



Municipality of Klokot



URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN KLOKOT



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INTRODUCTION

Considering the Urban Development Plan as a document for regulation, use and development of urban area, in 2012 we made a decision for drafting this plan, and we begin its drafting process. This decision is based on two main reasons: the need for planned treatment (protection and development) of Klokot/Kllokot town and establishment of basis for sustainable and long-term development in the view of cessation of illegal development also. Second reason for drafting of this document is based on legal liabilities that we have had as municipality since the approval of the Law on Spatial Planning of 2003, we can mention several other reasons such as: the need for monitoring the trends and standards in this domain and the establishment of planned structure which will ensure efficiency and quality of the current generations without endangering future generations. I am convinced that the realization of the vision and strategic goals that are defined in this document will contribute to, many aspects out of which I would highlight three aspects:

- Social aspect
- Economic aspect and
- Environmental aspect.

I can easily prove that the process of drafting the Urban Development Plan was not easy. Therefore, 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 as punctual as possible, which will be a guide in the development and continuous quality improvement and achievement of European standards.

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

Through a comprehensive and transparent process during the drafting of the Urban Development Plan, we have reached a broad consensus. Such approach has made the plan to include interests and specifications of all groups of society in the municipality (town), which is a good basis that also in the process of implementation to have a broad support from all stakeholders. Town has welcomed the commitment of all stakeholders who participated in this process, which with their remarks, suggestions and proposals have enriched the Urban Development Plan draft, prepared by experts initially.

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

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

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

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

I deeply believe that together we can provide the energy and resources in order to implement this plan.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS:

PAK	Privatisation Agency of Kosovo
AKM	Association of Kosovo Municipalities
WB	World Bank
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
KCB	Kosovo Consolidated Budget
KAS	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
IMF	International Monetary Found
ANI	Available National Incomes
KMA	Klokot/Klllokot Municipal Assembly
MESP	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
SPI	Spatial Planning Institute
LED	Local Economic Development
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
MTT	Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication
WHO	World Health Organization
NGO	Non government Organization
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
MDP	Municipal Development Plan
UDP	Urban Development Plan
UNDP	United Nation Development Program

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for refugees
IEP	Index of Extreme Poverty
IHD	Index of Human Development
HDR	Human Development Report
LCO	Local Community Office
VJF	Informal Settlements
KINP	Kosovo Institute for Nature Protection
RCCH	Regional Centre for Cultural Heritage

INDEX OF DEFINITIONS:

“Spatial Plan”

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

“Urban Development Plan”

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

“Settlement ”

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

“Informal settlements“

Human residential settlements, which don't allow residents to enjoy their rights for a suitable living standard, especially a suitable settlement. As such, informal settlements can have characteristics as follow: Informal Property Possession, non adequate approach on or deprivation of basic services, non adequate participation or non participation on governance and high risk.

“Town“

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

“Urban Regulatory Plan”

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

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

“Land use“

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

“Urban Zone”

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

“Village”

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

“Agriculture land“

It is designated land for cultivation of agriculture;

“Infrastructure plan”

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

“Construction land“

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

“Protected area“

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

“Protected zone”

It is a part of the area determined to protect natural, cultural-historical and archaeological values, protection from pollution of living areas or ensuring

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

Strategic Planning	Oriented planning in the selection of the main problems, planning focused on a limited number of issues, which promotes a proactive process related to developments, etc. ;
Concepts	Way of thinking in order to reach a desired state. The concept of the idea helps in problem solving research. Concept can be the subject or acquired phrase that can provide more focused research;
Action Plan	Stream of activities that describes actions, responsibility for those actions, expected results, time implications, organizational and financial ;
Urban growth	Various aspects of settlement unit growth - city, territorial/physical aspect, social/demographic, economic ;
Sustainable Urban Development	Economic, social and environmental development of an urban settlement which the use of resources is consider as an resource that have to be used for the current generations without threatening (by saving also for) new upcoming generations;
Municipal polycentric development	Development which consist of development of more than one strong centre in the territory of a municipality and insist into equal/complementary dissemination of the basic development functions

Zones – Greenbelt

Areas which have a strict control of development. The purpose of greenbelts is to control the unrestricted dissemination of construction areas in order to prevent attachment of neighbouring towns, prevent violation of the landscape, to preserve the environment and specific character of historic towns and assist urban regeneration by encouraging the re-use of abandoned land and other types of land;

Special Protected area

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

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INTRODUCTION

Drafting of Urban Area Development Plan 2017, we have accessed based on the Assembly decision for drafting of Development Plan of Urban of Klokot/Kllokot No._____ of the date _____2011.

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

Law on Planning and Construction No._____,

Law on Spatial Planning No._____,

Legal Framework for drafting of this Plan also presents

Law on Environment protection No._____,

Law on cultural goods, renewal and protection of cultural and historical heritage and promoting the development of urban area Klokot/Kllokot No._____,

And other regulations for traffic, agriculture, forestry, water economy ...

First phase of drafting of planned document, in accordance with the Law, is presented by Municipality of Klokot/Kllokot Development Strategy drafted in cooperation with UNDP-MDA for the period up to 2012 and

Assembly Decision No._____ of the date_____.

These documents provide initial base for drafting of Klokot/Kllokot Urban AreaDevelopment Plan.

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

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

Basic planning documents of the higher order whose solutions are processed within this plan are; Kosovo Spatial Planning, Viti/Vitia and Klokot/Klllokot Municipal Development Plan.

In the field of the Development of the **population** base goal are; survival and employment for all, and especially the youth, in these areas, its intensive renewal, through combined and harmonized measures of the demographic policy and the Urban Development Policy.

In the field of **protection of nature resources**, is proved the protection of nature special values, urban settlements, municipal priority in this area is; protection of water streams, „Morava e Binçës' river stream that runs thru Klokot/Klllokot in the length of several kilometres, as well intensive protection of native green zones.

Within the **Tourism Development** and building of a touristic zone, Urban Areas strongly focuses on revitalising of recreational-health tourism, within of whom are foreseen health activities, excursions, ecological-recreational activities, and other touristic activities.

In the field of **Agriculture**, municipality area as well urban settlement of Klokot/Klllokot belong to the crops, livestock-fruit region in which the priority is; increasing of fruit tree area, as well green house production with early vegetables.

Klokot/Klllokot Urban Area Development in the concept of **Road and Traffic Infrastructure** plans reconstruction of road traffic capacities as well its adjustment with modern transportation technology.

It is planned reconstruction of roads that links rural areas to the urban area, and the opening of roads in terms of linkage with other highway directions and settlements, neighbouring municipalities and the region.

For **watersupply**, underground water will be used with priority and maximally. Long-term needs for water supply will be based on the building of the integral hydro-economic systems, with special emphasis in large underground water resources and its accumulation for multiple purposes. Water for the technological needs will be required according to the regulation on water streams-river.

Protection from flooding will be carried out with passive protection thru implementation and building of protective belts as a line along with streams, and with a planed control over construction at high risk areas.

Conditions and instructions regarding the development of **Energy Infrastructure** based on the Kosovo SP, has to do with:

- Rational usage and saving of the non-renewable resources. Saving of the produced energy and stimulating the application of the new technologies for production of energy, especially of those that contribute to the rational use.
- Energy saving and environment protection.

Development and improvement of telecommunication system will be implemented in accordance with Kosovo Spatial Planning. Due to more effective and much faster access on de-monopolising of the telecommunication system, building new capacities, such as; optic cables, whenever is possible, economically reasonable and with interest of the Urban Area, especially in building magisterial distributive cable network.

Regarding providing of the space for the needs of telecommunication system is needed ensuring of the telecommunication cables along new road sides and the current ones, especially those that comply with magisterial network.

1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE AND STATE ANALYSIS

This is informative part of the plan, which describes current state at Urban Area and should contain:

1.1 SUBSTANTIAL INFORMATION ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL, PHYSICAL, SPATIAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION ON THE URBAN AREA OF KLOKOT/KLLOKOT

Klokot/Klllokot History

1.1.1 KLOKOT/KLLOKOT

Klokot/Klllokot is located about six kilometres north of Viti/Vitia, in the central part of Upper Morava. Klokot/Klllokot is a place with altitude of 479 meters. Area: 580 hectare.

Klokot/Klllokot is an old settlement, which lies close to the river. This settlement belongs to the first phase of old times. It is proved by the archive documents that Klokot/Klllokot as a settlement existed B.C. than at Dardania times, in roman-catholic times and others. Emil Kreshkovsays: "There is no doubt that there is a strong native representation of this location and the population, in which are found elements with ethnographic characteristics, such as; belcher, large medallions, necklaces etc. One can assume that, it existed as a centre in the district of Civitas, with thermal resources that were identifiable also in ancient times.

This ancient settlement is known by the name "Urban-Verban" near Klokot/Klllokot- Tërpeza road, where are found foundations of buildings, than water pipes etc. On printed documents, Prince Lazar, 1381, is described Ravanica Monastery, thus referred to with the same name (3). Even in the cadastral records of the Vilajeti i Madh, 1455 is mentioned with the same name, with 47 houses, 10 single beds, and one widow (4). In the Sanxhaku i Vuçitërrnës notebooks 1566-74, this area is mentioned as a place with 42 houses, twelve of them with one bed. Also in one Austrian map, 1689 is registered under same name.

Near to the spa, exists one place that was called "Trollishte", it was an ancient settlement, was destroyed during time, thus is not linked with today's Klokot/Klllokot. Klokot/Klllokot settlement was founded by Karaxhiq family in 1770 (6), thus is mentioned as a settlement in the registers of Deviqi Monastery, 1772.

The land of this location belonged to the Beys of the Ottoman Empire, thus it is known that belonged to the Gjinolli family from Gjilan. This family has brought into this settlement Serbians and some Roma as "cipci" of the orthodox religion. When Kosovo was occupied by Serbia in 1912, Beys and Agas property was confiscated by the Serbian authorities, and it was handed out to the Serbs that where "cipci". Albanian population that lived during this time in this location, it is displaced step by step from the pressure that was done by the Serbian authorities mostly have been displaced in Turkey but also in other countries too.

In this location, after the expulsion of Albanians from the periphery of the Sanxhak of Nis, in 1877/78, it was placed Vllasi Albanian family, who lived until 1920, and then moved to village

Ciflak (7). With this name was registered in "salame" in the Vilayet of Kosovo, 1893 (1311 - by Hejrah / Arabic calendar), 1896 (1314-hejra ...) and in 1900 (1318 - hejra). In this location, from the Sixties (XX century), some Albanian families have started to move here, mainly in residential buildings.

Statistical evidence: In 1898, the settlement of Klokot/Klllokot had 40 houses in 1903 - 42 Serb families (8). Based on statistical data, in 1911, there were 43 Serb houses, in 1913 - were 397 inhabitants, in 1918 were 29 houses, in 1927 - 63 houses (36 Serb, 18 houses of Orthodox Roma. in 1945, there were 807 people: 597 Serbian, 210 others. in 1948, Klokot/Klllokot had 103 houses with 714 inhabitants. in 1953, there were 118 houses with 783 inhabitants, then in 1956, there were 118 households with 870 inhabitants (446 males and 424 females). In 1961, Klokot/Klllokot had 128 houses with 940 inhabitants (12 Albanian, 927 Serbian and Montenegrin 1). In 1971, Klokot/Klllokot had 168 houses with 1117 inhabitants (3 Albanian, Serbian 1104, 10 others), in 1981, there were 221 houses with 1056 inhabitants (15 Albanian, 1020 Serbian, 2 Montenegrin, 2 Muslim, and 17 others)

According to the Serbian registration, 1991, Kolokot/Klllokot had 1224 Serbs, 2 Yugoslavians, 53 Roma, and others.

1.2 Other characteristics are as follows:

Mainly individual residential buildings with ground floor or with an extra floor of the residential buildings, and yards are of different sizes. Everywhere are present some economical buildings for shelter needs of all types of activities, also some for animals (domestic), agriculture equipments, agriculture mechanisation or for other production, and generally give to the settlement besides health character, it gives agriculture character too.

Residential buildings and economic facilities, are constructed with different materials, (bricks, baked and non-baked, stones, blocks, wood, tiles, slabs), while yard plots are mainly fenced around, with wall, also with low transparent walls, a large number of them are without fence. Beside some buildings that have a value regarding their architectonic characteristics, other doesn't have a value. The position and shape of the roads and streets, excluding roads: Klokot/Klllokot- Viti/Vitia, and Gjilan- Ferizaj, is such as in one way they form larger or smaller groupings such "neighbourhood" and "neighbourhood groups", technical quality as when the transverse and longitudinal profile, partly satisfactory, but because they lack a quality surface, and drainage.

Determination of support facilities is insufficient when we consider vision of Klokot/Klllokot: and in terms of the elementary schools, free space, health facilities, mixed goods shops, cafes, and all of these items should be in large number, both in quality and in quantity. Klokot/Klllokot Spa and Nëna Naile, lie along side of busy traffic road: Ferizaj (Klokot/Klllokot) – Gjilan. The area of Klokot/Klllokot Spa and Nëna Naile are categorized according to their

function into two surface zones, while together they form Spa Complex that is today's Klokot/Klllokot symbol, in terms of health, welfare and production. There are several residential buildings (for collective living) for the needs of the Spa employees, Hotel and department buildings, open pool, gas room, restaurant and two new departments.

Manufacturerparts consist of water bottling with mineral water, and additional buildings.

While part of activity is enlarged directly near the road Ferizaj-Gjilan, part of it is designated for healing purposes. This part of Klokot/Klllokot Spa is linked with the road: Ferizaj- Gjilan, in a length of about 500 meters. Mutual space distance of Klokot/Klllokot settlement, respectively Klokot/Klllokot Spa, is negligible and it contains: according to the most exposed build areas, so it can be stated the same for: other production capacities on the road Klokot/Klllokot- Viti

1.2.1 1.6 Restrictive factors and the possibility of further territorial expansion

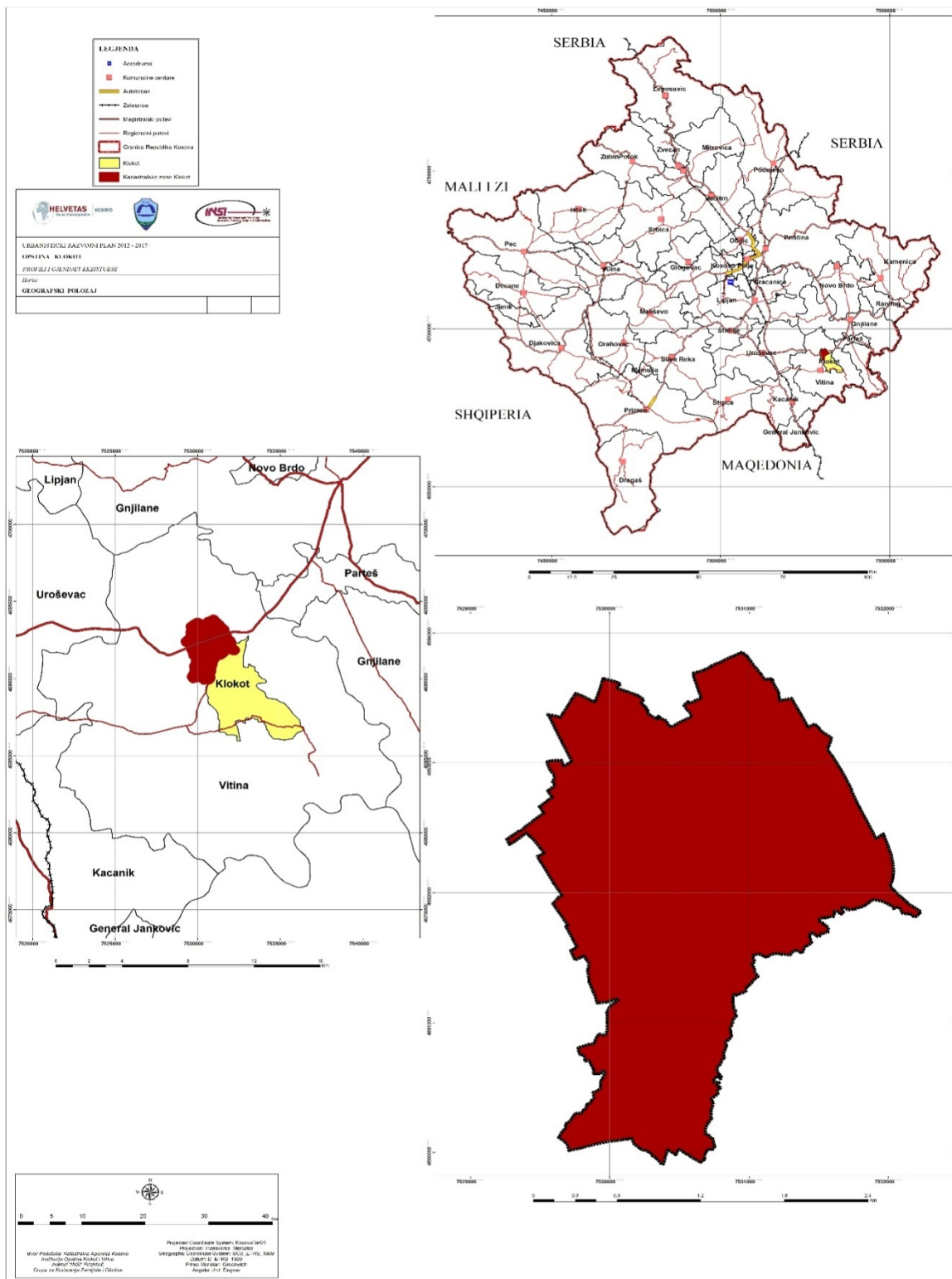
For further spatial development of Klokot/Klllokot Urban area as well the Klokot/Klllokot Spa Complex, there are some restrictive factors, whose presence is very much reflected in to the territory spatial-planning content. At the same time, the main aggravating or limiting factors are,as follows:

- The presence of Klokot/Klllokot residential areas, on the both sides of the road: Klokot/Klllokot- Viti, respectively Ferizaj-Gjilan,
- For Klokot/Klllokot settlement and Klokot/Klllokot Spa, production part built in the area of Klokot Spa, as well the fixed Morava e Binçës river bed.

Due to all of these, future spatial plans, can't avoid these facts, however have to count on any current funds, as for residential buildings also for other buildings, as well for the roads Klokot-Viti and Ferizaj-Gjilan that depends on the ministry if they will support.

Because of these reasons, is appropriate to suggest, considering available spatial opportunities (appropriate area for focusing necessary activities, available funds and others) that Klokot settlement have to be enlarged into western part of it (cadastralpart "Brestovi"), towards south until fixed Morava e Binçës river bed, and north (cadastral part "Smonicë", "Gladnicë" and "Crkvishtë"). Enlargement possibility towards east is not the best, because development and construction of the buildings is ongoing in this direction and this will continue for a longer period of time in Klokot settlement. For Klokot Spa complex and Nëna

Naile, enlargement possibilities are directed towards south up to the Morava e Binçës river bed, later, towards east (cadastral part "Lugovi", and "Selishte"). For manufacture part of Klokot, further enlargement possibilities are towards east, by not excluding the possibility of further enlargement of the capacity towards existing areas, but this will depends on the private initiatives and the possibility of integrating the new plots by the private sector.



Map No. 1.Geographical position of the urban area of Klokot/Kllokot in the map of the Republic of Kosovo

1.1.1. Environment and land use

Landscape

This section presents the valley that gentle slopes along side of the South Morava river bed as well at the slopes of the Zhegra mountains towards the South Morava river bed. With the exception of a few small depressions formed by the South Morava bed wandering, the terrain can be considered as ideally flat. Massif "Visokë" which rises at village Radivojcë, is the boundary of the agriculture land. Altitude is approximately 485 m.

2. Land. Alongside South Morava River and its streams, land is very fertile, with very good structure, especially at the places with small depressions. Other ground surfaces is vertisol type soil with a very high planting process. Maximally fertile (horizon A 65 cm, horizon B 105 cm). Land is very appropriate for agriculture, and based on this, is good for all types of forest trees and ground waters are high.

3. Climate. Continent (according to Ernerwo;3 fonauli K1, =33,4% K2 = 33,8%), puts this location into approximately-continental band with strong sub-Atlantic influence. The average annual temperature: + 10 C°, with minimal fluctuations during a year. Relatively little rainfall about 600 mm average per year with the minimal amount of snow. Coldly average 6,5. There are no extreme winds. Dominates wind from the northeast direction, low number of fog days, mainly during winter.

Flora

The area belongs to the association Qi Salix - populus, thus from this view, representation of these types is very present. Area is mainly farming area; practically there are no forest territories. Circumstances connoisseurs in the area from the beginning of this century claim to a presence of oak and barley unknown dimensions in the Spa locations. Now is planted willow, along the old bed and Euro-American poplar about fixed water flow, or in the form of protective belt.

Klokot settlement and Klokot Spa, are surrounded with light mineral waters. Along the road Gjilan – Ferizaj, partly is saved arrangement of poplar, age about 25 years and unknown dimensions.

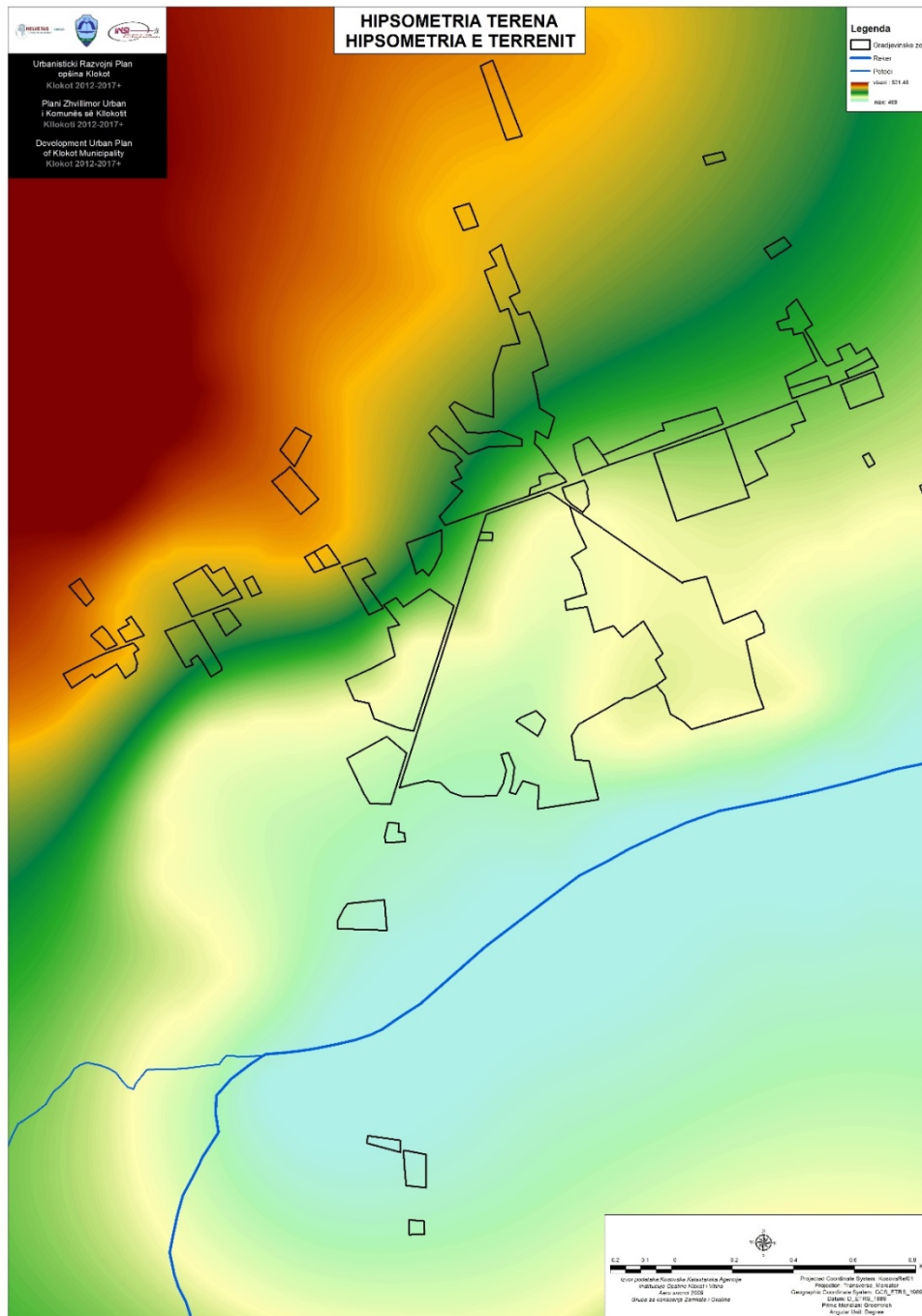
Conclusion: Belt is suitable for the development of all types of forest trees and shrubs that according to the aura length belong to Salicetrum populeinun and Qvercetumu. Existing vegetation is inadequate, undeveloped and not valuable for desired order. Regarding greenery, works could start immediately and this means:

- Reserves of property rights in the land where the works will be performed

- Ensuring material means,
- Setting of maintenance services,

Klokot/Kllokot with 60ha area is located in the eastern part of Kosovo, and lies towards southeast- northwest.

Klokot/Kllokot is a riparian-mountain area, with altitude of 430m in the valley part of it.



Map No 2 Klokot/Kllokotlandscape

1.2.1.1 Waterterritory in Klokot/Klllokotsettlement and Klokot/Klllokotmunicipality

Within Klokot/Klllokot territory runs river **Morava e Binçës** which gathers all small rivers of an average flow of 6.7 m³/sec.

Morava e Binçës is part of South Morava source.

It emanates at Bilak massif at Skopje Black Mountains. The length of this river into Kosovo territory is 60 Km while basin area is 1.560 m², its average water flow in the exit of Kosovo territory is 11.0 m³/sec.

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

1.2.1.2 Climatic conditions, climatic valorisations, characteristics

As the result of Klokot/Klllokot geographical position and as well due to the climate changes, worldwide, temperature changes influenced that climatic valorisations in urban area and Klokot/Klllokot Municipality are different. According to the climate data, from the Hydro-meteorological Institute of Kosovo, beginning since 2002 up to 2008 is noted increase of temperature in the entire Gjilan, Shtime and Ferizaj region, as can be seen at following table.

Tab No1.Average values of the rainfall in 2008, rainfall, average temperature humidity in the %, atmospheric pressure and wind in m/s.

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

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

Ground waters- water flows

Largest water flow in the Valley of Gjilan- Morava is Morava e Binçës River. In the Klokot/Klllokot – Klokot/Klllokot Spa, this river has a fixed river bed. However, the old bed remained, which serves as entrance of smaller water flows from its left side of the water flow. One of the most known are two water flows that have no name that run thru Klokot/Klllokot Spa and Devaja River that runs thru Radivojc village. Both these water flows that run thru the Spa, constantly have water only in the accumulation part and on the lower part of the lower flow.

In the medium, water runs thru geological base, or stays at natural depression. On the other words, there is water along all the length of the main stream, but only during heavy rainfall and those constant with low intensity, as well during snow melt. While current bed of the main stream is very shallow, with a low profile, with visible breaking and with running pedology substrates it can bring large water amounts, and not to mention larger ones, and less for flooding waters, thus flooding waters go into more fertile agriculture land.

Underground waters

For the assessment of underground waters, there is no documentation for the area that involves the general plan out of which can be shown the status of underground waters. However, in the area of Klokot/Klllokot Spa are carried out drilling researches for mineral water, and based on them can be given an aspect for these waters. Also the level of groundwater is low (1, 0 - 1,5 from the ground surface).

Based on the available material and surveys in the village wells, according to the villager's stories, supplying with ground waters in the area of Klokot/Klllokot Spa is done thru:

- 1/ underground surveillance/interceptions,
- 2/ filtering of ground water from Morava e Binçës and the river that runs thru settlement,
- 3/ filtrating atmospheric waters,

Considering that water flow of Morava e Binçës runs thru W – E, this can be supposed that underground water has the same direction. Overall configuration of the terrain and building of the land with super capillary porosity and capillary offers favourable conditions for underground surveillance/interception. Very hot thermal-mineral waters that are located at the centre of the Spa, warn about large amounts of underground waters in greater depths, into marble surfaces at metamorphic complex. "Metamorphic complex" is covered with a flash in the anticline form.

Morass- Stagnant waters

IN the area of Klokot/Klllokot Spa, ground stagnant waters represent a great problem. These places with stagnant water are located between the middle of the old basin of Moravës e Binçës and fixed bed of this river. Surface between septic tank towards the hotel is also covered with stagnant ground water. This situation with stagnant water is partially due to the flat terrain

and saturation of the ground with underground waters. However, large influence has the fixing of the Morava e Binçës terrain.

1.2.1.3 Land

Klokot/Kllokot urban areas lies in the land very rich in nutrients for plants and fertile ground, where about 70% of the population in the Klokot/Kllokot deal with agriculture. Fertile soil lies around the river and is mainly used for agriculture with a growing trend of returning fertile land into construction land and uncultivated (non-planted), which in this respect, are lacking adequate research on the quality of their use.

Out of total area in cadastral zone of Klokot/Kllokot, about 40% is agricultural land while the rest is used for other purposes.

Summary report on land use in Klokot/Kllokot:

Land use	Area./ha
Touristic complex	12.1
Industries	5.3
Economic zones	4.07
Residents	49.65
Warehouses	2.21
Crafts	1.48
Religion	0.65
Schools	0.25
KEK and Distribution	0.47

1.2.2 Greening

In order to resolve urban problems in harmonisation with modern standards, greening usage, respectively regulating the representation of flora composed into an appropriate set, has its importance. Green areas, inside and near the settlement, are component without them solving of problems deriving in appropriate manner, as for constructing the settlement but also for their reconstruction, cannot even be imagined, and therefore the importance of greening in sanatoriums and resorts-tourist places gained both; in importance and in size.

Greening into settlements, has a very positive role in creation of suitable sanitary-hygienic conditions, which among others is the duty of greening. Esthetical decorative values regarding

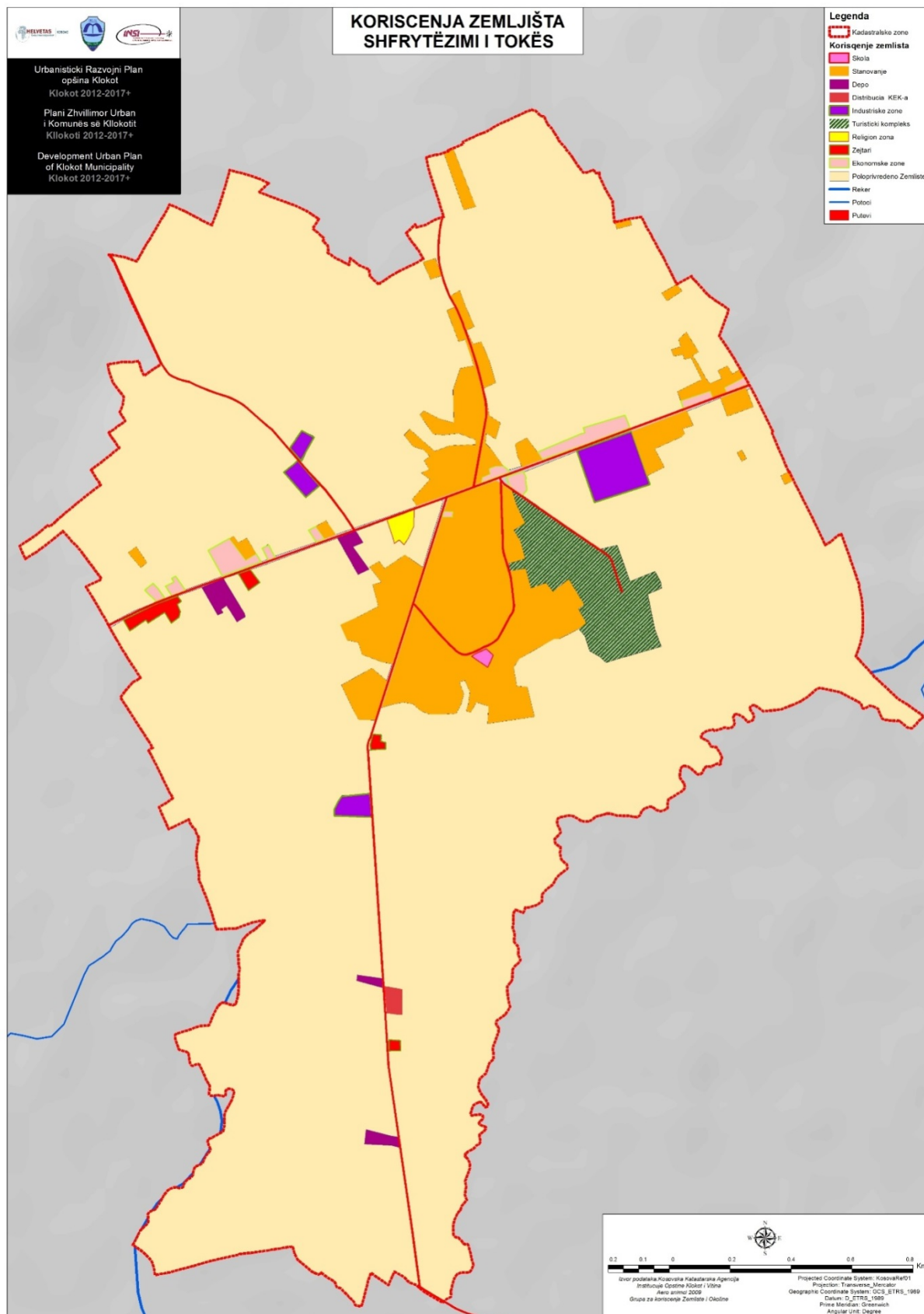
their function will be at the second plan. However, these values within settlement, and especially Spa places and those climatic, are equalled with sanitary-hygienic of the greening. While it has to do with greening of the Spa area, which functions are; healing and rehabilitation, resting and tourism, this greening value on all its functions obtain special importance.

