



Municipality of Štrpce



URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN ŠTRPCE



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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1 Spatial Development Profile and Situation Analysis

1.1.1 INFORMATION CONTENT OF GEOGRAPHICAL, PHYSICAL, SPATIAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMICAL SITUATION IN THE CITY OF ŠTRPCE

1.1.2 Municipal Background

In the Ottoman census since 1455, the village of Štrpce is mentioned along with the number of Serb houses where churches have existed and have been preserved until today.

During the period of the Ottoman rule and later, until the end of the XIX century (since 1880 to 1890) settlements and economic life in this village in general has stagnated. Basic orientation was in farming and agriculture which did not have a significant market value. During this period the village went through a transformation to a local handicraft market centre while other settlements have preserved their rural character.

Development of tourism began in fifties and gaining its momentum with the construction of important hotel facilities in eighties which lead to the transformation of Brezovica as a touristic and recreation centre with a weekend area. This process encouraged the development of numerous settlements of the valley and firstly of Štrpce as a local centre.

A special importance as it was mentioned earlier in the development of this settlement had administrative changes – territorial for the after-war period. Relocation of the Municipal Government has significantly slowed the development of Štrpce settlement.

1.1.3 BASIC DATA

Štrpce settlement is the largest settlement in the municipality, for a long time as a cultural and administrative centre of the municipality of Štrpce. It is located in the upper part of the river „Miloshtice” covered by hilly area ‘Prqevo’ and „Mastakincem“. Štrpce has approximately 2.770 residents with around 900 families. It has an surface area of 35.301.439,72770 m² (3.530,14 ha) whereas, the construction area has a surface of 939.364,590099 m² (93,93 ha) which means that per capita has 339,1207906 m² (0,03 ha).

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1.1.4 Environment and Land Use

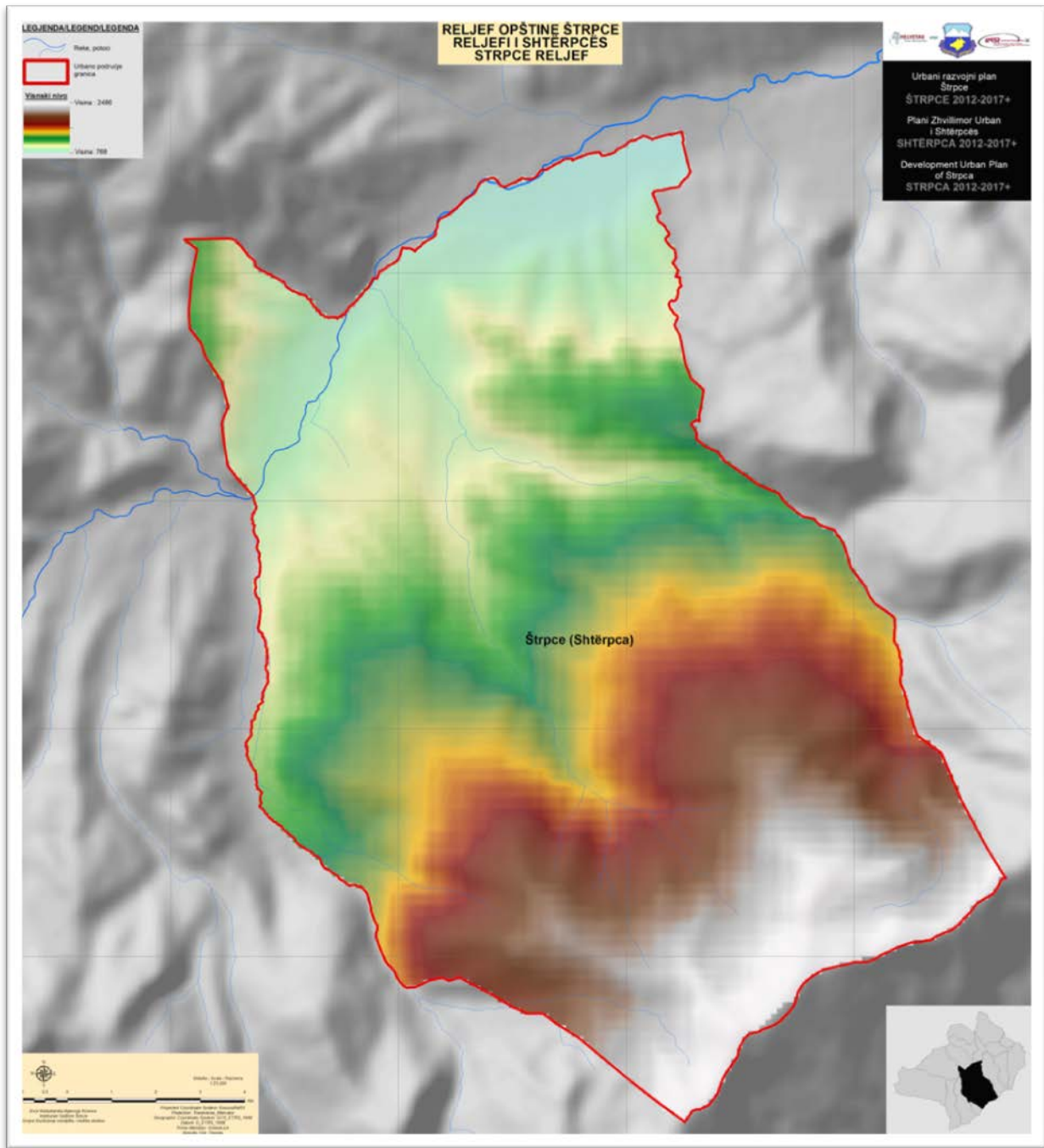
RELIEF

The complex geological structure and the participation of a number of geomorphologic agents have resulted in a different landscape. Its main characteristics were created with the action of endogenous forces, so that the relief of the area of Štrpce presents a close tectonic creation. The appearance of the karst relief is associated with small limestone oases, mainly above 1500 m altitude.

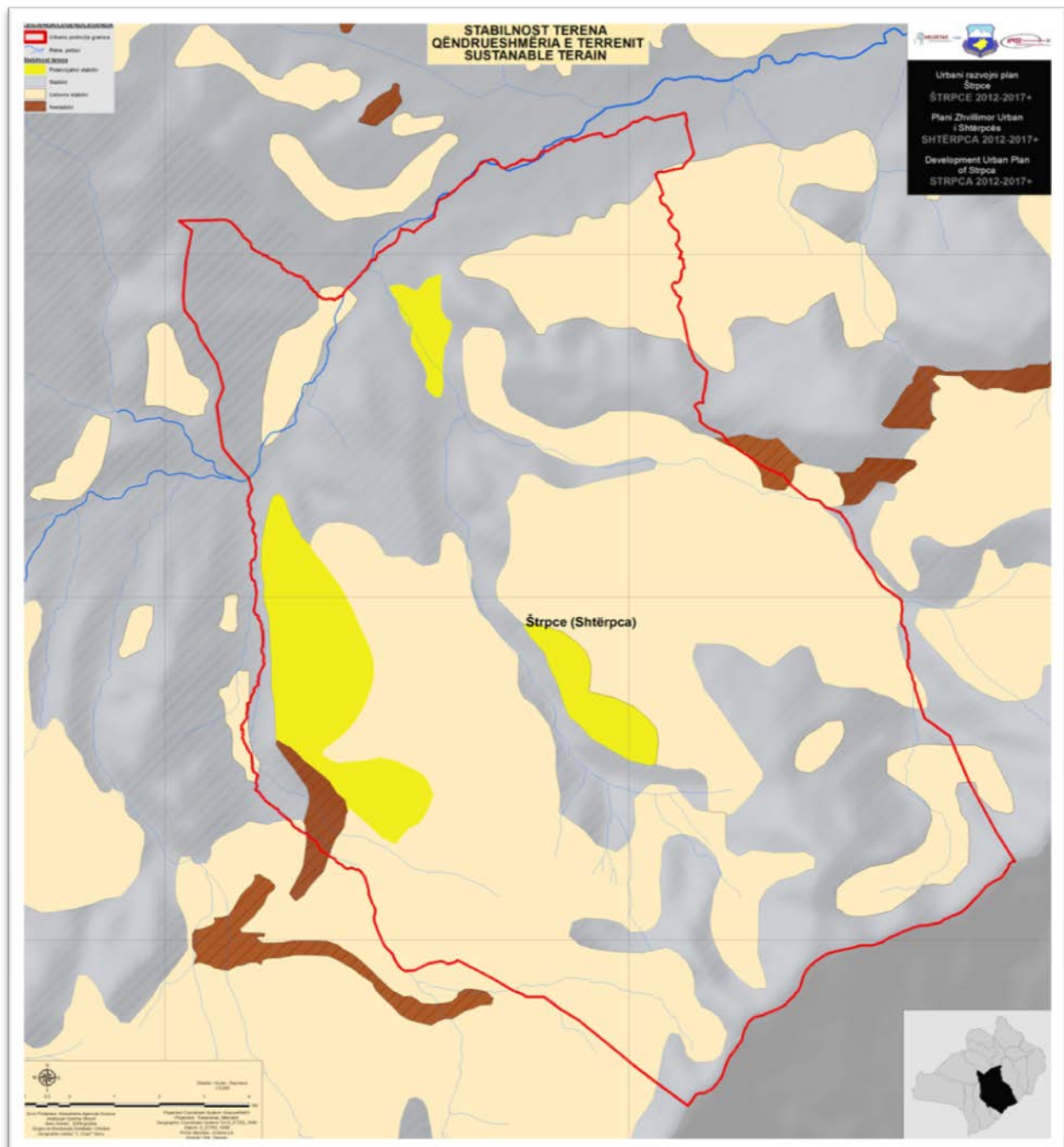
In the seismological aspect, the territory of the municipality of Štrpce and the cadastral area of Štrpce represent an active seismic ground where the emergence of catastrophic earthquakes is possible. The area itself is not in danger from indigenous earthquakes, but is exposed toward strong seismic earthquakes, hearths of which are in far or near distances.

