry into force of the Law L-03/L-106 on Amendments to the Law of Spatial Planning.

The importance of this act lies on the obligations that the Municipality has, which will approve Municipal and Urban Development Plans within a period of 18 months, by applying international principles of good governance among which are all-inclusion, transparency and creation of a sense of ownership of the plan.

DRAFTING PROCESS OF THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN NOVO BRDO

Faced with budgetary constraints of the Municipality on the one hand, and the citizen's daily requirements for reconstruction and new constructions and interests for sustainable development and creation of offer in terms of free market economy system on the other hand, despite the deadline prescribed by Law for drafting of these documents until 2010, the drafting process of the UDP had not begun. Many things influenced the Municipal Assembly of Novo Brdo (MAN) to take the decision dated 05.05.2010 for the drafting of the UDP, where as a carrier of this task determined the Directorate for Urbanism, Cadastre and Protection of Environment (DUCE) of the Municipality of Novo Brdo. Furthermore, in accordance with relevant legal provisions, the Municipality of Novo Brdo, on the date of 04.06.2010, established the Expert Planning Council (EPC) as an independent professional advisory body for the Municipal Assembly (MA) of Novo Brdo, in the area of Urban and Spatial Planning.

Early activities focused on mobilizing directorates of the Municipality of Novo Brdo and other stakeholders in the process, the formation of Municipal Planning Team (MPT), Profiling Team, Thematic Working Groups (TWK), Land Use and Environment (LUE), Demographics and Social Issues (DSI), Economic Development (ED) and Infrastructure (I).

The Municipality of Novo Brdo has also concluded that the DUCE with limited staff and in charge of daily work, cannot take the whole burden upon itself to prepare the MDP and the UDP. Therefore, it has been requested by the Board of Directors (BD) and later by the Municipal Assembly of Novo Brdo (MAN) to provide professional technical assistance during the drafting of plans. So, DUCE took the decision to announce tenders for contracting professional works for the design of the UDP.

During 2012, preparations in this direction were made and the drafting of the projecting task of the UDP began, based on the Law on Spatial Planning, issued by the MESP in 2003, and Administrative Guidelines issues later under this Law.

For this plan, a tender was announced and within 3 companies, the Committee for tender assessment decided on the "INSI LLC" company, with which after the normal procedure of procurement and selection of the winner, the contract for cooperation was signed.

The profiling of spatial development of the urban and municipal area started immediately. Commencing from the municipal directorates, working groups and public companies, all geographic, physical, environmental and socio-economic data for the Municipality was provided and collected. In the process, all directorates, especially their professional staff, as well as the municipal planning team formed earlier, were intensively involved.

Continuously, reports and sector strategies from directorates in cooperation with public companies were also prepared, on what occasion the current situation across directorates was presented. Challenges, problems and needs have been specified. A SWOT analysis has been conducted at the level of directorates and the vision for the future and strategic priorities in the thematic areas have been formed. These reports are filed and recorded by each directorate, and as such they are part of the supporting documentation of this process. During the whole time, working multi-sector groups composed by professionals and led by appointees, have done their work divided in these thematic areas:

- Demographics and Social Issues
- Land Use and Environment
- Technical Infrastructure
- Economic Development
- Synergy and Inter-Communication

Since the beginning of the process and until the announcement of public review of both documents, a series of meetings of different levels have been held and recorded. After gathering all information, proposals, remarks and comments from these meetings, a situation analysis with the SWOT method has begun intensively, starting first from the working groups, professional debates to the organization of a three-day WORKSHOP with these groups, which has been held in Gjakova with the motto: "Novo Brdo Vision 2017+."

This WORKSHOP has contributed a lot in the enrichment of the document, given that in its works, representatives from the civil society, the team of municipal planners organized and financially and professionally supported by the Municipal Assembly of Novo Brdo have participated. Then, a meeting with high school students in Bostan has been organized with the topic: "How do students of the Bostan settlement see the development until 2017+" and with another topic related to the general safety in this settlement.

Such meetings have strengthened the document even more in quality. Afterwards, working activities in the completion of the project drafting have been intensified. As a result of continuous efforts of working groups, a draft UDP has been drafted.

The Municipality of Novo Brdo in accordance with the provisions of the Law and administrative guidance, took the decision no. 01/3029 to organize a Public Review for the UDP, information which has been published in three daily newspapers and local media. The Public Review was held in a period of 30 days: from 22.11.2012 to 20.12.2012.

The Public Review was held in the dining hall of Restaurant "Lura" in the village of Upper Makresh, with a transparent access of all citizens, and created opportunity for all classes of population so they can give suggestions, remarks and advices for the plan. On this Public Review and other activities during this period, the residents of the Municipality of Novo Brdo were informed through various channels of information and the brochure for public review which contained

detachments of important parts of the plan and at the same time information paper on activities of Public Review was designed.

Considering the financial constraints which the Municipality of Novo Brdo had, but keeping in mind the LOGOS project assistance, we can conclude that the organization of the Public Review was a successful activity and with a satisfactory participation. Therefore, we conclude a high degree of validity and recommendations, as well as remarks addressed. The plan was consolidated, taking into consideration all remarks and suggestions, then all comments with professional justification and general interests.

Finally, the Municipality of Novo Brdo, INSI LLC and the Swiss LOGOS have organized meetings for the consolidation of the final document, and have submitted this final version for further proceedings. The document as such has been subject to the regular procedure for obtaining consent from the MESP. Furthermore, the Municipal Assembly of Novo Brdo, has taken the decision no....., dating..... to officially approve the Development Plan of the Municipality of Novo Brdo.

PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

The main purpose of this project is that the Bostan Settlement has a realistic and applicable Urban Development Plan, a modern and efficient plan, based on European norms and standards. This project will be in full compliance with the requirements and obligations of the "Law on Spatial Planning 2003/14" and the Law on Amendment and Spatial Planning L-03/L-106, as well as in accordance with the Draft Spatial Plan of Kosovo. The Urban Development Plan will ensure a sustainable development for the Bostan settlement, by creating the basis for:

- Rational use, protection and regulation of the settlement area
- Preservation of natural values and values created through work
- Implementation of spatial planning with preparing the bases for the issuance of lower-level plans
- Area regulation by adopting the area to urban needs
- Issuance of long-term spatial development plan and mutual harmonization of this plan starting from the principles of concurrent planning and continuing with documents of the central level
- Preparation and issuance of plan in the manner and procedure set by Law
- Participation of all users of the area, in the process of determining the organization, regulation and use of environment policy,

Sustainable development will be balanced in terms of spatial development and based on three basic economic, social and environmental pillars. This development will promote sustainable use of resources for current generations, without threatening future generations, and at the same time will coordinate social, economic and environmental requests for the area and its functions. The Urban Development Plan will be a document designed for the territory of the Bostan settlement, for the period 2012-2017+, a document which presents the analysed situation in the settlement, the vision for the future, the spatial development framework and the strategies and measures for implementation. Furthermore, it offers concrete guidelines for actions to be undertaken: why these actions should be undertaken, and it also explains, how should these actions be implemented?

These actions will have an impact on improving the lives of the residents of the Bostan settlement by impacting the increase of social, economic, environmental and physical quality of the respective area. The purpose of the project is to draft a plan which provides long-term development orientation but is also flexible to changes which might occur as a requirement for developments in the future. The plan is oriented towards the process and action based on a realistic and sustainable vision, which as a work basis will have the consensus with the planning stakeholders on issues discussed through the public consulting processes and based on assessment of the existing situation, potential resources by identifying issues or areas where urgent actions must be taken, in

order to protect, cultivate and develop socio-economic and environmental values of the Bostan settlement.

At the end of the project with approval of the document, which will be drafted based on the subsidiary act for the UDP, some information will be structured and clarified such as: Substantial information on the Social, Economic, Infrastructure and Environmental situation. Spatial extension of the phenomena would be clearly defined with the goals of the settlement development, as well as strategic priorities and areas with a priority for intervention, desired spatial developments, activities for implementation of envisaged framework (the way of how to achieve this development), but also final and transitional measures. One of the goals of the project is to move towards an integrated planning. The integrated planning is considered as an art structure in Europe, which initially integrates the spatial and development planning. Furthermore, it includes the integration of development issues in relevant areas and determines the holders of their actions. It also includes the union of different planning levels. And for this, integrated planning improves or increases the efficiency of Urban Development Planning.

The Urban Development Plan (UDP) will play a crucial role in providing the basis for the lure or attraction of investments and their orientation.

SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEM

The planning system at the Bostan settlement level is based on the system of Laws related to the planning area, and in particular, it is based on the Law on Spatial Planning 2013/14 and amendment of the Law on Spatial Planning L-03/L-106. The Spatial Planning System is organized in two levels of planning: at the Kosovo (national) level and at the municipal level where the planning for municipal territories is done. The types of plans based on the Law, which are prepared at the municipal and urban area level, are:

1. Municipal Development Plan
2. Urban Development Plan
3. Urban Regulatory Plans

Under the Law, each Municipality is responsible for the preparation of the Development Plan of settlements, which covers its territory. This plan is strategic and multi-sector one, which defines the long-term goals of economic, social and spatial development. The Development Plan of the settlement needs to include plan for development of the urban area. The law specifies that municipalities, within which Special Protected Areas exist, shall implement the provisions of the Law on special protected areas during the drafting of municipal and urban development plans. Based on the planning system in Kosovo, the Urban Development Plan consists of five main chapters, and develops into the following five stages:

- Profile of spatial development and analysis of the existing situation: In this chapter, the informative part of the plan is included, which describes the existing situation in the city and the assessment of the existing situation.
- Vision, Principles and Goals: It includes the second phase where the vision for the future is defined, as well the strategic goals of spatial development of the settlement.
- Spatial Development Framework: This phase determines the desired long-term spatial development projections for the whole urban area.
- Implementation strategies and actions: This phase formulates the strategy package and actions for the achievement of goals within the spatial framework, timelines, financial implications and institutional framework.

- Provisions for implementation: Include mandatory implementation elements that relate to the urban level.
- After the preparation of the urban development plan and the public review, the Urban Development Plan will be approved in the parliament.

Teams, process and decision makers during the implementation of the MDP

SOURCE OF DATA FOR DRAFTING OF PROFILE AND UDP

Identification, collection and structuring of data have been very important activities in this process as a basis for the drafting of the Urban Development Plan. For data collection, the Profiling Group (PG) has been competent and other supporting structures from the public and private sector, civil society, company representatives etc. through close cooperation also with working groups. Basic data for the drafting of the urban development plan have been used from different sources.

As a primary source, official and documented information has been used:

- Official data from the Municipal Directorate Sectors
- Data from municipal and regional offices of the Government of Kosovo (Labour and Employment Office, Social Welfare Office, ESK etc.)
- Data from various ministries of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo
- Data from institutions, agencies and commissions, such as the Mining Commission at the Kosovo level
- Regional and municipal public companies
- Cadastral Borders and Areas: Kosovo Cadastral Agency (KCA)
- Topographic maps
- Ortho-photos (2004 and 2009): Kosovo Cadastral Agency (KCA)
- Application of GIS and GPS

As a secondary source, sources of International Agencies that have operated or continue to operate in Kosovo have been considered, which have accumulated or continue to collect information using the population number assessment which was conducted in 2010, at the level of the Republic of Kosovo.

And as a third source, professional projections have been used, based on previous information and scientific literature. Throughout the process of drafting the plan, data has been updated and sources have been extended, by creating an important digital system in creating a Geo-Data-Base of the Novo Brdo Municipality.

PROMOTION OF A PROCESS: PARTICIPATORY AND TRANSPARENT

Based on the Law on Spatial Planning 2003/14 and the Law L-03/L-106 for amendment of the Law on Spatial Planning, the Urban Development Plan is a plan, that in the quality of the process, determines also the quality of participation of all participants which cannot have interest, impact or are impacted by the plan to implement the public participation and principles and the transparency of the drafting process of the Urban Development Plan.

In observance of the Law on Human Rights and international principles, especially of the Agenda 21 and UN-HABITAT Agenda, we have tried to have a qualitative participation of all stakeholders in this process, so that the principles of all-inclusion, transparency, efficiency, equality and sustainability are promoted and put into practice by the Municipality. In this regard, we have

organized many meetings with representatives from the civil society, the private, business and public sector including also international entities.

Since the beginning of the process, we have organized meetings in the Bostan settlement of an informative character on the process and plan, published a leaflet with main information for citizens and used local media for information. All these activities have been supported by LOGOS. In an intensive manner, debates with citizens of the urban and rural part, the private sector and the civil society have continued. Meetings have also been organized with various categories of society, up to primary and high school students.

In addition to the meetings held with citizens of the urban and rural part, meetings have also been held with representatives of the central level: with different ministries, and especially with the MESP, with the Kosovo Institution for Urbanism, Heritage Institute, Kosovo Cadastral Agency, Committee for Mines and Minerals, Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, KP, KFOR, OSCE etc.

For all meetings held, there are the meeting minutes that prove the number of meetings and their participants. Role in decision making, in addition to the local government, what concerns this process, belongs also to the civil society, private sector, NGOs, independent experts, various institutions that have contributed and in a way have participated in the decision-making. It also belongs to participants from the local level, representatives of ministries from the Government of Kosovo.

There has been participation by experts of all political parties, without distinction. Simply, we believe that this process has defined best the participation in decision-making for the planning orientations, through the attendance of all competent stakeholders, and by contributing to the decision-making, up to the feeling of ownership of this document.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE

Based on the Law on Local Self-Governance No. 03/L-040, the Municipality has full and executive authority in terms of local interest, while respecting the standards set forth in the applicable legislation in areas as follows:

- a. Local Economic Development
- b. Urban Planning
- c. Land Use and Development
- d. Implementation of construction regulations and construction control standards
- e. Protection of the Local Environment
- f. Provision and maintenance of public services and municipal services, including water supply, sewage, waste water treatment, management of waste, local roads, local transport and local heating schemes.
- g. Local Emergency Response
- h. Provision of public pre-school, primary and secondary education, including registration and licensing of educational institutions, recruitment, payment of salaries and training of education instructors and administrators
- i. Promotion and Protection of Human Rights
- j. Provision of public primary health care
- k. Provision of family services and other social welfare services, such as care for the vulnerable, foster care, childhood care, care for the elderly, including registration and licensing of these care centres, recruitment, payment of salaries and training of social welfare professionals.
- l. Public Housing

- m. Public Health
- n. Licensing of public services and facilities, including those that have to do with entertainment, cultural and leisure activities, food, housing, markets, street vendors, local-public transport and taxis.
- o. Naming of roads, streets and other public places
- p. Provision and maintenance of parks and public areas
- q. Tourism
- r. Cultural and leisure activities
- s. Any issue that is not explicitly excluded from their competences or that has not been assigned to another authority

Municipal key governing bodies are: The Mayor of the Municipality who exercises the municipal leadership of the executive and the Municipal Assembly of Novo Brdo with 15 delegates.

Committees or groups of deputies:

- Committee for Politics and Finance
- Committee for Communities

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
KSA	Kosovo Statistical Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NIA	National Disposable Income
MAN	Municipal Assembly of Novo Brdo
MEST	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
ISP	Institute for Spatial Planning
LED	Local Economic Development
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
MTI	Ministry of Infrastructure
WHO	World Health Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
MDP	Municipal Development Plan
UDP	Urban Development Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
EPI	Extreme Poverty Index
HDI	Human Development Index
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
WHO	World Health Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
HDR	Human Development Report
LCO	Local Communities Office
IFS	Informal Settlements
KINP	Kosovo Institute for Nature Protection
RCCH	Regional Centre for Cultural Heritage

1.1.1 INDEX OF TERMS

“Spatial Plan”	Implies the plan for regulation, use and development of space, such as: the Municipality's territory, special area of Kosovo's territory. The Spatial Plan is the Spatial Plan of Kosovo, Spatial Plans for special areas and the Municipal Development Plan. This plan describes the timelines and includes realistic investment projections;
“Urban Development Plan”	Implies the plan defined by Article 14 of the Law on Planning;
“Settlement”	Implies the area with an urban character, agricultural land, and another settlement which the Municipality has declared it with a housing character;
“Informal Settlement”	Are human settlements which do not allow residents to enjoy their rights for an adequate standard of living, especially an adequate housing. As such, informal settlements may have the following characteristics: informal ownership of property, inadequate access or privation of elementary services, inadequate participation or non-participation in governance and high risks;
“City”	Implies the settlement which the Municipal Assembly, based on the construction rate and other urban activities and characteristics, has defined it as such;
“Urban Regulatory Plan”	The plan which defines the conditions for the regulation of space as well as the rules for location of facilities and urban land parcels. The plan which will define construction areas and will include regulation lines, construction lines, urban technical norms and other conditions related to the location of buildings and other constructions on the urban land parcels;
“Land use”	Implies the existing or proposed designation for which the land parcel is used;
“Urban area”	Is the land with defined borders where urban construction is planned;
“Village”	Is the settlement in which the population mainly deals with agricultural activities;
“Agricultural land”	Is the land designated for cultivation of crops;
“Infrastructure Plan ”	Is the presentation of instalments and existing and planned underground and surface facilities in the area of: transport, electric installations, gas pipeline, oil pipeline, water supply and waste water system, telecommunications and other installations; Is the land upon which facilities in accordance with the regulative plan, respectively urban plan, are constructed, or with the other issued based on

	this Law on construction of facilities;
“Construction land”	
“Protected area”	Are areas of protected natural and environmental values and agricultural areas, immovable cultural and archaeological heritage;
“Protected area”	Is the part of area which is defined with the purpose of preservation of natural, cultural-historical, archaeological values, protection from pollution of living environment or ensuring spatial conditions for the undisturbed exercise of activities and for the safety of residents and the surrounding area;
“Conditions for construction”	Are the conditions that define the type, size, way of construction, safety conditions and any other condition for construction of facilities;
Investment Capacity Assessment	An analysis which describes all capacities for investment in the future, including all aspects and opportunities for investment starting from existing natural resources, human resources, local budget, private sector, international financial institutions;
SWOT Analysis	Analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) helps that issues occurred (identified) are classified in one of these four groups and are managed easier in the planning process;
Interconnection analysis	Analysis through which possible interconnections between two issues, policies and programs in relation to the topic considered are found;
GIS	Geographic Information System
Working groups	Are groups established with the Municipality’s initiative and consist of a number of experts of directorates and public companies, who need to work towards the development of the main elements of the MDP;
Vision	Declaration for the desired future based on the existing condition;
Strategic Planning	Planning oriented towards solving main problems, planning that is focused on a limited number of issues, promotes a proactive process related to its development etc;
Concepts	A way of thinking in order to reach a desired state. The concept of the idea helps in the search of solving a problem. The concepts can be acquired topics and phrases which can provide more focused research;
Action plan	A result of activities that describes actions, responsibilities for those actions, expected results, time, organizational and financial implications;

Urban network	Various aspects of the growth of the housing unit, territorial/physical, socio/demographic, economic aspect;
Sustainable Municipal Development	Social, economic and environmental development of a Municipality which considers the use of resources as an asset which needs to be used for current generations without threatening (storing for) coming generations;
Polycentric Municipal Development	Development which consists of the development of more than a strong centre in the territory of a Municipality, and insists on equal/complementary distribution of basic development functions;
Green areas/bands	Areas which have a strict control of development. The purpose of green belts is to control the unlimited layout of the construction areas, to prevent the attachment of neighbouring towns, to prevent damages of landscape, to preserve the environment and the specific character of historical cities and to help urban regeneration by encouraging re-use of abandoned land and other types of land;
Special Protected Areas	Is an area defined with the map, or with a defined area that surrounds a monument, building, group of buildings, entity, village or historical centre of the settlement which is protected from any kind of development or activity that might damage its historical, cultural, architectural or archaeological context or the visual aesthetic frame.

1.1.2 PROFILE OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SITUATION ANALYSIS

This is the informative part of the plan, which describes the existing situation in the urban area, and needs to include:

1.1.1.0.0 SUBSTANTIAL INFORMATION ON THE GEOGRAPHIC, PHYSICAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE BOSTAN SETTLEMENT

1.1.1.1.0 BACKGROUND OF BOSTAN

This settlement lies about 3 kilometres south of Novo Brdo, at the foot of the mountain where the old settlement of Novo Brdo was. It is divided into several neighbourhoods. Bostan is an old settlement and maybe a part of the city of Novo Brdo which was in the place called Bostan today. On the parcel of this settlement there are many traces of other old buildings and facilities. Here are also found traces of the Sas Church. Formerly, it was a broad urban territory of Novo Brdo. It is said that the Bostan village around year 1780 was considered a neighbourhood of Novo Brdo, and since then it was also Novo Brdo's headquarter.

Around 1905, there were 25 Serb homes (Albanian families living there were not registered); in 1912 there were 31 Serb homes and 5 Albanian homes; in 1913 there were 280 residents; in 1918 there were 15 Serb families, with 147 residents – Albanian residents were not registered; in 1921 there were 36 homes, with 339 residents; in 1945 there were 422 residents (10 Albanians, 387 Serbs, 25 other); in 1948 there were 57 homes, with 411 residents; in 1953 there were 99 homes, with 555 residents; in 1956 there were 99 families, with 624 residents (326 male, and 298 female); in 1961 there were 140 homes, with 756 residents (48 Albanians, 663 Serbs, 13 Montenegrins, 32 other); in 1971 there were 146 homes, with 817 residents (98 Albanians, 680 Serbs, 10 Montenegrins, 29 other); in 1981 there were 191 homes, with 982 residents (294 Albanians, 646 Serbs, 15 Montenegrins, 27 other – in this registration, Albanian families that were living in the middle of this village and Novo Brdo were included). According to the Serb registration of 1991, which Albanians boycotted, in this village were registered 566 Serbs, 2 Montenegrins, 1 Croat, 45 Roma, 3 Egyptians and 7 others. In 1999, this settlement had 8 Albanian homes. In the last registration of 2011, this settlement had 451 residents including Serb, Albanian, Roma and other communities.

BASIC DATA

The Bostan configuration is of a congregate type. Bostan has a multi-functional agrarian function. This settlement serves for the performing of some basic functions of human life: administration, housing, community life, work function, education, supply, entertainment, rest, communication, touristic activities etc. The whole village uses wood for heating. 90% of the drinking water is used from individual resources and wells. There is a waste water system which is treated through the septic hole at the end of the village.

Homes in the Bostan settlement are constructed with medium and strong material. In this village, there are facilities with an architectural and special importance, such as: the Sas Church and the St. Jovan Church. In this settlement there are a great number of administrative facilities, such as: the public administration facility, the centre for work and social welfare, the training and informative

centre for rural tourism, fire fighting facility, some business facilities and recently, also a facility of the Ministry of Labour (Institution for Employment) is being constructed.

Natural resources of this village are: water resources, beautiful landscapes, crops and forests, cultural land (class IV-VII). Bostan has a quite attractive landscape and is very convenient for construction since this is made possible by the relief and terrain and last, in this area we also have the buying and selling of properties.

In Bostan, the following activities are developed: agriculture and its branches, craftsmanship and public, touristic, catering administration etc.

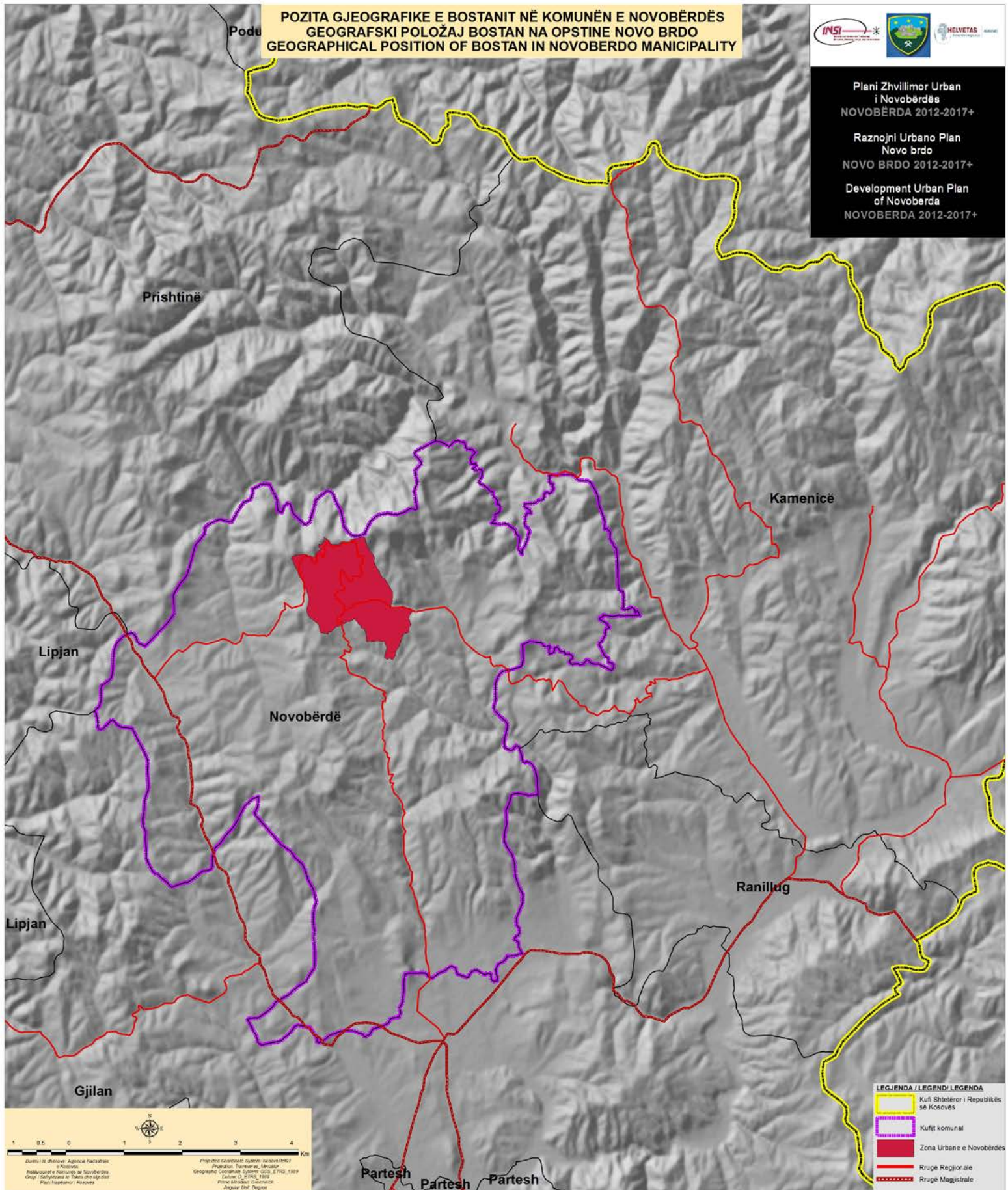
POZITA GJEOGRAFIKE E BOSTANIT NË KOMUNËN E NOVOBËRDËS
GEOGRAFSKI POLOŽAJ BOSTAN NA OPSTINE NOVO BRDO
GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF BOSTAN IN NOVOBERDO MANICIPALITY



**Plani Zhvillimor Urban
i Novobërdës**
NOVOBERDA 2012-2017+

**Raznojni Urbano Plan
Novo brdo**
NOVO BRDO 2012-2017+

**Development Urban Plan
of Novoberda**
NOVOBERDA 2012-2017+



Map 1. Geographic position of Bostan in the map of the Republic of Kosovo,

1.1.1.2.0 DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Based on the course of development of demographic development components, in a realistic way, demands for the present, as well as for the future can also be planned. Data on the number of population are mainly given by the population registration. For the period of 1945-1981 there are data on the number of the Bostan settlement, according to the population registration act. Also, data from the registration act in 1991 has been used which gives us an assessment as well, based on the fact that there were frauds, but are still considered relatively accurate. Quite important data for the population of the Municipality is considered the registration act of 2011, which presents the most recent registrations in the Republic of Kosovo. Data from other institutions and research conducted in the area of demographic development in Kosovo and the Municipality have also been used.

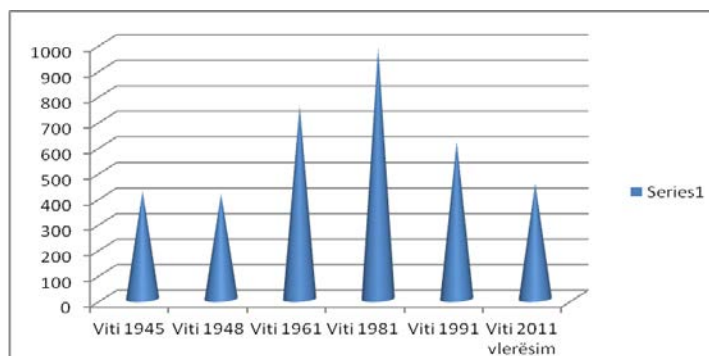
Over 40% of the overall population in Bostan are of a young age: 0 to 19 years. Whereas, age groups over 65 have a low participation: around 4.3% of the overall population.

(Map. Population density of Bostan),

Tab.1. Population structure by age

Age		Percentage
Age	(0-14 years)	33,7 %
Age	(15-65 years)	62 %
Elderly	(over 65 years)	4,3 %

Year	No. of residents
1945	422
1948	411
1961	756
1981	982
1991	615
2011	451
Assessment	



Graph 1. Dynamics of population growth

Tab.2. Bostan and comparison with municipal level

1.1.1.2.1 SOCIAL CASES

As in all of Kosovo, the problem of poverty and social stratification is also pronounced in the Bostan settlement. Around 30% of the citizens live in poverty within which 60 families with around 360 members live in extreme poverty and fight for their existence. Various NGOs, the American KFOR, Government Institutions and the Red Cross of Kosovo have shown great care for families in need in this settlement. During the period of 2007-2011 subsidies from foreign governments in coordination with executive organs of the Municipality have been present in this settlement. In the Cadastral Area of Bostan we have a total of 13 cases (families) of category I and 11 families of category II that receive social assistance.

These difficult circumstances in which the residents of Bostan live, have created another social category of young people who emigrate in any of the Western Europe countries and other regions of Kosovo, and see it as the only hope to escape this social state, although we cannot talk about identified reasons (political, ethnic ratio, decentralization etc.) for all social cases in the current territory of Bostan. From what we have in terms of information, it can be seen that poverty is expressed throughout the territory of this settlement and throughout all ethnicities. The figures are even higher than the official 30%, despite efforts to change the social state even by minimal figures. By trying to amortize and alleviate poverty and social cases, it can be concluded that this social class is highly expressed in the Bostan settlement, with an increase in the growth trend from 2000 onwards.

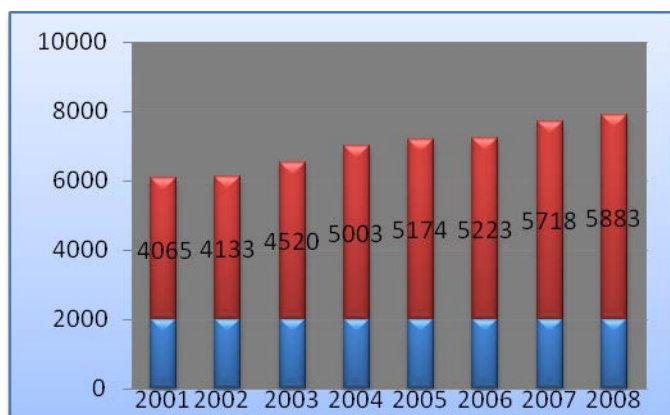
1.1.1.2.2 STRUCTURE OF JOB SEEKERS IN BOSTAN

The Municipal Employment Office in Bostan has over 530 job seekers in its records. As for the structure of job seekers by occupation; 329 are job seekers with primary education, 186 are with a high school diploma and 16 are with higher education. As evident from the map "Unemployment - Structure of Job Seekers," the settlement with the highest number of job seekers at the municipal level is the Bostan settlement.

Tab.3. Number of job seekers throughout the years

Years	Number of job seekers
2001	4065
2002	4133
2003	4520
2004	5003
2005	5174
2006	5223
2007	5718

008	5883
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Graph. 2. Number of job seekers throughout the years

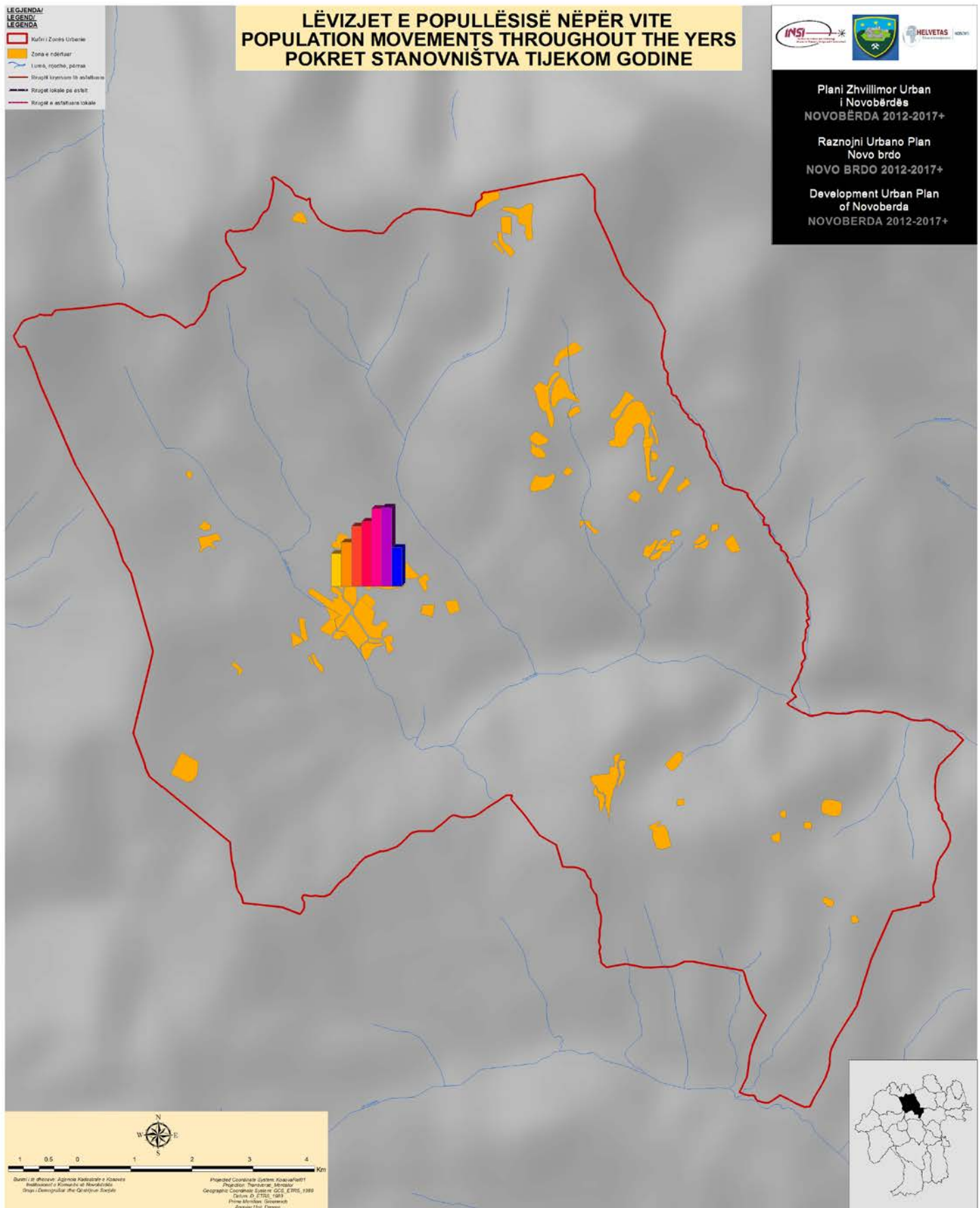
1.1.1.2.3 JOB SEEKERS ON SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

There are two categories on social assistance: category I and category II. The first category includes people who are unable to work, whereas the second category includes job seekers who do not have any income and have children below the age of 5. Job seekers who are receivers of social assistance of the second category are obliged to take an unemployment statement intended for social assistance, which after being filled is verified by the Municipal Employment Office. (Map. Unemployment/Structure of job seekers, p.34),

Tab. 4. Structure of job seekers by age group

Age group	Total	Percentage	Female
From 15-24	640	36.2%	125
From 25-39	130	44.8%	89
From 40-54	40	15.6%	25
Over 55+	10	3.2%	2
Total	820	100 %	241

Tab 5. National structure of job seekers



Map, 2. Population density in Bostan, p. 29.

1.1.1.2.4 HOUSING

The Bostan settlement lies in the north-eastern part of Kosovo, in the Anamorava region, north-east of the Municipality of Novo Brdo, with a surface of 995 10 76 m². In the north-east it is bounded by the Jasenovik village, in the north-west by Novo Brdo and in the west by the villages Prekovc and Vllasali. In the south-west it is bounded by the Terniqevc village, in the south by Zebince village and in the south-east by the Qylkovc village.

Typology of settlement by size

Treatment of settlements in the Municipal Development Plans is essential and crucial since the whole activity and organization of human social life has been and is connected to them. Typing of settlements by size is one of the most important methods to reflect characteristics of the population system of the defined area, as well as the manner and quality of life in settlements of that area, since a larger settlement also means a more qualitative lifestyle in many aspects, whereas smaller settlements usually mean the opposite of the first one. Namely because of this reason, settlements are categorized by size and population, and based on many analyses of this issue, strategic points for further development of the urban area are defined.

According to its demographic size, the Bostan settlement can be categorized in an urban character settlement. Based on recent data by working groups for preparation of the Urban Development Plan (the group for demographics and social issues), in the Municipality of Novo Brdo for 2010, it categorizes the Bostan settlement in the fourth category of settlements with more than 400 residents. In this regard there are 3 settlements: The New and Old Colony with 251 residents, Bostan with 200 residents, including also the two neighbourhoods of Pllavica and Mehmetaj.

Bostan as a municipal centre lies in the hilly mountain part, near the antic city of Novo Brdo, within which settlement the Bostan River starts to flow and then afterwards pours into the Perlepnica Lake. It has a surface of 995 10 76 m². In the east of this settlement are the roots of the Illyrian-Dardans which is assumed to be the centre of the Illyrian city "The Damastion City" in the place called "Gumnishte," which lies between the settlement of Bostan and Jasenovik.

In 1981 there were 191 homes with 982 residents. After 1999 a somewhat large number of the Serb population moved to Serbia which resulted in Bostan having 451 residents, including Serb, Albanian, Roma and other communities.

The number of residents in Bostan in relation to the total number of the Municipality has significantly changed today, considering the decentralization process.

Tab. 6. Data on demographics and settlements of Novo Brdo

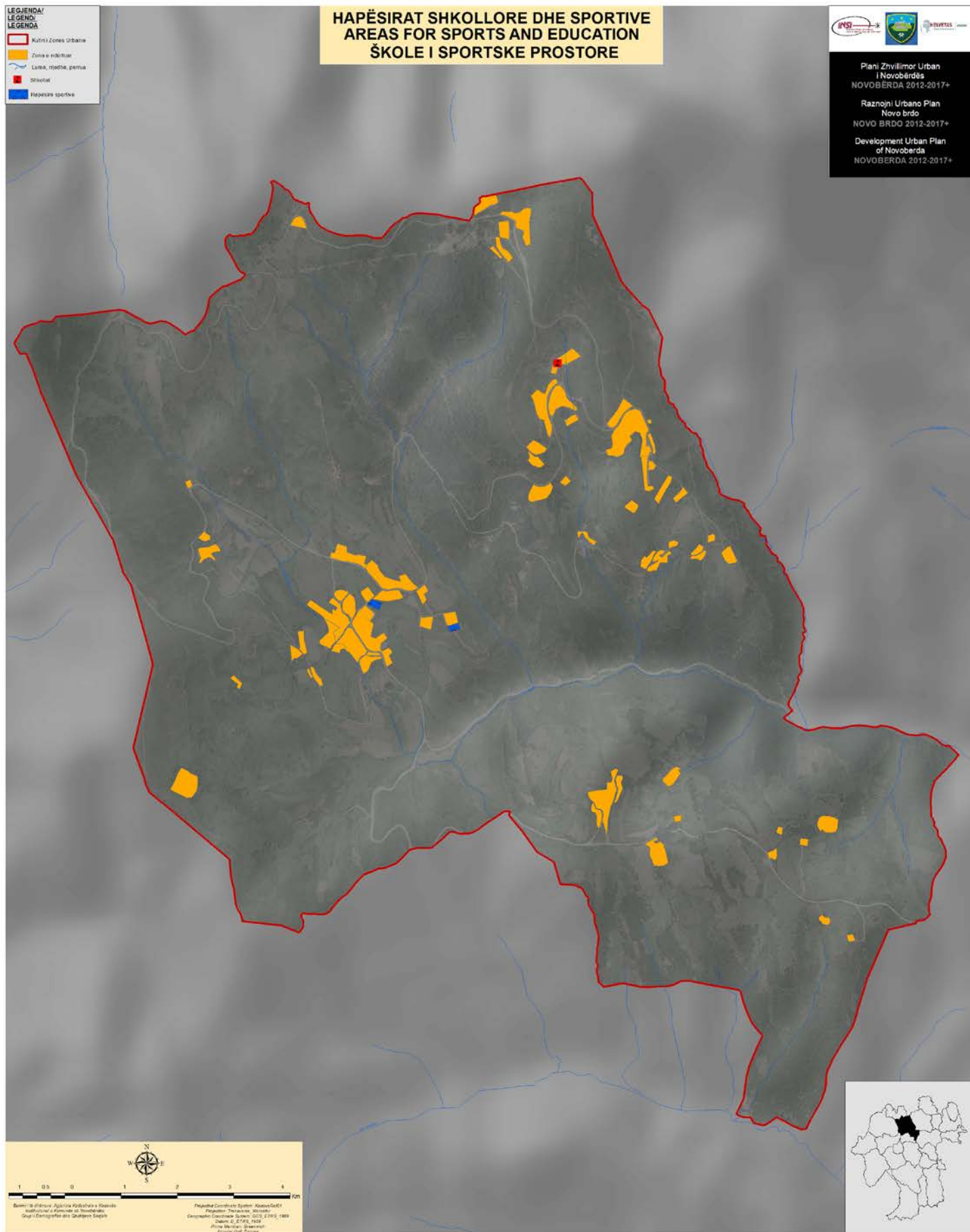
o.	Settleme nts	o. of resident s	Areas in ha		Average surface per capita in ha	
			Cada stral	Cons tructive	Per cadastral area	Per construction area
	Bostan	451	897.06	66.44	0.5027534	6.7880794

1.1.1.2.5 EDUCATION IN THE BOSTAN SETTLEMENT

The educational process in the Bostan settlement is developed in the following levels: from the pre-school level to the upper secondary level in the Albanian language. Educational institutions:

- 2 pre-school classes with 144 students
- 1 high school with 57 students

In these institutions, in all educational levels, around 34 people are employed. The legal infrastructure and regulations are respected and implemented precisely.



Map 4. School and sports areas

Upper secondary education

Upper secondary education includes three or four years of education for students in the age group of 15 to 18 years. There are 3 high schools in the Municipality of Novo Brdo, from which 1 (one) is in Albanian language with 57 students and 6 teachers, whereas 2 schools are in the Serbian language with 303 students and 21 teachers. The schools in the Novo Brdo Municipality are: the Economic High School in Bostan, the Economic High School in Koretishta and the Technical High School in Kufca.

Table.10. Educational staff in secondary education by position (classes (X-XIII) 20010/12)

Teachers			Administrative personnel			Assistance personnel			Total educational personnel		
Number	N	%	Number	N	%	Number	N	%	Number	N	%
6	2	0.27	3	1	0.08	8	1.6	0.12	37	3	0.01

1.2 School areas in educational institutions

Growth and improvement of the school areas with the aim of achieving European standards, as well as research for an existing standard is an ongoing process. The educational sector in the Bostan settlement includes 3 school buildings. 2 of the school buildings are more damaged and older and therefore are in need of repair, rehabilitation, installation of heating, electricity installation, adjustment of water supply and sewage system as well as facility maintenance.

The Infrastructure sector is responsible for the assessment of requirements in the school area, planning, coordination, inspection and implementation of projects aiming to improve the school infrastructure. For the planning and design of school facilities, first we must be careful in the psycho-physical development of children. Genetic background: the social environment and activity of children impacts the formation of their character. This complex process requires an adequate choice in the functional and formal sense. The perception of space for children is quite different from that of adults. For this reason, these issues need to always be taken into account.

Tab .8. Relationship between school areas and students

No.	Name of school	Place	No. of students	No. of teachers	Surface of facility in m ²	Surface t. / m ²	S / Teach.
	„Shkolla Ekonomike”	ostan	57	10	495.00 m ²	8.6	2.042
	„Minatori”	ostan	94	16	817.20 m ²	8.6	5.87
	„Milladin Popoviq”	ostan	50	8	650.00 m ²	13.0	6.25
	Total		201	107	781.20 m ²	147.2	3.254

1.1.1.3.0 ENVIRONMENT AND LAND USE

1.1.1.3.1 Water

The Bostan settlement is characterized with rivers with low water capacity, which means that in this location there is a lack of water resources. For the moment, most of the residents in this locality have individual water resources, including wells and pounds, whereas the eastern part of this settlement such as the New and Old Colony, the Mehmetaj neighbourhood and the Pillavic neighbourhood are supplied with water from the Novo Brdo mine which is totally amortized, based on the fact that it belongs to the period of the 70s. The most interesting flow in terms of hydro-economics is the so-called "Curved River" and the possibility of accumulation at the border or outside the territory of the Municipality, which in the future would have the possibility to supply this settlement by using the water supply system.

It is worth mentioning that it is not possible to predict anything important in relation to the Bostan river, considering that this river with its flow supplies the Perlepnica river with water, from which also the Municipality of Gjiilan is supplied (i.e. the city itself).

Bostan has many problems with the drinking water supply, since the majority of the territory belongs to a hilly mountain region, where water supply is very difficult considering the exploitation of minerals in the depth of the soil that has withdrawn the entire amount of water in depth; therefore, the residents face lack of water, presently.

In surface waters the following take place:

- Bostan river

Surface water belongs to the Bostan River which has a length of 3.9 km and streams in 8.9 kilometres.

Water Regime

Generally seen, the state of regulation of water flows and protection from floods in the Bostan territory is cumbersome. Although in the previous period some work has been done in regulating many water flows, again from time to time, there have been floods of different intensities, which have caused considerable damages in households and many branches of economy. This situation is a result of the fact that during the activities for the regulation of water flows and protection from floods, more work of a partial character has been done.

However, the intensity of the implementation of these works is still cumbersome. The situation is mostly made worse by the poor maintenance and insufficient control of protective facilities along rivers, insufficient research and study work.

Water pollution

The flow of waste water in the whole territory of the Municipality is quite a big problem, where only 30% are considered to be connected to the sewage network, where their discharge flows untreated into the "Morava" river. The flow of sewage networks constructed after the war in some villages is done in an open environment, not in accordance with standards and in a wild manner. It is worth mentioning that a part of the settlement is not connected to the sewage network, which causes environmental problems.

The flow of waste water in the Bostan territory is quite a big problem. Only 45% of

residents are considered to be connected to the sewage network, where their discharge flows in rivers and springs without an adequate treatment. The discharge of waste water in sewage networks constructed after the war in some villages is done in an open environment by undergoing treatment through septic holes.

In total, there are five sewage system networks which are in:

- The New Colony
- The Old Colony
- The Mehmetaj neighbourhood
- Bostan
- Qylkovc

Map. 5. Hydrological map of Novo Brdo (Bostan)

1.1.1.3.2 LAND

In general, about 20 % of the population in the Bostan settlement engage in agriculture, a small part of the population lives abroad where also sufficient income for some families is created. Fertile lands lie along streams and are mainly used for agriculture with a growth trend of fertile land conversion in construction land and non-planted areas (wasteland). In this regard, there is a lack of relevant research for their quality and use.



Graph.3. Land use according to the situation of 2004.

From the general surface, around 93.3% is agricultural and forest land, whereas the rest, around 6.7%, is construction land.

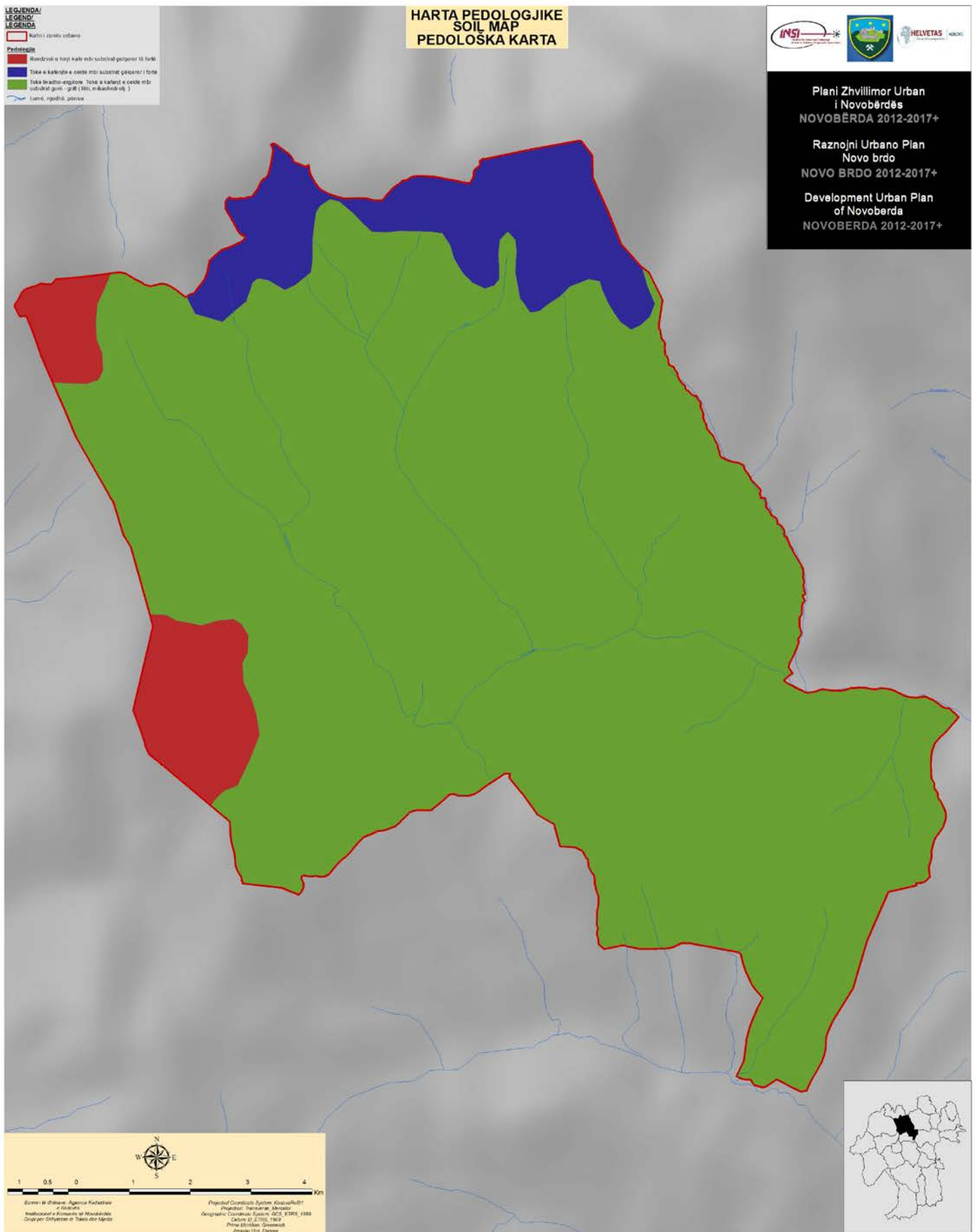
SUMMARY REPORT OF LAND USE IN THE MUNICIPALITY:

Determination of fertility classes

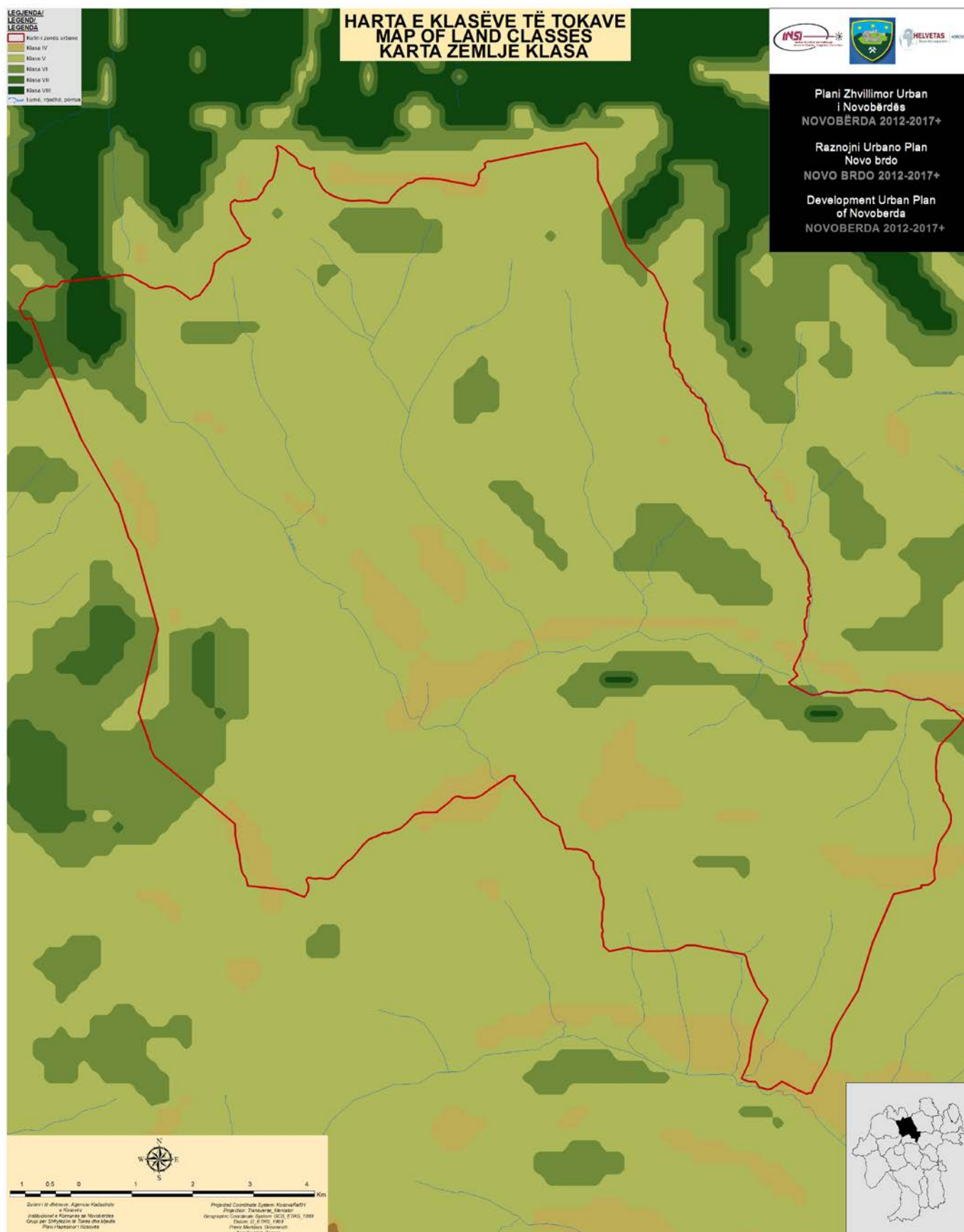
The categorization of fertility classes for Bostan lands is done based on guidelines of the FAO (1976, 2007) and criteria proposed based on research done in the Klina Municipality. (Zogaj, 2010).