Considering that what has been mentioned above, and according to the evidences, follows:

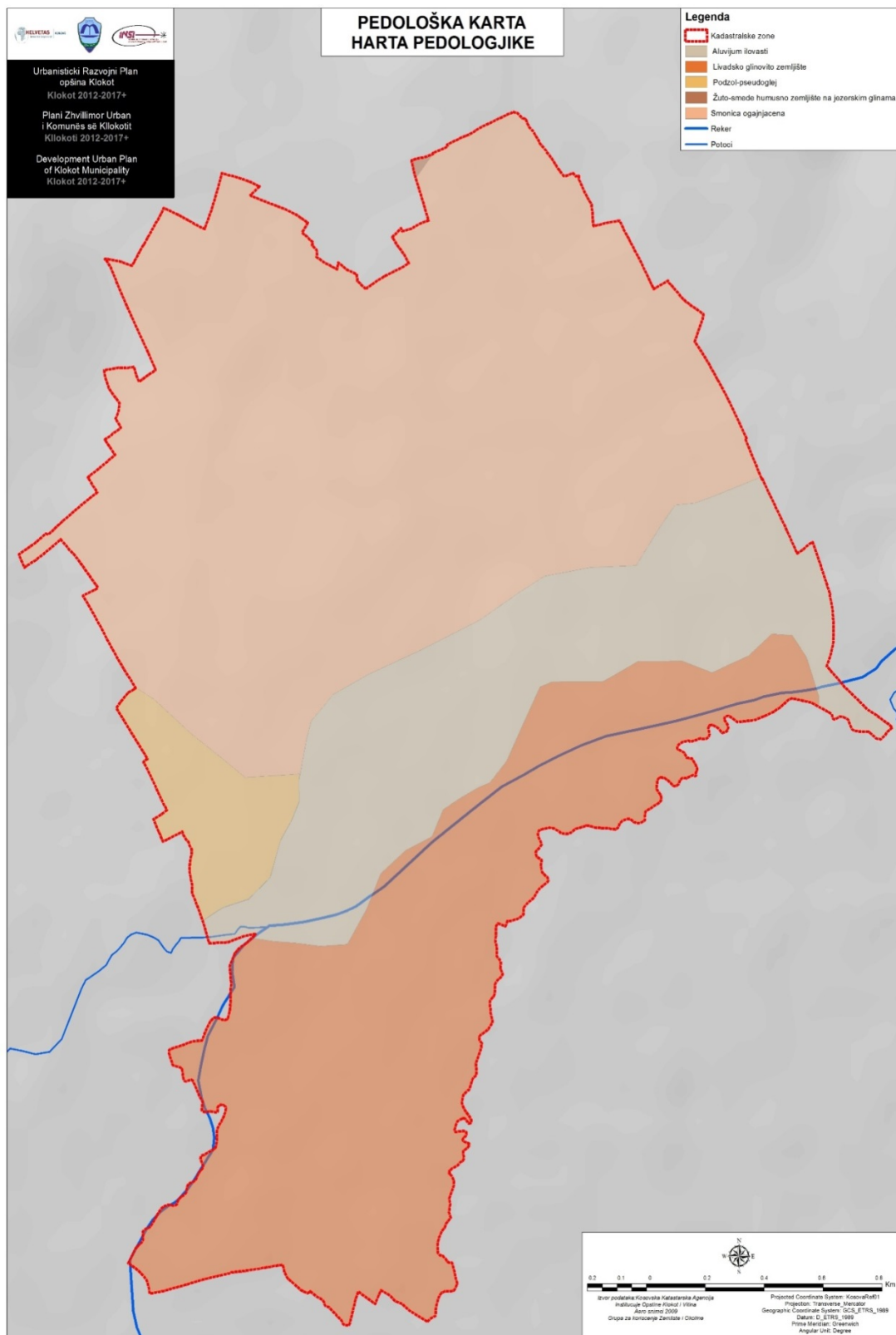
- general greening plan is the synthesis of the plans for all the buildings, greening construction that are treated in any activity for regulating the area:

- general plan contains and sets: system, regulation, greening amount, types of trees and shrubs used for greening purpose, at the same time consider the purpose and function, as well decorative and esthetical values of the green areas in general. Based on the above parameters and the analysis of nature conditions, we accessed also greening project with the solution of the:

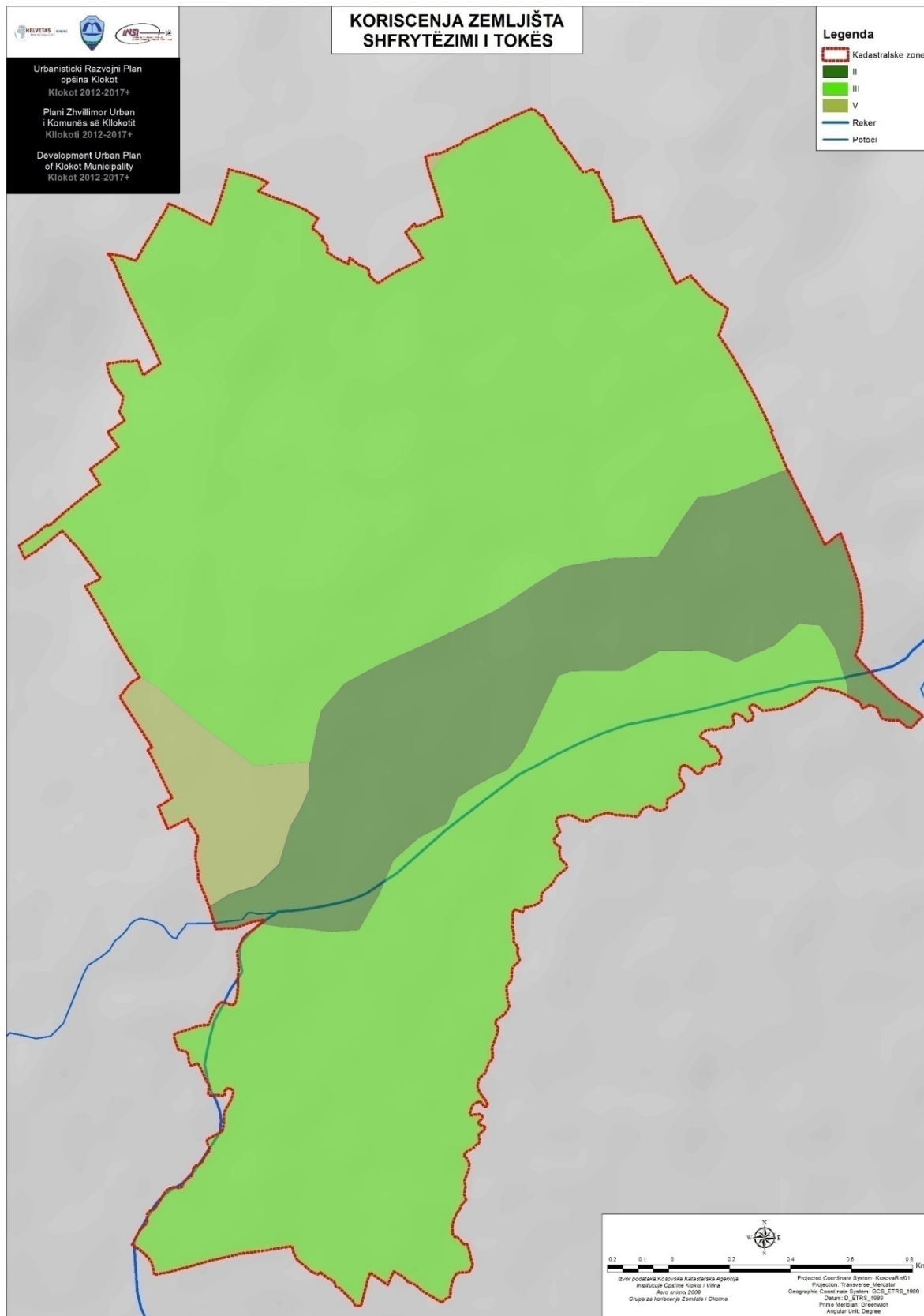
General Urban Plan for the area of: Klokot/Kllokot – Klokot/Kllokot Spa with tendency on creating areas for different purposes regarding fulfilment of the elementary functions of the Klokot/Kllokot Spa and Klokot/Kllokot town.



Map.3



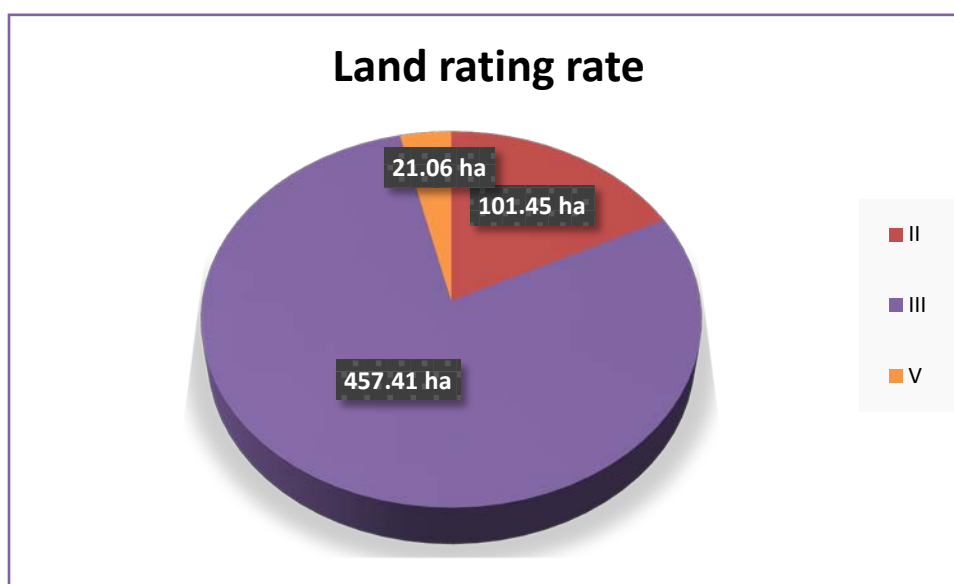
Map.4



Map 5.

Tab. No.....Pedology analysis and Klokot/Kllokot land rating rate determination

Land types	Rating rate
Loamy avulium	II
Pastures land - clay	III
podzol-pseudoglej	V
Brown vertisol	III
Yellow-tan humus soil on lake clays	V



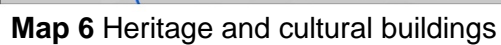
Land rating rate in (%) and hectare (ha) in Klokot/Kllokot according to the FAO guidance (1976, 2007)

In the diagram is showed land rating rate in Klokot/Kllokot, area in the (ha) and (%) Class (I) 14%, Class (II) 15%, Class (IV) 4%, Class (V) 28%, Class (VI) 39%, Class (VI) 11%.

1.2.2.1 Cultural and natural heritage

Churches and monasteries:

In every village of the municipality exists religion buildings, build since VI- XVI century....



1.3 ELEMENTARY AND OTHER DISASTERS

1.3.1 ELEMENTARY DISASTERS:

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

OTHER DISASTERS:

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

❖ Earthquakes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Klokot/Klllokot and Klokot/Klllokot Spa area, which lies in the 8 ° of seismic intensity under the MCS, can be built all kinds of buildings and facilities that would be built according to the principles of modern plans, and according to the aspect of macro-seismic measures. However, for a detailed study, as a seismic area, it is necessary to draft and apply micro-seismic documentation, which will be "based on relevant data, and solutions in terms of the size of objects, systems and choice of structures and construction materials, floor and type of facility.

Certainly, these data must be completed with geological and geophysical data, with the deeper soil layers:

❖ **Snow Slides**

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

❖ **Strong wind**

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

❖ **Ice**

Klokot/Kllokot territory, as all over the world in the past, was covered by ice and had passed the glacial period. In our times Klokot/Kllokot 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 rainfall 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 Klokot/Kllokot 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 Klokot/Kllokot, it is important to treat waters that cause flooding, resulting from:

- 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.

- 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.

1.4 DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Starting from the development flow of components of the demographic trends, the requirements for both, the current period and for the future can be more realistically planned. Data on the number of residents are mainly given in the census. According to the census for the period 1948 - 1991 there are data on the number of residents in Klokot/Kllokot.

As shown in the table, the number residents from that time onwards, has seen a slight decline.

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

Table no. ... Number of residents by age in urban place of Klokot/Kllokot

Settlement	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	2011
Kllokot /res..	714	783	940	117	1223	1197	1540

Population structure by age

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

1.4.1 The impact of natural components and migratory movement of population

Population development process in Klokot/Kllokot is the result of changes in natural movements and migration of the population. Population growth for 30 years (1948 to 1971) is the result of exclusive natural growth, because the impact of migration components has made that the number of population is decreased.

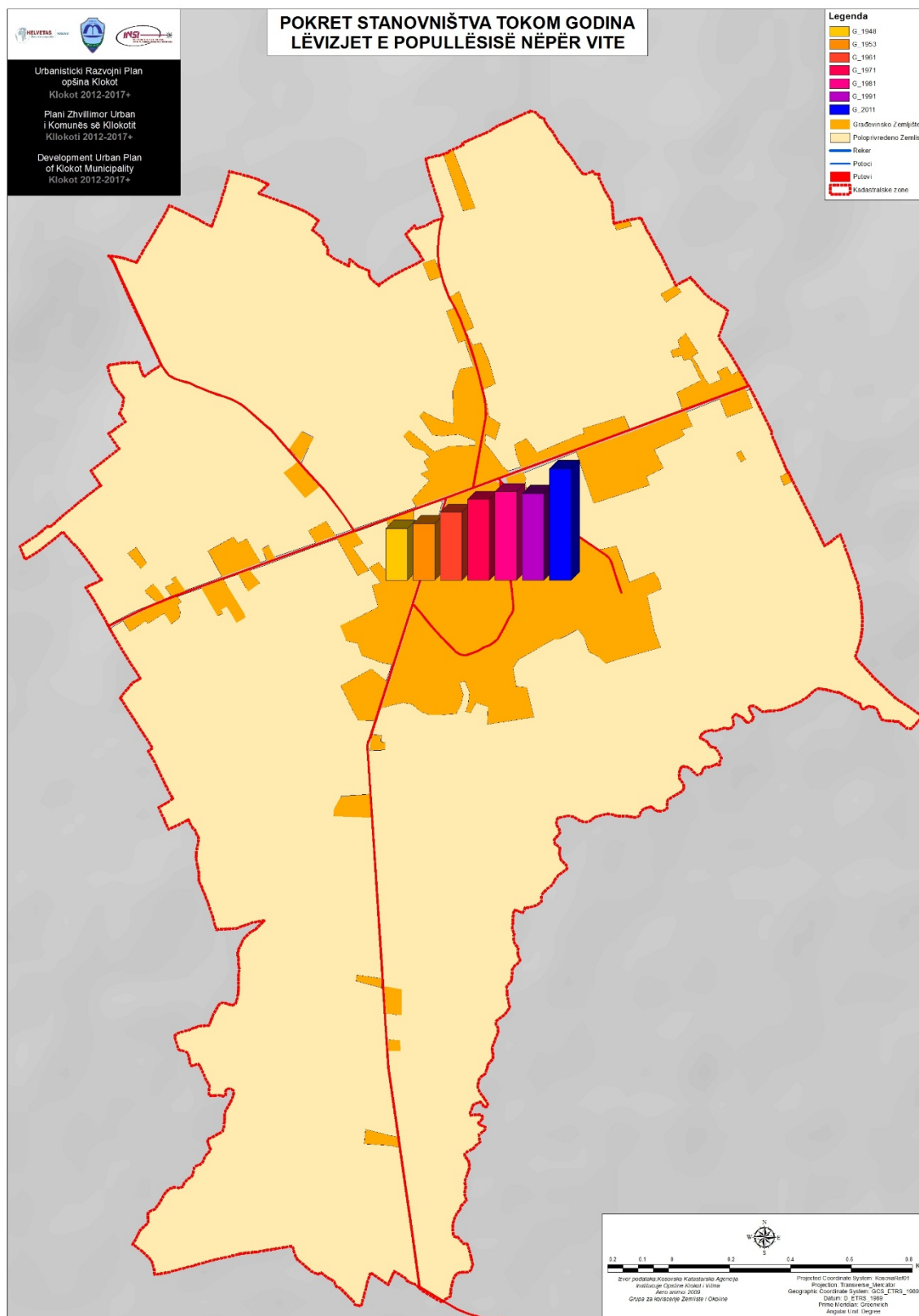
In some settlements of Klokot/Kllokot there are major differences in terms of natural intensity and migration (Table no.).

As for the period 1948 to 2011, Klokot/Kllokot has seen a significant decrease in the number of population.

See (Map no Density variation over the years in Klokot/Kllokot page)



The dynamics of population growth over the years in Klokot/Kllokot



Map no. 7 Density variation of population over years in Klokot/Kllokot

Analysis of the existing density of population and housing

Calculating with targeted surfaces, which are obtained for the settlement of Klokot/Klllokot (in total about 76.17 ha. residential about 50 ha.)

The settlement of Klokot/Klllokot: population density: about 30.8 inh. / ha,

Residential density: about 31 inh. / ha, or about 325 m²/inh,

Typology of settlements by size

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

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

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

Table no. 6. Demographic data for settlements in Klokot/Klllokot

Nr.	The settlement	No. of inhabitan.	Zones in <u>ha</u>	
			Cadastral	Construction
11	Klllokot	1540	579.90	76.17

1.4.2 Education in Klokot/Klllokot

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

School facilities in educational institutions:

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

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

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

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

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

According to the analysis made in the field, in terms of basic space for primary education in urban settlement of Klokot/Kllokotand in terms of harmonization of appropriate standards of 800 m2 for students, the requirements are met, and can be seen in the map presented.

1.1.2. Economic Development

1.4.2.1 Tourism:

Currently in Klokot/Kllokot, health and recreational tourism is being developed in the Spa complex "Něna Naile". This Spa complex offers services and quality waters. Clay and Paraffin have healing abilities for many rheumatic and other diseases. Recently, with the assistance of the European Union in the process is the development of rural tourism in Klokot/Kllokot.

Historical, cultural and religious facilities of special importance:

In every village of the municipality there are religious buildings constructed since VI-XVI century.

Manifestations:

Manifestations of 1-st of May: "Morava dives into the song" in Klokot/Klllokot and the "Vidovdan Games".

Historical and spiritual heritage: In Klokot/Klllokot, more precisely in the cadastral area "Bozhevc" there is a place called "Prilepc" where Prince Lazar was born, and the monument of Prince Lazar was constructed in Great Ropotovo.

Map no. ... Administrative and cultural facilities in Klokot/Klllokot

1.4.2.2 Craftsmanship:

Craftsmanship continues to be an important area for economic development even in Klokot/Klllokot. Existence of craftsmanship experience in craft activities, such as in manufacturing handicrafts, service, artistic and domestic crafts is considered as an advantage for economic development. The existence of craft shops that deal with craft products in terms of processing and production of products for the market mainly in small series and which do not have characteristics of industrial production (musical instruments, agricultural tools, etc.). The craftsman`s in Klokot/Klllokot are well known that deal with craft service in the field of maintenance and repair of equipment products for facilities and performance of other services. In addition, the craftsmen in Klokot/Klllokot, are known for dealing with domestic crafts, respectively manufacturing and processing of artistic items and shaping their quality that primarily depend on the work of producers. In Klokot/Klllokot there are craftsmen who deal with domestic crafts in terms of hand works (of certain products that craftsmen perform them alone or with their family members).

1.4.2.3 Energetic

One of the main problems of the current situation is the power supply in urban area of Klokot/Klllokot, where we know that in Klokot/Klllokotmunicipality, as well as in the entire territory of the Republic of Kosovo there is a 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 nonpayment for electricity consumed by customers. The problem of energy affects the reluctance of foreign investors to invest even in Klokot/Klllokotas 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 capacity will need to take into account the environment protection component. Building of new capacities will enable more reliable supply of electricity and strengthen economic development. Now it is planned new power plant "Kosova e Re" of 2000 MW.

Map no.Power-line passing through the territory of Klokot/Klllokot

1.4.2.4 Industry

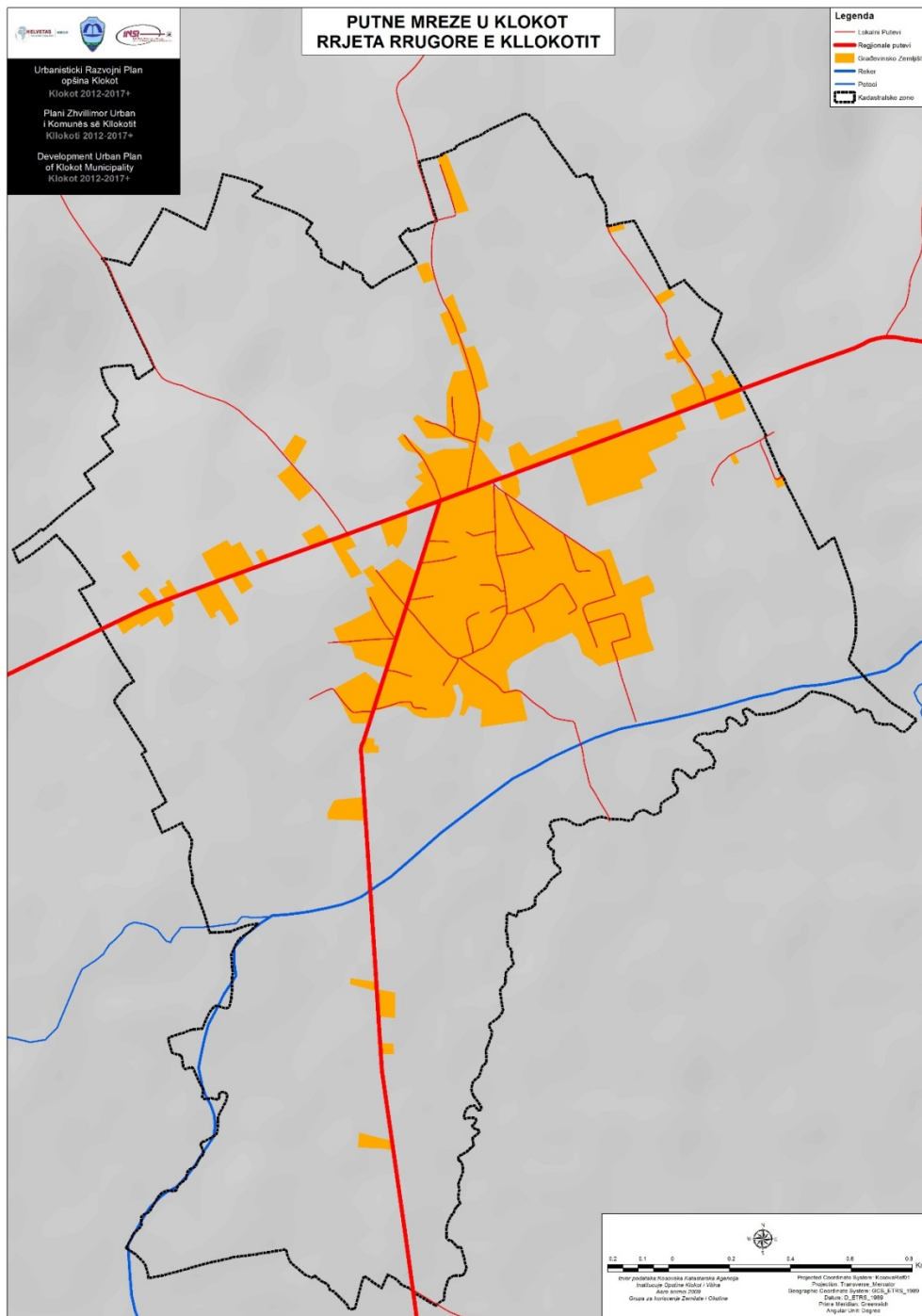
Klokot/Klllokot is known throughout Kosovo, but also in the region for manufacturing industry of mineral water and CO₂ gas in the factories "Uji i Klllokotit", and in the factories of water bottling and non-alcoholic beverages "Jeta". Also, on the road Klokot/Klllokot-Viti, is developed plastic processing industry, wood industry, etc. Also, on the Tërpeza road, in the industrial area, it is planned according to the MDP, to be developed the wheat industry, and production of pellet and briquette.

1.5 Infrastructure

1.5.1 Transport and its infrastructure:

Transport represents a very important activity for the citizens, institutions and businesses in Klokot/Kllokot. Transport is a substantial factor for the economic, social and spatial development but also as a result of these trends plays an important role in the spatial relations between the space and their destinations. Transport in Klokot/Kllokot mainly takes place through road transport.

Within the area of Klokot/Kllokot there is only one type of traffic and that is the road transport. At the existing situation, this type of traffic with its capacity, mainly meets the requirements for transport, but it is at a low level of transport service and traffic.



Map no. 9 Transport infrastructure in Klokot/Klllokot

Road traffic

The connection of urban settlement of Klokot/Klllokot to the corridors of national and international roads is achieved through regional road Gjilan-Bujanoc, Gjilan-Kamenicë, and Gjilan-Karaqevë, that is dividing almost by half the municipal area on South-North direction.

This regional road is offering a satisfactory connection level with the surrounding area, especially with the territory of Bujanovc municipality, where it accumulates the whole internal traffic and sends it to the desirable directions.

Road traffic network in Klokot/Klllokot may be considered as un-built and unformed one.

Map no.....Road network in Klokot/Klllokot.

1.5.2 Telecommunications:

Development and improvement of telecommunication system will be achieved in accordance with the Spatial Plan of Kosovo. For a faster and more efficient development will be carried out de-monopolization of telecommunication system, building new capacities, such as optical cables wherever possible and economically feasible and that is in the interest of the municipality and urban settlement, in particular the construction of magisterial cable network distribution.

In terms of providing space for the needs of the telecommunication system it is necessary to provide space for telecommunication cables along the new and existing roads, especially those that match with magisterial network.

1.5.3 Energeticinfrastructure:

1.5.3.1 Power Supply

Part of the elaborate, aims to present situation and the existing fund of the electrical energy system for areas closer to Klokot/Klllokot settlement and Klokot/Klllokotit Spa, based on this and the condition from previous years that gives the forecast for the size of the load, and according to this also the network for development in the coming years. Klokot/Klllokot and Klokot/Klllokotit Spa area, is supplied with electricity from the system through supply line of voltage: 55 kV AL steel 3 x 95 mm², with the help of the Power Station 35/10 kV 2 x 2.5 MVA, located at a distance 1 km from Klokot/Klllokot, near the road towards Vitia. 35 kV supply line, comes from Gjilan Power Station 110/35 kV, built in concrete pillars in quality and safe manner, dating from 1975.

1.5.3.2 Power station 33/10 kV

Power station has a power of 2 x 2,5 MVA, and supplies the area of Viti and Klokot/Kllokot with Klokot/Kllokotit Spa. The whole area mainly is engaged in agriculture, while there are almost no industrial customers. In Vitia, a factory has been built for producing screws, while in Klokot/Kllokotit Spa, mineral water and carbonated beverages factory. Both of these customers are the only ones valuable customers in the mentioned area. Power station is a newly constructed and safe facility, which is equipped with modern equipment as in nowadays conditions, and in terms of load for current conditions has enough power. On its part there are still places for connection of new 10 kV power-lines for supply.

For Klokot/Kllokot settlement, Klokot/Kllokotit Spa and village Radivojc, from power station is built a power line of 10 kV in wooden pillars, which at the same time presents the direction for surrounding villages. At this stage, it is designed and built another power line of 10 kV in concrete poles, for the needs of Klokot/Kllokotit Spa.

Power station 10/0,4 kV

In the area of Klokot/Kllokot, Klokot/Kllokotit Spa and village Radivojc, there are altogether 4 power stations as follows:

- Klokot/Kllokot settlement Transformer-poles 100 kVA
- Klokot/Kllokot settlement energy tower 100 kVA
- Klokot/Kllokotit built 250 kVA Bottling factory- of mineral water
- Klokot/Kllokotit in the building 200 (400) kVA industrial

Total installed power 810 (1,010) kVA. Besides power station for mineral water bottling factory which is a new one and with new equipment, all the others are quite outdated and endanger a lot the life of human and operators. In terms of power, it does not meet customer requirements.

1.5.3.3 Network 10 and 0,4 kV

With power line of 10 kV total lengths of 4 km, through the settlements Klokot/Kllokot and village Radivojce are supplied all the above mentioned power stations. The entire network 10 kV of conductors is in wooden poles, conductors sections are AL steel 3 x 25 mm². Cable lines do not exist, except for mineral water factory Power Station, where the connection of air lines is made with cables. All power stations are connected in one direction, so that, when there is a defect in transmission lines, all are left without electricity and this brings major damages to consumption of the industry. 0.4 kV network in settlement is carried out in aerial manner through the wooden poles and it is estimated to have the total length of approximately 5 km (Kllokot, Klokot/Kllokotit Spa, and Radivojce).

The power lines cross sections are different, according to the length of branches. Most commonly is used transverse section of ALste. 4 - x 25mm², but often is found the section of ALste 2 x A-x 16 mm², which creates tremendous uncertainty in the operation of network exploitation. There is no public lighting, except in the part around the Spa and the factory. Electricity costs, according to data obtained from distribution company Electro-Kosovo from Gjilan, and electricity consumption for Klokot/Klllokot and Klokot/Klllokotit Spa area, have reached the sum:

1.5.4 1.13. PTK Network

PTK communication activity includes a broad spectrum of services, so according to the nature of work all are grouped into three key areas as follows:

- Postal network,*
- Telegraphy network,*
- Telephony network,*

The leading role in this branch of communication obviously belongs to the telephone network, so that based on it, the general organization is planned, and capacity planning and proper regulation of all PTK installations is made. By analyzing the state of PTK capacity in the part of Klokot/Klllokot - Klokot/Klllokotit Spa - village Radivojce, it means that traffic of PTK is completely un-developed because in this area there are no PTK facilities that would ensure the normal functioning of PTK services and with this would meet the needs of the economy and citizens in providing services.

1.5.4.1 PTK capacities

Having into consideration that there are no postal capacities, except three mailboxes where the delivery of letters is performed, all other postal services are made by sending letters from the wider region, or by the nearest post office in Vitia, to which also belongs this zone.

Telegraphy network is not represented by any terminal, so citizens for this type of service are also directed in Vitia post office. Telephone network is more developed, but also those capacities are mainly used for transit traffic. Telephony airline Gjilan - Ferizaj, passes from the right side of the road, and in Klokot/Klllokot is divided in one side towards Viti, onto which is connected a high frequency device with 12 channels and it enables automatic telephone traffic to Vitia with other cities in the country. In Klokot/Klllokotit Spa, works one domestic telephone centre of 20 numbers, which is connected to Vitia post office with only one line, so telephony traffic is conducted with difficulties.

For illustration of development of the PTK network, provided are some basic capacities, in comparison with the situation in Kosovo, at the end of 1976.

1.5.4.2 PTK services

Lack of last terminals in postal and telegraphic network, and partially in telephony branch as well, has conditioned the economic, social services, and citizens for their needs about PTK services to perform in Viti and Gjilan, while a small part of these services are being conducted here, through the postmen from the wider region. According to statistical data for 1976, Viti Post Office has performed 866,820 services, as follows:

- 412.924 postal services*
- 8312 telegraphic services*
- 445,584 telephone services*

According to the estimations in the area of Klokot/Klllokot, Klokot/Klllokotit Spa-Radivojcë, were provided 105,000 services that present 35 services per capita, while the average of the services in Kosovo is 87 services a year.

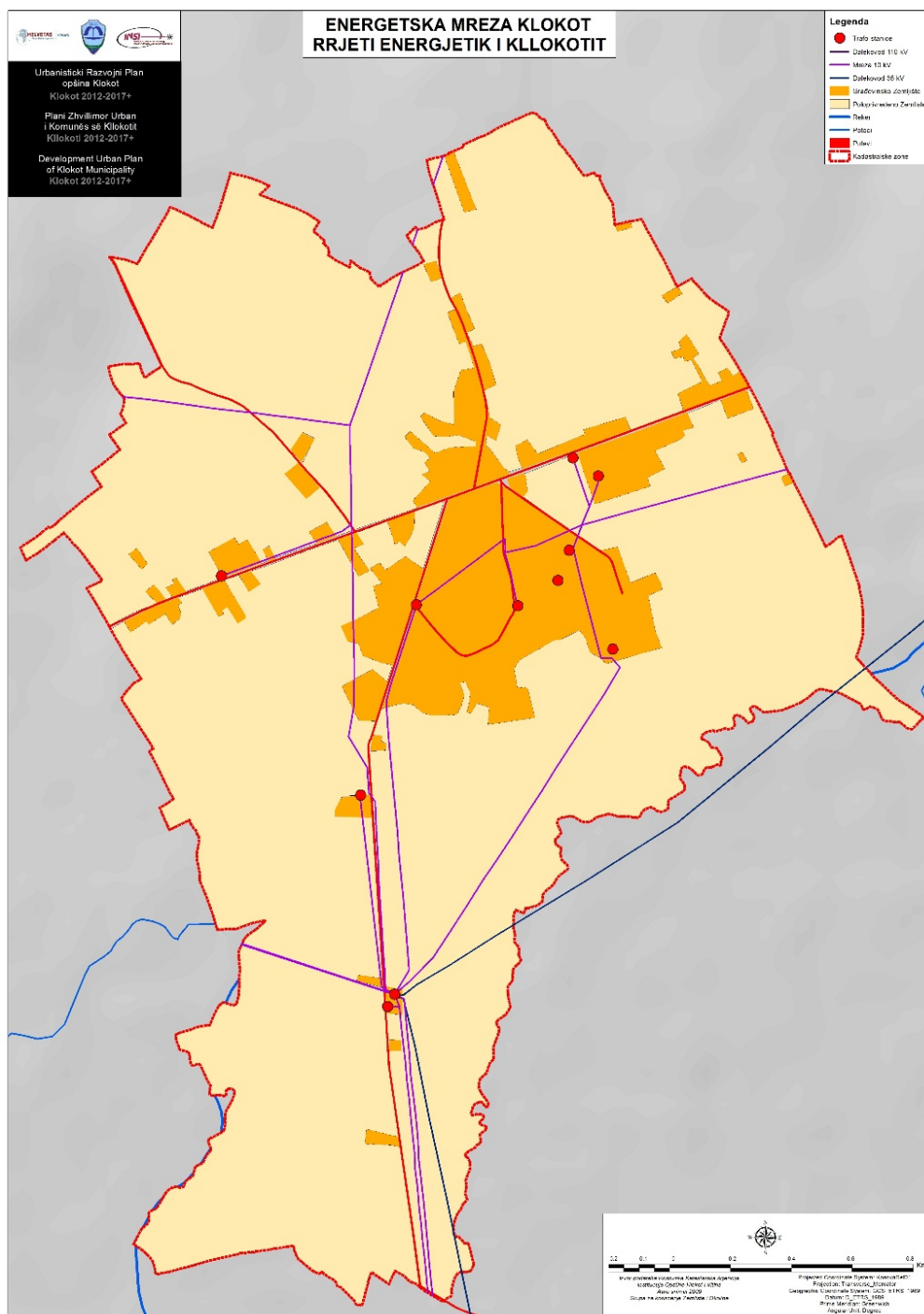
Klokot/Klllokot is supplied with electricity from 110 kV transmission lines that starts from power station Prishtina-4 which then comes to the power station in Gjilan and continues up to Klllokot municipality. This line of 110 kV then continues towards the Republic of Serbia.

Electrical network of the municipality is a network of power lines of 110KV and 10KV. Power line of 110KV connecting electro-energy system of Serbia and Kosovo up to Gjilan lies in east-west direction. From this transmission line is supplied the power station 110/10kV of Berivojc from which with the power line of 10KV are supplied all power stations 10/0, 4KV in the municipality of Klllokot. Klllokot is supplied by 110/10KV power station in Berivojc.

Below is presented a geographical map, where it is shown Monopole scheme of 400/220/110 kV in the entire territory of Kosovo, and Kosovo connection with neighbouring countries, with lines of 400/220 kV, it is also indicated the passage of line of 110kV in Klokot/Klllokot region¹.

¹KEK Unit in Ranillug

In the region of Kllokot municipality about 85 % of 10 kV lines are of a small transverse section (Al/Fe – 25 mm² and 35 mm²) and this is one of the reasons of major collapse of the voltage within the unicipality of Kllokot.



Map no. 10 Map of electro-energy network in the territory of Klokot/Kllokot

1.5.5 Water Infrastructure:

1.5.5.1 Use of Water

Until recently, the inhabitants of Klokot/Kllokot have been supplied with water from wells in their yards, where the water quality has been questionable, which then through some cases of neighbouring union was proceeded in building reservoirs with certain capacity in which water was clean and from the source.

The construction of water supply is currently going on in all urban areas, so that the arterial wells are being drilled, in the depth up to 80 m depending on the configuration of the terrain, where then water is delivered through the pumps in the reservoir, and then through water supply system is further delivered to the customers.

In Klokot/Kllokot, almost in all villages there is a water supply system. Based on the information of the competent authorities, in Klokot/Kllokot around 90% of the population is connected in public water supply network. About 10% of the population is not connected to the public water supply system therefore they are supplied with water from shallow and unprotected wells.

It should be noted that administrative and technical losses to water supply system are quite large.

Regarding the irrigation of agricultural land, although earlier projects existed, so far, the irrigation of land in an organized manner has been minimal. Currently, most of the land for irrigation is from the private sector that uses water from wells and rivers, with the help of low capacity pumps.

1.5.6 Sewerage system in urban areas and the municipality of Klokot/Kllokot:

Discharge of sewage is done through sewage system, but this system is not spread across all neighbourhoods of Klokot/Kllokot.

All waters from the sewerage of urban areas of Klokot/Kllokot as completely non-treated, flow into the river Morava e Binçës, where currently this sewerage system collects sewage water in urban areas, but for the future, collectors and larger capacities sewerage system must be planned including the possibilities for their appropriate treatment.

1.5.6.1 Waste Management:

In Klokot/Kllokot, waste management system is done by the company "Hygiene" which covers the entire municipality.

Environment and description of the current state of the environment

Current state of the environment and the overall spatial environment implies the assessment of environmental pollution that surrounds us (water and soil as the main natural factors for agricultural products that serve the needs of human life and other living beings).

1.5.7 POSITION, IMPORTANCE AND SPECIFIC ISSUES FOR THE TERRITORY OF URBAN AREA IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF KLOKOTIT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE KOSOVO SPATIAL PLAN (KSP)

Firstly it should be noted that with Municipal Development Plan, the urban area is treated adequately but newly established Municipality of Klokot is not addressed specifically in the Spatial Plan of Kosovo because when the plan is drafted these settlements were part of the municipality of Viti, even though when the plan is approved, the Municipality been decentralized.

The working group has analyzed what was planned for that territory, and this work has been supported in this basis to analyze the position, importance and specific issues for the municipality of Klokot/Klllokot in the context of SPK.

"Kosovo Spatial Plan 2010 - 2020 +"

Kosovo institutions have experience in the field of spatial planning. Good experience is gained during the drafting of the Kosovo Spatial Plan 1970-1980 of the twentieth century by the Department for Urban Planning and Design in Pristina and the OECD from Paris. Even in this document, Klllokot municipality has been treated, but in that time has been treated along with Viti in Gjilan region.

With 2003 Spatial Planning Law and its advancement in 2008, is created the legislative framework for spatial planning. "Kosovo Spatial Plan, 2010 - 2020 +", prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), the Institute for spatial planning is the first spatial plan which covers the entire territory of Kosovo and which is prepared in accordance with the above mentioned framework. During this time while the MDP / UDP is being prepared for Klokot/Klllokot Municipality (2010/2012), Kosovo's Parliament has approved Kosovo Spatial Plan in June 2011.

In the process of drafting Kosovo Spatial Plan as a result of dozens of meetings and participation process, is created a vision for the future of Kosovo. This draft of Kosovo Spatial Plan is based on this vision that in the future wants to:

"Kosovo is a sovereign country integrated into the European community with sustainable socio-economic development with infrastructure and modern technology with educational opportunities for all, with a qualified workforce, a country that respects and supports all measures and initiatives to preserve the environment and with cultural and natural heritage for

its entire territory and the neighbouring countries, with open society that promotes diversity and exchange of ideas respecting all rights for all".