Available data regarding earthquakes show`s that the emergence of catastrophic earthquakes was recorded in 1457 when near Prizren occurred an earthquake of 9° MSS. Recently is recorded an earthquake which happened in August of 1921 in the area of Ferizaj – Viti, which in Štrpce is recorded with an intensity of 8° MSS.

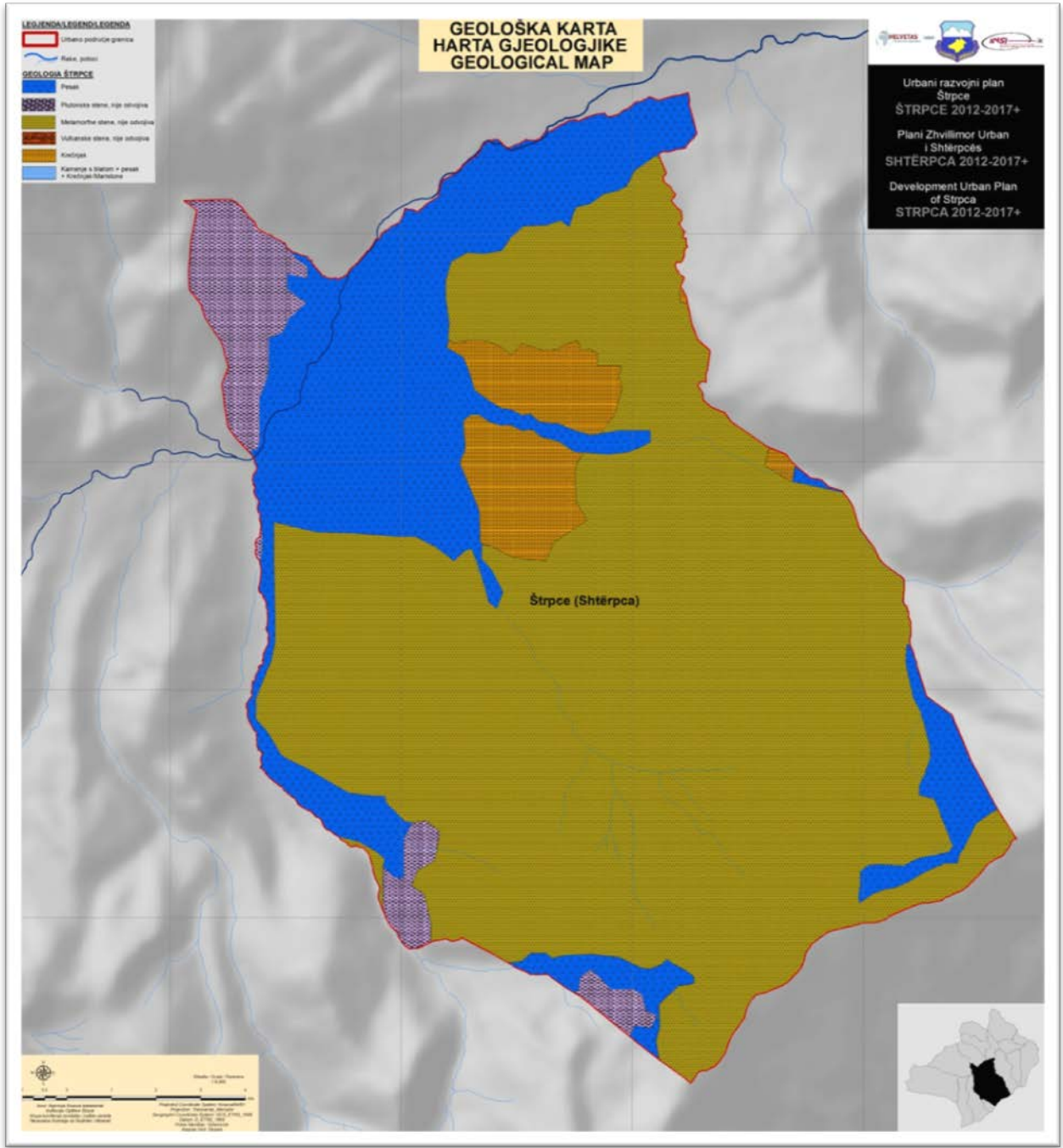
The two above mentioned locations which have a great impact on the seismic characteristics of the terrain since they represent two closest and strongest seismic resources. The emergence of indigenous earthquakes was recorded in the metropolitan area of Štrpce with a magnitude of (3-4) which shows a significant importance in the designation of seismic areas with the seismic source outside the area of Štrpce.



Map no. 2. Relief of the cadastral area of Štrpce



Map no.3. Sustainable terrain of the cadastral area of Štrpce



Map no. 4. Geographical map of the cadastral area of Štrpce

Hydrographical features of the explored terrain

In the cadastral area of Štrpce flow rivers of „Bollavanka“ and „Kaluxherska“, which in the gorge of the north part of the city of Štrpce form the river of „Miloshtice“. In the southern border of the city flows the river of „Lepenc“. Also in its area, Štrpce possesses the ice lake called „Livadičko“. Rivers are not regulated so that they cannot accept large amounts of water flowing from natural beds of the rivers themselves.

The basin area of the Miloshtica River is 27 km². From the content of Kalluxherka and Bollovanka to the gorge of the river Lepenc, flows through a narrow valley with steep slopes. The maximum altitude of source in the Miloshtica River is 910 m of. The lowest is in the gorge profile in the Lepenc River with 750 m. The medium altitude of the basin is 825 m.

Hydrological characteristics of the explored terrain

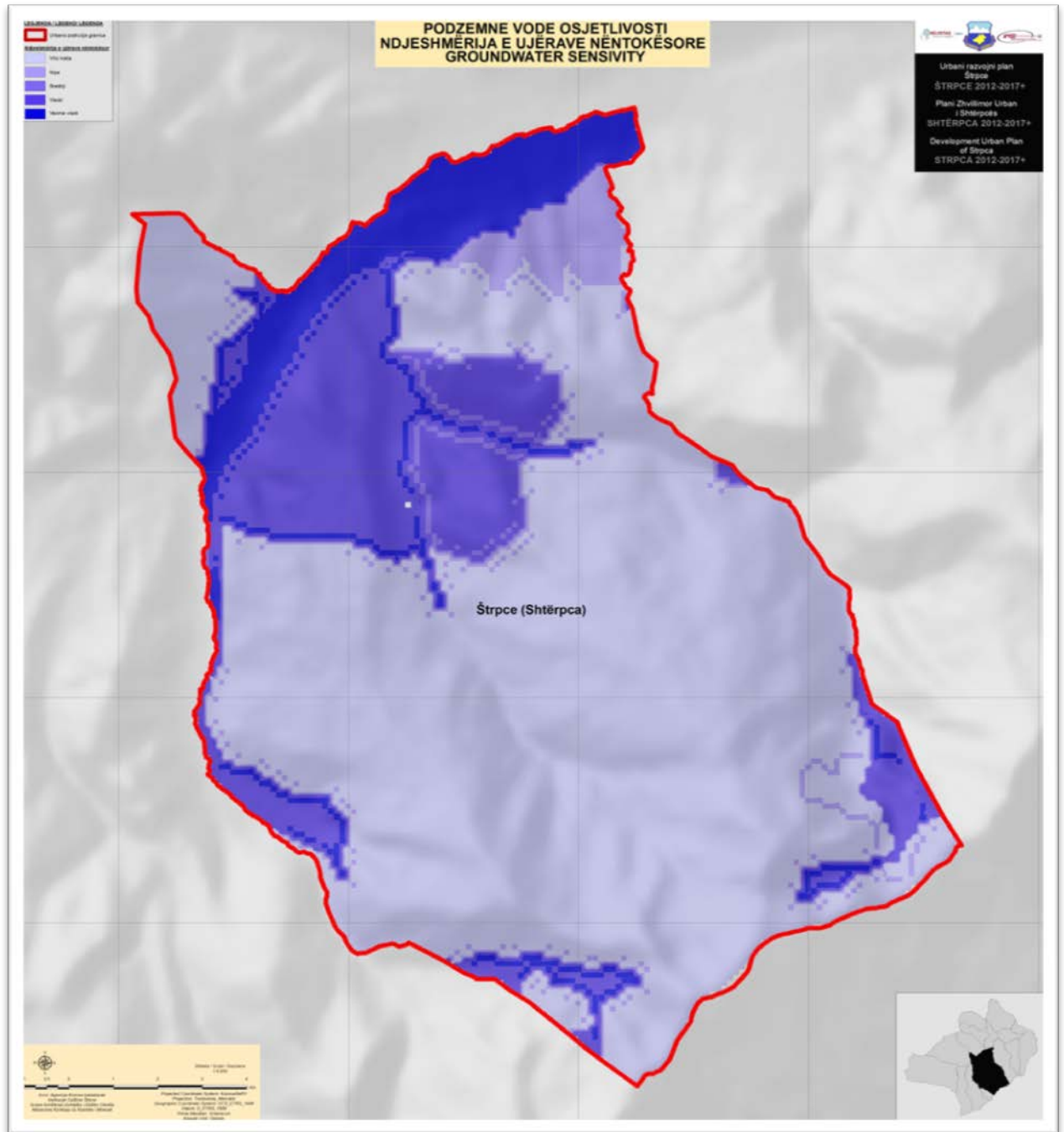
Only in the course of the flow from the source to the gorge, the medium flow of Miloshtica is 0,633 m³/sec. large water phenomena are difficult to ascertain. Major floods in the basin of Miloshtica are seen in 1897, 1925, 1933, 1941, 1946, 1953, 1965, 1979, and 1981. Particularly in the destructive action which have had large phenomena that occurred in 1897, 1953 and 1979. The torrential waves of flooding streams destroyed a noble fish, flooded and destroyed roads and houses. Rivers which have drawn large stones have taken and brought rough materials which have destroyed special parts of the coast and have changed the biological and water regime.