Table.9. Determination of fertility classes of Bostan lands

o.	Land types	Fertility class	F
6	Aluvium delta	I	I
0	Pastures land - clay	II	I
2	Brownish vertisol	II	I
26	Brown shallow land on rocky substrate with neutral reaction (andesite etc.)	II	V
34	Podzol-pseudogley land		V

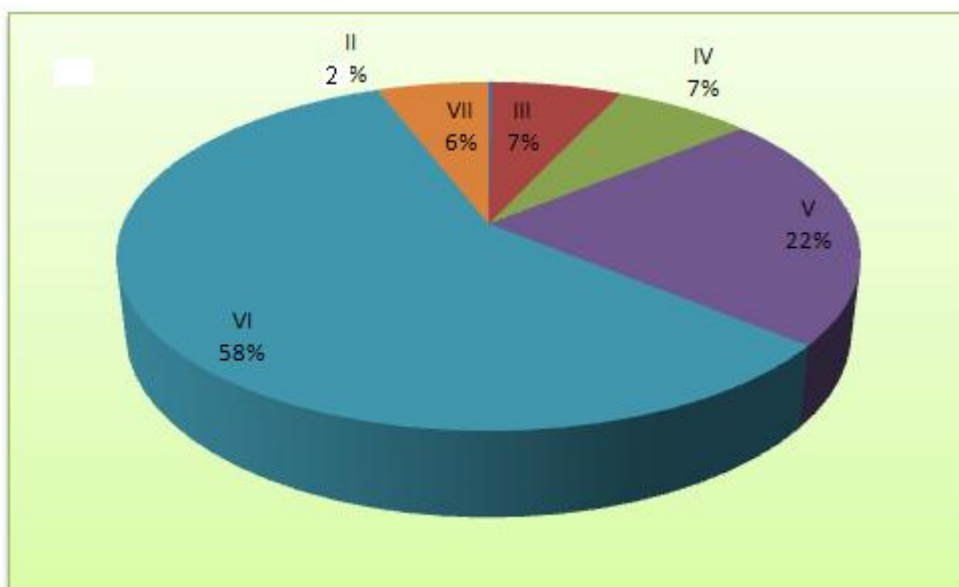


Map. 6. Pedology



Map. 7. Division of land by fertility in percentage (%) and hectare (ha) in the Municipality of Novo Brdo based on FAO guidelines (1976, 2007) and criteria proposed based on research done in the Klina Municipality (Zogaj, 2010).

In graph 7 is shown the fertility rate of land in the Municipality of Novo Brdo, surfaces in hectare and percentage. Class (II) 2%, class (III) 7%, class (IV) 7%, class (V) 22%, class (VI) 58%, class (VII) 6%.



Graph. 7. Division of land by fertility and percentage (%) and hectare (ha) in the Municipality of Novo Brdo based on FAO guidelines (1976, 2007).

1.1.1.3.3 CLIMATE CONDITIONS, CLIMATE VALORIZATION, CHARACTERISTICS

The territory of the Municipality of Novo Brdo has mainly a typical continental climate. However, due to the altitude, in some parts of the Municipality we have a mountain climate. The regular flow of the thermal regime does not depend on the altitude, so that the minimum temperatures in January are minimal and maximal ones are in July and August. Average annual rainfall reaches 909.8 mm according to measurements in the Anamorava area in 2002, and 539.7 mm in 2008 according to the Hydro-Meteorology Institute of Kosovo. The number of rainy days (days with rainfall) does not depend solely on altitude but also on the position and exposure of the terrain, but rainfall increases with the increase of altitude. It can be said that in the territory of the Municipality there are quite some winds. They mostly come from the north-west but the strongest winds are from the south-east. Snowfall in these areas might occur from October to May, whereas bright weather is from July to September.

002	I	II	V	I	II	III	X	I	X	II	nnual avera ge		
ax. T.	.3	0.2	3.2	5.0	1.5	5.6	7.4	4.8	0.5	6.4	1.6	1.6	5.9
in. T.	6.1	2.1	.1	.4	0.2	2.7	5.3	3.7	.6	.7	.2	2.4	.6
v. T.	3.6	.5	.0	0.0	6.0	9.4	3.5	9.6	4.5	0.9	.6	5.4	0.9
umid. %	7	9	4	8	8	3	8	0	5	3	4	8.1	0
tmos. Press	54.1	49.6	38.4	42.6	48.5	50.1	48.4	48.2	48.6	48.6	48.7	48.6	47.9
ind/m/ s.	.0	.5	.5	.7	.9	.4	.2	.9	.8	.8	.2	2.6	.0
ainfall	1.6	8.1	5.7	6.0	3.9	3.3	5.4	13.3	4.6	70.0	2.1	15.8	09.8

SHPEJTËSIA MESATARE E ERËS NË ‰ NGA 8 DREJTIME
PËRPJESA 1mm=2‰

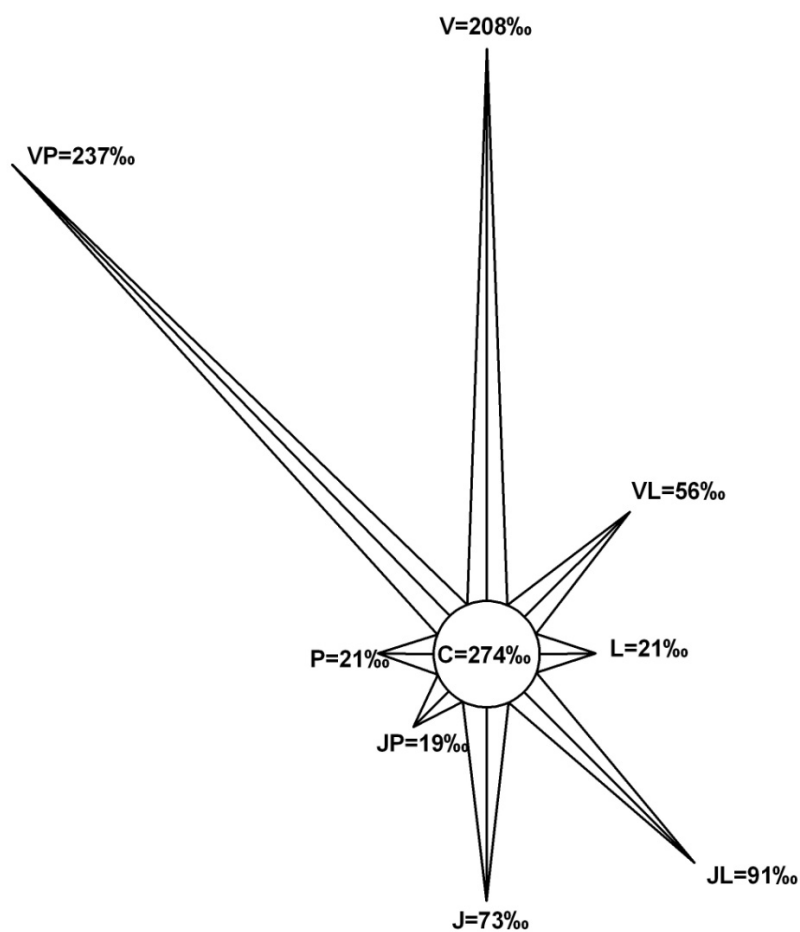


Fig.1. Wind rose in the Municipality of Novo Brdo.

1.1.1.3.4 CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

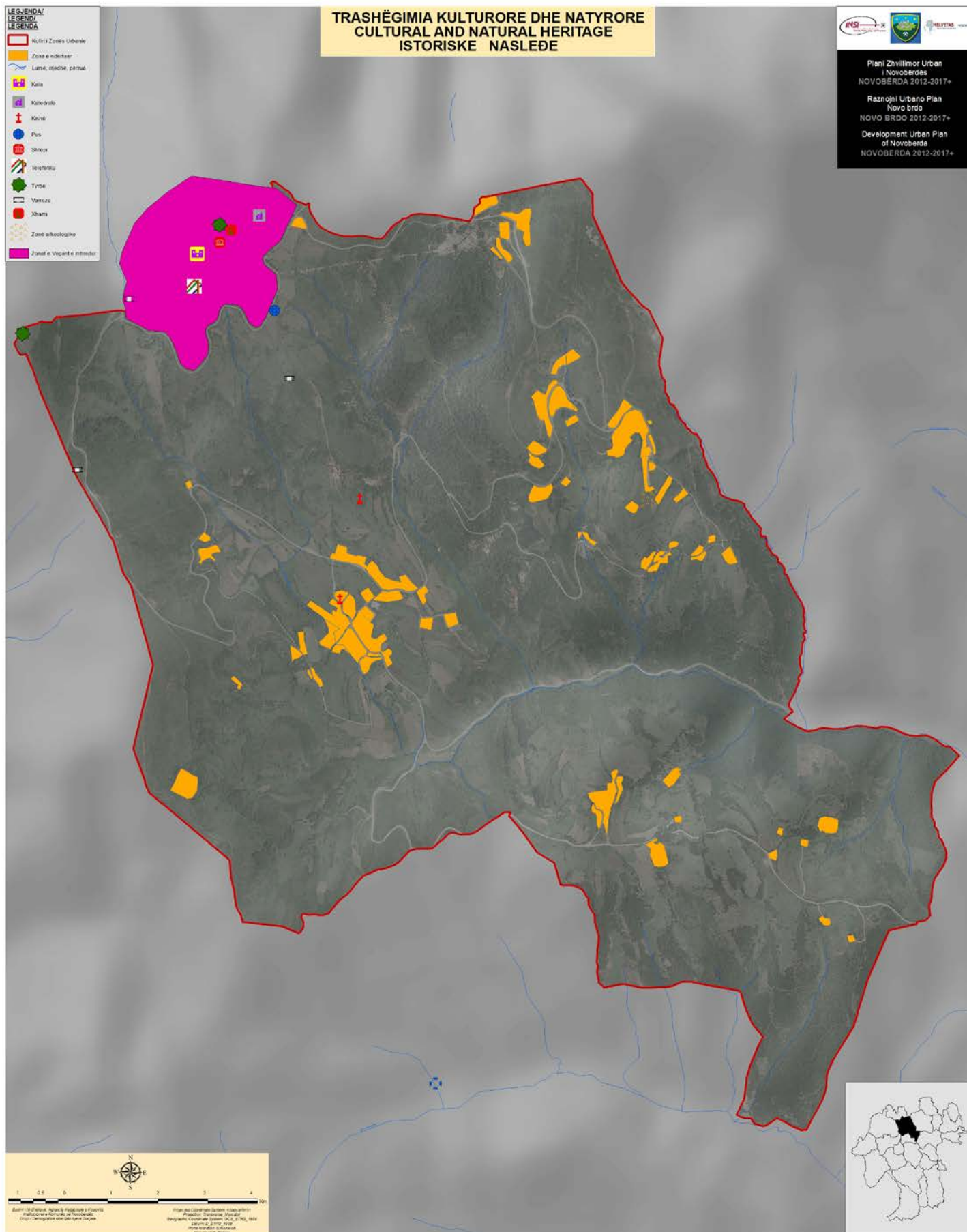
The protection of cultural and natural heritage facilities of Novo Brdo is a necessity. This should be based on public awareness of their values, their importance and the identity of the local community by allowing also casual visitors to enjoy these values. The cultural and natural values of such facilities and monuments should also be included in the school curricula. Increase of cultural heritage value is based on how much knowledge there is on them. In the Bostan settlement there are several cultural facilities, such as: the foundations of the Sas Church, the Orthodox Church and then we have the archaeological excavations near the Health Centre in the Old Colony. In this settlement we also have natural heritage such as birches on the eastern part of this settlement.

Based on the records of the Office for cultural heritage in Bostan, other information complemented by the working groups and the civil society, as well as from other information sources and possibilities, these cultural heritage values have been identified as heritage facilities and spiritual heritage:

- The St. Mary Church – Sas Church
- The Orthodox Church in the Bostan village, which dates from the XVIII century
- Gumnishte Locality

As spiritual heritage:

- Day of the Great Lady
- Velikdan
- Liberation Day of Novo Brdo
- All national holidays and other



Map.8. Natural and cultural heritage of Bostan,

1.1.1.3.5 NATURAL DISASTERS AND OTHER

This includes floods, avalanches, heavy snow, strong winds, hail, ice, drought, massive appearance of infectious diseases in humans, animals and in plants and other disasters that nature causes. Other disasters means major traffic accidents on roads, air and rail, fires, disasters in craftsmanship, destruction of dams and other ecological and industrial disasters that man causes with work and behaviour, the state of emergency, high temperatures, technical collapse of energy systems with power supply, telecommunication and information technology, terrorist acts and other massive risks. The territory of the Novo Brdo Municipality was constantly faced and can be faced with natural disasters and other, therefore, the Directorate of Public Services, Protection and Rescue has responsibility for managing these emergency situations, such as:

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

One of the most challenging natural disasters is earthquake. It is known that from the seismological point of view, the Municipality of Novo Brdo as well as the majority of Kosovo presents a region with a high rate of seismic activity, that has been hit in the past and might also be hit in the future from very strong indigenous earthquakes which centres were shallow.

The Novo Brdo territory has a characteristic of seismic sources or seismic areas (as they are called otherwise), as follows: the Kamenica - Novo Brdo - Gjilan Seismic Area with a maximum magnitude of $M = 6.0$ Richter rate, in comparison with Kosovo which as a characteristic has also the Seismic Area Prizren - Peja and the Seismic Area Kopaonik.

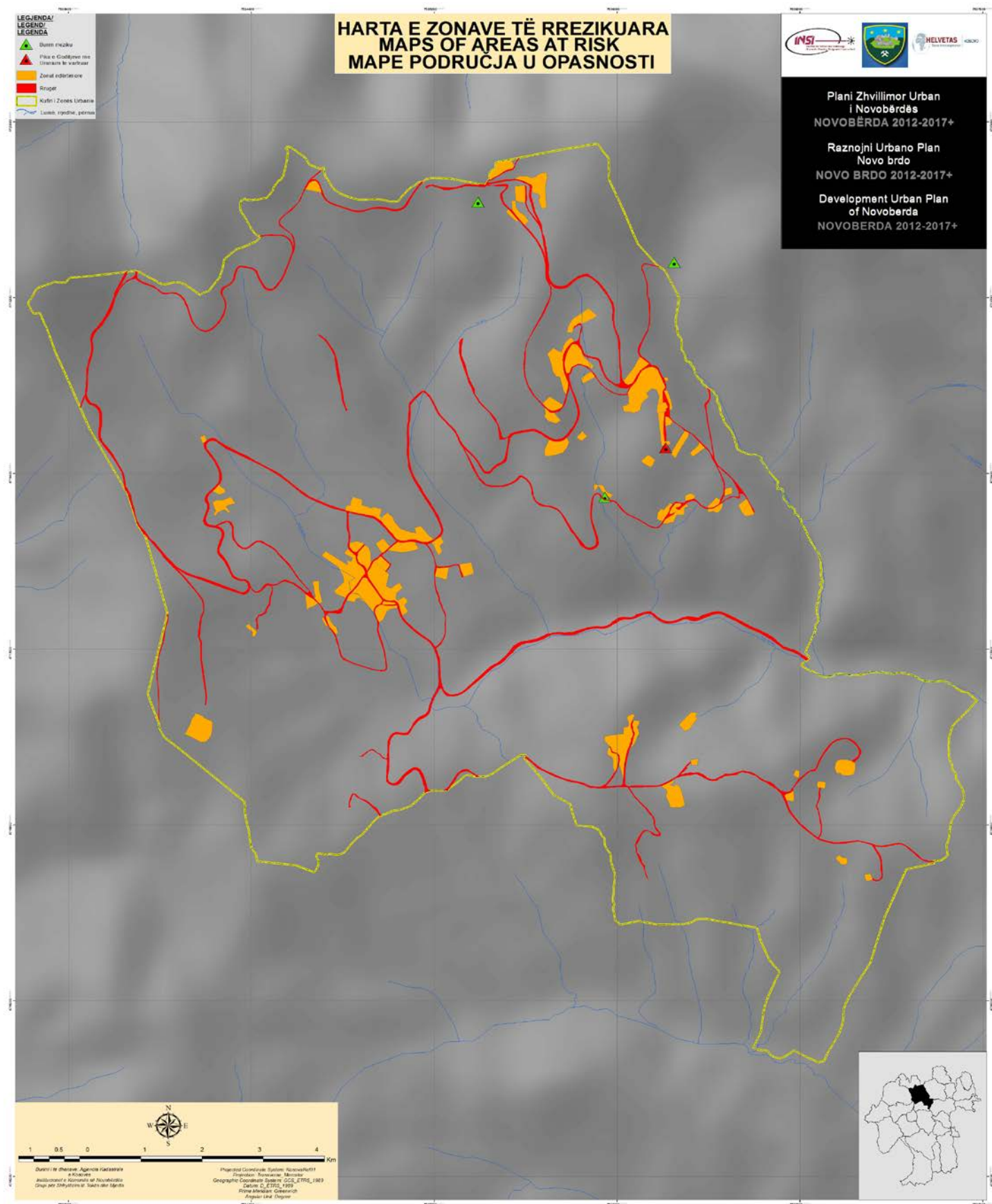
As in the past, these seismic areas might also generate strong earthquakes in the future. Among the most powerful earthquakes that have hit the region, we can mention: the Ferizaj-Gjilan region including Novo Brdo, which was hit by two very strong earthquakes in 1755 and 1921. The 1921 earthquake hit with the same intensity as that of 1755, which means that it repeated after 166 years. The 1921 earthquake was followed by many strong aftershocks, rate 7 and 8 (MCS rate), which have lasted for a year: from August 1921 to September 1992. A characteristic is that in the Anamorava region earthquakes with a magnitude below 5.0 Richter scale and with an epicentre of around intensity 6-7, as follows:

- The earthquake of 5 March 1936 with a magnitude of 4.9, and epicentre intensity 6-7
- The earthquake of 8 June 1956 with a magnitude of 4.6, and epicentre intensity 6

This shows that after 1956, there was not registered any earthquake with epicentre intensity 6 or above 6. And only on April 24th, 2002 an earthquake with epicentre intensity 7.5 MCS-64 has hit the Gjilan region. From this we conclude that this earthquake is repeated here after 46 years from the intensity 6 earthquake of 1956, and after 66 years from the intensity 6-7 earthquake of 1936. From what was said above, it derives that the territory of the Novo Brdo Municipality as well as the majority of Kosovo's territory, from the seismic point of view, is an active area with a high seismic risk, same as neighbouring areas.

The high seismic activity and the earthquake of April 24th, 2002 that hit the Gjilan-Novo Brdo region, and the earthquakes that occur continuously time after time such as the one

of 06.03.2008, where according to the Seismic Institute of Kosovo were three earthquakes occurred , although with a small-scale intensity of 3.6, 3.4 and 3.7 on the Richter scale. ALBINA



Map.9 Endangered areas in Bostan

SNOW SLIDES

Snow slides in the municipality of Novobrdo may happen only in high mountain areas which do not pose any danger to the population of Novobrdo and its economy, whereas in the urban area do not exist any problems since the settlements of Bostan and a majority part of it lies in flat areas and the other part belongs to a terrain with a small slope, especially in the eastern part of this settlements.

STRONG WIND

Based on the fact that the settlement of Bostan lies in a valley surrounded by the hills such as the Novobrdo Castle in the north, Jasenoviku hills from the east, Mendollaku hills on the west as well as hills of the village Terniqevs from the south. This settlement is protected from the effects of strong wind which could endanger the population of Bostan and its economy.

HAIL

Often hail in the municipality of Novobrdo is considered as a risk to the economy of the municipality, taking into consideration that during the past years there have been strong showers of hail, such as the one of 2002, which had destroyed all agricultural crops of villages of Novo Brdo, in the south-western part. It is characteristic, that all the precipitation coming from the north-eastern side, respectively wind streams coming from Marec, toward higher mountains are accompanied by hail.

ICE

Novo Brdo territory, as all over the world in the past, was covered by ice and had passed the glacial period. In our times Novo Brdo territory is 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 can be considered as a threat to crops during summer season, mainly during July and August when temperatures are higher and rainfalls are rare.

FLOODS

Floods are basic disasters, which require special attention. Floods are considered phenomena that occur in the certain seasons, which are dangerous to human life and bring considerable material damage. Flooding 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. In this case it is important to create conditions for a free and unobstructed discharge. The settlement of Bostan 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 settlement of Bostan, 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 In the flat area where due to the lack of slope of terrain, rainwater or melted snow does not move, but stays until it is absorbed by soil layer.

Floods occur in these rivers and streams:

Bostan River, -which begins from the Castle of Novobrdo and pervades this settlements

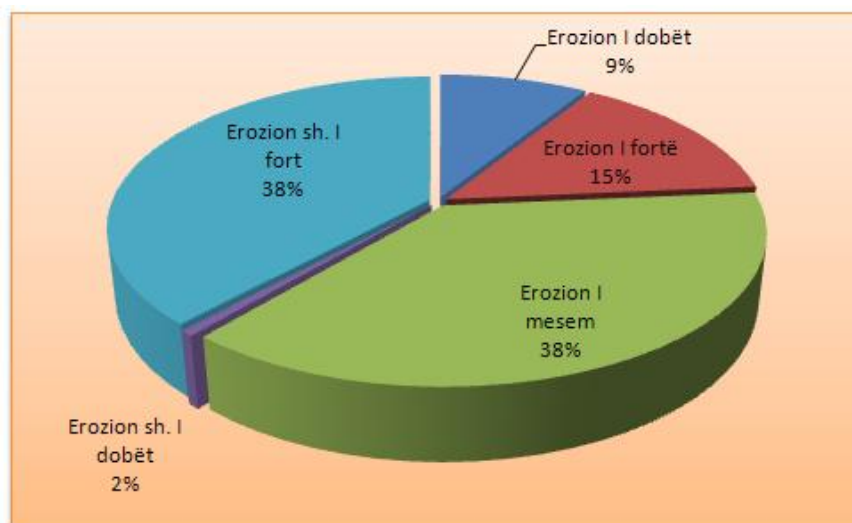
The river bank of Bostan, is not maintained by human hands, or any other municipal enterprise. It is left under the mercy of nature itself and in many cases they serve as waste landfill.

EROSION

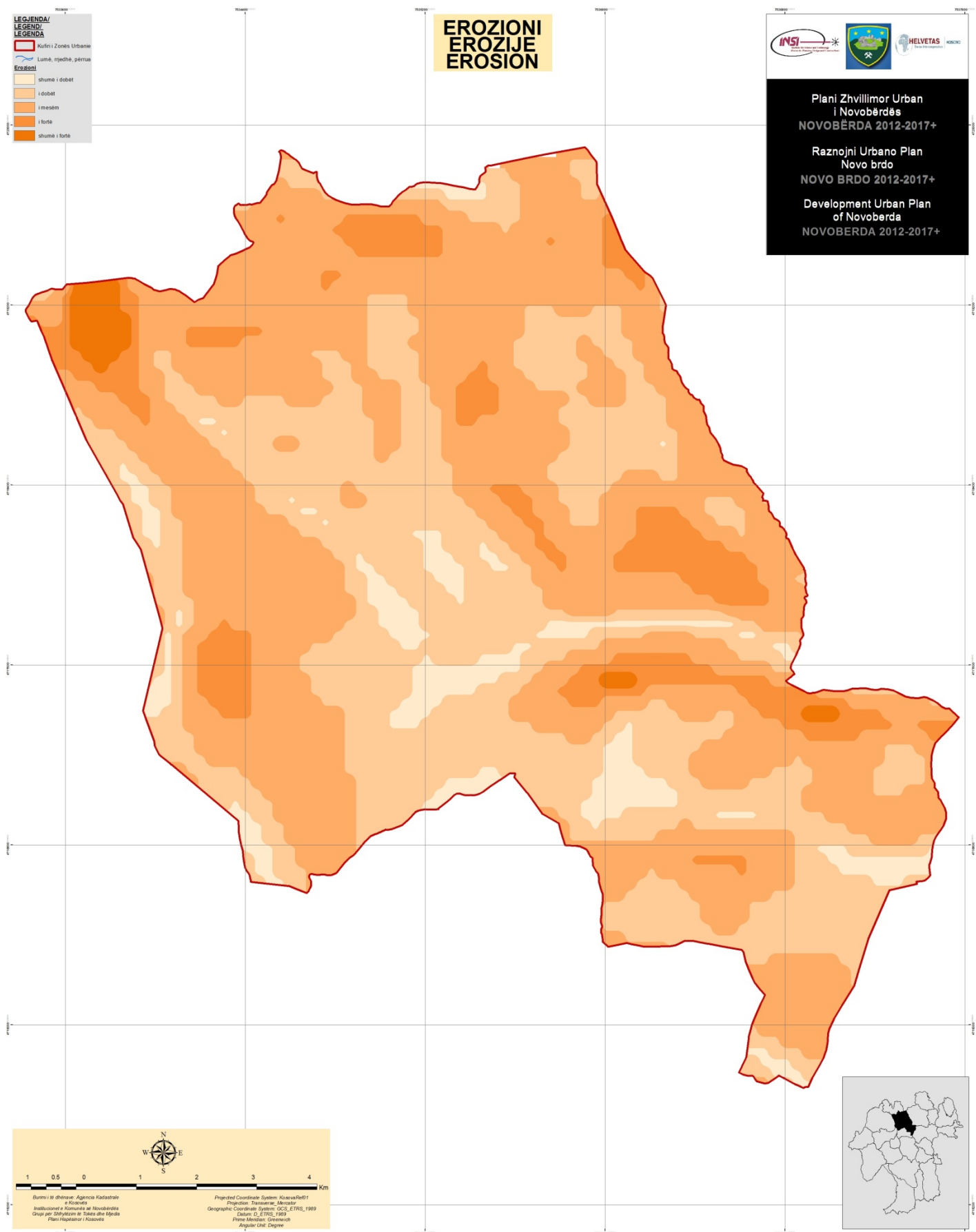
Erosion is a very important factor to be treated since it threatens the agricultural areas, infrastructure as well as goods that are planned and designed by the human factor. This phenomenon is present almost in the whole territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo in various forms and intensities. The 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 formations of molasses as a result of degradation of forests, vegetation and the slope of 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 Novo Brdo is characterized by erosion surfaces according to the following categories: surfaces which are exposed to very low erosion include around 9% of the territory and average erosion includes around 38% of the territory. The Surface with strongest erosion in the area of Novo Brdo, include 15 % of the territory, while the medium erosion lies in an area of: 38 % and the weakest erosion lie in an area of 2%.



Graph.6. Erosion degree in the municipality of Novo Brdo



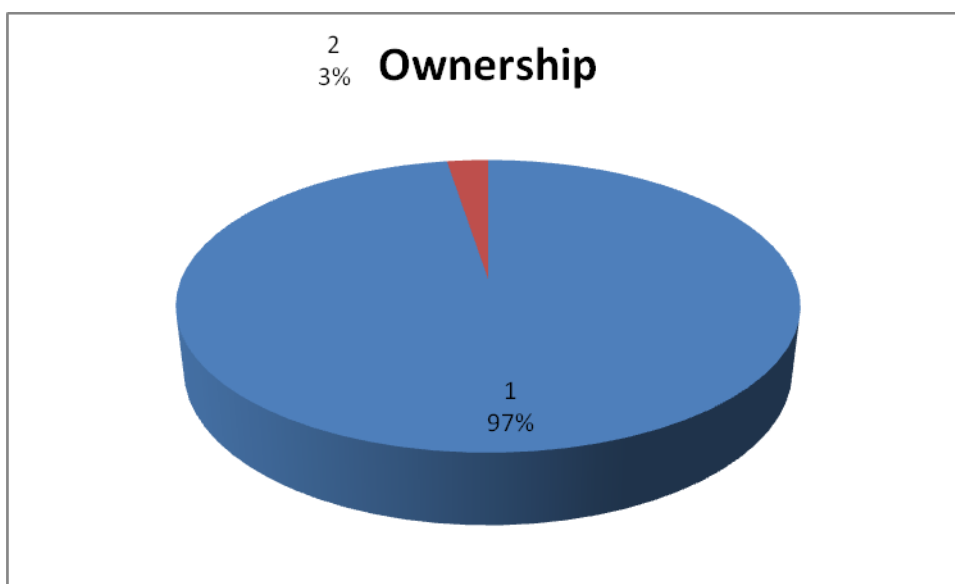
Map.10. Floods and Erosions in the area of Bostan

1.1.1.4.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1.1.1.4.1 Agriculture

Bostan, has an area of 995.10.76 m² of land, out of which 195.67.90 m² are agricultural land (arable land)¹

Agricultural Land:	
Private ownership	97.5 %
Social ownership	2.5%



Graph.7. Land Ownership in Bostan

In Bostan, the area of the arable land per capita is estimated to be around 0.11 ha. The largest farm is estimated to be around 30 ha, whereas the smallest around 0.10 ha. Out of the total arable agricultural area of 17.963, of cultivated plant production, a meritorious place has the production of white grain and that:

Based on statistical data, around 60% of the household budgets gained by revenues from agriculture are dedicated to family expenses. Only 40 % of households' income is used for commercial gaining's.

Agricultural production: In autumn sowings, the land is mainly sown with wheat, while in spring with corn and forage crops for livestock. Other important crops are vegetables (potatoes) etc. Production of crops is around 3500-4000 kg./ha.

¹ Directorate of Agriculture in Novobrdó

1.1.1.4.2 INDUSTRY

The existing situation of the industry in the settlements of Bostan, is quite unfavourable. In this settlement currently is only a part of the Novo Brdo mine which is out of function and is not exploiting minerals.

In this settlement, the industry may be classified on sector basis: social and private.

1.1.1.4.3 TRADE

On the basis of the data that the economic sector under the supervision of the Directory for Economy and Finance in the Municipality of Novo Brdo possesses, the municipality has 151 registered enterprises by including both sectors, the private and social sector.

It is worth mentioning that in the settlements of Bostan exist some small enterprises which are active in the business field such as retail stores; it is worth mentioning that with this sector we have tied some agricultural products such as the cultivation of strawberries, which for farmers is a very good profit.

1.1.1.4.4 HANDICRAFT

Also in the settlement of Bostan, handicraft remains an important area of economic development. Existence of handicraft experience in craft activities, such as manufacturing handicrafts, service and artistic is considered as an advantage for economic development.

1.1.1.4.5 Tourism

Currently in Bostan are some facilities in which tourism may be developed. We have the information centre and a number of families which are active in tourism activities, especially in offering traditional food, accommodation with breakfast, entertainment and so on.

Development of tourism is shown by the fact that this settlement is located near the old castle of Novo Brdo and because of this the development of this sector is necessary.

1.1.1.4.6 Energetic

Main problem in the current situation is the power supply in the settlement of Bostan, as in the entire territory of Kosovo, is the lack of the necessary quantity of electricity. The reason for this is the lack of producing capacities, older capabilities (power plant Kosova A and Kosova B), then amortized distribution network and big losses which have been mostly due to non payment for electricity consumed by customers. The problem of energy affects the reluctance of foreign investors to invest in the municipality of Novobrd as one of the options to revive the economy.

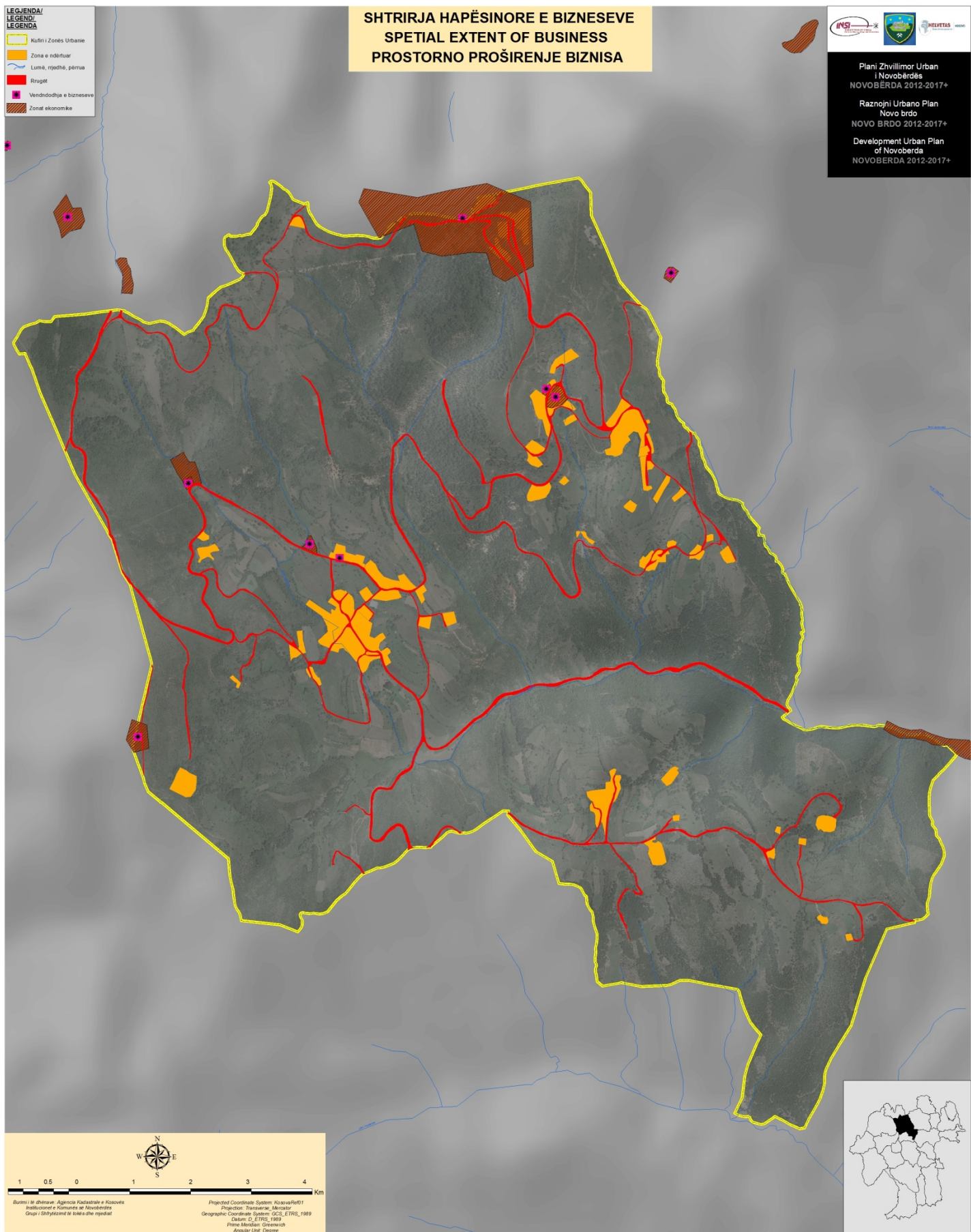
Electricity production is smaller compared to customer demand which means that is necessary to build new production capacity which will improve customer supply and energy exchange in the region, which will be the opportunity for the development of this sector.

Outdated capacities are environmental pollutants and therefore new capacities will need to be taken into account for the environment protection component. Building of new capacities will enable more reliable supply of electricity and strengthen economic development. In the settlement of Bostan, lately some projects for the development of energy are being developed and are in the implementation process.

1.1.1.4.7 UNEQUAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

By the used sources of information, we have encountered unequal economic developments which are present in all areas of economic development, from factories, small and medium enterprises, supermarkets, small supermarkets, handicrafts, industrial capacities but also agriculture. (Map-Spatial Extent of Businesses)

In the settlement of Bostan exists five (5) businesses from which three are registered and others which are not registered; majority of them are concentrated near regional roads and highways which mean that rural parts do not have any satisfactory developments.



Map.11.Spatial Extent of Businesses

1.1.1.5.0 Technical Infrastructure

1.1.1.5.1 Transport and its infrastructure

Transportation is a very important activity for the citizens, institutions and businesses in the municipality of Bostan. It is considered to be a substantial factor for the economic, social and environmental but also plays a significant role in spatial relations between areas and their destinations. Transportation in Bostan, is mainly carried through road transportation and highways.

1.1.1.5.2 Road Transportation

The connection of the municipality of Bostan is planned through regional roads with main centres such as the one of Prishtina and Gjilan which means that in the future the expansion of roads which connect the municipality of Gjilan, Pristina and Kamenica is planned.

The phenomenon of illegal constructions in the road band is alarming and requires urgent intervention of the society. The latter will be intervened, the damages will be greater and it will be more difficult to be rehabilitated.

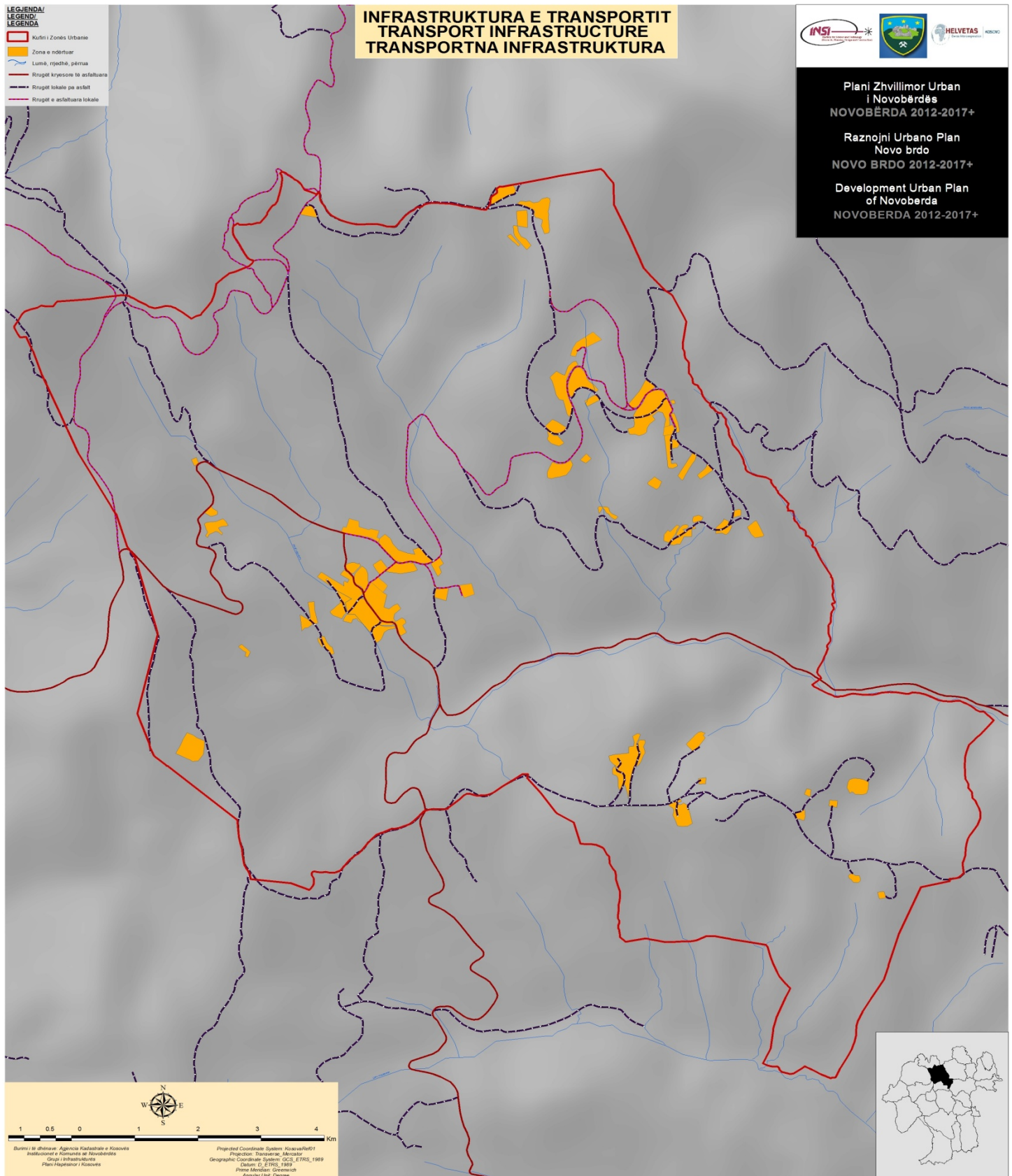
The condition of local roads is very serious, since there are many unpaved roads and they are mainly paved with gravel which have not been asphalted, thus, are being damaged over time. While, regarding the construction of roads, the situation is satisfactory up to a level since a year ago the contracted company for the maintenance of roads has done the cleaning of canals near the roads and the asphaltting of damaged parts of highways and regional roads is done.

1.1.1.5.3 RAIL TRANSPORTATION

In the territory of the municipality of Bostan, the rail transportation does not exist. The nearest railway station is in Fushe Kosovo with 52 km: the railway line Fushe Kosovo – 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, places this municipality in a very unfavourable transportation position. This especially has to deal with mass transportation of goods and products.

1.1.1.5.4 AIR TRANSPORTATION

Bostan does not have an airport. The nearest airport is the one of Pristina with 57 km. In perspective, the construction of an airport is not foreseen; therefore, this settlement will be oriented toward the airport of "Pristina" but also in the one of Skopje in special occasions. Kosovo used to have 12 air fields – Aviokosova agricultural airports and a field of Aeronautical League of Kosovo in Dumosh. Many agricultural airports are in a very bad physical condition and are not maintained. We will see if these options may be saved for the future of agriculture and other purposes. The nearest agricultural airport of Bostan is the one of Gjilan which currently is not functioning.



Map.12. Transport Infrastructure

1.1.1.5.5 Telecommunications

Landline Telephony

It is known that in Kosovo and in all municipalities, responsible for the distribution of the telecommunications network, is the Ministry of Transport and Post Telecommunications through PTK of Kosovo, which means that in the municipality respectively in the settlement of Bostan we have a PTK facility which is located in the "New Colony" in Bostan, to which the landline telephony is distributed. During the last projects, by the same institution, is done the distribution of the network in near settlements, up to 4km, with landline telephony and internet.

When it comes to telephony, it is worth mentioning that the network of mobile telephony is not functional since in the place where it is located happens very often to not have mobile telephony network.

Also in territory of the municipality operate other operators of the mobile telephony such as Ipko, and other illegal operators from the region. It is worth mentioning that we have operators of the private sector which distribute the internet in the settlements of Bostan, which means that it has the permission from the municipality for the use of property and placement of appropriate apparatus for the distribution of the network.

Mobile Telephony

Territory of Bostan is very well covered and majority of the neighbourhoods have access to mobile telephony, which are offered by two operators that are licensed by TRA. Both mobile operators have distributed individual antennas in various locations of the municipality.

In service of mobile telephony we have the national company GSM Vala 900 which uses the GSM European Standard of Technology.

GSM Vala 900 mobile operator has around 5.000 users. Vala provides telephony, data transmission, receiving and sending of faxes, short text messages (SMS) as well as additional complementary services. The network of Vala 900 covers 98 % of the populated neighbourhoods, with few exceptions. In service of the mobile telephony is the other national operator IPKO.

Internet Services

In Bostan, exist 2 major companies (Vala and Ipko) which through landline and mobile telephony offer internet services, but also there are some other small local companies which operate in this field.

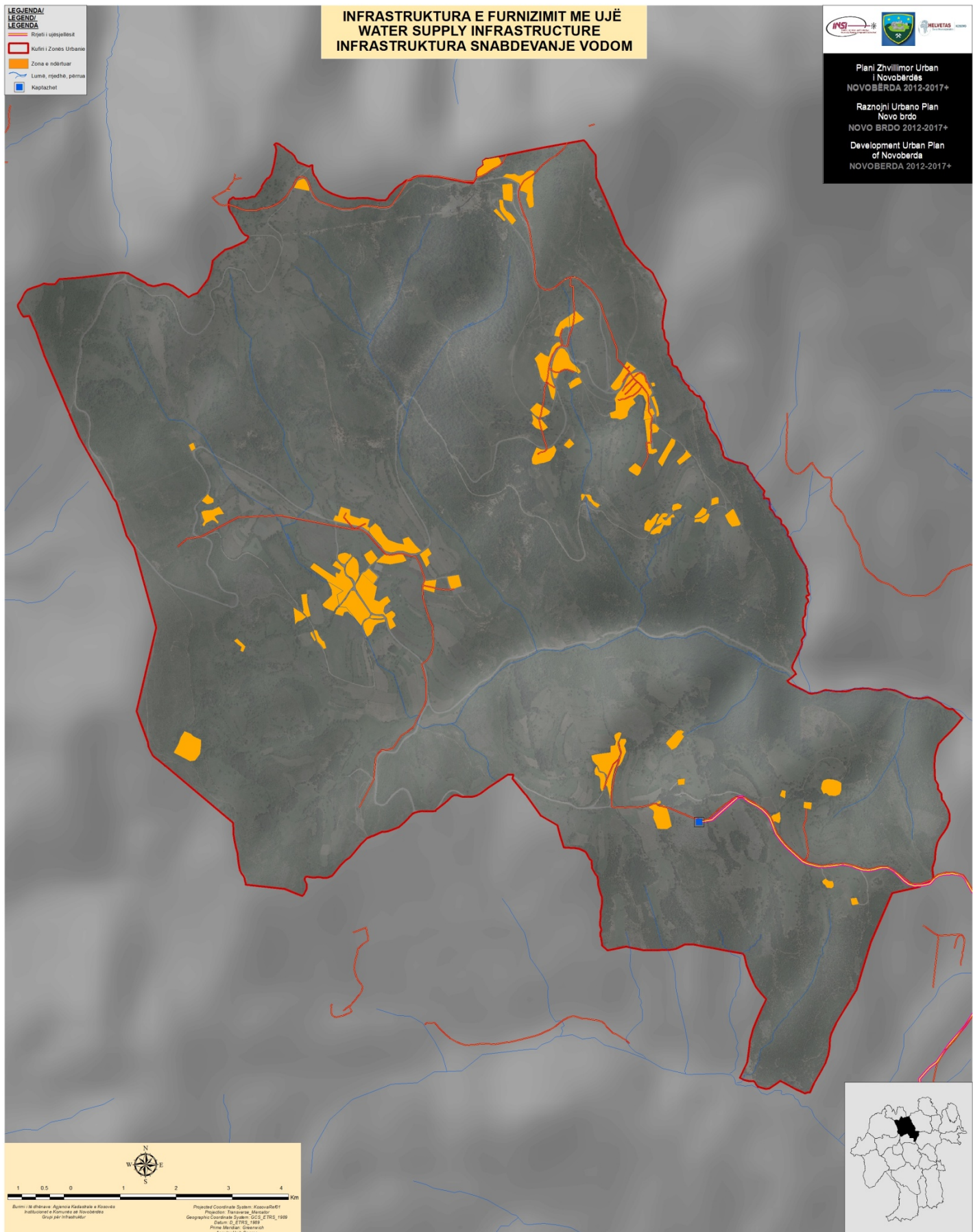
By these two companies is being provided the wireless network. Human Resources through which Bostan has developing advantages, may be in functioning of modern development only if the level of education and training in the field of informative technology is increased.

The territory of Bostan, is well covered and almost the majority of neighbourhoods have access to mobile telephony services which are offered by two licensed operators by TRA. Both mobile operators have distributed individual antennas in various locations of the municipality.

1.1.1.5.6 Water Supply System in the Municipality of Bostan

In the settlement of Bostan (the new and old Colony) and in some neighbourhoods are installed water supply systems. In contrast to this according to information given by the competent bodies in Novo Brdo only 80% of the urban population and 23% of the rural population is connected to the public network of water supply.

Around 77% of the rural population uses the water of shallow and unprotected wells. Due to the lack of water and obsolete system there is a lack of sufficient water. Technical and administrative losses in the water supply system are very high (average of losses, is around 30 %).



Map 13. Water Supply Infrastructure in the Settlement of Bostan

LEGJENDA/
LEGEND/
LEGENDA

- Antena
- Posta
- Rrjeti i telefonisë
- Kufiri i Zonës Urbane
- Zona e ndërtuar
- Lumë, rrjedhë, përnu

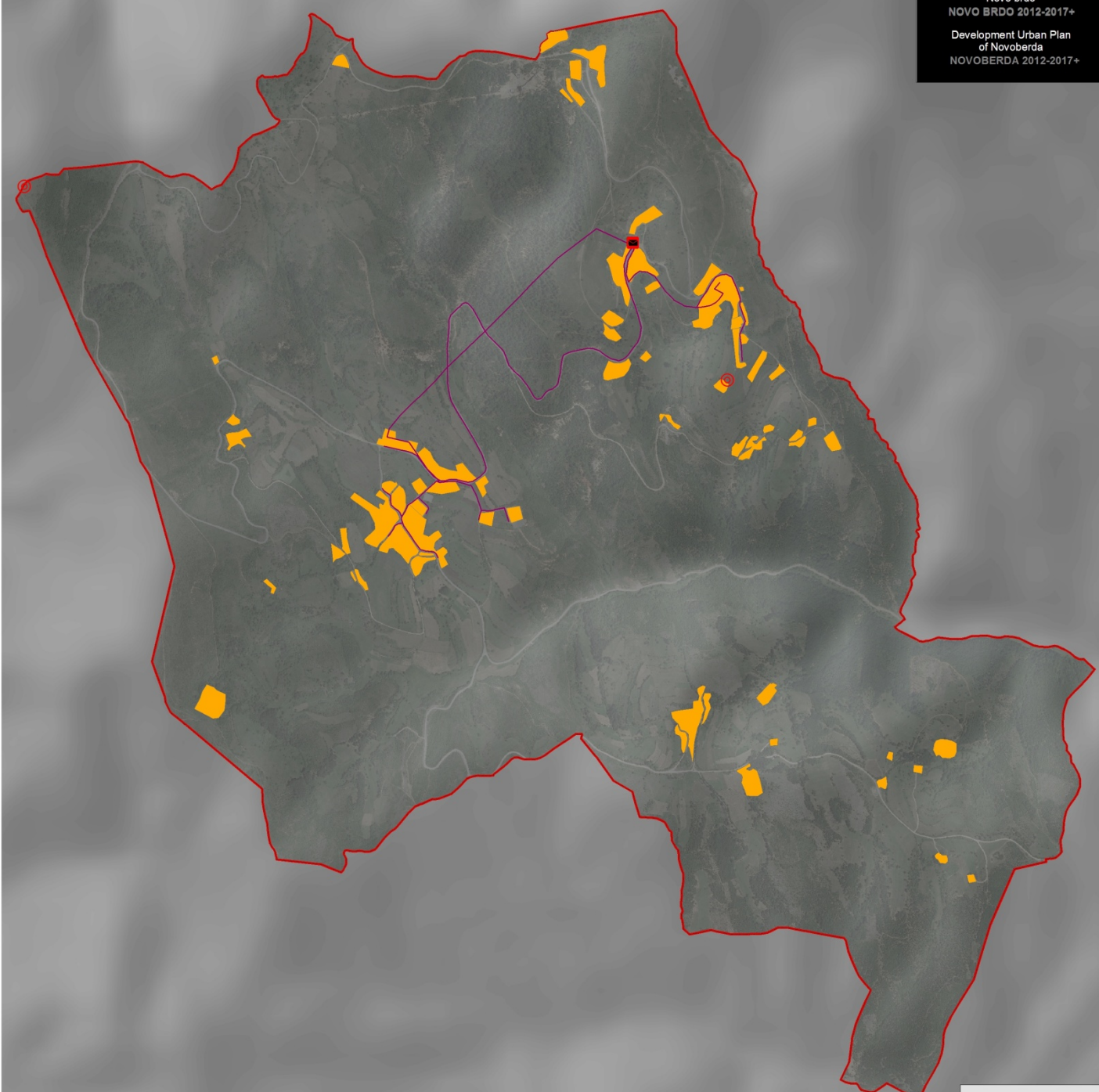
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INSI
INSTITUTI NAËNDHEKOMBËTAR I STATISTIKËS
HELVETIA
KONFIDANTIALITETI

Plani Zhvillimor Urban
i Novobërdës
NOVOBERDA 2012-2017+

Raznojni Urbano Plan
Novo brdo
NOVO BRDO 2012-2017+

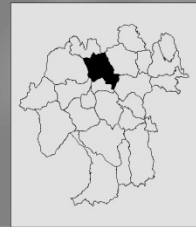
Development Urban Plan
of Novoberda
NOVOBERDA 2012-2017+



1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 Km

Bum i shërbimit Agjencia Katërkrahë e Kosovës
Infrastruktura e Komunikimit të Novobërdës
Grupi për infrastrukturë

Projected Coordinate System: KosovaUTM01
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_ETRS_1989
Datum: ETRF_1989
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree



Map .14.Telecommunications

1.1.1.5.7 Energy Infrastructure

Settlement of Bostan, is supplied with electricity by the Gjilan power station 110 KV, and from the transformer of Kishnica: with 35 KV. Also, in the municipal network exists 4 transformers of the type 2.5 MVA, and 17 transformers of which the majority are 100 KVA.