Target of the goal is that vision is accomplished in the entire territory of Kosovo. In this context even Klokot/Klllokot municipality and the urban areas during the drafting of the Urban Development Plan, analyzed the position, importance and the specific issues to be addressed.

- *The development of robust urban network for economic development.*

Most urban areas have improved and established infrastructure network between small and large settlements. Citizens are provided with health care and education. Agriculture and industry is supported in rural areas. Heavy industry is rehabilitated and supported trade and tourism.

- *Development and preservation of natural resources.*

Protection and use of cultural and natural heritage environment as well the quality of agricultural land, mineral resources and control of developing the displaced countries.

- *The development of strategic relationships.*

Integration into regional and European Transport Network (TEN-T), the improvement of transport needs in Kosovo and sustainable supply of electricity and water for households (families) and industry.

1.6 PRINCIPLES THAT WILL BE ALSO A PRINCIPLE FOR THE DRAFTING OF URBAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK, TO THE EXTENT THAT IT BELONGS TO AND HAS THE CAPACITY KLLOKOT

Strategy and goals for desired spatial, economic, environmental and social development are divided into four groups as follows:

1. Kosovo gates - Blue Zone:

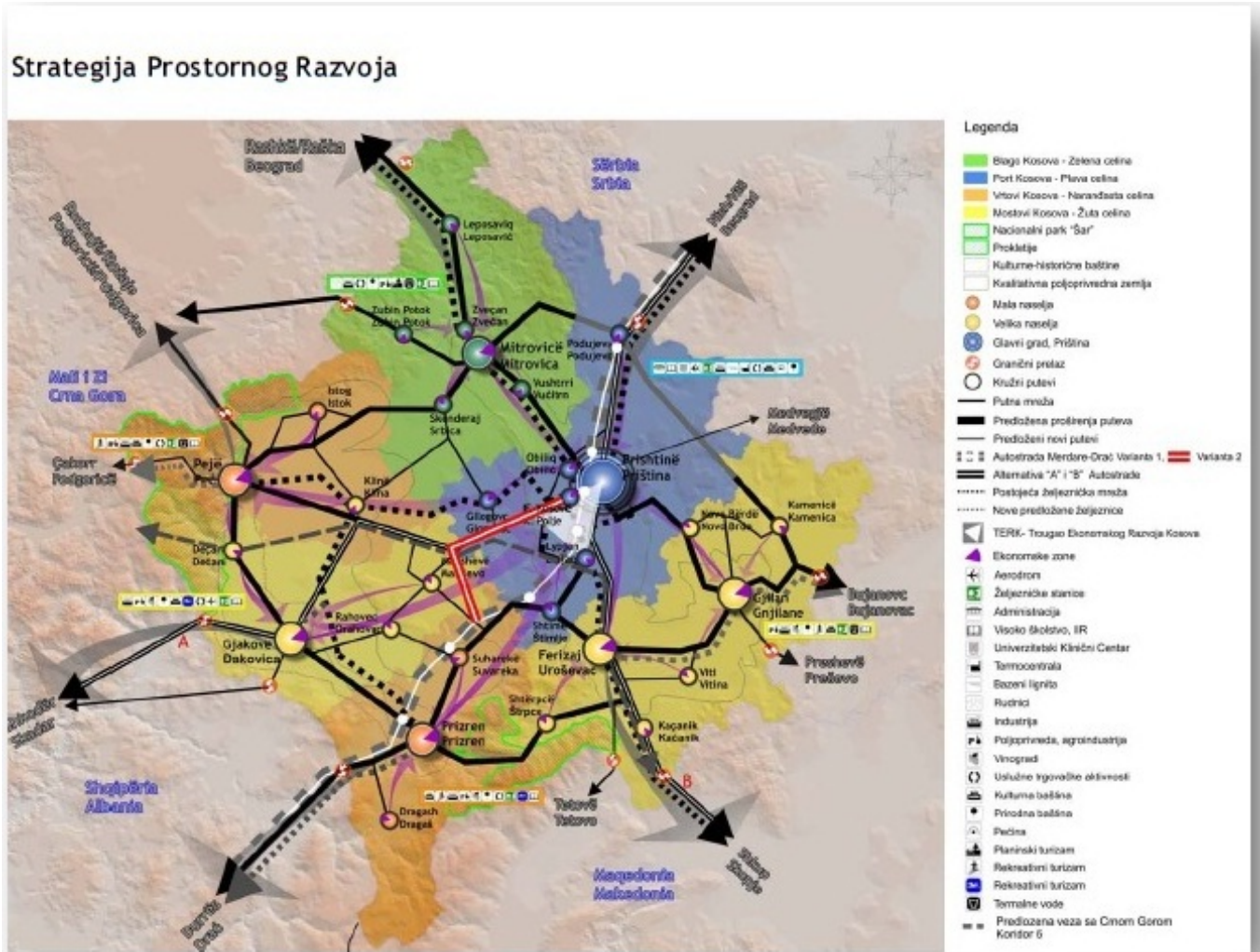
Gjilan region; Concentration in administration, education, health care services, trade, light industry, agricultural and tourism industries

2. Kosovo bridges - Yellow Zone:

The regions around Gjilani/Ferizaj where Klllokot takes part as well, and around Gjakova. In addition to the services and trade, light industry, agricultural and tourism industries.

3. Kosovo parks - Orange Zone:

Regions around Peja and Prizren; Focusing on cultural tourism, services and trade, light and agricultural industries.

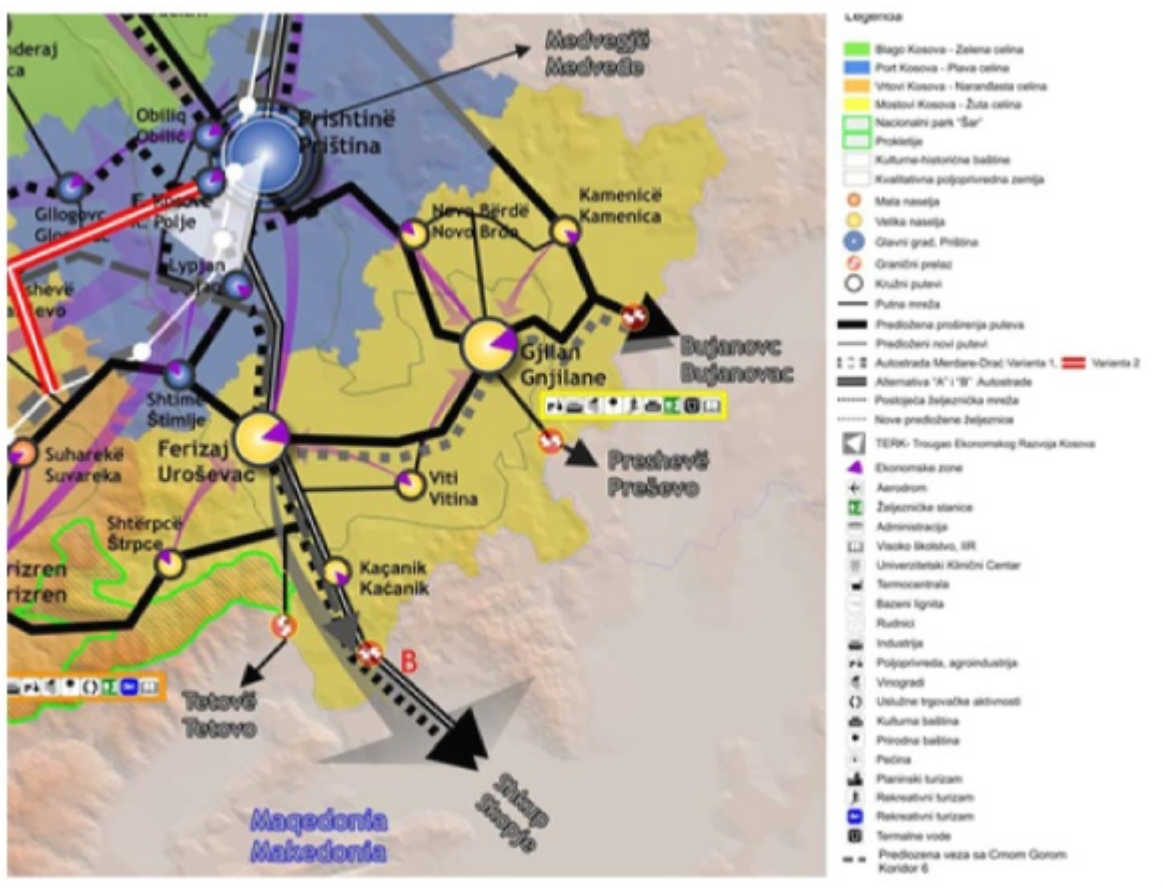


Map .11 Spatial Development Strategy, adopted document

This strategy aims at the equal sharing of public services and economic development in all parts of Kosovo, but the truth is that in many ways this is an undisputable centre. One of the most important parts of the strategy is the development of Economic Development Triangle (EDT) in the area between Pristina and the International Airport. Appropriate transport situation and the particular economic conditions in the area will attract investments and will transform EDT-es to a backbone of economic development.

Access to EDT-s with interconnection of the planned highway Prishtina-Skopje in the future will be a priority of the town and of the Municipality as well, for further development and faster economic development of the municipality.

In Kosovo's spatial strategy document, the municipality of Gjilan and Ferizaj are marked as yellow areas and defined as "Bridges of Kosovo." In this area are included the municipalities of Viti, Novobrdë, Kaçanik, Kamenica, Shtërpce, Partesh, Ranillug and Klokot (Municipalities and urban areas). This area is characterized by agricultural quality land, with rich resources of mineral water, trade and tradition in tourism. Border links with Macedonia and Serbia also provide conditions for investment in this region



Map 12 Spatial Development Strategy for the region Gjilan/Ferizaj, where Municipality and urban area of Klokot are included as well,

"Bridges of Kosovo", Approved document.

This document foresees important role for the region as a link between Kosovo and neighbouring countries. It may be highlighted the links with border crossings with Serbia, the connection within the network of towns and villages where the economic activities are taking place, which will continue to be modernized and strengthened, investment attractiveness and efforts will be made to increase investments both from inside and outside, and in the process is the provision of adequate space, planned for private sector making the region more competitive

in domestic and foreign market and improving the quality of life for all citizens, at the same time meeting the criteria for sustainable development. Small and large firms as well as medium ones contribute to the economic development where it is planned to increase the possibilities and special support of this development so that in the future to have large firms and at the same time should also emphasize the importance of the border position of the Municipality and Urban area of Klokot/Klllokot and the region as well.

The main objectives for the region in which participate, municipality and urban area of Klokot/Klllokot are:

- **Development of attractive network of planned cities, with management of public services in favour of the citizens, by improving the quality of life of citizens, employment and social equality.**
- **LED support to KED, using the advantages of competition,**
- **Development of effective links within urban locations and links to other interurban areas and regions, by developing the network infrastructure (road, rail, IT).**
- **Development of commercial, agro-industrial and touristic services with the intensification of environmental renewal policies.**

Kosovo Spatial Plan defines the boundaries of the region that intersects with Serbia and Macedonia, as an area of special interest for the whole of Kosovo.

Kosovo Spatial Plan also identifies the different key issues and proposes to undertake activities to resolve them. Equal economic development of the country has been observed as one of the key problems whereas as one of the identified goal is citizens access to infrastructure. Among the proposals for infrastructure development is the construction of the planned railway line that links Ferizaj with Bujanoc through the municipality of Gjilan and of Klokot/Klllokot (municipalities and urban areas) which is not far from this development, as well as the projected highway that links Kosovo with Serbia (from the highway Prishtina-Skopje, through Klokot/Klllokot and Gjilan with Serbia). These planned corridors should be preserved and protected from possible illegal constructions.

The planned railway, but also the highway that links Ferizaj with Bujanovc through the municipality of Klokot/Klllokot and Gjilan are one of the most important for the municipality and the development which is highlighted in the Kosovo Spatial Plan should definitely bear in mind while we work on this plan.

This area is characteristic in terms of quality agricultural land with rich mineral water resources, trade and tourism tradition, values which make this region important, but also specific issues that should be addressed in the Municipal and Urban Plan of Klokot/Kllokot.

As one of the advantages of the area are:

Thermal waters, health care, recreation, the possibility for the development of mountain tourism and other resources

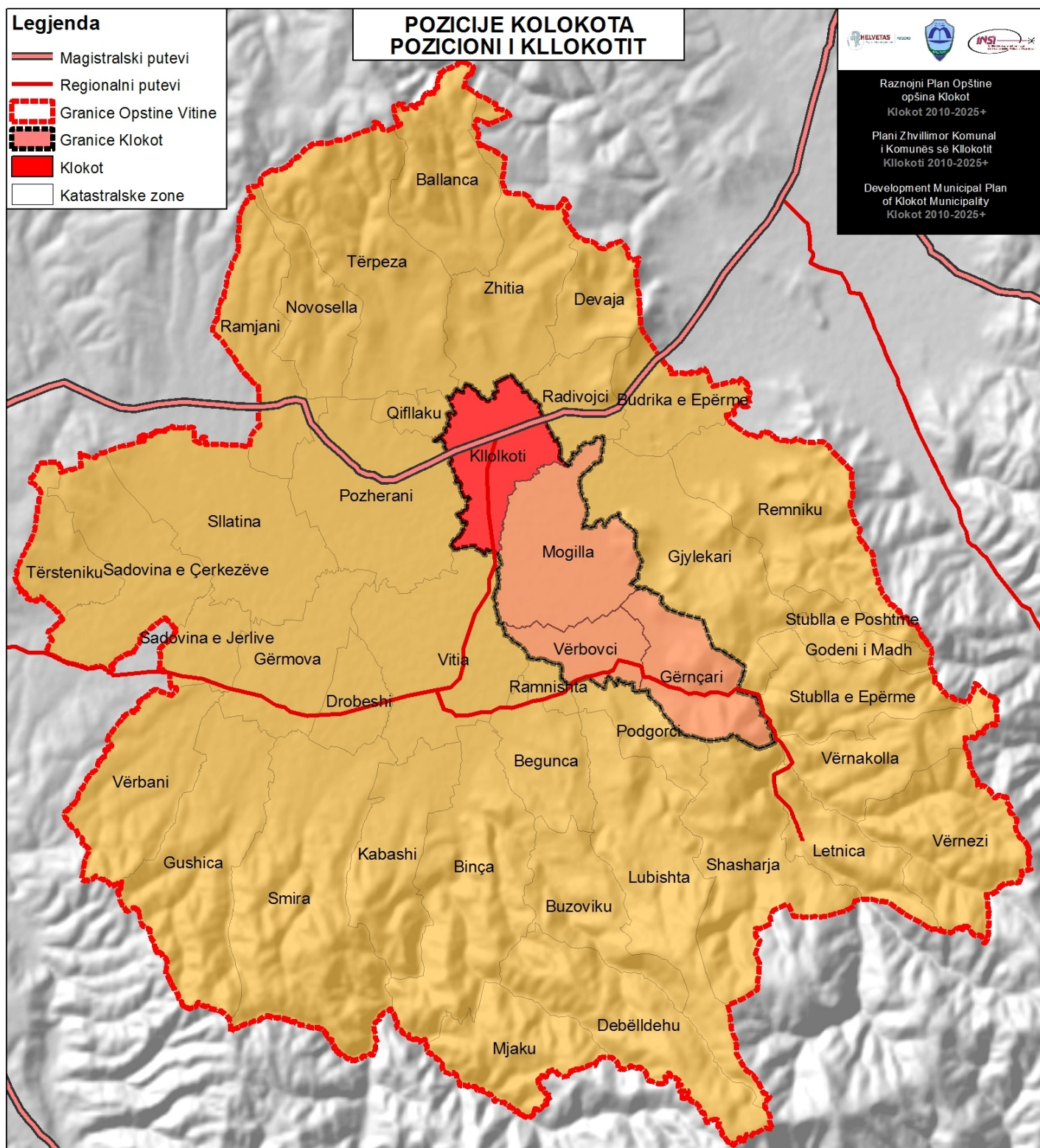
It is also important to take into account the regional plant for regional wastewater treatment.

It should also be noted that even at the lowest level in the Municipal Development Plan for Viti and Klokot/Kllokot urban area of Klokot/Kllokot is addressed and that with the motto from the Tradition in recreational , healing and manufacturing activities as the backbone of the urban area.

For the completion of urban network of the settlement with functions and contents in both, balanced development but also in the aspect that the space is used appropriately and rationally, in this regard in the Municipal Plan for Viti and Klokot/Kllokot, Town of Vitia, Klokot/Kllokot and Pozharan are treated as the main ones for further urbanization.

It is emphasized that urban centres should be governed and constructed with all elements of urban structure, compact development, and this will enable urban lifestyle, urban level should be increased in line with global trends, it is known now that more than half of the world's population lives in urban areas.

Urban area boundaries are defined in this plan as the main urban elements just as well as infrastructure, economic development, environment and land use.



Map 12 Klokot/Klllokot position in Viti-Klokot/Klllokot Development Plan

1.6.1 INCLUSION OF KEY INFORMATION, REPORTS AND SECTOR STRATEGIES THAT ARE AVAILABLE

During the preparation of the Municipal Development Plan Viti-Klokot/Kllokot, reports and sector strategies have been drafted in all departments and this chapter includes key information from reports and sector strategies available to the relevant municipal departments that have an impact on urban area:

Issues and problems of this report:

- The use of the potential for economic development,
- Designation of the zones for specific developments,
- Improvement of infrastructure and connections,
- Improvement of legislative and regulatory infrastructure,
- Establishment of municipal fund for granting loan for MSP,
- Subsidizing small and medium-sized manufacturing enterprises,
- Creating and facilitating conditions for enterprises that employ the largest number of workers,
- Selection of the most successful enterprises,
- Categorization of obligations for businesses based on zones,
- Traditional crafts that is uncommon to exempt from municipal and other tax obligations.

Reviewed proposals and priorities of the strategy:

1. Spa Complex
2. Health Tourism
3. Sport and recreation
4. Water and Beverages production
5. Business incubators,
6. Employment generation through small and medium enterprises,
7. Return of the business registration from central to the local level,
8. Construction of infrastructure (water supply system, sewage system, road infrastructure, electricity network),
9. Construction of technical water supply system,
10. Connection to the railway line,
11. Construction of associated facilities for the storage and processing of agricultural products,

12. Building necessary infrastructure for conservation of fruits and vegetables,
13. Attracting foreign capital,
14. Connection to the oil pipeline and gas pipeline system,

Urbanism, cadastre and environment

General information: in the drafting process of 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 compiling this draft report and sector strategy with belief that it will be a good basis for MDP and UDP.

Issues and problems of this report:

- The main challenge remains the digitalization of all changes made in the field.
- Gradual reduction of pollution, degradation and damage to the environment and the minimization or prevention of these economical aspects and other activities that pose a serious risk to human health and environment,
- Environmental impact assessment: still many activities have not undergone EIA,
- Protection of biodiversity and overall ecological balance on the territory of the urban area,
- Sustainable and rational use of natural resources,
- Protection of valuable natural landscapes,
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity, cultural and aesthetic values of the landscape in the territory of the urban area,
- Introduce system, waste management in the urban area and the removal of illegal landfill sites,
- Sewage and their treatment, and connection to the sewerage system of all settlements of Klokot/Kllokot,

Discussed proposals and priorities of the strategy:

1. Compilation of regulatory plans,
2. Prohibition of illegal construction, with special emphasis on agricultural land,
3. The development of functional infrastructure,
4. Increasing quality of housing and separating this area from other areas,

5. Designation with a particular emphasis on administrative area within the urban plan,
6. Building functional and physical premises for civil servants in the entire municipal administration in a joint compound,
7. Construction of sports recreation centre,
8. Construction of bicycles and pedestrian paths along the roads wherever possible,
9. Construction of transit landfill site.
10. Connection to the sewage system of all wastewater.
11. Marking of monuments and natural areas with tables for particular attention and their conservation.

Issues and problems of this report:

- Inadequate legislative Infrastructure,
- Unsatisfactory rate of success at all levels of education,
- Lack of textbooks and other educational appliances,
- Very limited budget, which does not ensure successful implementation of education reform,
- Low economic development of the country,
- Communication with public.

Discussed proposals and priorities of the strategy:

1.7 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.

1. Fulfilment of hygienic conditions

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

- Good orientation.

2. Fulfilment of pedagogical conditions

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

3. 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.

4. Fulfilment of economic and technical conditions

- Seismic characteristics
- Topographic characteristics.

5. Problems

- o Lack of financial resources,
- o Long walk for students to the school,
- o Lack of sufficient school space,
- o Lack of adequate teaching equipment and information technology,
- o Inadequate internal and external premises of the facilities of educational institutions in Kosovo (particularly for people with special needs.

1.8 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 AND MUNICIPALITY OF KLOKOT/KLLOKOT

Instructions contained in this chapter clarify a number of issues arising from the Kosovo Spatial Plan on what should have into account each urban area, in this case Klokot/Klllokot when drafting the Urban Development Plan and Municipal Development Plan which at the same time as a material will facilitate communication between the two levels of planning.

1.8.1 Housing:

Local planning authorities should:

- Plan housing requirements for all, including lower classes, those in need of convenient housing and with special needs;
- Provide more opportunities and solutions.
- Determine where the people will live.
- Combine a good housing according to the size, type and locations of housing and require the creation of mixed communities;
- Provide sufficient housing space with priority to re-use of land within urban areas, as well as to use of empty houses and transform existing buildings,
- Create sustainable development by establishing and providing public transport to job locations, education and health institutions, commerce, entertainment and local services;
- Make effective use of land through planning policies and standards;
- Assess the needs of people for public transport, which are requirements for movement within urban settlements and link with other centres;
- Reduce dependence on the automobiles allowing more circulation for pedestrians and cyclists, improving capacity of public transport links with the places of residence, work location, local services and local opportunities and planning combined destination; thus to reach new housing trends in order to create attractive environments and high quality.

Informal settlements

- During the drafting of urban and municipal plans are it is required to identify

all IS-s (informal settlements) based on general criteria. Also in local plans, these settlements should be treated in order to improve socio-economic and environmental conditions and infrastructure.²

1.8.2 Strategic locations and the basis of economic development:

Issues and the reasons for guidance

Relying on the fact that Kosovo has no equal development in its areas, and due to the lack of planning for a more rational use of space, large towns-settlements continue their growth trend, by increasing informal developments, high cost of investments in physical infrastructure and services, and are incapable of synergic action. Migration trend towards larger centres continues, while a lack of housing space with access and favourable conditions is present. Towns continue their development in a market economy conditions, with survival criteria rather than promoting complementary development. Due to function as the administrative and university centre, Prishtina collects main economic and social activities, which provide favourable position in the regional market, but in the Kosovo context implies an uneven spatial socio-economic development of other parts of Kosovo, with depopulation of rural areas and smaller urban centres, social tensions and partition of Kosovo into developed and underdeveloped parts. Due to the lack of development strategy and implementation of the laws in force we have irreversible loss of natural resources, while the created values of heritage character degraded and are brought to the critical limits of their operation and use.

The continuation of uncontrolled development trends, increases the cost of civil transport and goods, has a consequently difficult access to infrastructure and with negative implications on country economic development. Narrowing of the main road arteries prevents normal movement inside and outside Kosovo, while the slowdown of services in the settlements indirectly encourages migration that makes unfavourable situation for potential investments.

The preferred strategy of spatial development of Kosovo, is based on (supported) the development of robust network of cities with economic development through human resources - building of knowledge base, rational and planned use of natural and cultural resources, easy access to physical infrastructure (road, rail, air, IT's), to ensure and improve the quality of life (housing and services), social equality, trying a competition as cities in the region, and all these supported by organizational capacities (leadership, good governance, political, social support, strategic networks).

²OSCE

Guidelines for municipal and urban level

This guidance for municipality and urban areas should assist in performing tasks of spatial planning in particular:

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

Urban development plans with their strategies should:

- Inspire - raise awareness and mobilize citizens, interest groups, politicians in the creation of future planning of the municipalities.
- Be formulated for a specific time development, and based on priority issues and the current situation of municipalities.
- Contain visions for their development in accordance with the spatial development strategy, formulated clearly and specifically refer the local characteristics, problems and opportunities for development,
- Objectives must be solutions to problems or needs of the residents, designating locations in the area. If the objectives are interrelated (i.e. the mitigation of unemployment and economic investments), priorities and objectives should be set,
- Objectives should be determined before the strategy is assigned.

Municipal development plans should make a promotion of economic and social development, according to the constitutional framework for decentralized local governance, thus:

- Ensuring that strategies be planned regarding local economic development,
- Influencing the role that should be played by local governments in promoting LED, in order to address issues of economic growth, development based on local resources, unemployment, the 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,

- Influencing objectives for economic growth and competitiveness. Development plans serve as a tool to support LED, ensuring that issues of priority importance to be addressed through LED initiatives,
- Guiding LED strategy to promote economic sectors (i.e. tourism, agro-industries, manufacturing, service industries etc),
- Ensuring actions to achieve the objectives of LED,
- Designating areas within the territory of the Municipality or inter-municipal areas, initiating integrated planning.

1.8.3 The concept of cities -EconomicDevelopmentGenerators:

Local municipal planning authorities should take into account the aims and objectives of KSP for cities as nodes of local economic development (LED), as a concept which provides the economic development of Kosovo.

Cities should be enforcers of the goals set through the use of:

1) Towncentre, for service activities, the trade service, culture, entertainment and recreation, which should be the vivid area with an expression of identity of the town, and together with the principle of combined developments will have combined content and other associated content of housing; night economies in towns with cultural and entertaining activities; (in this regard Klokot/Klllokoti does not have any strong centre).

2) Economic zones of the town, areas with a concentration of economic activities in the vicinity of the town as the groupings of events of industrial activities, service, commercial service, development research institutions, these groupings that promote competitiveness and cooperation at the same time (TZHEK and other groups in the municipality);

3) Rural Economy

4) Zones with heavy metallurgical processing industry activities;

5) Zones with touristic potentials;

6) Economy of transport;

7) Economy of tourism.

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

- Lack of determination, vision, goals, leading strategy and the assignments in tourism,

- Lack of promotion of existing touristic offers,
- Lack of touristic propaganda,
- Lack of clear positioning in touristic market, as a new touristic destination, with the new image in accordance with the current and future development of the touristic market,
- Lack of implementation of significant investments in public and private sector of tourism,
- Lack of formulating new management system as a warranty for a long-term and sustainable development of tourism,
- Problems with electricity, water, wastewater sewerage and waste, the degradation of nature and urban centres because of illegal construction;
- Low interest of investors to delay of the issue of land property.

Guidance for local level:

Municipal and Urban Development plans should:

- Consider tourism as a key economic sector for LED in promoting the value and identity of the town for the purposes of marketing, in order to create income from such a service industry that also contributes to the creation of new jobs,
- Develop tourism in accordance with sustainable development principles,
- Anticipate the action steps to stimulate the tourism sector, in terms of capital investment in physical infrastructure, marketing of the city through the natural and cultural values,
- Have an integrated approach to the planning, management joint investments between municipalities in order to mutually respect natural and cultural heritage resources,
- Promote and establish partnerships among tourism stakeholders, public and private sector in order to ensure certain development of tourism infrastructure that respects cultures and local economy,
- Give priority to the reconstruction of existing hotels in the social sector to the international level.
- Ensure that the sustainability of heritage and its new function is properly treated avoiding the transformation of these facilities in places that have limited economic impact from the visits in their surroundings,

- Begin the feasibility study of selected types of tourism (hunting, rural aspect, eco-tourism, cultural tourism, congressional tourism, recreational tourism, etc.).

(In this regard Klokot/Kllokot is in the area of Kosovo bridges and should use Spa facilities and other resources for the development of health tourism as well as for recreational and sport tourism)

1.8.4 The conservation and development of heritage-protection of existing values

The situation, issues and reasons for guidance

In Kosovo, the cultural heritage is one of the most important elements and an integral part of the environment. It displays the authenticity of the identity of the society and the country. It is considered as a potential for developments and sustainable social and economic integration in the country, the region and beyond.

Like any society also Kosovo needs a balance between the new and the old generation. Its loss is an irreversible value to the detriment of the country's identity and humanity. It includes creativity from ancient times until today. This inherited wealth with artistic, aesthetic, historical and traditional features, illustrated with rich diversity of: **architectural, archaeological, movable material and spiritual heritage.**

In Kosovo, cultural heritage care system is not in line with modern requirements. This situation is as the result of government monist policy in the past period and practiced over fifty years. Cultural heritage assessment is not made according to objective criteria which enable conservation and sustainable use. During the war in 1998/99 followed with severe damages of the monuments with historical cultural values. At the local and international levels activities were undertaken in improving the situation, but the situation is not consolidated at the proper level so that we have accumulated issues (problems) as follows:

- Thousands of buildings/monuments of cultural and historical values are threatened, damaged or destroyed at a great extent;
- Thousands of museum collections and the entire archive of historical and cultural monuments in Kosovo were seized by Serbian authorities;
- The system, mechanisms, procedures and limited capacity, including the administrative , legislative , managerial aspects, inventory, documentation, studies, specializations, planning's, budget and other activities in accordance with modern requirements;

- Lack of institutions with competence, infrastructure, specialized experiences, methodology and resources as well as, limited budgetary funds;
- Lack of adequate information and integration into the plans for training, education, publication, exhibition, media, tourism and others;
- Lack of educational plans for all school levels, undergraduate and postgraduate;
- Lack of systematic plans and the funds for the maintenance of cultural and historical objects and non-involvement in the re-resurrection of urban and rural programs.

Guidelines

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

- Promote positive management of the natural, construction and historical environment and protect it from the developments that may cause damages;
- Adopt an integrated approach which protects designated areas by meeting social and economic needs of local communities;
- Protect all material aspects of the landscape, including sights and specific locations;
- Maintain and upgrade where possible, peculiarities and diversity, including landscapes and reassessing the local landscape destinations;
- Integrate approach based on the location of development planning, with a broader attention on biodiversity and other environmental issues;
- Require to return the values and damaged or lost sights, where possible;
- Development plans should give priority to the protection and development of cultural heritage locations of the national or international level. Development, which is likely to affect in such locations may be allowed only if there are no other alternative solutions. Some landscapes that can contribute to the beauty, diversity and uniqueness of the region, should be considered of the national interest, while also the progress and the protection of the local character landscape should be considered important.

(Klokot/Kllokot has its own natural, cultural and historical values and will take these guidelines very seriously)

1.9 Analysis which indicate strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats

Assessment of situation in Urban Settlements of Klokot/Klllokot

Assessment of the situation in the municipalities' is one of the most important steps that have enabled us to correctly understand:

Strengths - (description of advantages of the municipality),

Weaknesses - (obstacles which present or restrict municipal development),

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

Threats - (description of external factors which may risk the development of the municipality and residents), which Klokot/Klllokot may face. This will show and offer all professional facts and analysis for illustration and address key development issues in an urban area.

The following analysis is conducted based on the collected and structured data, research and indicators in the municipal development profile according to the identified thematic fields and used during the drafting process of Kosovo Spatial Plan, and they are:

- Demographics and social development ,
- Environment and land use,
- Economic Development,
- Infrastructure,
- Synergy and related matters.

Analysis were conducted based on thematic fields, issues, topics and sub-topics in the urban development plan, which are presented only in the report that is composed of analysis of thematic-fields and conclusions.

Conclusions from the evaluation of the situation in the municipality were used as one of the important bases in all the future steps starting from the vision, priorities, area and framework development to the last chapter in this document.

Thematic fields: Demography and Social Issues

Subtopics:

1.1. Demography

- Housing
- Housing by gender
- Housing by age
- Lifespan

1.2. Social Issues

- Employment
- Unemployment
- Unemployment Rate
- Average of household members
- Housing
- Education
- Health
- Culture-sports
- Science

Thematic Fields: Environment and Land use

Subtopics:

- Air
- Water
- Land
- Degradations and natural disasters
- Natural heritage
- Cultural-historical heritage
- Urban development (urbanization, settlements, facilities)
- Land use (areas with special destination)
- Network of settlements
- Spatial Development Concepts
- Flooding
- Seismicity
- Erosion

Thematic Fields: Economic Development**Subtopics:**

- Industry
- Agriculture
- Forests
- Catering
- Trade
- Handicraft
- Tourism
- Energy
- Banking System
- Infrastructure

Thematic Fields: Infrastructure**Subtopics:**

- Transport
- Electrical Installations
- Oil and Gas System
- Water Supply
- Wastewater system
- Telecommunications
- Waste treatment infrastructure

Thematic Fields: Demography and Social Issues	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<i>Potentials (Resource areas that Klokot/Kilokot has for providing work spaces)</i>	<i>Low living standard</i>
<i>Sufficient and satisfactory labour forces qualified in several profiles</i>	<i>High poverty rates</i>
<i>Balanced gender structure</i>	<i>Actual number of unemployed is too high</i>

<i>Capable contingent for work</i>	<i>Low level of economic development</i>
<i>Low level of modern diseases</i>	<i>Inadequate and inefficient employment policies</i>
<i>Great interest of youth for education, sport, and culture</i>	<i>Migration of the population of Klokot/Kllokot to other cities, settlements and other states</i>
<i>Large percentage of families owning private residential units</i>	<i>Lack of housings for all segments of the population</i>
<i>Existence of land for residential development</i>	<i>Lack of social housing</i>
<i>Relative stable number of students in majority of schools</i>	<i>Inadequate school premises</i>
<i>Health of the population in urban areas, based on relatively satisfactory health indicators</i>	<i>Weak overall technical infrastructure</i>
<i>Development of services in accordance with the concept of family medicine</i>	<i>Inadequate educational framework,</i>
<i>There is appropriate sport potential at Klokot/Kllokot youth.</i>	<i>Weak stimulation of education,</i>
<i>Sport facilities (although they are not functional)</i>	<i>Lack of budget,</i>
	<i>Inadequate spatial distribution of schools</i>
	<i>Number of pre-school and school facilities</i>
	<i>Lack of school-teaching equipments, cabinets, libraries etc, especially in schools which are located in suburbs.</i>
	<i>Insufficient and uncompleted facilities in terms of standards and units for health services.</i>
	<i>Lack of technological equipment for diagnosis and treatment in social sector</i>
	<i>Lack of expertise and staff in health care system management</i>

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Strengthening of adequate political environment	Unemployment is one of the key factors that may

for development under the leadership of the private sector which would be supported with an increased export and internal investments	endanger the stability of Klokot/Klllokot.
Attracting foreign investments	Protests and riots
Expansion in a planned manner with all the content	Increase of Criminality Rate
Creation of facilities for sustainable health, work, services, vacation, recreation and rehabilitation	Creation of a society without values and without stability perspective
Creation of facilities for sports and recreation, and the improvement of sports infrastructure, modernization and creation of opportunities for the construction of new sports infrastructure in Klokot/Klllokot.	Migrations outside of the urban area and abroad
Creation of a sustainable social and economic environment in Klokot/Klllokot	Shortening of life expectancy
Implementation of social welfare at the local level (transfer of responsibilities from MLSW)	Increase of mortality rate, as a result of the created environment in each area
Construction and expansion of health facilities in accordance with the extent of the population in urban areas taking also into consideration the Vision that Klokot/Klllokot will be a Spa centre in Kosovo and beyond.	Increase of deviant phenomena, with emphasis on the new population, especially in urban areas
Cooperation with international experts and institutions	Avoidance from the control of social cases of extreme poverty
Expansion of family medicine services	Further deepening of economic crisis
Protection and provision of school sites	Endangering acquired and inherited values
Construction of new school facilities with the associated infrastructure, and the construction of sport facilities in order to improve the working and learning conditions and improvement of sports and following infrastructure.	Protests and riots
<i>Improving the quality of education through vocational educational training for teachers.</i>	Changing of population structure due to the departure of the young population abroad
	Migration abroad of the capable population for

	work
	Increase of the number of patients (by modern diseases)

Thematic Fields: Economic Development	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<i>Existence of conditions for the development of Spa complex</i>	<i>Inadequate land use in urban areas</i>
<i>Possibility for the development of the health system and also the development of the centre in national level and beyond</i>	<i>Inadequate infrastructure for economic development</i>
<i>Existence of capacities for water production and bottling</i>	<i>Lack of adequate stimulus measures in catering and sports, recreational and industrial activities.</i>
<i>Existence of conditions for the development of sports tourism, recreation and health</i>	<i>Lack of adequate banks in Klokot/Klllokot</i>
<i>Opportunities for the development of commercial activities in the entire urban area</i>	<i>Small individual parcels with a trend of further reduction</i>
<i>Opportunities for the development of other small businesses</i>	<i>Lack of modern mechanisms</i>
<i>Closeness of regional roads</i>	<i>Lack of a stable market</i>
<i>Existence of road traffic</i>	<i>Poor quality of road traffic</i>
<i>Existence of conductors</i>	<i>Non-existence of railway transportation that will pass throughout the territory of Klokot/Klllokot</i>
<i>Existence of telecommunication lines, telecommunication equipment and operators</i>	<i>Lack of agricultural products processing industry</i>
<i>Strong willingness of people to collaborate in many ethnic projects</i>	<i>Poor financial situation of the population</i>
<i>Construction of the road and highway Ferizaj-Gjilan – Klokot/Klllokot and toward the corridor VI and X</i>	<i>Poor promotion (marketing) for the municipality of Klokot/Klllokot</i>
<i>Organization of industrial zones and economic</i>	<i>Lack of knowledge in the application of projects</i>