WATERS

Waters in the area of Štrpce are presented in three ways: underground waters, water flows and lakes.

Ground waters are presented in the form of phreatic and broken aquifers, whereas the presentation of karst groundwaters is less present, thanks to numerous reserves of ground waters which have the possibility to feed a large number of resources. Most often are these resources with the water flow of 0,1 -3,1/sec. The water temperature ranges from 3-10 °C. Over the area of the explored terrain, there is no significant groundwater resources.

Distribution of groundwater resources is highly variable. According to the geological structure, the important layers of the aquifer are located in the valley of Miloshtica. Thickness of Morena sediments moves from 2 – 5m. Although analyses are not conducted, it can be assumed that there are significant amounts of water. However, the most disadvantaged in terms of usage are ground waters in the region of the valley of Shterbaci due to the discharged pollution caused by urbanization. Usage of ground waters through digging of wells is a very rare phenomenon which is understandable due to the appearance of rich natural resources. The amount of the flow of the wells is between 1 and 3 l/sec, which comes to the conclusion that each has considerable amount of water.



Map no. 5 Groundwater's in the cadastral area of Štrpce

Surface waters include:

- Rivers: Milloshtica, Bollovanka and Kalluxherka.
- Lakes: Livadica or Sterbaci, as permanent.

Surface waters in the territory of Štrpce reach the length of 14,50 km and a surface of 52,40 km².

River Kalluxherka emanate in an altitude of 2.150 m and passes through "Demir Kapija" and "Guri i Murgut" after which it was also named. Over its flow of 7,60 km takes from the stream of small capacity. The average flow of the river Kalluxherska is 0,379 m³/sec.

River Bollovanka flows from the stream of Shushtovc and other smaller streams with an altitude of 1.430 m near Virova. With its flow of 4,70 km, which passes through Orman

until its ending in a place called Both rivers where in the river Kalluxherka form the river of Miloshtica. The average flow of the river Bollovanka is 0,227 m³/sec.

River Miloshtica emerges from the joining of the river Bollovanska and river Kalluxherka with an altitude of 910 m. With its basin, with a length of 1,70 km, flows through the city of Štrpce where in the north-western part flows in the river of Lepenc. The average flow of the water is around 0,633 m³/sec.

River Lepenc with its course intersects the area of Štrpce with a length of 3,60 km.

In general the average of the annual flow is such that from January until May steadily increases its flow and then gradually falls in September.

Cirus ice lake of Livadica represents a unique hydrological phenomenon. Taking into consideration dimensions (the surface of the lake of 1.821,73 m²), its fundamental value is of the aesthetic character. In fact their presences in the mountain harness of high mountains of Sharr make this touristic area more attractive and more valuable. It is located in an altitude of 2.173 m. The length of the lake is about 230 m, with a width of 120 m and a depth of about 7 m.

Water Usage

Water usage in the area of Štrpce is minimal even though there are not any enormous potential of waters. Resources are of a small capacity from 0,10 l/s to several l/s. Some of the resources are covered but exist also those which are not yet covered and are in great levels of altitudes. For the supply of villages with water are used these resources:

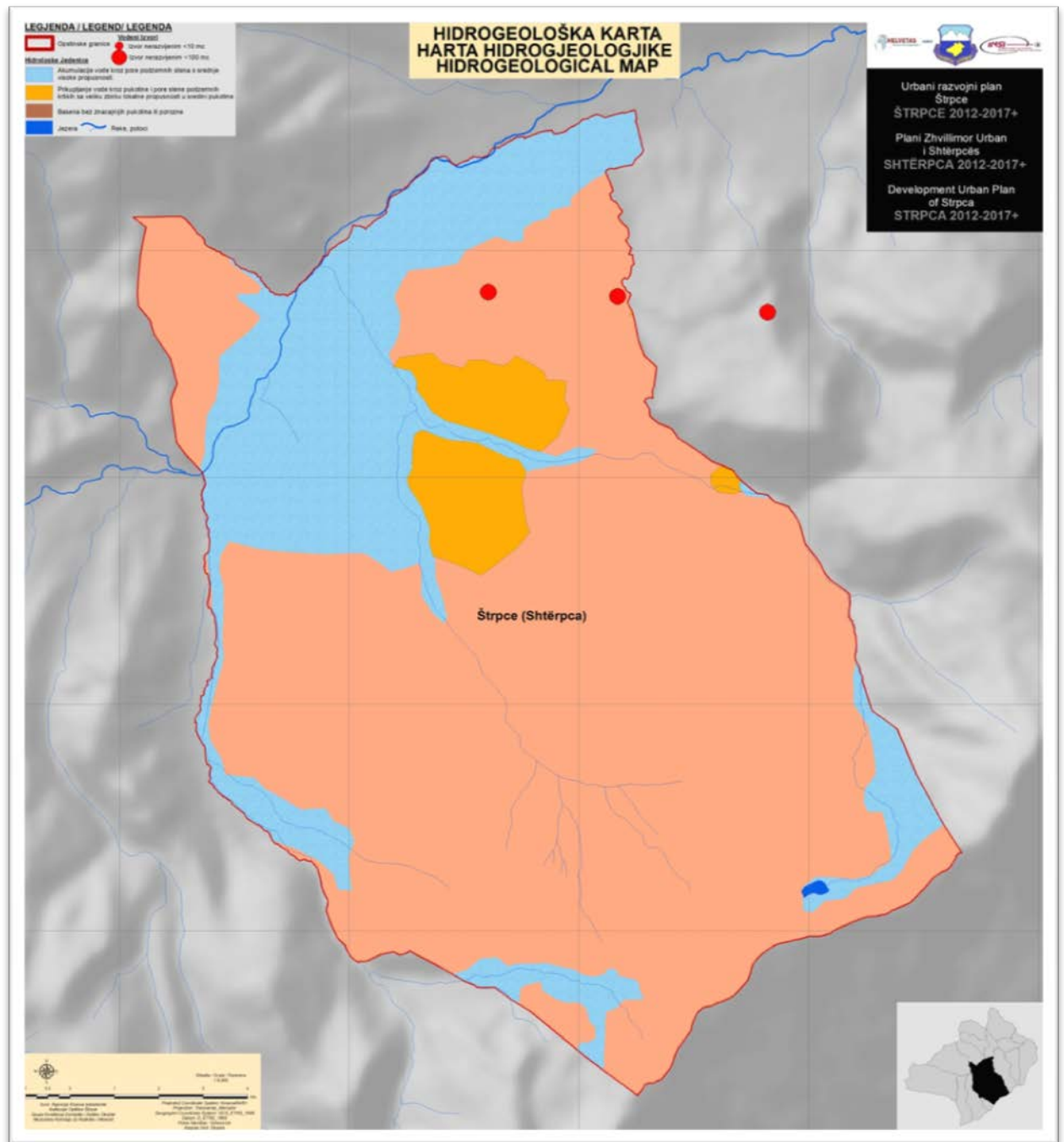
- Source „Blizumir“ covered with a capacity of 20 l/sec, temperature 8 °C;
 - Source „Obe reke“ covered with a capacity 3 l/sec, temperature 8 °C;
- Apart from covered and uncovered resources which exist and those:
- The source in the mountain cliff „Rid-a“ uncovered;
 - Source through „Beli rid“ and „Pashina“uncovered.