The number of public users of electricity is 10 whereas of family households and other facilities is 2300. Novobardo, respectively the new and old "Colony" has public lighting but which is not functional due to the failure for payment by the municipality. Recently the walking path from the tourism centre to the location near the Castle with a distance of 900 meters was built. (In the figure below fig 1, is shown the map of Kosovo, geographical and one-polar scheme, with 400/220/110 kV throughout the whole territory of Kosovo, and the connection of Kosovo with neighbouring countries though lines 400/220 kV, and also is presented the transfer of the line 110 kV in the region of Novo Brdo .2).

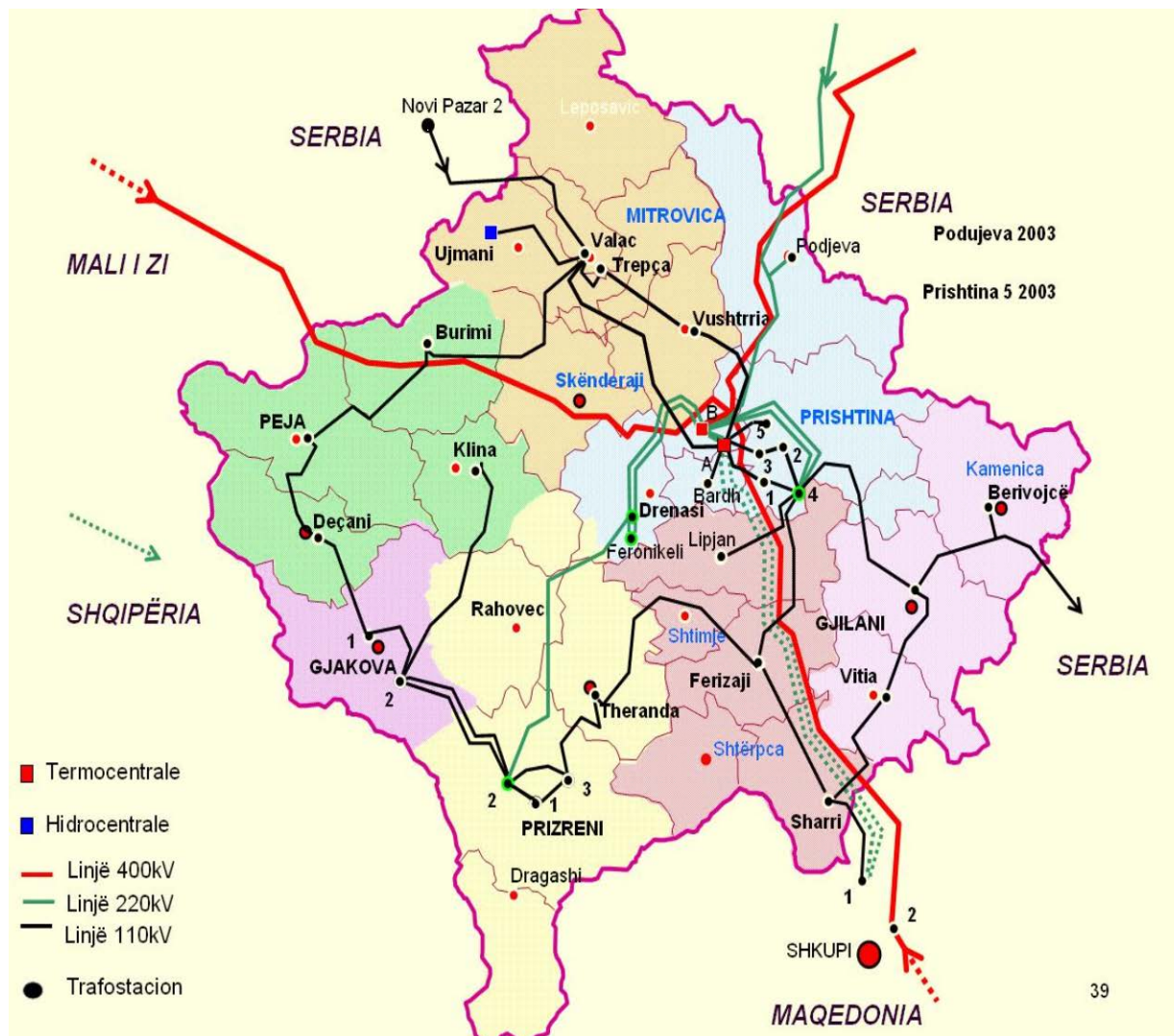
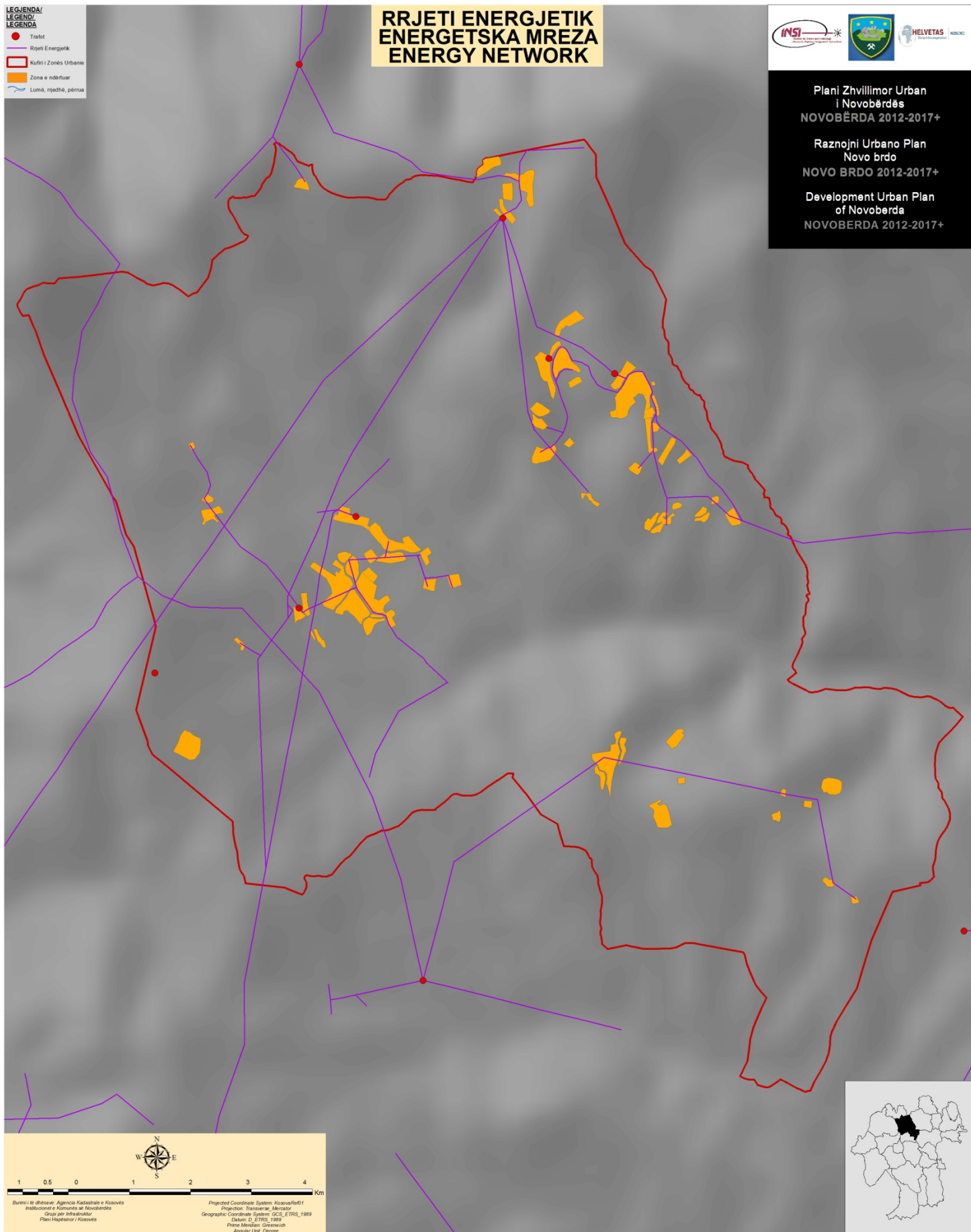


Fig 2. One-polar scheme 400/220/110 kV in the geographical map of Kosovo,

² KEC Unit in Bostan

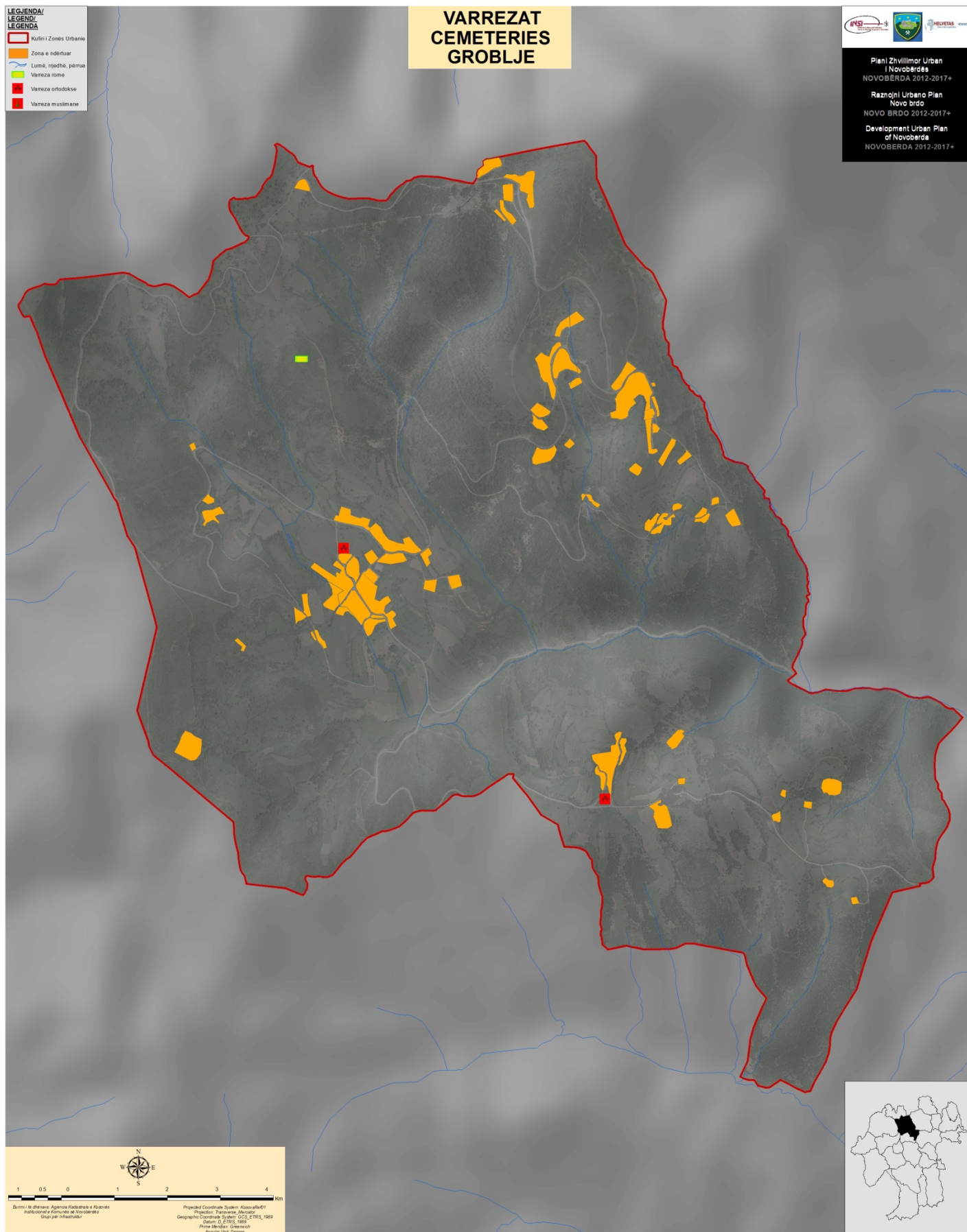


Map.15. Energy Network

1.1.1.5.8 Cemeteries

Based on the information obtained by the religious community in the municipality of Novo Brdo and carried analysis, the settlement of Bostan has four types of cemeteries: Albanian Muslims, Serbian Orthodox's, old Turkish cemeteries as well as cemeteries for Roma people and lately a location is provided for the burial of residents of old and new "Colony" which are settlements of Bostan. Based on field analysis, the research team which is represented by the representatives of religious communities have identified that the locations of settlements in Bostan fulfil all the requirements for the next 10 years; however, measures should be undertaken for the completion of infrastructure, maintenance and management. Lately, on the basis of a request from the residents of the new and old "Colony", a location has been provided for the Albanian population, a location which requires an adjustment of infrastructure.

During the process of obtaining information it was noted that cemeteries are in poor condition and there is a lack of infrastructure and associated elements of cemeteries. In cemeteries of the settlement of Bostan, there is lack of necessary infrastructure for burial and stance, adjustment of space and regulation of cemeteries, greenery and other necessary activities.



Map.16.Cemeteries

1.1.1.5.9 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The system of waste management in the settlement of Bostan is done by the enterprise "Ecohigijena" where is included the settlement of Bostan along with 29 villages, in which the collection of waste is fully done.

Settlement of Bostan is mainly covered with services of waste collection. There have been distributed 20 containers of 1.1m³. This service includes institutions, commercial premises and family households.

1.1.2.0 POSITION, IMPORTANCE AND SPECIFIC ISSUES FOR THE TERRITORY OF THE SETTLEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF NOVO BRDO AND KSP (KOSOVO SPATIAL PLAN)

Kosovo Spatial Plan for Novobrdó for 2010 – 2020 +

Kosovo Institutions have a good experience in the field of spatial planning which is gained during the preparation of Kosovo Spatial Plan along 70s-80s of XX century.

During developments of 1989-1999, these institutions and plans were out of function (legal) in Kosovo. Years prior to the war and afterwards where years of major degradations and destructions from what were planned for the preservation and development in Kosovo, having an impact in the municipality of Novo Brdo.

With the "Law on Spatial Planning 2003" and its advancement in 2008, a new legal framework for the Spatial Plan was created. Kosovo Spatial Plan, 2010 – 2020 +, prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), Institute for Spatial Planning, is the first spatial plan which covers the whole territory of Kosovo and is prepared based on the abovementioned framework. During the time when MDP/UDP for the municipality of Novo Brdo (2010) is being prepared, the Kosovo Spatial Plan is still a working document.

During the process of drafting the Kosovo Spatial Plan, as a result of a participatory process the vision for the future of Kosovo was created. The Draft of the Spatial Plan of Kosovo is developed based in a vision which for future envisions:

"Kosovo as an integrated country in the European Union; with sustainable socio-economic development, infrastructure and modern technology, education opportunities for all and qualified labour force capacity; Kosovo with a preserved environment, natural and cultural heritage of its region and neighbouring region; Open society that promotes diversity and exchange of ideals and respects the rights of all communities."

which should be addressed. The central part for draft of the Kosovo Spatial Plan is the Spatial Development Strategy. This proposed strategy is based in three main principles:

- Development of a strong urban network for economic development. Majority of urban areas have been improved, and an infrastructure network between small and large settlements was established. Citizens have been provided with health care and education services. Agriculture and light industry have been supported in rural areas. Heavy industry is rehabilitated and also trade and tourism have been strongly supported.
- Development and preservation of natural resources, protection and exploitation of environment, cultural and natural heritage, agricultural land quality, mineral resources and control of settlements development.
- Development of strategic relationships. Integration in the regional and European transport network (TEN-T) and improvement of the transportations needs in Kosovo as well as stable supply with electricity and water for households and industry.

Strategy and objectives for a desirable spatial, economical, environmental and social development are separated into four groups, as follows:

- Kosovo Port – Blue Area: Region around Prishtina. Concentration in administration, education, health care, services and trade, light industry, agricultural industry and tourism.
- Kosovo Treasury – Green Area: Region around Mitrovica. Concentration in industry, services, trade and agricultural industry.
- Kosovo Bridges – Yellow Areas: Region of Gjilan/Ferizaj where the municipality of Novobrd is part and the Region of Gjakova. These are regions concentrated in services and trade, light industry, agriculture and tourism.
- Kosovo Parks – Orange Area: Regions around Peja and Prizren. Concentration in cultural tourism, services and trade, light and agricultural industry.

This strategy, aims equal separation of public services and economic development in all parts of Kosovo; however, in many aspects Prishtina is an unquestionable centre. One of the most important parts of the strategy is the development of the Economic Development Triangle (EDT) in the area in between Pristina and international airport. The favourable condition of the transport and special economic conditions in this area will attract investments and return the EDT in a backbone of economic development.

Kosovo Bridges/ Yellow Area: regions around Gjilan/Ferizaj in which is included part the municipality of Novobrd and the settlement of Bostan and where attention is given to the field of services and trade, light industry, agriculture and tourism.

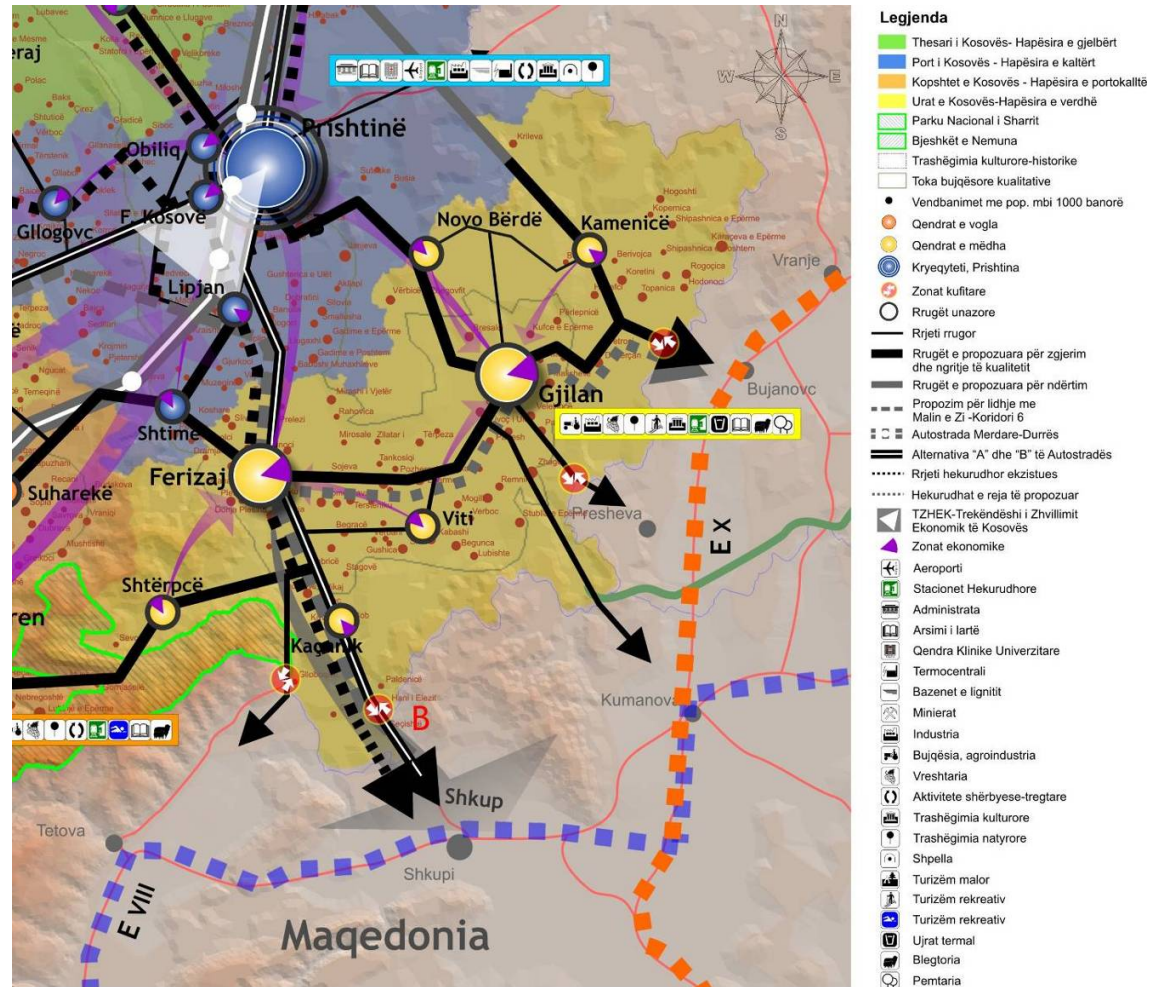


Map.17 Region of the Yellow Area

In the document of the Kosovo Spatial Strategy, the municipality of Gjilan and Ferizaj are marked as yellow areas and defined as “Kosovo Bridges”. The municipalities of Novobrdó, Viti, Kaçanik, Kamenica, and Shterpce are also included in this area. This area is characterized with qualitative agricultural land, with rich resources of mineral water, with trade and tourism tradition. Cross-border connections with Macedonia and Serbia create good conditions for investments in this region.

Main aims for the region of Gjilan/Ferizaj where is included the municipality of Novo Brdo and settlement of Bostan are:

- Development of Bostan and settlements network which ensure easy access and attractive living as well as working conditions.
- Support of sustainable economy of local urbanism, competition in domestic and foreign markets.
- Development of infrastructure (road and rail transport, Information and Communication Technology ICT) in order to create appropriate inter-urban relations.



Spatial Development Strategy for the region of Gjiilan/Ferizaj where is included the municipality of Novobrdë and settlement of Bostan “Kosovo Bridges”, working document

This document foresees an important role for the region regarding the relations between Kosovo and neighbouring countries: whereas the connection with the cross border point “Dheu i Bardhë” with the Republic of Serbia may be emphasized.

Within the network of cities and villages, many economic activities have been developed and they will continue to modernize and strengthen. Investors have been attracted and investments from local and foreign investors will be increased. Moreover appropriate spaces are being provided for the private sector by making the region more competitive in the area of domestic and foreign trade and also improve the quality of life for all citizens, at the same time by fulfilling the criteria for sustainable development.

Micro and small enterprises, as well as some medium enterprises are contributing to the economic development and at the same time are planning the increase opportunities and special support for development so that in the future we have larger enterprises. Main aims for the region of Gjiilan/Ferizaj where the municipality of Novo Brdo and settlement of Bostan is part, are:

- Development of the settlements network which ensure easier access and attractive working and living conditions in cities such as: Gjilan, Ferizaj as well as in villages of these regions.
- Support of sustainable economy and local urbanism, competition in domestic and foreign markets,
- Development of infrastructure (road and rail transportation, Information and Communication Technology ICT) in order to create appropriate inter-urban relations with other parts of Kosovo and outside of the country.

In the yellow region have been identified, addressed and designated these special protected areas by taking into consideration the process of drafting the Municipal Development Plan of Novo Brdo:



In the group where areas are designated with maps, but which in case of any new activity should directly consult PMO is:

Medieval City of Novobrdó - Novobrdó

Municipal Development Plan of Novo Brdo, 2012 – 2022 +

Settlements development should be done with the polycentric spatial development concept, Polycentric Concept of X, with two points: in the Castle and in the Mine. For the completion of the settlements network with functions and contents, and for a balanced spatial development of the territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo, the parallel development of settlements such as in: Bostan, Kufce, Koretishte, Parallovo, LLabjan, Novobrdó, Strazha, Makresh is assessed to be very important.

This concept is considered more rational and efficient by working groups, since we have addressed the Linear and Central concept in order to achieve the vision of the municipality of Novo Brdo. It is considered as necessary that development (economic, social (demographic) and environmental) are synchronized in time and space of the administrative centre and sub-centres which will be as complementary positions in the sense that the basic functions of these settlements fulfil the functions of other settlements: within the polycentric spatial separation, so that they provide functional and well links, within the entire area of this municipality and region.

1.1.3.0 INCLUSION OF KEY INFORMATION, REPORTS AND SECTORIAL STRATEGIES WHICH ARE AVAILABLE

In the municipality of Novo Brdo, reports and sector strategies have been drafted in all departments which are considered valuable for the settlement of Bostan. This chapter includes

key information from reports and sector strategies available to the relevant departments of the municipality.

1.1.3.1 Economy and Finance

General Information

According to the data of the economic sector at the Department of Finance and Economy, in the municipality of Novo Brdo are registered 151 enterprises from the private and social sector.

Issues and Problems of this report

- Exploitation of potentials for economic development.
- Designation of areas for specific development.
- Advancement of infrastructure and connections.
- Improvement of the legal and regulatory infrastructure.
- Creation of loan funds for SMEs.
- Subsidizing of small and medium manufacturing enterprises.
- Creation of mitigating conditions for enterprises which employ a high number of employees
 - Selection of the most successful local enterprises.
 - Categorization of municipal obligations based on the areas.
 - Traditional (rare) handicraft should be exempted from municipal obligations.

Proposals and tackled priorities and strategies:

- Development of small and medium enterprises
- Construction of capital facilities with concessions.
- Business registration from the central level to the local level.
- Identification of KPA projects for fast privatization.
- Connection of the municipality with the railway line
- Connection to the system of gas and petrol.

1.1.3.2 Urbanism, cadastre and environmental protection

General Information

In the drafting process of the Municipal and Urban Development Plan, based on legal obligations but also professional obligations, taking into account that our department as an institution is the main carrier of this process, the team of experts of the Department of Urbanism, Cadastre and Environmental Protection, have worked on the process of compiling this draft report and sector strategy with the belief that it will be a good basis for MDP and UDP.

Issues and problems of this report

Environmental impact assessment is of particular importance. But the problem is of special importance, it remains in the fact that many activities have not undergone through the EIA:

- Protection of biodiversity and overall ecological balance in the area of the Municipality of Novo Brdo
- Rational and sustainable use of natural resources and productive land as well as the protection of natural genetic accumulations
- Protection of valuable natural landscapes.
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity, cultural and aesthetic values of the landscape in the territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo
 - Disposal of municipal waste, solid waste as well as the burial of animals and their remaining
 - Treatment of hazardous and medical waste
 - Wastewaters and their treatment: introduction of the sewerage system in the whole settlements and villages of Novo Brdo
 - Protection of cutting forests which lead to erosion.
 - Construction of landfills with foreseen standards for the disposal of municipal waste, solid waste as well as the burial of animals and their remaining
 - Elimination of all wild landfill in the whole settlements of the municipality
 - Places for the treatment of hazardous and medical waste
 - Elimination or isolation of places which constantly emit pollutants, heavy metals such as the Novo Brdo mine as well as the elimination of isolation of remaining from NATO bombings, which constantly emit radioactive radiation.
 - Introduction of the sewage system for wastewaters in the territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo
 - Revitalization of mountain mezzo-ecosystems in different parts of Novo Brdo

Discussed proposals and priorities of the strategy:

- Compilation of regulatory plans
- Prohibition of illegal construction, with special emphasis on agricultural land and along the roads
- Development of functional infrastructure designed in the municipality
- Increasing the quality of housing and the separation of this area from other areas
- Construction of sports recreation centre "Sports Gym"
- Designation of monitoring air points in three most frequented places by the traffic: Llabjan, Kufce and Pasjak.
- Construction of bicycles and pedestrian paths along the roads Stanishor – Novobrdo, Pasjak-Gjilan, and in the village Llabjan.
- Construction of green tracks along the roads: Stanishor-Novobrdo, Pasjak-Gjilan and in the Castle.
- Construction of landfills with foreseen standards for the collection of municipal waste as well as the construction of a landfill for the collection of solid waste and a landfill for the burial of dead animals
- Development of infrastructure for waste management and the introduction of waste management system in all settlements
- Introduction of sewage system of wastewaters in the territory of the municipality and construction of some plants for the treatment of wastewaters.
- Preservation of biodiversity, mainly of medical plants in mountain areas of the municipality as well as prohibition of hunting wild animals which are: Lynx (Lynx lynx), Wild Cat (Felis

sylvestris), Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Wold (*Canis lupus*), Otter (*Lutra lutra*) Deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) Baldosa evropiane (*Meles meles*).³

- Marking of monuments and natural areas with tables for particular attention and their conservation.

1.1.3.3 Education

General Information

The educational process in the settlements of Bostan is developed at the level of primary and secondary education in the Albanian and Serbian language.

Educational Institutions:

- 2 primary and secondary schools with 144 students.
- 1 high school with 57 students.

In these institutions, in all educational levels are hired 44 employees. In the settlements of Bostan exists only one kindergarten with 17 children and 1 nursery governess.

Issues and problems of this report

- Insufficient legislative infrastructure.
- Lack of sufficient schooling space per student
- Parallel operation of educational structures in areas where the Serb community lives.
- Unsatisfactory level of achievement in all levels of education
- Lack of textbooks or other teaching tools
- Very limited budget which does not ensure successful implementation of reforms in education system
- Low economic development of the country.

In the process of communication with the public, the following challenges are identified:

- School dropout mainly during the transition in the higher education
- Gender equality in secondary education (15-18 years) as a special concern based on the ratio male/female in school levels
- The issue of illiteracy is also a concern which is estimated to be very high 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

Discussed proposals and priorities of the strategy

Problems

- The dynamics of the population growth, which is disproportionate with the dynamics of the construction of school facilities
- Overloading of schools in urban areas.
- Development of learning process in 3 shifts.

³Kosovo Environmental Protection Institute,

- Increase of the population number in urban areas (during the after war period).
- Lack of financial resources.
- Long walk for students to the school.
- Lack of sufficient school space.
- Lack of adequate teaching equipment and information technology
- Inadequate internal and external premises of the facilities of educational institutions especially in Bostan (especially for people with special needs).

1.3 Provision of needed school facilities

- Providing education for all
- Achieving acceptable results for all students at all levels of education in accordance with international standards

Fulfilment of hygienic conditions

- Clean and well ventilated space
- Adequate insulation
- Adequate protection from the wind
- Good orientation

Fulfilment of pedagogical conditions

- The facility according to its shape and size should allow the implementation of the educational reformed process (classrooms, outdoor classrooms, laboratories, entrances, press, sports field, greenery etc).

Fulfilment of urban and security conditions

- Placement of fences for the protection and security of school space.
- The distance of school building from the streets of high level.
- The distance of school building from polluted areas.
- The distance of objects from the regulatory lines
- Distance of educational buildings from neighbouring facilities.

Fulfilment of economic and technical conditions

- Seismic characteristics
- Topographic characteristics.

Problems

The dynamics of the population growth, which is disproportionate with the dynamics of the construction of school facilities

Lack of financial resources,

Long walk for students to the school.

Lack of sufficient school space,

Lack of adequate teaching equipment and information technology,

Inadequate internal and external premises for the facilities of educational institutions especially in Bostan (especially for people with special needs),

1.1.3.4 Health and Social Welfare

General Information

In addition, we will briefly highlight some of the issues which require new planning or new approaches, which are mostly issues within the framework of the department for problems as well as some planning of this field, by noting long-term planning, project priorities under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Committees.

In the settlement of Bostan exists only one health facility of primary health which is: Main Centre of Family Medicine in Bostan (old colony).

Issues and problems of this report, Problems which are faced by the family medicine centre:

- Provision of primary health care services through the concept of Family Medicine;
- Lack of accompanying facilities such as garages, warehouses, furnaces for the burial of waste;
- Primary health care in our municipality is organized as follows:
- Management of chronic diseases (hypertension, diabetes, asthma, tuberculosis etc)
- Increase of the level of immunization.
- Reduction of infectious diseases.
- Rational management with local herbs and medical equipment.
- Continuous increase of professional capacities of health and non-health workers;
- Functioning of the laboratories which enable the differentiation of diseases and coverage of patients
- Completion of the files and their equipment with shelves for record retention (health cards).
- Operation of the Health Information System Program
- Fulfilment of some standards (stamps, complaints box).
- Placement of the landline telephony and internet
- Dental services.
- X- Ray Services.
- Ultra Sound.

Proposals and tackled priorities and strategies:

- The first aid is provided very quickly without being hindered by other patients.
- Avoid meetings with other random patients from severe cases of emergency
- Functioning of the laboratories which enable the differentiation of diseases and coverage of patients
- Completion of the files and their equipment with shelves for record retention (health cards).
- Operation of the Health Information System Program
- Fulfilment of some standards (stamps, complaints box).
- Placement of the landline telephony and internet
- Dental services.
- X- Ray Services.
- Ultra Sound.
- Building of the lung hospital.
- Provision of a paediatrician in order to check children.

1.1.3.5 Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development

General Information

Municipality of Novo Brdo is composed of 33 settlements which lie in an area of 204 km². It lies in the southeast part of Kosovo. The department of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development is organized in two main sectors which include the main branches of agriculture which are:

- Department of Agriculture, Farming and Veterinary and
- Department of Forestry and Rural Development

Issues and Problems of this report

- Protection of agricultural land,
- Low production,
- Lack of irrigation system for agricultural surfaces,
- Undertaking of ameliorative measures,
- Management and use of natural pastures,
- Lack of facilities for the storage of agricultural products,
- Lack of adequate agricultural mechanism,
- Lack of processing facilities,
- Small farms,
- Lack of cooperation between farmers,
- Disorganization and malfunctioning of farmers associations-cooperatives at the right level,
- Protection of forests,
- Privatization,
- Necessary trainings.

Proposals and tackled priorities and strategies:

- Setting of city boundaries for the construction zone in the functioning of the agricultural land protection.
- Development of a long term strategy for the development of agriculture, and orientation of the traditional agricultural production in industrialized production.
- Drafting of the Strategic and Developing Plan of the city.
- Drafting of the Municipal and Urban Development Plan.
- Designation of boundaries for the protection of agricultural land in the cadastral area of Bostan.

Priorities:

- Improvement of the road infrastructure.
- Grouping of land surfaces.
- Projects for the increase of processing capacities.
- Projects for the establishment of irrigation systems (provision and accumulation in various forms)
- Use of thermal water for the heating of greenhouses.
- Organization of agricultural cooperatives as the best perspectives for the development of agriculture

- Replacement of the methodology in the cultivation of arable crops (wheat and maize) through the application of herbal cultivation.
- Increase of the areas with vegetable culture.
- Change in the way of animal breeding and nutrition.
- Increase of farming capacities (their transition from small farms into medium and large farms)
- Opening of collection stations for the collection of agricultural products (the only way for farmers to sell their products safely to the market)
- Opening of factories for the processing of agricultural products.
- Increase of capacities for the development of agro-tourism in the municipality
- Projects for the development of organic agriculture (needs and perspectives of the time)
- Establishment of an advisers network for agriculture

1.1.4.0 KEY ISSUES OF BROADER SPATIAL CONTEXT, WHICH INCORPORATE PLANNING GUIDANCE AND OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM DOCUMENTS AND PLANS (SPATIAL) FOR WIDER REGIONS, WHICH AFFECT URBAN AREA OF BOSTAN

Instructions contained in this chapter clarify a number of issues arising from higher level plans such as Kosovo Spatial Plan and Municipal Development Plan, regarding to what the settlement of Bostan should have and take into account during the drafting process of the Urban Development Plan and at the same time as a material should ease the communication between the planning levels.

1.1.4.1 Housing

Local planning authorities should:

- Plan housing requirements for all, from lower layers to those with affordable housing and special needs.
- Provide opportunities and greater choice of accommodation, with good combination on size, types and housing locations and seek the creation of mixed communities;
- Provide sufficient residential land, with priority of re-using the land within the urban area, using empty homes and transforming existing buildings.
- Create sustainable models of development by building and providing public transportation, to employment, education, health institutions, trade, entertainment and local services;
- Utilize the land more effectively through land planning policies and standards.
- Assess the needs of the people for urban transportation, requirements for movement within the urban area and links with other centres.
- Reduce the dependency on cars by enabling pedestrian traffic and cyclists, improve public transport connections with housings, work, local services and local opportunities and by planning mixed destination, as well as provide a boost to the good design for the creation of new attractive residents with high quality in which people will choose to live.

Informal settlements

- During the development of urban plan, it is required to identify all IS, based on general criteria. These settlements should be treated by plans in order to improve the socio-economic, environmental and infrastructure situation.⁴

1.1.4.2 STRATEGIC LOCATIONS AND THE BASIS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Issues and reasons for guidance

Based on the fact that Kosovo has no equal development in its areas, cities continue their development in conditions of market economy, with the criteria of surviving and not promoting complementary development. The continuation of uncontrolled development trends, increases the cost for the transportation of people and goods which leads to consequently difficult access to infrastructure and negative implications in the negative development of the country.

Guidelines for the urban level

This guidance should assist the city in performing of tasks of spatial planning, particularly in compilation of urban development plans through which is intended to increase the awareness and mobilize citizens, interest groups, politicians in the creation of future plans. These are formulated for a given development timeframe and based in priority issues and current situation.

Instructions for the urban level contain the vision for the development in harmony with the Strategy for Spatial Development, visions which are formulated clearly and specifically, referring to the local characteristics, problems and opportunities for development.

Objectives should be solutions for the problems or needs of the residents, for the designation of locations in the area. In case if the objectives are interrelated (e.g. reduction of unemployment and economic investments), should set the priorities and objectives. Objectives should be set prior to the assigned strategy.

Urban Development Plans should promote the economic and social development, by:

- Ensuring that all strategies are planned for the development of local economy.
- Influencing the role which should be played by local governments in promoting LED, in order to address issues of economic growth, development based on local resources, unemployment, creation of new jobs, re-allocation of resources and economic opportunities for the benefit of the citizens (poverty alleviation), coordination between market demands and specialized education, higher education and professional development
- Indicate objectives for economic growth and competitiveness. Development plans serve as a tool to support LED, ensuring that issues of a higher priority are addressed through LED initiatives
- Guiding LED strategy to promote economic sectors (i.e. tourism, agro-industries, manufacturing, service industries etc)
- Ensuring activities for the achievement of objectives for LED

⁴ OSCE

The concept of cities: Economic Development Generator

Local planning authorities for planning should take into account goals and objectives of MSP and MDP for cities as nodes of local economic development (LED) as a concept, which ensures sustainable economic development. Cities should implement the determined goals through the use of:

1) City centres for service activities, service – trade, culture, entertainment and recreation, which should be living areas with the identity for expression of the settlement, where along with the principle of combined developments will have combined contents and housings as well as other accompanying contents of settlements, night economies in cities with cultural and entertainment activities.

2) Economic areas of the city: areas with the concentration of economic activities in areas close to cities such as industrial and commercial services, developing research institutions which are groups that promote competition and cooperation at the same time (EDT and other groups in the municipality).

3) Transport Economy

4) Tourism Economy

Areas of high agricultural value

Issues and reasons for instruction

- Loss of qualitative agricultural land – its protection as a natural resource and potential for sustainable economic development,
- Conflict resolution: agricultural land –with uncontrolled and unplanned constructions, surface mining, environmental degradation etc.

Guidelines

With Spatial Development and Urban Plans, the maintenance of the quality of agricultural land should be ensured (I - IV) and of those on the controlled irrigation scheme is ensured.

- Establishment of a group in the central and local level for the administration of agricultural land by relevant institutions.
- Monitoring of the situation on the ground and the rule of law by the inspectorate for agriculture, construction, transport and environment.
- Rehabilitation of agricultural land in the area which previously was used as a landfill that was illegal, municipal or industrial landfill.
- Rehabilitation of agricultural land in the areas that have suffered from degradation due to erosion, flooding, drainage and landslides.
- Privatization and re-adaption of the existing industrial complexes and the supporting infrastructure so that new agricultural areas for the construction of new facilities will not be lost and investments will be lower.
- Rehabilitation of existing irrigation system and construction of new managed irrigation capacities.

1.1.4.3 The conservation and development of heritage – preservation of existing values

Status, issues and reasons for instruction

In Bostan, cultural heritage is one of the most important elements and an integral part of the living environment. It presents the truth of the society's and the country's identity. It is considered as a potential for social and economic sustainable developments, in the region and beyond. This inherited wealth with artistic, aesthetic, historical values and traditional features is illustrated with rich diversity of heritage: architectural, archaeological, movable, material and spiritual.

Guidelines

Planning and management authorities of the natural, cultural and historical environment should:

- Promote positive management of the built and historical natural environment, and protect it against developments which would cause damages;
- Adoption of an integrated approach which would protect targeted areas by fulfilling social and economical needs of the local communities.
- Protect all important aspects of the landscape, by including special scenes and locations.
- Preserve and promote where possible, all characteristics and diversity, including landscapes and by re-evaluating local landscape targets.
- Integrate an approach based on the location of development planning, with extensive attention given to biodiversity and other environmental issues;
- Seek to return damaged and disappeared advantages and landscapes where possible.
- Development plans should give priority to protection and development of locations of cultural heritage.

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

Issues and reasons for instructions

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

Guidelines

- Planning around landfills is conditioned by the possibility of their expansion
- Cities should propose the locations for the eventual construction of special landfills for hazardous waste
- The proposed location for the construction of the landfill should be in a safe place that does not endanger the health of nearby citizens
- The location may not be suggested in areas where underground resources exists, in the agricultural land of category I – IV, nearby the river or lake and close to the road tracks
- Illegal landfills must be closed
- Compilation of plans for new settlements due to the eventual deployment of settlements for the construction of a new landfill.

1.3.1 SITUATION ASSESSMENT IN THE SETTLEMENT OF BOSTAN

(Analysis that shows the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats)

1.3.2 Analysis of the situation in the settlement of Bostan (by using SWOT analysis)

demographics and social issues	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
- Natural growth of population is in a positive trend, domination of the young structure of population, capable contingent of work, family planning initiatives. - Large and qualified working force in several profiles, the functioning of some small and medium enterprises, interest in investment growth. - Poverty is still low due to emigration which plays an important role in the keeping of families from extreme poverty, capacity building and working places, institutional care. - The relative small number of students in most of the schools, the relative good condition of school facilities, serious commitment to education subjects, training of teaching staff. - Relatively satisfactory level of health, health care is provided in most of the area for the needs of the population, the development of services in conformity with the concept of family medicine. - Cultural and architectural heritage, Sas church, Saint Jovan church, settlement of Gumnishta etc.	- Low rate of economic development, high rate of unemployment, high rate of poverty, low standard of life, lack of social security and health. - The current number of unemployment is very high, growth of unemployment rate due to the population growth, return of asylum seekers from the West. - Economic destruction due to the war and global economic crisis. - Standard of living is still low, lack of social housing, uncontrolled construction especially for the safety of buildings, low family incomes in comparison to the housing prices, and lack of housing credit system. - Insufficient space in schools, poor stimulation of teachers, lack of budget, small number of preschool facilities, lack of school equipment-tools, cabinets, libraries etc. - Lack of technological equipment for diagnosis and treatment, insufficient emergency activities and services, insufficient budget and health care financing options. - Poor state of sports infrastructure, lack of a youth centre, lack of a Bostan museum in order to explore, conserve, collect, communicate and exhibit the movable heritage for purposes of study, education and its enjoyment for the citizens of the municipality and beyond.

DEMOPRAPHICS AND SOCIAL ISSUES	
opportunities	threats

- The scope of the settlement in a planned manner and with all contents, creating a sustainable socio-economic and environment, employment support through projects, training of youth for the international market. - Use all the potential for creating new jobs, attracting foreign investment, development of employment policy in accordance with the principles of the market economy. - Favouring policies and investment and strengthening the role of the banking system in lending to enterprises which provide greater employment. - Creation of new jobs, where economic growth is the best answer to poverty. - Planned residential development, the development of the housing market, relatively affordable housing price for m², and fulfilment of residential buildings safety standards while respecting the laws and standards and urban construction. - Improving the quality of education, creation of conditions in schools for daily living, establish facilitating circumstances for the development of private education.	- Shortening of life expectancy, increasing the number of deaths as a result of the environment created in each area, further deepening in the economic crisis, migration of population for work and experts abroad. - Unstable situation, riots and protests, rising crime, rising rate of suicides, creation of a society without hope and perspective. - In case of disasters, loss of many lives and material goods, degradation and devaluation of the environment from illegal constructions, destruction and occupation of agricultural land. - The non-inclusion of all students in schools, the presence of negative phenomena in schools. - The unaccepted status by some countries and international federations, impairment and amortization of sports potential, budget.
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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES

- Existence of resources (human, interest of the private sector and investment opportunities from abroad), existence of infrastructure (roads, electricity, sewage, water supply etc.) - Existence of conditions for the development and cultivation of crops in the settlement of Bostan. - Existence of a considerable experience in craft activities, whether in manufacturing, service, artistic or handicraft craftsmanship, which is considered as an advantage for economic development. - Wholesale and retail trade is and continues to develop - Rich natural resources (water, forests, biodiversity), rich natural heritage, cultural, archaeological, architectural and spiritual heritage. - The vision for the future of the municipality is in favour of developing catering in the settlement of Bostan, since touristic capacities and concepts are present. - Energy resources and opportunities, the interest of donors and investors.	- Outdated technology in existing capacities, unaffordable fiscal policies and credit. - Flood, lack of an irrigation system, lack of protection from hail. - This area is not used as much as it is possible, lack of a meaningful craftsman association. - Lack of daily public and private markets, the lack of mechanisms for trade support, lack of infrastructure and non-organization of fairs. - Insufficient utilization of these resources, not maintenance, protection, conservation and development of the cultural, architectural and spiritual values, lack of road infrastructure, guest houses, hotels etc., and lack of tourism marketing. - There is no hotel with full function and content, poor marketing and information, poor organizations of youth activities, congresses and weak cultural meetings. - Very high price of energy, dependence on imports of several types of energy, insufficient efficiency, unnecessary and irrational use of electricity for heating, ruthless exploitation, and use without criteria or plan of firewood. -High credit and interest rates, there are no policies and credits for employment or businesses that offer more jobs. - Lack of banks (branches)
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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS

Preparation of a regulatory plan for the existing industrial area, improvement and development of transport, telecommunication, attraction of foreign investments, establishment of partnerships. Preservation, growth and processing of agricultural land, development of organic agriculture, the union of parcels with individual producers in a partnership or consolidation, drainage, protection of land from flood, construction of irrigation systems, greenhouse capacity expansion for the cultivation of vegetables, ensuring trade in EU countries, from the cadastral area of Bostan as a settlement. Use of alternative opportunities for heating, the mode of operation of artisans, vocational education in craftsmanship, creation of a special office for craftsmanship, vocational training and qualification of artisans, creation of a craft association for information, security and strengthening of the market, programs and projects of domestic production for the market, support for open public and private daily markets. Drafting of projects for the development of congressional and youth tourism, protection of values, organization of excursions, seminars and cultural and touristic congresses Strengthening the role of catering, the planned placement of catering facilities, rural and congressional tourism, and the creation of partnerships in this area. The use of renewable energy sources (geothermal water, solar and biomass), heating of residence by using biomass products, incentive policies for the use of alternative energy, reduction of interest rates, projects that would get funds from the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and from the EU.	Lack of economic growth, increase in the rate of unemployment and poverty, damage and destruction of agricultural land, floods and increase in the rate of erosion. Destruction of residence economy, increase in the price of firewood Economic loss, destruction of tradition and competence, social disorder. Illegal developments in business, dissatisfaction and high prices. Destruction of spiritual, architectural values etc. Degradation and devaluation of economic development in this area, unpredictable increase in prices of imported liquid fuels. Failures in the implementation of an effective mechanism for obligation of demands collection. Lack of economic development, social crisis, loss of hope for the future, organized crime, corruption etc.
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INFRASTRUCTURE	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Existence of road transport, existence of electricity conductor lines, proximity to regional roads, railways and two airports (Prishtina and Skopje)	Poor quality of road transport, the lack of rail transport which will pass through the territory of the Bostan settlement, lack of hydro-economic infrastructure.

Conditions for infrastructure development including the ground. Extension of water supply, sewage system, water supply network advancement in some parts of the residence. Covering the entire area with a 10 KV power network, the existence of several segments. Provision of services by some operators, passing of optical fibre through the territory of the settlement, digitalization of centrals, fixed telephony in most of the parts in the settlement. Waste treatment as a priority for all stakeholders, existence of a public enterprise (unit), existence of a regional landfill, the civil society is more active every day.	Not properly functioning of water supply infrastructure for some segments but also the neighbourhoods of settlement, there is no sewage treatment, lack of underground cadastre. Outdated energy infrastructure, inadequate maintenance of electricity infrastructure of conductors and their tracks, non-existence of energy underground cadastre (underground electricity network), the poor condition of a number of TS. Lack of coverage of territory with a fixed telephony network, whereas some parts do not have network at all, outdated cable network (after the 90s.) Use of river beds and other areas for illegal dumping, inadequate waste management, non-selection of waste, lack of intelligent waste treatment.
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INFRASTRUCTURE	
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Empowering the road between Llabjan-Bostan-Gjilan and filling with content and segments, circular road construction bond, completion of the settlement with the urban road network, completion with signalling and lighting, construction of a bus station, completion of infrastructure for public and private parking. Water supplies planning through the efficient infrastructure for the whole settlement, priority change of asbestos cement pipes through Malec- old and new Colony, but also with a priority given to the network that passes through the other parts of the settlement. Temporary treatment with septic holes for wastewater The modernization of the transmission and distribution network by providing integration with the regional network, the gradual elimination of TS 35/10kV and transition to TS 110/20kV (low voltage networks should be planned also with concrete	Stagnation of economic development, high and increasing rate of unemployment. Pollution of drinking water, infections and dangerous illnesses, closure of corridors for further development of water supply and sewage system. Damage to equipment and household machinery, accidents and loss of human lives and families, development stagnation. Threat of consumers from abusers, unaffordable prices for citizens, threat from hackers in electronic accounts. Degradation and destruction of environmental areas, groundwater pollution and the construction of illegal landfills.

pillars and twisted aluminium cables), replacement of overhead lines with underground cables. Strengthening the network to the level of European standards, covering the entire area with the fixed telephone network, cable network improvement and delivery of HD television programs. Planning of a temporary landfill at the settlement level with separate spaces for construction, industrial waste etc., public-private partnerships for collection and effective management of waste, treatment of intelligent waste in a defined area with the opportunity of dumping and servicing, complete decontamination of former illegal landfill spaces. Regulation of Bostan riverbed and all infrastructures for protection from flood, completion of school, sports, culture, health, catering, tourism infrastructure.	
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LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENT	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Relatively clean air (Lack of a developed industry that has impact in the field of environment), Bostan is surrounded by woods of average height, lack of road transport with high intensity, designation of areas for all activities. Damages from erosions, earthquakes and flood are at an affordable level.	Neglecting of some actions that cause pollution, lack of protection and treatment of water resources, combustion of biomass (straw, sawdust, wood chips) and municipal waste in an uncontrolled and illegal manner. Physical damage and destruction of some water resources, pollution of rivers from: discharge of waste and industrial waters, dumping of waste in them, uncontrolled use of water in households, and use of drinking water by economic sectors (irrigation of agricultural crops, industry). Agricultural land management is not at an appropriate level in terms of protection and development of land quality. Land degradation (partial pollution of land) with pesticides and other content, lack of irrigation system, population awareness for preservation of agricultural land at a low level.