<i>development zones</i>	
<i>Willingness of people to develop the cultivation of fruits and vegetables</i>	Unresolved issue of ownership of social facilities – especially the privatization of capacities.
<i>Tradition</i>	Low level of tax payment in general by enterprises
<i>Commercial service enterprises</i>	Lack of youth and women non-governmental organizations and business associations
<i>Archaeological Areas</i>	
<i>Identity of Klokot/Kllokot</i>	

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<i>Preservation of ground and surface resources as well the reduction for their conversion for other purposes especially for constructions without plan.</i>	Damage and destruction of resources, especially mineral resources
<i>Preparation of regulatory and economic plans for the spa complex, industrial area etc.</i>	Economic development crisis due to low production
<i>The use of new information systems in the spa, and recreational services and training of employees for their usage</i>	The loss of interest toward the municipality of Klokot/Kllokot terms of spa and other aspects
<i>Development of sports grounds</i>	The destruction of economy in the municipality of Klokot/Kllokot is the area of (water and drinks production)
<i>Development of processing industrial capacities</i>	Degradation and damage of trade
<i>Union of parcels in block for development</i>	
<i>Improvement of functional capacities for catering</i>	The impoverishment of life and increase of unemployment rate
<i>Increase of donor interests</i>	Non-economic development
<i>Provision of opportunities for water, drinks and bottles production</i>	Social crisis

<i>Catering Capacities</i>	Organized crime – corruption
<i>Health Capacities</i>	Possible riots
<i>Insurance of the market in EU countries as well</i>	Increase of social cases
<i>Creation of a smooth and stable economic situation in Klokot/Klllokot</i>	Increase of crime rate
<i>Improvement of inter-ethnic relations</i>	Lack of sufficient funds for investments in local SMEs, agriculture and rural development
<i>Domestic and foreign donors who live and work in Kosovo</i>	Lack of sufficient institutional support for SMEs development
<i>Major opportunities arising from the decentralization process</i>	Opening of unregistered private facilities, in accordance with the law and regulations
<i>Central Government</i>	Donors are not sufficient for economic development of potential sectors in the municipality
<i>International NGOs in Kosovo</i>	Lack of coordination among donors and other stakeholders which influence the development of SMEs
<i>Foreign Investments</i>	
<i>Training funds by international donors</i>	
<i>Major opportunities for investment in the development of economic branches of SMEs which serve to the development of agriculture in general</i>	
<i>Funds by donors and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development</i>	
<i>Research and renewal of Archaeological area and its usage for tourism</i>	

Thematic Fields: Infrastructure

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Conditions for the development of infrastructure, including the terrain	Poor quality of road infrastructure
Increase of interests and demands for the development and modernization of infrastructure	Non-existence of railway transportation that will pass throughout the territory of Klokot/Klllokot
<i>Closeness of regional roads</i>	Inadequate speed of the flow of goods
Expansion of water supply system in some urban areas	Lack of a canal for the removal of waters
Expansion of sewage system in some urban areas	Lack of the hydro-economic infrastructure in the desired level
Improvement of water supply system in some urban areas	Non-coverage of the entire territory of Klokot/Klllokot with the transport infrastructure
<i>Coverage of the whole territory with 10 KV power network</i>	Inadequate functioning of water supply infrastructure in some segments, but also in some areas
<i>Landline telephone in some areas</i>	Non-coverage and non-functioning of water supply system in all areas
<i>Internet and other services in some areas</i>	Non-coverage and non-functioning of sewage system in all areas
Larger treatment on daily basis, as a priority by all stakeholders for waste treatment	Lack of sewage system treatment
Existence of public enterprise	Outdated electro-energetic infrastructure
<i>Existence of regional landfill</i>	Some segments are very damaged and dangerous in terms of security
Standard obligation for Kosovo and each urban area	Non-completion of internet network in the wholly territory of the urban area
Legislative infrastructure for waste	Loaded network, with limited speed in telecommunications and non-qualitative internet services
	Usage of river banks and other spaces for illegal dumping
	Inadequate waste management
	Non-determination of temporary legal landfills (spaces) in appropriate places in the urban area

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<i>Strengthening of Gjilan –Klokot/Klllokot- Serbia road and its completion with content and segments</i>	Stagnation of economic development
Construction of the railway and highway in the segment of Ferizaj- Viti- Gjilan- Klokot/Klllokot and in direction of Serbia corridors VI and X	Economic defects and destructions due to the electro-energy infrastructure
Modernization and completion of the energy infrastructure	Accidents and loss of human lives and families because of electro-energy infrastructure
<i>Water supply planning through efficient infrastructure for the entire municipality</i>	Stagnation of economic development because of the road infrastructure
Temporary treatment of septic tanks for wastewater	Increase of unemployment rate due to infrastructure
Planning of main sewage collector in the urban level towards the main plant in Klokot/Klllokot where treatment of wastewater is planned on basis of regional spatial plan	Possible riots due to the road infrastructure
Planning of the sewage disposal system in accordance with the main reservoir	Increase of social cases due to the poor infrastructure
Construction of a facility for the treatment of wastewater, in regional or municipal level	Riots and general disappointment because of the poor quality of telecommunication
Construction of atmospheric sewerage systems along the roads, which will pour into rives and nearest streams of water.	Riots and general disappointment because of the poor quality of telecommunication
Usage of donations, concessions and all financial opportunities for this area	Increase of the criminal rate because of the poor infrastructure
Raising awareness campaign in its usage and consequences in these areas	Introduction and spread of some dangerous diseases from waste
Modernization of transmission and distribution network by ensuring their integration into the regional network	Environmental degradation and destruction of some areas because of waste
	Groundwater pollution from waste

Thematic Fields: Environment and Land Use	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Preparation of this plan for rational and compact use of the land	Non-planned development and illegal constructions
Main destinations are preserved (Housing, Spa complex, industrial zone etc)	Lack of the road infrastructure with great intensity which causes queues and release of greenhouse gasses into the environment.
Lack of developed industries which effect the environmental field	Cars and other vehicles are not obliged to obey to the Law on pollution standard (filters etc).
<i>Lack of air and road traffic of a greater intensity affect the lack of greenhouse gas emissions</i>	
<i>Lack of green areas and parks tanking into the consideration the given vision of Klokot/Kllokot</i>	Burning of biomass (straw, corn waste, trees and unintentionally forest fires) and non-controlled and non-legal waste, which emit in nature large amounts of discharge gases, as well as other pollutants that affect the air in which category are the vehicles which are too old, about 90 % of them are produced in early 80s and majority of them are diesel type which have a transformed engine of petrol methane (gas), which emits large quantities of NOx , CO, CO2 etc.
Significant amount of ground and surface water resources	Physical damage and destruction of some water resources
Balanced spatial distribution of water resources	Non-rational use and some illegal resources
In terms of land use as a priority can be considered the existence of land for housing	Pollution of rivers from: Overflow of sewage and industrial waste, waste throwing
The largest part of the terrain in Klokot/Kllokot is very suitable (see terrain map)	Lack of local responsibility for the management and use of water
<i>Klokot/Kllokot has an appropriate flora and fauna, and it possesses considerable assets of ground and surface water</i>	Rising the awareness of the population in the preservation of land in low level
<i>So far in the territory of the newly formed municipality and in the urban area of Klokot/Kllokot there wasn't any disaster caused by uncontrolled natural powers that would</i>	Natural resources have not been studied and researched enough

<i>cause damage of life or in the health of people, animals and property, which would cause damages to cultural and natural heritage as well as in the environment in an uncontrolled mass.</i>	
<i>So far in the territory of the newly formed municipality and in the urban area of Klokot/Kllokot there wasn't any elementary disaster, such as: catastrophic earthquakes, avalanches, heavy snow, ice, drought, massive appearance of diseases in humans, animals and plants and other diseases in an unbearable level</i>	Klokot/Kllokot has had lower strength earthquakes, major flooding There is no station against hail or any deterrent system
<i>Klokot/Kllokot has an appropriate position and space for industrial zone</i>	There is no emergent response system or any concrete plan
<i>Klokot/Kllokot does not have many areas with non-formal housings</i>	There are no planned destruction places in the cases of animal diseases for which disposal is required because of the risk toward humans
	Development of urban areas without any urban criteria
	Occupation of large surfaces of land with buildings

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<i>Planned use of land and main destinations within the framework of the land for construction</i>	Loss of opportunity for the planned development
<i>Planning and preparation of projects for greening of different zones in the urban area of Klokot/Kllokot.</i>	Creation of acid rain (acid)
Obligation of filters for cleaning (catalytic) in cars and other motor vehicles	Emission of greenhouse gases (impact on the global climate)
Obligation of filters for cleaning (catalytic) in industry and other pollution processes	Excessive amount of CO ₂ cause aging of forests and uncontrolled growth of poor quality
Development of projects which will serve to ensure the continued system of ground and surface water flow	Damage which causes the destruction of water resources
Mapping of water resources, water courses and all water resources as well as the drafting of	Pollution and endangering the health of the

major projects for protection and development	population of Klokot/Kllokot
Establishment of mechanisms in the central and municipal level for the protection of urban land in view of minimal occupation of land for settlements (urbanization)	Pollution and endangering of food articles
Drafting of the plan in such a way that everything that is not inserted in the boundaries of the land in cadastral area of Klokot/Kllokot will be treated and protected as an agricultural land	Irreversible degradation and destruction of the land
<i>Planning and preparation of projects for green parks</i>	Social dangerousness (Risk of food loss for the population)
Approval of the Regulation on imposing the measures for architecture and seismic building standards	Degradation and destruction of natural landscapes and monuments
Construction of the stations and system against hail	By natural disasters, such as the large-scale earthquake that would jeopardize the wellbeing of the municipality because it is located in the seismic zone
Preparation of an evacuation and emergency action plan for the prevention and reduction of the number of victims and other consequences	By elementary disasters, powerful floods which are still possible
Preparation of the regulatory plan for the right, adjusted, functional and industrial area if it is possible along with the Ministry of Trade	By natural disasters such as major fires
Planning of all construction lines with all settlements	

1.10 Analysis of synergies between issues, policies and programs

Professional and integrated treatment of Klokot/Kllokot area is one of the most important factors which will serve a good basis for the analysis of synergies with economic, social, and environmental protection, but also the treatment of synergies between the created policies in central and local level or those which are in accordance with international agreements and

obligations such as housing policies, agriculture, economic development, social policy, environment, traffic and all policies and programs pertaining these areas.

According to the law and sub-legal acts during the designing of urban development plan in the lower level we are obliged to take into consideration all the relevant matters, to conduct an analysis of all synergies between them, between policies and programs and also in the coordination process with all working groups, as well as with other relevant factors. To identify the most problematic issues and those related and cause problems in many other areas, which pose a threat to a large number of people, in terms of socio-economic development, in environmental terms, in terms of balancing and use of those policies, which produce consistency and support programs which are real, necessary, and applicable to our circumstances.

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

The following analysis of synergy of the right to health gives us information on how important this analysis is and its synergy with the municipal development planning.

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

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

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

Human rights are related to the obligations that Kosovo has, in this case the urban areas of the municipality of Klokot/Klllokot as a state unit in order to contribute in the fulfilment of these needs and enable groups and individuals to live with dignity.

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

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

Since the Urban Development Plan of Klokot/Kllokot is a multi-sector which includes all fields and aims to supplement, create, and rationally as well as sustainably use areas and conditions to ensure for this generation, without threatening the next once, for a better health which means: "full physical, mental and social well-being state and not merely the absence of diseases or poor health conditions"; therefore, the importance of synergies between these two issues, aspects, policies and programs as well as planning as a process and planning as a document is understood, which aims to maintain and develop areas and projects to achieve these qualities in accordance with the declaration of human rights regarding the environment.

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

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

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

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

Under these conditions, economic policy makers are challenged with the need to promote new investments. Therefore, creation of a friendly business environment and appropriate institutional environment for attracting foreign direct investments is imposed as one of the major priorities in economic policies and economic reform. It is understandable that only (FDI) foreign direct investments cannot accelerate more than the necessary investment activities. The aim should be, so they can become an important and complementary source with other financial

resources. – Urban development plan should plan industrial zones which will be linked to the sustainable economic development and employment policies, infrastructure and absorption of investments by the municipal businesses, their businesses in Kosovo and outside of Kosovo.

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

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

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

For a sustainable development of urban areas there should be more investments oriented toward businesses such as: water and drinks industry, bottling, food processing industry etc.

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

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

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

Water Issue – is related as an essential factor with life, culture and industrial production etc. Even the mineral water is a main factor in Klokot/Klllokot but also the issue of water is associated with the options.

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

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

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

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

Protection, conservation and sustainable use of natural heritage – during the past few years, has become a basis of some policies and is related to developing and cultural policies etc. So, it is related to the issue of identity which represents the heritage, in the aspect of environment, destruction of ecosystems, environmental balances to the destruction and degradation of specific areas. In terms of economic development, it appears as a challenge to very specific resources in terms of the possibility of the development of tourism and other benefits deriving from these values although in the social aspect almost everyone

benefits from these values and almost everyone agrees that the protection of heritage, nature, and various types of living creatures is an essential development category for Klokot/Klllokot.

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

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

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

This process implies the creation of a positive attitude and critical thinking to all the demands and offers of municipal labour market, local as well as international market. In what profiles should be prepared to contribute to the economic aspect, creation of new jobs and stimulating economic development, social aspect and creation of a good quality of life, reduction of poverty as well as positive and critical attitude toward those who cause negative phenomena in social, economic, environmental or part of it. Also this process has to do with the issue of sensitivity of citizens to participate in all decision-making processes regarding the future of socio-economic development of environment as well as its current situation on taking all responsibilities.

This analysis has brought to the surface a number of issues which must be addressed such as the issues of spa capacities, industrial zone, catering, recreational and health tourism, drinking water, heating system, unemployment, education in certain profiles, waste treatment etc, because of the major impact that these fields and other issues have.

1.11 ASSESMENT OF THE INVESTMENT CAPACITIES IN KLLOKOT

Urban Development Plan of Klokot/Klllokot requires of urban investment capacity assessment with given current resources and potentials for investment in capital projects. The process of assessing the ability of urban areas to finance its own investment projects requires capital budgeting analysis and evaluation of each investment project and identification of potential sources for the projects. Thus, to assess the level of available funds is a critical factor to the order of priority of such investment projects and the establishment of new projects. In this way, available funds for capital investment over the years from all identified sources of funding are direct indicators of capacity investment in Klokot/Klllokot. So the rest of the report aims to assess the amount of funds available for capital investment for the next 10 years through the identification of all possible sources of funding and providing support wherever is possible.

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

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

- 1) **Own sources revenues** – include municipal taxes, fines, user fees and other charges for public services provided by the municipality, regulatory charges and fines, rents from property, income from the sale of municipal property, partial income or full income of municipality ownership, the share of educational and health service users, interest from municipal properties as well as grants and donations from foreign governments. Resources that can directly enhance the collection of revenues directed for capital investment are:
 - a. **Grants and donations** - Municipalities can benefit from grants and donations from public and private international organizations, in particular for capital investments. Such organizations include the European Commission, international agencies of the countries providing aid such as; USAID, GIZ etc., diplomatic missions of foreign countries, international NGO-s, etc.
 - b. **Citizen Participation in Capital Investments** - Citizen participation in capital investments is an important component of own sources of revenues and is expected to continue in the future
 - c. **Public - Private Partnership or Concessions** - Municipalities can give their public infrastructure to private partners in order to strengthen the services provided to their citizens in order to increase private sector participation in municipal financial resources. The duration of such contracts may be up to 40 years.

- 2) **Operating Grants from the Central Budget** - include General Grant, Special Grant for Education and Special Grand for Health. General Grant is 10% of budgeted revenues of central government and it is given to municipalities based on the number of variables, of which the most important is the municipality's population variable. Special Grant for Education and Health intends to finance the cost of providing minimum standards for preschool, primary and secondary education and public health where the allocation and distribution is based primarily on the number of students and staff for education and the number of visits for every person in Health Department..
- 1) **Grants and other transfers** -include grants to strengthen responsibilities, transfers of accompanied powers, while extraordinary grants include transfers by line ministries that can be made for a number of reasons which include capital investment projects with general impact on welfare that extends beyond municipal boundaries.
- 2) **Incomes from Municipal Borrowing** - public debt law provides municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo with authority to borrow money, to guarantee loans, salary costs for loan giving and payment of principal and interest of the debt. By law, municipalities can have long-term debt for capital investments that will be used and owned by the municipality, which have a lifespan of at least three years, and which are set out in the approved capital investment plan of MTEF and KCB or that are dealing with education and health care. Debt cannot be more than 40% of the amount of SP and General Grant and the amount of debt service during the year shall not exceed 10% of total revenues collected. Another important rule is that the municipality has unqualified audit reports for the last two years.

Available funds for capital investment

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

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

2 VISION, PRINCIPLES AND GOALS

General principles for the drafting of Urban Development Plan of Klokot/Klllokotare based on international conventions and agendas of the relevant documents, relevant to spatial planning and the laws of Kosovo.

2.1 VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF URBAN AREA

This chapter presents one of the main chapters where the desired future of working groups, institutions, sectors and all Klokot/Klllokotcitizens together with newly formed municipality of Klokot/Klllokotfor the urban area of Klokot/Klllokotis described.

By highly praising the drafting of Urban Development Plan as a document that sets out the regulation and use of the city's territory for a period of 5 + (five or more years) it has been done a mobilization of all capacities to design this part of the document, which comes as a result of non-stop activities of the working groups, institutions, sectors and Klokot/Klllokot citizens participation who explored, analyzed and discussed various issues, after the organization of a vision workshop where was designed the desired future of the citizens of Klokot/KlllokotUrban area in full compliance with central vision for the region and Klokot/Klllokotmunicipality vision.

Given to the vision of the Kosovo Spatial Plan, the region that includes the newly formed municipality of Klokot/Klllokot in the future will be seen as: Kosovo bridges (yellow area) that would be as a linking development bridge of Kosovo with region, and a functional and powerful network of towns and villages, attractive to live and work in them, together with trade and economic activities, industry and tourism, attractive for investment and entrepreneurship in manufacturing, agribusiness, recreation and healing tourism, as well as meeting environmental protection criteria.

This plan should enables Klokot/Klllokot to grow with a sustainable development in a residence, health, recreation, tourism and industrial area and all courses must be planned and constructed in a way that would be positive for environment, economy and people - now and in the future..

We must ensure that developments are not in "conflict" with other social interests, such as the environment, health and safety of the population that is also part of the municipality's vision presented in the vision of the Klokot/Klllokot municipality.

Municipality of Klokot/Kllokot as a sustainable bridge of modern, strong and functional contents, polycentric municipality, attractive place to live and work, a municipality with public-private partnership that will provide quality services, tourist activities, trade and economic activities and where all resources will be attractive for investment and entrepreneurship, especially in manufacturing, agribusiness, tourism with an emphasis on the development of municipal agricultural and ecological tourism..

inspired for the future of the city in a qualitative process of exchange of information, ideas, suggestions and experiences and general mobilization towards creating a desired future for urban space found that:

Vision: Klokot/Kllokot will have high quality and advanced life and work that will be appropriate for urban settlement, where settlement itself will evolve as a health recreation centre in Kosovo level and beyond, with all parameters and contemporary style of existing urban municipality. Basic guideline is to regulate the space and infrastructure that will have its own identity, and which will be compact and homogeneous with integral compositions until common present, heritage, traditions and resources become basis for a better future of Klokot /Kllokot in all areas.

This vision should enable Klokot/Kllokot to grow in a sustainable development with all urban parameters in a manner that would be a positive thing for the environment, economy and people - now and in the future.

We must ensure that developments are not in conflict (have negative effect) with other social interests, such as employment, health and safety of people.

When new developments are planned it must be paid attention to older developments.

There were some findings which were summarized in this urban area vision statement.

2.2 General principles of development/protection

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

- ❖ **Integrated approach** - As an urban area in the newly formed municipality, this vision and plan should include spatial elements of transportation, economic development, social, environmental and other strategic policies for the urban area of Klokot/Kllokot.
- ❖ **Strategic** - should consider the financial and other circumstances so it can really lead the strategic development of Klokot/Kllokot urban area and at the same time to address issues of strategic importance for the respective fields and establish them as priorities with this plan.
- ❖ **Subsidiary** - The plan should take into account the wide context of the spatial scale. Under subsidiary principle, plan should focus on local issues, but at the same time must not be inconsistent with the high level issues.
- ❖ **Equality** - Plan must take into account aspects of equality: ethnicity, gender equality, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities (addressing the needs of such groups through public participation). It must also take into account aspects of gender sensitivity.
- ❖ **Common interests** - Plan should make the promotion of common interests for the urban area, by protecting and developing the area, resources and by supporting sustainable development.
- ❖ **Democratic process** - The carriers of the process and policy-makers should make the promotion of participation and democratic processes including quality at every stage of design and implementation of document.
- ❖ **Transparency** - The carriers of the process and policy-makers should plan promotion of full transparency in planning and decision-making process by allowing participants to have access to data and the necessary maps.

- ❖ **Balanced development** - This plan will be prepared by promoting balanced economic, infrastructure, environmental, social development as much as it possible in the whole urban area.
- ❖ **Life quality** - Promotion of improved quality of life.
- ❖ **Restriction of negative impacts** - Reduction of environmental damage and limitation of the of natural disasters impact.
- ❖ **Protection and development** -Promotion and protection of groundwater and surface resources, natural heritage, cultural, historical, architectural, archaeological, etc..
- ❖ **Alternative energy** - Using the greater range of renewable energies in all fields.
- ❖ **Safety** - Promotion of the developments, safe living and work spaces
- ❖ **Accountability** - For all developments that occur in the environment should be promoted a sense of accountability, including public and private sector and further on to ordinary citizens.
- ❖ **Development based on needs** - Development of facilities and equipment for adequate social and technical infrastructure which takes into account the needs of residents
- ❖ **Healthy Housing** - Building healthy and attractive housing conditions in urban and rural areas.
- ❖ **Recreation and Tourism** - Promotion of infrastructure for recreation and tourism.
- ❖ **Traffic system** - Convenient traffic system and movement development by providing better access to rural and urban areas.
- ❖ **Spatial planning development**- Any future development should be planned and supported with relevant decisions.
- ❖ **Compact development**- In order of rational utilization and protection of environment and resources targeting more compact development in environment, more focused and with a higher density of environment occupation.
- ❖ **Sustainable development** – Targets the highest possible level of balance between social, economic and environmental impacts within them.

- ❖ **Promoting synergies and avoidance of potential conflicts** - Principle to exploit in the best way development trends of different sectors and authorities (neighbouring settlements, municipalities, central level etc.).
- ❖ **European Integration** - Each guided development by plan should as far as possible contribute to the process of integration of this part of Kosovo into the EU.
- ❖ **Complementary development** – The basic function of a settlement meets (fulfils) another settlement functions.

2.3 URBAN AREA DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Relative seriousness of the spa tourism, production of beverages and other recreational, economic and human potentials with a protected environment and the low level of overall development show the need to clearly and precisely define the basic long-term development goals. The Urban Development Plan for the environment has expanded significantly while the program is working in accordance with the development of Kosovo and beyond, as well as possibilities and development needs.

Prerequisite for the realization of long-term goals is over passing of the existing state of the crisis and conditions for stable development.

2.3.1 Long term development targets

The most important goals of the basic long-term development can be defined as follows:

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

Our society's basic targets are defined in the right direction of sustainable development, integration, achievement of the millennium goals and the rule of law and the Constitution.

At the Kosovo level basic targets are treated with the Kosovo's Spatial Plan and other documents (strategies, policies and plans at the Kosovo level), and therefore should be counted as part of the basic documentation of Viti municipality, Klokot/Klllokot and this plan (Urban Development Plan of Klokot/Klllokot)).

On the basis of their importance, the goals can be divided into the basic or global and urban goals.

Basic goals by broader view of dealing 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 their lives and its development, where one of the global goals is that during the design and implementation of this document to have a qualitative participation.
2. A sustainable development, faster and more intense together with changes of socio-economic structure, including equitable development within the urban area.
3. Creation of conditions for a continued increase of inclusion, poverty alleviation, fighting diseases, improving health and reducing child mortality at the rate that will ensure basic goals of changing socio-economic structure, dynamic development of the economy and the standard of living and strengthening of the private sector role for socio-economic development.
4. Continuous security increase in all its dimensions (creating safety for primary education, social, environmental, physical, etc).

General duties are:

Reasonable and rational utilization of the environment, which means planned orientation of Klokot/Kllokot development plan and urban area as a whole and at the same time appears as an immediate task of the plan in order to achieve the established goals.

Klokot/Kllokot as an urban and administrative centre has been treated since decentralization time, but during the development of this urban plan, we had the opportunity to analyze the processes of economic development and in that regard we have seen that every time there are more appeals that distribution of medical and recreational capacities and manufacturing as well as the organization of life and work in the area is treated within the broader complex not only within the urban area.

For this reason the subject of planning in this plan (UDP) is not only spatial and the natural environment, but first of all human organization of life and work. Therefore, the organization and regulation of environment are a prerequisite for intensifying of the development and improvement of living conditions of population and workers.

In the population development area, the main purpose is the existence and employment of young people in these areas and its renewal, through combined and harmonized demographic and urban policy and general development.

Long term development goals are as follows:

Demography and social issues:

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

GOAL 2 - Eradication of poverty and hunger.

Economic development:

GOAL 1- A sustainable development of economy.

GOAL 2 Creating partnership for development.

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

GOAL 1 – A sustainable development and environmental management.

GOAL 2 – Sustainable spatial development.

Infrastructure:

GOAL 1 - Development of an integrated, functional and modern infrastructure.

GOAL 2 - Development of free and safe movement of people and goods, attractive and versatile for all stakeholders that operate in Klokot/Klllokot.

2.3.2 The basic directions of development of the urban area

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

- Establishment and determination of the place and the role of urban area of Klokot/Klllokot within the municipality, Kosovo and the region;
- Presentation of all resources as development factors and maximum utilization and rational use of natural factors and those created with the aim of realizing of above mentioned development goals and harmonious development of environment;
- Long-term global concept of socio-economic development of the urban area development oriented in smaller areas;
- Creating the conditions for a more favourable distribution of economic activities depending on the distribution of population, infrastructure and their involvement;
- Spatial distribution of infrastructure (roads, water supply system, sewerage, power network, telephone network, internet, hydro-economic facilities etc..;
- Creating the conditions for the organization and environment

- distribution of service activities;
- Spatial distribution and organization of housing in all areas of Klokot/Kllokot as one of the largest settlements in accordance with the distribution of population and infrastructure;
- Growth rate of development should be in accordance with the principles that are set out;

2.4 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

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

2.4.1 Demography and social issues

Strategic priorities:

- Creation of conditions for education;
- Creation of the conditions for cultural and sports activities

2.4.2 Economic development

Strategic priorities:

- The use of mineral and thermal mineral water for development
- The use of spa complex for development
- Investing in small and medium enterprises and the possibility of recreation and sport tourism in urban surroundings of Klokot/Kllokot;
- A new approach to urban transport corridors, supplementing and strengthening of the existing lines.
- Potential building of an industry (wood industry etc.);

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

Strategic priorities:

- Development of urban regulatory plans in Klokot/Kllokot;
- Priority treatment of certain under developed parts of the settlement;
- Protection of agricultural land that will be defined in this plan;
- Resource protection.

2.4.3 Infrastructure

Strategic priorities:

- Construction of infrastructure for accumulation (building of reservoirs and other facilities) and transport of potable water;
- Transport infrastructure for temporary and permanent treatment of wastewater considering municipal facilities as a possibility;
- Construction of infrastructure for temporary and permanent landfills
- Construction of new and improvement of existing road network in urban settlements as well as the linking with primary network connection with the accompanying infrastructure in terms of international corridors;
- New optical network links with associated infrastructure;
- Possible railway station and railway network connection (provided with Kosovo's Spatial Plan) with associated infrastructure (Ferizaj–Gjilan-Serbia) and connection to the corridors VIII and X;

3 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK OF THE URBAN AREA

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

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

3.1 KEY CONCEPTS OF THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

In this direction the working groups have estimated as follows:

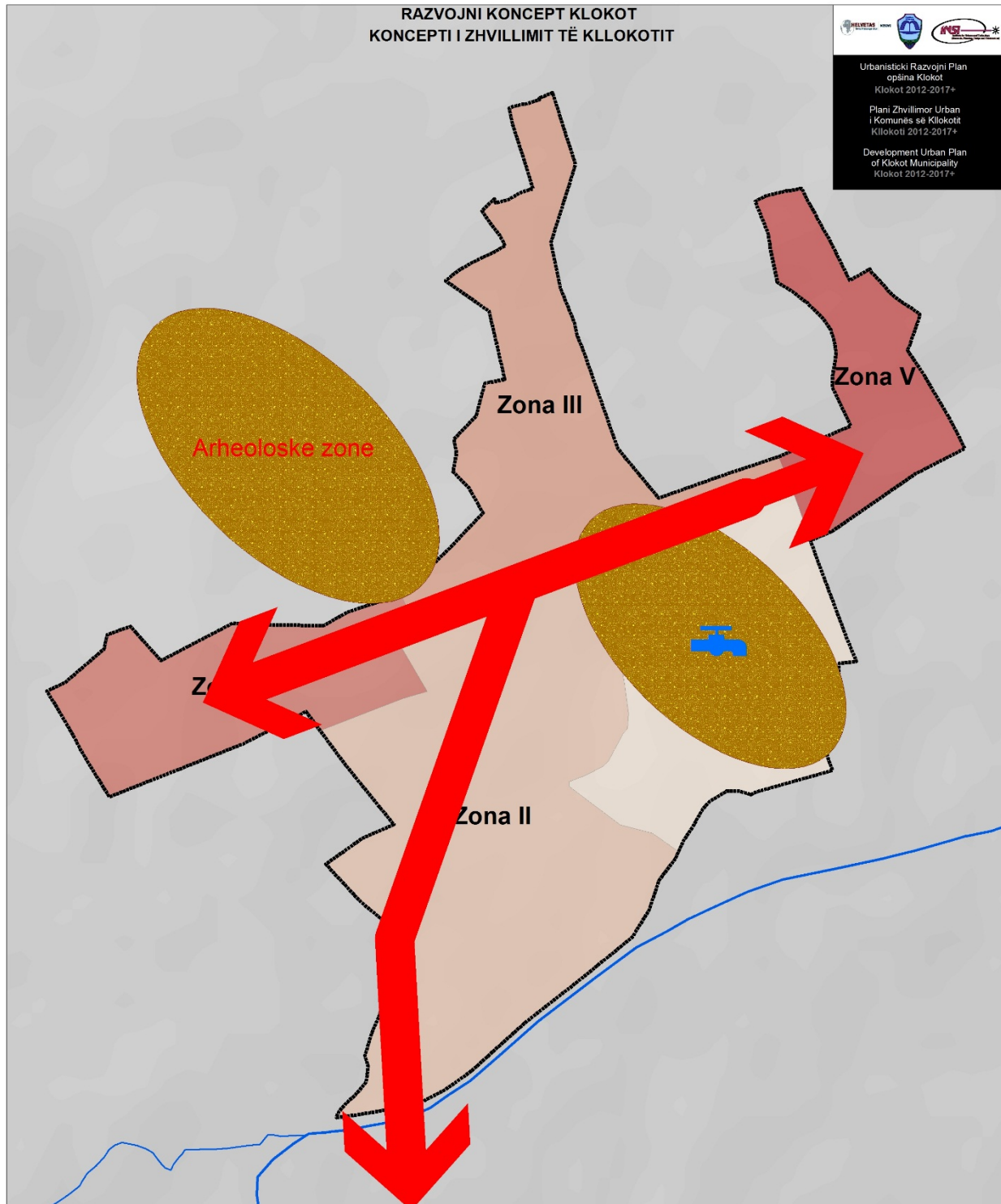
Basic orientation of sustainable spa recreation, economic production and environment development in Klokot/Klllokot until 2017 should be such as to enable the realization of the set goals, developmental tasks and to reduce the differences in terms of levels of development compared to other urban areas in the region, Kosovo and beyond. Other periods in this direction should be a turn and a new quality in terms of urban development.

Fundamental orientation of Klokot/Klllokot development in the upcoming period should be planned in order to develop sectors such as the spa, health, sport and recreation and other economic sectors that should have a significant impact on the overall dynamics of the economy growth, and in distribution of the structure and its broad effective alignment in terms of the development and other activities.

Planning team and other teams involved in the drafting of Urban Development Plan have analyzed the economic, social and environmental developments, so the professional analysis have come out with a concept of compact infrastructure development of Klokot/Klllokot including:

- Compact concept (at all level areas within the urban boundaries) and
- With spa development area (modern development of the spa area within the compact concept).
- And with developed infrastructure (in terms of connectivity with major corridors))

It means that urban areas of Klokot/Klllokot will have compact development concept intensified with the main contents of the spa area together with a modern transport infrastructure.



Map13 Klokot/Kllokot developing concept

3.2 STRUCTURE OF SPATIAL LOCATION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN AREA OF KLOKOT/KLLOKOT

Desired spatial projections for the territory of cadastral area and urban area of Klokot/Kllokot in the field of economic development, including: all opportunities of urban settlement for housing and construction, thermal water activities, production, sports and recreational activities, trade and industrial development up to the agricultural activities, health tourism and other fields, is based on the analysis of the situation of the urban area and the vision, principles and strategic priorities arising from participation process in drafting this document.

In this regard the working groups have foreseen as follows:

- Basic orientation of sustainable economic development of Klokot/Kllokot until the year 2017 must be such as to assist realization of set goals, developmental task and reduction of risk in relation with other urban area in the regional level but also in the Kosovo.
- Development of urban area of Klokot/Kllokot during the future period should be identified with the capacities of spa operation, health and recreational and sports, at the same time through development, housing, production capacities, industrial development, tourism and other activities, thus the development of this areas will have significant impact on the dynamic of general economic growth, as well as in the distribution of structure and the effective extent of wide space in terms of development of other activities.

3.2.1 Economic development:

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

Spa Complex (Klokot/Klllokot and Nëna Naile Spa):

Further development of the Spa Complex (Klokot/Klllokot and Nëna Naile Spa), have been given various functional spatial content in terms of curative – healing function that follows function of housing for both patients and other users of the spa services. This means construction of housing capacities in departments, hotels, resorts and other aspects of housing for needs of different services of the Spa Complex and surfaces for massive practicing of sports and recreational activities, competitions, trainings etc. Due to the presence of industry which is based in the use and exploitation of mineral waters, also were involved in substantial job functions.

Tourism:

Tourism takes increasingly important role in socio-economic development with very important and diverse positive effects. Touristic demand has become a part of the permanent and steady population. It's obviously that how much developed country, most part of the population is utilizing the practice of vacation abroad or outside of residence place. Funds spent on tourist movements, are growing much faster than national incomes, so the positive effects of touristic activities are in constant growth. Increasingly cheapest time of the employees and increasing living standard, provide two essential elements for the development of tourism. It's estimated that the minimum of leisure time fund, catches 1/3 of the days in the year. Tourism of Spa presents special aspect and considerably expended movement, which recently registers continuous increase. In the earliest days, spas have realized a large percentage of all households' income with the average stay of few days, which is connected first of all, for healing and recreational functions of the places. From the big number of thermal mineral water spring in Kosovo, one of the most important is Spa Complex in Klokot/Klllokot. However, constructed capacities can be expanded, as well as turnover. Part of the capacity of spa – healing with the completion of new departments with the largest numbers of beds with the diagnostic – therapeutic facility, conditions have been created for contemporary healing with thermal waters in this Complex.

While considering the fact that the role of thermal water complex, as health – healing centre, overall should be increased movement of tourist, must be expected that future circulation in spa will increase to a larger extent. Complex of the Klokot/Klllokot Spa in this circulation has very significant role.

Hotel resorts: Starting from the vision for the future of municipality, the role that has in urban settlements in this regards and the values of heritage and other hotel resources in function of economic development, is necessary to expand and to strength with content. Hotel/catering facilities by destination are divided into two groups. The first group includes receiving capacities provided for the development of the Spa Complex. While the second group, first of all, for the needs of the local population and passing visitors, should be work to enable the construction with standards and quality of hotel facilities, accommodation facilities, for overnight stays and food and beverage facilities, according to these categories: it would be better that in private and public sector, to plan the location for hotel or motel, camps, rooms for rent, apartments, hotels (hostels), mountain houses, resorts, lodging houses for overnight stay etc.

Some good restaurant, national food restaurant, dairy restaurant, coffee shops, fast food and public soup kitchen

Some good bars: bars, pubs, nightclub, disco bars etc.

Buffets: buffets, drinking pubs, taverns etc.

Coffee shops: cafes, coffee bars, confectionery cafe etc, canteens and food preparation

Guests and visitors will come there from different areas to spend a night, or more nights.