<i>Maximum possible values of water</i>				
River	L km	F km ²	Q1 % m ³ /sec	q1 % m ³ /sec/km ²
Miloshatica	1.70	27.00	136.00	5.04
Kalluxhanska	7.60	15.70	65.70	4.15
Bollovanska	4.70	9.70	50.00	5.15

Table no. 1. Maximum possible waters in cadastral area of Štrpce

<i>Average flow of rivers in the cadastral area of Štrpce</i>							
River	Profile	Branch	F km ²	Q m ³ /s	q l/s/km ²	m	Ė (m ³)
Kalluxhanska	Gorge	Miloshaticë	5.70	379	4.10	.71	12,0 0*10 ⁶
Bollovanska	Gorge	Miloshaticë	9.70	.227	3.40	.70	7,16 *10 ⁶
Miloshatica	Gorge	Lepenc	7.00	.633	4.40	.70	20,0 0*10 ⁶

Table no. 2. Average flow of rivers in the cadastral area of Štrpce



Map no 6. Hydrological map of the cadastral area of Štrpce

1.1.4.1 CLIMATE CONDITIONS, CLIMATE ASSESSMENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Climate is not severe even though this area is at a relatively high altitude, but is soft up, where to some hundred feet above the settlement exists a severe mountain climate. This may be explained from the impact of river Lepenc, which flows into the river Vardar and then this in Aegean Sea and through which are felt the beneficial effects of the warm climate of the Aegean.

The region of the municipality of Štrpce is largely predetermined by the mountainous landscape with its hypsometric structure. From there every climate element changes its value with the change of altitude. So that with the vertical differencing of the climate is possible to see areas of altitude and climate which are:

- Zone I – *area of the soft climate presented until 1.000 meters of altitude*
- Zone II – *transitional climate zone of 1.000 until 1.200 meters of altitude;*
- Zone III – *sub-alpine climate area of 1.200 until 1.700 meters of altitude;*
- Zone IV – *alpine climate area with altitudes higher than 1.700 meters.*

Each of these mountain areas has its advantages and limitations for the development of some certain economic activities.

The longest duration of solar radiation happens in July (285,4) and August (269,6), whereas the shortest in January (72,6) and December (77,1). Broader involvement of 200 hours in average exists in September (222,4) and June (210,1).

Temperature regime is treated on the basis of data given by the meteorological station of Brezovica. Štrpce has a long winter but not a very severe one. In fact during the three months of winter (December, January and February) the average temperatures are negative. In January from -1,4 °C whereas in December only The sun Brezovica according to the average temperatures is cool and pleasant. Temperatures of the warmest month are those in July, which are 18.0 °C, 15.3 August 17.2 °C, and

When under the influence of western and south-western air masses, then temperatures of winter months are higher, whereas when the cold continental air pierces from the east then the winter temperatures are significantly lower. In some certain days of summer, the air temperatures may be very high. This shows the maximum temperatures recorded in that month.

The average analysis of monthly temperatures, monthly maximum and minimum temperatures as well as so-called days of summer show that air temperatures are subject of numerous changes. Respectively in situations of anticyclone weather in high parts of Sharr Mountains the weather is very clear, sunny and warm whereas in the valleys and fields is foggy and cold. In February from the lower part of the municipality of Štrpce to 1.700 m altitude come to gradual increase of air temperatures which is 0,2 °C in 100 m shows the inverse of temperatures of winter especially in February.

Cloudiness – On the basis of annual average cloudiness of 5,2. The cloudiness weather is during winter (January, February) and during the first month of spring (March) whereas at least happens in fall (February) and during summer (July and August).

Rainfall – According to the meteorological map and service, the average annual rainfall is between 900 mm (in the valley of Lepenc) and 1.250 mm (in higher parts of Sharri

Mountain). Therefore, the studied territory is rich in precipitation. Pluviometric regime (with rain) is analyzed based on the data of precipitation and the measuring station of rainfall in Štrpce. Štrpce station for the measurement of rainfall is poorer in terms of rainfall with an average of 92 mm or 9%. With regard to the altitude, Štrpce is located in a altitude of 90m vertical gradient pluviometric (increase of precipitation in an altitude of 100 m), is 102,2 mm. The annual rainfall over the months and seasons of the year is distributed equally.

Snow Layers – Snow is common in winter. The number of days with snowfall length and thickness of the snow increases with the altitude. The average annual number of days with snowfall during the 1931-1960 was 40 days, in the valley of Lepenc up to 100 days in the highest parts of the Sharr Mountains. In Štrpce the number of recorded days with snowfall for the period 1960-1984 is on average 39. With the layer of snow with which it is meant to be understood the snow layer with its thickness of at least 1cm, some parts are covered from 60 to 210 days. The snow layers due to low air temperatures have always longer durability compared to the number of days with snowfall. According to concrete measurements for the period during 1960-1984 the average duration of the snow layer in Štrpce is 66,5 days. The maximum average thickness snow in an altitude of 1.700 m, starts from 150 to 200 cm, whereas in lower regions is 70 cm.

Winds – *most frequent winds are those of east and west and it is clear that they dominantly affect the relief forms.* West winds in the middle of the winter season bring numerous snow precipitations. During summer months in the afternoon is replaced with southeast winds which penetrate toward the gorge of Kačanik and on lower ramifications of Sharr mountains, in the east of Luboteni.

	I	II	V		I	II	III	X		I	II	Year
1,4	1,4	,6	,7	3,2	5,3	8,0	7,2	3,9	,4	,7	0,3	8,1

Table no. 3. Average monthly air temperatures in Štrpce, period 1984.-1988

	I	II	V		I	II	III	X		I	II	Year
Maximum values												
11,1	04,4	16,2	19,9	11,8	48,8	38,6	17,1	47,8	71,5	32,2	15,6	2047,2
988.	987.	988.	986.	986.	987.	988.	986.	987.	986.	986.	985.	1985.
Maximum Values												
3,6	8,3	4,1	31,3	53,3	57,0	19,8	87,3	86,5	19,1	7,6	6,5	1916,4
987.	986.	986.	988.	988.	988.	986.	984.	988.	987.	985.	987.	1988.
Difference												
7,5	6,1	2,1	6,6	8,5	1,8	18,8	29,8	1,3	2,4	4,6	9,1	130,8
Average Value												
2,6	9,8	07	67,7	89,7	10,1	85,4	69,6	22,4	48,0	9,0	7,1	1938,4

Table no. 4. The amount of sunlight duration in hours

	I	II	V		I	II	III	X		I	II	Year
Maximum												

,3	,7	,9	0,3	4,3	6,1	0,2	8,2	6,4	0,2	,8	,4	,4
988	988	986	986	985	987	988	988	987	984	987	985	987.
Minimum												
4,7	5,1	,5	,1	1,5	5,0	5,9	5,4	2,8	7,5	2,2	2,0	,0
985	985	987	987	987	985	986	984	985	985	988	986	986
Difference												
6,0	5,8	3,4	3,2	2,8	1,1	4,3	2,8	3,6	2,7	7,0	5,4	0,4

Table no. 5. Monthly average maximum and minimum temperatures in Štrpce

	I	II	V		I	II	III	X		I	XII
6,5	3,5	1,5	7,1	7,0	1,1	6,8	2,0	1,2	7,0	2,3	27,6
988.	988.	987.	985.	988.	987.	987.	985.	987.	984.	985.	1985

Table no. 6. Monthly maximum temperature in □C

	I	II	V		I	II	III	X		I	XII	Year
Average Value												
,0	,0	,0	,3	,3	,2	6,0	8,0	,0	,2	,0	0,0	57,0
Maximum Value												
,0	,0	,0	,0	5,0	1,0	3,0	3,0	8,0	,0	,0	0,0	
			985.	988.	987.	988.	988.	987.	984.			
Minimum Value												
,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	0,0	
			988.	987.	986.	986.	988.	988.	988.			