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Prediction of the rational use of space with mixed areas and provision of all necessary designations, compact development of the settlement, planning and preparation of projects for greenery and forestry in different areas in Bostan, obligation of cleaning filters (catalysts) in vehicles and other motor vehicles. Developing projects for research on quality, pollutants and drinking water, industry, irrigation, recreation etc. Raising awareness and education of population for the rational use of water resources. Drafting of policies and plans for the preservation of agricultural land, education for proper management of land and protection from erosions and other ecological factors, definition within the borders planned for designation and development, flow and urban growth management.	Destruction of the O3 layer, the creation of acid rain, emission of greenhouse gases (impact on global climate), damaged health of the population of the settlement and other living species. Damage up to destruction of water resources, pollution and endangering of health of population, increased cost for drinking water up to an unbearable degree. Irreversible degradation and destruction of land, social risk (risk of losing food and population and standard) environmental risk.

SYNERGY AND LIAISON ISSUES COOPERATION AND COORDINATION	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Existence of various departments at the municipal level in the city. Existence of Civil Society in the city. Existence of the Kosovo Police in the city. Existence of donators. Existence of International and National NGOs Existence of the private sector	Non adequate functioning of the horizontal cooperation (departments in among themselves) Non adequate cooperation between donators and agencies or NGO implementation of projects. Non adequate functioning of the vertical cooperation (cooperation between ministries, agencies, municipality and settlement.) Non adequate functioning of cooperation between the public and private sector. Non adequate functioning of the civil society authorities. Non adequate functioning of horizontal

	cooperation settlement – municipality – court - police. Lack of a court in the settlement.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Creating a system of mutual information and cooperation at directories' level. Creating a system of mutual information and adequate cooperation at central-local level. Mutual capacity building. Identification of projects with priority. Securing funds for implementation. Creating public-private partnerships. Use of areas with a good understanding for certain designations. Creating a mutual information system and an adequate cooperation between settlement - municipality - court- police. Construction of the building for the court. Increase of standard. Increase of citizen satisfaction.	Degradation and destruction of developments. Institutional crisis. Strain and misunderstandings. Loss of investments. Dissatisfaction and riots. Non implementation of plans. Lack of efficiency and social crisis. Rising crime and corruption rate.

1.3.3 ANALYSIS OF INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN ISSUES, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

The integrated professional treatment of the Bostan settlement is one of the very important factors that will also serve as a good basis for the analysis of interrelations with economic and social development issues as well as with the issue of environment protection, but also the addressing of the interrelation between established policies at the central or local level or that come in conformity with international agreements and obligations, such as policies for housing, agriculture, economic development, social, environmental and traffic policies, and all policies and programs in these fields.

According to the law and regulations, during the drafting of the Urban Development Plan (UDP) and plans of a lower level, we are obliged to take into consideration all important issues in order to do an analysis of interrelations between them, policies and programs and, of course, in cooperation with the working groups and their relevant factors. Based on this, the most problematic issues are identified and those that are interrelated and cause problems in many other fields, which present a threat for a number of people from the socio-economic aspect and great areas and values in terms of environment, environmental policy analysis in terms of

balance and use of those that produce stability and support programs that are realistic, necessary and applicable for our circumstances.

We begin with an analysis of human rights and planning in particular, the right to life, information, health, work etc. Only the analysis of the following interrelations of the right to health let us understand how important this analysis and interrelation with the urban development planning is.

The right to health

It is a very wide and complex summary of interrelated issues, as health and well-being are closely linked in all phases and aspects of life. Specific rights to health can be found in international documents also approved by Kosovo, such as the document for human rights etc. In essence, all human rights are interrelated and interdependent by implementing, neglecting and violating human rights for a great number of rights and not only for a single, and from the others isolated, right. This correlation becomes clear when one considers that a human right (e.g. health), requires the fulfilment of all human needs, whether they are physical, such as the need for air, water, food, etc., or social and psychological needs, such as the need for love, friends, family and society.

Human rights have to do with obligations that states (Kosovo) have, and in this case the municipality and settlement of Bostan as a state unit, to contribute to the fulfilment of these needs, and to enable groups and individuals to live with dignity. In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, Article 25, it is stated that: "Everyone has the right to a standard of adequate living for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services."

Since the Urban Development Plan of Bostan is multi-sector one, includes all fields and as a purpose has the completion, creation and rational and sustainable use of areas and conditions to secure complete health for this generation without threatening those coming , which includes: "a complete physical, mental state and social well being and not only a lack of illnesses or poor health condition", the importance of interrelation between these issues, aspects, policies and programs is implied, and the planning as a process and the plan as a document that aims to preserve and develop areas and projects to achieve these qualities in conformity with the human rights declaration regarding the area.

Same analyses as for health have also been done for other human rights during the drafting of this document.

It is clear that, the Bostan settlement as well as most of the municipality and Kosovo, is facing reduced resources for financing development and capital projects, that is strongly related to the issue of economic development with economic policies, unemployment (estimated unemployment rate 35-45 %), poverty and social aspects and is also related to the public sector in terms of improving the public infrastructure. The current situation in the energy, telecommunications and road transport sector can be considered as an issue that presents a limiting factor in the economic, social and environmental development.

Under these conditions, the creators of economic policies are challenged with the need of promoting new investment. Therefore, creating a business friendly environment and appropriate institutional environment for attracting foreign direct investment imposes itself as one of the most important priorities of economic policy and economic reform. It is understandable that only Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) cannot accelerate the more than

necessary investment activities. The aim should be that they become an important and complementary source with other financing sources. – Municipal development plans should plan industrial and other areas which will be interrelated with sustainable economic development, and further with employment and poverty alleviation and the infrastructure and attraction of investments from Bostan businesses, and other businesses within and outside of Kosovo.

The issue of providing clean air is substantially related to human health and industrial development. The combustion of fossil fuels, as well as the drastic increase of traffic, has increased the pollution of air even more in the Bostan settlement but also in other parts, which as a result can cause serious health problems. Along with health problems, the acidification of the recent years, the depletion of the ozone layer and the climate changes as a result of global warming are presenting major social concerns.

The issue of water, relates as an essential factor of life, culture, production etc., renewable energy for what Bostan, using the northern position within the municipality of Novo Brdo, has potential, but at the same time, the issue of water also relates to the possibility to present a greater threat for life and the living space, agriculture and economic development in exceptional cases. Water knows no boundaries, and through its natural flow it is constantly at our disposal. However, water is not an infinite resource and because of this, it requires special protection. It can be said that water has also interrelations with its cost from the economic aspect, loss of natural ecosystems (animal and plant species) with a pharmaceutical importance also in the food industry. The quality of water in Bostan and the municipality of Novo Brdo is an issue strongly related to the health of the population.

Agriculture has traditionally been one of the most important sectors in the municipality and the Bostan settlement. Today, agriculture is left a little bit behind and as an issue it is also related to the development policies and programs for agriculture (a package of stimulus projects, flood protection, ameliorative measures up to the collection of parcels) as development relates also to the issue of the market. Since most of the agricultural products are imported from abroad, it is also related to the issue of the market in general from the social aspect, unemployment and poverty.

Sustainable development is interrelated with the improvement of the quality of life which presents a social dimension, with the rational use of natural resources, and with the reduction of pressures in the environment that presents the environmental dimension. Quality of life strongly relates to the use of energy and the services that it provides. The main source for the production of electricity that the whole of Kosovo uses is lignite. The issue is how we can use existing energy resources in a sustainable manner and how to replace them with renewable energy sources, such as water, sun, wind, biomass and waste, which in itself interrelates many issues and projects, and as energy, it also relates to the standards of construction and isolation since they have an impact on the volume of energy that will be used.

The energy that is used for heating in the Bostan settlement comes largely as free energy released from the burning of wood which in the social aspect is related to the quality of life and the heating of 451 residents or approximately 91 families, where if for one season a family spends 10 m³ -15 m³ of wood, which are 910-1365m³ of wood, if we look at it from the environmental aspect one can imagine how many forest area is cut, related to the reforestation planning, forest management, the aspect of using renewable energy alternatives and policies for renewable energy as well as the aspect of pollution in terms of the volume of pollution released, but also the economic development aspect in terms of costs for heating and the wood processing industry development up to the legal aspect where a great number of cases for illegal cutting are in courts and present a challenge for the justice bodies and the police.

Waste generation presents one of the major issues and concerns that is related to the environment and is a significant economic burden for the society. Waste generation relates to the loss of resources (materials and energy). After generation, waste needs to be collected, treated and disposed, and this process again is related to the use of resources and presents a potential risk for pollution. For this reason, working with waste encompasses a range of environmental issues, including the use of natural resources, energy consumption, and generation of gases that affect the climate as well as the contamination of water, soil and air.

The protection, conservation and sustainable use of heritage, nature and different living species, during the recent years, has become a basis for many policies and is related to many development, cultural and other policies, the issue of identity that heritage presents in terms of environment, destruction of ecosystems, environmental balance up to the destructions and degradations in specific areas in the aspect of economic development presents a challenge for very special resources in terms of tourism development opportunities and other benefits from these values. Also, from the social aspect, almost everyone feels a pleasure for these values and almost all agree that protection of heritage, nature and various living species is an essential development category, not only for the municipality but also for the Bostan settlement itself.

Planning, development and modernization of infrastructure that connects Bostan at the macro level (municipal level), and micro (at the level of development areas) is one of the most substantial issues. Therefore, the infrastructure network and quality presents the basis for spatial integration that is related to the complex issues of economic development and presents the first prerequisite for the achievement of a harmonious development (use of resources, establishment of economic development areas starting from industrial areas, recreational areas, socio-cultural infrastructure etc.)

Education and awareness of the socio-economic development and the environment is a quite complex process. Educational and awareness building regarding socio-economic development and protection, preservation and friendly attitude towards environmental problems, is closely related to the creation of adequate areas and infrastructure, introduction of curricula and modern technology of lecturing and training. This process implies the creation of positive attitude and critical thinking towards all of demands and supply in the labour market of the settlement, municipality, Kosovo and international wide. This process also implies taking an attitude towards what we want and how we can prepare our youth to be competitive in environments of values, in what profiles to prepare in order to contribute in terms of economics, creating new jobs and stimulation of economic development, in terms of the social aspect, creating a quality of life, poverty reduction as well as a positive and critical attitude towards those who cause negative phenomena in the social and economic aspect, for the environment or parts of it. Also, this process has to do with raising the issue of citizens' awareness to participate in all decision-making processes that have to do with the future of social, economic and environmental development and its current condition, as well as taking responsibility.

(This analysis has brought to the surface a number of issues that must be addressed, such as that of drinking water, heating, unemployment, education of certain profiles, waste treatment etc., because of the great impacts they have in other fields and issues.)

1.3.4 ASSESSMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT CAPACITIES HAS BEEN ADOPTED ALSO FOR URBAN LEVEL, AS THE ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER OF BOSTAN, CONTAINING INFORMATION ON THE CAPACITIES AND INVESTIVE RESOURCES

In drafting of Novo Brdo Development Plan, a special importance has been paid to investment capacities assessment, which as part of the document presents a research of potential and resources available for development funding provided by Municipal Development Plan. Investment capacities are potential of financing of development projects etc. In this group are included investments in capital projects in all thematic areas (Demography and Social Development, Economic Development, Environment and Land Use, Infrastructure, Synergy and inter-related issues): public and private. Therefore, it is very important to consider pragmatic and realistic basis of resources in a participatory planning process, qualitative assessment which participants what investment capacity can offer, is the main basis for being accurate in planning in general and in drafting the dynamic plan and establishing development priorities in that plan.

In the current circumstances in Novo Brdo municipality, given the limited financial possibilities, evaluation of public investment capacities (sectors and resources), is very important. During the preparation of this document, the team who analyzed and performed investment capacities assessment was very aware of the limitations that has in accurate and realistic assessment of these capacities and efforts have been made with the information available to make an evaluation as correct as possible. Novo Brdo municipality has divided all of the capacities into existing and potential ones, and initially we are introducing lines, sectors and potentials under this division:

1. Existing capacities include:
 - Own source revenues,
 - The capacity of private sector,
 - The capacity of public sector,
 - Natural resources,
 - The capacities of the physical infrastructure (buildings),
 - Human Potential (youth).
2. While the potential capacities include:
 - Possible government investments,
 - Investments from abroad,
 - International funds,
 - Stability Pact,
 - The EU and other donations,
 - Loans and grants,
 - Citizen's participation,
 - The municipal budget.

Novo Brdo municipality's own source revenues, means all sums of public money that have been pronounced and were collected lawfully from the municipality as well as from resources provided by law. In the current situation, it is possible to assess in qualitative way, only investment capacity of own source revenues, while private sector, public sector, foreign investments, concession revenues or donations can be assessed based on their average participation percentage from the experience in Novo Brdo municipality.

For 2012, the municipality has approved the budget that reaches the amount of € 2,279,090. Government grants (takes part with € 2,212,690, while own source revenues are estimated at € 66,400. The municipality collects and receives own revenues from contributions

and municipal fees, including traffic fines, administrative tariffs, licenses, property tax, building permits. So far, collection rates have been low. There has been only limited growth in own source revenues compared with other types of revenues, so that the municipality is very dependent from granting (grants) of the central government. Substantial work has been done to implement a property tax system in the municipality and it has provided greater scope to increase municipal revenues. The municipality has actively sought ways to expand the base of own source revenues and improve the collection of budgetary revenues. Main source of municipal own source revenues is property tax.

However, these funds represent the basic resources for developing and providing better services to geographical area which is under the administration of the municipal authorities. In order to have a realistic picture of the capacity of the municipality to engage in the future in any capital investment, it is imperative to have a clear picture of how much they are, and the origin of these revenues, reported in table Tab.1 ., in the column- revenues.

This activity can help a discussion in the future in terms of opportunities, e.g. setting of special fees for certain capital investments. In the same way, as an overview of own source revenues is made, it is very important to understand to what amount and manner are spent / invested the municipal revenues. The municipality has approved a maximum of 339 staff workers, for all services and programs that are paid from this budget. Other expenses go to goods and services presented in table Tab.1, at the column salaries/services/goods.

As part of the preparation of the Municipal Investment Capacity Assessment, planners are assessing remains for capital investments from the regular budget lines, and have the opportunity to make projections for the next 10 years, identifying ways to rationalize expenditures - leaving space for additional resources intended for capital investments. This information can also serve as an invitation to citizens for discussions and contributions in terms of creative and innovative ideas to rationalize existing municipal expenditures. This information can help municipal officials to commit to a greater collaboration, but also transparently shows that citizens' money are managed in a responsible manner and helps in terms of confidence building between "the governed" and "governors".

Table: 2011-2021 BUDGET PLANNING

Year	Y	Revenues	Salaries	Goods and Services	Subsidies	Transfers	Capital Investments
2011	2	215 0328	14 03896	157 333	36098		522 653
2012	2	217 4330	14 13314	152 203	34789		528 362
2013	2	219 3320	14 25658	153 132	35093		532 976
2014	2	220 4350	14 32827	154 304	35269		535 657
2015	2	223 6350	14 53627	156 444	35702		543 432

016	2	225	14	157	36069		547
		4350	65327	804			807
017	2	228	14	198	45709		555
		5450	85542	831			364
018	2	229	14	199	45949		558
		7450	93992	878			280
019	2	231	15	201	46309		562
		5450	05004	444			654
020	2	232	15	202	46569		565
		8450	13492	575			813
021	2	253	16	220	50760		616
		8010	49706	800			736
total	T	249	16	220	49955		606
		77233	235594	6065	6		9614

Table: Budget Planning 2011-2021, expressed in percentage

Year	Revenues	Salaries	Goods and Services	Subsidies	Transfers	Capital Investments
011	100	65.0	7.3	1.6		24.5
		0	1			7
012	100	65.0	7.3	1.6		24.5
		0	1			7
013	100	65.0	7.3	1.6		24.5
		0	1			7
014	100	65.0	8.7	1.6		24.5
		0	0			7
015	100	65.0	8.7	2.0		24.5
		0	0			7
016	100	65.0	8.7	2.0		24.5
		0	0			7
017	100	65.0	8.7	2.0		24.5
		0	0			7
018	100	65.0	8.7	2.0		24.5
		0	0			7
019	100	65.0	8.7	2.0		24.5
		0	0			7
020	100	65.0	8.7	2.0		24.5
		0	0			7
021	100	65.0	8.7	2.0		24.5
		0	0			7

GRANTS AND TRANSFERS OF GOVERNMENTAL LEVEL

Novo Brdo municipality and other municipalities receive Operating Grants from the Kosovo Consolidated Budget.

The Operating Grants are:

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

Grants should be based on fair, transparent and objective criteria thus giving to municipalities a greater independence in the allocation and expenditure of such grants. Municipalities have the right to receive a General Grant. Municipalities shall receive a Specific Grant for Education, and a Specific Grant for Health.

Grants and other transfers:

- I. Transfers for Delegated Competencies,
- II. Grants for Enhanced Competencies,
- III. Spending Authority and Monitoring,
- IV. Emergency Grants.

For the moment, the amount which is allocated to the municipality of Novoberdo and which can be used from the municipality for the purposes specified or not, and is allocated from the central government in the form of grant, represents the most significant investment capacity. Investment capacities as a result of this possibility and estimates for municipality of Novoberdo are listed below in the table: tab.27, column B. Ministerial.

Table: Share of government grant in the overall budget, according to economic categories

Year	Y	Revenues	Salaries	Goods and Services	Subsidies	Transfers	Capital Investments
2011	2	2120 928	1403 896	147 933	36098		50265 3
2012	2	2107 930	1413 314	134 283	34789		47988 2
2013	2	2120 280	1425 658	131 220	35093		48184 8
2014	2	2124 006	1432 827	130 203	35269		47941 7
2015	2	2148 350	1453 627	130 044	35702		48183 2
2016	2	2157 150	1465 327	128 644	36069		47976 7
2017	2	2181 450	1485 542	167 631	45709		48256 4
2018	2	2183 050	1493 992	166 278	45949		47820 0
2019	2	2192 450	1505 004	161 844	46309		47655 4

020	2	2195	1513	162	46569		47271
		450	492	675		3	
021	2	2302	1649	177	50760		51453
		010	706	000		6	

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

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

1.4 CONCESSIONS

Following the approval of the Law on Public-Private Partnership and Concessions, the goal is to set the legal framework for the provision of public-private partnerships and concessions to build, use, and/or exploit public infrastructure, and to deliver public services to various economic and social sectors. "Concession" means a specific right, which is given a private partner by a public authority for the purpose of providing, operating and maintaining the existing infrastructure for a specified period of time. Private partner undertakes significant economic risk, while the public sector retains ownership of the original assets. Examples include, inter alia:

- (i) Rehabilitation, Operation and Transfer operation (ROT-ROB),
- (ii) Rehabilitation, Lease and Transfer (RLT-RQB),
- (iii) Construction Rehabilitation Operation and Transfer (CROT-NROB).

Concessions differ from projects in the field, since the latter have to do with new infrastructure, and not with the existing one. A significant investment capacity comes as a result of this possibility and estimates for municipality of Novo Brdo, are listed below in the table: column - Concessions.

PERMITS FOR COLLECTIVE FACILITIES

In the concept of Municipal spatial development, polycentric concept with compact settlements and at urban level, concept of modern and compact development and are ones that are assessed by all that go in harmony with the rational use of space and densification so that teams have foreseen in some areas of collective housing. Rightly is expected that, in the future to collect funds from permits for collective facilities. A significant investment capacity comes as a result of this possibility and estimates for Novo Brdo municipality are listed in the table below.

LEGALISATION OF CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES

In past years, in the absence of applicable plans, we have developments that are considered illegal and in this respect with law on legalization that is currently at the reading in the Kosovo parliament are defined: the principles, norms and standards for legalization, but also with a municipal level regulation, integration and legalization can be made of all facilities that are in harmony with the new plans, that are friendly to the environment and do not pose serious obstacles to the development of infrastructure as well as for socio-economic developments. Rightly it is expected in the future to collect funds from the legalization of construction facilities. A significant investment capacity comes as a result of this possibility and estimates for the municipality of Novo Brdo are listed in the table below.

1.5 PRIVATE INVESTIMETS

Represent all investments coming from the private sector for various projects, be it residential facilities, infrastructure, services, etc. In a market economy conditions, among the most important capacity is the investment that comes as a result of this possibility, and estimates for private investments are crucial for the municipality of Novo Brdo. These are listed below in the table of private investments: Concessions and private investments).

Tab.18. Concessions and private investments.

Years	Y	Concessions and private investments	Collective permits	Legalization of CF.	Total
2010	2	0	50,000	150,000	200,000
2011	2	0	80000	300000	380000
2012	2	3897780	100000	380000	4377780

013	2	5059800	200000	4100	566980
			00	0	
014	2	6437500	400000	2500	708750
			00	0	
015	2	2987500	200000	2000	338750
			00	0	
016	2	2515840	100000	1500	276584
			00	0	
017	2	175000	80000	1000	
			00		
018	2	1000000	50000	1200	117000
			00	0	
019	2	1100000	100000	8000	128000
			0	0	
020	2	870000	150000	5000	107000
			0	0	
total	T	24043420	1,510,00	2,190	27,388,
		0	,000	420	

2.1 BORROWING - LOANS

By the time of the adoption of legislation on national borrowing and debt, borrowing from municipality is regulated by the Law on Local Government Finances, where it is stated that municipalities will have access to debt financing for capital investments in accordance with specified conditions. The municipality of Novo Brdo enjoys this right as well. Loaning is done at the request of the mayor, which is approved by the Municipal Assembly. Minister of Economy and Finances, may authorize borrowing from municipalities. The request must include provisions addressing the following issues:

- a) Since there is no international debt contracted,
- b) The borrowing shall be allowed only in the national capital market, and without exposure to foreign exchange risk,
- c) The proceeds from borrowing, will be used for specific capital investment projects, because borrowing also represents significant investment capacity, and as a result of this possibility the estimates for municipality of Novo Brdo , are listed below: in the table: Borrowing column

DONATIONS

There are many state governments, nongovernmental organizations, agencies throughout the world that give donations. But, how many areas and projects are of interest and global challenge, or the sublime value for donors. After the war, the Municipality of Novo Brdo has absorbed some donations, but we think that, there are still many areas and developments where donations can be absorbed; from environmental challenges, to cross-border and inter-ethnic cooperation. Donations represent significant investment capacity. Investment capacities as a result of this possibility and estimates for municipality of Novo Brdo are listed below in the table: Donations column.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE PROJECT AREAS

When the identification of specific projects is made (capital investments), and when the definition of their location is done, - it is common to require cooperation from citizens through existing groups in the settlement or organizations. Although their contribution may be limited to monetary value, these can often be essential for the implementation of the project. For these reasons, to stimulate participation is important for residents to be informed and engaged from the beginning of the project design. In these two plans, the attention has been paid to information and citizen's engagement. It is also important to create a sense of "ownership" and the "word", in decisions which will have an impact on their surroundings, which is done here. In this initial stage, it will probably be difficult to assess the true potential of future contributions to projects, but based on experience and sometimes also in the conditions of investment and participatory investment donations from residents.

Even this significant investment capacity, comes as a result of this possibility and estimates for municipality of Novo Brdo, are listed below in the table: the column contribution of project area residents.

DIASPORA

One of the options for financial support for capital investments may be also a large number of residents of Novo Brdo who live abroad. It is proved that this group is not only interested, but also ready to offer donations for development efforts in the municipality. Information is being exchanged with overseas organizations, for establishment of permanent contacts with this category of Novo Brdo residents. Even these significant investment capacities, comes as a result of this possibility, and estimates for municipality of Novo Brdo, are listed below in table: Diaspora column.

Years	Rowing	Bor	Conc essions and private investments	Don ations	Cont ribution of project area residents	Dia spora	Total euro
011	2		9000	308	154	308	1254
012	2		1100	420	210	420	1583
013	2		1320	550	275	550	1952
014	2	100	1420	500	250	500	1995
015	2	0000	1460	450	225	450	2977
016	2		1540	380	190	380	1977
017	2		1620	350	175	350	2022
018	2	200	1704	420	210	420	4187
019	2	0000	1700	500	250	500	2275
020	2		1640	380	190	380	2077

021	2	100	1600	380	190	380	3037
		0000	000	000	00	00	000
total	7	500	1600	463	231	463	2833
		0000	4000	8000	900	800	7700

1.5.1 The main development challenges of Bostan SETTLEMENT

Main development challenges, which will take into account the priorities of the Municipal Government, international principles, standards, and reflect the needs of the urban population, raised through public participation.

Main development challenges of Bostan settlement are:

1.6 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- Access of Bostan Settlement in important corridors for development (mobility of people, goods, services and data is important and decisive factor for development).
- Regeneration and development of stalled economy, based on the fields and general parameters for potential economic growth.
- Spatial distribution of economic activities in the city.
- Urban Development Plan should steer and facilitate future developments.
- Treatment of the development that has been done so far was un-planned in Bostan settlement.
- Protection and development of the areas and capacities to exploit local resources and potentials for sustainable development.
- Creating opportunities and investment offers from home and abroad.
- The production of low-carbon sustainable food.
- Professional teams need to treat in a very serious manner, especially renewable energy, solar and some other energies like energy production from biomass, treated in terms of economic development.
- Reducing the amount or severity of disasters in economic and social development.

1.7 USE OF SPACE

- The main destination and the balance of the surfaces.
- Spatial distribution and organization of residence in the city in accordance with the distribution of population and infrastructure.
- Most of the constructions have been made on agricultural land along the road corridor (impossibility of expanding the existing roads).
- Provision of space for economic development that will enable the sustainability of economic goals, but also the preservation of outstanding spatial values of the settlement.
- Provision of space for public purposes, which would advance the settlement not only of its function, but also creating an imagined and valuable public space in urban area.
- Provision of space for the development of sports and recreation for residents of Bostan.
- Preventing creation of new areas with illegal constructions and treatment of the existing ones.
- Identification, definition and proposals for protection and development in areas of cultural, natural and historical values as well as other assets.

1.8 ENVIRONMENT

- A major challenge in the field of environment is to plan and develop a healthy, safe and attractive environment, where people want to live and stay, to have easy and free access to all services.
- Establish systems and promoting good water quality and maintenance of water amounts to the possible extent, as well as treatment of surface waters as attractive elements of landscapes in settlement of Bostan in the environmental field.
- The challenge is also to ensure clean air with minimal pollution and the tolerable level of noise, especially in sensitive areas (such as schools other places).
- Provision of clean soil, minimal contamination, non-disturbance of the characteristics.
- Provision of complete ecosystems without interrupting the trends and closed cycles.
- Determination of temporary and permanent landfill sites for construction, industrial and pharmaceutical wastes, municipal waste management, minimal volume of waste and their re-use and recycling is one of the biggest environmental challenges.
- Ensuring a creative, rational, efficient and friendly transport to the environment as a next challenge.

1.9 INFRASTRUCTURE

- Completion of infrastructure for wastewater treatment, hydro-economic, railway infrastructure for waste collection and treatment, functional network of gas-pipeline are major challenges of Bostan settlement in the field of infrastructure.
- Another infrastructure (communications infrastructure, telecommunications, energetic network, that of water supply, sewerage infrastructure, for regulation of water regime, water protection from pollution) either does not cover the whole territory of the settlement as in urban area, or is weak both in terms of quality, and that of quantity and presents another challenge.
- As extremely high challenge is the spatial distribution of infrastructure based on certain principles and standards.

1.9.1 HERITAGE

- Protection from the destruction of ethnographic heritage values.
- Creating an identity of Bostan settlement.
- Completion of infrastructure in cultural and historical spaces and structures considering the use of these values and their protection for future generations is again a challenge.
- Increased awareness of the values of Bostan and putting under protection.

1.9.2 LEVEL OF HEALTH, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SERVICES

- Provide a range of as wide as possible and quality services presents a challenge in this field.
- Provision of access to facilities and services of the entire population, by reforming it according to the model based on the different needs of different groups of the population.
- Increase the quality of health and social services in general, which are not satisfactory even in the urban area, will be treated as a special challenge.
- Providing opportunity as well as fair resolution of the status of the functioning of private sector would create a healthy alternative of education, health and other functions

1.9.3 POVERTY

- The poverty rate and especially of the extreme poverty, is a big challenge for the team that drafts this document.
- Increase the level of poverty due to the transition, constraints and banking policies, global crisis, etc.
- Not properly functioning of mechanisms for social support in the level of the Settlement and reduction of aid from non-governmental organizations.

1.9.4 STANDARDS, NORMS AND PRINCIPLES

Since we aim integration into Euro-Atlantic structures as Kosovo, we have an obligation to meet certain standards, norms and work according to some internationally accepted principles also at the level of the settlement; they are presented to us as challenges in all areas:

- All developments being made in field of economy, must meet the applicable standards, norms and principles, which are binding also for us and pose a challenge.
- All developments being made in the field of heritage must meet the applicable standards, norms and principles.
- All developments being made in the field of infrastructure should meet the applicable standards, norms and principles, it should be noted for example that part of water supply pipes are of asbestos cement.
- All developments being made in the field of environment must meet the applicable standards, norms and principles, which are binding for us and pose a challenge.
- All developments being made in the field of employment, poverty must meet the applicable standards, norms and principles.
- All developments being made in the field of land use must meet the applicable standards, norms and principles, which are binding for us and pose a challenge.
- How do we govern and plan for future development in order to achieve international standards, transparency as well as participation in decision-making are specific challenges to be addressed.

1.10 VISION, PRINCIPLES AND GOALS

1.11 VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF BOSTAN SETTLEMENT

This chapter presents one of the main chapters which describe the desired future of the working groups, institutions, sectors and all the inhabitants of Bostan. Highly appreciating drafting of Urban Development Plan as a document that sets out the regulation and use of territory of residence for a period of 5 + (five or more years), it has been made a mobilization of all human and intellectual resources from and outside the municipality to design this part of the document, and as a result of un-interrupted activities of the working groups, institutions, sectors and all citizens of Novo Brdo who explored, analyzed and discussed various issues, after also organizing visioning workshop it was determined the desired future of the citizens of Bostan settlement.

Bridge of development, connecting Kosovo with the region, strongly functional network of towns and villages, attractive place to live and work, with trade, economic and industrial activities and tourism, attractive for investment and entrepreneurship in manufacturing, agribusiness industry,

And in the vision of the Municipality that sees municipality as:

Novo Brdo, a place where the future meets the past in the ancient Castle, a polycentric Municipality with full functional and sustainable development, with particular emphasis on tourism and mining;
Attractive Municipality to live and work for all, with strengthened

settlement. More seriously it means unsustainable development trends of the past decades and the years following the war should be stopped.

Bostan settlement needs growth and development, but it is the desire, will and our obligation in the future this development to be sustainable.

This plan should enable the growth of Bostan in a sustainable manner, the housing areas, infrastructure, social welfare and all developments be planned and constructed in a manner to be positive for the environment, economy and the people today and in the future.

We should be ensured that developments are not in conflict (have negative effects) with other social interests, such as environment, health and safety of the population. When planning new developments, care should be taken for older developments. There were also some conclusions which were summarized in this vision statement of Bostan settlement:

Bostan: *Place of residence with a functional and sustainable development, with main urban contents to live and work, service point for tourism and the development of other economic activities, the settlement of coexistence of the communities and affluent in development with the role and empowered identity*

1.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT/PROTECTION

General principles for drafting of Urban Development Plan of Bostan are based on Kosovo laws, conventions and international agenda and relevant documents reference for spatial planning. Based on the specifics of Bostan settlement, with the purpose of regulating, use and sustainable development of the territory, preparation, implementation, review and monitoring of the plan will consider the following basic principles:

Integrated approach: This plan should include spatial elements of transport economic, social, environmental development and other strategic policies for the settlement of Bostan.

Strategic: To lead the strategic development of Bostan settlement, and address issues of strategic importance for the respective areas.

Subsidiarity: The plan should take into account wide spatial context. Under the principle of subsidiarity, the plan should be focused on local issues, but not be contradictory with the high level issues.

Monitoring and Review: Plan must be expressed in the form which facilitates monitoring and review).

Equality: The plan should take into account aspects of equality: minorities, women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities (addressing the needs of such groups through public participation). Take into account aspects of gender sensitivity.

Common interests: The plan should make the promotion of common interests of settlement, protecting and developing resources and supporting sustainable development).

Democratic process: Bearers of the process and plan drafters should make the promotion of democratic process of participation and quality involvement at every stage of design and implementation of the document.

Transparency: Bearers of the process and plan drafters should make the promotion of full transparency in the planning and decision-making process by allowing participants access to data and the necessary maps.

Balanced development: This plan will be prepared by promoting balanced economic, environmental and social development, infrastructure as much as possible throughout the territory of the settlement of Bostan.

Quality of life: Promoting improved quality of life.

Territorial cohesion: Promoting territorial cohesion through a more balanced socio-economic development of the region and improving competitiveness.

Limiting negative impacts: Reduction of environmental damages and limiting the impact of natural disasters;

Protection and Development: Promotion and protection of underground and surface resources, natural, cultural historical, architectural, and archaeological heritage etc.

Alternative energy: Extensive use of renewable energies in all areas.

Safety: Promoting the development and safe living and working spaces.

Accountability: For all developments that occur in space should promote a sense of accountability, including public and private sector to the common citizen.

Development based on the needs: Development of facilities and equipment for adequate social and technical infrastructure which takes into account the needs of residents.

Healthy Housing: Raising the conditions for healthy and attractive housing in all areas of the residence.

Recreation and Sports: Promotion of infrastructure for recreation and sports.

Traffic system: Developing convenient traffic system, mobility by providing better access throughout the settlement and its link with other centres but also within the municipality.

Planned spatial development: Any future development should be planned and supported with relevant decisions.

Compact development: In favour of more rational utilization of space and protection of resources, should aim more compact development in space, more focused and higher density of space occupation.

Sustainable development: Intends higher degree of balance between social, economic and environmental development, and also amongst them.

Stimulation of synergies and avoidance of potential conflicts: Principle to exploit in the best way development tendencies of different sectors and authorities (different areas, municipal, central level, etc.).

European integration: Each guided development with a plan should as far as possible to contribute to the process of integration in this part of Kosovo into the EU.

1.2 LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Basic goals of Bostan residents are defined with orientation towards: sustainable development, integrations, achievements of the millennium goals and respect at every step of the process of drafting and implementing laws and the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo.

These goals are also based on the municipal level goals, addressed in the Municipal Development Plan, which plan was based on state-level goals presented in the draft of Kosovo Spatial Plan, as well as in many other documents (strategies, policies and state-level plans), and therefore should be considered as an integral part of the basic documentation according to this plan.

In terms of their importance, the goals can be divided on the basic or global, and the level goals. Basic goals according to broader perspective, that also have to do with this plan, can be defined as:

1/ Further development of a system of values where all stakeholders exercise their rights to know, to be heard and to influence decisions that affect the life and its developments, one of the global goals, is that during the drafting and implementation of this document to have quality participation.

2/ Sustainable, faster and more intensive development, and changes of socio-economic structure including more equal development within the urban area;

3/ Creating the conditions for a continuous growth of inclusion, poverty alleviation, fighting diseases, improving health and reducing child mortality at the rate that would provide the basic goals of changing socio-economic structure, dynamic development of economy and living standards and strengthening the role of private sector for socio-economic development.

4/ Continuous increase of safety in all of its dimensions (creating, social, environmental, physical safety for primary education, etc.).

5/ Building global partnership for development;

Overall duties include:

Reasonable and rational utilization of the space, which understands itself also the orientation with plan of settlement development in general, contemporary processes of economic development especially in the concept of settlement as the engine of economic development, increasingly request that the allocation of capacities and organization of life and work in the space to be treated in complex manner and more broader context and not only within certain zones. From this reason, subject to planning in Urban Development Plan of Bostan are not only the space and the physical environment, but in the first place a human being and the organization of life and his work in a certain area. Therefore organization and regulation of space are a prerequisite for intensification of development and improvement of living conditions of the population and workers.

To determine the basic goals of spatial development of Bostan settlement, the territory of settlement, we have a treated as a part of the overall spatial system of Kosovo.

In addition to the goals and tasks arising from municipal and central level documents and agendas and local and international conventions, namely for Bostan settlement, the following goals and tasks can be defined.

GOAL 1 Development and protection of spaces and services for socio-cultural welfare

GOAL 2 Development and protection of heritage values

GOAL 3 Sustainable Economic Developments

GOAL 4 Sustainable Environmental Developments

GOAL 5 Sustainable Spatial Developments

GOAL 6 Development of an integrated functional and modern infrastructure

GOAL 7 Development of free and safe mobility, attractive and diverse for all citizens of Bostan residence and liaison with urban and suburban areas

Based on the vision and goals of the plan for urban level, the following specific tasks are arising:

- Redefinition of place and the role of Bostan settlement within Anamorava region and the state of Kosovo.
- Presentation of all resources as a factor of development as well as maximum utilization and rational use of natural factors and those created with the aim of realizing the above mentioned goals and the harmonious development of space, long-term global conception of socio-economic development of settlement with orientation of development of all areas.
- Creating the conditions for a more favourable distribution of economic activities depending on the distribution of population, infrastructure and involvement.
- Spatial distribution of infrastructure (roads, water supply system, sewerage, energetic network, telephone network, internet, hydro-economic facilities, etc.).
- Creating the conditions for the organization and spatial distribution of service activities.
- Spatial distribution and organization of housing in accordance with the distribution of population and infrastructure in a planned manner.
- Growth rate of development, should be in accordance with the principles set forth

Changes that will follow in socio-economic development of residence raise the need that planning becomes inseparable process, only by cultivating strategic and inseparable spatial planning balance between socio-economic and environmental development in space can be maintained.

1.12 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

- Drafting of Regulatory Plans for the two areas,
- Treatment of informal settlements,
- Treatment of public spaces,
- Completion of infrastructure for lower and secondary education,
- Completion of infrastructure for existing cultural and sports facilities,
- Completion of the health infrastructure.
- Treatment of the industrial area,
- Functionalizing and redeveloping economically active , semi-active and passive areas,
- Development of new recreational and sports areas,
- Protection of structures and green areas,
- Waste treatment,
- Treatment of mixed areas and associated infrastructure according to the norms and standards,
- Application of the seismic criteria,
- Creation and completion of quality public areas,
- (Cemeteries, bus station, parking lots, green areas, rehabilitation of commercial areas),
- Central treatment of drinking water and water supply infrastructure

- Resources and power supply for heating,
- Treatment of wastewater and atmospheric waters,
- Improvement of the road network with associated infrastructure,
- Support for compact development of the settlement in municipal polycentric concept function and ease of access from the urban part towards rural sub-centres,
- Safety and regulation of urban transport.

1.13 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK OF BOSTAN SETTLEMENT

Spatial development framework, expresses desired spatial prediction for the territory of cadastral area of the Bostan settlement. It defines the spatial context of strategies for implementation, of action plans and decision-making. Spatial development framework should at least contain:

1.13.1 KEY CONCEPTS OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN LEVEL

Planning team and other teams involved in drafting of Urban Development Plan , analyzed from the economic, social and environmental aspect some concepts and possible scenarios of spatial development of settlement, after serious analysis on the professional, political level, but also with civil society ,taking into account the actual situation in the city, and the developments that have occurred in the area of Bostan settlement, but also all the implications that this situation reflects in the economic, social and environmental aspect is found to have:

- Development and protection of agricultural land
- Steadily increase of settlement
- Sustainable economic, social, environmental and balanced development
- Provision of services and opportunities as close as possible, faster and free for citizens

In a key spatial concept, the development of settlement should be targeted according to compact spatial development concept and functional connection with three linear segments: first the segment Prishtina-Llabjan-Bostan, the second segment, Bostan - Makresh-Gjilan and third segment Bostan-Kamenica. For completion of urban area with functions and contents and for a more balanced spatial development of the territory of Bostan settlement, rapid development of the centre of this settlement and other areas is estimated as a priority, be it in a function of connections, services, and densification as well as in exercising of other additional social, economic and environmental functions.

Based on the concept of municipal development and taking into account the actual situation in the settlement but also the implications that reflects this situation, it was found that settlement of Bostan will be developed With this concept of compact urbanization. (Map. The concept of Urban Development). The aim of this concept is modern and sustainable socio-economic and environmental development, densification, functionality, completion with urban elements and increases the quality of life.

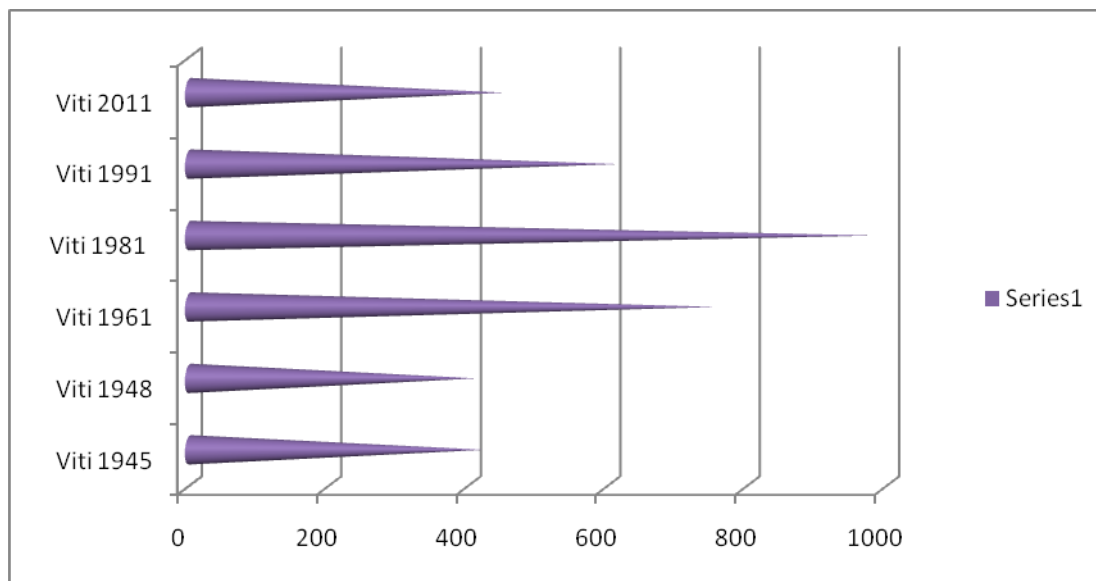
For a modern development of settlement, internal organization is planned, sizes and spatial structures, which will respond to market economy conditions, manufacturing, environmental, and social life. Terms of economic activities, the organization of economic activities, the introduction of urban elements and way of life, should be adjusted to the position, size and type of area. Rational spatial organization and equipping the space require drafting of

relevant plans (the base) for all priority areas and territories with more intensive development. This concept will enable us the rational use of land, housing density growth, infrastructure development, reducing the cost for infrastructure investment, and the easier access the residents in this system, and in turn will reduce the range of services like: schools, health institutions, administration, etc., only compact development designed for the settlement will save the land from uncontrolled construction, while in this context, the settlement turns to functional area, where it should be acted in consolidating the existing infrastructure and build the one that is missing.

1.13.2 POPULATION, HOUSING, INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

3.1.1.1 POPULATION

When analyzing the development of the population in the settlement of Bostan, in addition to natural growth, migration and emigrations there were other factors that influenced the dynamics of reduction as in the figure below, such as the wars in the former Yugoslavia and that in Kosovo in the year 1997-99.



Graf.8. Dynamics of population reduction in the settlement of Bostan

In the phase of situation analysis, potential demographic development of Bostan settlement is also analyzed

Demographic development of the municipality of Novo Brdo is discussed according to key demographic parameters such as:

Birth rate in the settlement of Bostan represents the ratio between the number of live births and the number of population of the same year per thousand inhabitants.

Death rate in the settlement of Bostan represents the ratio between the number of deaths and the number of population of the same year per thousand inhabitants.

Natural growth in the settlement of Bostan represents the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths, in proportion to the number of population of the same year per thousand inhabitants.

3.1.1.2 HOUSING

Housing, as the main function of each Town is expected to be crucial to social stability, a healthy environment, good health and human welfare in general. Being the largest user of the space, the settlement, it affects the trend of the overall development of society and is one of the most important components of social and economic development, namely of living standard of citizens in general. In this context, with Urban Development Plan are planned:

- Housing (Shelter) for all residents.
- New spaces for housing with higher density.
- Densification in areas within the blocks with the aim of better use of urban land built and preservation of agricultural land.
- Encouraging the use of uninhabited residential fund.
- Renewal of existing buildings through urban revitalization, regenerating blocks, through the Urban Regulatory Plans.
- Construction of new multi-residential buildings, mainly in the city centre.
- Improvement of the social life of the inhabitants of the city, through the planning of open spaces, green areas, children's game, sports fields, etc.
- Improvement of housing conditions, which means easy access by all, provision of parking based on standards.
- Provide an attractive housing, making the reduction of traffic (noise, pollution) in residential areas and reinforce the green elements.
- Application of quality standards - the planning of an average of 5 people per housing unit
- Provide possibility of shelter for the elderly people.

3.1.1.3 RESIDENTIAL DENSITY AND THE HEIGHT

Urban area of Bostan is characterized by low residential density, provision of land for housing is the issue closely related to the planning of residential density. It is anticipated that with densification of urban area we will achieve:

- Rational use of land in construction zones;
- Rational use of existing and new infrastructure;
- Rational use of public services.

3.1.1.4 PRESCRIBED RESIDENTIAL DENSITY AND THE HEIGHT

D-1 min.70—max.140 inhabitants per hectare, central area,
D-2 min.50—max.80 inhabitants per hectare, mixed residential area,
D-3 min.50—max.80 inhabitants per hectare, area of the extreme belt one.
D-4 min.50—max.80 inhabitants per hectare, area of the extreme belt two.
D-5 min.40—max.70 inhabitants per hectare, area of the extreme belt three.

NUMBER OF FLOORS (STOREY)

- H-1 min.3—max.4 Floors
- H-2 min.2—max.3 Floors
- H-3 min.1—max.2 Floors

Index inside the new urban construction border, parcel utilization index and index of the floor surface must be determined during the drafting of Regulatory Plans in order to achieve the projected density and will range within these values: Parcel utilization Index for housing mixed areas 0.2-0.6; Parcel utilization Index for industry 0.6 and the floor surface Index will range from max 0.8- max 3.0.

We plan to achieve these benefits from high density:

IN THE SOCIAL ASPECT

- Social closeness encourages diversity and positive interaction between residents;
- Improves opportunities for community services;
- Enables more integrated social housing.

IN ECONOMIC ASPECT

- Enhances the density of commercial business activities that affect economic development;
- Provides improvement of infrastructure.

IN ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT

- Reduces travel by car and parking requirements;
- Supports public transport;
- Increases energy efficiency;
- Reduces consumption of resources;
- Reduces the level of pollution;
- Maintains and helps the maintenance of public spaces.

3.1.1.5 TREATMENT OF THE URBAN ENSEMBLES

Based on the concept of densification, it is natural that a large part of the city should be subject to the process of urban regeneration. Within the settlement, urban ensembles have been identified as of priority for regeneration (northern area of Novoberdo) where it is currently the building of the Municipality (settlement Bostan) to the post office and the space opposite to the police to the space in front of the mining hotel, and other spaces), giving priority to the important parts of general interest.

As urban ensembles are distinguished with different social and environmental features, the manner of their treatment is also different.

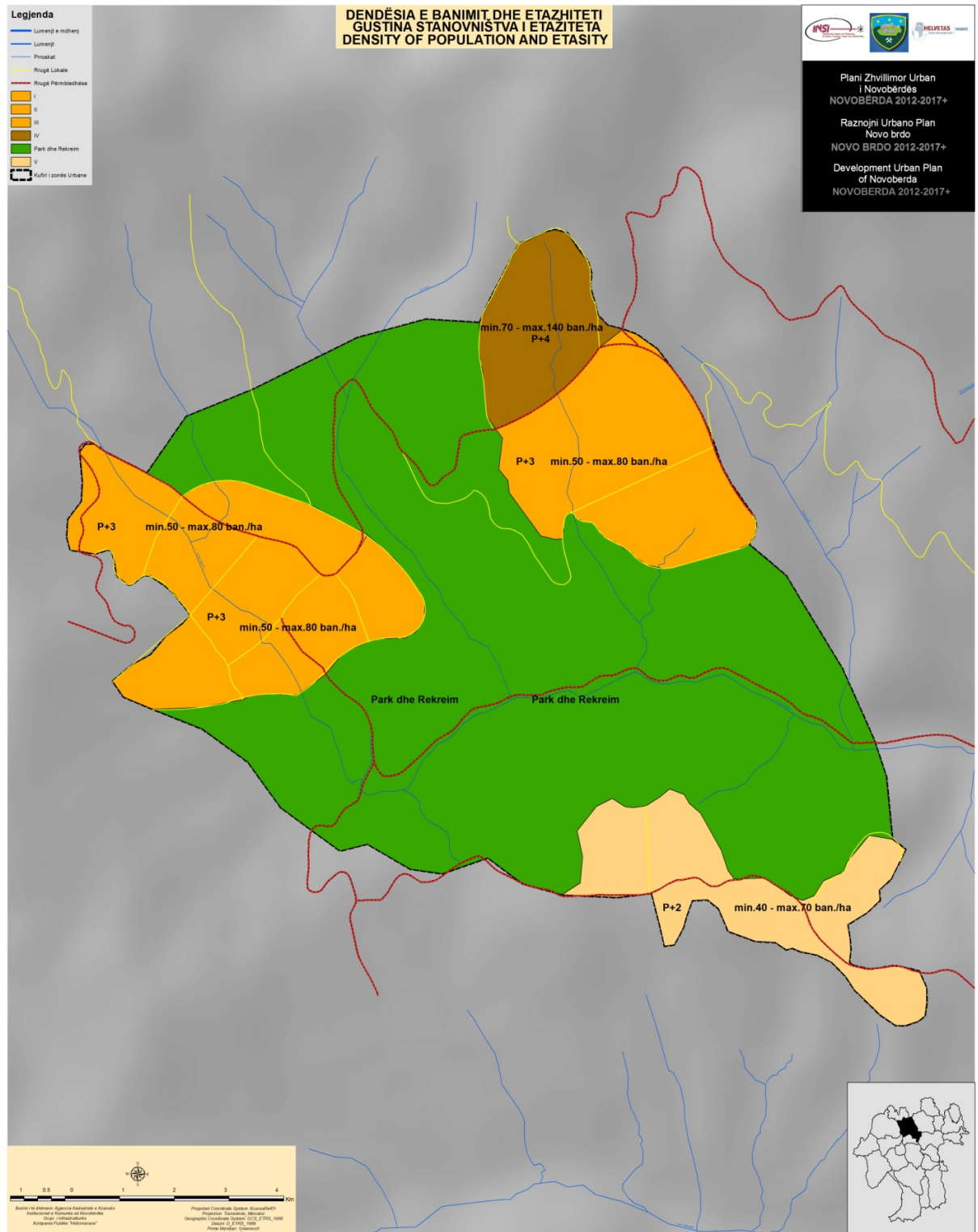
The following forms of treatment are recommended to be elaborated in more detail in the Urban Regulatory Plans:

- Urban regeneration - that envisions the totality of interventions in existing area, new building, reconstruction and improvement of public space with the aim of promoting economic and social development;
- Reconstruction as a form of treatment mainly for the urban ensemble centre: demolition or revitalization of several unstable existing structures and planning of new residential structures;
- Densification of urban blocks that envisions interpolation of new residential structures in the built environment, with the aim of increasing residential density and more efficient utilization of the space.

3.1.2.0 INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS (IS)

Since the working teams (Municipal Planning Team and other teams) engaged in drafting of the Urban Development Plan analyzed IS situation in the settlement of Bostan based also on the identification and assessment made also by OSCE for these settlements and with support of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning have concluded that:

IS Old Colony, will be treated while drafting of regulatory plans with special emphasis for plan-drafters in planning service delivery and regularization, formalization and planned future development orientation.



Map. 18. Housing density and number of floors

1.13.3 STRUCTURES AND SPATIAL LOCATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATION IN THE FUTURE

3.2.1.0 Economic development, regeneration, including tourism, recreation, trade and other fields

Spatial desired forecast for territory of the territory of Bostan settlement in the field of economic development, regeneration, including tourism, recreation, trade and other areas is based on the analysis of urban and municipal situation, on vision, principles and strategic priorities resulted from participating process in the drafting of this document.

In this regard working teams have envisioned that:

Basic orientation of sustainable manufacturer-economic and friendly to the environment development in Novo Brdo municipality and Bostan settlement, until 2017+, must be such as to enable the realization of the set goals, development tasks as well as reducing differences in terms of level of development compared to other cities in Kosovo and the region level. Future period in this regard should be turning point and new quality in terms of development of the settlement.

Future development of the economy of Bostan settlement based on the envisioned dynamics and with another structure will require an intensive involvement of the population able to work alongside permanent respective increase of labour productivity, thus creating conditions for change of social-economic structure of the population. Low level of involvement in the work of the population in Bostan settlement, as well as inability to involve increasing working contingent each year, demonstrates the need for more active management policy of inclusion along with the respective increase of productivity.