This is foreseen with the priorities of working groups and professional stakeholders in Klokot/Kllokot, and all this will be regulated by regulatory plans and will contribute to the quality of life and economic development.

Industry -

Existing constructed surfaces of the mineral water industry and refreshing parts that are located in the northern part of the Klokot/Kllokot Spa, with this proposal is acquired their extension to non constructed areas but also in other location, in urban area should be created conditions for the promotion of capabilities and new capacities.

During the next period, development of the food industry of urban area of Klokot/Kllokot may be the best branch of economic development in which case should be given particular importance in intensive construction of food industry.

Other industries – In perspective, can be expected development of other industrial branches that currently do not exist in this urban area, the development of new branches will depend on the success of market research, raw material and products placement.

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

3.2.1.1 Energy:

Even in the future, cost of the electricity in urban area of Klokot/Kllokot will be based on Obiliq TC, however, after the analysis of the situation in this domain, we are aware that regular electricity supply is of particular importance for economy, and even urban area of Klokot/Kllokot should try to look for possible alternatives.

Possible potentials are: biomass, solar and undoubtedly geothermal energy

Additional studies are needed on the feasibility that should be focused on natural potentials in certain areas.

- **Solar energy:**

Since the Klokot/Kllokot has relatively good weather conditions, with plenty of sunny days, should be considered the possibility of using solar energy for thermal energy and generation of energy with the assistance of panels (as long term goal). In this regard, is recommended the use of roof surface or similar for the purpose of saving land surfaces.

- **Energy savings:**

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

3.2.1.2 Handcrafts:

In handicraft and service sectors, will be engaged persons who must fulfil all the needs for these products and services for the guests of the Spa, as well as for population and tourists. Craft works will have an important place, first of all, as a complementary activity of the population and the wider environs. For the purposes of handicrafts (manufacturing, services, and sales) should be ensured location. Handicraft sector is significant scope for economic development of new urban area. Provision for creation of locations and spaces for all **craft activities** and manufacturing crafts, services, artistic and handicrafts, provision of conditions in order to greater opportunities for the emergence of a small local market toward regional and European market.

3.2.1.3 Trade:

Will continue to be priority domain for economic development (by types and activities, commercial businesses will have highest percentage of the total number of businesses in the urban area of Klokot/Kllokot.

Should be considered conditions for wholesale trade (warehouses and other areas depending in the nature of articles), taking into account transport infrastructure and future provided corridors, and

Retail sale, which will continue to evolve, this activity will take place in all urban areas.

3.2.1.4 Banking systems:

For future development of Klokot/Kllokot, banks are envisaged to be promoters of loans, by crediting different enterprises ranging from micro – finance institutions of which is expected to continue with lending of family businesses, small and medium enterprises and agro-businesses, also is expected loan support from banks that will operate in Klokot/Kllokot in the private sector.

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

Construction:

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

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

Construction activity will continue to be concentrated mainly in private construction enterprises

3.2.2 Infrastructure – transportation in the urban area, communication and functional organisation of the spaces:

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

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

Urban Transportation:

- **Urban transportation**

In the territory of urban area so far there are no conditions and need for urban transportation, mainly are used privately owned vehicles, trucks, tractors for human and goods transportation within urban area, thus if we analyse the transportation at urban area we have to consider all adequate transportation for those in need for any type of transportation, from elderly down to the school pupils, and most importantly a place with all content for van, minibuses or bus in urban area, that are used for transportation from urban area at other places and in this regard we have to plan the network and the infrastructure of the adequate system for urban and sub-urban transportation.

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

Instructions for linkage between road transport territory as well the network of the transportation with the other settlements. While all mentioned settlement units (Klokot/Kllokot) are based on Ferizaj-Gjilan road, this in perspective of its other functions will be supported into cross-city linkages, and further with other settlements that this road leads to. For Klokot/Kllokot settlement are important also other roads that link-in with other settlements: Klokot/Kllokot settlement with Viti, Lower Terpesa with Zhiti, Radivojc with Devaja and Zhiti. In perspective, is counted in these links. The quality of roads towards these settlements will provide a quality link with all the aspects. From the special importance, it should be present road public transportation organization that means construction of the Bus station of the appropriate quality.

In the territory of urban area, according to the state analysis, it can be clearly visible the existence of local roads, position and infrastructure quality is of not that good state. Thus, the planning team foresees that should be intervened at existing roads in the aspect: creation of adequate urban profile, quality improvement, completion with the contents etc., have to open new roads at urban area, and should be linked with quality infrastructure of urban area with highway and in the future with the Highway that leads to Serbia.

Completion with urban infrastructure content means competing with sidewalks at all urban area roads, atmospheric waters sanitation, protective belts with vertical and horizontal signalling, maintenance etc.

Development of transport services

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

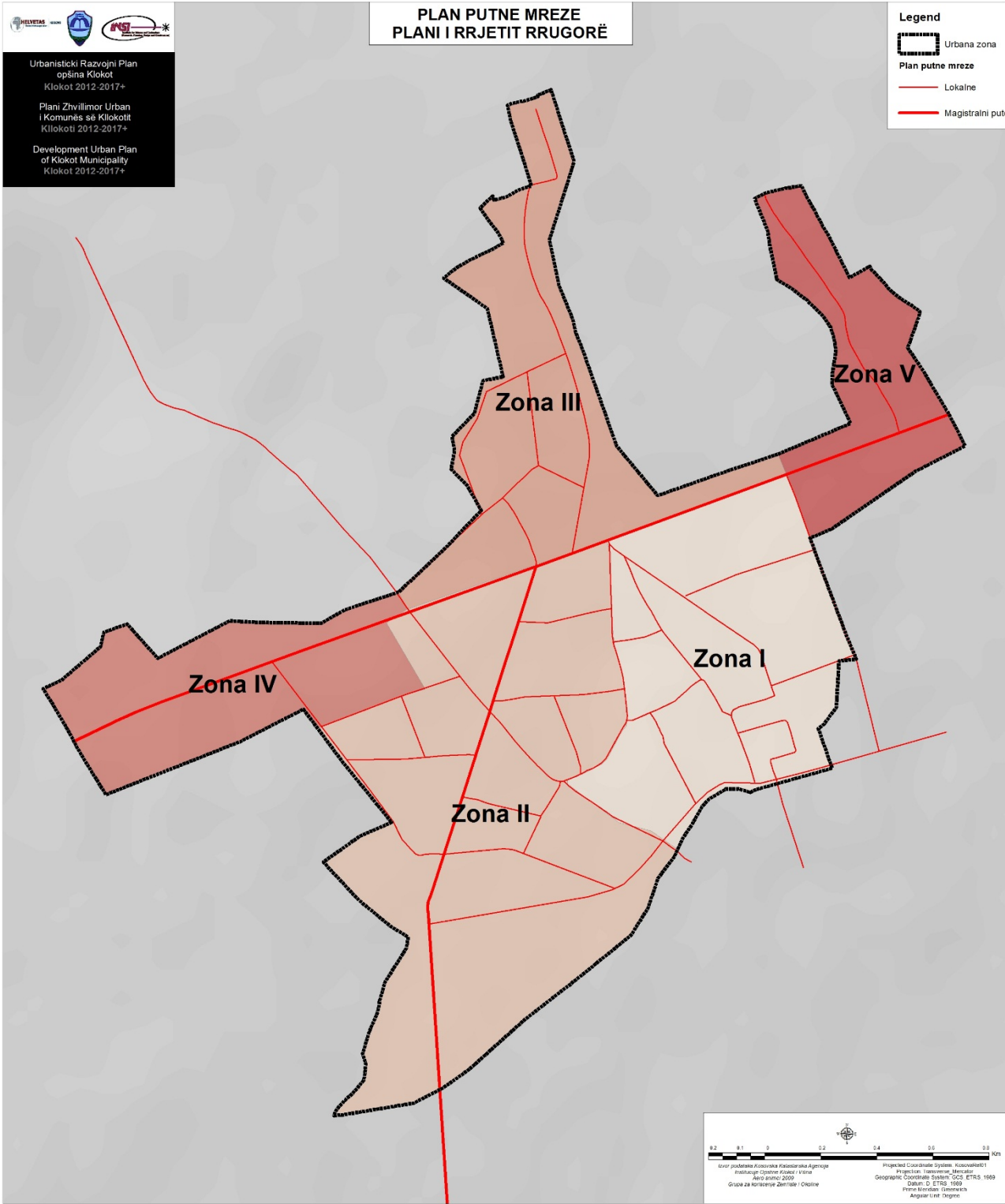
Improving the standard but also increase the concentration of population in the urban area of Klokot/Kllokot will affect mostly on increasing the number of vehicles.

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

Forecasts show that it can be expected that the rate of growth of vehicles ranging from 8 to 10% per year and that in the urban area will be somewhere near 350 to 500 vehicles by 2017. Vehicle structure will go in the favour of passenger vehicles. Their participation will be about 68% of the total number of vehicles.

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

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



Map 14 Klokot/Killokot transportation Infrastructure

Telecommunication:

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

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

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

Am settlement where existing PTK network, is build during 90`s have to be replaced with the new one.

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

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

Energy infrastructure:

- **Energy network**

Based on the analysis of the situation in the profile is found that electrical energy distribution network in the most part was built before more than twenty years ago, which means that air-lines are in the poor technical condition and the cables that currently supply customers are inadequate transversal section, especially of 10kV voltage cables. Most transformer-stations are of 10/0.4 voltage kVA. Starting from existing situation and architectonic proposals, FEE distribution has to be done in accordance with two recommendations as follows:

- **Master Plan recommendations for the development of distribution system until 2015**

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

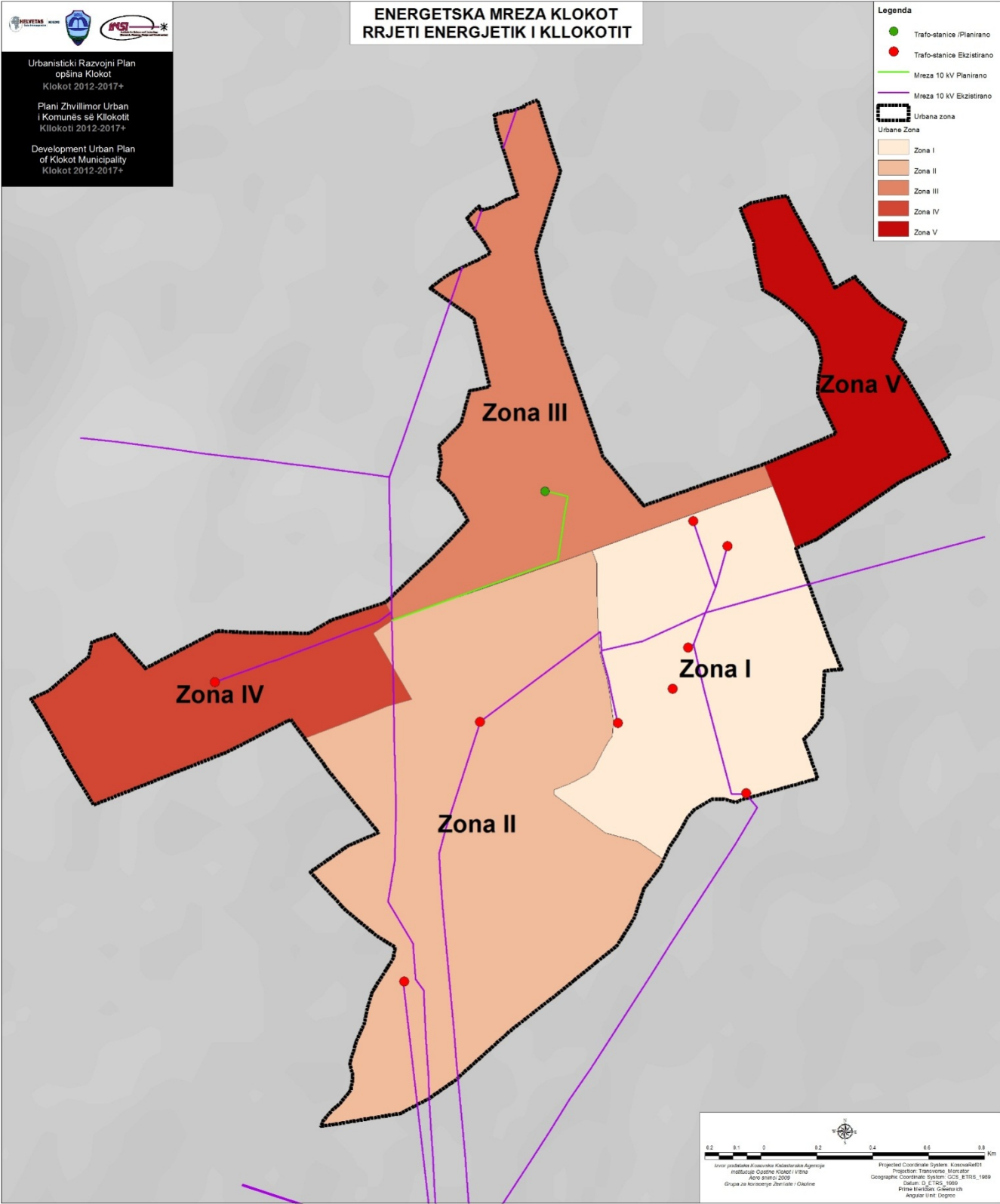
Regulations IEC, IEEE and ANSI, which for new projects in urban areas, energy supply lines and telecommunication network lines follows the same way and preferably to be implemented on the same time.

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

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

Low tension networks should be planned also with concrete poles and air conduits Al/Fe PP 50 mm². In these poles should be planned public street lights.

Public main street lights of villages with sodium bulbs of 400 located at metal poles in height 8-10 meters. Turning On-Off of the lights will be automatic, while for the time when there is not that much of a traffic (after midnight) lights will be turned On automatically with the half of nominal power.



Map No. 15 Energetic network in the municipality of Klokot/Klllokot out of which is supplied also urban area

- **Special lines for intervention in 10 kV network**

- Based on the analysis of electric network which is made on site by experts in collaboration with KEK, it was found that in some parts need to intervene and move the system from 10KV to 20KV system and also need to repair or reconstruction of several transformer stations in some areas.

Gas and Oil:

- **Gas pipeline**

- Energy gas in the energetic system structure is getting an important place. The use of gas for heating and industry has multiple advantages and useful calories costs are lower and significantly reduce environmental pollution and the environment. As municipal gas supply option Klokot/Klllokot and urban area can be considered Skopje-Nis pipeline connection possible line Kamenicë-Pristina

- **Oil**

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

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

Hydro-economy infrastructure:

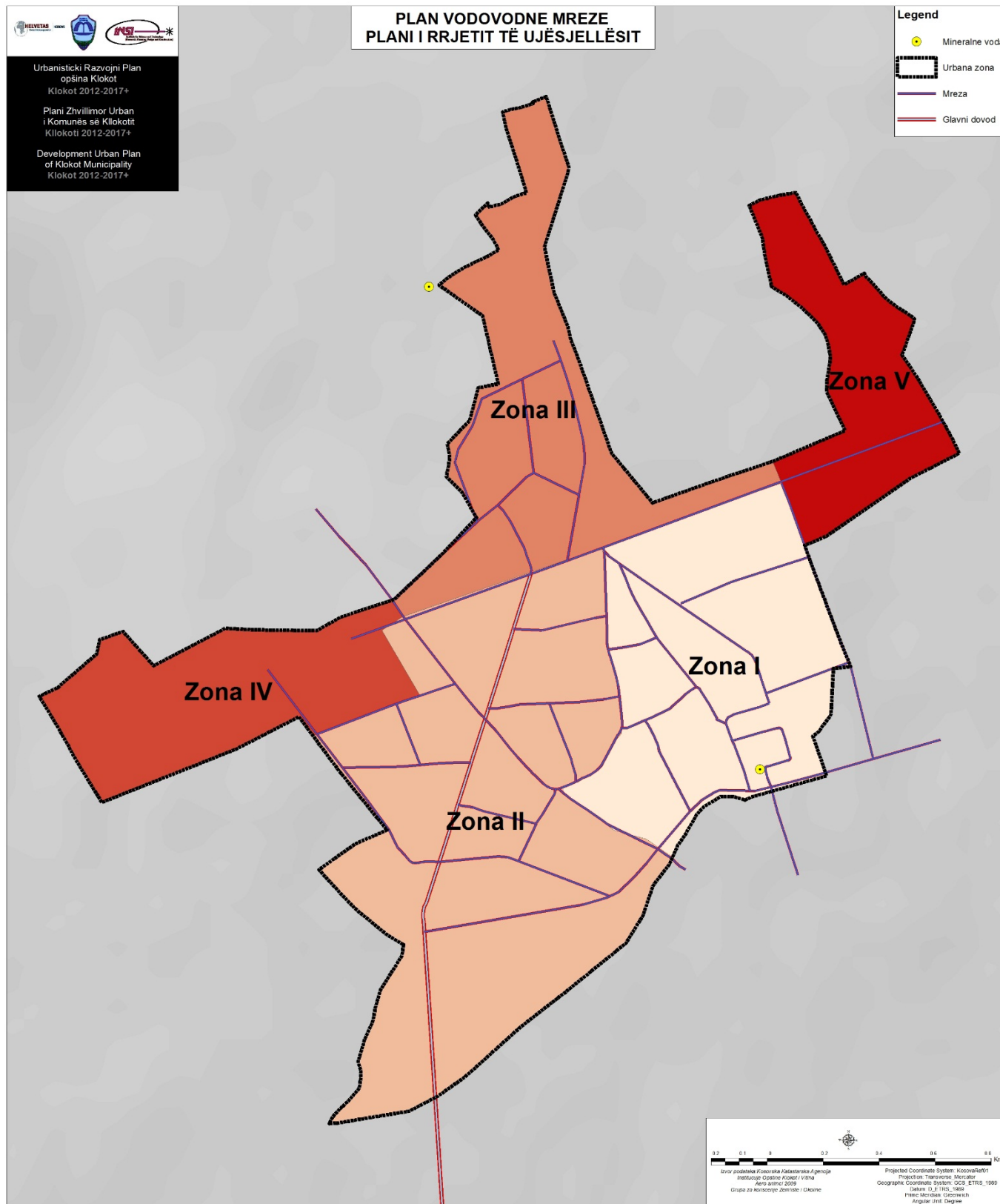
- **Water supply infrastructure**

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

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

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

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



Map No. 16 Water supply infrastructure in Klokot/Klokot

Sewage wastewater and atmospheric system:

- **Treatment and purification of wastewaters infrastructure**

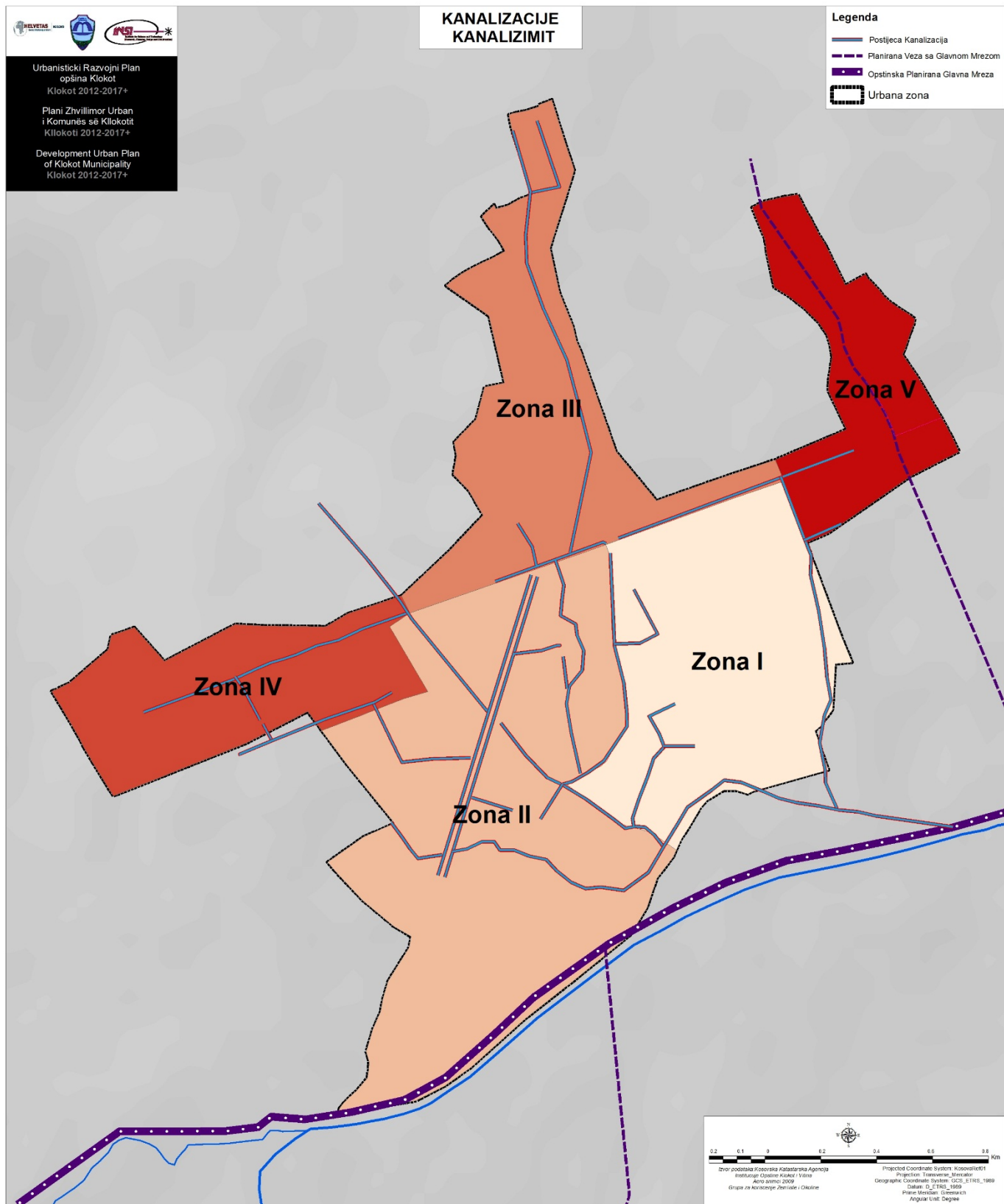
Situation analysis in the urban area in terms of wastewater and atmospheric water infrastructure was carried out by the planning working group, thus it is planned that in the future to have separate wastewater (faeces) and atmospheric waters treatment system in all settlements starting with Klokot/Klllokot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

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

Main sewage wastewater plant is located in the middle of the territory near Morava e Binçës river bed.

It is planned to connect all sewage lines into ain collector.

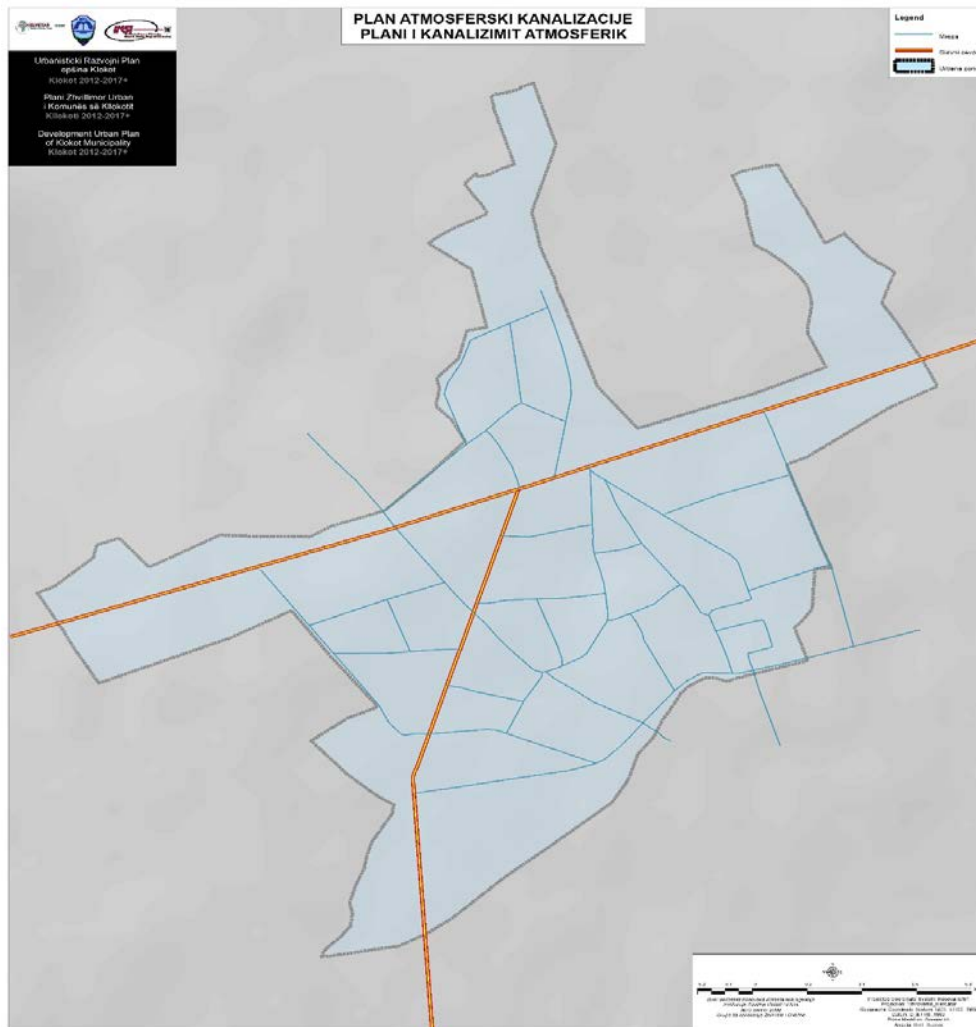
In long-term plan, in Kosovo is envisaged building of 7 facilities for wastewater treatment. One facility per region, thus for Gjlan region to, where is located the municipality and the Urban area of Klokot/Klllokot, sewage has to flow thru main collector envisaged according to the Vitia and Klokot/Klllokot plan, towards this plant for wastewater treatment.



Map No17 Sewage system in Klokot/Klllokot municipality

Atmospheric waters network system

As is mentioned earlier, atmospheric waters will have separate network. All atmospheric waters should be discharged in Morava e Binçës River and nearest water flows while using the terrain declining so that the collector track to be as short as possible, by making sure that in this drainage line to not discharge wastewaters or those industrial waters. It is foreseen atmospheric waters network in other settlements that would be separated (separated from faeces network) for each settlement in order to function as much as possible as a system and to be discharged into nearest waters streams. Construction of atmospheric waters system at paved roads with discharge into nearest rivers or streams.



3.2.3 Infrastructure for regulation of water regime

Municipal, urban as well regional priority in this zone is protection of water flows with constructing of river beds, into available water flows in Klokot/Kllokot and Urab area territory, as well foreseen flow of Morava e Binçës River that runs thru the territory of Klokot/Kllokot municipality. This due to the protection of the water flows from available problems. Regulating river beds and regulating urban area, construction of protection dams, maintenance and cleaning for protection from flooding, as well the opening of the canals for drainage in order to protect agriculture land, have to be considered as Klokot/Kllokot priority.

See (**Map No. ...** Water supply in the territory of Klokot/Kllokot Municipality)

3.2.4 Demography and Social Issues

Residency

Residency, as a main function of each city is expected to be crucial for social stability, healthy environment, good health and welfare of human in general.

Since it is the biggest user of space and basic city activities, impacts in the general development of the society and is one of the main components of social and economic development, respectively of citizen's living standards. In this context, with this urban development the residency issue is planned with particular caution.

Predicted individual accommodation within the existing part of settlement is with possible extensions to west, north and south, and in unconstructed areas. Taking into consideration the larger dimensions of existing parcels for individual sheltering, it is possible that with a rational use the number of existing parcels will receive. While regarding the profession character prediction of Klokot/Kllokot municipality residents for the period until 2017 are foreseen three, respectively four types of parcels in the aspect of sizes and ways they are used.

1. Plots size around 400 m² for the urban type residence,
2. Plots size from 400 - 600 m² for mixed residency,
3. Plots size from 800 m² for agricultural type of residency,
4. Plots size from 250 - 300 m² vacation residency

Foreseen collective residence is possible especially in the central part of Klokot/Kllokot

It is also foreseen:

- Sheltering for all categories of residents
- New spaces for a more dense volume of residents
- Densification in the area within the block in order to better use the urban land for construction and to maintain the agricultural land.
- Encouraging the use of the uninhabited residential fund.

- Renovation of existing buildings where is possible through urban revitalization, renovating urban blocks in the process of planned urban regulation
- Constructing new buildings with a lot of apartments, mainly in the centre of the urban area
- Regulating the social life of the city residents, through designing open spaces, green areas, children playgrounds, sport fields etc.
- Advancing the quality life for citizens, which means a simple access in infrastructure, parking and other services based on standards
- Providing an attractive residency by reducing transport (noise, pollution) in residential areas which need to be improved with green elements.
- To provide access to residency for the older citizens

Residential density and the height of the urban area

Klokot/Kllokot urban zone is characterized by the low residential density; the provision of land is closely related to the planned residential density.

It is expected that we will reach the density of the urban area with:

- Rational use of the construction land;
- Rational use of the existing and the new infrastructure
- Rational use of public services

FORESEEN RESIDENTIAL DENSITY AND THE HEIGHT OF THE URBAN AREA

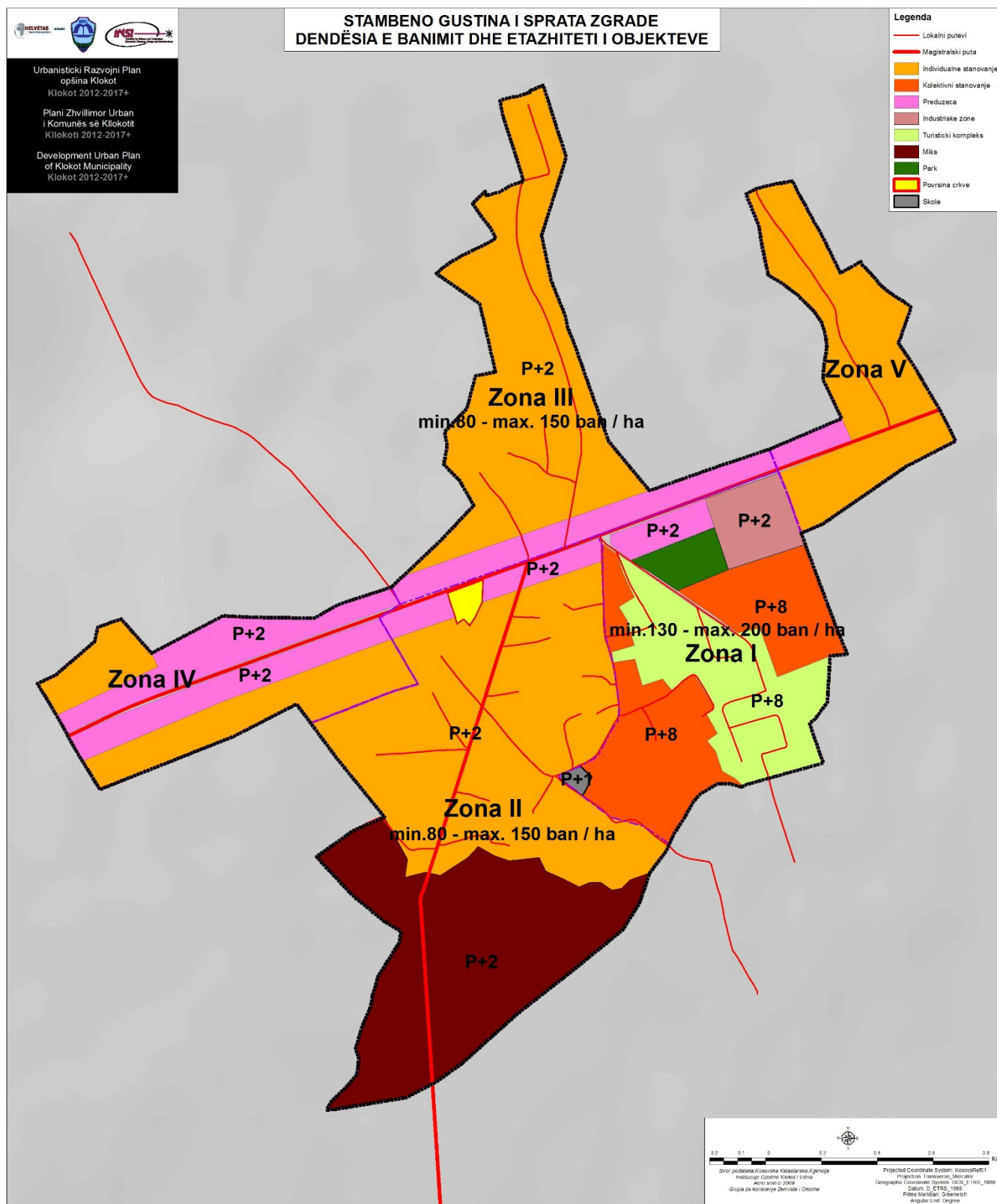
- Area (II) and (III) min. 80—max.150 residents per hectare
- Area (I) min.130—max. 200 residents per hectare, central area for collective residence;

Floors

- Area (II) and (III) P+2 floors
- Area (I) P+5 floors

The urban Index within the construction compounds, index on plot usage and the index in the use of the parcel will be determined in the preparation of urban regulation plans for the achievement of the planned density but it has to be within this values: index of parcel usage for residency in the mixed area 0.2-0.6; index for the utilization of the parcel for industry 0.6 and the index of the parcel surface will be in minimum 0.8 and max 3.0

And we plan to achieve these benefits from high density:



MAP 19 Density and floors through areas

REGARDING SOCIAL ASPECT

- *Proximity and social diversity encourages positive interaction among citizens*
- *Enhances opportunities for community service*
- *Enables integrated social residency*

ECONOMIC TERMS

- *Increases commercial and business activities which affects the economic development*
- *Provides advances in infrastructure*

ENVIRONMENT IN THIS REGARD

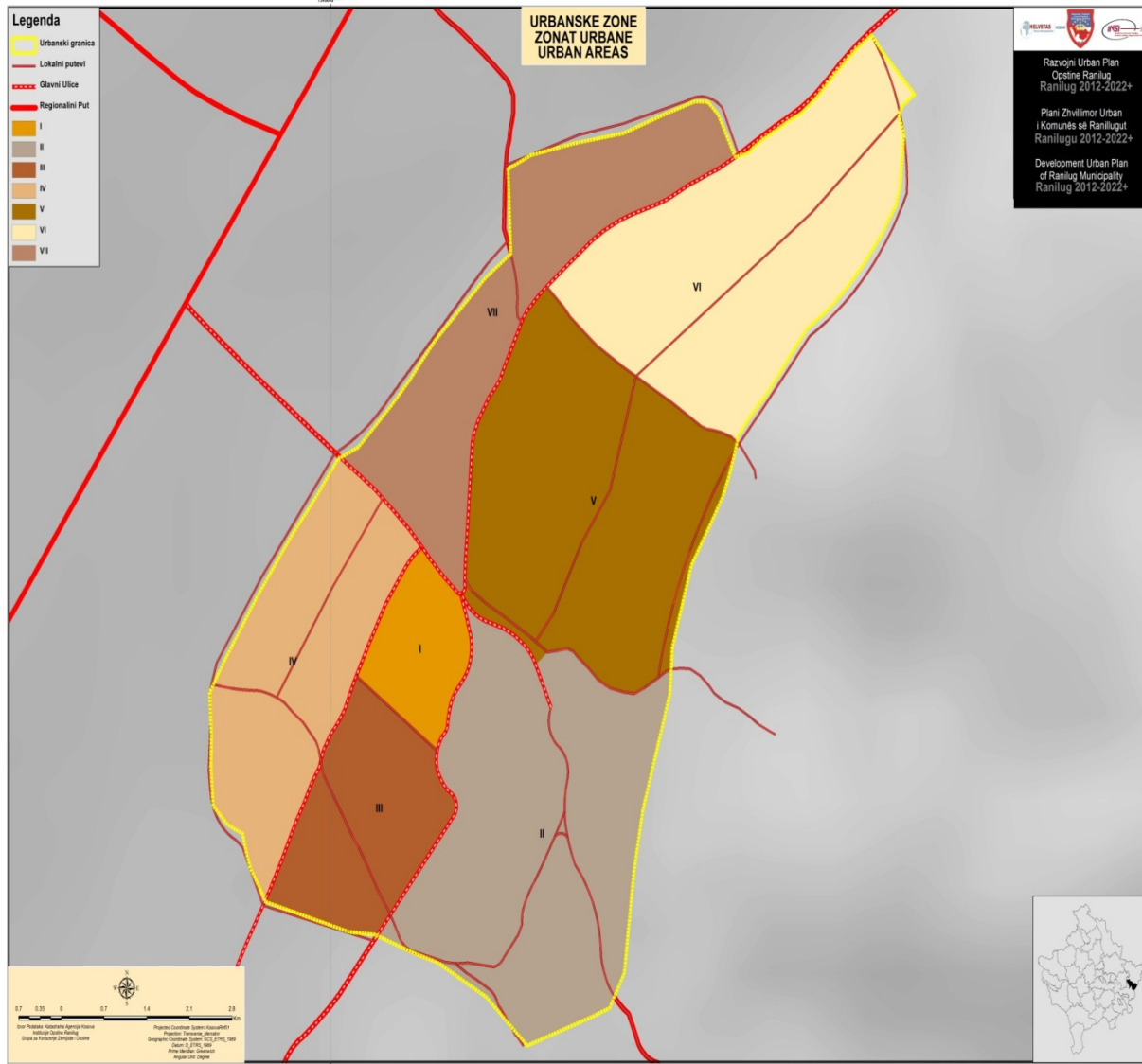
- *Reduces the car travel and in the same time the need for parking*
- *Supports the public transportation*
- *Increases the energy efficiency*
- *Reduces consumption of resources*
- *Reduces pollution*
- *Saves and helps maintaining public spaces.*

URBAN UNIT TREATMENT

Based on this concept of linear forms of compact development it is sure that the biggest part of the urban area has to be subject to the urban regeneration process. The urban area will be treated in urban fields, in which case every field will be treated in the urban regulation plan where all urban parameters will be used in order for the space to be regulated and used based on standards. But, since urban fields have specifics, their treatment, and these specifics should be taken into consideration.