Table no. 7. Number of days with the maximum air temperature $\leq 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

	I	I	II	V		I	II	III	X		I	II	Year
Area around 900 m l.md.													
	2,8	2,5	,2	,1	2,3	6,1	8,0	8,1	4,0	,4	,0	0,7	7,9
Area around	4,6	2,3	0,7	,3	,0	1,8	4,8	5,3	1,2	,8	,2	2,7	5,4

1700 m l.md.													
Area around 2000 m l.md	5,4	3,2	2,2	,4	,2	,9	3,0	3,7	,6	,6	,1	3,7	3,9
Tr 900/2000	,24	,06	,40	,01	,46	,56	,45	,40	,40	,25	,26	,27	0,36

Table no. 8. Monthly and annual average air temperatures, period 1931-1960

	I	II	V		I	II	III	X		I	II	Year
	,4	,3	,8	,8	,4	,3	,3	,2	,8	,4	,6	5,2

Table no. 9. Average of monthly cloudiness in tenths of the sky coverage in Štrpce, period 1984-1988

	I	II	V		I	II	III	X		I	II	Year
Štrpce, period 1960-1984												
1	3	5	5	6	2	2	8	1	8	1	0	922

Table no. 10. Monthly and annual average values of rainfalls in mm in Štrpce V

	I	II	V		I	II	III	X		I	II	Year
Clear sky days	,8	,3	,5	,5	,5	,4	1,8	4,6	3,2	,4	,4	82,4
Cloudy Days	1,8	1	3,8			,6	,6	,6	,8	,8	0,6	92,6

Table no. 11. Average number of clear sky days and cloudy days in Štrpce, period 1984.-1988

	Winter		Spring		Summer		Autumn		Total	
	mm	%	mm	%	mm	%	mm		mm	
Štrpce	224	24,3	246	26,7	222	24,1	230	4,9	922	0

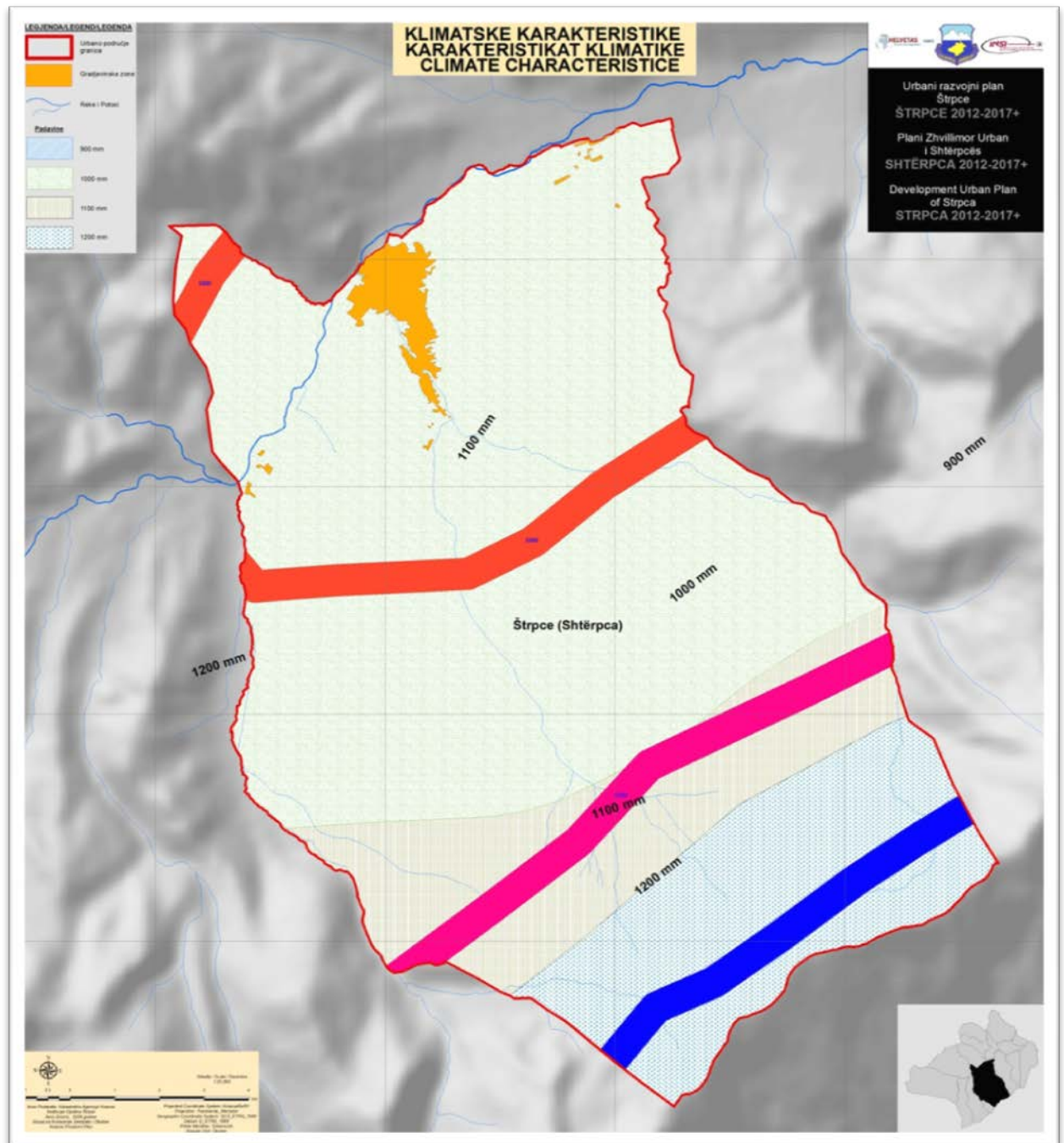
Table no. 12. Distribution of annual precipitation according to seasons of the year

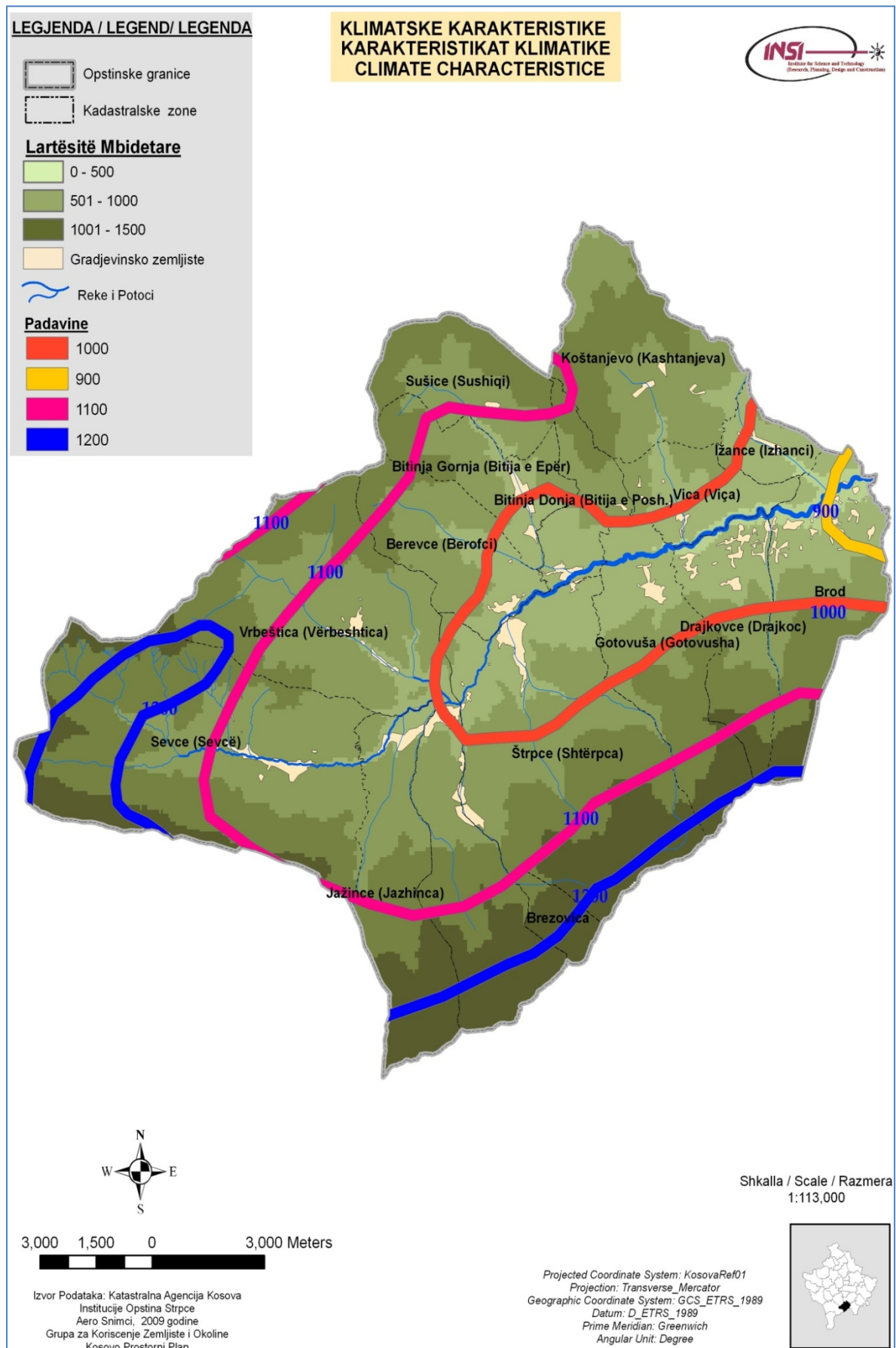
	I	I	II	V		I	II	III	X		I	II
Štrpce												
max.	158	18	08	36	89	10	09	68	23	77	09	61
year	1963.	1970.	1982.	1966.	1974.	1983.	1970.	1979.	1978.	1975.	1981.	1962.
min.	16	2	7	9	4	3	5		6		6	
year	1964.	1982.	1976.	1980.	1969.	1982.	68/78	1978.	1965.	1969.	1978.	1972.