By 2022, we should have growth of a capable working contingent through appropriate education and qualifications, provision of opportunities especially in the private sector, various partnerships, development of small economy, offerings in different segments of the economy, and a greater volume of investment funds, investment policy should be based on the expansion of existing capacities and new capacity building as prerequisites for comprehensive and sustainable economic development.

We should be expecting funds from possible public-private partnerships, national and international funds, loans borrowings other than the municipality's own source revenues intended to Bostan settlement.

In addition to investment funds should be also assisted in terms of work research, drafting of studies and projects as well as with personnel, central and municipal institutions in this direction should provide greater assistance.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Careful assessment of the situation that has been done in the first phase and sustainable and rational planning are good grounds for a successful economic development of Bostan settlement. As the main impulses for economic growth come from private business,

which step by step development is rooted in a not so favourable economic environment, municipal institutions under the competencies should use patterns and experiences of Eastern European countries, because in this way can ensure a better functioning and more favourable environment for the development of local private businesses.

The objective of any plan is the development of a market economy aiming at sustainable economic growth, increase of employment and the provision of conditions for equal use of economic resources. As the economy and increase of the economic welfare is one of the concerns of all. Professional teams in collaboration with relevant institutions and civil society representatives have viewed as a priority also this area, after exploring all possibilities strongly based on the vision of a modern compact settlement and spatial division of the settlement into five operational areas was concluded that:

- In all areas to develop economic structures taking into account the specificities and needs in terms of time as well. It is anticipated that economic development of Bostan settlement to continue to operate through micro and small enterprises but it will be worked in the future that these be strengthened so we also have medium enterprises and perhaps even large one.

Spaces are planned in all areas of the economy, but should expect further dominance in the field of Trade.

TRADE

Retail trade: Trade in Bostan, to be stable must adapt to market needs and customer requirements so that supply of the population for both, everyday needs as well as for occasional ones to be at the proper level.

In line with the projections, the number of employees in this area will increase, as well as self-development of the settlement in terms of organizing its functions show that by the end of the planning period we should have available, at least double of the commercial space (warehouse and selling space).

Wholesale trade: Warehouses and other areas depending on the nature of articles have been developed and continue to develop even more preferably be located in the industrial area and create space for international giants in these areas.

CRAFTSMANSHIP (CRAFTSMAN ENTERPRISES)

It will continue to remain an important area for economic development in Novoberdo Municipality, the spaces and conditions are projected to be created for all craftsman activities.

It is worth to say that during the drafting of regulatory plans should envision the areas and craftsmen structures in a balanced space.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRIBUSINESS

Agriculture in the future will be strengthened even more as economic primary branch and as such will play very important role in economic development. From the analysis of the situation, it is known that Bostan settlement has fund of agricultural land to certain extent of medium quality. Expansion and advancement of knowledge and practices in the field of Agriculture is meant to open a training centre in the area of all fields related to agriculture

Upon approval of this plan setting under the protection of quality agricultural land from constructions, floods and erosions will be a priority over priorities.

Fruits and vegetables: in the context of agricultural output, after the industrial plants, should record more dynamic rate of increase, This has to do with creation of the conditions for

private sector, for plantation raising trees and orchards (apples, pears, plums, etc.) and small fruits (raspberries, strawberries, etc.) and building new greenhouses and expansion and modernization of existing ones (vegetables throughout the year) which can be developed in high quality land of cadastral zone of Bostan.

Development of organic agriculture: Preserving medical herbs, the possibility of their cultivation and creation of drying premises for these plants.

Agricultural infrastructure regulation: Organisation of farmers on the basis of their activities (livestock, orchards, vegetable-growing etc.) in agricultural cooperatives and their sale (the existence of intermediate market).

Processing and refinement of food products should focus on and the production of fruits and vegetables, dairy farms, modernization and expansion of collection points for milk and dairy of sheep milk, the provision of market also in EU countries.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Civil engineering (includes: the establishment of structures, installations, reconstructions, renovations, expansions, changes (shift of destination), ruins of construction buildings, plastering etc., maintenance of buildings and structures in the settlement) for a long time in Novo Brdo will be important branch of economic development.

INFORMAL BUSINESS

A number of people with different crafts electrical repairman, master of various construction and crafts works, develop their activity without being registered at all. The number of such persons is not known, but according to some estimates could be between 15-20 people.

In Bostan settlement, enterprises and commercial stores will continue to offer to consumers different kinds of goods, such as: food products, hygiene goods, and other goods.

TRANSPORT

Desired spatial development is closely related to transport and traffic planning; ever increasing mobility advantages are weighed against environmental, social and economic costs that transport system presents. Working groups and all stakeholders involved in the planning process have envisioned that transport and traffic used for the mobility of people, goods for settlements and other centres, be organized by this concept: sustainable and intelligent transport.

This development will be based on the integration within and between different types of transport, the use of technological and non-technological measures. In this regard it should be worked to improve accessibility of Bostan settlement in spaces, central places and sub centres which are a key condition for economic development:

- Improve the accessibility of the transport system
- Increase of traffic safety,
- Improve traffic vitality,
- Reduce the negative impact of traffic on the environment.

During the drafting of regulatory plans should foresee adequate spaces as well as have into consideration the spatial extent of these services. The number of employees in this area

and those that can be employed also constitutes one of the contributors to economic development.

AUTOMOTIVE TRAFFIC

Aligned number will continue to take the main part of the total traffic of urban zone. In automotive traffic of the settlement for the transport of material goods but also for people, the main burden will continue to hold the private sector. Improving the quality and distribution of road network, should be done in order to increase the speed of movement of passengers and goods.

Existing capacities should be modernized, strengthened and completed, and continually respond to the needs and standards.

The number of all types of vehicles is continuously increasing and this trend is expected to continue.

In this direction for automotive traffic is foreseen:

- Strengthening of the road Bostan Llabjan-Bostan-Makresh-Gjilan-Bostan-Kamenica, and completion with content and current segments.

Urban traffic: Urban traffic in Bostan settlement currently does not exist, whereas in perspective with - expansion and growth of the settlement, urbanization of settlements and the construction of urban and suburban roads in a far future should be expecting its development, but envisioned social - economic and environmental development will require greater and more qualitative flow of passengers within settlements and towards other municipal centres. Aligned number is considerable but in the future will be increased many fold.

CONVEYANCE AND MOBILITY

Development of traffic and certain communicative activities in Bostan settlement should contribute to improving of traffic system links in general. With modernization and reconstruction of existing roads and with envisioned construction of automobile roads and urban and suburban road network and network expansion, services and PTK capacities, would be created new opportunities for more rational international and national transport and for better connections with neighbouring territory. Starting from current situation and the need for mass transport, special attention should be paid to public traffic.

TRAFFIC, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, PTK AND PRIVATE OPERATORS

Existing post empowerment in perspective and opening of new units in the vicinity of the municipal building, the number of phone devices and other appliances as well as the volume of Internet and cable services should be increased, whereas services of PTK and other private operators should be modernized. Number of aligned should increase as well. The coverage of entire territory of Bostan settlement with Internet network, strengthening of the network at the level of European standards, setting up peripheral centrals, provision of broadband services,

placing of new PTK VALA antennas; Educating potential user of telecommunication services in Bostan settlement, Improving the quality of life through access to telecommunications services, the creation of a stable economy based on manufacturing competitive models using informative services are issues of interest. To establish integral and general telecommunications system to the E-government

ENERGY

Even in the medium future the consumption of electricity for the municipality of Novo Brdo will rely on PP in Obiliq. However, after analyzing the situation in this field, being aware that regular power supply is of paramount importance for the economy, municipality and Bostan settlement should attempt to achieve a degree of independent power supply.

Possible potential sources are the biomass (shavings, organic waste of hay), Solar and wind energy etc.

SOLAR ENERGY

Since the municipality of Novo Brdo has relatively good weather conditions with lots of sunny days, should consider the possibility of using solar energy for thermal energy as well as electricity generation through photovoltaic panels (as a long term goal) that could be used also in the settlements. In this context, it is preferable use of roofs or similar surfaces, with the purpose of saving terrestrial free spaces. (Stimulation of those who build facilities and use solar energy for heating with discounts in percentages of the fees and charges for building permits)

BIOMASS

In rural areas which have high level of agricultural and forestry production, should encourage the use of biomass in order to increase opportunities for energy, especially in remote villages. Further production of energy from biomass encourages the increase of agricultural productivity and saves domestic values.

ENERGY SAVING

Within urban areas, especially in buildings managed by the municipality and those of collective housing, energy concepts based on contracting examples provide efficient form that enables to domestic authorities to implement modern energy saving measures (e.g., insulation, efficient heating systems, etc.). In addition to saving financial means, the municipality through examples and usage, can offer to people a huge potential savings.

Primary and permanent orientation remains: local economic development through the privatization process, the development of micro and small enterprises and eventually medium ones, the implementation of new projects and creating the conditions for a healthy and safe environment to absorb foreign capital and promotion of domestic SME's in manufacturing activities in conformity with the conditions and infrastructure provided in the UDP.

TOURISM

Hotel facilities, facilities for accommodation (overnight) and food and beverage facilities in Bostan settlement are in small number and provide citizens with lodging services, food, alcoholic beverages and soft drinks, family partying, banquet and other services.

Hunting tourism: hunting tourism is also a good basis for the development of tourism in Novo Brdo Municipality, particularly in Bostan settlement, because now in Novo Brdo municipality is being constructed a shooting range, which is closely related with the tourism sphere. Also beautiful landscapes in Novo Brdo Municipality as well as cultural and recreational values, rehabilitating and healing values are the basis for the development of sustainable tourism in Bostan settlement.

In this case, the settlement of Bostan also has its own potentials that provide basis that tourism start from there. At the same time, it is necessary to expand the infrastructure of information and training centre facility that connects touristic activities and its resources, as well as the point that keeps strongly connected all the tourist activities that occur outside urban area. . Therefore during urban design and drafting of regulatory plans is necessary to regulate tourist infrastructure in the form that is in harmony with Congressional and Youth tourism also fulfil the conditions for being a kind reception hall for those who want further to enjoy the beauties and values of the settlement, municipality and region moving in line with the trends of the development of Bostan settlement.

In this regard the construction of a local museum located in the vicinity of the primary school "Miladin Popović" in Bostan where could be used the old school building which is out of use for the moment being, that would introduce images in the form of documentary films, photographs, informative brochures, but also other historical-cultural values would complete this mosaic.

Catering

Starting from the vision for the future of the settlement, the heritage values and other resources, catering in the function of economic development should be expanded and strengthened with the content, it should be worked out to make possible the construction with a high standard and quality of hotel facilities, accommodation facilities (overnight) and food and drink facilities under the following categories:

Hotels: hotel, motel, boarding house, rooms for rent, apartments, hotel-hostel for youth; vacation houses, hostels etc.

Restaurants: restaurant, tavern, national restaurant, dairy restaurant, cafe, pizzeria, meat-ball shops, kitchens, pie-shops etc.

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

Buffet: dresser, brewery, bistro etc.

Cafes: café, bar-cafe, coffee shop, confectionery, etc.

BANKING SYSTEM

Banks for the future economic development of the settlement and municipality of Novo Brdo are envisaged to be promoters crediting a different developments, ranging from microfinance institutions that are expected to continue to lend households, small businesses and agribusinesses, it is also expected the crediting support of banks operating in the city for the private sector, concessionary investments and in some cases even to public sector, starting with the renewable energy sector. Kosovo is expected to move toward EU membership, and in this regard any part of the territory of Kosovo as well. It is known very well that the EU has very clear directives for renewable energy.

3.2.1.0 INFRASTRUCTURE - URBAN TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS

3.2.2.1 INFRASTRUCTURE AS A SYSTEM FOR FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF SPACE

Network and planned infrastructure quality will represent the basis of spatial integration and the first prerequisite of achieving harmonious development. Integral connection of infrastructure in the area will be a priority of the content of the Urban Development Plan for the space of urban area and the municipality of Novo Brdo. Basic directions of infrastructure will initiate the polarization of economic potentials and population concentration. Directions set forth in the first place; their quality and functional importance should contribute to the realization of spatial and overall balance of Bostan settlement.

Infrastructure in the settlement of Bostan should provide rational territorial integration of the economy, spatial integration with neighbouring regions and in certain time and space to provide relevant effects on the development of other functions.

URBAN TRANSPORT

Network and road transport infrastructure system

In the territory of the settlement of Bostan from the analysis of the situation in urban and municipal level can be clearly seen that the composition only with regional and local roads and the position and quality of road infrastructure make it to be in an unfavourable position in terms of traffic, which is expected to be the space where it should be intervened strongly with this plan, as follows: Strengthening of the road Llabjan-Bostan- new and old colony, which shall be completed with new content and quality, completion of infrastructure in the highway Bostan-Makresh- Gjilan, and improving road infrastructure on local roads, completing with content such as sidewalk, atmospheric sewerage, protective belt, the horizontal and vertical signals, maintenance etc., strengthening agricultural road infrastructure etc.

The creation of a compact settlement requires the definition of a road system. The existing structure of local roads and optimal size and functional structure of Bostan settlement, connectivity, etc, are taken as a criterion for defining aggregate and distributive roads. In order to create a network with good connectivity of roads at the settlement level, roads by function are classified into three basic categories:

- Main Roads - Regional roads
- Aggregate Roads
- Local Roads

Proposals for road profiles are based on the traffic study that has provided basic data for urban road network. Profile of main roads is 17m, aggregate roads 15.2m, whereas those

distributive 13m. According to international standards in urban areas the spatial distribution of roads is:

Main roads are placed in the span around 1.60 km in interval from the main primary road and with circulation space width of min. 8.0m'.

Aggregate Roads are established around 0.8 km from the main roads; these roads should have circular space width of min. 7.0m'.

Local roads are roads which distribute the traffic in the various parts of the blocks, and sometimes limiting the blocks itself. Usually the distance between them is 90-160m in business areas and 80 to 180m in residential neighbourhoods, while the circular space width is min. 6.0m'. Pedestrian paths proposed to be minimum 2.0m (3.0m preferred).

Development of motorization

High rate of increase in the number of vehicles from the previous period, especially of cars, will continue during the coming period as well, especially individually owned vehicles, increase of standard but also the number of inhabitants in the settlement of Bostan and in some other settlements will impact mostly on increasing the number of vehicles. The forecasts indicate that it can be expected that growth rate of vehicles ranges from 8 to 10% per year.

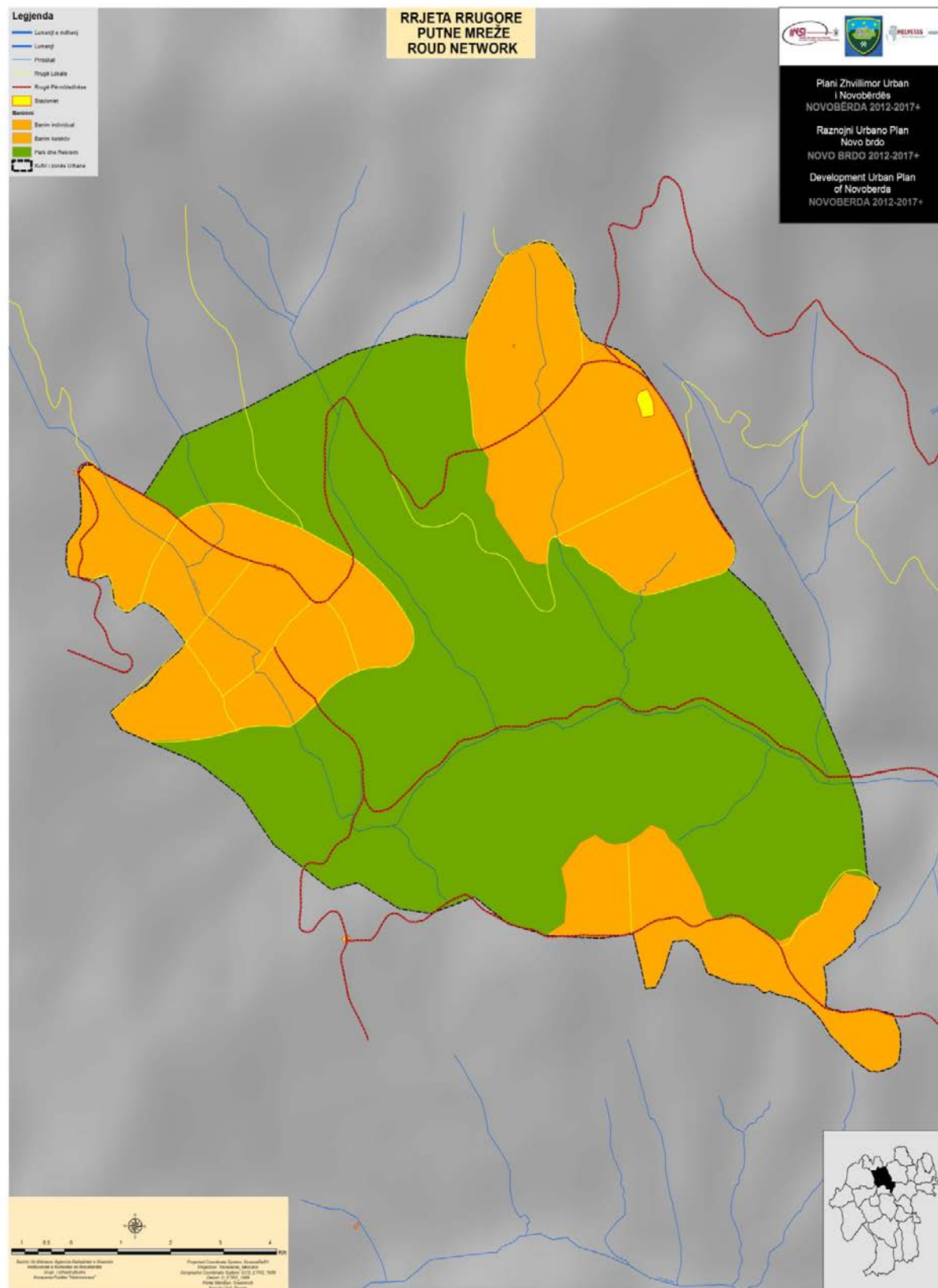
Facilities, equipment, repair shops and the quality of services in traffic

During the next period, the development of traffic in the settlement is conditioned, In addition to construction and reconstruction of roads also by the construction and completion of system of accompanying traffic facilities. In this function is foreseen the bus station in Bostan near the roads where havens should be built, service workshops and repairs, gas stations and painting, motels and holiday and recreation camps are also foreseen

Transport and traffic system

Efficient transport system is the basis for the creation of opportunities for easy and safe circulation, boosting economic development, creation of connections between functional content and areas of the settlement. Improvement of network traffic helps in easy mobility of the community, easy access in content and areas, reduce of air pollution and noise, lead to improved quality of life in general. Sustainable planning of road transport includes:

- Exclusion of heavy traffic from central urban areas;
- Encouragement of interconnection and permeability between the roads;
- Improvement of traffic network to support social and economic development,
- Improvement of infrastructure and urban transport management,
- Designing roads which adapt to the requirements of pedestrians, calming down traffic, expanding sidewalks or restricting movement of vehicles,
- Planning of parking lots for an optimal number of vehicles,
- Providing an environmentally sustainable system of movement by discouraging the use of private vehicles and encouraging walking and cycling,
- Support transportation by bus or minibus, in order to improve and strengthen it as main form of movement,
- Removal of pollution and noise from residential areas especially from sensitive urban areas, with the aim of increasing the quality of life but also reducing impact of hazardous gases in the environment,
- Supporting the use of bicycles as a mode of transportation, ensuring the necessary space and giving advantage to traffic.



Map.19. Road Network

COMMUNICATIONS

Air traffic

Air transport: In Bostan, there is no airport, the closest one is "Prishtina" airport 65 km, and if it is taken the road through Graçanica-Lipjan-Magure-Slatina, is about 40 km. In perspective is not foreseen building of the airport and therefore this municipality will further be directed to Prishtina airport and Skopje.

In Kosovo, there were 12 air fields - farming airports of "Airkosova" and an airfield of Kosovo Aeronautical Federation in Dumosh. Many of agricultural airports are in bad physical condition and without care; we will see whether these opportunities are preserved for the future of agriculture and other purposes, the closest one for Bostan, is agricultural airfield in Gilan.

Telecommunications

Development of Telecommunication Traffic, PTK and private operators in Bostan, will continue to rely on the integral development of this traffic at Kosovo level and in the region, having in mind the state of PTT traffic network. Long-term goals, toward which we should aim for development of this traffic of Bostan urban area, are: In perspective, the number of post offices, number of phone devices and other appliances as well as the volume of Internet and cable services should be increased a lot, whereas PTK services and services of other private operators should be modernized. Optic fibre extension throughout the territory of urban area and coverage of whole territory of the urban area with Internet network, strengthening network at the level of European standards, establishment of peripheral centrals, delivery of broadband services, Setting up new antenna of PTK VALA in urban area.

ENERGETIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Energetic Network

From the analysis of the situation in profile, it is clearly concluded that the existing distributive network in most of part is built more than 20 years ago, which means that power lines are in bad technical condition, whereas the cables that supply now the consumers are dielectrically weakened, especially 10kV voltage cables, extended through the canals without cable canalization. Most power plants are of 10/0.4 kV voltage. Given the existing situation and architectural proposals, SEE distribution shall be made in accordance with the two recommendations from the following:

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF KOSOVO DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TO 2015, WHICH INCLUDE:

The gradual elimination of PS 35/10kV and switching to PS 110/20kV

The transition from the 10kV distributive network to distributive network of 20KV

Replacement of PS 10/0.4kV to those of 20/0.4kV

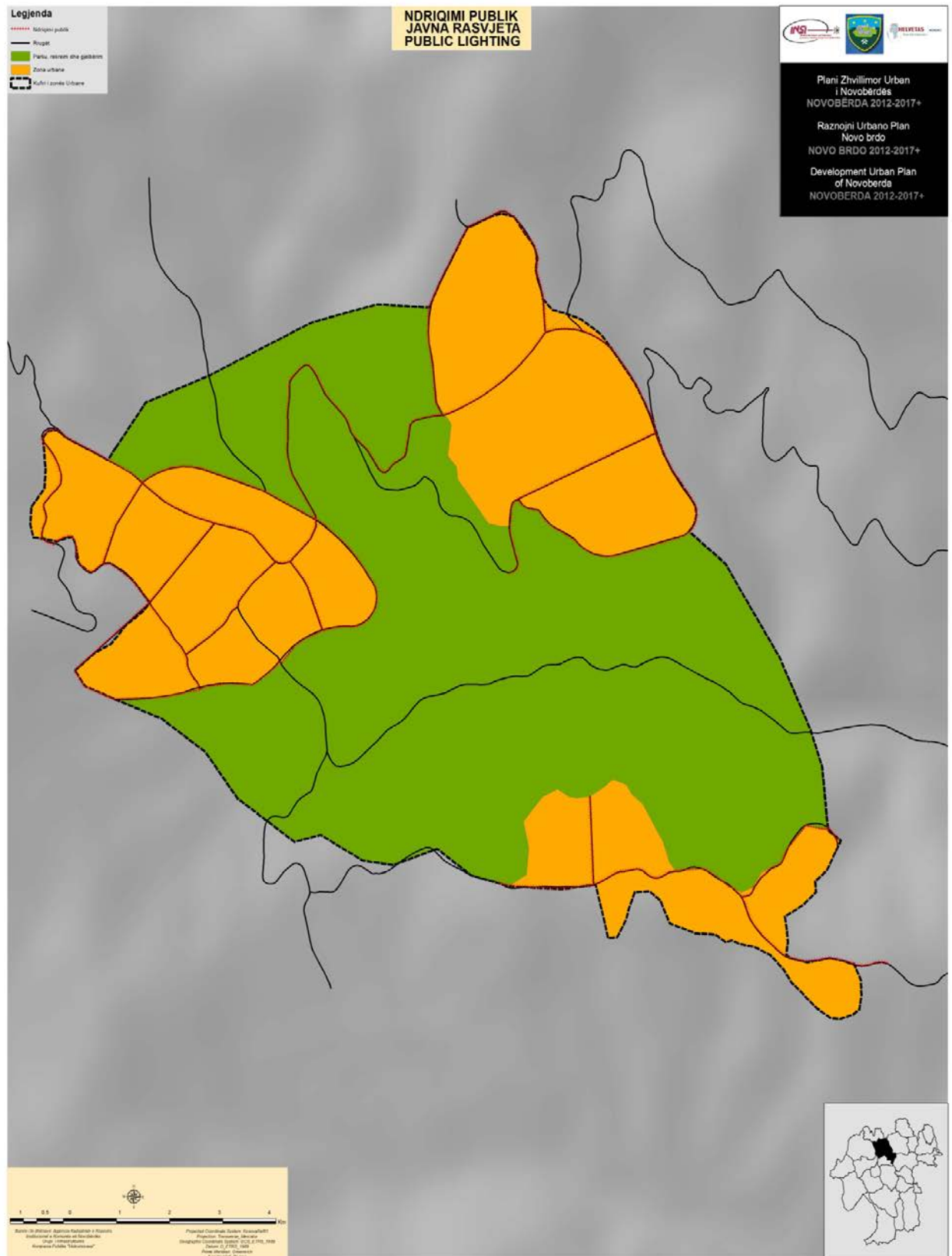
Replacement of power lines 230/400V with interlace cable or with underground cables.

(IEC, IEEE AND ANSI REGULATIONS FOR NEW PROJECTS IN URBAN AREAS, ELECTRICITY SUPPLY LINES AND THOSE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK TO FOLLOW THE SAME TRACK AND BE CARRIED OUT AT THE SAME TIME)

Recommendations and the above regulations oblige that SEE and SK are carried out so that:

Low voltage networks should be planned also with concrete pillars and underground cables in the planned urban area. In the pillars should also be planned public street lighting.

Public lighting of urban streets will be done with 400 w power sodium lamps located on the metal pillars with height of (3-8) m. Switching on and off the lamp will be automatic, while at times when roads are not very frequented (after midnight) lamps shall automatically be switched to half of the nominal power. In addition to the urban area lighting in the future will be organized with solar panels.



Map.20. Public Lighting

SPECIAL LINES FOR INTERVENTION IN 10KV NETWORK

Based on the analysis of electricity network that has been done in the field by experts in collaboration with KEK, it was found that in some parts with the priority should be intervened and switched from 10KV system to 20kV, and was seen the need to install some power stations in different parts of urban areas and in the planned urban part of Bostan (see Map Energetic)

GAS AND DIESEL

Gas Pipeline Network

Energetic gas in energetic consumption structure increasingly takes important place. The use of gas for heating, in industry has multiple advantage and costs for useful calories are lower and significantly reduce pollution in urban area.

Sometime, manufacturing of technical gas was done in KXEK "Kosova" but now supply of Bostan with gas can be made by Gas pipeline Skopje-Nish in possible line Kamenica - Prishtina, where also Bostan might be supplied.



Map.21. Planned Energetic Network

Oil

In terms of oil supply and oil production, the settlement of Bostan like the whole of Kosovo will continue to depend on imports of oil and its derivatives. Mainly import will continue to be carried through road traffic, highways and regional roads as well as by railway, EU Guidelines for energetic system, and especially for oil and oil derivatives sector, are focused on the construction of reservoirs for oil, in order to provide reserves in case of lack of supply or in case of restrictions on supply, so that the position of Bostan in this context is very less appropriate.

HYDRO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE – WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE

Analysis of the condition in urban and municipal level regarding the water supply system infrastructure is done from the planning team together with a hydro-economic analyze, where the needs for at least 5-10 years have been analyzed. Within the needs for water, were analyzed: the needs for water of the population, industry, agriculture etc and it is concluded that: it should be done advancing, completion and modernizing the infrastructure of water supply in urban parts, which has a network of water supply infrastructure. The settlement of Bostan which will continue to supply with water from the source of Mareci towards the new and old colony and the Pllavica and Mehmentaj neighbourhoods with capacities $Q=7$ liters/sec but with current utilization of 4 liters/sec, where it is foreseen the growth of capacities.

It should also be emphasized that several neighbourhoods of this settlement are supplied with water from ground and underground sources.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM OF WASTEWATER AND ATMOSPHERIC WATER

Infrastructure for removal and treatment of utilized waters

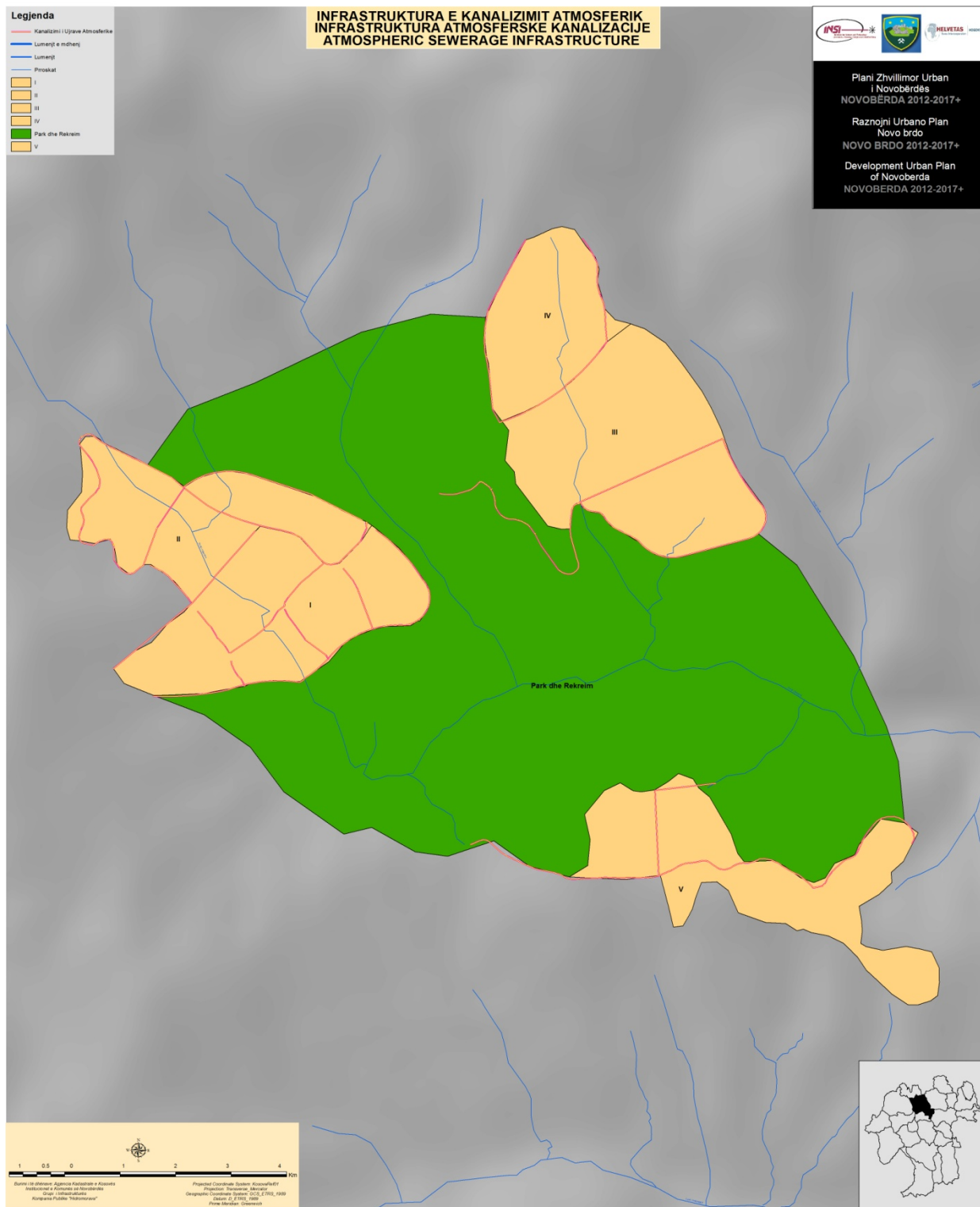
Analysis of the situation in municipality regarding the infrastructure of wastewater and atmospheric water is conducted from the planning team and is foreseen in the future to have: separated system of sewage and atmospheric water, in all parts of the Bostan settlement and other settlements:

Plan to functionalize several segments with an old network, an inadequate profile or for the wider needs of the settlement. The network, should be established also in the planed urban parts for expansion; planning the network connections during the drafting of main projects of wastewater removal in settlement in harmony with the main collector (as it is seen in the map "Sewage and atmospheric Sewerage"); planning the construction of the main sewerage collector, which will be connected to the main collector planed in the municipal level.

In the long-term plan, in Kosovo are foreseen to be constructed 7 implants for treating wastewaters. One for each region. So in the region of Gjilan, in which enters the municipality of Novo Bordo, it is foreseen the construction of the implant in Kamenica. In this implant will be discharged the sewerage of Gjilan, Novo Brdo and Kamenica. However, until the funds for the construction of these implants are found, in short term plans, every settlement should construct its own implant or a septic whole for a minimal treatment of the wastewaters and its location should be appropriate so in the future water which will be discharged in it can continue to the main collector which transports them directly to the main regional implant.

Atmospheric sewerage network

As it was mentioned above, atmospheric sewerage will have a particular network. Network in settlement: all atmospheric waters will be discharged in the Bostan river and in the nearby streams using the fall of the terrain, so the collector route will be as short as possible, being careful so in this sewerage network there is no wastewater or industrial water discharge etc. It is foreseen the network through other settlements for atmospheric waters to be particular (separated from the faecal system) for each settlement, to function as much as possible as a system, and to discharge in the nearest streams; Construction of atmospheric sewerage in every road axe, with discharge in the closest rivers and streams.



Map.22. Network of the atmospheric sewerage

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE PROTECTION OF WATER AND LANDFILLS

Infrastructure for the protection of water from pollution

For the protection of the water in the future it is foreseen:

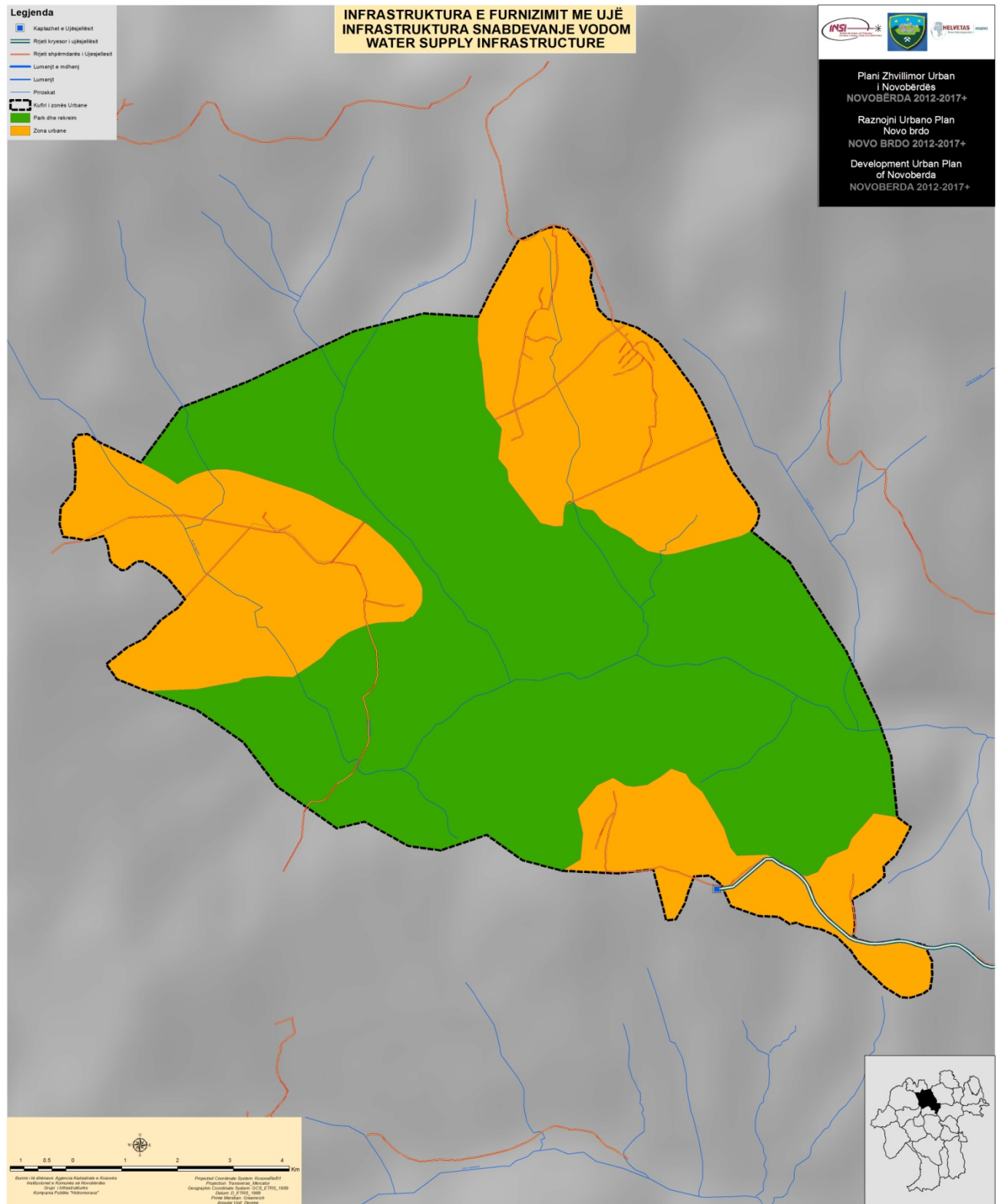
- Creating the infrastructure for avoiding and treating used and polluted waters from households and industries, (Map, Sewerage)
- Protection of underground water in the point of view of avoiding the possibility of pollution, also from uncontrolled construction and endangering the area.
- Constructing the infrastructure of temporary landfills in settlement level (cleaning the river beds from waste, and their organized dumping in the future),
- Separation of the network of faecal sewage and atmospheric water in the entire urban area and other settlements, since the pollution knows no boundaries.
- Existing industrial facilities (mines), since they do not have the cleaning apparatus pollute rivers, within a certain deadline to install apparatus to avoid it.
- Technical-investing documentation for the new industries should contain the decision for cleaning all used and contaminated waters. The work of new industrial capacities should not be allowed without setting the appliances which will ensure the cleaning of polluted waters in a proper manner.

Waste landfills infrastructure

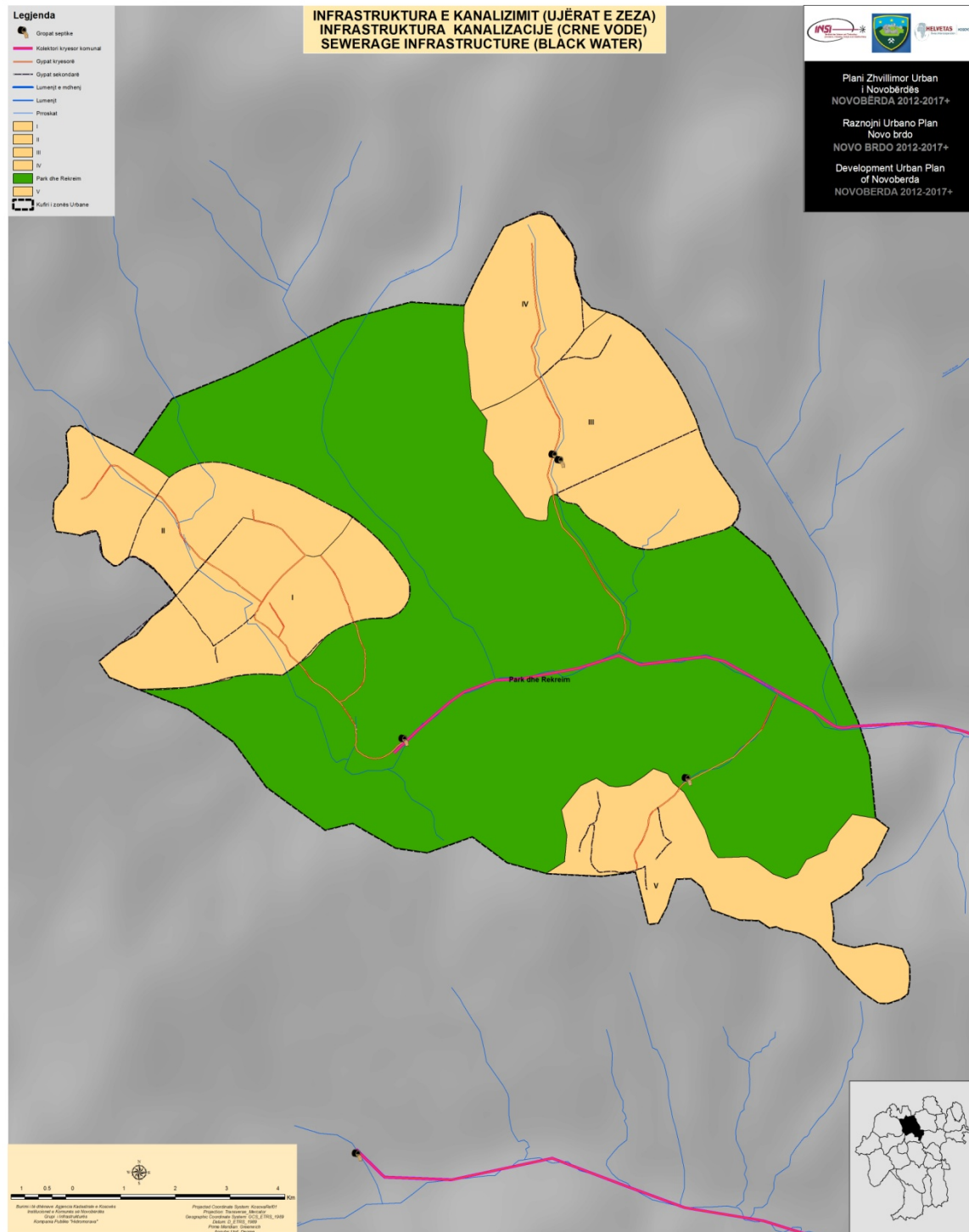
- Continuing to utilize the infrastructure which the regional landfills provides,
- In settlement level a temporary landfill is planned with separated spaces.
- As a possible alternative to the Regional landfill, a landfill in the municipal level is planned (see MDP of Novo Brdo)
- Utilization of wastes for recycling and the possibility of producing energy
- Changing the way of collecting and managing wastes.
- Animals cemeteries are planned and the massive annihilation in case of an emergency due to diseases and other emergencies to animals or birds (see MDP).

Infrastructure for the regulation of water

Regulation of river beds with soil regulation, urban regulation of the river, maintenance and cleaning for protection from floods and opening of channels



Map. 23 .Water supply infrastructure



Map. 24. Channeling infrastructure (waste waters)

INSTITUTIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

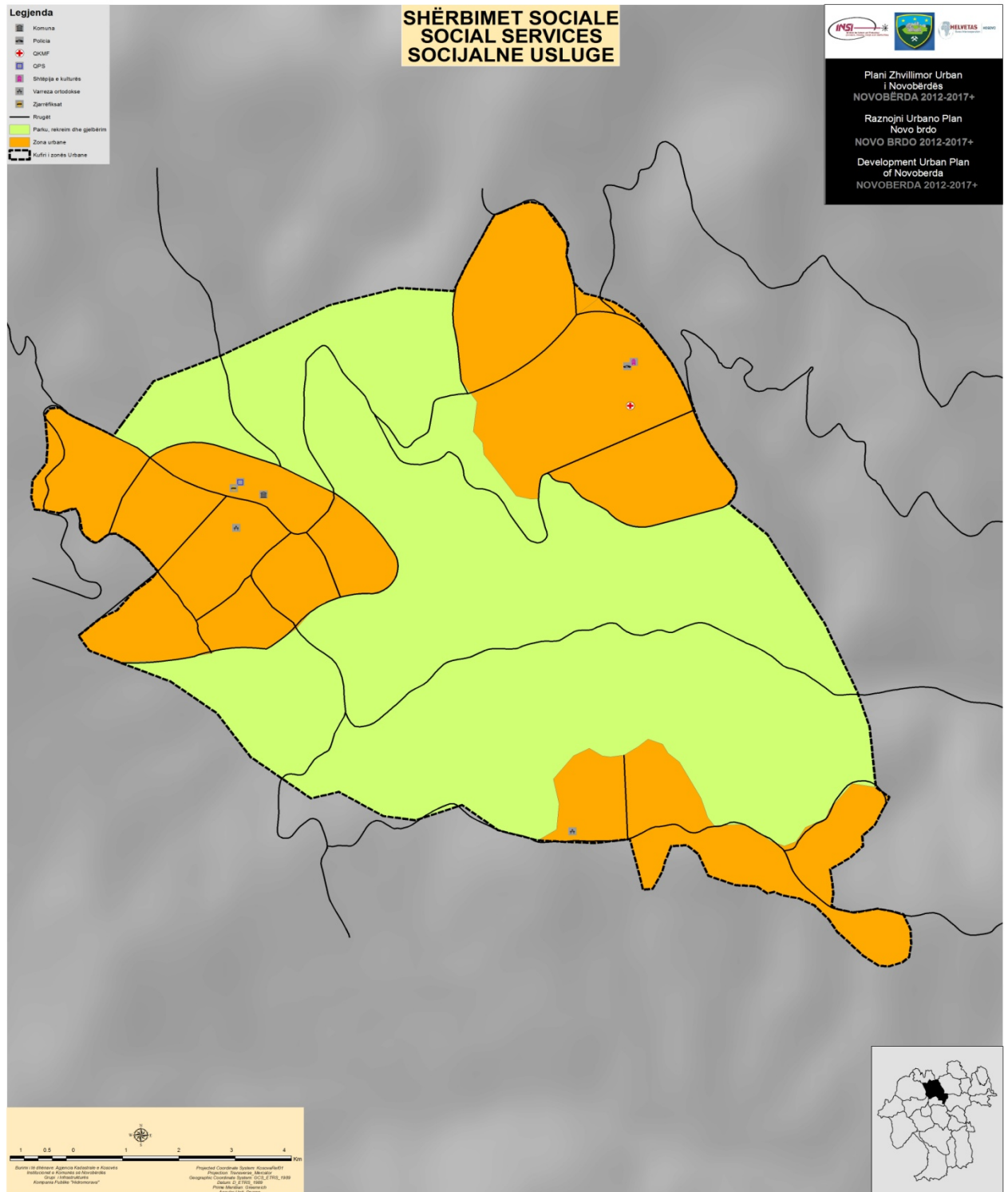
Standards for planning administrative and public services

- Local government and administration within the settlement (1 location/settlement),
- Centre of the local community (local administration) within the neighbourhood, contains the services of the country office and accessibility standards are 1 local community 4000-6000 residents.

- Police services within the eastern part of the settlement (1 police station/10000 residents)

- Municipal services (PTK, KEC, Ecohigijena-management of wastes etc)

Urban Development Plan foresees the construction, reconstruction and renovation of institutions of administrative and public services.



Map.25.Social Services

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

3.2.3.1 EDUCATION

After analyzing the situation in municipal level and especially in the urban level and recognizing the role of the municipality of Kamenica in the education system, (which among other things expands in the maintenance of educational infrastructure which consists of facilities and other equipments for school, transportation and personnel, establishing a common purpose from all stakeholders for a well trained and educated society, it is concluded future development in this field should be oriented in: Capacity building for contemporary education, safety improvement for students, improvement of education quality, Equal involvement in education, increase of the cooperation with parents, ministry of education, ministry of labour, with countries and different institution which do researches on market request. Protecting and securing the location for schools. Improve the infrastructure of existing schools and completing it with accompanying infrastructure which applies for all schools in Bostan. The needs for the construction of sport facilities have been assessed with the purpose of improving conditions for sports:

PRE-SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS - LEVEL- 0

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

Kindergartens and Nurseries

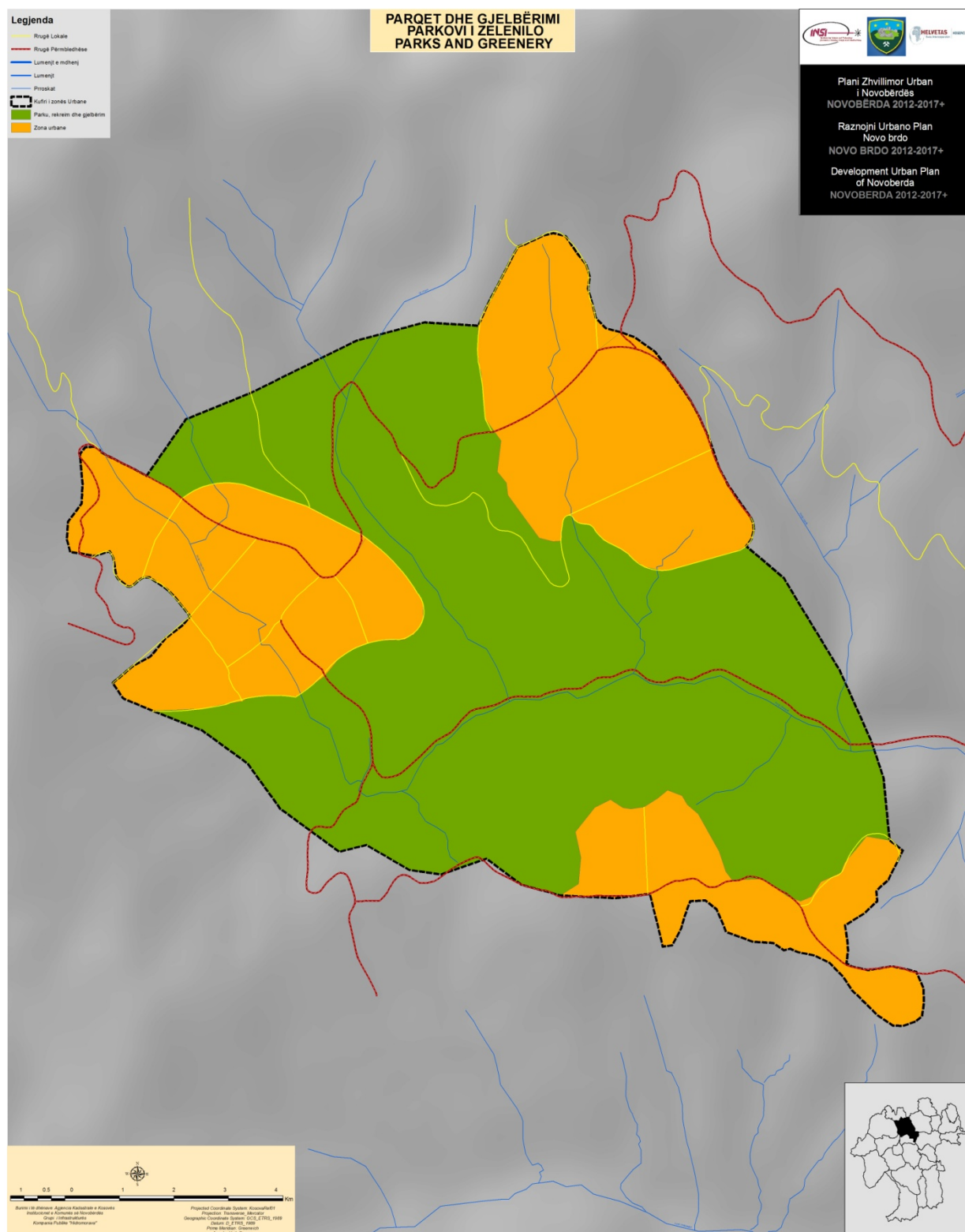
According to international standards, the children group in the kindergarten constitutes from 7-10 children

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:

- 2000-2500 residents for kindergarten/ nursery,
- Accessibility in a distance of 400m with a density 80-100 res/ha and distance of 600 m with a density of 40-60 res/ha
- Surface area of the location 0.25-0.3 ha (25m²/children). Gross surface area of the building 4.5-6.5 m²/children or a kindergarten with 120 children.
- In the settlement of Bostan, are planned this kindergartens: new colony (new facility)

Pre-School 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. Pre-school education in Bostan is organized inside primary school premises or as a special class within pre-school institutions.