These forms of treatment are proposed in order for the regulation plan of these areas to be reviewed:

- Urban regeneration – the destruction of several unstable structures and elements and establishing the new ones.
- Reconstruction as a form of a treatment mainly for the centre of Klokot/Klllokot
- Densities in some areas with the purpose of increasing the population density and efficient use of land and that in the free spaces new facilities are planned.



Maps: 20Urban Areas

Education:

After analyzing the situation in municipal and urban level and recognition of the role that the municipalities and the urban area have in the education system, which among other things is also followed in the maintenance of educational infrastructure which consists of facilities and other equipments for school, transportation and educational personnel, setting a joint purpose from all stakeholders for a well trained and educated society, it is concluded that it is necessary to address future developments in this field.

Capacity building for contemporary education, and also improving safety for students, improving the quality of education, equal involvement in education, increased cooperation with parents, the ministry of education, ministry of labour, with countries and different institution which do researches on market request. Protection and securing the location for high schools, improving the existing infrastructure and completion of the accompanying infrastructure which applies for the entire space of Klokot/Klllokot, where the education system works, its emphasized that it is necessary to be established condition and to allow private education based on standards, it has been assessed the need for the development of new educational facilities with accompanying infrastructure, construction of sport facilities in order to improve working and learning condition which consist as follows:

- **Pre-school institutions - level-0**

Here are included all facilities providing 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, in Klokot/Klllokot is planned to establish this gardens in populated areas:

A kindergarten in Klokot/Klllokot,

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.

In Klokot/Klllokot the preschool education system exist but it is foreseen that this institutions should advance in the infrastructure aspect and a better distribution of future facilities according to the criteria of the number of residents and the better range of space in the municipality settlements, which criteria's can be adjusted in the primary schools.

- **Educational institutions - level-1, 2 and 3**

Elementary, primary and secondary education

Law on primary and secondary education obligates us to provide the conditions “**so that everyone can have access to the educational services**”.

According to these analyzed options, particularly for villages with a small number of residents and with the considerable distance of these areas is necessary:

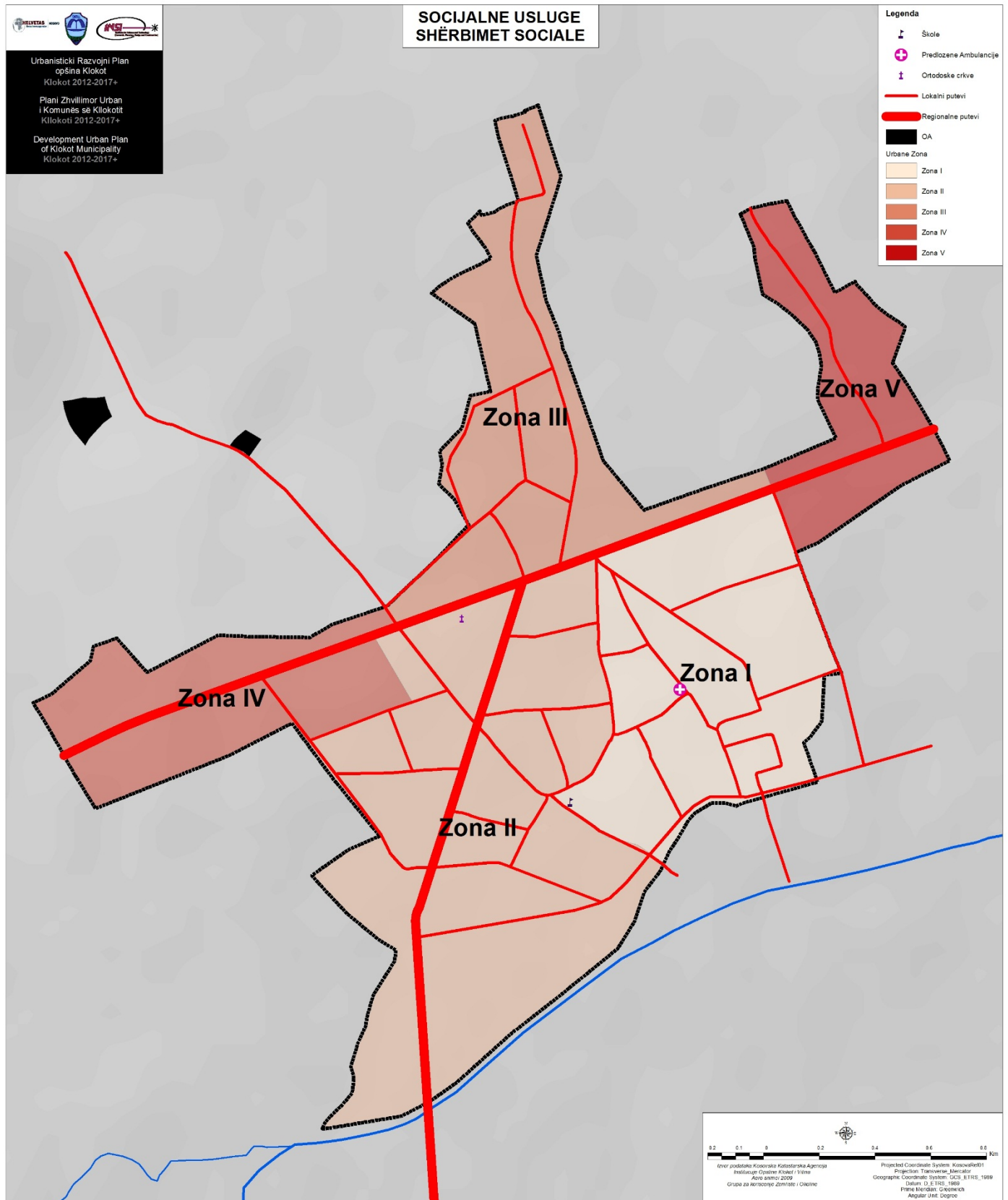
1. Construction of school facilities within the coverage area;

2. Provision of public transportation for school:
3. Construction of schools (separated classes) for the first level (kids from 6-12 years) and provision of public transportation for the second level of the primary school.

Upper secondary education

For 910 residents (currently), these existing facilities of secondary school fulfil the needs of the population even for a future period of time (when it is known that for 180 residents is needed one high school), but it is foreseen that existing school to be equipped and maintain the proper infrastructure.

In order to avoid daily and long travels from remote areas it can be thought of residency services (accommodation) in dormitories



Map no 21 School and sport facilities in Klokot/Kllokot

Healthcare:

Klokot/Killokot healthcare capacities in the private sector are large and can serve the regional level.

While regarding the public sector after analyzing the situation in municipal level and determining the purpose for a healthy society and protected from risks, providing and constantly improving the health care, starting with the managing of chronic diseases (hypertension, diabetes, asthma, TBC etc) until the reduction of mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years old, for the population as a primary goal of health and social welfare in Klokot/Killokot, where a satisfactory level would be considered as one of the key indicators which would prove the level of services in the future period.

Future developments will focus on modernizing the system and adapting organizational forms and standards, based in the most successful contemporary experience.

Healthcare system in Klokot/Killokot, and as well as other parts of Kosovo will continue to focus based in the “family practice” with access to doctors, nurses and other health professionals which work as a group.

- **Primary health care:**

Will continue based in the concept of the family medicine and in the following system:

The Main Family Medical Centre (MFHC) which will continue providing 24 hour healthcare services will be the current FMC centre in Klokot/Killokot, but for the creation of better condition for healthcare services and for increasing MFHC capacities for quick and efficient access of citizens (patients), is foreseen another FMC closer to the actual centre in Klokot/Killokot.

- **Regional hospital :**

The regional hospital is located in Gjilan with 17 units: gynaecology ward, internist ward, dialysis, paediatrics, surgery, anaesthesiology, orthopaedic ward, urology, infection ward, pulmonary diseases ward, first aid, ophthalmology, laboratory, blood transfusion and maternity, will offer the proper polyclinic services, until a hospital centre near Klokot/Killokot is created.

- **Secondary healthcare :**

General hospitals, correspond to secondary level of health care, including the University Hospital in Pristine

- **Tertiary healthcare :**

The University hospital in Pristine is the only hospital that provides tertiary healthcare services.

- **Private healthcare:**

Provides various specialist and ambulatory services of different diagnostic-therapeutic profiles

Currently in Klokot/Kllokot such claims do not exist, but does not exclude the possibility that there is a private clinic.

Map no. ... Cultural and Social objects in Klokot/Kllokot infrastructure

Administration:

Since within the spatial development as desirable developments in this fields are prescribed new facilities for the municipal administration is foreseen that:

The start of implementing the project for constructing the municipal object in Klokot/Kllokot is in process and in the future is foreseen completion of new and necessary capacities.

- **Youth:**

Based on the analyses of the condition in this field but also in various meetings have appeared deficiency regarding the sufficient spaces for developing their activities in different youth and recreational fields, adequate education deficiency which are in a concerning percentage, and the university attendance is in small percentage.

Young generations (from 15 to 18) are under the influence of negative developments in society, mainly insufficient education and their willingness to have access to negative phenomenon.

Desirable predictions from this field primarily are:

Activating a larger number of youth organizations and strengthening the cooperation with municipal institutions, building capacities for sport and culture and engaging as many young people in these activities, activating the competition in many fields- sport, art, science in primary and secondary schools. Sport and recreational spaces in general need to be provided in every habited place, in order to be used for youth activities where youth clubs can be created and function. These spaces can be within the school spaces.

Desirable predictions for some spaces from this field are:

Youth centres with libraries and reading rooms, cinema rooms, youth and pioneers centre etc.

Building youth centres.

Establishing recites, drama, and music groups in all primary and secondary schools.

Opening a centre for professional development of young people,

Organizing of the annual youth day

- **Sport:**

In this field, should be created conditions for the municipality residents so they would practice physical education, development of psycho-physical abilities to achieve results in sport competition of all levels and ages with a diversity of sport development from amateur to professional sport.

Future sport offering development for municipality has to be in accordance with the possibilities that exist in urban areas and with the demands and recommendation that have derived as a result of participation in the planning process.

Individually, desirable predictions in function of spatial distribution of sport infrastructure, are:

Sport recreational centre with:

- Terrains for football fields
- Terrains for small sports
- Pools - existing ones as well as the new Olympic pool
- Sports centre
- Tracks
- Spaces for weekends and children playground

3.2.5 Land use –purpose of use

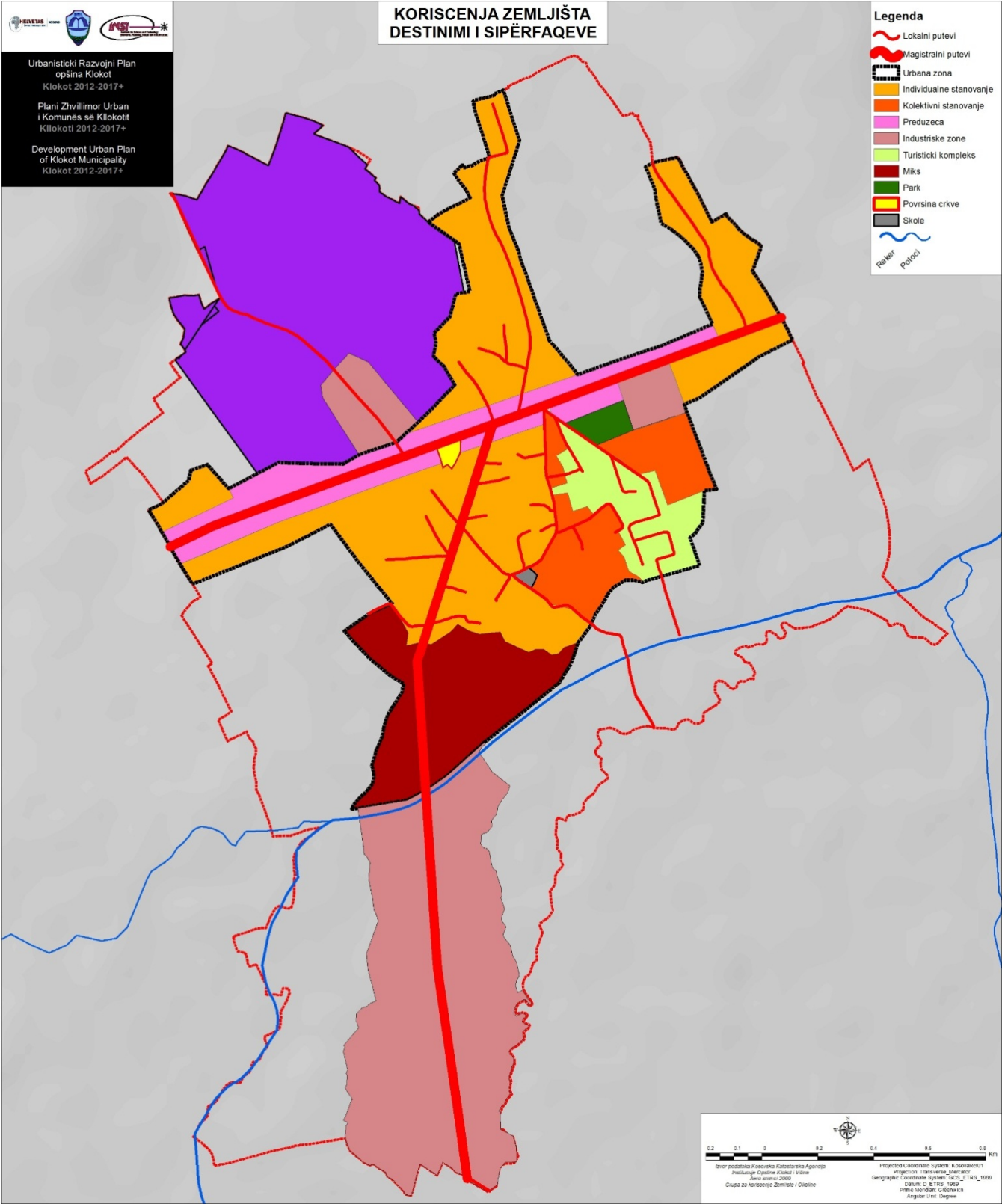
Klokot/Kllokot land use planning for the next 5+ years for working groups has been a particular challenge because regarding the space it had to do the followings: treatment, identification of contests and integration of all trends and verifying what land use activities should be conducted and where should that be conducted.

By using international standards and GIS, the decision process is facilitated in the aspect of space use and towards this direction the working groups and the experts view involved in this process have foreseen that the land in the urban area of Klokot/Kllokot should be treated by the municipal plan and concept on the area of Klokot/Kllokot

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 in main urban areas.

- Re-vitalization of parks and construction of new parks in the areas identified as cheap and possible for building these parks in the urban area.
- Establishing areas for green surfaces required by the new buildings permits is a priority for Klokot/Kllokot and sub-centres in continuity.
- Improving road transportation for the avoidance of heavy vehicles road traffic in populated areas of centres where the majority of the population is concentrated.
- Preventing the emission of pollutants in the air from the industry and moving machinery, establishing catalytic and other equipments in the technical aspects and the removal of old vehicles from trafficking.
- Usage of alternative energy (mainly solar energy, water flows and geo-thermal energy)
- Minimizing vehicle usage and usage of public transportation.
- Promotion of non-motorized movement by planning the bicycles path as well as the walking path as is shown in the map.
- Planning the tolerance level of pollution and noise in areas with sensitive activities (near schools, hospitals etc)
 - Reconstruction of roads (regional in the urban centre), sewage and elimination of waste dumps which are a pollution source from their burning and their oxidation, etc.



Map no22Area determining in the municipality of Klokot/Kllokot

Water:

According to situation analyses, regarding water quality in the aspect of resources in Klokot/Kllokot by the working group is concluded that the main concern has to do with quality, resources and water sources protection.

It is foreseen the development and managing with water sources for the fulfilment of today's and future needs, thus based on this is foreseen as follows:

- All natural, mineral water sources (which have healing qualities) and other underground and ground waters to be protected as it is can be seen in the hydrologic map of the municipality and the urban area, obligated protection around the source and reservoirs, water streams and accumulations under the relevant protection regime, depending from the destination of the building. In this area cannot be build facilities and to be conducted other activities or to use the land in a way that would endanger the amount and the quality of the water.

See (**Map no. ...** Klokot/Kllokot hydrologic map)

- Measures undertaken for the prevention of river water pollution, ground and underground waters contaminated and used from residencies with recommendation for treatment on the exit of septic tanks and with several other measures undertaken, the establishment of the device for cleaning.
- In the future it's necessary to take short and long term measure so the used and contaminated waters (urban, industrial) before discharging, to be cleaned in the physical, biological and chemical aspect. For this its necessary that:
 - Technical investment documentation for the new industries among others must contain the solution for the cleaning of all used and contaminated waters.
 - The work of new industrial capacities should not be allowed without prior setting the equipments that would ensure the cleaning of contaminated waters adequately.
- For continuous and growing needs of population for water in the future periods, provision of adequate and healthy potable water for the population of this municipality in the future will be a serious problem. Some solutions for the municipal centre and settlements around it are envisaged in these documents. In order to provide estimated water amount and reserve additional amount, it is necessary the protection of some sources, water streams and accumulations. Also the rational use of water is an important duty for all planning factors and usage of water and space.

Biodiversity:

- It is foreseen that some types of phyto-diversity in Klokot/Kllokot to be preserved since it is evaluated that phytocenosis which are very rich and interesting in the economic, scientific and medical aspect.
- Regarding animal biodiversity, some species are considered endangered, in this direction is foreseen the protection of the area where these animals live as well as their protection within particular species.
 - It is foreseen the registration of flora and fauna in the territory on Klokot/Kllokot by underlining what needs to be protected and what can be used.

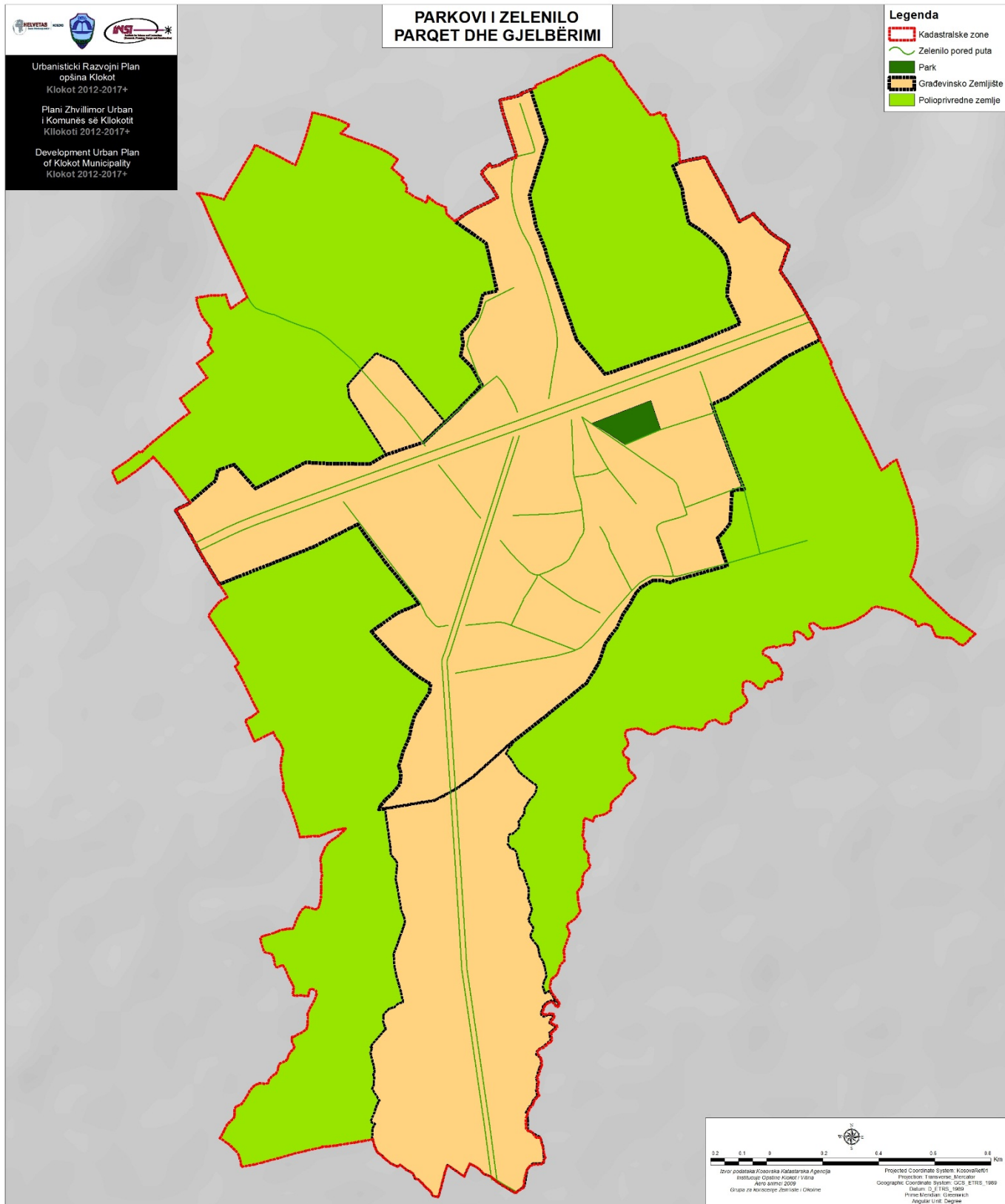
Land:

Considering the land as a basic source and largely non-renewable, 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 actual occurrence of the loss land or its degradation would have devastating effects on the environment.

Other economic activities depend on the land, may be at risk so that can put in question water and nutrients supply for plant cultivation as well as physical support of plants and other creatures and variety of functions related to the maintenance of ecosystem.

Because of the wide range of functions performed by the land and its relation with other surroundings, land component is not considered as isolated, so that on the basis of the analysis it has been given a special attention and that why it is projected:

- Physical protection and quality of land, other than protecting of air and water - it has predicted a setting of land protection policies for the provision of "missed connections" to protect the environment within the municipality.
- Is envisaged a protection in terms of land environment and resources against land alienation and non-agricultural purposes by restricting construction only within construction grants.
- To enable regular and safe production in order to protect humans, environment and the flora and fauna, it has been foreseen protection of agricultural land from pollution, which is scheduled to be:



Map no.23 Parks and green spaces

- Protecting agricultural land from pollution by limiting and preventing direct transportation, air and water transport of harmful substances for the air and taking measures to preserve and improve fertility.
- Prohibition and release of harmful and dangerous materials is planned.
- Flood protection is anticipated by regulating river beds and watercourses.
- It is anticipated that in the areas that are for other purposes (except for housing and for temporary construction to submit projects for re-cultivation of farmland.
- Protection from erosion and flushing of constituent elements of land is anticipated as well as reforestation and reclamation of degraded areas, reforestation and land reclamation of degraded areas.
- Protection from natural degradation from the human impact is also anticipated.

Waste management:

According to the analysis of the working group, the company "Higijena" and other stakeholders it has been intended to build transit landfills of solid waste (construction).

It has been projected collection and treatment of waste that is dumped illegally, initially on the banks of the River Morava and similar spaces.

Is anticipated that in the urban area where there is no management of waste, and that they be included in the management system, the areas that are part of the management be placed under the full control while on the areas in which they perform entirely waste management, strengthen the management system through adequate infrastructure and other constituent elements.

See (**Map no. ...** Waste Management in Klokot/Klokot, page. ...)

Land use – area destination:

Land use planning in the urban area of Klokot/Klokot for 5 + years has been a particular challenge for working groups since they had to do handling in the environment, identifying and integrating all disputes and integrating all courses by making sure which activities for the land use should be made and where they should be done. By using international standards and GIS, it was made easier to establish the process in terms of intended use of the space and in that direction it was easier for the working groups and team of experts involved in the process projecting on how to use urban land which is at the same time a reflection of land use planning at the municipal development plan of Klokot/Klokot / Viti. All fields were treated in terms of land

use, where its parts will be designated for residential, mixed areas, archaeological sites, cemeteries, green areas, roads, waste dumps, corridors, industry and all areas and sectors needed.

See (**Map no.** Area destination in the municipality of Klokot/Kllokot, page...)

Green area

Perspective

Basic ideas for regulation of green areas

In order to solve the problems of sanitary-hygienic and decorative aesthetic nature and as well as in the context of the taken actions, with a specific regard to the Spa complex, it has been foreseen a quality raise for the central Spa park, as a fundamental element of greenery in the entire area and the establishment of the green belt around the entire area, particularly in the location of the Spa complex; establishment of vegetation around buildings and streets in the vicinity of the Klokot/Kllokot Spa, together with a parallel construction and resolution of greenery around the residence of Klokot/Kllokot and Radivojc. All this implies taking of appropriate measures.

General measures

All green areas and representatives of all trees and shrubs in the country should be left alone, no matter if they serve to anything presently. This means that, should be prohibited any timber cutting and use, regardless of ownership, until the method of reconstruction of flora and measures for continued growth is fully determined. In addition, in the context of natural and artificial forest areas, should be banned any type of hunting.

Specific measures

Parts of green areas in the region of Klokot/Kllokot – Klokot/Kllokot Spa constitute a common and comprehensive system and as such, it should be addressed through specific details.

Types of green massifs

Taking into account functional elements of greenery, it has been made a direct separation of green massifs as in the following:

a/ In the first place are all green massifs up to the green belt and two lines should be composed in a unique system, namely massive green network.

b/ Public green spaces (here it is thought on greenery within the Spa complex) to be evenly distributed throughout the area, since the importance is placed on the surfaces of Spa parks.

c/ The presence of limited use of greenery is necessary (it is thought on the greenery around all objects) green thought about all objects),

d/ Special destination greenery should be placed along the southern part of the Morava river and the belt around Klokot/Kllokot Spa, with an aim of not only protecting, but also utilizing the southern Morava river bed as the main and basic corridor of the air mass flow

Urban measures for the protection of the territory and its contents

To the affected area, as required by the plan and certain measures of protection against the impact of uncontrolled expansion of settlements and their parts from the influence of the nature elements (storms, floods, earthquakes), measures to protect the interests of the central government, protection of drinking mineral water resources, protection of architectural heritage, as well as environmental protection and nature.

Natural and other disasters:

Upon analyzing the situation in terms of natural and other disasters, mainly were treated and analyzed these elementary disasters: earthquakes, floods, snow slides, snowfall, strong winds, hail damage, ice, drought, massive appearance of the infective diseases in humans, animals and plants and other disasters that nature provokes. In the context of other major disasters have been analyzed accidents in railways and air traffic, fires, destruction of dams and other ecological and industrial disasters provoked by man with his work and behaviour, urgent emergency situations, high temperatures, technical collapse of energy systems for electricity supply, telecommunications and information technology, terrorist acts and other massive threats.

Working groups have found out that among the most basic provoked disasters is the earthquake, where it was envisaged that further measures ranging from a culture of reaction to a culture of taking measures for depreciation and minimizing of the damages done by the earthquake. In this regard professional teams have provided the following:

- Develop regulations for all types of construction in accordance with the severity of seismological scale; buildings should be constructed according to the standards.
- In special facilities as well as many floor buildings needs to be built according to the procedures of seismic architecture.

It was concluded that Klokot/Kllokot area, which is usually located in the seismic intensity of 8 ° per MCS, it is possible to build all kinds of many floors buildings on the principles of modern plans, and aspects of the measures in macro-seismic terms. However, for more details of studying seismic zones, it is necessary to develop and implement micro-seismic documentation, which will be "based on appropriate information and solutions compatible with the size of buildings, systems, design choices, construction materials, levels and types of facilities.

- **Hail**

According to the analysis of the situation it has been determined, that hail is very dangerous and often threatens the economy and the country, so that based on this fact, and working teams have foreseen building of anti-hail stations in places where they earlier existed.

- **Snow piles and strong winds**

Piles of snow, ice cover and strong winds were analyzed and it has been concluded that they do not pose major threat to the economy and the population, but in any case the working teams have considered that it is necessary to take measures during the winter in order to prevent the consequences of threatening the people's lives especially from sliding while driving in traffic, but also pedestrians themselves especially in hilly areas.

- **Drought**

Drought may be considered as a threat to crops during the summer season mainly during August when temperatures are high and rainfall is rare, but the teams have not anticipated something special, given the proximity of the river where water is likely to accumulate.

- **Flooding**

It was concluded that the floods are natural disasters that require special attention, as they present danger to human life and cause considerable material damages (areas threatened by floods include a wide territory). Aware that floods cannot be prevented but their damage can be mitigated and managed; professional teams have planned the opening of the channel, regulation of earthen embankments, cleaning and maintenance of the river Morava e Bincës, maintenance and care of water courses and urban regulation.

Other envisaged measures include removing of solid river curves and river banks management. Protection of rivers from the dumping of waste which poses obstacles to the free flow of water and prohibition of the construction of residential buildings as well as those with economic character in the river bed at a minimum distance of 10 meters from the river bed.

Biological measures

- Protection of existing forests from uncontrolled logging and fires.
- The prohibition of grazing in massifs with poor plants.
- Forestation of bare and degraded lands.
- Creation of green belts in those regions where the rate of erosion is high.
- Erosion should be limited to major banks of rivers by planting trees that will cover belt at 10 meters distance from the river.
- Use of agricultural land areas of major rivers should be limited to ongoing pasture or forest.

It has been foreseen that it is necessary prioritize intervention against erosion at about 400-800 ha that are endangered by medium and strong erosion:

- Anti-erosion interventions: medium erosion that lies in the area of 4200-4500 ha: in the settlements: Bozhec, Rajanoc, Odec and Drenoc.
- Anti-erosion interventions, strong erosion that lies in the area of 100-150 ha in the territories of: Klllokot, Glllogoc, Bozhec, Lower and Upper Kormijan, Domoroc and Rajanoc

According to analysis these anti-erosion measures were proposed:

- Construction of defensive steep slopes.
 - Building of resistant walls.
 - Reclamation of pasture land.
 - Reclamation of forest land.
 - Construction of other anti-erosive forms.
- **Fires**

As professional teams have found that the risk of fire is permanent and with harmful consequences it was projected in this regard:

 - Taking of adequate preventive measures for facilities and equipment that prevent fire or help to extinguish forest fires and other surface endangered by fire.
 - Establishing of buffer zones between forest areas and other fire sensitive areas.

- Placement of hydrants and hydro-accumulations at multiple points and populated places.
- Facilitation and providing access to vehicles used for fire extinguishing to each residential unit in Klokot.

3.3 MARKING OF STRATEGIC PROJECTS

According to the approved Spatial Plan Draft of Kosovo there are some important trends related with the region and for that we have been careful in designing urban development plan for Klokot/Klllokot since these issues are also part of Viti – Klokot/Klllokot municipal development plan such as the railway track and regional facilities for waste water treatment in Kamenica that will serve to Gjilan Partes, Viti, Kamenica and Ranilug area.

In addition we have analyzed the track and we proposed more rational version of the railway road from Ferizaj to Gjilan which is foreseen to pass through the territory of the municipality of Klokot/Klllokot and which is very close to the urban area of Klokot/Klllokot in what occasion it seems that Klokot/Klllokot would be an appropriate place for the railway station and its involvement. In future Klokot/Klllokot needs to see where would be the best place for station and its involvement in this infrastructure and important corridors VI and X that pass through area.

For the regional wastewater facility it has been planned a track of main sewage collector of the waste water in the direction of the treatment facility.

Even though these developments are not directly involved in urban territory, indirectly they should be taken in consideration because of having a huge impact on the development of urban areas.

3.4 The socio-economic impact assessment on the environment of proposed framework

Knowing that the spatial development framework expresses the desired spatial prediction for urban territory, socio-economic impact and environment development assessment is an important step.

These developments, as a result of the planning process are manifested by their impact on the lives of the people which in general will be treated as an impact on the social aspect, but these developments will also have their impact in economic and environmental aspect. This

assessment is going to process the anticipated socio-economic and environment framework, i.e. foreseen and desired spatial streams.

As in the profile and in other chapters, this assessment will be based according to thematic areas such as: economic development, infrastructure, demography, social as well as land use and environmental issues.

Any development that is foreseen in the following thematic areas is characterized by the spatial distribution of the environment that it surrounds and influences necessarily concentrate on desired development areas but at the same time taking into account the relationship with various activities taking place in adjacent areas, so evaluation of spatial physical occupation spatial (territorial possession) is an important dimension of assessment.

3.4.1 The impact of the main concepts of land occupation

The concept of compact development with developed infrastructure, where one of the key concepts is the protection of agricultural land quality and construction ban on land category I-IV.

Assessment:

It is estimated that the protection of agricultural land quality represents the principle upon which is founded the fundamental concept of spatial development so that we can conclude that we have an enormous invasion of land for construction (inherited from unplanned and uncoordinated developments in the earlier period), thus positively evaluated minimal occupation of land for construction of new borders and especially the declaration of frozen zones on major roads that would contribute to the termination of occupancy trends through these routes and the application of concepts.

In the function of less occupation of the land, the concept provides the construction ban on qualitative agricultural land, except in the cases prescribed in the Law on Spatial Planning, despite forecasts of compact development at the level of settlements construction development principles it is estimated that some settlements will continue to develop high-quality agricultural land, however, the definition of the development of new frontiers is considered rational and sustainable use as the main point of the concept.

3.4.2 Influence of the main concepts in social aspect

Assessment:

The concept of compact developments with developed infrastructure in social terms, it is estimated that positively affects the quality and quantity of development because the concept allows a rapid and organized development of the actions and opportunities to many social activities that would have an immediate impact on quality of the environment and human life, where simply this concept presents the most qualitative for of life and necessarily provides more opportunities for social cohesion (poverty, extreme poverty, strengthening of people / individuals who need help, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other important stakeholders), as well as restoration of the social dimension for the citizens of the municipality and the relationship between themselves and the surroundings.

3.4.3 Scope of economic development

In the field of economic development it is planned urban development in the sector of Spa's, housing, trade, banking, food industry, processing industry, tourism, recreation and sport, infrastructure, transport and distribution, construction, hotel, crafts, energy, banking, telecommunications and other service activities.

Assessment:

Assessment of the development framework impact in this area in terms of economic development means that it provides more efficient and sustainable development opportunities towards requests and offers, and the framework offers more when compared with do-nothing scenario, but if compared to the standards of time, provided and analyzed trends move toward meeting the time standard for a sustainable development, by offering provided and comprehensive multi-dimensional activities in the function of implementation of economic policies

The social aspect:

It is estimated that economic development set out in this framework will create the basis for a sustainable social development and social welfare including poverty alleviation and unemployment, as well as increased access to education and professionalism to meet the greater satisfaction of the citizens in this dimension.

The spatial aspect:

It is estimated that economic development provided by this framework, will create a basis so that activities are developed in such a way as to be "appropriate" in relation to the environment in general and that the impact of pollution of air, water, soil, be in allowed limits by envisaging measures and standards of certain development application, creating the so-called package of urban and spatial conditions.

The physical environment aspect:

It is estimated that the framework will identify and define sites and development opportunities to provide environment protection for these flows with efforts that minimum of necessary space befall in function of non-agricultural development. In this function, it is estimated that the greatest impact will be the destination of place for industrial area and industrial development, where the estimated analysis on road corridors within the physical environment and economic development is highly appraised.

Development scope of the demography and social issues:

In the context of spatial development in this area are planned developments in the field of education, by enriching and completing education, offer in terms of building necessary infrastructure, content and completion of new construction, in the area of health by provision of health and hospital services and supplementing actual service, in the field of cultural activities protection and enhancement of important objects of cultural and historical heritage (the castle, cultural facilities and historical ones, then architectural heritage, spiritual, archaeological, etc.), as well as providing developments in the sports area.

Assessment:

Economical aspect –impact of the development framework in this area is seen as important in relation to the provision of access to vocational training in various fields with emphasis on agriculture and craftsmanship but also to other areas that will be reflected in economic development. The framework will affect powerful segment of specific activities and will try to make cultural offer in compliance with the opportunities of the urban area and by it give contribute to economic development.

It is estimated that sport in the world creates incomes in economic development, so the foreseen activities are intended to contribute in this direction as the other health, holiday and important days where activities in this area can be assessed as freely as comprehensive, multidimensional and in the function of economic policy implementation.

Social aspect – It is estimated that this framework analysis and deals mostly with this dimension by which development framework of this field will really affect the foundations for sustainable social development and social welfare, including the expansion of services and quality, reducing poverty and unemployment, as well as increasing access to education and training to meet greater satisfaction of the citizens in this dimension. In terms of the environment it is estimated that the development of demography and social issues, referred to in this framework will create a basis to develop activities in such a way as to be pleasing in relation to the environment in general, so that the effects of air, water and land pollution be within the limits allowed, where another estimation shows that another repellent activity is the human impact on the environment pollution and that is one of the most meaningful things.

Physical environment aspect – it is estimated that framework identifies and defines finding of places and opportunities for sport, culture, education, heating, etc., and has provided environment protection for these purposes. Analysis presented in this aspect is highly evaluated in the context of physical and spatial relations but also in terms of developments in this field.

Infrastructure development area – In the context of spatial development in this field have been planned developments such as ;opening of the new routes and corridors as well as their expansion, completion and modernization of the water supply, sewerage, waste management, energy infrastructure, telecommunications etc.

Assessment:

- Evaluation of the impact of this framework in the economic field means that it offers the possibility of faster movement of goods and people with lower prices, a wider approach especially in terms of the neighbouring country of Serbia, energy stabilization as a prerequisite for economic development and the use of new telecommunications opportunities for economic development up to the use of waste and management infrastructure for new jobs and certain processing implants so that this area can be estimated as comprehensive, multidimensional and in the function economic policy implementation.

- In social terms it is estimated that this framework provides the speed and quality of movement and also it is estimated that the framework provides the basis for enhancing the quality of many other services that immediately affect life. In terms of the environment it is estimated that the development of road and railway infrastructure may produce pollution unless adequate measures are done so in this case addition measures are undertaken such as: protective greenery belts, so-called green walls etc. while the rest of the infrastructure provided under this framework will have a positive impact in the surroundings only if it's done in

accordance with the required standards that are deemed necessary - EIA for the above developments.

- In the physical-spatial aspect it is estimated that the framework identified and defined lines and corridors for infrastructure development and has provided protection for this emerging environment. The analysis made and presented in the framework of the physical environment is highly appreciated within reports, trends and potential synergies in this area.

- In the field of use of land and environment within the context of spatial development it is obvious that all the envisaged developments move towards providing of clean air, water, soil, biodiversity, waste management in order to prevent pollution, use of the land in urban and rural context, cultural heritage, landscape, natural disasters and other.

Assessment:

The influence of this development framework in the economic field is estimated to have direct and indirect impact. The extension of the framework concept for movement from a culture of reaction to a culture of disaster prevention and amortization is highly rated and serious efforts are deemed to protect people's lives and their property and economy. To fulfil this commitment is needed safety standard quality and quantity of labour force which again reflects in economic indicators, preservation of the rural-urban balance and sustainable use of land, strongly reflected in economic development where the preservation of natural heritage landscape and their use for tourism and recreational activities are a reflection of the activities of this field that may be estimated to be in the function of economy policies.

In social terms it is estimated that this framework analyzes and deals mostly with physical and security dimension of the population in the view of the social dimension, but also in the provision of clean air, water and soil as basic conditions for quality of life and that really shows that land use and environment framework will affect the foundations for worthy social development and social welfare including the expansion of services and quality together with landscapes and natural heritage that meets dimension of citizens and greater satisfaction in terms of environment. It is estimated that the foreseen development in framework for land and environment use will create major bases for a minimal impact of air pollution, water, soil and always on quality growth chart. Qualitative waste management will enable to put all pollutants and the degree of risk under prevention and minimization measures and the field itself will be adequately pleasant, but it is estimated that the human factor should be limited in terms of negative behaviour because analyzes show that human impact has ruined balance largely.

The framework is specifically valued in terms of provided preventive and punitive aspects.

In physical environment terms it is estimated that framework identified and defined all areas of current expectations and developments and expectations and current developments and has provided protective measures, treatment and care in view of safety and quality so that it is considered that in this area are needed rigorous measures and dimensions of physical and spatial development. It is estimated that the physical and spatial relations are crucial for the sustainability of developments in this field so appreciated it that these reports are well realized in this area

4 Strategy and Activities for Implementation

This section provides the transition between the current situation and spatial framework. This formulates a set of strategies for the implementation of activities within the spatial framework, timeframe and existing situation. This section should include:

4.1 SPECIAL STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UDP BASED ON THEMATIC FIELDS

4.1.1 Thematic Field – Economic Development:

Strategy 1: Klokot/Kllokot should plan and facilitate the process whereas the private sector should be seen as an opportunity for creating the spa complex with all the relevant equipments.

- For the implementation of one of the most important goals such as the Spa complex in Kosovo and beyond, the municipality of Klokot/Kllokot should initiate the drafting process of the regulatory plan for the Spa complex.
- This plan should contain: Facilities containing multiple functional spaces, mainly in terms of health and healing functions which should be complemented with accommodation facilities, for both patients and other service users of the spa. This means the construction of stationary accommodation, hotels, resorts and other types of accommodation, as well as the need for various services of the Spa complex including sports, recreation, exercises, training activities etc.
- Klokot/Kllokot shall provide conditions for the private sector and qualitative development of the Spa complex.
- Creation of a web platform for further promotion of the Spa as a symbol of urban and municipal area.

Strategy 2: During the time of preparing the regulatory plans Klokot/Klllokot should plan and facilitate the development of tourism within the Spa complex and in the urban area as a whole.

Tourism:

- Initiate the preparation of regulatory plans and in all urban areas for adequate treatment of tourism which plays an important role in the socio-economic development with various important and positive effects.
- The Spa tourism should play an important role.
- Given that in Kosovo and beyond there are no sufficient capacities for sports and recreation mainly for sports teams, Klokot/Klllokot shall play an active role in this aspect as well as plan the needs for sports fields and capacities during the time of preparation of regulatory plans along with the private sector.

Strategy 2: Klokot/Klllokot should provide sufficient catering capacities for the entire urban area

Catering:

- Initiate the preparation of regulatory plans in all urban areas for adequate treatment of catering which places a very important role in the socio-economic development with various important and positive effects.
- There should be planned in spatial terms in all envisaged capacity areas for the development of spa and facilities for the needs of local residents and guests, should be done to enable the construction of facilities in accordance with standards as well as qualitative construction of catering facilities, housing facilities and hostels and facilities for food and drinks.
- As an urban area and as a municipality, Klokot/Klllokot should look at the possibility that through some donors or banks to offer its support for this sector.

Strategy 5: Klokot/Klllokot should facilitate and provide the basis for private sector industry

Industry:

- For the realization of the goals of the water and refreshments industry for itself and export as well, based on the presented analysis in this plan Klokot/Klllokot should initiate infrastructure projects for the support of the industry and support of the projects for stimulating, protecting and strengthening.
- It should support the capacity building process for disposal.
- Initiation and support of projects which aim at building capacities for processing of bottles with the stimulation of private sector and foreign investments.

- The municipality should play the role of the facilitator in the process of ensuring the label (note) CE from any accredited agency and ease its emergence in the European market.
- Creation of a web platform for the promotion of production and provision of internet services for all businesses, especially in the industrial area.
- Identification of potential participants for proceeding and processing of agricultural production. Creation of a collaborating system for proceeding and processing of food in order to separate the necessary funds for the necessary technology as well as for trading of products. Potential participants of this collaboration together will make use of the technology, administration and marketing.

Construction:

Strategy 1: Sustainable Construction

- Development of regulatory plans as well as main projects for distribution in industrial areas and in suburbs of some settlements of storages, areas for the separation of gravel and other materials, for the production of concrete measures, for the work of various departments (masons, mechanics, wood engravers, electricians, final works etc.) for car parking, storage units and other services.
- During the preparation of regulatory plans, the reallocation of areas for company offices' and architects during which several places can be used temporarily for construction works.

Handicraft:

Strategy 1: Sustainable Handicraft

- During the drafting process of regulatory plans, the reallocation of handicraft areas and the completion of the infrastructure should be taken into account.
- Creation of physical and professional infrastructure for professional advancement in handicraft, advising in favour of handicraft, increase of the ability of entrepreneurs, training and professional qualifications of artisans.
- Determination of locations for the special office for handicraft in Klokot/Kllokot.
- Determination of the location for the office of the Association of Artisans.

Trade:

Strategy 1: Sustainable trade

- During the drafting process of the regulatory plan and conditions for development, an important process is the transfer of the content for wholesale and retail trade in urban centres.
- Designing of conceptual and major projects for daily open markets, both private and public in Klokot/Kllokot.
- Designing of conceptual and major projects for the expansion of open daily markets also in larger settlements.
- Designing of conceptual and major projects for at least one green market on daily basis, in the public and private sector in Klokot/Kllokot.
- Designing of conceptual and major projects for markets and automotive salons.
- Designing of projects for better organization of transport and associated infrastructure.

Transport, telecommunications, transfer and mobility:

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

Network and infrastructure system of road traffic:

- Designing of a project for improvement of the quality and extent of the road network in order to increase the speed of movement of passengers and goods.
- The existing capacities should be modernized and concisely respond to requirements and standards.

Communications, Telecommunications, PTK and Private Operators:

Strategy 1: Development and modernization of telecommunications infrastructure

- Designing of key 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 operator modernize as it is foreseen in the development framework.
- Designing of key projects for the deployment of new network in settlements in which the existing network is from 90s.
- Designing of a legal framework for E-Commerce (E-Trade) and E-signature up to E-governance.

Strategy 2: Designing and strengthening of the cable and HD TV programs

- Designing of the projects for cable network and HD TV programs in the whole territory of Klokot/Kllokot. Also the opening of the local station of RTV which is a public service to the citizens that should be planned. It is anticipated that there would be the most convenient location for the relay.

Energy:

Strategy 1: Modernization and completion of energy infrastructure

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

Strategy 2: Identification and use of potential renewable energy

- Development of a feasibility study on the potential of geo-thermal energy.
- Feasibility studies and conceptual projects on 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 energy saving opportunities e.g. isolation, efficient heating system etc).

Banking System:

Strategy 1: Banks in view of sustainable economic development

- Creation of conditions for banks in Klokot/Klllokot.
- Designing of projects for credits by banks for households, small businesses and agribusinesses.
- Designing 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 urban area and the municipality).
- Designing 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).
- Designing of projects for landing with low interest and extended packages in the field of agriculture, industry and tourism.

Small and Medium Enterprises:

Strategy: Support of SMEs development (professional training of young experts)

- Establishment of vocational training centres for young professionals for the 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 office spaces with low prices for seminars;
 - b. Joint centre for sale;
 - c. Consultations on accounting;
 - d. Legal advice and tax advice.

4.1.2 Thematic Field – Strategies and activities for technical infrastructure:

Road Infrastructure:

Strategy 1: Renovation of existing paved roads:

- Designing of key projects in cooperation with the Ministry of transport and telecommunications for the expansion of some sustainable segments and concretization of

the contents in accordance with the standards of existing regional roads but also for other roads based on the transport infrastructure maps.

- Construction of pedestrian paths (concrete pavement) in the public road traffic of Klokot/Kllokot.

Strategy 2: Urban roads:

- Marking (geodetic points where the road lies) the tracks of these roads and their maintenance.
- In existing and planned roads is not permitted (during permitting) any type of building which is inconsistent with their function.
- Starting of conceptual projects for these roads giving priority to clean areas (no constructions within construction limits).
- Further consultation 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.
- Designing of key projects for these roads based on (urban) transport infrastructure maps.

Strategy 3: Ring Roads:

- Marking of ring road tracks.
- In the circular road track is not allowed any type of construction which is incompatible with the proper function of these roads.
- Starting of the conceptual projects on these roads.
- Further consultation with representatives of the Ministry of transport and telecommunication with regard to these roads.
- Designing of key projects for these roads based on (urban) transport infrastructure maps.

Strategy 4: Accompanying infrastructure:

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

Water supply infrastructure:

Strategy 1: Concrete activities in the renovation of existing water resources system which is temporarily used for drinking and protection of new resource development in order to supply the entire Klokot/Kllokot with water.

- Opening of new resources (with special emphasis on major sources of groundwater) for drinking water (opening of wells of water in depth of about 80 m) and strengthening of existing capacities,
- Designing of projects for the construction of necessary infrastructure for water supply from natural resources of water which the river „Morava e Binçës“ and other rivers and streams have.

Strategy 3: Regulation of the inflow in bed streams to increase the capacity of water

- Regulation of the river bed „Morava e Binçës“ with the construction of protective dams and river branch „Kriva reka“.
- Regulation of the rivers which flow in these rives to increase the capacity of water (this also mans the capacity of drinking water).

Wastewater sewage system:

The sewage system network exists in individual or neighbourhood level, where the inadequate transportation of wastewater exists, which can be considered a potential source of pollution.

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

- Designing of projects to improve the existing sewage network in urban areas.
- Designing of projects for the construction of a new sewage network in areas where it does not exist.
- Opening of septic tanks in wastewater spill sites.

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

- Preparation of projects for the construction of new sewage network which is separated from sewage waters (in accordance with the concept of removal in terms of streams and close rivers).
- Each village must possess its own special system. Atmospheric waters should be flowed to the nearest river)

- Preparation of the project for the construction of the new sewage atmospheric network along the roads.

Strategy 3: Construction of landfill system and their proper management

- Priority given to the construction of needed facilities for transit landfills (landfills for treatments of first instance) where after the first treatment, landfills are sent to the regional landfills.
- Demarcation and protection of spaces intended for temporary landfills.
- Preparation of the dedicated spaces by levelling and paving of gravel (immediately after the approval of the plan) and demarcation unless the conditions for the completion of infrastructure are created,
- Preparation on key projects for temporary landfill.
- Tendering and implementation of major projects for temporary landfills.
- Creation of public and private mechanisms for adequate justification of these landfills.

Functioning of electricity supply and strengthening of telecommunications network:

Undertaken measures according to the envisaged priorities for the functioning of the electricity network and energy capacity building for better supply with energy and measures for strengthening of the telecommunications network

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

- Construction of TS 10/0.4kV with the one of 20/0.4 kV.
- Beginning of gradual transition from the distribution network of 10 kV in a distribution network of 20 kV.
- Top priority intervention in terms of the transition from the system of 10 kV to a system of 20kV.
- Replacement of the power station where it is possible or construction of new ones where it is necessary.

Strategy 2: Strengthening and expansion of telecommunications in urban areas

- Cooperation in the functioning of post office, number of phone lines and other devices as well as the volume of internet and cable services, while PTK services and other private operators modernize.
- Designing of projects for urban areas where the existing network is since late 90s, and there is need for new network.

- Spread of telecommunications network in villages via optical cables and fibres which enable the connection of internet and cable television.
- Designing of projects to cover the whole territory with landline phone network and switching it from air network to ground network.
- Designing of projects for providing HD TV programs through cable network.
- Designing of projects for the placement of public telephone booths in all settlements where the landline network exists and will be placed.
- Expansion of the existing telephone station in Klokot/Kllokot.

4.1.3 Thematic Field – Strategy of activities for social infrastructure

Housing:

Strategy 2: Increase of the quantity and quality of housing

- Designing of regulatory plans while respecting concepts which should be in functioning of sufficient volume of housing for all segments.
- Designing and implementation of major infrastructure projects and services on the basis of maps of infrastructure (water, sewage, heat, parking, and green areas) in this document in the field of housing with the aim of improving the quality of housings.
- Preparation of main projects with public content, for the elimination of negative flows which affect the deterioration of living standards.
- Designing of projects and implementation of standards on housing premises and maintenance of the existing structure as well as the elimination of physical degradation of existing housings which are built without a plan.

Education:

Strategy 1: Expansion of the scope, content and improvement of the quality of infrastructure, educational system at all levels, in accordance with the concept of polycentric development with two linear segments.

- Improvement of the content of preschool education within schools in urban area of Klokot/Kllokot.
- Identification and maintenance of foreseen areas and plans for these kindergartens, as specified in the spatial development map “School and sports facilities”.
- Preparation of the main project for kindergarten.
- Access to water and sewage infrastructure of all school facilities which are not currently connected.

- Beginning of implementation of the government program to form a cabinet of informatics and provide them with computers.
- Improve the safety of students by setting up a system to monitor and establish schools in order to achieve multi-functional activities for children, youth and other groups of citizens.
- Equal coverage of education, creation of favourable conditions for the integration of children with disabilities and organization of various forms of education for parents.
- Effective management of schools and school network according to the demographic changes and the establishment of a centralized system for financial management of educational institutions.
- Improvement of collaboration between schools and parents.
- Adequate cooperation of urban areas, Municipality – Ministry of Education- Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.
- Cooperation of the urban area and municipality of Klokot/Kllokot with other municipalities in the exchange of experiences and different methods of teaching staff and increasing the quality of education.
- Creation of mitigating factors for the development of private education, provision of sites for cooperation with other countries and organizations which have their training offices worldwide.

Health:

Strategy 1: Provision of health facilities in the settlement according to their function and hierarchy.

- Designing of the conceptual project for the construction of MFMC in the settlement of Klokot/Kllokot to the existing one.

Culture:

Strategy 1: Provision of facilities and conditions for protection, conservation, sustainable and continuous use of cultural heritage

Execution of activities and tasks defined in the spatial development of the area, as well as in the content of the 1st strategy can be achieved if the following steps are undertaken:

- With the approval of this plan, all the described values in the heritage map are placed under protection.

- Prevention of current phenomenon's which are considered to be a threat of the cultural, technical, through professional and legal measures.
- Marking of areas, facilities and heritage values in maps in the whole territory of Klokot/Kllokot.
- The beginning of implementation phase in order to rescue, rehabilitate and use make the best use of cultural and historical, social, economical, scientifically, educational values as well as environmental and cultural tourism benefits.
- Information and marketing campaigns with the aim to improve the quality of municipal services in function of heritage and country's image with multi-dimensional benefits.
- Creation of conditions for the functioning of ensembles, cultural and artistic societies and creation of new ones.

4.2 Administration and public institutions:

Strategy 1: Provision of conditions and facilities for institutions and transparent and efficient public administration.

As one of the desired developments, in the spatial development framework is foreseen the provision of a new facility for municipal administration as a strategy for the implementation of this plan in this area provided for the creation of the following conditions:

- Identification and maintenance of the provided space for this plan for the construction of the municipal administration facility.
- Beginning of the decentralization of some specific administrative functions – secondary centres and the beginning of the implementation of electronic control systems and services.

Sport and recreation:

Strategy 1: Provision of sports and recreational facilities in housing areas in accordance with their functions and hierarchy.

In particular, to achieve the desired prediction of the development framework for the functioning of sports infrastructure provide for the following activities:

- Designing of the conceptual project and continuing the building of sports hall in Klokot/Kllokot.

- Construction of sports hall in Klokot/Kllokot.
- Designing of the conceptual project for the construction of sports playgrounds and recreation centre.
- Construction of the soccer fields which are foreseen to be build on the site of the housing of Klokot/Kllokot (Northern Klokot/Kllokot).
- Construction of sports recreation centre in the Spa Complex.
- Construction of the tourist zone for the revival of the rural tourism in which are planned excursions, sports and recreations as well as pedestrian paths.
- Designing and implementation of the project on cycling such as: content for project preparation and implementation of a tennis terrain.
- Construction of tennis terrain in the territory of Klokot/Kllokot.

Youth:

- **Strategy 1: Provision of facilities for youth**
 - Designing of above projects in sport and culture.
 - Creation of conditions for the activation of a greater number of youth organizations and increase of cooperation with local institutions.
 - Designing and implementation of projects for the construction of youth facilities.
 - Creation of conditions for the engagement of a reciters group, theatre groups, musical groups in all primary and secondary schools.
 - Designing and implementation of the project for the construction of a training centre for youth.
 - Creation of spaces for sports and recreation in every settlement which will be used for youth activities and support the establishment of youth clubs (spaces may be used within the context of primary schools).

Local Community Centres:

- **Strategy 1: Provision of community centres within local centres**
 - Establishment of community centres in all local centres where they are lacking and their placement on the premises of public institutions such as schools and similar cultural activities.

Unemployment and Poverty:

- **Strategy 1: Minimizing unemployment rates and poverty**

- In order to improve this situation numerous measures have been proposed within in the spatial development for economic development and in the implementation strategy in the field of “Demography and Social Issues”. Unemployment and poverty has been analyzed and it is required to undertake concrete measures such as the increase of the number of employees and increase of income per capita which will improve the standard of living. Through the promotion of economic and social development, the unemployment rate can be reduced; therefore, it is required to encourage and support small and medium businesses by creating more opportunities for donors and provision of seasonal labour.
- Designing of projects and creation of conditions for the organization of professional trainings according to the market requirements.
- Designing of projects and creation of conditions for the provision of seasonal work.
- Designing of projects and creation of conditions for support.
- Designing of the conceptual main project for the construction of the social welfare centre.
- Construction of a social centre.
- Designing of the project and analysis for creation of new jobs (a potential source of employment through analysis is defined the Spa Complex, sports field and catering recreation etc.)

4.2.1 Thematic fields - land use

Areas of land use and the environment is a priority area in the plan for regulating the use and development of space and strategies for the implementation of this plan in this field is very useful for the future, so below we have listed basic activities

AIR:**Strategy 1: Clean Air, minimal pollution**

- Identification and protection during the construction of the belts and green belts according to plan.

- Identification and protection of the area under the plan provided for recreational sports centres.
- Drafting of key projects for green belts and belts under the plan will begin their implementation according to priorities.
- Identification and protection of parks during construction works at the Spa Complexes and areas for new parks as planned.
- Drafting of conceptual and main projects for the rehabilitation of existing parks and new parks provided in this plan and the beginning of their implementation , the revival of rural tourism in which are foreseen excursions, ecological and recreational activities (walking paths).
- Setting criteria for green spaces during the drafting of regulatory plan and issuing construction and urban permits, with a priority in the town and sub-centres.
- Drafting of Municipal regulations for measures, criteria and conditions for the release of pollutants in the air from industry and vehicles on the move obliged to have catalyst installation and other regulations in the technical aspect as well as the removal of old cars off the road.
- Drafting of conceptual and main projects for the use of alternative energy (mainly solar, hydropower plants and geo-thermal energy).
- Stimulation of the release of tax to 50% to those who seek construction permits and the use of alternative energy.
- Stimulation with prices and quality for the use of public transport.
- Drafting of conceptual and main design for bicycle and pedestrian paths when drafting road projects in these contents.
- Undertaking punitive measures against natural or legal persons that exceed the permissible levels of pollution and noise, especially in areas with sensitive activity (near schools, hospitals, etc.).
- Drafting of conceptual and main projects for the reconstruction of roads (approaches and circular route in the urban centre, wastewater and elimination of waste landfill sites).

Water:

Strategy 1: Improving the quality of water and water-rich places

- Note and drafting of projects for the protection and development of natural resources, mineral waters and other surface and underground waters as shown in hydrological map of the municipality, with designation of zone for necessary protection and specific protective regime.
- Drafting of conceptual and main design for technical building of a septic tank and equipment for cleaning the facilities, as shown on the map.
- Drafting of conceptual and main design for installation and completion of the apparatus used for industrial water purification.
- Adoption of regulations for industrial buildings with a decision, to clear all used and contaminated water, and the prohibition of the initiation of use without prior installation of apparatus that will ensure cleaning of polluted waters adequately.
- Drafting of conceptual and main design for special protection of water quality in qualitative and quantitative way, River "Morava e Binçës" adequate measures.
- Drafting of special projects for the protection of water from uncontrolled use of artificial fertilizers in agriculture (nitrates, nitrites, phosphates and other nutrients).

Land:

The use of land:

- **Strategy 1: Provision of land for the purpose provided**
- Proper information of administration and citizens regarding the purposes and limits of construction and development.
- Development, definition of the objectives envisaged in the terrain maps be it through demarcation and signalling the use of surfaces.
- Development of lower level, conceptual and the main plans for the purposes set forth in the land use map (spa complexes, land intended for construction, archaeological areas, cemeteries, green areas, roads, garbage disposal, corridors, industry as well as all necessary fields and sectors).
- Development of projects to ensure physical quality of public areas.
- Development of mechanisms for monitoring, implementation and control for the entire urban area.
- Human capacity building in the municipality and in urban areas.

- Development of mechanisms of punishment for offenders who will try the alienation of land for purposes that are not stated in this document.

Waste Management:

Strategy 1: Minimal volume of waste generated, reuse and their recycling.

- Definition, labelling and signalling the intended areas for transit landfill sites.
- Preparation of projects for acquisition and treatment of waste that are dumped in an uncontrolled manner where as a priority is Morava river banks and similar areas.
- Preparation of the projects for management and control by the municipality in terms of waste management in urban areas.
- Undertaking penalty measures.

Natural disasters and other catastrophes:

Strategy 1: Moving from a culture of reaction to a culture of prevention and mitigation

Earthquakes:

- To prepare a regulation for all construction in accordance with the level of seismic hazard and construction should be done in line with standards.
- In special facilities and high-rise buildings, the construction should be done according to the rules of anti seismic architecture.

Hail:

- Preparation of projects for construction of stations against the hail in places where they previously existed as seen in the map.

Piles of snow, strong winds and frosts:

- Preparation of projects for undertaken measures in winter season.

Flooding:

- Preparation of projects for opening of the canals, ground regulating canals, cleaning, maintaining as well urban area regulating.
- Measures to eliminate sharp curves of rivers and river banks management,
- Measures to protect rivers from solid waste which in this case means obstruction of the free flow of water.
- Measures to ban construction of residential premises and economic character facilities near the banks of the rivers, at a distance of at least 10 meters from river bed (water point)

Fires:

- Measures for disallowance of construction or implementation of standards where necessary for facilities or equipments or fire causing or helping equipments to the forest fires and other places threatened by fires.
- Supportive measures for facilities or equipments that hamper or help extinguishing forest fires or other places threatened from fires.
- Drafting projects for establishing as many hydrants and accumulated water in as many settlements.
- Drafting of the project for ensuring access for vehicles used for fire fighting to each residential unit in the urban area of Klokot/Kllokot.
- Control measures against offenders
- Punitive measures

4.3 ASSESSMENT OF STRATEGIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CRITERIA SET WITH PRINCIPLES (SEE ARTICLE 2/2.2), POLICIES AND LAWS

By knowing that **strategies and implementation activities** provide transition from existing situation towards desired spatial issues, by formulating the package of strategies and implementation activities within the spatial framework, setting of the terms and current situation, assessment of these strategies (that have to present answers to the questions; what activities and steps should be undertaken in order to meet the envisaged framework, furthermore, that represent a tool for transition from current situation into planned situation) and being based into set criteria with comprehensive principals of development/preserving and laws and policies of special importance, are a step for evaluating whether we can with these strategies to be assured that this document can be implemented.

4.3.1 Assessment of the strategies for implementation in the field of economic development

Measuring the effectiveness of **strategies for implementation in the field of economic development**, is very important for deduction and full analysis that would reveal strengths weakness, as well opportunities and threats at the same time with spatial aspect but also with other aspects of mentioned development.

Assessment of strategies and activities for realization of goals within the legal framework in the field of economic development: all planned strategies by the professional teams are advanced by the do nothing scenario, in the field of economic development: it is evaluated that they can have weaknesses, but in general can be considered realistic in the aspect of the opportunities for realization, promote principals of compact and sustainable and intensive development, meanwhile these strategies show integrated and strategic approach, they respects state laws, in that way that if competent institutions create conditions for implementation of these strategies can be believed that Klokot municipality will be a leader in the field of agriculture as main branch of economic development.

For the implementation of the goals within the economic development field were also envisaged many events, which within the strategy for implementation are foreseen ongoing activities and that in the field of industry, construction, trade and handicrafts development.

Evaluation:

All foreseen activities for economic development are evaluated as rational and necessary for economic development.

Opening of the new corridor and completing and strengthening of the existing ones, is visible that is a essential part of the events in the framework and strategy, and is evaluated that has a role in transportation of goods and humans in safe manner, faster, cheaper and in more sustainable way in the function of economic development.

It is evaluated that some activities require detailed analysis and is necessary providing accurate information.

It is foreseen that specialized enterprises can help in knowledge awareness increasing and increase effectiveness in the energy system.

In some activities, is noted that the purpose of involvement of support to the SME`s, is evaluated that organized business have been showed more successful. Is evaluated that is necessary support in developing the business by offering favourable conditions for SME`s, capacity building through trainings and specialisations by enabling that the youth start new businesses, as well and research opportunities from banks.

4.3.2 Assessment of the strategies for implementation in the field of demography and social issues

Measuring the effectiveness of strategies for the implementation in field of demography and social issues is also a very important step for the evaluation and implementation stages.

All proposed strategies by the professional team on this field, generally promotes the principals of sustainable, compact and intensive development. These strategies present strategic and integrated approach, respect state laws and ensure a trusted base in the implementation of strategy for transition from current state into the state that is foreseen by the framework.

Strategies for implementation of documents are foreseen many activities, such as:

Providing of more favourable conditions for improvement of Urban and Municipal Index for Development of Human Resources (MIDHR) in further development of Klokot/Kllokot, increasing the quality and quantity of housing, ensuring that the future development of Klokot/Kllokot will be implemented in accordance with a **compact spatial development concept with a developed infrastructure** , providing the development of future urban areas will be in accordance with the concept, expansion of volume, content and increasing the quality of infrastructure in the education system at all levels in accordance with **a compact spatial development**, providing of health contents in the urban area in accordance with operation of hierarchy, providing of conditions and contents for preservation, conservation and continuous maintenance of cultural heritage, providing conditions and contents for administration and institutions to be transparent and efficient for individuals and society, providing of sports and recreational contents in settlements in accordance with their function and hierarchy, providing content of young people's lives, strategic assessment for application from field of infrastructure, reduction of unemployment and poverty, providing of community centres within local centres, elderly centres, orphans and the homeless as well the access for people with disabilities

Assessment:

Strategy for the implementation of this document, in this field, as can be seen from the above main activities, as well as detailed, offers coordinated development of the spatial distribution based on the estimated number of residents, more richer social and cultural life, integration of low-income communities and communities living in informal settlements, as well quality of the educational system infrastructure.

Drafting of projects for completion of the quality system of the infrastructure, health system infrastructure with influence on the increase of life of population in the municipality of Klokot/Kllokot, poverty alleviation (so that social welfare, measured by per capita incomes to be increased)

4.3.3 Strategy assessment for implementation in the field of infrastructure

Measuring of the effectiveness of the strategies for implementation in the field of infrastructure is very important.

Strategies and activities assessment for reaching the goal within the spatial framework in the field of infrastructure:

All the proposed strategies by the professional team promote the principals of sustainable and compact developments, and present integrated strategic approach, respect the laws, if actors, components provide conditions for implementation of these strategies. It can be believed that Klokot/Kllokot also in this field will be at desire position starting from road infrastructure, water supply, removal and treatment of wastewaters, electric energy network, landfill systems, and railroad infrastructure up to the telecommunication infrastructure.

- In the strategy of this field it can be seen that in some cases are foreseen activities according to the projects for improving existing networks.

Assessment:

This activity is foreseen for the implementation of certain segments of the spatial framework that has resulted as consequence of poor maintenance and reflects the renovation of system that is in use, so it should be considered as intervention, short-term renovation.

- Also noted activities that require feasibility studies

Assessment:

Besides that, projects are foreseen with the framework as important projects, some areas are defined as important activity for implementation, are required detailed; economic, financial, social and environmental analysis for main project, and base on this feasibility study will be determine capacities, volume and more sustainable rational solutions.

- In the upcoming activity, is underlined the protection of the way of infrastructure development.

Assessment:

It is very important while are foreseen some activities within this in the strategy for implementation, is foreseen marking in the terrain as activity which would explain the scene and will create conditions for protection of the zone for that purpose.

- Preparation of main and concept projects and is thought that important activity towards implementation of the framework.

Assessment:

Although with the framework are foreseen some events, preparation of main and concept projects represents important activities towards implementation, thus have to continue with the preparation of these activities in accordance with adequate dynamic.

- Other activities and consultations are foreseen also.

Assessment:

There are other projects that are foreseen to be implemented together with other stakeholders such as from sector with the residents of certain areas or central government (relevant ministries), international donors, etc., to implement these infrastructure projects, such consultations and activities are very important as defining competencies, responsibilities and deadlines with the financial implications for different stakeholders about the project (in projects such as railways, roads, regional roads, etc.. are mandatory for consultation).

- AS an important activity in terms of plan implementation within the strategy for implementation, is the beginning of these implementation,

Assessment:

This activity is among the last ones in the process when they start after contract selection, after Master Plan for development of distribution system in Kosovo 2015 recommendations, temporary solutions for wastewater treatment, for roads and railways, together with the selected.

This document, according to its character, is a spatial document, therefore the procedures weren't analysed such as; expropriation and other aspects as part of the strategy for implementation that can be taken as weakness point, but for implementation this has to be realized as activity.

It is determined very clearly by the Law, who is competent, in what level of expropriation and compensation for cases in all the fields including infrastructure field.

General assessment for activity implementation from the strategy will provide: integrated and functional water supply system, sewage for wastewaters and atmospheric ones, effective

energetic system, effective system for waste management, quality and quantity telecommunication up to the railway and road transportation infrastructure with improvement of existing lines and the completely new ones as is foreseen with framework.

4.3.4 Implementation Strategy assessment in the field of land use and environment

Strategy and activity assessment for implementation of goals within spatial framework in the field of land use and environment, because this field represents priority in the regulation, use and development spatial plan and the assessment of strategy for implementation of this plan in this field is essential for the future, thus below mentioned activities are essential:

In general, all foreseen strategies by the professional teams promote principals of sustainable development, compact development of the environment and they present integrated and strategic approach, respect state laws (laws that cover environment, air, water and land).

Strategies for implementation of foreseen documents are multiple activities that are in the function of ensuring clean air and with minimal pollution, improvement of water quality and the protection of the potable water area, saving the quality and the quantity of soil (clan soil with minimal pollution), land management, ensuring land usage for planned designation, ensuring that special designation areas in municipal aspect, (nature zones, settlements and other zones) to be adequately treated, functional settlement networks and urban-rural development balance, nature heritage protection, saving and strengthening the quality of landscape, improvement of the quality green spaces, sustainable biodiversity development, reuse and recycle of the waste, transition from reacting culture to the amortisation culture and prevention of accidents and erosion.

Assessment:

Abovementioned measures and activities: marking and protection during implementation of green belts construction, parks, forest development, road transport improvement, determination of criteria for green areas etc., as part of activities for implementation strategy can be seen as sufficient for granting air quality, as well the measures and activities that are connected with water, quality and places can be considered that are adequate response to the law requirements in order to provide quality and sustainable continuation of ground and underground waters and is evaluated that even for the land are foreseen all activities that provide minimal pollution. Fertility, retraining and adequate managing with foreseen control and

punitive measures for land use, is noted that all this distribution is welcoming for the activities that guarantee designation in harmony with foreseen needs.

Assessment:

Transition from reacting culture after disasters into amortisation and prevention culture, is noted that in details are reviewed all disasters/accidents with proposal of increasing construction standards and the regulation in case of earthquake, projects for measures and isolation, for tampon zones and other activities.