Map. 26. Parks and Greenery

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS - LEVEL 1, 2 & 3

Primary and lower secondary education

Law on primary and secondary education obligates us to provide the conditions so “that everyone should have access to the educational services”. Criteria`s for the planning of primary education institutions are

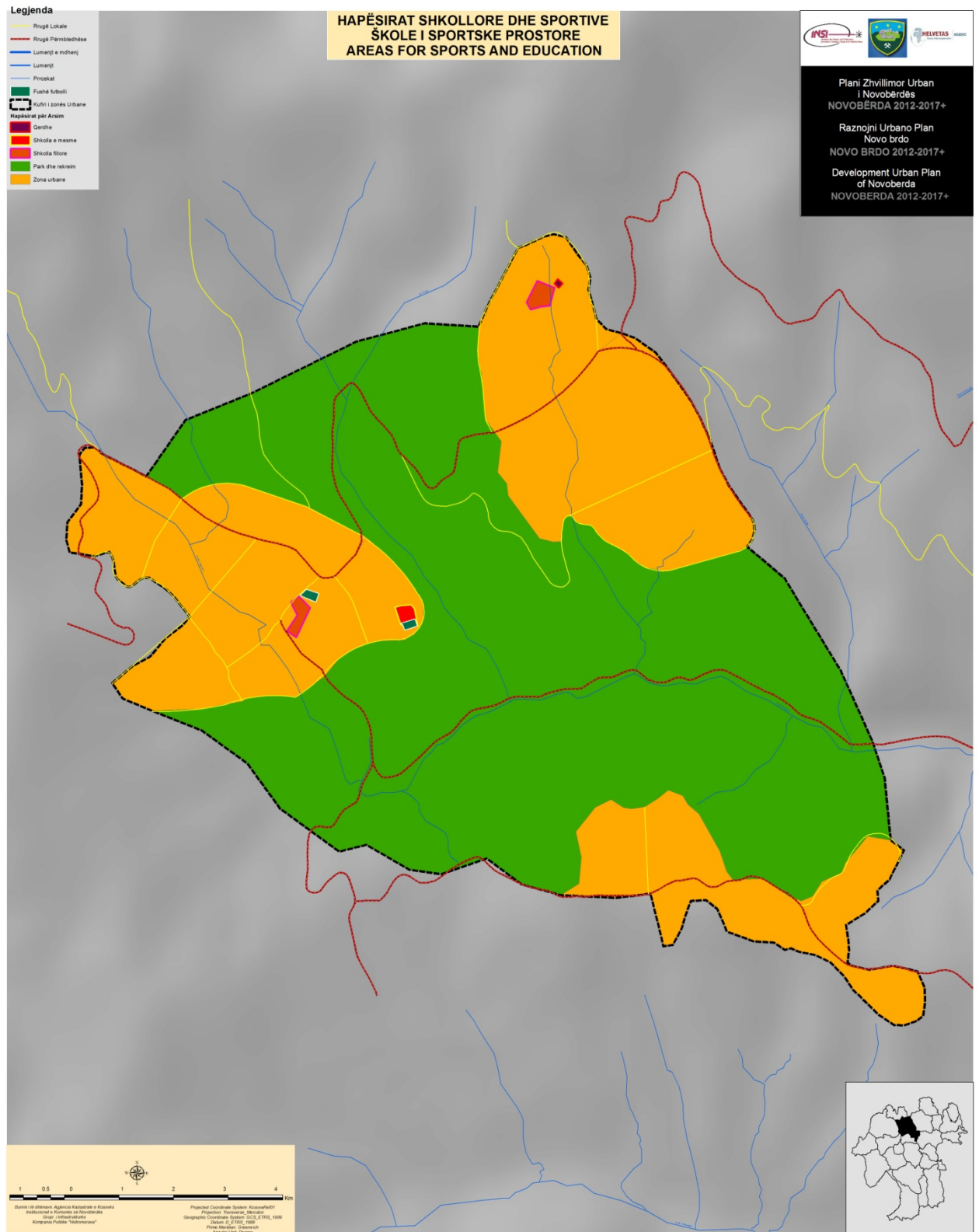
- Primary education institutions covers a number of 4000 residents,
- Local community should contain one primary school,
- Home-school distance should be from 500m to 800m, depending from the residential density,
- The necessary surface area of the location should reach 1-2 ha,
- Necessary educational space per student 3-5 m²/student,
- Student-teacher report should be minimum 22 students/teacher,
- Number of students should be from 200-500,
- Learning should be done in one shift.

Special schools

In Bostan, there is no special school, but there should be created special classes for children with handicaps and mental disabilities.

Higher secondary education

For the foreseen number of residents, according to serving standards, there is no need for new upper secondary education schools.



Map. 27. School and sport spaces

3.2.3.2 HEALTH

After analyzing the situation in municipal level in particular the urban area and establishment of a goal for a healthy society and protected from risks, securing and continued improvement of the health care starting from the management of chronic diseases (hypertension, diabetes, asthma, TBC etc), to the reduction of mortality and morbidity of children under the age of 5 for the population, is the main objective of the Department for Health and Social Welfare. The satisfactory quality will be considered as one of the main indicators which will determine the level of services in the future periods. Future developments will move towards modernizing the system and adjusting it with organizational forms and standards, based in models and most successful contemporary experiences. Criteria's established for health institutions are:

- Ambulance / 6000 residents
- Family Healthcare Centre / 10000 residents
- Main Family Healthcare Centre / 100000 residents
- Doctor and doctor assistant's report with number of residents should be 1doctor+2 doctor assistants/2000 residents

The healthcare system in Bostan as well as in other parts of Kosovo will continue to develop based on "family practice" with access to doctors, nurses and other health experts who 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 Healthcare Centre (MFHC) - in settlement of Bostan will continue providing 8 hours of healthcare services in order to enable giving of first aid as quick as possible in heavy cases without being hindered from other patients.

3.2.3.3 CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORT

CULTURE

(For the period this plan is drafted, it has to be achieved that the cultural Offer of Bostan to be in harmony with the possibilities that the municipality of Novo Brdo possesses and requests and recommendations which were a result of the participation process of planning.)

1. House of Culture "Old Colony" in Bostan should be maintained and renovated as the only institutions where cultural activities are developed.
2. The libraries of the settlement should be renewed.
3. In all primary schools of Bostan a hall (large class) should be provided where pupils and different groups can freely develop cultural activities.
4. Traditional manifestations "Liberation day of municipality", "Dita e zonjes" should be supported strengthen and officialised in the municipal calendar
5. With the purpose to explore, conserve, gather, communicate and expose movable heritage with the purpose of studying, education and its enjoyment for the citizens of Bostan and beyond should established the museum of Bostan (facility of primary school Milladin Popoviq, the old school)

SPORT

In this fields as well, developments should be such, to enable the citizens of Bostan physical education, development of psycho-physical abilities for reaching sport results in competitions of all levels and group ages, diverse development from amateur sport to the professional sport.

Spaces for sport and recreation in general should be provided in every settlement. They can be within primary school spaces as a part of the school yard with organized use after school outside learning hours or as particular areas which depends from possibilities and requests.

Youth

Analyses of the situation in this field but also various meetings have brought to the surface the lack of sufficient space areas to develop activities in different youth and recreational fields, the lack of an adequate education in a concerning percentage mainly in some deep rural settlements and pursuing of university studies in a small percentage.

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 competitions in different fields of sport, art, science in primary and secondary schools. Sport and recreational spaces in general need to be provided in every habited place, and to be used for youth activities where youth clubs can be created. Spaces can be within the primary school spaces:

- Forming recital, drama and music groups in all primary and secondary schools,
- Opening of a centre for vocational training for young people,
- Annual organization of the Youth Day.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Predictions of professional teams are that, for the municipality of Novo Brdo and in particular for the settlement, cultural heritage is precisely one of the most important elements which will strengthen the identity of this settlement and this municipality and the planning of the past (heritage) is as important as planning the future. Therefore it is foreseen that in general this inherited wealth with artistic, aesthetic and historic values and with traditional characteristics, which is illustrated with the rich diversity of heritage: architectural, archaeological, movable, archive and spiritual since we have done one for recognition and have digitalised it as information in the profile, we have analyzed the situation in this field: is concluded that, it is necessary to develop projects which allow to protect them from further damaging but also to develop them and make it possible for this values to be seen, touched and be valued in the adequate dimension form the residents of Bostan and visitors.

Predictions are that all objects and values should be put in the heritage list under temporary or permanent protection in municipal level, Kosovo level and some in international level. In a particular manner should develop projects so the settlements rich with: Cultural heritage, Archaeological heritage, Architectonical heritage will also serve to Bostan as administrative and organizational centre but also to the country etc. Spiritual heritage – is very rich in the municipality of Novo Brdo including forms of cultural expression traditions or folk customs of language, celebrations, rituals, dance, music, song and artistic expression.

It is foreseen that relationships between owners, possessors and utilizations of cultural heritage to be regulated so this values are protected and developed.

It is predicted that it needs to deepen the cooperation with the Regional Centre for Cultural Heritage in Gijlan so evidencing facilities with heritage values in the same time has to do with RCCH in Gijlan.

3.2.3.0 ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING NATURAL HERITAGE AND RESOURCES, LANDSCAPES...

From the analyzes of the situation conducted in municipal level especially in the settlement of Bostan from working groups regarding the Environment it was concluded that the protection of environment is not only an ecological or technological problem but it is a more deep and more wide problem which goes towards the social and even the political dimension. Since the environment is an integral part of the spatial development, it is foreseen that it is planned not only dealing with eliminating consequences in this direction, the working teams have foreseen the protection of the environment from pollution and damaging from solid wastes, through their environmental administration in every phase, including the creation, accumulation, separation, transportation, recycling, processing and annihilation, for this reason are foreseen the spaces of landfills in settlement level and in municipal level. Also are foreseen measures for absorbing of effects, protection and pollutants and other environmental threats as well as measures for qualitative environmental development.

3.2.4.1 AIR

Establishment of green belts and conveyors with capacities for absorbing aerosol, nitrogen gas, sulphur and carbon and other heavy metal along the main roads as it can be seen in the map,

Re-vitalization of existing parks and construction of new parks in the areas identified as open and possible for constructing these parks

Protection, development especially cultivation of new groves ("city lungs") and with capacities for absorbing gases and various aerosols,

Determining the criteria`s for obligatory green areas in the new construction permits in the settlement of Bostan

Preventing the emission of pollutants in the air from the industry and moving machinery, establishing catalytic and other regulations in the technical aspects and the removal of old ones from trafficking,

Usage of alternative energy (mainly solar energy, water flows and geo-thermal energy),

3.2.4.2 WATER

From the analyzes of the situation in the municipality conducted from working groups regarding the quality, resource and sources it is concluded that the main concern has to do regarding the quality of the resource and water sources. It is foreseen the development and managing of water sources for fulfilling today`s and future needs of the settlements of Bostan. It is therefore anticipated that:

- All natural, thermal and thermo water sources-and other underground and ground waters to be protected as it is can be seen in the hydrologic map of the municipality of Novo Berda, together with the determination of the obligated protection around the source and reservoirs, water streams and accumulations with relevant protection regime, depending from the destination of the building which serve to the settlement of Bostan
- Measures are taken for the prevention of contamination of river water, ground and underground waters from used water and waste water from residencies by recommending treatment in the way out with septic tanks and other forms and establishing the apparatus for cleaning up to the implant,
- Are undertaken measures for not allowing the contamination of the river, ground and underground waters from used and polluted from industrial capacities including Mine, mounting and completing appliances for cleaning the wastewater.
- In the future it is necessary to undertake short-term measures that the used waters, contaminated (urban, industrial) before they are discharged, cleaned in physical, biological and chemical aspect. For this purpose it is necessary:
 - Technical-investment documentation for new industries should contain the decision for cleaning of all used and polluted water. The work of new capacities should not be allowed without first mounting apparatus which will ensure cleaning the polluted water in the proper manner.
 - The need of population for water will continuously grow. In the future periods ensuring necessary amount of "healthy" drinking water for the population of the town will also be a serious problem in the future.
 - Special water protection should be given to the uncontrolled usage of artificial fertilizers for agriculture (nitrates, nitrites, phosphor and other nutrients).
 - Other foreseen protection is also from wastes (all kind of waste) by planning landfills which are organized and which have taken into consideration this factor.

BIODIVERSITY

After researches conducted in the phytodiversity of Bostan, it is foreseen that some types to be protected and conserved since it is concluded that exist phytocenosis which are quite rich and interesting in the economical, scientific and medical aspect. Regarding zoo-diversity according to data from KIPN⁵, and analyses of the working team, the territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo is rich with wild animals among which there are types which are considered endangered and in this direction it is foreseen the protection of areas where these animals live and act and their protection as a specie.

It is foreseen the inventory of the flora and fauna in the entire territory of the municipality, including the settlement of Bostan, by specifying what needs to be protected and what can be utilized. It is foreseen the revitalization of ecosystems for preventing the destroying of habitats of many plants and animal species in the territory of Bostan. By considering important the protection of the butterfly habitat, carnivorous birds etc. (See the biodiversity map).

⁵ KIPN-Kosovo's Institution for the protection of nature

3.2.4.3 LAND

Considering the land as a basic and mainly non-renewable source, based on the analysis of the working groups and wider knowledge and understanding of the land system and the key role that land has within the wider environment, the continuity of land loss would have devastating effects on our lives. Agriculture, forestry and a range of activities which are depended from land would be threatened, from supplying with water and nutrients for growing plant and physical support of plants and other living creatures; A range of functions and connections regarding the connection of ecosystems including the settlement of the human ecosystem. Due to this wide range of functions performed by the land and its relation with other surroundings, land component is not considered as isolated, so in the phase of analyzes it was given a special attention and that is why it is foreseen physical and quality protection of the land besides water and air protection- we predict the introduction of policies for protection of land to ensure the "Lost connection" in the protection of the environment in our town. Therefore it is foreseen:

- It is foreseen protection in the meaning of land space and land resources from alienation for non-agricultural purpose with limitation of constructing buildings only inside planed constructions borders (map "Town development concept")
- To enable regular and secured production with the purpose of protecting humans, plant, animals and environment, It is foreseen protection of the agricultural land from pollution which is planned to be conducted with: Protection of the agricultural land from pollution through restriction and prevention from direct transmission, transmission through water and air of hazardous substances and undertaking measures for prevention and improvement of fertility it also planned to prohibit discharge of harmful and dangerous substances, which harm and change the production ability of the agriculture land or the quality of the agricultural cultures and incorrect usage of mineral, organic fertilizers and tools for protection of plants.
- Monitoring and controlling fertility of the agricultural land is planned to be conducted in continuous manner.
- It is foreseen the protection from erosions and rinsing of constitutive elements of the land, through melioration of degraded areas. .
- It is foreseen protection from natural degradation or human impact.
- It is foreseen the protection of natural land fertility, through plant circulation in agricultural land and return of the organic materials (not to burn plant remains).
- It is foreseen the re-development of land in areas covered from landfills.

3.2.4.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

From analyses conducted from working groups and the "Ecohiğjiena" company and other stakeholders is foreseen the construction of transit landfills of solid wastes (construction). So transit landfills of municipal wastes are planned.

It is foreseen the collection and treatment of wastes that are dumped in an uncontrolled manner, with priority in the banks of the river of Bostan and similar spaces;

3.2.4.5 RADIOACTIVITY (IONIZING AND NON-IONIZING)

During work, working groups have treated the last information for the location where it was hit with impoverished uranium from NATO, during the last war in Kosovo. Due to harmful effects that radiation has on the health of the population and other creatures, in this area it is foreseen to be conducted the professional isolation of the area in the vicinity of the Mehmetaj neighbourhood (sour creek)

3.2.4.6.0 LAND USE-AREA DESTINATION

Land use planning for the future years in the settlement of Bostan for working groups, was a particular challenge, since the treatment, identification of disputes and integration of all developments with the determination that: what kind of activities of land usage should be done and where should they be done. By using international standards and GIS the decision-making process was facilitated in the meaning of land usage and destination and in this direction working groups and the spectrum of experts involved in this process have foreseen that the land on the cadastre area of the settlement of Bostan, in a considerable extent will continue to be destined for mixed utilization. A part of it will continue to be preserved as agricultural land while the other part will be designated in all necessary fields and sectors.

Area destinations will be:

- 1) For housing,
- 2) For the central area of activity,
- 3) For tourism,
- 4) Field of education and social welfare,
- 5) Field of healthcare,
- 6) Field of culture,
- 7) Areas for sport and recreation,
- 8) Area of industry and production,
- 9) Mixed areas,
- 10) Areas for landscapes –green urban areas,
- 11) Agricultural land,
- 12) Water areas (Bostan river),
- 13) Other natural areas,
- 14) Areas of transport infrastructure,
- 15) Other infrastructure areas,
- 16) Superficial treatment, treatment and storage of wastes
- 17) Cemeteries,
- 18) Religious facilities,
- 19) Areas in the interest of protection.

Organising the settlement of Bostan will be conducted in these areas in which regulatory plans will be prepared:

River area: Regulation of the river bed, green areas, roads, sidewalks, resting areas and other services, as well as lightening the other part of infrastructure.

Mixed structure (housing-business): mainly consists of residential houses and commercial businesses which are located in the first floor or ground floors of buildings (houses) and housing in the upper floors

Areas with mixed designation — are areas dedicated for:

- a) Residential facilities,
- b) Following facilities for the needs of residents such as: garages, gardens huts, gardens and similar,
- c) Trade-enterprising function including agricultural enterprises, which do not cause air or noise pollution, and other hinders, and those that do not pose a threat of radiation or explosion. Restaurants and Hotels with up to 40 beds can be allowed, if they do not influence the character of the area. Businesses and enterprises set in mixed housing areas should correspond with the residential structure housing and should not impact the life quality, environment and character and the housing identity of the area.,
- d) Functions which are important for the need of residents such as educational facilities, social and cultural services, public administration as well as other services.

Central area – is dedicated for:

- a) All buildings determined for mixed housing,
- b) Public functions according to paragraph 4(public content area)
- c) Tourism and accommodation functions such as hotels, restaurants and bars,
- d) Trade and retail sale as enterprises, trade and craft centres, stores and similar buildings which are reasonable needs for the citizens of the municipality.

Public content areas – are dedicated for:

- a) Educational function such as: pre-school institutions, primary, secondary and vocational schools,
- b) Functions of healthcare and social protection – medical family centres, main family centres, pharmacies, centres for social work,
- c) Cultural functions – main cultural centres, community centres,
- d) Other public functions – bus station, fire-fighters station, post office, bank, police etc.

Business/industry – areas dedicated for:

- a) Enterprises which fulfil conditions (trade-undertaking functions including agricultural enterprises which do not cause air or noise pollution or other obstacles, and those which do not pose a risk of radiation or explosion) – businesses and enterprises in the mixed housing areas,
- b) Enterprises with industrial production which cause a small influence in environment, but not enterprises which may represent a potential exploding risk or radiation in surroundings
- c) Administrative public enterprises
- d) Necessary housing facilities for enterprises established in the area,
- e) Objects for fulfilling the daily needs of people which live and work in the business and industrial areas.

Specific Areas

Areas which require certain terms of location due to the nature of their function, for the Urban Area of Bostan this is applied for:

- Production of energy from biomass and with wind,
- Transformer station

- Cemeteries,
- Gas station

Green areas

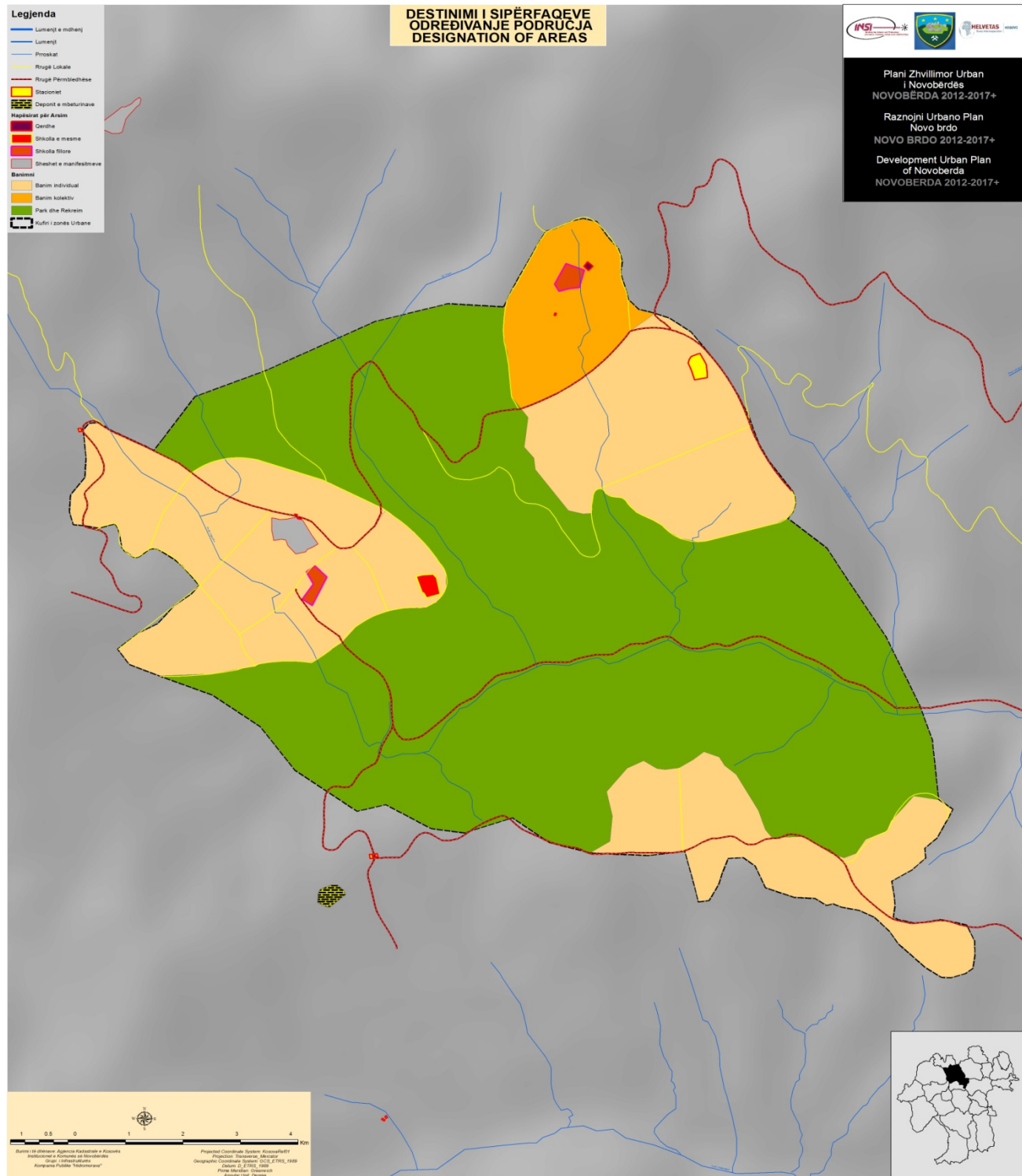
Green areas are all the areas and parcels in town which are not defined as construction land, specific area or transport areas.

1. Parks – areas dedicated for parks and public gardens including resting areas
2. Green belts and corridors- are surfaces between areas with different destination and protective from air and noise pollution. This includes green corridors along the roads,
3. Agricultural land- is an area which is used for producing agricultural products, vegetables, fruits or for pet keeping,
4. Sport and recreation- areas dedicated for sport in green areas including sport fields, open and closed facilities, open pools and necessary parking areas,
5. Water areas – all ground waters such as rivers, ponds and similar as well as underground waters,

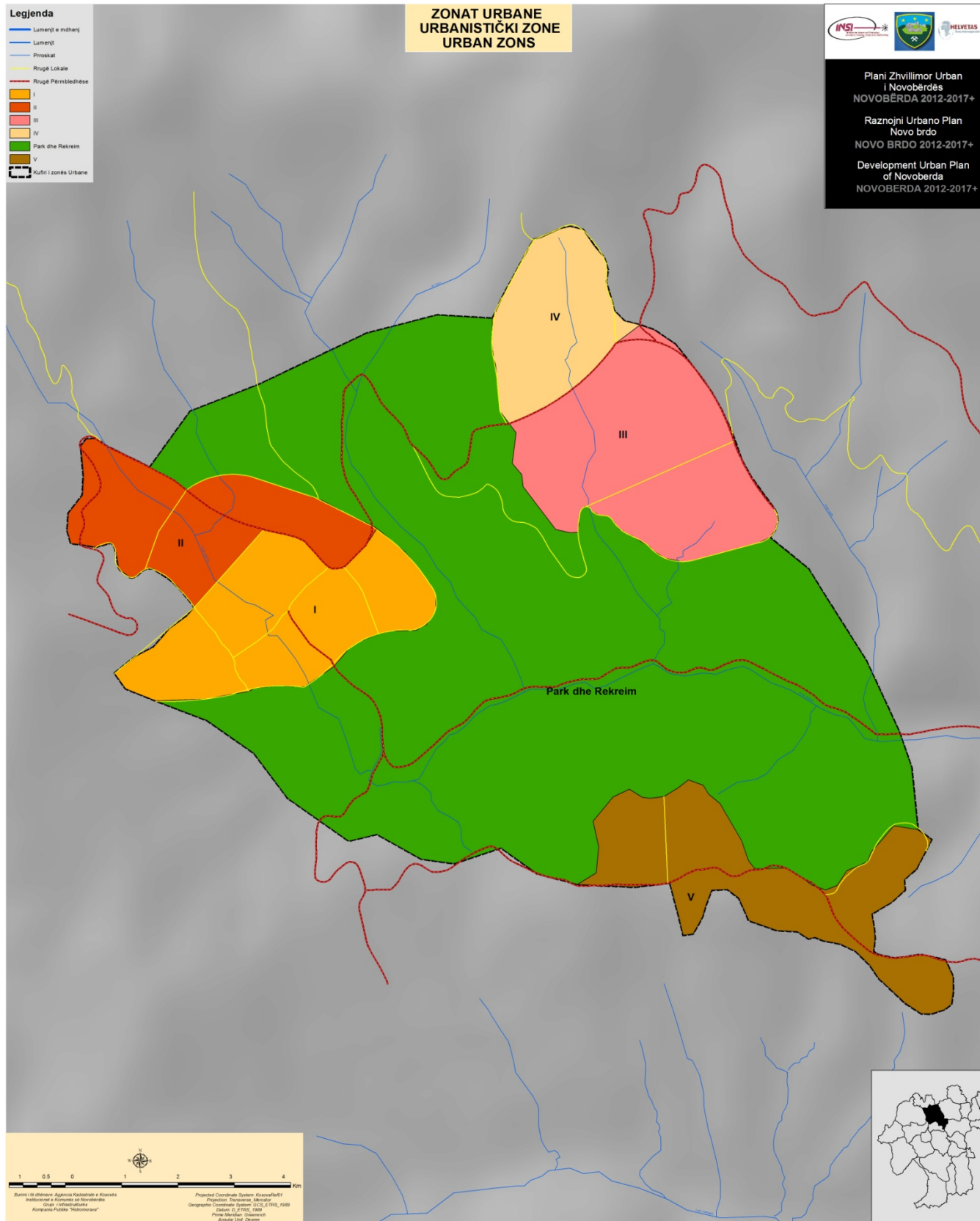
Transport areas

Transport areas consist of the transportation corridor where enters

1. are areas dedicated for vehicle circulation,
2. Pedestrians and bicycle paths are areas which are included in the public road corridor dedicated for pedestrians and bicycle movement
3. Public parking- is an area reserved for stopped trafficking.



Map. 28. Area Destination



Map. 29. Urban Areas

3.2.4.7.0 NATURAL HERITAGE

Based in all information's which are obtained from this field with a particular emphasis from Kosovo's Institution for the Protection of Nature and the working group for Land Utilization and Environment, this field (natural heritage) analyzed in the phase of situation analysing it is foreseen that the in part of the area along the main road to protect the type of wood White Birch to be protected and conserved.

3.2.4.5 LANDSCAPES AND GREENERIES

Extent of surfaces and green lines is based in this resources and the need for greenery in the settlement- housing areas and public areas in the central part of Bostan. To provide these areas are used the existing empty areas which also from the position fulfil the distance conditions and size of the location.

Necessary spaces for greenery should be 69 m² for resident. Therefore the urban area of Bostan should be at least 15 ha,

Bostan is also rich with landscapes and the working teams have foreseen an adequate treatment of landscape diversities by foreseeing measures and actions for maintaining and developing them. The beauty of the landscape is a wealth for tourism. In order to protect it, human interventions should be minimized in scenic points- attractive points, particularly in areas dedicated for tourism development

Agricultural landscapes are foreseen to be protected and developed with roads which serve them and also have been foreseen walking paths, the diversity of agricultural products is an important precondition for maintaining small structures of these landscapes.

In meadows it is foreseen the planting of multiple types of herbaceous plants. Lines and green corridors which are along the streams and the Bostan river, by connecting with the forest areas around it, forming a "green network" from the forest area, to the urban centre of Bostan.

3.2.4.6 NATURAL AND OTHERS DISASTERS

In analyzing the situation, these natural disasters were analyzed: Earthquakes, floods, snow slides, heavy snow, strong winds, hail, ice, drought, appearance of massive infectious diseases to humans, animals and plants and other disasters which are caused from nature and within other disasters are also analyzed major road traffic air and fire accidents, destructions of dams and other ecological and industrial accidents, which are caused from man with work and behaviour, extraordinary situation, emergencies, high temperatures, technical collapse of energy supplying system, telecommunication and information technology, terrorist acts and other ways of massive threats.

From the working groups it has been found that one of the most challenging natural disasters is the earthquake. It has been foreseen that measures should be undertaken to move from the culture of reacting in the culture of undertaking measures for amortizing and minimizing damages. In these directions teams have foreseen to:

Prepare regulation for all constructions in harmony with the seismic risk level and to be constructed with standards.

In particular facilities as well as in multiple floor facilities should be worked with architects.

Hail

From the analyses of the situation it is considered that hail is a risk which often endangers the country economy. The working teams have foreseen the construction of stations against hail in places where they used to be as it is seen in the map.

Snow sliding, strong winds and ice

Snow sliding, ice and strong winds are analysed and is not concluded that they pose any major threat for the economy and population however teams have concluded that measures should be undertaken during the winter time.

Drought

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

FLOODS

Teams have concluded that floods are basic disasters, which require special attention, since they pose a threat to human's life and bring considerable material damages (endangered surfaces from floods are around 50-80 ha). Aware that floods cannot be prevented, but their damages can be amortized and managed Teams have foreseen the opening of channels, dirt regulation, cleaning and maintenance

As other measures are foreseen the elimination of major curves of the river and management of river banks. The protection of rivers from waste dumping which in this case, poses an obstacle for the free flow of the water. Stopping the construction of residential buildings as well as those with economic character in the edge of rivers at least 10 m distance from the river bed (water point).

Erosions

Regions in which erosion has a medium intensity in agricultural lands, river beds and streams, are foreseen to be declared as erosive areas which according to Kosovo's Law on Water are declared from the municipality. With the purpose of preventing erosive activities it is foreseen to undertake concrete and immediate measures such as:

1. Prohibition of material goods utilization which cause erosion,
2. Prohibition of sand and gravel utilization etc.

As anti-erosion activities, are foreseen these hydro-technical, agricultural and biological actions.

Hydro-technical measures

- Construction of terraces, cordons and dams in beds of streams and creeks as protective hydro-technical measures to minimize the erosive measure,
- Construction of embankments in the shores of rivers as a preventive measure of erosion,
- Planting seedlings in river beds,
- Prohibiting the extraction of solids in river beds,
- Construction of resisting walls,

Agricultural measures

- Maintain agricultural land,
- Applying properly agricultural practices,
- Usage of irrigation system and drainage to be conducted based in the instruction of experts,
- Increasing investments for the protection of land in the river beds and creeks,

Biological measures

- Creation of green belts in those parts where the erosion rate is higher,
- Erosion should be limited in the banks of the main rivers by planting trees which would cover a line of 10 m distance from the river,

It is foreseen that these anti-erosion interventions should be conducted with priority in around 50-80 ha which are endangered from low and medium erosions.

Fires

Teams have found permanent risk from fires and in this direction have foreseen:

- Measures to prevent facilities and equipments which cause fire or help fire in agricultural areas and other areas endangered from fires.
- Measures of supporting facilities and equipments which prevent fire or assists in fire extinguishing in agricultural land and in other spaces endangered from fire,
- Buffer areas between agricultural areas and other fire sensitive areas
- Hydrants with water accumulation in as more points and town parts as possible,
- Providing access for vehicles which are used for fire extinguishing to every residential unit in town.

1.14 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED URBAN FRAMEWORK

Knowing that the spatial development framework expresses the desired spatial prediction for the territory of the settlement, the assessment of the socio-economic and environmental impact of the predicted spatial development, which is an important step. These developments, as a result of the planning process are manifested with impact in the life of humans in general, it will be treated as an impact in the social aspect. However these developments will have their impact in the environmental and economic aspect. This assessment, will elaborate the expected socio-economic and environmental impacts of the framework, respectively foreseen and desired spatial developments.

As in the profile also in other chapters, this assessment will be based on thematic areas, such as: economic development, infrastructure, demography and social issues, as well as land use and environment

Impacts of key concepts in the economy

Key concept of spatial development in settlement level: The concept of spatial development, compact in functional relationship with the polycentric X with two points: the first point of Novo Brdo Castle, and the second point is the Mine.

Assessment: In the economic meaning, the framework may be assessed as extended in a rational manner, providing balanced spatial distribution for economic development, providing spaces for the industrial areas and investment opportunities for the local and foreign investors, this concept foresees the providing of many services closer to the citizens, it is evaluated that the concept will provide (enable) new working places, quality environment with lower cost of services.

Impacts of main concepts of land occupation

Assessment: One of the priorities of the main concept is the protection of the qualitative agricultural land and stopping construction in land of categories I-IV. It is assessed that, the protection of the qualitative agricultural land presents a principle on which is based the main concept of spatial development, it can be concluded that we have enormous occupation of land for construction (inherited from earlier unplanned and uncoordinated developments); it is positively valued the minimum occupation of the additional land for construction with the new borders and especially the declaration of frozen areas in function of implementing the concept.

Impacts of the main concept in environmental aspect

Assessment: In the environmental field, the development concept, and compact in functional connection with two points, it is assessed that it impacts positively in the quality of air and other environmental aspects (since the concept promotes the compact development and the ability of providing services in a more sustainable manner such as green spaces up to central heating).

Impact of the main concept in the social aspect

Assessment: In the social aspect the development concept, and compact in functional connection with two points, it is evaluated to positively impact in the quality of life (since the concept promotes the compact development (quicker organization for actions), and the possibility of developing many social activities, which will have a direct impact in the quality of live. Simply, this concept represents a more quality form of quality life and necessarily, provides one more chance for social cohesion (poverty, extreme poverty, empowerment of people /persons in need, increasing the possibility of employment for groups in need, in cooperation with NGOs and other relevant stakeholders), and the return of the social dimension of the citizen of Bostan, and reports with themselves and the surroundings.

Economic development field

In the field of economic development, are foreseen developments which treat the settlement as the main holder or as a providing point of secondary services for these areas: in the sector of Industry and mining, manufacturing industry, farming, rural and healing tourism (with a particular emphasis in utilizing all resources of cultural heritage for economic development), transport, infrastructure, transfer and mobility, construction, catering, crafts, energy, banking system, telecommunication and other serving activities.

Assessment: Impact assessment of the frame work of development of this field in economic aspect it means that it provides more possibilities of efficient and reflection of sustainable development and in requests and offers, the framework provides even more if it is

compared to the do nothing scenario but even if is compared with a time standard. Analyzed and foreseen developments move toward fulfilling the time standards for sustainable development by providing (foreseeing) comprehensive activities, multi dimensional and in function of implementing economic policies:

1. In the social aspect it is estimated that foreseen economic development with this framework will creates the base for a more sustainable social and social welfare development by including the mitigation poverty and unemployment but also the growth of the opportunity for education and professionalization to the a greater citizens satisfaction. In this dimension in the environmental aspect it is assessed that foreseen economic development with this framework will create the basis for activities to develop in such way so they are “friendly” to the environment in general and the impact of pollution of air, water and land to be in the level of tolerance by foreseeing measures and standards from applying for certain development by creating the so called package of urban and spatial terms”.

2. In the physic-spatial aspect the framework is assessed to have identified and defined the location of development opportunities, to have foreseen the protection of spaces for these developments by trying that the minimum necessary to be in the function of non agricultural developments. in this function it is evaluated that a larger impact will have the destination of space for the industrial area development as well as corridors. The analysis made and presented in the framework of spatial and also physical reports of economic developments is highly valued.

3. In the field of Demographic and Social Issues, in the framework of spatial development from this field are foreseen developments in the field of education by enriching the education offer and with completion of infrastructure in the meaning of strengthening, filing with content and new construction, in the healthcare field by completing current services, in the field of culture, by foreseeing activities and developments in protection and strengthening of heritage and sport.

Assessment: Assessment of the impact of the development framework of this field in the economic aspect means that it offers the possibility of professional capacity building in different fields, with a particular emphasis in agriculture and crafts but also in other fields which will reflect in economic development. The framework touches a powerful segment with concrete activities and tries that,

In the social aspect is evaluated that with this framework is analyzed and mostly treated this dimension, and that it really appears that the development framework of this field will strongly impact in the creation of basis for a more sustainable social and social-welfare development: by including the expansion of services and quality, mitigation of poverty and unemployment but also increasing the opportunity for education and professionalization, up to a greater citizens satisfaction in this dimension.

In the environmental aspect it is assessed that the development of demography and social issues, foreseen with this framework, will create the base for these activities to be developed in manner so they will be friendly to the environment in general and the impact of pollution of air, water, land to be in the tolerable limits.

In physical-spatial aspect, the framework is evaluated to have identified and determined the location of opportunities for sport, culture, education, health, heat etc, and has foreseen the protection of areas for these developments.

In the field of developing the infrastructure, in the framework of spatial development, are foreseen valuable developments also for the municipal level and the settlement one, such as:

opening roads and new corridors, their expansion, completion and modernization of existing road infrastructure, functionalizing and modernizing the water supply system and sewerage infrastructure, waste managing, energy, telecommunication etc.

Assessment: Assessment of the impact of the development framework of this field in economic aspect means that it provides the movement of goods and people with a greater speed and cheaper price, energetic stabilisation as a precondition of economic developments as well utilization of new telecommunication possibilities for economic development, to the utilization of waste infrastructure and its management for new working jobs and certain manufacturing developments etc.

In the social aspect is estimated that with this framework is provided the speed of movement and the quality of movement as well it is evaluated that the framework provides the basis for quality raising of many other services which directly have impact in life. Is worth mentioning that with the framework is foreseen the change of water supplying pipes which are composed of asbestos cements, in the environmental aspect. Is evaluated that, development of the road infrastructure if adequate measures are not undertaken can create pollution and that for these developments are foreseen additional measures such as protective belts etc. The other part of infrastructure, foreseen in the framework will have its positive and friendly impacts to the environment only if it is implemented in harmony with the required standards. EIA of above mentioned developments, are evaluated as necessary.

In the physic-spatial aspect the framework is evaluated to have identified and determined corridors and lines for these developments of infrastructure and it is foreseen the protection of spaces for these developments, it is also highly estimated the analyse done and presented in the framework of spatial reports but also in physic developments of possible synergies of these field.

In the field of Land and environment utilization, in the framework of spatial development it is clearly seen that all developments which go toward ensuring clean air, water, land, biodiversity, waste management in the function of stopping pollution, land utilization, natural heritage, landscapes, and other natural disasters.

Assessment: The impact of the development framework of this field in the economic aspect is assessed to have a direct and indirect impact, it is highly assessed the expansion of the concept in the framework to move from the culture of reaction in the culture of preventing and amortizing disasters which, is evaluated to be a serious attempt to protect humans life as well as their wealth and their economies. To achieve this safety standard is necessary a quality and quantity commitment of the labour force which reflects in the economic indicators, preserving the balance in different urban areas and their sustainable utilization strongly reflects in the economic development, and preservation of heritage and landscapes and their utilization for recreational touristic activities will have reflections and the activities of these field may be assessed to be in the function of implementing the economical policies.

1.15 STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

This part offers provides transition between the existing situation and the spatial framework. It formulates a package of strategies and actions for implementation of purposes within the spatial framework, deadline and the existing situation. This part should contain:

1.16 Strategies and specific actions for implementing the MDP according to thematic fields

1.17 Strategies and general actions for implementing the MDP

Further steps for successful implementation of the Municipal Development Plan include:

1. Strengthening the capacities, mechanisms for implementation

Strengthening professional, inspection and supervisory capacities with a particular emphasis in the Directorate of Urbanism, Planning and Environment, Inspection, Cadastre and Economy and the appointment of the Coordinator for Implementation of the Plan, creation of the working mechanism (establishment of decision making team in different cases when challenges are raised for not respecting the borders for the protection of values, construction borders, paths for development, in a word in all cases which challenge the implementation of the document during processing, some Teams and working groups for studying the reasonability of some foreseen developments should be established, drafting of main development projects for some developments, cooperation with different levels for development which are a competence of a higher level, inter-municipal cooperation or even state cooperation and further researches.

2. Continuous communication with municipal officials

Discussion will continue with all Municipal Officials, in order for everyone to have the full meaning of the vision and the direction that our municipality is taking. In this manner, it is guaranteed devotion and active participation of the entire administration in implementing the plan.

3. Inter-communication and the creation of digital networks in municipal departments

Since the document is drafted with the GIS package, every Directorate should be equipped with software and computers with adequate capacities and to appoint a worker responsible within the directorate for coordination of activities, in this way it can be enabled the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the document, as well as GIS unit of the database is created, which will be able to cooperate and coordinate activities with central level for the implementation of the document and fulfil a legal request so the municipalities can have a GIS database unit.

4. Drafting working plans

For every Sector/Department within the municipality of Novo Brdo, it remains as a duty to review and orient its work in accordance with strategic orientation arising from this plan. Therefore, working plans of departments will be in accordance with the set out strategic direction in the Urban Development Plan;

5. Cooperation with the community

Regular meetings held with the community will continue with a separated intensity together with the vision and elections which are foreseen in the Plan. These meetings will continue with the goal of undertaking suggestions on the directions that the Plan should take during the implementation of developments foreseen as well as it will require solutions which lead towards creation of cooperation bridges through addressing following question:

- How can cooperation be strengthened and to open the road toward creating the public-private partnership in a transparent process with strategic sectors of settlement development?
- Which are the roads in which the community can contribute in implementing the Plan?
- What should be done to create the sense of ownership in the implementation of documents also from the community?

6. Informing and transparency

The municipality after approving this document should take care for adequate information of all sides with result and measures of the implementation of the document this could be done through an informing campaign with all the possibilities and mean (brochures, fliers, municipal web page, television commercial etc). This significantly help the implementation of the document since everyone will be informed what and where is planned but also will help in raising the transparency.

1.17.1 THEMATIC FIELD OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1.17.2 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, is an important sector in the economy of the settlement of Bostan and the municipality of Novo Brdo and the road for the implementation of this plan in this branch, it is substantial for the future so activities listed below are essential.

Strategy 1: More area of agricultural land and opportunities (to be protected and developed) in the function of developing agro-businesses and economic development in general.

- After approving this Plan the Department of Agriculture, for the future years, will draft the working plan in harmony with the borders of the agricultural land determined with this plan.
- Based in the Exposure, Erosion and Melioration maps of the land with the purpose of utilizing the agricultural land in an efficient/adequate and rational manner the Department of Agriculture, based on the map "Agriculture in Economic Development", will orient the development of agriculture by preferring developments which will be more rentable particularly in vegetables, fruits and agricultural crops and with a particular emphasis in intensive crops, and by processing this map in agricultural cadastre level.
- Rehabilitation of the degraded agricultural land from floods, erosions and landslides as well as areas of former legal or illegal landfills. Consolidation in areas with high

agricultural quality land is necessary, while the registration of these developments in the cadastre of agricultural land will be an instrument for the protection of the agricultural land

- Development of the organic agriculture
- Strengthening the Department of Agriculture with staff and technology and the usage of new information systems for agriculture and training of farmers and their utilization is an important activity for the implementation of this plan.
- Raising seed plots and orchards (apples, pears, plums etc) and small fruits (raspberries, strawberries etc)
- Expansion of green houses for cultivation of vegetables (vegetables during the entire year), and the cultivation of flowers.
- Place for drying and conserving medical herbs, the opportunity for their cultivation and the creation of new drying areas for these herbs.

Strategy 2: The municipality to facilitate, while the private sector to provide the base for the Food Industry.

- Initiating and supporting projects with the purpose of processing capacity building for milk, cheese, meat, foreseen with this Plan for which efforts should be done in order to find the opportunity for implementing these processing capacities as soon as possible with stimulation mainly of the private sector and foreign investors.
- Cultivation, preservation of agricultural herbs and creation of drying spaces for these plants in the settlement of Bostan.
- The municipality should provide conditions to the private sector for intensive and quality development of the fluid industry.
- The municipality should play the role of the facilitator in the process of ensuring the CE sign from any accredited European agency and to facilitate access in the European market.
- Creation of an internet platform for promoting productions and ensuring internet for all businesses.
- Identifying possible participants for proceeding and processing of agricultural production. Creation of a cooperation system for proceeding and processing food in order to separate investment for necessary technology and production trade. Possible participants in this cooperation will jointly utilize the common equipments and technology as well as the administration and marketing.

1.17.3 INDUSTRY

Strategy 1: Sustainable industry.

- To implement the desired development of industry, we should investigate companies that extract and process similar minerals around the world requiring different forms of cooperation, private-public partnership, concessions and other forms of work and tools, harmonizing the development programs and plans.
- Drafting of projects for supporting and empowering but also creating new developments in the processing industry of metals, wood, plastic, food, beverages etc in the function of implementing predictions in the framework.

1.17.4 Craftsmanship Strategy

1: Sustainable craftsmanship

- Creation of the physical and professional infrastructure for the development of training in professional qualification of craftsman.
- Determining the space for a particular office for craftsmanship in the municipality,
- Establishment of associations(societies) for Craftsmanship

1.17.5 TRADE

Strategy 1: Sustainable trade

- Drafting conceptual and main projects for trades and vehicles saloons projects,
- Drafting projects for a better organizing of transport and following infrastructure.

1.17.6 TOURISM

Strategy 1: Promotion of Bostan as a city of rural, youth and congressional tourism

- Creation of a general informational tourist system (maps, leaflets, webpage...)
- Expansion of the existing informational training centre and the establishment of a board for tourism which would promote a touristic attraction within the municipality of Novo Brdo. This centre should develop programs of visits and recreational activities in different attractive points,
- Capacity building of knowledge's on tourism through various activities by using positive experiences,
- Researches and studies of strengthening existing and planned potentials for tourist activities.
- Drafting conceptual project for restoring the facility for museum
- Drafting the detailed project for museum in Bostan
- Expansion of activities by including more families in rural tourism
- Creation of the tourism sector within the department for development within the municipality
- Creation of planes for visiting the caves of the mine and in particular the former mine of Poles

Assessment:

Development of tourism in Bostan has a great potential. For its development in a sustainable way, it is necessary a good organization in the settlement of Bostan itself, where a work should be done in creating an advanced touristic informational system, creation of capacities and preparation of detailed projects for foreseen touristic municipal areas under the management of a local touristic board which will promote the touristic values in municipal level (Promotion of the Novo Brdo castle as cultural, rural and agro tourism. Promotion of Gumnishta as an ancient Illyrian settlement, promotion of construction of weekend houses in areas dedicated for tourism.

Strategy 2: Creation of tourist infrastructure

- The municipality should initiate the construction of the base, by including the transport infrastructure, telecommunication, accommodation and depending from the specific area relevant infrastructure for the area in which can be included paths for mountaineering, walking or horse riding, shooting polygon as a completion and strengthening the infrastructure especially in areas with distinguished natural values and cultural heritage.
- An adequate information system for using this network, consisting of maps, leaflets and other informational means should support, the development of different types of tourism depending from different resources. A website for resources and touristic possibilities of Bostan in a form of an offer might help attracting interest for investment in tourism development.
- Tourism board will develop the informational touristic centre. At first the informational touristic centre should be developed in the settlement of Bostan.
- Assessment:
A developed organization of tourism should be supported with a proper infrastructure network. The connection of touristic attractions with different forms of moving lines/transport and easy access creates more opportunities for visits. All connections should be coordinated through the training informational centre of tourism.

Strategy 3: Hunting tourism

- Hunters association with the local board of tourism will be responsible for organizing and controlling hunting and projects of hunting areas.
- Municipality in close cooperation with the hunters association, should apply all measures for protecting the biodiversity of determined areas for hunting,.

Assessment:

Only organized recreational activities for hunting may offer attracting and safe hunting tourism. Therefore the municipality should promote the managing plan for determined areas for hunting.

1.17.7 CATERING

Drafting conceptual and main projects according to plan of touristic areas for construction with a high standard and quality of hotel facilities, accommodation (overnight stay) facilities and facilities for food and beverages according to these categories: Hotels: hotel, apartment-hotels, motel, inns etc. Other types of hotel facilities for accommodation such as: room renting, apartments, hotel-hostel for youth, resorts, inns etc. Restaurants: restaurants, taverns, national restaurants, dairy restaurants, cafes, pizzerias, national kitchens, pie shops etc. Bars: Bar, night bars, disco-bar etc. Buffets: buffet, brewery, bistro etc. Cafes: Cafe shops, bar-cafes, confectionery cafes etc. Canteens and preparation of food rations

1.17.8 TRANSPORT, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, TRANSFER AND MOBILITY

- Drafting of conceptual and major projects for the use of technological and non-technological measures for the creation of a sustainable and intelligent transport.
- Drafting of projects for improvement of access to the transport system.
- Drafting of projects for increase of traffic safety.
- Drafting of projects to reduce the negative impact of traffic in human lives and environment

Automotive Traffic

- Drafting of projects to improve the quality as well as the distribution of road network in order to increase the speed of movement of passengers and goods.
- Existing capacities should be modernized, and continually respond to the needs and standards.
- Drafting of projects for the modernization, strengthening as well as completion of the existing road traffic. Also the opening of new lines as well as completion with other traffic infrastructures (services for the maintenance and repair of vehicles, garages, bus stations, gas stations, buildings for the placement of certain services etc).

Urban Traffic

- Drafting of projects for greater and qualitative traffic within the city and settlements toward other municipal centres
- Drafting of projects for the increase of the number of participants in the urban traffic
- Preparation of concept projects for the construction of the bus station in the old colony
- Drafting of the detailed and main project for the bus station in the old colony
- Drafting of the concept and main project for the construction of cabins in buss stopping points

1.17.9 COMMUNICATIONS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS: PTK AND PRIVATE OPERATORS:

Drafting of main projects so that the number of telephone devices and other appliances as well as the volume of internet and cable services is more convenient, while PTK services and other private operators modernize as it is foreseen in the development framework

Drafting of projects for the improvement of the cable network and TV programmes in HD

Drafting of projects for the increase of capacities and education of potential users for the use of industry for social benefit,.

Drafting of the legal framework for E-Commerce and E-signature up to E-governance,

1.17.10 ENERGY

Strategy 1: Modernization and completion of energy infrastructure.

- Development and completion of the energy infrastructure in the field of infrastructure in economic development functioning in the entire settlement of Bostan.

Strategy 2: Identification and use of potentials for renewable energy.

- Development of a feasibility study on the potentials for wind energy
- Drafting of concept and main project for wind energy
- The negotiations for the implementation of the project for wind energy (with concession or other forms) are carried in cooperation with the Government of Kosovo
- Development of a feasibility study for the production of the energy for heating of the settlement of Bostan from biomass (agricultural production)
- Drafting of the concept and main project for the production of energy for the heating of the settlement of Bostan from biomass (agricultural production) in areas provided by the Urban Development Plan
- In cooperation with the Government are carried negotiations for the implementation of the project for the heating of the settlement of Bostan from biomass (With concession or other forms)
- Consideration of chips and wood waste for the production of briquette for heating
- Feasibility studies and concept projects for the possibility of using solar energy for thermal energy as well as the benefit of electricity through photo-volt panels (long term goal).
- Stimulating projects for those who build facilities and make use of the solar energy for heating with percentage tax discount and other fees for building permits
- Feasibility studies and conceptual projects on the possibility of producing energy from waste,
- Implementation of pilot projects on solar energy saving opportunities (e.g. isolation, efficient heating system etc).

1.17.11 BANKING SYSTEM

Strategy 1: Banks in the function of sustainable economic development

- Drafting of projects for loans by banks for households, small business and agro-businesses.
- Drafting of projects for investments with concession ranging from the renewable energy sector (it is very well known that EU has clear directives on renewable energy, thus, this can be considered as a great chance for the municipality of Novo Brdo and urban area)
- Drafting of projects taking into account new opportunities of Kosovo's membership in IMF and World Bank areas which they offer their help (by researching their new official sites).
- Drafting of projects for landing with low interest rates and extended packages in the field of agriculture, industry and tourism.

1.17.12 SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Strategy 1: Support of SME's development.

- Establishment of vocational training centres for young professionals for economic advancement of their skills and organization of seminars and courses on economic development and marketing knowledge.
- Support of young entrepreneurs through the implementation of "initial centre" (business incubator) where enterprises can make use of the common infrastructure and have mutual convenience. This centre must provide:
 - a. Renting of spaces for seminars
 - b. Consultations on accounting

1.17.13 Strategies and activities for technical infrastructure

1.17.14 Road Infrastructure

Strategy 1: Existing paved roads – Preparation of major projects in cooperation with the Ministry of Infrastructure for expansion in some segments, maintenance and supplementation in the content of some existing roads in harmony with existing road standards (priority given to the segment Llabjan –Old Colony – Makresh -Gjilan), but also others based on the transport infrastructure map.

Strategy 2: Non-paved roads: Preparation of major projects by the municipality and in some cases in cooperation with the Ministry of Infrastructure for the non-paved roads in harmony with standards and norms based on the transport infrastructure map.

Strategy 3: Proposed roads

- Marking of road tracks and their maintenance (taking into account the possible highway track Llabjan – Paralovo – Bresalc, which is connected to the municipality of Gjilan)
- Commencement of concept project for the road Bostan-Kala(Castle)-
- Further consultations with the representatives of the Ministry of Transport and Post-Telecom for these roads.
- Drafting of main projects for these roads based in the transport infrastructure map

Strategy 4: Roads under construction – continuation and completion based on the envisaged dynamics

Agricultural Roads:

- advancement of roads in the cadastral area of the settlement
- Continuing in line with developments of new projects of agricultural roads in agricultural land.

Strategy 5: Urban Roads.

- Marking (geodetic points where the road lies) the tracks for these roads and their maintenance,
- In existing and planned roads is not permitted (during permitting) any type of buildings which are inconsistent with their function.

- Beginning of concept project for these roads with priority in clean areas (no constructions within construction limits)
- Beginning of consultations with representatives of the areas as well as adequate information of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication on these roads,
- Opening of these roads through machines for exact definition on how it will function in the future and how it will assist in the implementation of these roads.
- Drafting of key projects for these roads based on (urban) transport infrastructure map.

Strategy 6: Accompanying Infrastructure.

- Beginning of conceptual project for determining the bus stop and main bus station,
- Drafting of main projects,
- Further consultations with representatives of the private sector and other stakeholders on the implementation of the project and formal implementation of governance

1.17.15 ACCUMULATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

Strategy 1: Concrete activities in the renovation of the existing water resources system which is temporarily used for drinking and protection of new resource development in order to supply the entire urban area with clean and qualitative water

- Drafting of the project for the renovation of reservoirs in underground resources in Marec (protection from wastewater during rainfall) as well as the increase of capacities compared to those which are currently
- Marking and protection of natural and underground natural resources (see Hydrological Map of the Municipality of Novo Brdo).
- Protection from water pollution of the river of Bostan by waters which flow from the Novo Brdo mine

Strategy 2. Creation of a functional and integrated system of drinking water, industry and agriculture (agricultural eco-products).

- Drafting of projects for the renovation of the existing network of water supply in neighbourhoods such as Old Colony, Pllavic and Mehmetaj – changing of old asbestos cement pipes in some segments, increasing the diameter of the pipe in some segments, the expansion of the network in new areas (see urban water infrastructure map)
- Drafting of the project for the change of the pipeline (Asbestos cement) in the line of Kaptazh –Uji bardhe -Bellovoda (See infrastructure map of the water supply system).
- Drafting of projects for the infrastructure of accumulation with reservoirs in the foreseen points by experts.

3.4.0 Sewage System (Wastewaters).

Strategy 1: Completion of the sewage infrastructure, improvement of the existing and construction of new urban network.

- Construction of the project for the improvement of the existing sewage network (See map “Sewage Infrastructure (Wastewaters))”,

- Drafting of projects for the construction of a new sewage network in areas where it does not exist (priority given to urban areas with semi-system)
- Marking and protection of sewage system of planned sewage tracks,
- Drafting of projects for the construction of the new sewage network along the planned roads in the envisaged areas for the expansion of the settlement
- Placement of septic tanks at the end of sewage spill points of wastewaters
- Drafting of the project for the construction of the plant for the treatment of wastewaters (household) for the urban area,
- Marking and protection of the sewage track for connection on the exits of neighbourhoods toward the main collector "Connection of the main network".
- Drafting of the project for the connection of all exit settlements toward the main collector "Connection of the main network".
- Drafting of the main project for the construction of the new collector in the settlement of Bostan where the all neighbourhood may connect.

Strategy 2: Construction of a new system for the transfer of atmospheric water

- Drafting of projects for the construction of new sewage atmospheric network which is separated from the sewage of wastewaters (in accordance with the removal in terms of streams and river of Bostan). (See the map. Infrastructure of the Atmospheric Sewage). Preparation of the project for the construction of the new atmospheric sewage and along the existing roads which do not have a network of the atmospheric sewage
- Drafting of projects for the construction of the new network of atmospheric sewage and along planned urban roads within the settlement.

Strategy 3: Construction of the landfill and their proper management

- Within the framework of the Municipal Development Plan, for the settlement of Bostan is anticipated to have the temporary municipal landfill, close to the settlement of Terniqevc in its cadastral area of the settlement (See map "Waste Management").

1.17.16 FUNCTIONING OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AND STRENGTHENING OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK:

Strategy 1: Beginning of the implementation of recommendations of the master plan on the development of distribution system of Kosovo until 2015.

- Beginning of gradual elimination of TS 35/10kV with the one of TS 110/20kV,
- Beginning of gradual transition from the distribution network of 10kV to a distributing system of 20kV,
- Top priority intervention in terms of the transition from the distribution network of 10KV system in the one of 20KV is: Old Colony, Jasenovik as well as strengthening of the current network of 10KV in almost all neighbourhoods.
- Beginning of the replacement of TS 10/0.4kV with the one of 20/0.4kV,
- Beginning of the replacement of airlines 230/400V with twisted or underground cables.

- Drafting of projects so that the tension networks are planned also with concrete poles and aluminium self sustaining cables.
- Drafting of projects so that in these poles is done the public street lighting: connection and disconnection of lamps will be automatic and when the roads are not very frequented (after midnight) lamps automatically will be switched to half nominal power.
- Preparation of the projects for the extension of the power network in the urban area planned for expansion.

Strategy 2: Strengthening and expansion of telecommunications in the entire territory of the urban area of Bostan

- Cooperation in function of the removal of the post office from the new colony in Bostan, number of phone lines and other devices as well as the volume of internet cable services, while PTK services and other private operators modernize.
- Spread of telecommunications network in villages via optical cables and fibres which enable the connection of internet and cable television
- Drafting of the project for the coverage of the entire territory with landline telephony as well as transition for the air network to underground existing network
- Drafting of the project for the provision of TV HD programs through cable network
- Drafting of the project for the placement of phone booths in all settlements where the landline telephony exists and in areas where it is planned to be placed.

1.18 THEMATIC AREAS OF DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL ISSUES

1.18.1 Strategies and actions for social infrastructure

1.18.2 Population, Housing, and Settlements

1.18.3 Population

Strategy 1: Creation of most favourable conditions for improving the human development index (HDI) in further development of the settlement of Bostan

- Drafting and implementation of coordinated development projects for the spatial expansion according to the foreseen number of the population in all urban area foreseen with the map “ Concept for the Development of the settlement of Bostan” supported by the expansion of the infrastructure networks
- Drafting of the projects for the increase of facilities and activities which are related to a more enriched social-cultural life
- Integration of projects for communicates with low income
- Drafting of the project for the completion of the quality of educational system in all levels in order to create conditions for enrolment in primary and secondary education and increase literacy rate of adults (over 15 years).
- Drafting of the project for the completion of the quality of health system with an impact in the increase of longevity of residents in the settlement of Bostan,

- Drafting of the project for the completion in the field of economic development and poverty reduction as well as increase of economical welfare measured per capita.
- Drafting of the foreseen projects with this plan for the increase of green spaces in Bostan and planned areas for the development of settlements through the re-treatment of currently free areas or unused, as well as the creation of green areas within the settlement and other neighbourhoods.
- Development of projects for the increase of the awareness of citizens toward social and cultural problems but also environmental in terms of the quality of life

1.18.4 HOUSING

Strategy 2: Increase of the quantity and quality of housing.

- Drafting of regulatory plans by respecting concepts which will ensure sufficient volume and housing for all segments
- Drafting and implementation of main infrastructure projects and services based in infrastructural map (water, sewage, heating, parking, greenery) in this document in the field of housing with the aim of improving the quality of housing
- Preparation of main projects of public content which will impact the level of housing

1.18.5 Settlements

Strategy 3: Ensure that future development of the settlement of Bostan will be done in line with the concept of spatial development which is compact with three linear segments.

- Drafting of regulatory plans for the settlement of Bostan,
- Stimulation of constructions within the planned area,
- Monitoring and prohibition of construction outside of limits
- Establishment of a board for the destruction of building outside of the provided limits

1.18.6 INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Strategy 5: Ensuring that all informal settlements are treated based on the guidelines for the adjustment of informal settlements drafted by SPD and MESP.

The following activities are:

- During the drafting of regulatory plans of the settlement of Bostan, within the projected task for the drafter of these plans, the treatment of informal settlements: new and old Colony, should be part of the projected task by informing also for the quality and level of informality with special emphasis in the planning services and development without a plan which are characteristics of informal settlements toward the regulation, formalisation and development as well as development orientation with regulatory plans.
- After the drafting process of these plans and designation of priorities, IS should be taken into consideration for their adjustment.
- Whereas informal settlements would serve also possible donors for the provision of the necessary financial, human and technical support within this adjustment since the regulation of informal settlements is a European priority.

1.18.7 EDUCATION

Strategy 1: Expansion of the volume, contents and the growth of infrastructure quality of the education system in all levels in harmony with the concept of polycentric development with two points.

- Development, Raising the contents of pre-school education within the schools or separately, should be foreseen in all neighbourhoods.
- Marking and preserving foreseen spaces with this plan for kindergartens, specified in the spatial development framework also in the map "Educational and sport areas"
- Drafting conceptual and main projects for new planned kindergartens.
- In the existing constructed facilities, the accompanying infrastructure should be foreseen as particular.
- Starting the implementation of the government program for the creation of computer labs and their equipment with computers.
- Improving the student safety through establishing the surveillance system, and creation of multi functional schools by implementing activities for children, young people and other groups of citizens.
- Equal involvement in education, creation of favourable conditions for integrating children with disabilities and organizing different forms for educating children.
- Efficient managing of schools and school system, according to demographic changes and creation of centralized system for managing finances of educational institutions.
- Improving the cooperation between schools and parents.
- Creation of conditions in schools for daily activities (creation of kitchens in schools), local strategies for education (preparing profiles in conformity with the requirements of the market in Bostan, Kosovo and beyond).
- Proper cooperation between the Municipality-Ministry of Education-Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.
- Cooperation of the municipality of Novo Brdo with other municipalities in exchange of experiences and staff for raising the quality of education.
- Installing central heating in all school which do not have.
- Regulating the accompanying infrastructure and regulation of yards etc.

1.18.8 HEALTHCARE

Strategy 1: Providing medical content in settlements in accordance with their function and hierarchy.

- Analyzing the possibility in the premises of MCFM "Old Colony" to extend service in this facility to 24 hours.
- Implementation of projects where they exist and drafting projects and programs for maintain facilities, completing with infrastructure (Sewerage) and other contents (accompanying facilities such as garages, storages, furnaces for waste incinerating etc.

1.18.9 CULTURE

Strategy 1: Providing conditions and contents for preserving, conserving and using of cultural heritage in a sustainable consistency

Implementation of actions and duties reflected in the spatial development framework for this area as well as the content of the strategy 1 can be done if we undertake the following actions:

- With the approval of this plan all the values listed in the heritage map are taken under the protection of the Municipality/State.
- Prevention of present phenomenon's that violate cultural heritage with professional and legal technical measures, (introduced in the map of "Cultural Heritage").
- Marking the areas, facilities and heritage values from the map in the area in the entire territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo.
- Preparation of main projects and starting the implementation in the function of serving, rehabilitating and using cultural historical values and with cultural benefit, social, economic, scientific, educative, ecological and cultural tourism.
- Preparation of projects for protection and development of spiritual heritage by including forms of cultural expression of tradition or national tradition, languages, celebrations, rituals, dances, music, songs and artistic expression.
- Informational campaigns and marketing in the function of improving the quality of municipal services in function of heritage and image of the country with multiple dimensional benefits.
- Creating a municipal mechanism for controlling developments for all values of the heritage.
- It has to prepare the project for revitalizing the house of culture "New Colony" in Bostan and the same to be only in the function of cultural life.
- Creation of spaces and conditions for library in the locality foreseen within the framework
- Creation of conditions for functioning of cultural-artistic assembly's and associations as well as the establishment of new ones.
- Creation of conditions for traditional manifestation "Day of municipality liberation" and organization of feasts through villages "Day of the lady" in Bostan.
- Drafting the main conceptual project, and to start implementing the Museum in the settlement of Bostan.
- Preparing the conceptual project, and starting implementation of an open Theatre in the Castle and the Old house for museum in the castle (foreseen in the framework) as museums.
- Drafting the main project for museum in Bostan (the old school)

1.18.10 ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Strategy 1: Providing conditions and contents for transparent and efficient administration and public institutions

Since with the spatial development framework as desired developments in this area are foreseen new facilities for the municipal administration and the possibility of establishing the court and the police in the area near the municipal facility as a strategy for the implementation of this plan in this field, it is expected to create these conditions:

- Preparing the project for constructing the facility of the Ministry of Labour,
- Preparation of the project for the construction of the civil registration facility within the MIA.
- Defining and allocation of the location for constructing the municipal court and the police station
- Drafting the main project for areas and facilities of the courts in the urban area near to public facilities.

- Start decentralizing some functions of the administration in secondary centres and starting the implementation of the electronic implementation of government and services.

1.18.11 SPORT AND RECREATION

Strategy 1: Providing sports and recreational contents in settlements according to their function and hierarchy.

- In particular, to achieve the desired predictions from the development framework in function of sports infrastructure have been foreseen these activities:

-Drafting projects and starting implementation for the regulation of the Sports Hall in the secondary school in Bostan.

-Drafting the project and starting implementation for regulating a shooting polygon in municipal level.

-Drafting projects and facilitating with administrative measures for the private sector in developing activities and completing with content and standards in the existing fields of small football.

- Drafting projects for bicycling as a content of main roads (according to the map).

-Preparation of project proposals for the sport of Tennis, Fishing, Hunting, Horse riding etc. Drafting projects for sport and recreation in every town, either within the space of elementary schools as part of the school yard with organized use outside the learning process, or as separated areas.

1.18.12 YOUTH

Strategy 1: Providing content for youth life.

–Implementing the above mentioned projects in sport and culture

- Creating the conditions for activating as much youth organizations and the establishment of cooperation with local institutions.

- Creating the conditions for involvement in Recital groups, drama, and music in all primary and secondary schools.

-Drafting the project and implementing it for the construction of a centre for vocational training of young people.

- Creating spaces for sport and recreation in every town which will also be utilized for youth activities and support in establishing youth clubs (the spaces within the primary schools can be used)

1.18.13 UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

Strategy 1: Minimizing the rate of unemployment and poverty.

-To change this situation have been proposed measures in the spatial development framework for economic development and the strategy for implementing the plan in this field but also in the field of “Demography and Social Issues” is analyzed poverty and unemployment and it has been requested to undertake concrete measures regarding the growth of the number of employed persons and the increase of income per capita, which will affect in increasing the life standard.

Through increasing economic and social development, the rate of unemployment can be reduced, therefore it is required to stimulate and support small and medium businesses, creation of better opportunities for donators and providing seasonal works.

- Preparation of projects and creation of conditions for organizing vocational trainings according to market requests.

- Preparation of projects and creation of conditions for providing seasonal work.
- Preparation of projects and creation of conditions for Support.

1.18.14 Strategies and actions for land and environment utilization

Scope of land and environment use is the field that constitutes a priority in the regulating plan, the use and development of space and the strategy for the implementation of this plan in this field is substantial for the future therefore, the activities listed below are essential

1.18.15 Air

Strategy 1: Clean air, minimum pollution

☐ Marking and protecting during the development of construction of green belts and strips according to the Plan

☐ Preparation of the main concept projects of belts and green strips according to plan, as well as the start of their implementation.

☐ Marking and protecting during the development of existing parks and areas for new parks according to plan.

☐ Preparation of main conceptual projects for revitalizing existing parks and new parks foreseen with the plan, as well as their implementation

☐ Determining the criteria's for green areas during the treatment of regulation plans and issuing urban permits and construction of the settlement of Bostan.

☐ Preparation of main and conceptual projects for improving the road movement

☐ Preparing the municipal regulation for measures, criteria and conditions for the discharge of pollutants into the air from industry and moving cars by obligating the placement of catalytic and other adjustments in the technical aspect and the removal of old ones from traffic.

Preparation of the main ideas and projects for the use of alternative energies (mainly of solar energy and wind),

☐ Stimulation with tax relief up to 50% for those which seek construction permit and use alternative energy,

☐ Stimulation with prices and qualities for the utilization of public transport,

☐ Preparation of main concept projects for paths for cycling and walking as it is seen on the map as well as the obligation during drafting process of road projects for this content.

☐ Undertaking penalizing measures for individuals and legal entities that exceed tolerable levels of pollution and noise, especially in areas with sensitive activity (near schools, and public buildings etc,

☐ Drafting main and conceptual projects for reconstructing roads in the urban centre, sewerage and avoiding landfills

1.18.16 Water.

Strategy 1: Improving water quality and areas rich with water.

☐ Marking and drafting projects for protection and development for the sources of natural water, and other underground and ground water as it is foreseen in the hydrographical map of the municipality of Novo Brdo, together with the determination of the obligated protected area and certain protecting regime.

Preparing main and conceptual projects for establishing septic tanks and apparatus for cleaning up the installation as shown on the map,

☐ Preparation of main concept projects to mount and complete wastewater cleaning devices used by industry (mines).

☐ Approval of regulations for industrial constructions obligating decision of cleaning all used and dirty water, And to not allow starting utilization without previously mount devices which will provide properly clearing dirty wastewater,

☐ Preparing projects for special protection of water from uncontrolled use of artificial fertilizers for agriculture (nitrates, nitrites, phosphates and other nutrient)

Preparation of main and conceptual projects for organized landfills, as well as protection from illegal wastes (all kind of wastes)

1.18.17 LAND

Strategy 1: Protection of quality and quantity of land (clear, minimal contamination)

- ☐ Drafting projects for continuous monitoring and control of agricultural soil fertility.
- Preparation of main and conceptual projects from protection from floods based in the maps presented in the framework in the functions of protection and raising the melioration rate.
- Drafting projects for particular protection of land from uncontrolled usage of artificial fertilizers for agriculture (nitrates, nitrites, phosphates and other nutrition's).
- Drafting main and conceptual projects for the protection of land from illegal waste dumping (all types of wastes).
- Drafting projects and taking measures for protection from erosions and constituent soil element washout
- Projects should be initiated, create conditions and mechanisms for undertaking measures for protection from degradation and human impacts.

Strategy 2: Land managing

☐ Should organize an information campaign for the citizens (for new construction limits, for construction and areas for future expansion) with the purpose of protecting land areas and land resources from alienation for non-agricultural purposes with limits in expansion of constructions only within planned construction borders, as well as the implementation of developments in planned urban areas.

-Presentation and consolidation of penalizing measures, as well as organizing an introductory campaigns for citizens and businesses with these measures.

-Municipal capacity building, regarding managing and controlling of planed development.

-Stimulate and continue the process of drafting regulative planes for areas foreseen with

MDP

- LAND UTILIZATION

Strategy 1: Providing land utilization for the planned destination.

- ☐ Adequate information of the administration and residents for destinations and borders; ☐
- Development and definition of the foreseen destination from the maps in the field, either through the demarcation and signalling for surfaces destination;
- Development of lower level plans and main and conceptual projects of destinations provided by the map of land use (agricultural land, land designated for construction or land settlements, cemeteries, grass, roads, waste dumps, corridors, industrial areas and sectors needed).
- ☐ Development of projects to ensure spatial quality of public areas;

- Develop mechanisms for monitoring implementation and control in the entire territory of the municipality;
- Human capacity building in municipality
- Develop penalizing mechanisms for offenders which would try to alienate the land for destination not foreseen in this document.

1.18.18 NATURAL HERITAGE

Strategy 1: Protection of natural heritage

- ☐ Prepare the decisions for declaring as protected, preserve and sensitise, conserve and protect the Part of Area with Birch as a natural monument (see Map of Heritage)
- ☐ Ensuring integrated protection of natural and cultural monuments.

Strategy 2: Protection and strengthening of landscapes.

- Preparation of projects for functionalizing and maintenance of agricultural landscapes.
- Preparation and implementation of projects for planting several types of herbaceous plants in meadows.
- Preparation of projects and undertaking measures in order to protect from illegal shearing of trees in the urban area.
- Strengthening cooperation with MESP.
- Development of projects for preserving urban landscapes (rural vegetation).
- Limiting development in areas of quality agricultural land, and picturesque landscapes.

Strategy 3: Improving the quality of green areas

- ☐ Increasing the number of parks and green areas in settlements with dense population;
- ☐ Establishment of the new park in the settlement of Bostan;

1.18.19 BIODIVERSITY

Strategy 1: Sustainable development of biodiversity,

- ☐ Drafting projects for the protection, preservation and conservation of certain types of urban phytocenosis.
- Preparation of projects for inventorying flora and fauna in the entire territory of the residence of Bostan and the municipality specifying what needs to be protected and what can be used.
- Develop monitoring mechanisms for implementation and control.
- Human capacity building in municipality
- Develop penalizing mechanisms.

1.18.20 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Strategy 1: Minimal volume of waste produced and re-used, and recycling of waste.

- Definition, demarcation and signalling of areas destined for temporary landfill.
- Drafting projects for temporary waste landfills.
- Drafting projects for collection and treatment of waste which are dumped in an uncontrolled manner with priority on the banks of river of Bostan and similar spaces.
- Drafting projects for municipality management and control regarding wastes.

- Undertaking penalizing measures;

1.18.21 NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS

Strategy 1: Moving from a culture of reaction into that of amortization and prevention

EARTHQUAKES

Preparation of regulations for all constructions in accordance with the rate of seismic risk and construction according to standards;

In particular facilities as in multiple floor facilities it has to be worked with a seismic architecture.

HAIL

Preparation of projects for construction of stations against hail in certain locations

SNOW SLIDING, STRONG WINDS AND ICE

☐ Preparation of projects for undertaking measures during winter season.

DROUGHT

☐ Since the municipality of Novo Brdo and the settlement of Bostan itself in a continuous manner has problems with drinking water it is proposed that during the summer season to utilize as much water accumulation reservoirs as possible for emergency cases (large droughts)

FLOODS

☐ Preparation of projects for opening the channels, soil regulation, cleaning and maintenance

☐ Taking measures for eliminating strong curves of the river and river bank managing.

☐ Taking measures for the protection of rivers from waste dumping, which in this case present obstacles for the free movement of water.

☐ Taking measures for stopping construction of residence facilities and those with economic character in the edge of rivers at least 10 m distance from the river bed (water point)

EROSIONS

Taking measures for declaring erosive areas in regions in which erosion has a large intensity in water streams, facilities and immovable properties based on Kosovo's Law on Water.

Taking measures for preventing erosive activities in municipal level such as:

3. Stopping the cutting and forest degradation
4. Stopping overgrazing
5. Stopping the use of material goods which cause erosion
6. Stopping the utilization of soil and sand etc.



Undertaking erosive hydro-technical measures

- Preparation of the project for the construction of terraces, cordons and dams in the beds of streams and creeks.
- Preparation of projects for construction (maintenance) of embankments on the river shores.
- Preparation of projects for planting forest seedlings in river beds.

- Taking measures for stopping the extraction of solids from river beds.
- Taking anti-erosion agricultural measures.
- Preparation of projects for maintaining agricultural lands.
- Taking measures for the proper application of agricultural practices.
- Preparation of the project for system drainage.
- Taking anti-erosive biological measures.
- Preparation of a project for planting trees which would cover the line of 10 m distance in the shores of main rivers.

FIRES

- Taking measures not to allow construction or entering of standards where it is necessary for facilities and equipments that cause fire or help fire.
- Undertaking supportive measures of facilities and equipments which prevent fire or help in fire extinguishing in other areas endangered from fires.
- Preparations of subjects and establishment of as much hydrants and water accumulations in as much points of the urban area.
- Drafting projects for securing access for vehicles which are used for fire extinguishing to every residential unit in settlement.
- Controlling measures for threatens.
- Penal measures.

1.19 ASSESSMENT OF STRATEGIES, BASED ON THE CRITERIA DETERMINED WITH PRINCIPLES, POLICIES AND LAWS

Knowing that the strategies and actions for implementation provide the transition from the existing situation toward desired spatial development framework; Formulating a package of strategies and actions to achieve the goals within the spatial framework, determined deadlines and existing conditions; Evaluation of these strategies, which also represent an answer in the question that which activities and steps should be taken to achieve to the foreseen framework, furthermore, they represent a mean for transferring from the existing situation in the planed situation. Based in the criteria`s determined with general principles for development/protection and policies and law, is a very important step to evaluate that with this strategies are we sure that the document can be applied.

1.19.1 EVALUATION OF STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Measuring the efficiency of strategies for implementation from the field of economic development, it is very important to deduce a complete analyse, which would discover the strong and weak points but also the opportunities and threats, also simultaneously the spatial aspect but other aspects of development in question.

Assessment of strategies and action for implementing the purposes within the spatial frame in the field of economic development : all proposed strategies from professional teams have been compared with the do nothing scenario in this field, it is assessed that there might be some weak points in general but in general they might be considered real in the meaning of the opportunity for implementation , promotes sustainable development principles, compact and intensive and these strategies present an integrated and strategic access, they respect the laws of the country and if competent bodies establish the conditions for implementing these strategies it can be believed that the settlement of Bostan will utilize its position but also the possibility to be a leader in the field of agriculture as the main branch of economic development in Municipal level.

Strategies for developing this document have foreseen a number of activities for which can be given this:

Assessment: all activities foreseen starting from education and life-long learning in agriculture, farming, production of fruits and vegetable, will contribute in growing the volume and creation of quality products, enable rational, efficient and sustainable utilization of agricultural land and it will enable more intensive products and strengthening local and international market, irrigation measures, drainage and protection from flooding, growing the productivity, quality and price discounts of work and protection from erosion, measures in farming, agricultural development areas etc, which are a part of strategies for agriculture can raise the GDP income from agriculture by placing agriculture in the coming years in the main branch of economic development and will enable that the settlement of Bostan itself as an entirety the municipality of Novo Brdo to be competitive in Kosovo's and regional markets.

Assessment: all activities will contribute in preserving the resources, development of projects for utilization, productions of construction materials, development of processing industry of metal, wood and plastic, intellectual and technological capacity building,

We have also foreseen concrete activities within the strategies for the promotion of Bostan as a settlement of rural tourism and congressional in function of values that the municipality of Novo Brdo has: such as the Castle and settlements around it.

Assessment: Development of tourism in the settlement of Bostan, based in the values that it has the Municipality of Novo Brdo has a large potential, it is assessed that this implementation of activities foreseen within the strategy for implementation will reflect with its development in a sustainable manner, organizing and a powerful touristic offer. Expansion of a touristic information system, establishment of capacities and the creation of a touristic package;

Producing quality food products and their marketing for developing agro-tourism in the strategies for implementation were noted that it has paid attention. Organized recreational activities of hunting are also considered important for attractive and safe tourism of hunting which will also expand its influence in Bostan.

Cultural values also make it special the assessment of strategies in the field of economic development. Other activities are foreseen also for : Vehicle communication, urban trafficking, telecommunication, KPT and private operators, modernizing and completing of energetic infrastructure, identification and utilization of potentials for renewable energies, Banks in the function of a sustainable economic development, supporting the development of SMEs.

Assessment: in all activities it is foreseen efficient public transportation, alternative ways of transporting are evaluated to contribute in improving the movement and reducing pollution. They can also provide opportunities for referring to nature as a part of the touristic offer of Bostan in the areas of the municipality.

Completing the energetic infrastructure and replacement with advanced networks as well as the research of alternative energies is highly evaluated in the framework and strategy for implementation, Novo Brdo can produce energy from wind and biomass which can be seen in some activities for implementation of the document together with the stimulating policies of alternative energies, especially the solar with reduction in taxes up to 50%, which goes in favour of a sustainable development, completion with standard for alternative energy and the fulfilment of some laws and environmental aspects.

In some activities it is noticed the purpose of involvement and supporting the SMEs it is estimated that the organized business is proven to be more successful. It is estimated as necessary to support the growth of business by providing more favourable conditions for SMEs, capacity building through training and specialization and enable new persons to start new businesses but also explore the possibilities from banks.

1.19.2 ASSESSMENT STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN THE FIELD OF DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL ISSUES

Measuring the efficiency of strategies for development on the field of Demography and Social issues also represents a quite important step in assessing the implementation sessions. All proposed strategies from professional teams in these field in general promote the principles of a sustainable development, compact and intensive and these strategies present an integrated and strategic approach, they respect the laws of the country and provide an integrated strategic approach, are in full compliance with the law of the country and provide a reliable basis for the implementation of strategies of transferring from the momentary situation in the one foreseen with the framework

Strategies for implementation of this document have foreseen a number of activities such as:

Creation of favourable conditions for improving the human development index (HDI) in a further development of the settlement of Bostan, Capacity and quality increase of housing, assuring that future development of Bostan will be conducted in line with the spatial development concept, compact and functional relation with two linear segments, providing medical contents, conserving and using in sustainable continuity of heritage, offering of conditions and contents for administration and transparent and efficient public institution, providing sports and recreational contents, providing contents for youth life, assessment of strategies for implementation in the field of infrastructure, minimizing the rate of unemployment and poverty, securing the community centres, centres for older people, orphans and homeless people and access for handicapped persons.

Assessment: Strategy for implementing this document from this field as it can be seen in the main activities above and also in the more detailed ones provides a coordinated development in spatial expansion according to the foreseen number of population, wealthier social-cultural life, integration for communities with low incomes and communities living in the non formal areas, quality infrastructure of the education system. Preparation of projects for completing the quality of infrastructure of the healthcare system with impacts in the length of lives of the residents of the settlement of Bostan, reduction of poverty, economic welfare measured from the income per capita, securing sufficient volume of residency for all classes, improvement of residence quality, application of standards for housing areas, it is evaluated that we will have functionality, adequate treating of non formal settlements, are evaluated activities from the field of healthcare, Bostan museum, it is noticed that the strategy foresees activities for the implementation of the framework in this field as well (Demography and Social Issues) in the preservation of areas and establishment of police and judicial administrative facilities, also are evaluated the attempts for the preservation of sport areas, their development and completion to be in the service of new athletes and new challenges to the establishment of new club, establishment of community centres is evaluated as e very important activity which empowers this strategy together with areas for older persons, handicaps, orphans but also an adequate approach and signalling for handicaps, as an added value, undertaking concrete measures which have to do with the increase of the life standard. Through increasing the economic and social development and the reduction of the unemployment rate through stimulating and supporting small and medium businesses, by utilizing donors and providing seasonal work as it is a significant component of this strategy which requires commitment from all competent bodies and levels for implementation together with other parts of the strategy. It is considered that the strategy hasn't foreseen activities and obligations which follow after the declaration of protected values, or the role of some existing mechanisms since the laws have clarified the roles and other activities.

1.19.3 ASSESSMENT OF STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN THE FIELD OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Measuring the effectiveness of strategies for implementation in the field of infrastructure, it is very important. Assessment strategies and actions for the implementation of purposes within the spatial framework in the area of Infrastructure:

All strategies proposed from professional teams promote the principle of sustainable development, compact and present and integrated and strategic access; respect the law of the country, if all competent stakeholders create conditions for the implementation of these strategies it can be believed that the settlement of Bostan will also be in a stronger position the field of infrastructure development by starting from the road, water supply, sewerage disposal and their treatment, electro-energetic equipments, landfill systems, to the infrastructure of telecommunication.

In the strategies of this field it is noticed that in some cases as steps are foreseen: the preparation of projects for improving existing networks.

Assessment: This activity is designed to implement certain segments of spatial framework which have resulted as a consequence of the poor maintenance, and the renovation reflects the system that is in use, therefore an intervention should be considered, such as a short-time renovation.

Assessment: Beside that some framework projects are foreseen as important projects, spaces are determined as an important activity for implementation it is required to deepen the economic, financial, social and environmental analysis for the main projects and based on this study of reasonability to determine capacities, volumes and rational and sustainable solutions.

Other activities are marking and protection of development paths for the settlement infrastructure but also the municipal ones that pass through the territory of the cadastre area of the settlement of Bostan.

Assessment: it is very important that some developments beside being foreseen in the framework, in the strategy for implementation it is foreseen marking in the market as an activity which will clarify even more the location of the development and create condition for protection of area for destination.

Drafting of main and conceptual projects it is seen as an important activity toward implementation on the framework;

Assessment: With the framework are also foreseen all developments, preparation of main and conceptual projects presents an important activity toward implementation, Therefore authorities should aim to prepare these projects conform with the proper dynamic, as other activities are foreseen consultations.

Assessment: there are some projects which are foreseen to be developed together with other stakeholders whether from the sector or residents of certain areas or with the central government (relevant ministries), international donors etc, for the sake of implementing these infrastructure projects, these consultations as activities are very important in the meaning of defining competences, responsibilities and time schedules together with financial implication for different stakeholders regarding these.

Other activity toward the implementation of the plan within the strategy for implementation is also: the Start of Implementation;

Assessment: this activity is one of the last on the process when we start after electing the implementer for the treatment of wastewater, roads etc.

For making this strategy complete for implementation is foreseen the creation of public or private managing mechanisms etc.

Assessment: it is assessed that this activity is quite important for quality implementation of the framework, this activity in some cases will be utilized as a tool for managing with the

acquired quality of the project to the functionality operation for example: of temporary landfills by creating and proposing the creation of managing mechanisms.

Effective implementation of the Strategy for implementation in the field of infrastructure requires that foreseen developments from to be involved in three year budget planning (based also in the dynamic plan and the assessment of investing capacities), raising transparency of the information and process and public awareness, legal, policy and operational personnel.

This document is of spatial character and some procedures are not analyzed such as the expropriation procedure and other aspects as part of the strategy for implementation which might be considered as a weak point but for implementation should be conducted as activities.

Law clearly determines who is competent what level of expropriation and for compensating of developments in all fields including the field of infrastructure.

The general assessment is that the implementation of these activities of the strategy will enable:

Integrated and functional system of the water supply system, faecal and atmospheric sewerage, electro-energy, waste managing, telecommunication up to the highway and the infrastructure of the railway transportation with the improvement of momentary lines and completely new lines as foreseen with this framework.

1.19.4 EVALUATION OF STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN THE FIELD OF LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENT

Assessment of strategies and actions for implementing the purposes within the spatial framework in the field of land utilization and environment, since this field is a priority in the Urban Development Plan and assessment of strategies for implementation for implementing this plan in this field is very substantial for future therefore following activities are essential. In general in this field all proposed strategies from professional teams propose the sustainable environmental principles, compact and present and integrated and strategic approach, are in respect with the countries law (laws which cover the field of environment, air, water, land etc).

Strategies for implementation of the document have foreseen a number of activities which are in function of: clean air and minimal pollution, improving the quality of air and areas rich with water, protection of land quality and quantity (clean, minimum contamination), land managing, and ensuring land utilization for planned designation, ensuring that the areas are treated in adequate manner, functional network and balance of development of different urban areas, protection of heritage, strengthening landscapes, improving the quality of green areas, sustainable development of biodiversity, minimal volume of waste production and utilization and recycling wastes. Moving from the reaction culture in the amortization and preventing culture of accidents and erosions.

Assessment: Measures and actions mentioned: Marking and protecting during the development of construction of green bands and belts, parks, improving road movement, establishing criteria for green areas etc, as part of activities for implementation of the strategy might be considered as sufficient to guarantee air quality, also measures and actions related to water, quality and sources can be considered as an correct answer in the legal requirements in function of ensuring quality and sustainable continuity of ground and underground waters , also for the land is assessed that are foreseen all activities which ensure minimum pollution, fertility, rehabilitation and adequate managing by foreseeing control and penalizing measures and land utilization, it is noticed that it is well disaggregated in activities which guarantee designation conform the foreseen needs, in the subject of balanced development of different Urban areas is assessed that all activities are foreseen to ensure compact development, functional network, balance in this developments and drafting Regulation Planes and projects which favour areas with negative trends.

Assessment: moving from the culture of reacting after accidents in the culture of amortizing and preventing, it elaborated in deep details all types of accidents by proposing the raise of construction standards and regulation in case of an earthquake, projects for isolation measures, form tampon areas and other activities.

Assessment: Prevention of erosion is also treated and may be concluded that are foreseen activities which increase the role of all residents, land users, water and other assets. In the function of preventing with preventing measures of erosive activities such as: anti-erosive hydro-technical, anti-erosive agricultural, anti-erosive biological and other measure for the protection of natural resources such as land, river streams, landscapes and also assets created by men.

3.7 TIMEFRAMES, FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS, INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Thematic Areas of Economic Development				
STRATEGY/ACTIVITY	FINANCIAL IMPLICATION (LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH)	TIMEFRAME/ PLANNING INTERVAL (SHORT-TERM, MEDIUM-TERM, LONG-TERM, ONGOING)	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK SUBJECT/BODY (MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS etc.)	PRIORITY (1,2,3)
Strategy 1: As much surface of agricultural land and opportunity (protect and develop) in the function of economic development				
Drafting of working plan in accordance with the borders of agricultural land defined by this plan.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Drafting of projects for the rehabilitation of degraded agricultural land from floods, erosions and landslides as well as areas of former legal or illegal landfills.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	PRIVATE AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for the development of organic agriculture	MEDIUM	ONGOING	PRIVATE AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects for the establishment of seed plots and orchards (apples, pears, plums etc.) and fine fruits (raspberries, strawberries etc.)	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	PRIVATE AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for capacity expansion of greenhouses for the cultivation of vegetables (vegetables throughout the year), and the cultivation of flowers	MEDIUM	ONGOING	PRIVATE AND INVESTORS	1

Preparation of projects for the drying and preservation of medicinal herbs, possibility for their cultivation and creation of drying areas for these plants.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	PRIVATE AND INVESTORS	1
Strategy 2: The municipality should facilitate whereas the private sector should provide the basis for the Food Industry				
Drafting of projects for capacity building for processing of milk, cheese, meat	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE AND INVESTORS	2
Cultivation and preservation of medicinal plants, creation of a drying area for these plants in the Bostan settlement	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of project for creation of an internet platform for promotion of products, and provision of internet for all businesses, especially in the Industrial area.	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of plans for identification of potential participants for the proceeding and processing of agricultural products.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE AND INVESTORS	2
INDUSTRY Strategy 1: Sustainable industry				
Drafting of projects for support and strengthening or creation of new developments in the processing industry of metal, wood, plastic, food and drinks etc. in order to implement the projections in the framework.	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE AND INVESTORS	2
CRAFTSMANSHIP Strategy 1: Sustainable craftsmanship				
Drafting of conceptual and main projects for the construction of the physical and professional infrastructure for the development of trainings for professional qualification of artisans	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2

Drafting of plans for the formation of societies (associations) for craftsmanship	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE AND INVESTORS	2
TRADE Strategy 1: Sustainable trade				
Drafting of conceptual and main projects for markets and auto salons	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects for the better organization of transport and accompanying infrastructure.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE AND INVESTORS	1
TOURISM Strategy 1: Promotion of Bostan as a city of rural, youth and congressional tourism				
Creating a general touristic information system (maps, leaflets, websites etc.)	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of project for expansion of the existing informational training centre and formation of a tourism board which would promote touristic attraction within the municipality of Novo Brdo	LOW	MEDIUM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Capacity building of knowledge on tourism through various activities by using positive experiences	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Research and studies for strengthening of existing and planned potentials for tourist activities	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of conceptual project for the restoration of the museum building in Bostan	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of a detailed project for a museum in Bostan	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of conceptual and main projects for extension of families in rural tourism.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Creating plans for visits and the mine horizons, especially the former horizon of the Polish	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

Strategy 2 : Creation of a tourism infrastructure				
Establishment of a basic tourist infrastructure, including the transport, telecommunication and accommodation infrastructure and depending on the area, a specific relevant infrastructure for the area where paths for mountaineering, walking, riding, shooting ranges as well as the completion and strengthening of infrastructure, especially in areas with outstanding values of nature and cultural heritage.	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	3
Strategy 9 : Hunting tourism				
Drafting of projects and definition and promotion of hunting areas by the tourism board and the hunters association	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
The municipality, in close cooperation with the hunters association should apply all measures for the protection of biodiversity in areas intended for hunting.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND ASSOCIATION	1
CATERING				
Drafting of conceptual and main projects according to the Touristic Area plan for the establishment with a high standard and quality of catering facilities, facilities for accommodation (overnight stay) and facilities for food and drinking	HIGH	LONG-TERM	PRIVATE, INVESTORS AND MUNICIPALITY	2
TRANSPORT, TELECOMMUNICATION, TRANSFER AND MOBILITY				
Preparation of conceptual and main projects for the use of technological and non technological measures, and creation of a sustainable and intelligent transport system.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	PRIVATE, INVESTORS AND MUNICIPALITY	1
Preparation of projects for improvement of access to the transport system	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of projects for enhancement of traffic safety	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Preparation of projects for reduction of negative impacts of	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND	1

traffic on the environment.			INVESTORS	
Preparation of projects for quality improvement as well as distribution of the road network in order to increase speed of movement of pedestrians and goods	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of projects for modernization, strengthening and completion of existing road network and opening of new lines, as well as completion with other communication infrastructures (services for maintenance and repairing of vehicles, garages, bus stations, gas stations, buildings for the placement of certain services etc.	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Urban traffic				
Preparation of projects for a greater and more qualitative circulation of pedestrians within the municipal urban centres	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND ONVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for increase of the number of incorporates in the urban traffic	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Preparation of conceptual projects for the establishment of a bus station in old colonies	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of main detailed projects for the bus station in the Old Colony	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of conceptual projects for the construction of cabins in stopping points for buses within and outside of the settlements	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Telecommunications, PTK and private operator communication				
Preparation of main projects so that the number of telephone devices and other devices, as well as the volume of internet and cable services increases, whereas the PTK and other private operator services should be modernized as it is envisaged by the development framework	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of projects for the supply of cable network and HD	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY	2

television programs			AND INVESTORS	
Preparation of projects for capacity building and education of potential users for the use of industry for human benefits	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Preparation of legal framework for e-Commerce, e-Signature to e-Government	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
ENERGY				
Strategy 1: Modernization and completion of energy infrastructure				
Development and completion of energy infrastructure in the area of infrastructure in the function of economic development in the whole Bostan settlement.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE AND INVESTORS	1
Strategy 2: Identification and use of potential for renewable energy				
Development of feasibility studies (reports) for wind energy potential	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of conceptual and main projects for wind energy	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Development of feasibility studies for energy production for the heating of the Bostan settlement from biomass (agricultural production)	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
In cooperation with the Government, the negotiations on the project implementation for heating of the Bostan settlement from biomass (with concession or other forms)	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	PRIVATE, INVESTORS AND MUNICIPALITY	2
Preparation of projects for the consideration of wood chips and other remains for the production of Pellet and Briquette for heating	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Feasibility studies and conceptual projects for the possibility of solar energy use for thermal energy, as well as electric energy gain through photovoltaic panels (as a long-term goal)	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Stimulating projects for those that construct facilities and use solar energy for heating with percentage discounts from taxes	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2

and construction permits				
Feasibility studies and conceptual projects for the possibility of production energy from waste	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	PRIVATE, INVESTORS AND MUNICIPALITY	2
Implementation of pilot projects for the possibility of energy consumption saving (e.g. isolation, efficient heating systems etc).	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	PRIVATE, INVESTORS AND MUNICIPALITY	2
BANKING SYSTEM				
Strategy 1: Banks in the function of sustainable economic development				
Preparation of projects for loans from regional banks for households, small business and agribusinesses	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	BANKS, INVESTORS AND MUNICIPALITY	2
Preparation of projects for concessional investments, starting from the renewable energy sector (It is well known that the EU has very clear guidelines for renewable energy and therefore can be considered as a great opportunity for the municipality of Novo Brdo and the urban area)	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	BANKS, INVESTMENTS AND MUNICIPALITY	2
Preparation of projects by taking into consideration the new opportunities with the membership of Kosovo at the IMF and the World Bank in areas where they provide assistance (official websites need to be researched)	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Preparation of projects for credits with low interest rates and with broader packages in the areas of agriculture, industry and tourism.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	BANKS AND MUNICIPALITY	1
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES				
Strategy1: Support for the development of SMEs				
Preparation of projects for establishment of a vocational training centre for young professionals in order to increase skills, and the provision of courses for economic development and knowledge on marketing	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Support of young entrepreneurs through implementation of a training centre, where enterprises can use the common	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

infrastructure and benefit in a mutual way				
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THEMATIC AREAS OF INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES FOR TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE				
Strategy 1: Existing asphalted roads				
Preparation of main projects in cooperation with the Ministry of Transport and Post telecommunications for expansion in some segments and maintenance in accordance with standards of existing roads (with priority given to the Llabjan – Old Colony – Makresh – Gjilan segment), but also others based on the transport infrastructure map	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	1
Strategy 2: Non-asphalted roads				
Preparation of main projects from the municipality and in some cases also in cooperation with the Ministry of Transport and Post telecommunications for non-asphalted roads in accordance with standards and norms	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	1
Strategy 3: Proposed roads				
Marking of track roads and their preservation (by taking into account the possible motorway track Llabjan – Parallovo – Bresalc, which is connected to the municipality of Gjilan)	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	1
Starting of conceptual projects for the Bostan-Kala road	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	1
Deepening of consultations with the representatives of the Ministry of Infrastructure for these roads	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTION	1
Preparation of main projects for these roads based on the transport infrastructure map	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTION	1
Strategy 4: Roads under construction				

Agricultural roads	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of projects for road advancement in the cadastre area within the Bostan settlement	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Continuation in accordance with developments on agricultural land with new agricultural road projects	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	2
Strategy 5: Urban roads				
Preparation of projects for marking (placement of geodesic points where roads lie)	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	1
Preparation of conceptual projects for these roads of priority (without constructions within the construction borders)	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTION	1
Preparation of projects for the opening of these roads with machinery in the function of the exact definition on how they will function in the future, would help the implementation of these roads a lot	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of main projects for these roads based on the Transport (Urban) Infrastructure map	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Strategy 6: Accompanying infrastructure				
Starting of conceptual project for the stopping points and the bus station	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of main project	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	2
Deepening of consultations with the representatives from the private sector and other stakeholders for project implementation and ways of implementation and management	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	2
ACCUMULATION AND WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE Strategy 1: Concrete actions in the renovation of the existing system of water resources which currently are used for drinking water and the protection and development of new sources in order to supply the urban area with clean and quality water.				