4.4 TIMEFRAMES, FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS, INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Thematic Areas of Economic Development				
STRATEGY	FINANCIAL LEVEL OF IMPACTS (LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH)	TIMEFRAME, PLANNING INTERVAL (SHORT-TERM, MEDIUM-TERM, LONG-TERM, ONGOING)	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, SUBJECT, BODY (MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS)	PRIORITY (1, 2, 3)
AGRICULTURE:				
Strategy 1: As more area is provided for the Spa Complex and more opportunities for the protection of development in the functioning of economic development in the cadastral area of Klokot/Kllokot bordering the urban area				
Designing of the regulatory plan for the Spa Complex with all contents in all areas. The spa complex should be planned in the level of the Klokot/Kllokot vision and the opportunity for the creation of conditions for the development of economy on the borders of that area and compact development allows much more attractive spaces and	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

sports fields.				
Support for human capacity building in this aspect as well as planning of areas for these activities.	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Creation of a web platform for the promotion of Spa capacities and services in the region and beyond	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
INDUSTRY:				
Strategy 1: Sustainable Industry				
Designing of a feasibility study in these areas.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
Designing of projects for supporting and strengthening, as well as creating new trends in the water, drinks and bottling processing industry etc, in order to realize the foreseen framework.	LOW	MEDIUM – TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
Designing of the regulatory plan for the industrial zone and developing zones within the urban area with adequate infrastructure and connection with the regional road network , and also with the railway and highway lines	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
CONSTRUCTION:				
Strategy 1: Sustainable Construction				
Support of several companies in the urban area of Klokot/Kllokot in order for them to deal with construction, regulation of distribution and work basis for machinery and	Medium	Medium-term	Municipality and Investors	2

maintains shop, for the operation of various activities (construction, mechanic, carpenter, electrician etc.) for car parking, storage and other equipments and services				
HANDICRAFT				
Strategy 1: Sustainable Handicraft				
Creation of physical and professional infrastructure for education and professional training in the field of handicrafts, advising of good craftsmanship, building entrepreneurial skills, training and professional qualification of craftsman	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	3
Determination of locations or the special office for handicraft in urban areas.	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
TRADE:				
Strategy 1: Sustainable Trade				
During the drafting process of the regulatory plan in all urban parts, capacities for retail trade should be planned	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
Designing of projects for open markets in Klokot/Kllokot.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
Designing of conceptual and major projects for at least one green market on daily basis, in the public and private sector in urban areas.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
Strategy 2: Promotion of heritage for tourism development				
With the approval of this plan, the urban area should look heritage (Archaeological urban area, church near	Low	Short-term	Municipality, Private Investors	1

commentaries etc) as a potential form of tourism and should announce all archaeological areas as special protected zones after initial knowledge and should improve those areas in order to be visited in which case the urban areas of Klokot/Kllokot should be identified as a site for this development.				
Strategy 3 : Creation of the touristic structure				
Creation of the basic touristic structure (transport, telecommunications, accommodation) and depending on specific areas relevant to the infrastructure it may include mountain climbing trails, hiking and horse riding, as well as the completion and strengthening of infrastructure, especially in the areas with significant natural and cultural values.	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	3
Appropriate information system for the use of network, consisting of maps, prospectuses and other informative tools shall support the development of different types of tourism depending on resources. Website for resources and tourism opportunities in the urban area of Klokot/Kllokot with some form of an offer could help to increase the interest for investments in the development of tourism.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2

The tourism board will establish tourist information centres. First, the tourist information centre will be established in Klokot/Kllokot.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	3
Catering:				
Designing of conceptual major projects based on the plan of touristic zones for construction with high quality standards and catering facilities, accommodation facilities (overnight accommodation) and facilities for food and drinks.	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
TRANSPORT, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, TRAFFIC AND MOBILITY:				
Designing of projects for improvement of access to transport system.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
Designing of projects for increase of traffic safety.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Designing of projects for improvement of the traffic flow	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Designing of projects to reduce the negative impact of traffic in environment	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Designing of projects for improvement of the quality and extent of road network in order to increase the speed of movement of passengers and goods. Existing facilities should be modernized to meet the ongoing needs and standards.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Designing of projects to			MUNICIPALITY	1

modernize, strengthen and complete the existing road network and the open of new roads toward the border with Serbia and completion of other transport infrastructure (services for vehicle maintenance and repair, garages, bus stations, gas stations, facilities for the accommodation of certain services, etc)	HIGH	LONG-TERM	Y, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTION S	
TRAFFIC, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, PTK AND PRIVATE OPERATORS:				
Designing of key projects so the number of telephone devices and other appliances as well as the volume of internet cable services is more convenient, while PTK services and other private operators modernize as it is foreseen in the development framework.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALIT Y AND INVESTORS	2
Designing of key projects for the establishment of a new network in settlements in which the existing network is from 90s.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALIT Y AND INVESTORS	3
Designing of projects for the improvement of network and HD television programs	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALIT Y AND INVESTORS	2
Designing of projects for capacity building and training of potential users for the use of industry for human needs.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALIT Y AND INVESTORS	2
Energy:				
Strategy 1: Modernization and completion of energy infrastructure				

Development and completion of energy infrastructure in the field of infrastructure in economic development functioning.	HIGH	SHORT-TEM	MUNICIPALIT Y, PRIVATE INVESTORS	1
Strategy 2: Identification and use of potential renewable energy				
Designing of the conceptual major project for the production of energy for heating.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALIT Y AND INVESTORS	1
Feasibility studies and conceptual projects for the possibility of using solar energy as well as thermal energy and generation of electricity through photo-volt panels – photoelectric (long term goal).	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALIT Y AND INVESTORS	1
Stimulating projects for those who build facilities and make use of the solar energy for heating by exempting from percentages in taxes and other payments for construction permit).	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALIT Y AND INVESTORS	2
Implementation of pilot projects for energy saving opportunities e.g. Isolation, efficient heating systems, etc.)	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALIT Y PRIVATE INVESTORS	2
BANKING SYSTEM:				
Strategy 1: Banks in view of sustainable economic development				
Designing of projects for the establishment of banks and areas for their activities	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	BANKS, INVESTORS AND MUNICIPALIT Y	2
Designing of projects for loans given by banks for households, small business and agribusinesses.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	BANKS, INVESTORS AND MUNICIPALIT Y	2

Designing of projects for investments with concession ranging from the renewable energy sector	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	BANKS, INVESTORS AND MUNICIPALITY	2
Designing of projects taking into consideration new opportunities of Kosovo's membership in IMF and World Bank in all areas where they can offer their help.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Designing of projects for landing with low interest and extended packages in the field of spa complex, sports, recreation, industry and tourism.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	BANKS AND MUNICIPALITY	1
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES:				
Strategy 1: Support for the development of SMEs				
Establishment of vocational training centre for young professionals for the advancement of their skills and organization of seminars and courses on economic and marketing development.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
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.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

Thematic Field: INFRASTRUCTURE (TECHNICAL AND ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE):				
Strategy 1: Existing paved roads				
Designing of major projects in cooperation with the	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND	1

Ministry of Infrastructure for the expansion of some areas and sustainable facilities materialized with the content, in accordance with standards of existing roads.			CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
Strategy 3: Proposed Roads				
Designing of conceptual projects for these roads.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	1
Designing of major projects for these roads, based on the transport infrastructure map.	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	1
Strategy 4: Roads under construction				
Preparation of projects and intensive consultations on all urban roads for reconstruction and completion according to the urban plan.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Strategy 5: Accompanying infrastructure				
Designing of the conceptual project for sojourns of busses and buss stations	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Designing of the main project	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	2
ACCUMULATION AND WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE:				
Strategy 1: Water Supply in all Settlements				
Designing of the project for construction of wells and reserved water resources to strengthen the existing and future capacities with drinkable water in urban areas.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation and implementation of projects	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1

for long term needs for water supply, construction of integrated systems for water supply, with particular support in underground resources.				
Strategy 2. Establishment of a functional and integrated system of drinking water, industry and agriculture in the whole territory of the urban area				
Designing of the project for the improvement of infrastructure of water supply in settlements where the system does not exist.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Sewage and Landfill system:				
Strategy 1: Completion of sewage infrastructure, improvement of the existing network and construction of a new one.				
Designing of projects for improvement of the existing sewage network.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Designing of projects for construction of a new sewage system in settlements where it does not exist.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Opening of septic tanks in places where sewage spills occur in urban areas.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Marking and protection of sewer line road for connections from the exit of the settlement in terms of the main plant of the municipality "Primary network connection.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Designing of the project for connections from the exit of the settlements toward the main plant of the municipality "Primary network connection"	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Strategy 2: Construction of a new system for the flow of atmospheric water				
Preparation of projects for the construction of new	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

sewage atmospheric network which is separated from sewage waters (in accordance with the concept of removal in terms of streams and close rivers)				
Preparation of projects for the construction of a new sewage atmospheric network along the roads.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Strategy 3: Construction of landfill system and their proper management				
Marking and protection of the foreseen area for temporary landfill in the level of urban area.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of the dedicated spaces by levelling and paving of gravel (immediately after the approval of the plan) and marking until the conditions for the completion of infrastructure are created.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of key projects for temporary landfill	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Tendering and implementation of major projects for temporary landfill of construction and industrial waste in one or two locations.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Creation of public and private mechanisms for adequate justification of these landfills.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
FUNCTIONING OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AND STRENGTHENING OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK:				
Strategy 1: Beginning of the implementation phase of recommendations of the master plan for the development of the distribution system in Kosovo until 2015				

Projects for a gradual transition from the distribution network of 10kV in a distribution network of 20kV, as well as current amplifications in the one of 10 kV to 20 kV in urban areas	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	KEC, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Projects for the replacement of 230/400V air lines with braided cables or underground cables.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	KEC, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation of a project in order to lower the networks of low voltage should be planned and current pillars should be covered only with aluminium cable.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Designing of a project for the establishment of public street lighting and concrete pillars.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Strategy 2: Strengthening and expansion of telecommunications in urban areas				
Designing of projects for urban area where the existing network is since late 90s, and there is a need for a new network.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Spread of telecommunications network in villages via optical cables and fibres which enable the connection of internet and cable television.	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Designing of projects for placement of new essential antennas of PTK-Vala and other operators.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Preparation for provision of HD TV programs through cable network	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2

Designing of projects for the placement of public telephone booths in all settlements where the landline network exists and will be placed.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
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Thematic Field: Use of land and environment:

AIR:

Strategy 1: Clean air, minimal pollution

Marking and protection of certain locations for the placement of green tapes and tapes according to the plan during the implementation of works.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Designing of conceptual major projects for green tapes and tapes according to the plan, as well as beginning of their implementation.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Marking and protection during the implementation of works in existing parks and new parks foreseen by the plan.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Designing of major conceptual projects for the revitalization of existing parks and new parks foreseen by the pan and its implementation.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Designing of major conceptual projects for the improvement of traffic in order to avoid the large number of vehicles in traffic in the central parts of the settlement according to the plan.	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3

Designing of the municipal regulation for measures, criteria and conditions for the release of gases into the air by industry and vehicles in motion with forced installation of the catalyst in the technical aspect and the removal of old vehicles which also applies to the urban area.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Designing of the conceptual design for the use of alternative energy (usual solar energy and geo-thermal energy)	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Stimulation projects through tax exemption up to 50% and those who seek building permits and use alternative energy.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Stimulation with prices and quality for the use of public transportation.	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Designing of a conceptual project for bicycle and pedestrian paths, as it is shown on the map, well as obligations for these facilities during the designing process of road projects.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Designing of conceptual projects for the reconstruction of roads (approaches and loopholes) in the urban centre, sewage and disposal of waste dumps.	High	Short-term	Municipality and Investors	1
Water:				
Strategy 1: Improvement of the quality of water and sites enriched with water resources				
Marking and designing of project for the protection and development of water	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

resources, ground and surface water resources in urban areas as shown in the hydrological map of the municipality, with the setting of the area for protection and certain protective responses				
Designing of conceptual major projects for the establishment of septic tanks and cleaning equipment up to the plant.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Designing of key major projects for the installation and completion of water purification apparatus used in industry	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
LAND:				
Strategy 1: Maintenance of the quality and quantity of the land (clean land, minimum pollution/contamination)				
Designing of all regulatory plans in compliance with standards and norms	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for constant supervision and construction control	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Initiation of projects for creation of conditions and mechanisms for undertaking protective measures from degradation and human impact.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Strategy 2: Land Management				
Organization of informative campaigns to inform citizens (about construction limits, frozen construction sites) for the protection of land and its resources from land alienation for non-agricultural purposes with limited extent within	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

foreseen construction limits (map “The concept of settlement development” as well as the implementation of developed guidelines in the targeted areas.				
Increasing municipal capacities for the management and control of planned flows.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1

LAND USE:				
Strategy 1: Provision of land use for intended purposes				
Development, definition of foreseen objectives under the map and in the ground, either by using labelling and signalling of indented surfaces.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Development of projects to ensure the quality of public areas	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Development of mechanisms for monitoring and application of controlling in the entire territory of the municipality.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Human Capacity Building	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Strategy 3: Improvement of the quality of green areas				
Increase of the number of green zones in urban area	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Construction of a new sports and recreation centre in the city of Klokot/Kllokot.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
WASTE MANAGEMENT:				
Strategy 1: Minimal volume of waste, reuse and recycling of waste				

Limiting, marking and signalling of designated areas for transit landfill.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for transit landfill of solid waste.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of projects for sale and waste treatment which are dumped in an uncontrolled manner, given priority to the banks of river Morava and similar places.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Designing of projects for the management and control of waste by the municipality	Low	Short-term	Municipality and Investors	1
NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS:				
Strategy 1: Transition from a culture of reaction to a culture of prevention and amortization:				
EARTHQUAKES:				
Designing of the regulation for all constructions in accordance with the seismic risk level and construction according to standards.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
HAIL:				
Designing of the project for the construction of stations for protection from hail.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Heaps of snow, strong winds and frost:				
Designing of projects for undertaking measures during the winter period, especially in hilly and mountain areas	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Erosion				

THEMATIC FIELD: DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL ISSUES – POPULATION,

HOUSING, AND SETTLEMENTS				
SETTLEMENTS:				
Designing of projects for the completion of the quality of infrastructure of the education system at all levels and creation of conditions for enrolment in primary and secondary education.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Designing of projects for the completion of the quality of infrastructure of the health system with an impact at all levels and increase the longevity of urban areas residents	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Designing of projects in the field of economic development and alleviation of poverty, so that the economic welfare, as measured per capita income improves.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Designing of projects envisaged with this plan in order to increase the number of green areas in the city and other settlements through processing of surfaces which currently are free and unused, as well as the creation of green areas in and around the city.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Designing of projects to increase the sensitivity of citizens regarding the socio-cultural environment in view of the quality of life.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

Designing of projects to strategically strengthen human capacities in the urban area to respond to performance implementation of the future vision of Klokot/Kllokot and create gender and ethnic equality.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
SETTLEMENTS:				
Strategy: Increasing the quality and quantity of housings				
Designing of regulatory plans while respecting the concept in order to provide the necessary volume of housings for all levels of population	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Designing and implementation of major infrastructure projects and services based on infrastructure maps (water, sewage, heating, parking, and green areas) in this document in the area of housing with the aim of improving the quality of housings.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Designing of major projects regarding public facilities which have an impact on the level of housing.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	3
Designing of projects and preparation of standards for housing areas and maintenance of existing structure as well as the physical degradation of existing housing structures which are constructed in an unplanned manner.	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2

Urban settlement of Klokot/Kllokot:				
Strategy: Ensure that the future economic development of Klokot/Kllokot will be conducted in accordance with the concept of compact development with an integrated infrastructure				
Designing of regulatory plans for the city of Klokot/Kllokot and for settlements as areas of particular interest to the municipality.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Stimulation of construction within planned areas	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Establishment of a board to demolish buildings which are built outside of the prescribed limits.	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Strategy: Expansion of scope, content and increase of the quality of educational system infrastructure in all levels in accordance with the concept of integrated infrastructure development				
Construction of facilities for pre-school education within schools or is it necessary to be foreseen in the possible urban areas.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Marking and preservation of foreseen areas by this plan for kindergartens, as specified in the framework of spatial planning (Map: "School and sports facilities").	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Preparation of major conceptual projects for kindergartens.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Marking and preservation of foreseen areas by this plan for the elementary school	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Implementation of the project for honouring of elementary school,	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2

determined by the plan.				
During the designing process of new projects for the construction of schools, the accompanying infrastructure, construction of sport facilities with the aim of improving working conditions and teaching should be foreseen.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Adequate connection in the infrastructure of the water supply and sewage system of all school facilities.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Beginning of implementation of the government program for the formation of computing cabinets as well as their equipment with computers.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	2
Equal participation in education, creation of suitable conditions for the integration of children with disabilities and the organization of various forms of parental education.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Establishing conditions in schools for daily stay(or school kitchens foundation spaces for multiple purposes)	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
HEALTH:				
Strategy 1: Provision of health facilities in urban areas in accordance with the their functions and hierarchy				
Designing of conceptual project for strengthening and further development of the area in direction of the Spa up to the lake in	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

the district of Klokot/Kllokot.				
Culture:				
Strategy 1: Creation of conditions and facilities for the preservation, conservation, and continues and sustainable use of cultural heritage.				
Prevention of actual occurrences which threaten culture heritage, technical, professional and legal measures (Map: Cultural facilities and social infrastructure).	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Marking of areas, facilities and values of settlements with surface maps in the entire territory of the urban area.	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Designing of major projects and beginning of the implementation in order to rescue, rehabilitate, and utilize cultural and historical values, as well as cultural, social, economic, scientific, educational, ecological and cultural tourism benefits.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Organize informative and Marketing campaigns in order to improve the quality of municipal services, for heritage and country's image with multi-dimensional benefits.	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
Establishment of municipal mechanisms for controlling of events in all heritage values in the urban area.	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Designing of conceptual and major project, and its implementation for Klokot/Kllokot Museum.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
SPORT AND RECREATION:				

Strategy 1: Creation of sports and recreational facilities in urban areas in accordance with their functioning and their hierarchy				
Designing of conceptual project, consultations with the Ministry of Sports and Culture, designing of the major project for the construction of sports hall with a planned capacity in the urban area of Klokot/Kllokot	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY , CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Designing of the major project and continuation of the implementation of the project for the city's football stadium in Klokot/Kllokot.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY , CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
Designing of a project for cycling, as part of the main roads.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
YOUTH:				
Strategy 1: Provision of facilities for youth				
Implementation of the above mentioned projects for culture and sports	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Creation of conditions for the activation of a greater number of youth organizations and increase cooperation with municipal institutions.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Designing of projects and their implementation for the construction of new centres in the city	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Creation of sports and recreation facilities in urban areas as well as offer support for the establishment of youth clubs (spaces which can be used in the context of primary schools)	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

5 PROVISION FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Klokot/Klllokot urban development plan is a base document which foresees the regulation, usage and desired spatial development in the future. Starting from the current condition and the vision for the future of the urban area and objectives which need to be achieved, the urban development framework is also proposed based on which the compact development concept with integration infrastructure in the urban area will be implemented.

The spatial development framework is prepared by having as a determinant the thematic fields, and for the same the spatial development projections are implemented, strategy for development represents activities in implementing the spatial development framework, respectively activities for transition from the existing condition into the planned conditions (envisaged).

The plan is realistic and we believe that it will be applicable, in particular the implementation of the plan is presented in the part where the implementation provision are described, which describes the legal aspect and measures for implementation. This part covers the implementation of mandatory character elements and defines essential elements which are related to the municipal level. This refers to condition and elements that manage the law implementation.

Basically it contains:

5.1 INSTRUCTIONS ON THE INTERPRETATION OF ISSUES OF THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN DURING THE DRAFTING OF THE REGULATIVE PLANS AND OTHER PLANS

- **Urban development plan** can be interpreted as a document that provides usage, and desirable development of spatial development in the future.
- **Spatial development concept** (Compact concept) can be interpreted as a concept that offers spatial development of several sub-centres in addition to area I. UDP is based in MDP and **Kosovo`s spatial plan** in case of any disagreement regarding the possible issues, ultimately there is an interpretation which is in the spatial draft plan of Kosovo which should be fully respected.

In this area the infrastructure will be planned during the drafting of the development plan of a lower level if the area is located in settlements that require the preparation of regulation plans, otherwise the spatial conditions are provided from the municipality based on the municipal development plan.

During the development of low level plans we may encounter the term “**Industrial area**” which should be interpreted as an area in which in the future industry will be developed. This area will be developed based in the regulation plan drafted from the municipality of Klokot/Kllokot in cooperation with the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

During the development of low level plans we may encounter the term “**Special protection area**” which needs to be interpreted as an area identified and declared by Law with special protection and which is an area with special protection and as such will be determined by map or certain area surrounding a monument, a building, a group of buildings, a village, city's historical centre that may be protected from any development or activity that may damage its historical, cultural, architectonical and archaeological context, natural environment or visual aesthetic appearance.

Possession of non formal properties and insufficient access for these areas or the denial of elementary services and as such should be treated during the development of the regulation plan.

5.2 ESTABLISHED CONDITIONS FROM THE LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN RELATION TO IMPORTANT ISSUES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND USAGE OF LAND IN URBAN AREAS.

5.2.1 Condition for determining land use in the territory of the urban area

- With this plan is determined the purpose of using the surface areas under the terms of fulfilling the condition of the current generation, but not endangering the future generations
- With this plan the frozen area in the regional road Ramjan-Gjilan within the urban area of Klokot/Kllokot, allows construction.
- Fulfilling the legal requirements and principles represented in the 1st chapter.
- Respecting the development concepts
- Sustainable economic development
- Sustainable social development
- Respecting the demographic aspect as well as the spatial development in accordance with the nature of the environment.
- Respecting the environment polluting capacities.
- Preservation and advancement of natural sources so they can recover as much as possible and be used in a rational way.

- Providing protection and unimpeded functioning of natural values together with their environment in a large extent of private discoveries and the life of wild animals and their communities.
- Providing protection for the constructed areas.
- Providing resting and recreations conditions for humans.

All these above mentioned, formulate a base for the determination of condition in relation to the usage and development of land. In this direction we have set goals for the area usage:

- Settlements (construction areas)
- Areas for certain condition
- Traffic corridors
- Green belts
- Recreation
- Sport
- Pastures and meadows
- Forestry
- Water streams- rivers
- Waste landfills
- Cemeteries

5.2.2 Condition for the regulation of surfaces areas

- Construction will be allowed only in areas predicted for construction determined from MDP.
- Development of Klokot/Kllokot, in specific purpose areas, needs to be regulated with urban regulation plan.
- Public infrastructure will be provided only in places designated for construction
- In areas where the urban regulation plan is not approved, a research should be conducted on the requirements, possibilities and providing of infrastructure based in the condition of high level plans
- Development of free spaces (natural landscape) should be based on environmental rules for the protection of nature and landscape. In absence of an urban regulation plan, the municipality should set out mandatory adequate instruction.
- In the areas where construction is allowed, the conditions of the locations should determine as follows:
 - (a) Form and size of the development ;
 - (b) Usage manner or exploitation
 - (c) Construction rules;

- (d) Rules for connection in the infrastructure network;
- (e) Measures for environmental protection and the protection of the entire cultural heritage.

5.2.3 Conditionsof economic activities distribution

- Urban area will allow further constructing of the spa complex according to limits and parameters of this plan and the urban regulation plan where all contents are detailed.
- Urban area and the municipality have allocated sufficient land in the urban area for supporting the development of business which is based in the use of local labour on the condition that they will be placed in the spaces and areas envisaged for this purpose
- Municipality, in the urban area will support the creation of business incubators and provision of spaces for economical development of new businesses on the condition that they will use for start-up businesses
- In the determined areas for business and industry, will only be allowed construction of clean facilities for agriculture and industrial production, warehouses, services and trade facilities which have no negative influence in the environment.
- Location for clean content of the production and appropriate commercial use can be developed within the urban areas only if this does not cause any negative impact in the surrounding environment (gas emission, air pollution, noise and traffic).
- Industrial and commercial businesses that create pollution will not be allowed in any way.
- Expanding the area for industry and business can be done only in cases when it has been proven as a stabile area and is in general interest, in urgent cases and where there is no convenient place for relocation.
- Municipality will coordinate the drafting of the regulation plan for the industrial area with a sensitive determination, relevant infrastructure and connection with the regional road network based in the following criteria:
 - a) Good access in road corridors (not through settlements)
 - b) Availability of low price land;
 - c) Minimizing the adverse impacts in settlement and landscape;
 - d) Potential for development, land, appropriate infrastructure (sewage, water, electric energy, communication, heat);

- e) The maximum of the usage index of parcels cannot exceed 45% of parcels and at least 20% of the surface should be green.
- It will allow the construction of small inns with maximum 20 beds for tourists in villages if they respect the environmental conditions.
- Municipality will allow the construction of infrastructure which will support tourist's attraction and recreational activities, which have no negative impact in environment, such as mountaineer's paths, bicycles paths and places for visiting.

5.2.4 Conditions for the relocation of public activities

- Green areas in settlements and included parts of urban development plan can be constructed and maintained only if it enables the preservation and promotion of natural values and the ones created.
- If due to relocation of public activities happens the damage of public green spaces this has to be compensated based on the condition and terms determined by the municipality.
- In order to protect it as an infrastructure area with interest for the municipality, will be governed from the wise policy of the municipality.
- Conditions for the establishment of public facilities for elderly, orphans and people with disabilities, first of all should fulfil environmental and functional criteria and the movement criteria of these categories with the fulfilment of other associated functions.
- The conditions for the expansion of areas for public activities should be in accordance with the functioning of settlements-main centre, sub-centres, local centre and villages.
- The urban area will allocate spaces for new schools and pre-school institutions on the condition that they ensure green protection belt and that they are implementable from the public traffic. Allocated parcels for this construction should fulfil the following criteria:
 - a) Pre-school institutions, standard surfaces area /children;
 - b) Primary school, standard surfaces area /children;
- Municipality may share a common parcel for the construction of objects in the urban area of Klokot/Kllokot, as follows: education, culture, health and social services, centre for communities. This is particularly important for sub-centres and local centres,
- Areas designated for sport and recreation should be equipped with paths, infrastructure and greenery. Within this areas is allowed only the construction of closed and opened school objects, parking spaces, small restaurants and shops which will serve with sport

and recreational equipments. The maximum of the index for location cannot exceed 10% of the surface of the parcel.

5.2.5 Conditions for the settlements of corridors or spaces of road areas and other systems of infrastructures

- Road corridors need to be guaranteed in an appropriate level with the functioning of centres and requirements in Kosovo's and regional level.
- During the process of defining urban areas it has to be proven that high costs have been avoided in developing measures and facilities. Areas need to respect the regulation for sustainable construction –orientation, climatic conditions etc.
- A detailed concept of mobilisation (including public traffic, pedestrians movement, and bicycles trafficking) for Klokot/Klllokot, needs more deep elaboration. This concept needs to be followed with the detailed plan of development.
- Technical problems regarding the road safety (road width, dangerous crossings) need to be avoided and facilitated with appropriate measures.
- A direct approach for the development of main roads (e.g category 1, speed limiting, more than 60 Km/h will not be allowed).
- Ministry of Traffic and Telecommunication is responsible for the main roads and regional ones, so the technical regulation and standards will be given from the ministry.
- In Klokot/Klllokot, main, local and other roads have to be of certain dimension in order to allow the safe circulation of all vehicles under different atmospheric condition. Vehicle lines should respect the existing rules. The lines have to be with width at least 3.0. In places where problems exist, physical barriers are found that can narrow the lanes.
- If Klokot/Klllokot financial situation cannot provide the regulation of roads with separate lanes for pedestrians in the residential areas, it is preferable for the road to have paths for pedestrians.
- Accessing road to construction parcels should be at least 3.0 m wide and at most 6.0 m.
- For all intersections on the level of quota of the terrain should provide clear view from both sides.
- Cycling paths in one direction, if they are not separated they should be 0.8m wide. If the space for bicycles are separated in this case the green path should be at least 0.35 m wide.
- In the areas for parking that serve for public traffic, bus stops should be at least 2.0m wide.
- The parking standards are as follows :
 - a) Residential house for one family ((1PM /house) in the parcel.
 - b) A residency object with more families (1PM/floor in the parcel or similar)
 - c) Offices: 1 PM in 75 m² bttto of the area (12 PM/1000 m² bttto);
 - d) Stores; 1 PM in 50 m² bttto of the area; (20 PM/1000 m² bttto);

- e) Trade Centres: 1 PM in 40 m² bttto of the area; (25 PM/1000 m² bttto);
- f) Industry and storage: 1 PM/5 of employees;
- g) Services 1 PM / 3 of employees;
- h) Restaurants 1 PM/1 table ;
- i) Sports facilities 1 PM/20 seats;
- j) Schools and Orphanages: 1 PM/ classes and groups of children;
- k) Health services: 1 PM/40 m² bttto. (25 VP/1000 m² bttto).
- In the corridor of main and regional roads construction is allowed:
 - ❖ Petrol pumps with stores, restaurants and serving objects;
 - ❖ Carwashes and services for vehicles.

5.2.6 Measures for the protection of landscapes, natural sources and cultural-historic sites.

- 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 closed part of the nature cannot be developed activities which threaten the natural balance of nature such as: biological diversity, landscapes, hydrograph, geomorphology, geology, cultural values or activities that in any form degrade the quality or the features of natural sources.
- 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 require written approval from the relevant authorities.
- It is prohibited any relocation or complete removal of a protected part of the architectonic heritage under the temporary or permanent protection.
- 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 the rescue in a certain area for a certain period.
- Spiritual and cultural heritage in different forms of documentation and registration are protected, preserved and promoted in accordance with this law as well as the principles, standards and judicial practices.

- Municipality and the urban area together with central level institution should prepare an integrated plan for the protection of nature and cultural elements. The plan should protect any event that would affect in the value of the monument, besides those that serve for their protection.
- Municipality and the urban area 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 purposes of protecting the landscape values.
- Municipality, urban area in cooperation with relevant institutions should protect historic values and advance them.
- Municipality and the urban area 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.

5.3 WAYS OF TREATING WASTE

- a) 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.
- b) Waste treatment should be done with methods that allow full or partial reuse of waste:
- c) Waste recycling should be considered;
- d) It should be also considered the possibility of useful utilization of waste (including the usage of waste as a source of energy etc)

For the buildings, places and equipments in which is necessary the ecological permit the approval of the plan on waste managing should be required.

- a) 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)
- b) Measures that companies should taken in order to reduce waste in the working process especially the reduction of hazardous waste
- c) Separation of waste, especially hazardous waste and waste that can be reused in order to reduce the waste for which a landfill is needed.
- d) Undertaking measures for the protection of the environment and human health.
- e) Describing the ways used for the protection, usage, treatment and disposal of waste and :
- f) Any other relevant issues
 - Detailed concept for waste managing in the Klokot/Killokot urban residency needs to be reviewed in details in the first phase and will continue with covering the entire territory in the second phase of waste managing

- Waste collected according to places determined by the plan will be managed from public companies and some other company and every week will be heading towards the regional landfill which is located in the municipality of Gjilan.
- The urban area together with public and regional companies for **waste managing** should organize selecting, purchasing and waste recycling.
- Waste and wastewater treatment should be done with more sustainable methods by focusing in the production of renewable energy and biomasses in the defined areas as possible areas for the production of the renewable energy.

5.4 MEASURES FOR PREVENTING POSSIBLE HARMFUL IMPACTS IN ENVIRONMENT

- 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 urban area of Klokot/Klllokot has to be conducted.
- 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 consent environment project which should contain protective and rehabilitating measures of the environment.
- Strategies for waste managing should be controlled always from the municipality in order to avoid negative impacts in 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.

5.4.1 Water protection

In order to maintain regular condition

Water resources should be protected. Within the issuance of permits for planning and constructing, 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.
- It is prohibited 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.
- It is prohibited dumping substances which because physical, chemical, biological characteristics threaten public health, water and half water organisms, hampering the water flow, and endangers equipments or water installations.
- 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.

5.4.2 Protection from noise

In order to protect the settlements from exceeding the permitted level of noise, it is necessary to establish constraints and a green strips in between the vehicles corridor and the settlements.

- The user of the equipment that generates noise/vibration can put in the market or use equipments according to foreseen conditions for the implementation of protective measures, for reducing the noise and vibration, respectively to use objects, equipments, machinery, vehicles that produce noise levels as is foreseen with the special law.
- Facilities have to be projected and constructed in order that the noise which people hear in the vicinity or building, to be of so it does not harm the health of human and to provide peace and good condition for resting and working according to the law.

- In case of the request for holding a public meeting, organizing sport manifestation and other activities in open and closed public spaces, for the local residents or guests, in cases when there are possibilities for exceeding the allowed level of noise, local units management with the decision of competent authorities can set a road or a part of a road or a part of the city, a square or some other location suitable for this purpose.
- With the municipal regulation it should be prevented the realization of works, and activities that with noise disturb the public order, in open and closed spaces, for a certain time or certain activity.

5.4.3 Air protection

In order to achieve air protection 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 activity which is realized in the territory of the municipality of Klokot/Kllokot they are obligated 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-organisational measures for the pollution sources

5.5 MEASURES FOR PREVENTING NEGATIVE SOCIAL IMPACT

- Urban area should offer the necessary social infrastructure (education, health services, culture, sport) in order to avoid negative social impacts in development. A number of measures for infrastructure should be undertaken on settlements (main centres, sub-centres, local centres).
- The density of urban settlements should correspond with the social events of urban settlements.
- Rural settlements will appreciate specific problems relating the non-formal settlements and will determine solution in those places where MDP is a priority.
- Urban settlements should face illegal construction in accordance with the new law on illegal constructions. As a result a data base will be created which for every parcel will contain necessary information regarding the permit issued.
- For objects considered as illegal, according to law on illegal construction, urban settlements will start the legalisation procedures. For the legalisation forces and the issuance of valid decision for facilities, the municipality will establish a tax.

5.6 MEASURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

5.6.1 Drafting of the plan obligations:

- According to law, Urban Development Plan should be reviewed every 5 years. The plan should be reviewed if general conditions changed significantly.
- Urban development plan is based on Municipal Development Plan. Regulatory urban plans should be developed in the urban area of Klokot/Kllokot.
- Priority should be given to areas where spatial problems need to be addressed urgently. This includes areas which require internal development or in areas on which the territorial expansion of the town in an uncontrolled way and unorganized which are declared public areas as a priority task.

5.6.2 Implementation of development measures and other measures:

- Priority will focus on modern cadastre processing as a basis for the drafting of urban regulatory plans and further development of Klokot/Klllokot and sub-centres and areas of special interest.
- When deciding for development, priority should be assigned to the fulfilment of development or gradual expansion of existing areas for construction.
- Regulatory plans should provide measures against fires. These measures include fire fighting network in all positions of buildings, easy access to fire-fighting vehicles and manoeuvring areas with fire protection technology under the existing rules of protection against fire.

5.6.3 Reconstruction of buildings whose purpose is contrary to the purpose of planning:

- Demolition of buildings may come into consideration in those cases in which illegal constructions cannot be legalized by the Law on illegal construction.
- Urban area and municipality will provide the location for the construction of new houses for people who need to leave their homes in case of collapse. During the implementation of the plan, if necessary, legally constructed buildings can leave after expropriation or agreement with the owner. In this case, the municipality will provide fair compensation.

5.6.4 COOPERATION PROVISIONS:

- To ensure the implementation of the urban development plan, the municipality, according to the existing administrative procedures necessary to establish cooperation between different institutions and departments, local and central level.
- Urban area and municipality will establish genuine cooperation with associations of civil society organizations in order to ensure transparent process of the planning process.
- Cooperation with the KPA (Kosovo Privatization Agency) that will be responsible for managing the registered enterprises that are socially and publicly owned in Kosovo (whether it has been subject to enterprise transformation or not).

- Urban area and municipality will negotiate with KPA for land areas of societal facilities and other interests that are addressed and destined to the plan under the applicable laws and procedures for the exchange and special agreements.
- Implementation of development plans and the adjustment will be successful only if urban area and municipality confirms readiness for cooperation and trust between citizens and their needs.
- Media campaigns to raise awareness of citizens and to increase their support in the planning and implementation of plans.
- Spatial information available will continue to be digitalized and centralize by cooperating with relevant institutions and must also continue with integration into a GIS data base.
- Urban area and municipality will make available data that will be accessible to all departments of the municipal administration and the public in GIS format via the Internet.
- The process of issuing construction permits, increase cooperation and transparency for all interest groups.

5.6.5 Chronological order provisions or implementation stages:

- Upon approval of the plan on a maximum of three months after the approval of the UDP, urban area and municipality will review all sector policies in order to harmonize them with the provisions of the urban development plan.
- Within three months period until approval of the plan – Urban Development Plan – municipal assembly has to approve budget additional plan which will reflect clearly, how will be funded implementation plans in the three upcoming years. This budget plan will be defined with funding of processes for drafting of the Regulatory Plans and additional documentation for necessary policies and studies for the implementation of the plan.
- Physical component which is based on the area and hallways lines starts with the application immediately after the entry into force of this plan.
- Development of the municipal budget for the coming years should be based on urban development plan.
- All other events will be based on dynamic plan, with priorities as:
 - High priority (1),
 - Medium priority (2) and

- Low priority (3)
- and by analyzing and timeliness:
- Short-term (1-3 years),
 - Medium-term (3-5 years), and
 - Continuously (1-10 years)

5.7 ELEMENTS AND GUIDELINES FOR RESEARCH

Urban Development Plan provides a framework for further studies for the development of the urban area, which facilitates the implementation of the plan. Below are research topics needed in order to proceed with the implementation of the plan:

- Research in order to complete the underground cadastre.
- Broadening research in areas with underground wealth.
- Broadening research in clarifying land fertility map.
- Research on the concept of tourism development plan.
- Broadening the archaeological and cultural heritage research
- Research in the area of mobility and traffic.
- Research on economic development plan concept.
- Assessment on the production of alternative energy, including a feasibility study on the developments in the low level of biomass, solar energy and other renewable energies.

5.8 FINAL PROVISIONS

5.8.1 Entry into force:

- This plan would enter in force eight days after its publishing in Kosovo Official Gazette.

5.8.2 Validity/Relevance:

- This plan will be in force at least up to 5 (10) years.

5.8.3 Assessment:

- UDP shall be assessed regularly (i.e. once in two years)
- Current developments and demographic markings will be considered also, residential needs and economic developments.

Assessment will determine implementation of several action plans and strategies

- Regular reviewing procedure is for an five year period

5.8.4 USED LITERATURE

MESP – Spatial Planning Institute, Kosovo Spatial Plan Draft

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Base material – nature and human environment protection measures study of 1976 in Serbo-Croatian language.

4. **Urban and Planning Development of Pristine: Regional Spatial Plan 1977**
5. **Prior Identification of Zones in 'Nature 2000'in Kosovo Mustafë B.**
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