Preparation of projects for the renovation of resource reserves in Marec (protection from polluted waters of the curved rivers during rains), as well as capacity building from those it has now	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Marking and protection of natural water and underground water resources	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Protection of water pollution in the Bostan river from water that flows through the Novo Brdo mine	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of conceptual projects for connection of the Qylkovc village water supply system with that of Bostan				
Preparation of a detailed project for connection of the Qylkovc village water supply system with that of Bostan				
Strategy 2. Creating a functional and integrated water supply system for drinking water, industry and agriculture in the Bostan settlement				
Preparation of projects for the renovation of the existing network of water supply in neighbourhoods such as the Old Colony, New Colony, Pllavic and Mehmetaj, replacement of old asbestos cement pipes in some segments, increase of the pipe diameter in some segments, expansion of the network in new areas etc. (see Urban Water Supply System Infrastructure)	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of project for pipe replacement (asbestos cement) on the Kaptazh –Uji Bardhe line	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for the infrastructure of the reservoir accumulation in the points envisaged by experts	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
SEWAGE SYSTEM				
Strategy 1: Completion of sewage infrastructure, improvement of existing network and establishment of a new network				
Drafting of project for the improvement of existing sewage network	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of main project for the construction of a new collector for the Bostan settlement where all neighbourhoods could gain access	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of project for the construction of a new network in areas where it is missing (with a priority given to areas where there are only half systems)	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

Marking and protection of planned sewage line tracks	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of project for construction of a new sewage network along planned roads in areas planned for expansion of settlement	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Placement of septic holes at the end of waste water flow points	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of project for the construction of a waste water treatment plant (household) for the urban area	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Marking and protection of sewage line tracks for connection from the neighbourhood exit towards the main collector "Connection of main network"	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of project for connection from settlement exits towards the main collector "Connection of main network"	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for the improvement of the existing sewage network				
Strategy 2: CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW SYSTEM FOR DISCHARGE OF ATMOSPHERIC WATERS				
Drafting of project for new atmospheric canal network separate from the waste water system	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for construction of new network of atmospheric canal along planned urban roads within the Bostan settlement	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Strategy 3: CONSTRUCTION OF LANDFILL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUATE MANAGEMENT				
Marking and protection of space envisaged for a temporary landfill of municipal waste, near the Terniqevc settlement in the cadastre area of the Bostan settlement itself.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
FUNCTIONING OF ENERGY SUPPLY AND STRENGTHENING TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK				
Strategy 1: Starting with the implementation of the master plan recommendations for the development of the distributive system of Kosovo until 2015				
Preparation of projects for the gradual elimination of TS 35/10kV and transition to TS 110/20kV,	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of projects for electric network expansion in the urban area planned for expansion	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of projects for gradual transition from the 10kV distribution network to the 20kV distribution network	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of projects for transition from the 10KV system to the 20KV one are: the	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY	2

Old Colony Jasenovik, as well as reinforcements of the current 10KV network in almost all neighbourhoods			AND INVESTORS	
Preparation of projects for replacement of TS 10/0.4kV with 20/0.4kV,	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of projects for replacement of 230/400V airlines with a twisted or underground cable	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	KEK-u, KOMUNA dhe INVESTITORËT	1
Drafting of projects for the increase of the low tension as well as with concrete pillars and aluminium self-sustaining cables	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects so that on these pillars also the public lighting of roads is done: switching of lights will be automatic, whereas by the time that roads are not that frequently used (after midnight) lamps will automatically switch to half of the nominal power	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Strategy 2: strengthening and extension of telecommunication in the Bostan settlement				
Cooperation in order to shift the post from the New Colony in Bostan, number of telephone lines and other devices as well as volume of internet and cable services, whereas PTK and other private operator services to be modernized	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for expansion of telecommunications network in parts planned for construction in the urban area through optical fibre cables which allow connection to internet and cable television	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects for the coverage of the whole territory with fixed telephony network, as well as transition from air to underground network in the existing network	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for the provision of HD television programs through cable network	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects to establish public telephone booths in all urban parts where there is a fixed telephony network as well as cable extension in parts planned for expansion	LOW	SHORT-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3

THEMATIC AREAS OF LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENT

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES FOR LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENT

AIR

Strategy 1: Clean air, minimal pollution

Preparation of conceptual and main projects of green bands and belts according to the plan and their implementation	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Marking and protection during development of existing parks and areas for new parks according to the plan	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of conceptual and main projects for revitalization of existing parks and new parks envisaged by the plan, and starting with their implementation	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of conceptual and main projects for improvement of road circulation	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Preparation of conceptual and main projects for cyclist and walking paths as it shown on the map, as well as obligation during the drafting of roads for these contents	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of conceptual and main projects for reconstruction of roads in the urban centre, sewage systems and removal of waste landfills	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
WATER				
Strategy 1: Improvement of water quality and areas rich with water				
Marking and drafting of projects for protection and development for natural water resources and other surface and ground waters as shown on the hydrologic map of the municipality of Novo Brdo, together with the designation of the mandatory protection area and certain regime of protection	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of conceptual and main projects for the placement of septic holes and devices for cleaning up to the plant shown on the map	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of conceptual and main projects to install and complete cleaning devices for water used by the industry (mine)	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for special protection of waters from the uncontrolled use of artificial pesticides for agriculture (nitrates, nitrites, phosphates and other nutrition)	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of conceptual and main projects for organized landfills, as	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND	1

well as protection from illegal waste (all sorts of waste)			INVESTORS	
LAND				
Strategy 1: Protection of quality and quantity of land (clean, minimal contamination)				
Preparation of projects for continuous monitoring and control of agricultural land fertility	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of conceptual and major projects for protection from floods based on maps presented within the framework for the protection and increase in the level of fertility	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects for special protection of land from uncontrolled use of artificial fertilizers for agriculture (nitrates, nitrites, phosphates and other nutrients)	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of conceptual and major projects for land protection from illegal waste (all sorts of waste)	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects and undertaking protective measures against erosions and washing out of constituent elements of land	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Initiation of projects to create conditions and mechanisms for taking measures for protection from degradation of human impacts	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Strategy 2: Land management				
Organizing an information campaign for citizens (for new construction borders, frozen areas for construction and areas for future expansion) in order to protect the land space and terrestrial resources from the alienation for non-agricultural purposes to limit the extent of constructions only within the planned construction borders ("Settlement development concepts" map) as well as implementation of development guidelines in planned areas	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
LAND USE				
Strategy 1: Provision of land use for planned designation				
Preparation of plans for planned designations envisaged by terrain maps, whether in the form of marking, signalling of designated areas	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of plans of lower levels	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	2

and conceptual and main projects for designations envisaged by the land use map (agricultural land, land designated for settlements or construction land, cemetery, greenery, roads, landfills, corridors, industry and all necessary areas and sectors).			AND INVESTORS	
Preparation of projects to ensure spatial quality of public areas	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Preparation of plans and trainings for human capacities of the municipality				
Development of accompanying mechanisms of implementation and control for the whole territory	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Development of punitive mechanisms for violators who would try alienation of land for purposes not provided in this document	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
NATURAL HERITAGE				
Strategy 1: Protection of natural heritage				
Preparation of decisions for declaring areas as protected, preserved, sensitized, as well as protection and preservation of spatial area with birches as a natural monument	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Ensuring integrated protection of natural and cultural monuments	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Strategy 2: Protection and strengthening of landscapes				
Preparation of projects for the functioning and maintenance of agricultural landscapes	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation and implementation of projects for the planting of many types of herbaceous plants in meadows	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of projects and undertaking of measures so that urban area is protected from illegal trimming	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for protection of urban landscapes (urban vegetations)	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Limiting development in areas with qualitative agricultural land as well as in scenic landscapes	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Strategy 3: Quality improvement of green areas				
Preparation of projects for increasing the number of parks and green areas	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND	1

in settlements with a high density of population			INVESTORS	
Preparation of project for the new park in the Bostan settlement	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Biodiversity Strategy 1: Sustainable development of biodiversity				
Drafting of projects for the protection, preservation and conservation of many urban types of phytocenosis	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for the inventory of flora and fauna throughout the territory on the Bostan settlement and the municipality, by specifying what needs to be protected and what can be used	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Development of accompanying mechanisms of implementation and control	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Human capacity building of the municipality	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Waste management Strategy 1: Minimal volume of waste produced and re-use and recycling of waste				
Definition, demarcation and signalling areas designated for a temporary landfill	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects for a temporary waste landfill.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for the collection and treatment of waste that are dumped in an uncontrolled manner, with priority on the banks of rivers and similar areas	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects for management and control of the municipality in terms of waste	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
NATURAL DISASTERS AND OTHER Strategy 1: Moving from a culture of reaction to that of amortization and prevention EARTHQUAKES				
Prepare regulations for all constructions in accordance with the level of seismic hazard and to be built with standard	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Special facilities and multi-storied buildings need to be built with an a-seismic architecture	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
HAIL				

Preparation of projects for the re-construction of stations against hail in the areas where they were previously	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
AVALANCHES, HEAVY WINDS and ICE				
Preparation of projects to take measures during the winter	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
DROUGHT				
Preparation of projects for accumulation and construction of landfills for water reservation				
FLOOD				
Preparation of projects for opening the channels, regulation from earth, cleaning and maintenance	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Undertaking measures for elimination of river curvature and management of river banks	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Undertaking measures to protect rivers from dumping of waste, which in this case present obstacles for the free movement of water	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Undertaking measures to prevent construction of residential buildings as well as if those with an economic character on the edge of the rivers at least 10 m distance from the river bed (water point)	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Undertaking of hydro technical anti-erosive measures				
Drafting of projects for the construction of terraces, cordons and dams in the beds of streams and creeks	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of projects for construction and maintenance of embankments of river beds (Bostan river)	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of projects for the planting of forest seedlings in river beds	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Undertaking of agricultural anti-erosive measures				
Preparation of projects for the maintenance of agricultural land	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects for drainage system.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of projects for the planting of trees which would cover a	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND	2

band of 10m distance for the beds of the main river			INVESTORS	
Undertaking of biological anti-erosive measures				
Drafting of projects for the creation of green bands in areas where the erosion intensity is high	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for the planting of trees which would cover the band of 10 m distance in the riverbeds of the main rivers	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Undertaking of other measures				
Drafting of projects for construction and bonification of areas under erosion	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects construction of other anti-erosive measures	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
FIRES				
Preparation of projects and placement of as many hydrants as possible, and accumulation of water in as many urban area points	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects to ensure access of fire fighting vehicles Bostan settlement. Control measures for detractors.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Maintenance of mountain roads with the purpose of easier access during the intervention	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2

THEMATIC AREA OF DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL ISSUES STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES FOR SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE (THEMATIC AREA OF DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL ISSUES) POPULATION, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT				
POPULATION				
Strategy 1: Create the most favourable conditions for the improvement of the municipal human development index (MHDI) in the further development of the municipality of Bostan				
Drafting and implementation of projects for coordinated development of spatial alignment according to the envisaged number of the population in the whole urban area envisaged by the "The development concept of the Bostan settlement", supported by the expansion of the infrastructure network	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Preparation of plans for additional environments and activities that have to	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2

do with a richer socio-cultural life				
Integration projects for low-income communities	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for the completion of the quality of the education system infrastructure at all levels to create conditions for enrolment in primary and secondary education, as well as increase literacy rate of adults (over the age of 15)	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of project for quality completion of the health system infrastructure with an impact also on the lifespan of the residents of the Bostan settlement	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Preparation of project for completion in the area of economic development and poverty alleviation so that the economic wellbeing, measured with income per capita increases	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects envisaged by this plan for the increase of green areas in Bostan and other settlements through the re-treatment of current free or unused areas as well as for the establishment of new green areas within and around the city and other settlements	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting projects to increase sensitivity of residents to social-cultural problems but also to the environment in the function of the quality of life	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
HOUSING				
Strategy 2: Increase the quantity and quality of housing				
Preparation of regulatory plans by respecting concepts which will ensure sufficient volume and housing for all classes	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation and implementation of main infrastructure and service projects based on infrastructure maps, based on infrastructure maps (water, sewage, heating, parking, greenery) in this document in the area of housing with the purpose of improving the quality of housing	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of major projects of public content that affect the increase in the level of housing	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
SETTLEMENTS				
Strategy 3: ensure that future development of the Bostan settlement will be in line with the concept of polycentric spatial development with two linear segments				
Drafting of regulatory plans for the Bostan	HIGH	SHORT-	MUNICIPALITY	1

settlement		TERM	AND INVESTORS	
Construction stimulation within the planned area	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Monitoring and not allowing any construction outside the borders	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Establishing a board for the demolition of constructions outside the envisaged borders	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
EDUCATION Strategy 1: Expansion of volume, content and enhancement of quality of infrastructure in the education system at all levels in accordance with the polycentric development concepts with two linear segments				
Preparation of projects for the building of contents for a preschool education within the schools or separate in all the neighbourhoods	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Marking and preservation of areas envisaged by this plan for nurseries, specified in the spatial development framework as well as the "Schools and sports areas" map	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of conceptual and main projects for new nurseries planned	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
In existing facilities built with accompanying infrastructure should be envisaged as special	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for connection to water and sewerage infrastructure in all school buildings, which are not connected	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Start implementing the government program for the creation of computer labs and providing them with computers.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Improving the safety of students by establishing a supervisory system, and the creation of multi functional schools by conducting activities for children, young people and other groups of citizens	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Equal participation in education, the creation of favourable conditions for the integration of children with disabilities and the organization of various forms of parental education	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Efficient management of schools and school network, according to demographic changes and the establishment of a centralized financial management system of educational institutions	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Improving cooperation between schools and parents	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2

Creating conditions in schools for a daily stay (creating kitchens in schools), local strategy for education (preparing profiles in conformity with the market demands of Bostan, Kosovo and beyond)	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Proper cooperation between Municipality-Ministry of Education-Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Cooperation of the Novo Brdo municipality with other municipalities in exchange of experience and staff for improvement of the education quality	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Installing central heating in all schools where it is missing	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for the regulation of the accompanying infrastructure, such as the regulation of school yards etc.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
HEALTH				
Strategy 1: Provision of health contents in settlements in accordance with their function and hierarchy				
Analysing the possibility of the FMC to extend its services in this facility to 24 h	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Implementation of projects where they exist and drafting of projects and programs for the maintenance of facilities, completion with infrastructure (sewage) and other contents (accompanying facilities, such as garages, warehouses, furnaces for burning waste etc.)	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
CULTURE				
Strategy 1: Provision of conditions and contents for preservation, conservation and continual sustainable use of cultural heritage				
Prevention of current phenomena that threaten cultural heritage with technical, professional and legal measures (presented on the "Cultural Heritage" map)	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Marking of heritage areas, facilities and values from the maps in the area in the whole territory of the municipality of Novo Brdo	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation and implementation of main projects in the function of rescue, rehabilitation and use of cultural historical values and with cultural, social, economic, scientific, educational, ecological and cultural tourism benefits.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	3

Preparation of projects for protection and development of spiritual heritage including forms of cultural expression of folk traditions or customs of language, holidays, rituals, dance, music, songs and artistic expression	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
Marketing and informational campaign in the function of quality improvement of municipal services in the function of heritage and the settlement's image with multidimensional benefits	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
The introduction on the list of values and taking under institutional care of the monuments and memorial of KLA war martyrs	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
Creating a municipal development control mechanism for all heritage values	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
The project for the revitalization of the "Old Colony" House of Culture in Bostan which also should only be in the function of cultural life.	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Creating areas and conditions for a library in the locality envisaged by the framework	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Creating conditions for the functioning of assemblies and cultural-artistic associations and the establishment of new ones	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Introduction to the list of values and obtaining of institutional custody over the monuments of KLA war martyrs	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of conceptual and main project and starting implementation for the Bostan settlement Museum	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of conceptual and main project and starting of implementation of an open Theatre in the Castle and an Old House for a museum in the castle (envisaged within the framework)	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of main project for the museum in Bostan (old school)	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS Strategy 1: Provision of conditions and contents for the administration and transparent and efficient public institutions				

Preparation of project for the construction of the Ministry of Labour building	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of project for construction of building for civil registration within the MLS	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Definition and division of location for construction of a municipal court and police station	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of main projects for areas and facilities of court and police in the urban area near the public facilities	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Decentralization of some administration functions in secondary centres and implementation of electronic system of governance and services	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
SPORTS AND RECREATION Strategy 1: PROVISION OF SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL CONTENTS IN THE BOSTAN SETTLEMENT				
Drafting of projects and starting with implementation for regulation of sports the hall in the economic school of Bostan	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of project and starting with implementation for regulation of a shooting range at the municipal level	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects and facilitating with administrative measures for the private sector in the development of activities with content and standards in existing areas of mini football.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of projects for cycling as a content of main roads	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of project proposals for Tennis, Fishing, Hunting, Horse riding etc.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of projects for sports and recreation in each settlement whether within the primary school framework as part of the school yard with organized use outside the schedule of the learning process, or as	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

special areas				
YOUTH				
Strategy 1: PROVISION OF CONTENTS FOR YOUTH LIFE				
Creating conditions for a Creating conditions for the activation of as many youth organizations as possible, and cooperation with municipal institutions	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Creating the conditions for engaging in recital groups, drama, music in all elementary and high schools	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting and implementation of project for the construction of a Vocational Training Centre of youth	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Creating areas for sports and recreation in each settlement which will be also used for youth activities as well as support for establishing youth clubs (areas can also be used within framework of elementary schools)	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY				
Strategy 1: MINIMIZATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY RATE				
Preparing projects and creating conditions for the organization of vocational trainings based on market demands	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparing projects and creating conditions for provision of seasonal work	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparing projects and creating conditions for support	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
ACCESS OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND OTHER FORMS				
Strategy 1: Provision of conditions and contents for categories of these individuals				
With the approval of this plan, projects for all school, municipal and health facilities will be prepared, with road infrastructure and parking for these categories and other public facilities, as well a regulation of access of these categories of individuals.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

1.20 PROVISIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Knowing that, the Urban Development Plan is multi-sector strategic plan, which sets long-term goals for the development and management of urban area for a period of at least five (5) years, which shall also determine balanced and sustainable development of urban area spatial

development, and should be based on good governance and overall economic, social, ecological and cultural development.

Based on the existing situation, the Vision for the Future of Bostan settlement, and desired goals to be achieved, Urban Development Framework has been developed. Based on this framework the compact development concept will be carried at the level of settlement.

Spatial Development Framework has been developed, having as determinants the thematic areas and for some ones predictions of spatial developments are made. Implementation Strategy, presents the activity for the implementation of the spatial development framework namely the transition activity from the existing situation into the planned.

The plan is realistic, and we believe to be applicable. Concrete implementation of this plan, is treated in this section, which will describe the provisions for implementation, through which the legal aspect and enforcement measures are described. This section has to do with the provisions and elements that manage the implementation of the plan and includes:

1.21 GUIDELINES ON INTERPRETATION ISSUES OF THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN WHILE DRAFTING THE REGULATORY AND OTHER PLANS

□□ Novo Brdo Municipal Development Plan: is interpreted as a joint document of the municipality of Novo Brdo including also part of the decentralized with plan.

□□ Municipal Development Plan: can be interpreted as a document, which envisions the regulation, use and spatial desired development for the future.

□□ Spatial Development Concept Polycentric with two points: it can be interpreted as a concept which envisions the spatial development of several sub centres, such as a part Bostan and Pasjak also: Llabjan, Kuvca, Koretishte and Stanishor, while the two points can be interpreted as Castle and mining.

□□ Concept of compact urbanization: Settlement with compact urbanization is high density urban settlement that includes the following concepts:

Development within a construction border

Dense Development

Revitalization of residence centre

Development of mixed functions

□□ Urban Development Plan of Bostan, is based on the Municipal Development Plan and in case of dispute of any eventual development, the final interpretation is development which can be found in the Municipal Development Plan, which must be respected in its entirety.

□□ URP of Novo Brdo, is based on Bostan Urban Development Plan, and in case of dispute of any eventual development, the final interpretation is the development which can be found in Bostan Urban Development Plan, which must be respected in its entirety.

During the drafting of lower-level plans, can be found the term "Frozen zone" which should be interpreted as an area which has current developments with residential or other buildings in which in the future will not be allowed any construction in terms of housing facilities with economical or other character. In the area, it can be planned any infrastructure for municipal interests, but it will not be in the function of area.

During the drafting of lower-level plans, can be found the term "Enlargement Zone" which should be interpreted as an area in which the settlement can be extended in the future. In the area, when designing the Regulatory Plans the infrastructure will be planned based on the Urban Development Plan, and until the preparation of regulatory plans is made, spatial and

urban conditions are given for the issuance of approvals and permits from the relevant institution (by the Municipal Assembly, based on the Urban Development Plan).

During the drafting of lower-level plans, can be found the term "Industrial development zones" which should be interpreted as an area in which there are natural resources, and in the future the extraction and processing industry may be developed.

During the drafting of lower-level plans and the main projects, can be found in the term "Special Protected Zone", which should be interpreted as an area identified and declared by the Law on Special Protected Areas; Which is the special protected zone will be an area defined by a map, or a defined area surrounding a monument, building, group of buildings, the ensembles, village, or historical centre of settlement that can be protected from any development or activity which may harm its historical, cultural, architectural or archaeological context, natural environment or aesthetic visual context.

During the development of lower-level plans, can be found the term "Informal Settlements", which should be interpreted as human settlements that enables the residents to enjoy their rights to an adequate standard of living, in particular, the appropriate accommodation. As such, informal settlements may have the following characteristics: formal possession of the ownership, inadequate access or privation of basic services and as such should be interpreted in the drafting of regulatory plans in Bostan and wherever are found these settlements.

1.22 CONDITIONS SET BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF LAND IN THE URBAN AREA, WHICH INCLUDES:

USE OF LAND SEPARATED INTO THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:

- I. CONSTRUCTION LAND
- II. SPECIFIC SURFACES
- III. GREEN AREAS
- IV. TRANSPORT SURFACES

I. CONSTRUCTION LAND

Construction land is consisted of:

1 Mixed housing (existing areas where most of the surfaces is developed (built), northern, southern and eastern area of the settlement);

1a. Mixed housing (existing areas where most of the surfaces is not developed (built) and areas for future expansion (western area of the settlement).

- 2. Central Zone,
- 3. Area with public contents.
- 4. Business / industry.

1. Mixed housing, are areas dedicated for:

- a) Residential facilities.
- b) Associated facilities for the needs of residents, such as: garages, garden huts, gardens and similar.

c) Commercial functions: enterprises including agricultural enterprises, which do not cause air pollution and noise, or other obstacles, as well as those that do not pose a risk of explosion or radiation. Restaurants and hotels to 30 beds may be allowed, if they do not influence the character of the area. Businesses and enterprises located in mixed housing areas should correspond to the structure of the housing and should not affect the quality of life, the environment and the character and identity of the residential area.

d) Functions which are relevant to the needs of residents, such as educational facilities, cultural and social services, public administration and other services.

1. a) Mixed housing - areas for future expansion:

To guarantee the sustainable development, special areas of construction land are defined as "areas for future expansion." These areas are consistent with the general concept of UDP but their implementation is limited by prerequisites. Construction in these areas will not be allowed until defined prerequisites are realized. To allow future expansion of areas, a regulatory Plan must be prepared and requirements should be confirmed - current needs in mixed residential area and adequate infrastructure should be implemented for these areas while constructions and developments should be made after the completion of infrastructure.

2. Central Zone - is the area dedicated to:

- a) Buildings designated for mixed housing.
- b) Public functions under paragraph 3 (space of public contents).
- c) Tourism and functions of accommodation like hotels, restaurants and cafes.
- a) Trade and retail sale, such as; enterprises, trade and craft centres, shops and similar buildings that are reasonable needs of the citizens and the municipalities.

3. Areas of Public contents - are dedicated areas for:

- d) Educational functions such as; preschool institutions, elementary and high school.
- e) Health and social welfare functions - family medicine centres, main family centres, pharmacies, centres for social work.
- f) Cultural functions - main cultural centres, community centres.
- g) Administrative functions - necessary for the Municipality of Novo Brdo, and other administrative services of the local government level.
- h) Other public functions - the bus station, fire fighting station, post office, bank branches, police etc.

Business/industry, are areas dedicated for:

- a) Enterprises that meet the requirements of paragraph 1.c-businesses and enterprises in mixed residential areas.
- b) Industrial manufacturing enterprises which cause little impact on the environment, but not enterprises which could pose a potential, explosive danger or radiation in the environment.
- c) Administrative public enterprises.
- d) Residential units necessary for enterprises located in the area within the facility of administration.
- e) Facilities for the fulfilment of daily needs of people who live and work in the area of business and industry.

II. SPECIFIC SURFACES

Roads for access within these functions can be part of specific areas, if they correspond to the general character of the area. Specific surfaces are consisted of areas that require certain conditions of the location due to the nature of their operation.

For the urban area of Bostan, this applies to:

- District heating (proposed area for the production of energy from biomass.)
- Power station.
- Cemetery.
- Green Market.
- Gas stations.

III. GREEN AREAS

The green areas are areas of:

1. Sports and recreation.
2. Park.
3. Green strip and corridor.
4. Agriculture.
5. River.

The green areas are all areas and plots in the settlement which are not defined as a construction land, specific surface or area of transport:

1. Parks - areas intended for parks and public gardens, including surfaces for recreation.
2. Green strips and corridors – are surfaces between spaces with different destinations and protection against air pollution and noise. This includes also green corridors along the roads.
3. Agricultural lands – areas that are used for the production of agricultural products, vegetables, fruits or the preservation of pets;
4. Sports and recreation - dedicated surfaces for the sports in green areas including; sports grounds, outdoor and indoor facilities, open pools and necessary surfaces for parking.
5. Water surfaces – Water surfaces are all surface waters such as rivers, lakes, ponds and related and groundwater.

IV Transport Surfaces

Transport surfaces consist of transport corridor, including:

1. Roads: are dedicated surfaces for traffic of the vehicle
2. Paths for pedestrians and cyclists: are surfaces included in the corridor of public roads, dedicated for circulation of pedestrians and cyclists.
3. Public parking: are reserved surface areas for quiet traffic (the public and private sector).

1.22.1 CONDITIONS FOR DETERMINATION AND DEFINITION OF PUBLIC AREAS, AND THOSE WITH OTHER PURPOSES

- The Municipality will provide space for infrastructure in the interest of settlement.
- A wise and far-sighted policy on the land should be guided by the municipality.
- The Municipality should avoid establishing functions that can cause barriers to learning process.
- The municipality should allocate land for new kindergartens and schools and improve conditions of the existing ones.

Areas allocated for construction, must meet the following several criteria:

1. Preschool Institutions: child care centre and kindergarten:

- Access distance 400m for density 80-100ba/ha and 600m for density 40-60ba/ha.
- Area of the location should be 0.25-0.3 ha (25m² / children).
- Built area 4.5-6.5 m²/children (max number of children in a building should be 120).

2. Elementary School:

- Home-school distance should be 500-800m (walking-bike) based on high residential density.
- Surface area of the location should be 1-2 ha.
- Built area b 3.0 m² / students (number of students should to be of 500-600 / 26-30 students in a class).

3. Secondary School:

- Access to home-school should be 1000-1500m distance (walking-bike) based on residential density of settlement.
- Surface area of the location should to be 4-5 ha.
- Built surface are 1.5 m²/students (learning spaces 60m²), the number of students in the school should be from 500-600.
- The municipality should allocate construction land of at least 5 ha equipped with infrastructure for new medium professional school and a superior qualification in the field of agriculture.
- The municipality can allocate joint construction space for public activities such as: education, culture, sports, social services, community centre, etc.

4. Family Health Centre

- The municipality should allocate space for additional services in the existing main health centre to increase the number of services.

Criteria set by the Ministry of Health, are:

- Family Health Centre / res. 10,000,
- Main Family Health Centre /res. 100,000.
- 1 doctor +2 medical assistant / 2000 res..
- The proximity of the medical centre should be between 500-2500 m.
- Area required for location of 2-4 ha.

5. Cultural centre

- The municipality should strengthen cultural activities by revitalizing existing cultural centre and providing space for additional functions and a better use:

- Following the European standards, the municipality must ensure 0.5m²/res. - cultural space;
- The municipality must provide for neighbourhood the space for 100-150 people for cultural activities and other public activities - community centre. This centre can accommodate also several municipal administrative services.

1.22.2 CONDITIONS FOR REGULATION OF SPACE FOR IMPORTANT FACILITIES FOR KOSOVO AND MUNICIPALITY

☐ Construction will be permitted only in designated areas for construction by the MDP; Development in the settlement of Bostan should be regulated by Urban Regulatory Plans. Public infrastructure will be provided only in areas designated for construction. In areas where urban regulatory plans are not approved, research for requirements, opportunities and the provision of infrastructure should be applied based on spatial conditions of higher level plans.

☐ Construction on agricultural land will be allowed only in low quality land (classified as class V-VIII), wasteland, and only in exceptional cases - for development that support agricultural activities.

☐ Developments in free space (natural landscape) should be based on environmental rules for the protection of nature and landscape. In the absence of urban regulatory plan, the municipality should issue instructions of binding character.

☐ In the areas where development is permitted, conditions of the location should set as follows:

- (a) The shape and size of the development area.
- (b) Method of exploitation or use.
- (c) The rules of construction.
- (d) The rules for the connection to the network of infrastructure.
- (e) The measures for environmental protection and protection of cultural heritage sites.

5.2.2 b / CONSTRUCTION AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SETTLEMENT

- ☐ Construction is permitted only on construction land defined by the MDP and UDP.
Infrastructure will be offered only to certain areas for construction (construction land).

In areas where regulatory plans are not drafted, a research should be done of the needs and opportunities for provision with infrastructure (provision with infrastructure should be done gradually, based on the needs of the settlement and the financial possibilities of the municipality).

- ☐ Public-private partnerships can be considered as an option/co-financing scheme).

In areas where construction is permitted, the conditions at the site should address:

- (a) The shape and size of construction parcel
- (b) Usability of land or authorized use of the plot
- (c) Building regulations and the distance between objects in the plot
- (d) Regulations for connection of facilities with the main infrastructure
- (e) Measures for environmental protection and protection of natural and cultural heritage sites.
- (f) Preparation of the place / location e.g.: removal of existing buildings and land rehabilitation, geological and geo-mechanical researches.

Environmental regulations should be applied whenever it appears a builder for:

- ☐ Implementation of a new construction,
- ☐ Extensive reconstruction or execution of the works in an existing building,
- ☐ Reconstruction of an existing building in which its plan has changed,
- ☐ By URP instrument should be achieved a compact suitable structure of urban area,
- ☐ Construction on vacant areas near the existing buildings, in principle should respect the patterns of the environment and be connected with neighbouring buildings being in the same construction line , respecting typology, height, size and density determined under development concept of Bostan / UDP.
- ☐ New areas of construction must be designed so as to support and advance the existing character of the built and the natural surroundings,
 - Special assessment should be done to illegal facilities in order to make their treatment and in case of legalization; land use plan according to the UDP should be revised,
 - Development in the peripheral zone (as a space in border with construction land in front of the agricultural land) should be low density and in support of agricultural activities. Also, considering the existing extent of the spread residence and phasing in the landscape, urban regulatory plans should set strict rules of development in these areas,
 - Areas for expansion are areas for future development and can be used when the proposed construction land according to the UDP does not meet the needs for development of the settlement,
 - Within the broad areas with underdeveloped network of traffic, security of network traffic should be guaranteed by specific developmental concepts or should be elaborated within regulatory plans before construction is permitted.

5.2.2 c / STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTED OUTSIDE OF CONSTRUCTION LAND

For areas designated by Urban Development Plan as free areas from any kind of development and protected from construction, should be guaranteed:

- a) Protection of areas for continuous development of agriculture and forestry,
- b) Areas with special ecological values,
- c) Protection of the natural landscape and heritage sites, as well as related natural and recreational areas, (by not opposing the development of the settlement).

Outside the construction area shall be allowed only these buildings: (Law on Spatial Planning):

- a) Public buildings for protection or civil protection,
- b) Buildings for fire protection and hazardous materials - explosives, etc.,
- c) Buildings for water resources management,
- d) Infrastructure,
- e) Buildings for the research and exploitation of exploited mineral material,
- f) Recreation and rural tourism.

Municipality shall not be responsible for the provision of infrastructure outside the settlements: based on designated land use, provision of infrastructure for new development shall be responsibility of the owners or entrepreneurs.

1.22.3 CONDITIONS FOR PLACEMENT OF FACILITIES FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Municipality has allocated sufficient land to support business development which is based on the use of local labour with a condition of being placed in spaces and areas provided for this purpose.
- Municipality may allow the temporary change of use of agricultural land for economic development: the use of surface minerals, waste receptacles, waste timber industry, the use of sand, gravel and stones provided after use or expiration of specified for temporary change of use, the land to return to the previous state (The request for issuing construction permits for temporary use of agricultural land for other purposes as well as for temporary building from which it comes to damage to the surrounding agricultural land, the user is required to submit the project for re-cultivation which is in accordance with the technical documentation for construction, i.e. the investor is required before starting the work on agricultural land, to remove and store potentially fertile layer of soil for the purposes of land reclamation).
- The Municipality will support the establishment of a business incubator to provide space for new businesses with economic development conditions of exploitation by entrepreneurs.
- The municipality will provide land for agriculture and professional education information centre for agriculture with the necessary infrastructure. Location must fulfil all requirements with regard to the size of the plot, the buffer zone, orientation, access to public transport system.
- In areas designated for business and industry will only be allowed construction of clean contents for agricultural and industrial production, storage, and commercial content services that have no negative impact on the environment.
- The location for clean content and appropriate use of commercial production can be developed within the settlements only if they do not cause a negative impact on the surrounding environment (emission of gases, air pollution, noise, traffic).
- Industrial and commercial businesses express pollution in urban areas will not be allowed whatsoever. •

- The expansion of industry and business area only if the area is already proven durability and overall interests, in case of emergency and the lack of adequate space to flokuar.
- The Municipality will coordinate regulatory plan, adequate infrastructure and links to regional road network, based on the following criteria.
 - a) Good access road corridors - using roads.
 - b) The availability of low-priced land.
 - c) To minimize adverse impacts on habitat and landscape.
 - d) The potential for development: land, appropriate infrastructure (sewer, water, electricity, communications, heating).
 - e) The maximum plot utilization index shall not exceed 45% of the plot and at least 20% of the area should be green.
- New areas where you can develop some industries must prove self-sustainable energy supply with energy production from renewable sources, whether they are located in the vicinity of the high potential for renewable energy.

1.22.4 CONDITIONS FOR PLACING THE FACILITIES OF PUBLIC

□Public green in settlements and parts included in the Municipal DevelopmentPlan may be constructed and maintained only if you enable the preservation and promotion of natural and created.

- If, due to the establishment of public activities, public green area damaged, it should be compensated according to the terms and conditions set by the municipality.

To protect the infrastructure area of interest to the municipality, a wise policy will be guided by the municipality. •

- conditions for the establishment of public facilities for the elderly, orphans, handicapped should be to meet the functional and spatial movement of these categories along with the fulfilment of other associated functions.
- The conditions for the expansion of public activity areas are to be consistent with the function of settlements - the main centres, sub centres, local centre and villages.
- The municipality must allocate space for preschool institutions defender generation security conditions to be accessible by public transport. Plots allocated for construction, must meet the following criteria.
 - a) Preschool institutions: standard surfaces / children.
 - b) Elementary Schools: standard surfaces / children.
- A municipality may allocate a common plot for the construction of the contents as: education, culture, health and social services, community centres. This especially is important for sub centres and local centres.

Designated areas for sports and recreation should be supplied with trails, and green infrastructure. • Within these areas, will only be allowed the construction of outdoor and indoor sports facilities, parking spaces, small restaurants and shops serving recreational sports equipment. Maximum occupancy index plot must not exceed 10% of the surface of the plot.

1.22.5 CONDITIONS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

With UDP, is defined for construction and housing development. Construction is allowed only within the zone. Municipalities will follow the concept of compact residence (proposed by

UDP) for future development within the settlement by increasing residential density and physical in the central area.

Residential density:

D-1 min.70 max.140 inhabitants per hectare, the central area.
D-2 min.50-max.80 people per hectare, mixed residential area;
D-3 min.50-max.80 inhabitants per hectare, the area of farthest generation one;
D-4 min.50-max.80 inhabitants per hectare, the area of farthest generation two;
D-5 min.40-max.70 inhabitants per hectare, the area of farthest generation three.

Floors

H-1 min.3—max.4 floors
H-2 min.2—max.3 floors
H-3 min.1—max.2 floors

- During the development of regulatory plans, the line that borders the central area of the Bostan settlement with the peripheral areas in the front can have the same flooring levels, and can be planned with the same flooring levels (H min. 3-max. 4 floors) only in cases where it is a reflection of the constructed facility or planned on the central area line of the Bostan settlement.
- The municipality will draft urban regulatory plans or projects of urban design for the central area of the settlement and for areas subject to transformation.
- Future developments should take place within gaps in existing settlement areas. Densification of existing areas (after defining areas for games, parking and public areas) should be stimulated especially in the central area of the settlement as proposed with the compact settlement concept.
- Physical density will increase in the central area, therefore, regulations for collective housing buildings of medium height, typology and their size should be guided by the municipality.
- Housing area density in the peripheral part of construction land will be lower than in the central area to support urban agriculture activities (small houses P+1 to 3).
- New constructions should respect proposed corridors by the UDP and at the same time consider important patterns in the surrounding (construction line, materials, colours, facades, pedestrian movement, landscape etc.).
- New housing areas can be constructed after the drafting of regulatory plans.
- In certain areas, the drafting of architectural urban detail plans is needed to clearly define the transformation vision of a certain area, together with citizens and other participants.
- For areas with an unspecified traffic network, the new network should be guaranteed with special development concepts or within the framework of drafting regulatory plans.
- For new areas envisaged by the infrastructure plan (electricity, water, and sewage) should be provided. Infrastructure development can be done gradually as needed and based on financial possibilities of the municipality. Private funding should be in agreement with the municipality or apply various public-private partnership schemes.
- Areas defined as areas for future development (combined housing) are reserved for future constructions. Construction in these areas is envisaged to be in a longer period of time except in cases of a specific public interest when development is essential.

- Building owners should pay for infrastructure construction/distribution issue should be elaborated.
- The municipality should provide land for social housing buildings for accommodation of residents with poor economic condition.
- The municipality should create a public-private partnership platform for the housing development (joint investments, provision of public land with concession etc.)
- Existing houses that are in the green area (not included in the proposed construction land) can remain but not expand in case of reconstruction.

1.22.6 CONDITIONS FOR DETERMINING THE CORRIDOR AREA NETWORK, OR TELECOMMUNICATION TRACKS AND MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK

• Based on the MDP and the UDP, municipal authorities will draft a detailed traffic plan (including public, cycling and pedestrian traffic) which in a precisely manner will provide corridor types and their profiles. The detailed mobility concept for the Bostan settlement should be deepened in elaboration. This concept should be accompanied by a detailed development plan.

☐ Road corridors should be guaranteed on an appropriate scale in accordance with the Bostan settlement function and demands at the Kosovo and regional level.

☐ Technical problems related to road safety (road width, dangerous crossings, and slope) should be avoided and facilitated with appropriate measures.

☐ Direct development access on main roads (e.g. Category 1) with a speed limit of more than 60 Km/h will not be allowed.

☐ The Ministry of Infrastructure is responsible for main and regional roads. Therefore, regulations and technical standards are provided by the Ministry.

☐ Main, local and other roads in the Bostan settlement should be dimensioned in a way so traffic flow is safe for all vehicles in any weather conditions. Traffic paths should respect existing regulations. Paths should be with a width of at least 3.0 m. Physical barriers can be placed on problematic areas. Paths can be narrowed.

Future corridors proposed in Bostan are:

- 1) Main roads
- 2) Aggregate roads
- 3) Distribution roads

The traffic plan must meet the UDP. The main challenges this traffic plan should elaborate are:

- Access improvement in the central area
- Access improvement of public transport
- Traffic safety enhancement
- Environmental impact reduction in the traffic system

The traffic plan should include solutions for the following issues:

- The municipality will improve regional roads as main corridors of the settlement.
- Public urban transport should be strengthened by the municipality with new urban lines and strategic bus stopping points, based on access analysis.
- The municipality should improve existing bus stopping points (stations) and provide the necessary infrastructure (places for waiting and seats, signs etc.)

The municipality should improve the parking situation in the existing settlement area by applying various approaches, such as:

- Parking on the main primary roads along the road (with paid parking hours).
- Providing parking plots where possible for longer usage (near the existing park, sports hall and other administrative and commercial services).
- Parking for individual houses should be organized within the respective parcels.
- The municipality should respect parking standards and regulations in relation with new constructions in the settlement to ensure the necessary number of parking spaces based on the construction function and type.
- The municipality should work on a strategy for circulation without vehicles (cycling, pedestrians).

The municipality will improve and complement main roads for cyclists and pedestrians and at the same time create a network for mobility through the area:

- a. Cyclist paths along existing main roads
- b. Cyclist and pedestrian paths within housing areas
- c. Cyclist and pedestrian paths along proposed green bands

- The municipality should plan detailed strategies and activities to enhance security on roads through urban regulatory plans (especially for areas near schools and other public services).
- Measures to facilitate the movement of people with special needs should be applied in all cases.

High-level responsibilities

Through these recommendations, the Novo Brdo Municipality will address some requests by the Ministry of Infrastructure:

- Main roads improvement and their linkage with roads that link Bostan with other centres.
- Law enforcement on roads related to the distance (20-60 m from the main road), which need to be held free from construction.
- Law enforcement on roads related to unregulated road access on main roads (planning, track expansion, access).
- Defining the status of new access roads and local roads in the urban area.
 - ☐ If the financial position of the municipality cannot ensure implementation of roads with separate spaces for pedestrians - in housing areas; it is recommended that the road includes pedestrian paths.
- ☐ All crossroads at the ground level should ensure views from all directions.
- ☐ If cyclist paths of one direction are separated, they should be 1.6 m wide. If cyclist areas are separated, then the green path should be a min. of 0.35 m.
- In parking areas serving public transport, the bus stopping path should be 2.0 m wide.

Parking standards are as follows:

- a) Residential house for one family (1VP/house) in a parcel,
- b) Family house (1VP/1 floor per parcel or similar),
- c) Collective housing (1VP/housing unit),
- d) Offices; 1 VP in 75 m² bttto area; (12 VP/1000 m² bttto),
- e) Stores 1 VP in 50 m² bttto area; (20 VP/1000 m² bttto),
- f) Shopping centre: 1 VP in 40 m² bttto area; (25 VP/1000 m² bttto),
- g) Industry and warehouse: 1 VP / 5 employed,
- h) Services 1 VP / 3 employed,
- i) Restaurants 1 VP / 1 table,
- j) Sports facilities: 1 VP / 20 seats,
- k) Schools and orphanages: 1 VP/ classes and groups of children,
- l) Health services: 1 VP / 40 m² bttto. (25 VP/1000 m² bttto),

On the main regional roads corridor, construction of buildings is allowed as follows:

1. Gas stations with stores, restaurant with service content
2. Car wash and other services

1.22.7 CONDITIONS FOR REGULATION OF AREAS AND ENTIRETIES WITH SPECIAL VALUE

Based on the MDP and the UDP, the municipality together with Central Level Institutions, the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, should prepare the managing plan for integrated protection of nature and cultural monuments. The plan should protect any development that may affect the monument values, except those that are under protection. In close cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, the municipality will draft regulatory plans for the Bostan River riverbanks, which passes through the Bostan settlement. As a public area, to protect the landscape value, the Municipality should draft regulations for green areas and green policies. Free areas, identified by the UDP, should be held free from construction and guarantee:

- Continuous conservation of agricultural areas where only buildings in support of agriculture can be built
- Areas with significant ecological values
- Nature and parts of landscape
- Linkage areas – green corridors

1.22.8 MEASURES FOR LANDSCAPE, NATURAL VALUES AND CULTURAL-HISTORIC SITES PROTECTION

- ☐ Natural protected resources can be used and advanced in a way that enables them protection and long term advancing in accordance with the Law on the Protection of the Nature.

- In the protected part of nature, activities that risk the natural balance, biodiversity and landscape, hydrography, geomorphology, geology, cultural values or might degrade in any way qualities and properties of natural values, cannot be developed.
- It is necessary to undertake special measures for the preservation and usage of cultural and private values.
- Any modification or demolition work or any conservation or restoration activity for the outer facade of buildings included in community or conserved architectonic areas requires written approval from the relevant authorities.
- Architectural heritage under protection is clearly marked with a visible sign. Advertisement placing on architectural monuments, assembly buildings or within architectural conservation areas is done with a written consent from the competent institution.
- Any relocation or complete removal of a protected part of the architectonic heritage under the temporary or permanent protection is prohibited.
- the applicant with a permit in the archaeological area cannot receive the permit for starting the works before there is an agreement achieved with the relevant institution for the studies on the assessment of the archaeological heritage. The height of the cost presented from the applicant for this purpose will be defined based on the sublegal acts.
- During the construction works if it comes to an archaeological discovery, the explorer or the investor should immediately notify the relevant institution no later than the next day from the day of the discovery. The responsible institution has the right to immediately stop the construction work and to start a study of the archaeological assessment and rescue in a certain area for a certain period.
- Archaeological excavations can be made only with a written consent from the competent institution. The decision related to this permission is issued within 30 days from the date of request.
- The competent institution takes measures for the conservation, protection and preservation of movable heritage under protection.
- ☐Spiritual and cultural heritage in different forms of documentation and registration is protected, preserved and promoted in accordance with this law as well as the principles, standards and judicial practices.
- The Municipality together with central level institutions should prepare an integrated plan for the protection of nature and cultural elements. The plan should protect any event that would affect the value of the monument, besides those that serve for their protection.
- The Municipality in close cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning will draft the regulation plans for the river beds as public areas with the purpose of protecting the landscape values.
- The Municipality in cooperation with relevant institutions should protect historic values and advance them.
- The Municipality in cooperation with responsible institutions should protect historical areas and will not allow any kind of development in this area that may damage the historical context.

1.22.9 WAYS OF TREATING WASTE (PROCESSING, STORING AND TRANSFER)

- ☐ Prevention or reduction of waste and hazardous characteristics generation, including the reduction of the waste amount generated earlier during the production cycle, which has to be part of the managerial system.
- ☐ Waste treatment should be done with methods that allow full or partial reuse of waste.
- ☐ Waste recycling should be considered.
- ☐ The possibility of useful utilization of waste (including the usage of waste as a source of energy etc.) should be also considered. For the buildings, places and equipments in which the ecological permit is necessary for approval of plan on waste managing should be required.
- Public companies should possess documentation with data for the waste generated and used and the waste disposed only from companies (types, contents and amount of waste).
- ☐ Measures that companies should take in order to reduce waste in the working process, especially the reduction of hazardous waste,
- ☐ Separation of waste, especially hazardous waste and waste that can be reused in order to reduce the waste, for which a landfill is needed,
- ☐ Undertaking measures for protection of environment and human health.
- ☐ Describing the ways used for protection, usage, treatment and disposal of waste and
- ☐ Any other relevant issues
- ☐ The detailed Waste Management concept for the Bostan Urban area should be elaborated in more detail in the first phase, and continue with waste coverage and management of the whole territory in the second phase.
- ☐ Waste collected according to places determined by the plan will be managed from public companies and some other company and will be heading towards the regional landfill which is located in the municipality of Gjilan every week.
- ☐ The municipality must submit a policy for second order materials collection as well as waste recycling.
- The Novo Brdo Municipality together with public and regional companies for waste managing should organize selecting, purchasing and recycling of waste.
- ☐ Waste and wastewater treatment should be done with more sustainable methods by focusing on the production of renewable energy and biomasses in the areas defined as possible areas for production of the renewable energy.

1.22.10 MEASURES FOR NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PREVENTION

☐ For the prevention of negative impacts in environment the "Integrated system for the protection of environment" should be promoted, it obligates public authorities to cooperate and coordinate among each other for the drafting of every measure, standard or activity in order to preserve the environment.

☐ It is necessary to strengthen implementation of the law and the inspection on the implementation of the law that has to do with the preservation and sustainable development within the Bostan settlement territory.

☐ It is necessary to prepare and provide information for citizens regarding the preservation of the environment and sustainable development.

☐ The natural resources usage permit will not be issued to anyone without environmental consent for the project which should contain protective and rehabilitating measures of the environment.

☐ Development projects in a surface of 5 hectares should prove that they will not cause an impact (conflict) in environment.

☐ In the occasion of permit issuance for planning economic development buildings, if it is necessary, in accordance with the rules of the environment, to provide preventive measures for negative impacts in environment, such as air pollution, noise, vibration, radiation, water contamination and solid waste impact. Environment impact assessment is necessary for manufacturing facilities.

WATER PROTECTION

In order to maintain a proper condition of river beds and banks of water flows, peripheral drainage channels beds, beds and banks of artificial accumulations and dams, it is prohibited to:

- ☐ Change the water direction in river and channels or create barriers without water right.
- ☐ Extract, deposit soil, dump waste and other solid and liquid materials in water flows, accumulations and in their banks.
- ☐ Construct other facilities that do not serve for flood protection in a distance of at least 10 m from the line of high water levels and accumulations.
- ☐ Undertake works which might damage beds and flows of river beds, lakes, channel beds, tunnels, accumulate or prevent free flow of water.

Water resources should be protected. During the issuance of permits for planning and construction, it is necessary to determine preventive measures in order to protect underground waters:

- Constructing the wastewater system with water resistant elements.
 - Atmospheric waters need to be canalized into special drainage system
 - A specific attention should be paid to water drainage of atmospheric water in cemeteries
 - In order to protect the river streams, the control of all streams and the establishment of the pollution inventory, are necessary.
-
- ☐ The use of organic and inorganic substances for soil nutrition and plant protection in natural water resources and banks in 15 meter distance from the boundary of the first class river bank and a 5 meter distance from the second class river bank is prohibited.
 - ☐ Dumping substances which because of physical, chemical, biological characteristics threaten public health, water and half water organisms, hamper the water flow, and endanger equipments or water installations is prohibited.
 - ☐ Dumping dangerous substances and materials in water resources is prohibited.

- ☐ When the quality and quantity condition in the protected water area can be endangered owners and land/property agent's activities can be prohibited or restricted.

PROTECTION FROM NOISE

In order for settlements to be protected from exceeding of allowed noise level, it is necessary to build barriers and develop green bands between motor vehicle corridors and settlements. The user of equipment that produces noise and vibration can put into circulation or use equipment according to conditions envisaged for the application of protective measures for noise and vibration reduction, respectively make the use of plants, equipment, machines and transporting vehicles and devices that produce noise up to the envisaged level by the special law. Buildings must be designed and constructed in such a way that the noise that people living nearby or in the building hear is of an intensity that does not endanger human health and ensures peace and proper conditions for rest and work according to the Law on Construction.

During requests for holding public meetings, organizing entertaining and sports and other activities in open and closed public areas for local residents and guests in cases where exceeding of allowed noise level is possible, the local governance units with decision of competent subjects can determine a road, part of road or part of settlement, square and other appropriate location for such purposes. With the municipal regulatory, performance of works, actions and other activities that through noise disturb the peace and rest of people in open or closed areas from a certain time and certain activities, should be prohibited.

AIR PROTECTION

In order to achieve air protection it is necessary that all pollution sources: immovable, mobile, small sources of pollutions or diffusive sources that undertake the protection of air quality from pollutants which may be caused during the activities they realize.

During the activities exercised in the Bostan settlement territory it is mandatory to:

- Minimize the emission of pollutants and unpleasant smells;
- Not to exceed the limited values of emission

Operators of pollution sources are obligated that:

- To use these sources only in technical condition and condition set in the integrated permit and the environment permit.
- Prepare technical regulation for the functioning of pollution sources;
- Monitor air emissions, while the data are submitted in the Ministry according to regulation foreseen with a special act which is issued from the ministry.
- Operators of pollution sources should prepare, the technical registry, operative parameters and technical-organizational measures for the pollution sources

BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION

With the purpose of protecting some animal species in the Bostan River and its streams, cleaning from waste and waste water is necessary. For the protection of plants, declaration and sensitization of protected areas, landscapes and old trees which have scientific, environmental, cultural and historical value, is necessary.

PREVENTION MEASURES OF NEGATIVE SOCIAL IMPACT

The municipality needs to provide necessary social infrastructure for the settlement (education, medical care and culture, sports) to avoid the negative social impact of development. A series of measures for infrastructure should be in function of the settlement (main centre, sub-centres, and local centres). The settlement density should be harmonized and comply with social developments. The municipality will assess specific problems in relation to the informal settlements and will propose solutions for those areas during the drafting of the URP as a development with priority.

The municipality should deal with illegal constructions according to the new Law on illegal constructions. For this reason a data base will be created which will contain necessary information in relation to the permit issues for each parcel. For buildings considered as illegal, according to the new Law on illegal constructions, the municipality will begin the procedure of legalization. For the legalization process and issuance of valid permits for buildings, the municipality will require taxes.

MEASURES FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The UDP should be changed if the general conditions have changed in a substantial manner. Based on the Law of Spatial Planning, the UDP of Bostan should be reviewed after 5 years.

1.22.11 OBLIGATION FOR DRAFTING OF DETAILED REGULATORY PLANS

Urban Regulatory Plans - URP are a basis for permit issue as a next step for the UDP implementation. Although the URP drafting should cover the whole urban territory, it is clear that priority should be given to those areas where spatial problems are of a nature that need to be addressed urgently. The Municipality should give priority to the creation of the New Cadastre, as a basis for the drafting of urban regulatory plans and further developments, especially in situations such as:

- Where the settlement is growing in an uncontrolled manner
- Areas which undergo a transformation process, i.e. densification envisaged according to the UDP
- Areas which have old regulatory plans, but which not need to be harmonized with the new plan or the drafting of new ones
- Areas where re-design and reconstruction of public space requires emergent intervention

The areas listed below were identified as areas with priority for which the process of drafting the URP should be started immediately:

Regulatory Plan of the Settlement Centre: regulation area

- Regulatory Plan of the Bostan River
- Regulatory Plans of the Area in the North, North-West, South and East of the settlement

In the process of drafting the regulatory plans, special attention needs to be paid to:

- Regulations for planning and construction – existing administrative guidelines
- Additional areas for greenery and recreation
- Regulatory plans need to provide safeguards against fire. These measures include the fire extinguishing network in all positions of the buildings, easy access for fire trucks and space to manoeuvre fire fighting technology under the existing rules for fire protection.

1.22.12 MEASURES FOR REGULATION AND PROTECTION OF LAND

Protection of agricultural land

- For the agricultural land along the border in urban areas, there is no need to draft the URP. However, agricultural and natural areas should be protected from inadequate construction.
- In accordance with article 22.4 of the Law on Spatial Planning, the municipality should prepare a decision for the protection of quality agricultural land. These protected areas would serve as a complement to the URP which need to be drafted for the urban area, and will help orient new development.
- In general, housing development should not be allowed outside of the urban area (land planned for construction). Exceptions may be made only for certain temporary facilities from light material and others that are in support of activities in these areas (agriculture, manufacturing etc.)

Re-parcelling of properties in accordance with spatial goals

- Drafting of URP in cases where it is necessary or useful will be implemented together with the re-parcelling of cadastral parcels. Implementing expropriation and re-parcelling will be essential processes.
- In the agricultural area, land expansion activities in order to improve the structure of forestry, vegetable, livestock and apiculture activities can be supported.

1.22.13 C. RECONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS DESIGNATION OF WHICH IS CONTRARY TO THE PLANNED DESIGNATION

- ☐ Existing buildings in green areas should not be expanded according to the reconstruction category.
- Specific problems related to informal settlements will be assessed, and solutions will be proposed based on guidelines and strategies worked by the DSP in the MEST. For this reason, a data base should be created based on a modern cadastre with detailed information on each building.
- Demolition of buildings can be considered in cases where illegal constructions cannot be legalized by the Law on illegal constructions.

- The municipality will provide a location for 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 should provide proper compensation.
- In some cases, legal constructions can also be demolished (due to an important corridor or public services) after expropriation or negotiation with the owner. In this case, the municipality should provide proper compensation. In case the legal construction is contrary to the spatial plan, restrictions for further development can be imposed (such as expansion of building, re-parcelling of parcels etc.).

1.22.14 PROVISIONS RELATED TO CONSULTANCY, COOPERATION AND PARTICIPATION

- In order to ensure plan implementation, according to existing administrative procedures, the municipality will build necessary cooperation between various local institutions and departments, and institutions on other levels.
- The Cooperation with the PAK (Privatization Agency of Kosovo). The agency will have the authority to administer public and socially-owned enterprises that are registered as such in Kosovo (whether the enterprise has or has not been subject of transformation).
- The municipality needs to negotiate the land surfaces with the PAK for public buildings and other interests that have been an addressed and designated part by the plan, based on laws and procedures in force for exchange and special agreements.

1.22.15 Improvement of inclusion, participation and awareness

- The implementation and strengthening of the Urban Development Plan and the Regulatory Plans will be successful only if the municipality will create sufficient support and trust between its citizens for these activities.
- Media campaigns will be organized to raise awareness of citizens and to increase their support in the planning and implementation of plans.
- ☐ The municipality should establish proper cooperation with organizations of civil associations in order to ensure a transparent procedure of the planning process.

1.22.16 Centralization of spatial information

- Spatial information available will continue to be digitalized and centralized by cooperating with relevant institutions, and need to continue to be integrated in a GIS database as well.
- The municipality should 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.

1.22.17 Construction permit

- ☐The process of issuing construction permits, by increasing cooperation and transparency for all groups of interest.
- The process of permit issuance or refusal of request for permit includes assurance for transparent roles of all stakeholders (appliers, residents, other stakeholders and administration) will be improved by clarifying the procedures.
- Construction permits can be issued only by the URP (Urban Regulatory Plans). An adequate data base in the GIS should assist the process of issuing permits. This activity should be carried out in cooperation with the sector for Geodesy and Cadastre.

1.22.18 Evaluation and monitoring

- The Urban Development Plan will be assessed regularly once in two years, except when there is a specific request. Current developments, more completed demographic data, data on housing needs and other economic factors should also be taken into consideration.
- Every five years, the plan should be reviewed in its entirety.
- A mechanism of cooperation with all stakeholders for evaluation and monitoring should be created;
- The municipality must determine the implementation coordinator and the responsibilities across municipal directories for implementation.

1.22.19 PROVISIONS ON CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OR IMPLEMENTATION STAGES

- After approval of the plan, with a maximum of three months after approval of the UDP, the municipality should review all policies in order to harmonize them with the disposition of the Urban Development Plan which have to do with the settlement.
- Within three months after the final approval of the Urban Development Plan, the Municipal Assembly must approve an 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 the municipal budget for the coming years should be done based on the Urban Development Plans;
- All other developments will be based on the dynamic plan and on priorities: high priority (1), medium priority (2), low priority (3) and timelines (short-term (1-3 years), medium-term (3-5 years), and ongoing (over 5 years)).

1.22.20 ELEMENTS AND GUIDELINES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The Urban Development Plan provides a framework for further research in the development of the settlement that facilitates the implementation of the plan. Below are research topics needed to proceed with the implementation of the plan:

- 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;
- Research in the plan of mobility and traffic;
- Research on the plan-concept of economic development;
- 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;

1.22.21 FINAL PROVISIONS

1.22.22 Entry into force

- This plan will take effect eight (8) days after it is published in the Official Newspaper of Kosovo;

1.22.23 VALIDITY

- This plan will be valid for at least five (5) years.

1.22.24 ASSESSMENT

- The UDP will be evaluated regularly, e.g. once in every two years. Current developments, current demographic data and need for housing and economic development will also be taken into account. Evaluations will determine the series of action plans and implementation strategies.
- Regular revision procedure is in a period of five (5) years.

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