Table no. 13. The maximum and minimum monthly rainfall in Štrpce (period 1960.-1984.)

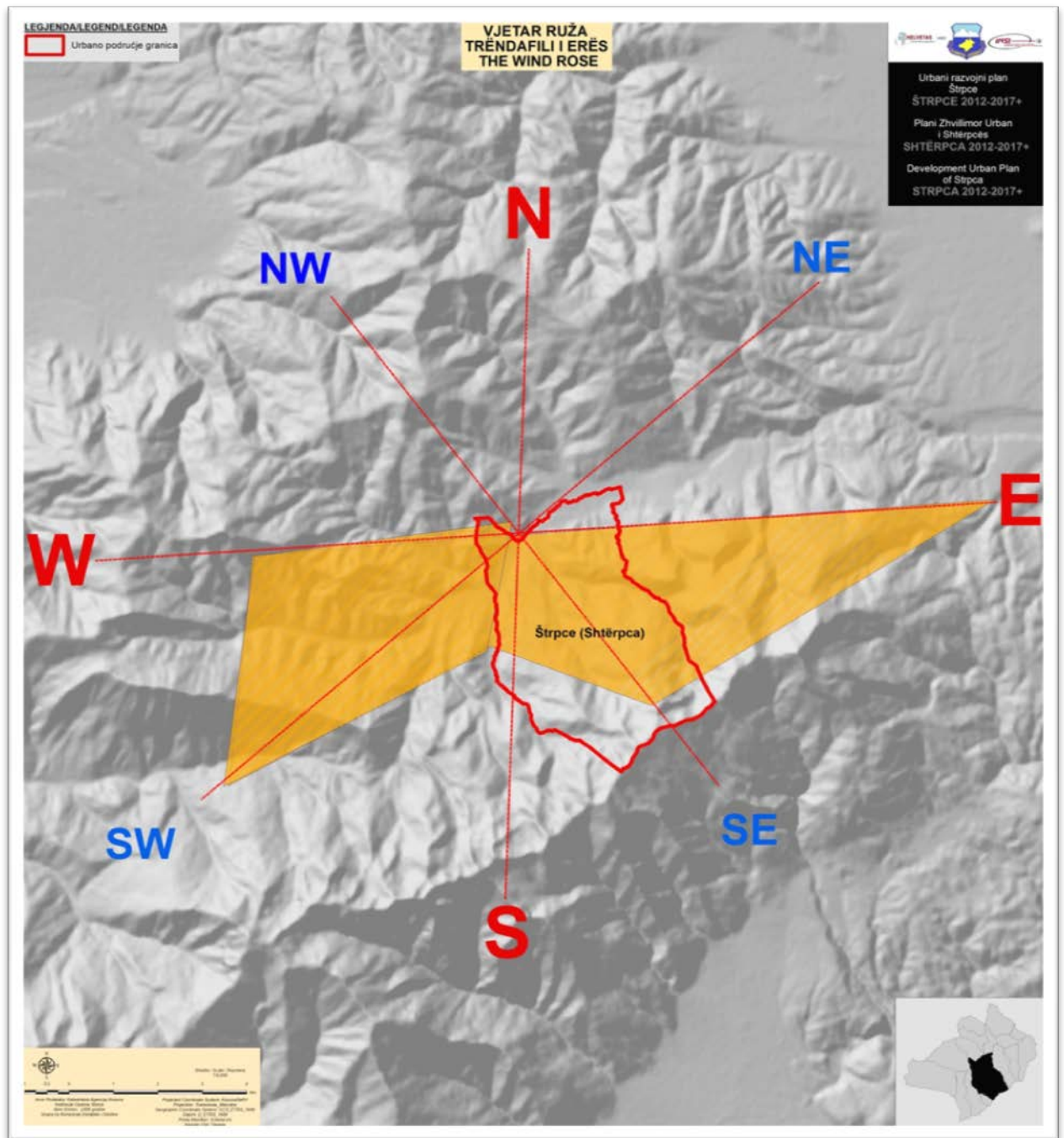
	N	E		E		Ě		NĚ	
Winter			75	07	2	35	95	5	20
Spring	0		97	18	6	66	41	14	88
Summer			85	32	9	32	07	15	82
Winter			40	6	8	11	3	3	63
Annual Average			99	08	6	36	06	10	88

Table no. 14. Annual and seasonal average frequency of winds as well as the calmness in ‰ in Štrpce, period 1984.-1988

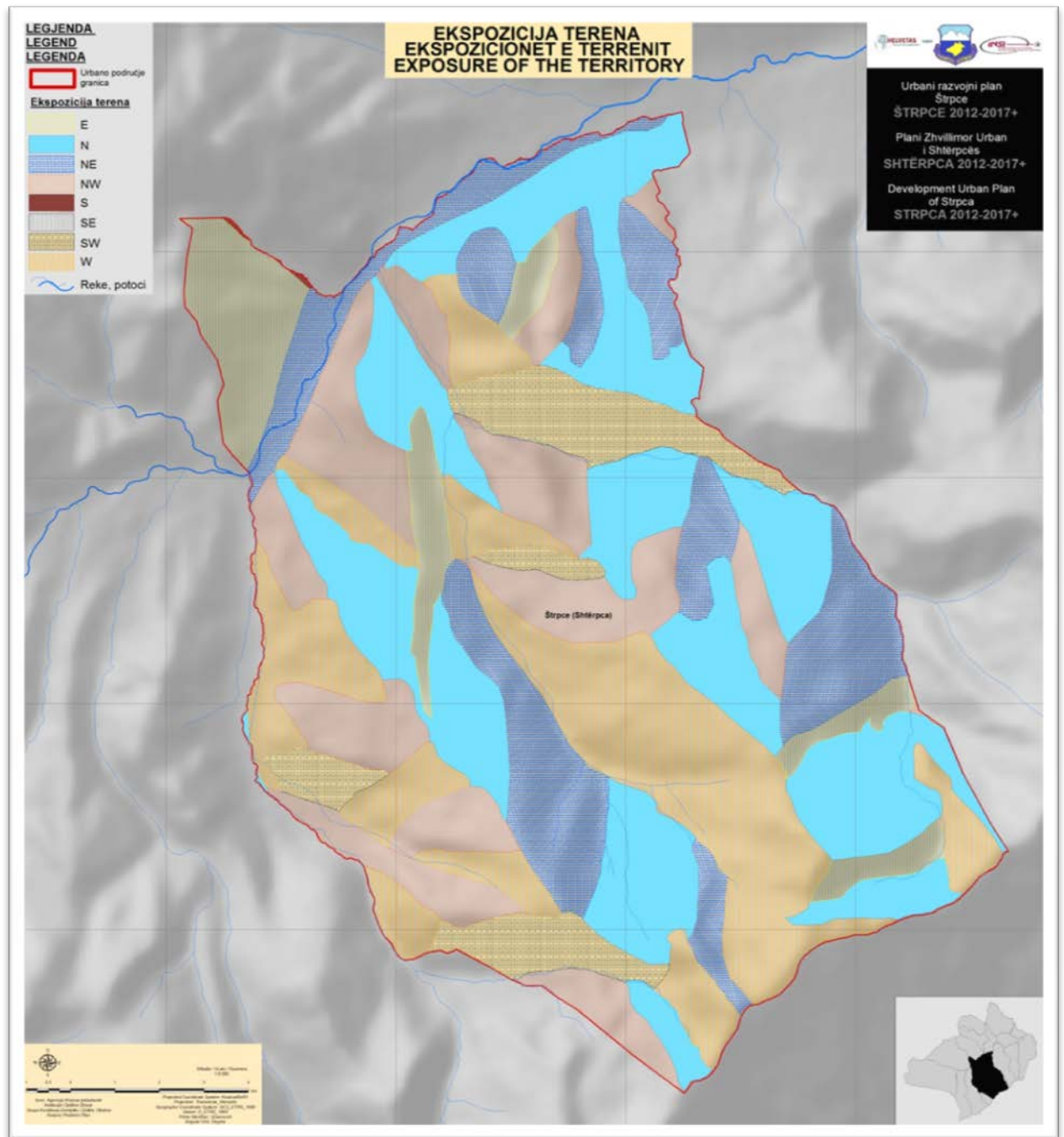




Map no 7. Map of high climatic areas in the municipality of Štrpce



Map no. 8. Wind rose in the cadastral area of Štrpce



Map no. 9. Exposure of the territory in the cadastral area of Štrpce

Land

Use and Quality of Land

The total surface of the cadastral area is 35.301.439,72770 m² (3.530,14 ha) with a construction area of 939.364,590099 m² (93,93 ha) in which according to the collected data by the working group currently are around 2.770 residents. The urban area is composed of:

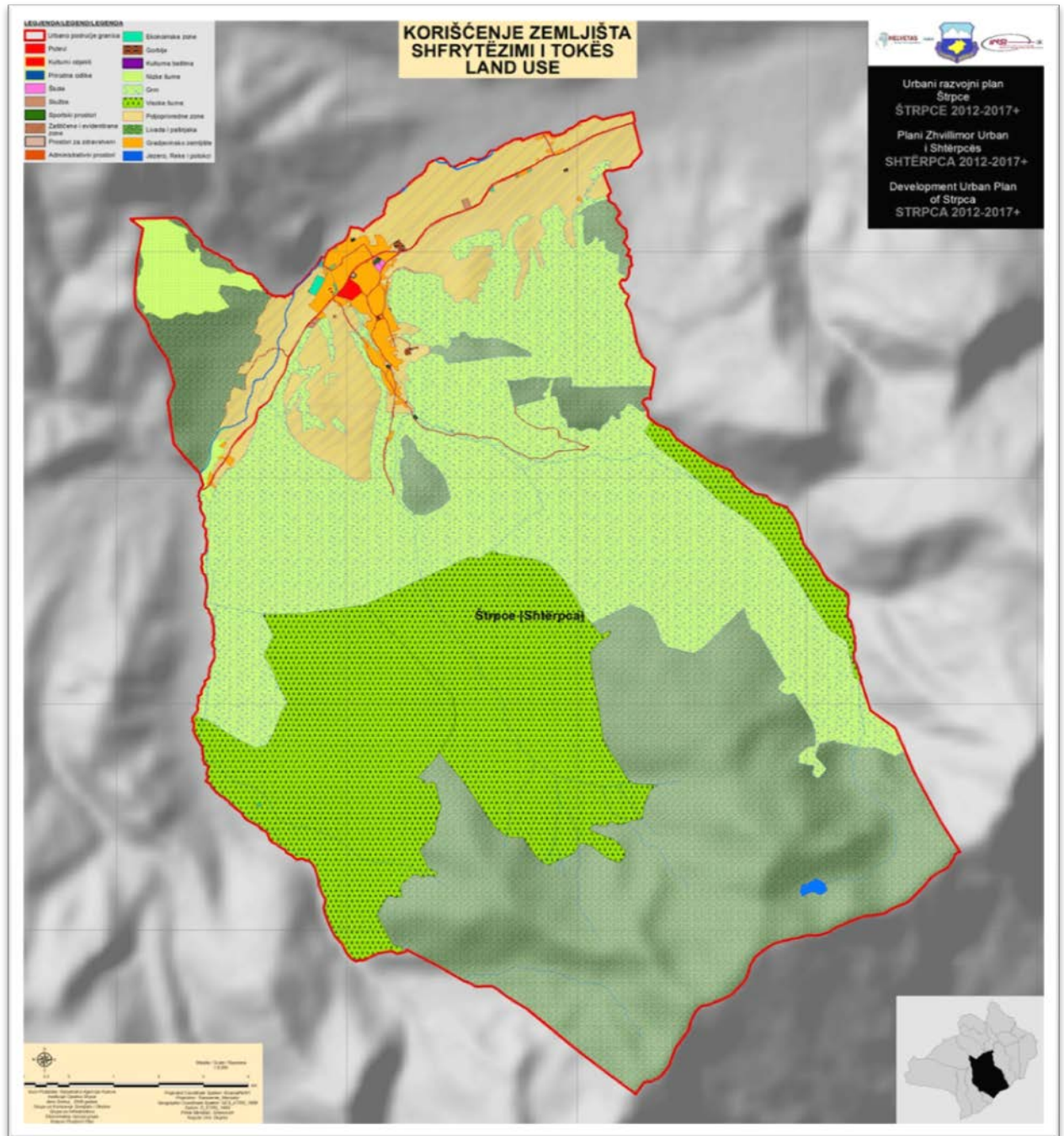
Individual settlements, roads and others	848.208 m ² ;
Collective settlements	16.780 m ² ;
Economic facilities	14.139 m ² ;
Religious facilities	3.103 m ² ;
Cemeteries	8.392 m ² ;
Administrative facilities	1.339 m ² ;
Cultural facilities	1.000 m ² ;
School facilities	4.874 m ² ;
Sports facilities	8.286 m ² ;
Parks and sites	1.510 m ² ;
Industrial area	13.649 m ² ;
Market	1.845 m ² ;
Services	16.539 m ² .

The total area for housing, roads and other infrastructures is not greater than 94ha respectively 3 % of the general surface of the cadastral area of Štrpce.

On the basis of this information we can assume:

- for the housing needs and development of secondary as well as tertiary activities, by including the road network is given a relatively small area;
- Population density in the abovementioned areas is around 55 inhabitants per hectare.

Here we can conclude that Štrpce has enough area for the expansion of settlements but with the condition not to do this in the arable land around settlements. However, if the need arises to build a larger number of residential buildings, infrastructure, economical and facilities of social standards then a calculation for the inclusion of around 2,5 ha for each 100 new residents, which should take into account a large load for continuous and fast socio-economic development of Štrpce.



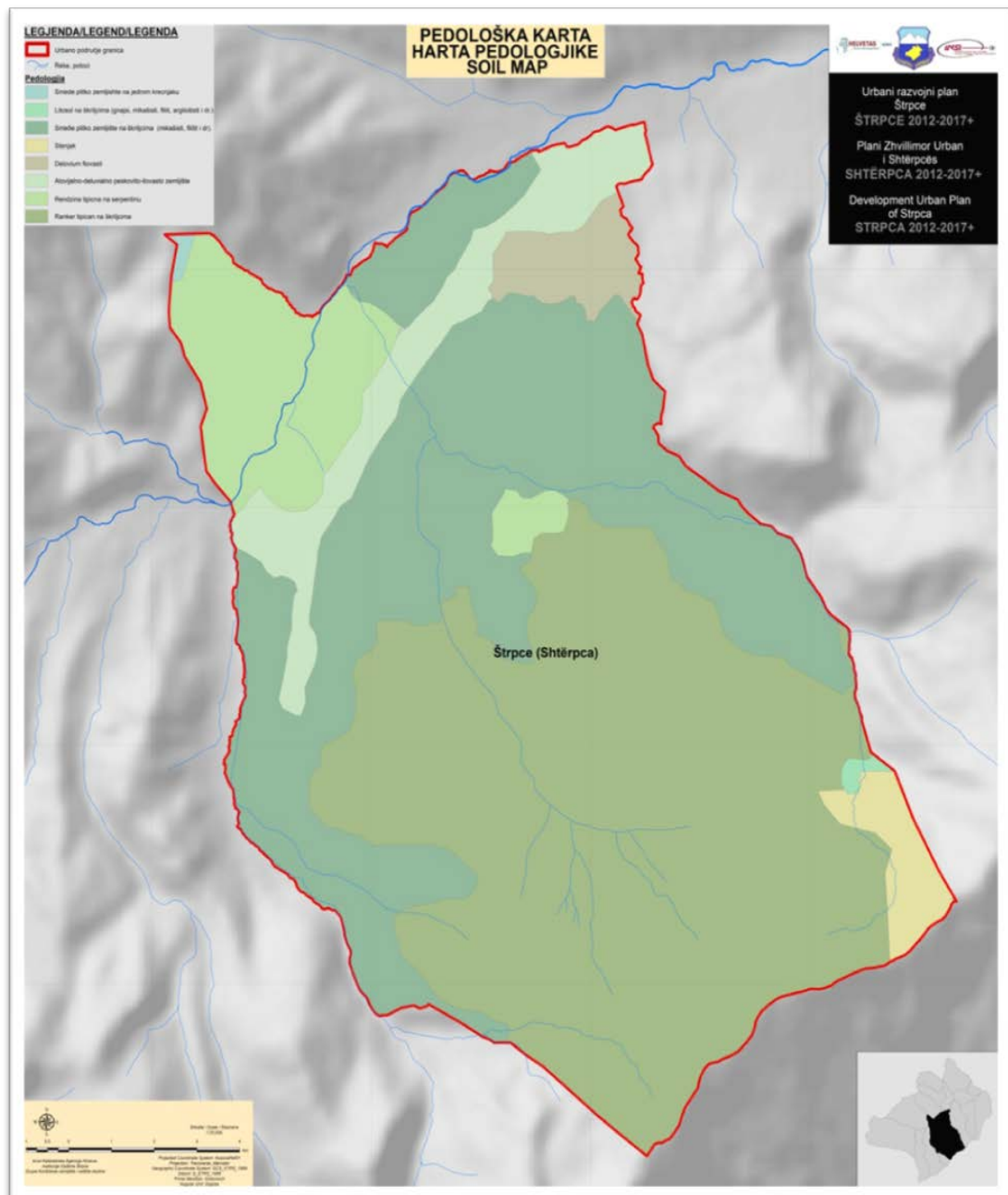
Map no. 10. Land use in the municipality of Štrpce

Designation of land fertility class in the area of Štrpce

Thanks to different conditions of the pedogenetic process in the structures of pedogenetic coverage of Štrpce are formed 8 types of lands which are:

1. Surface brown soil on wet limestone rocks
2. Litosol over schist (gnajs, micashist, filit, argoschist etc.)
3. Shallow brown soil on shale (micashisti, filiti etj).
4. Stagnogley
5. Diluvium fluvial
6. Alluvial soil-diluvia sandy-fertile
7. Typical rendzina over serpentine
8. Typical ranker over schist

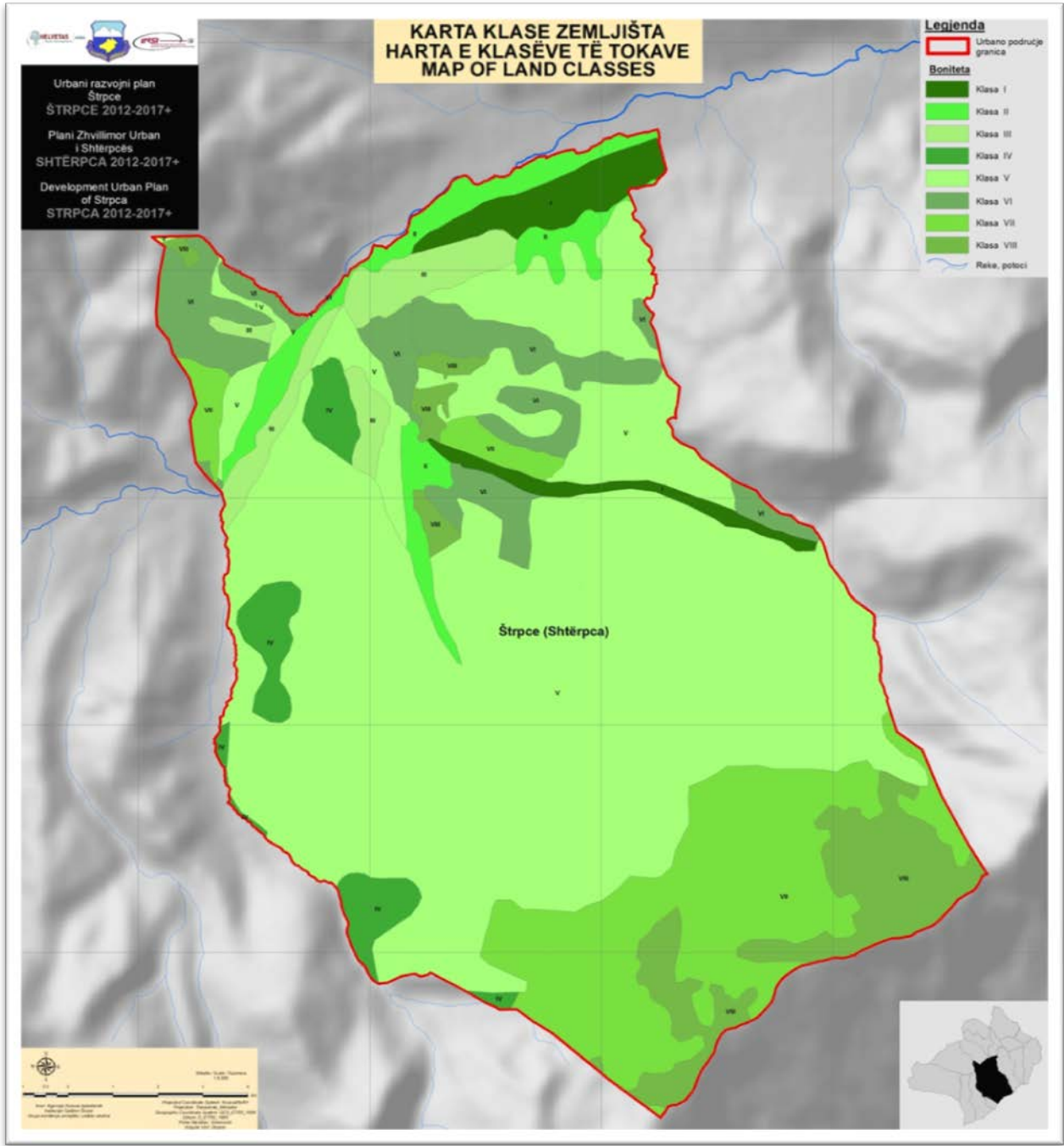
At the same time with the spatial placement is also observed the vertical zoning caused by climatic changes or frequent variations under the influence of basic substrates. With the agricultural land category are included the first four classes of fertility with the fourth one in transition are included conditionally arable lands.

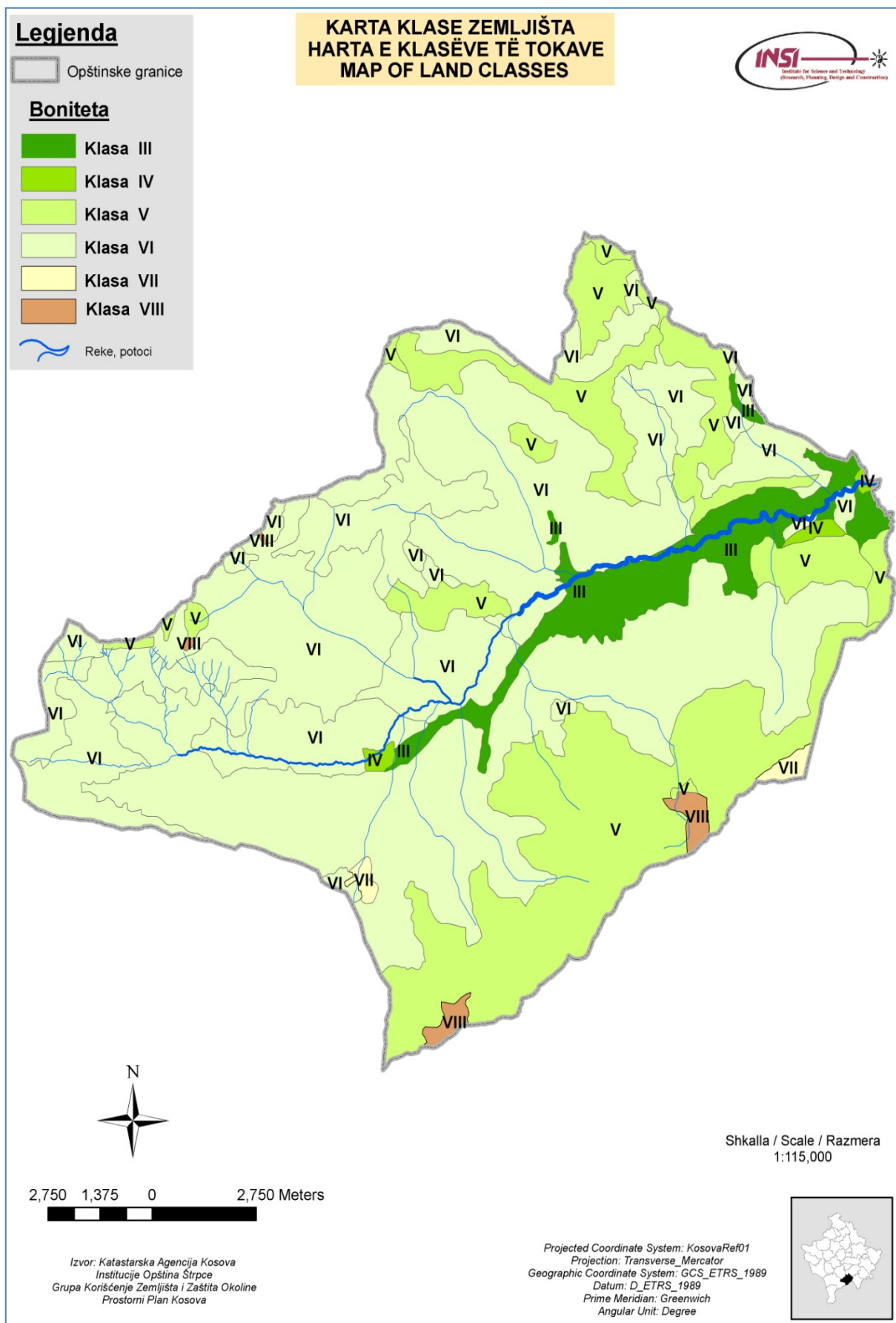


Map no. 11. Pedological map of the cadastral area of Štrpce

Pedological characteristics of the land	Area m ²
105, Surface brown soil on wet limestone's rock	45,28807 6
12, Litosol over schist (gnajsi, micashisti, filiti, argoshisti etj .)	7,042188
120, Shallow brown soil on shale (mikashisti, filiti etc).	1.064,46 238
150, Stagnogley	75,30736 2
23, Diluvium fluvial	86,27202 1
26, Alluvial soil-diluvia sandy-fertile	226,1783 75
51, Typical rendzina over serpentine	317,3344 87
61, Typical ranker over schist	17.082.5 90,8400

Table no. 15. Pedological characteristics of the land in the area of Štrpce





Map no. 12. Map of Land Classes (Fertility), FAO criteria in the area of Štrpce

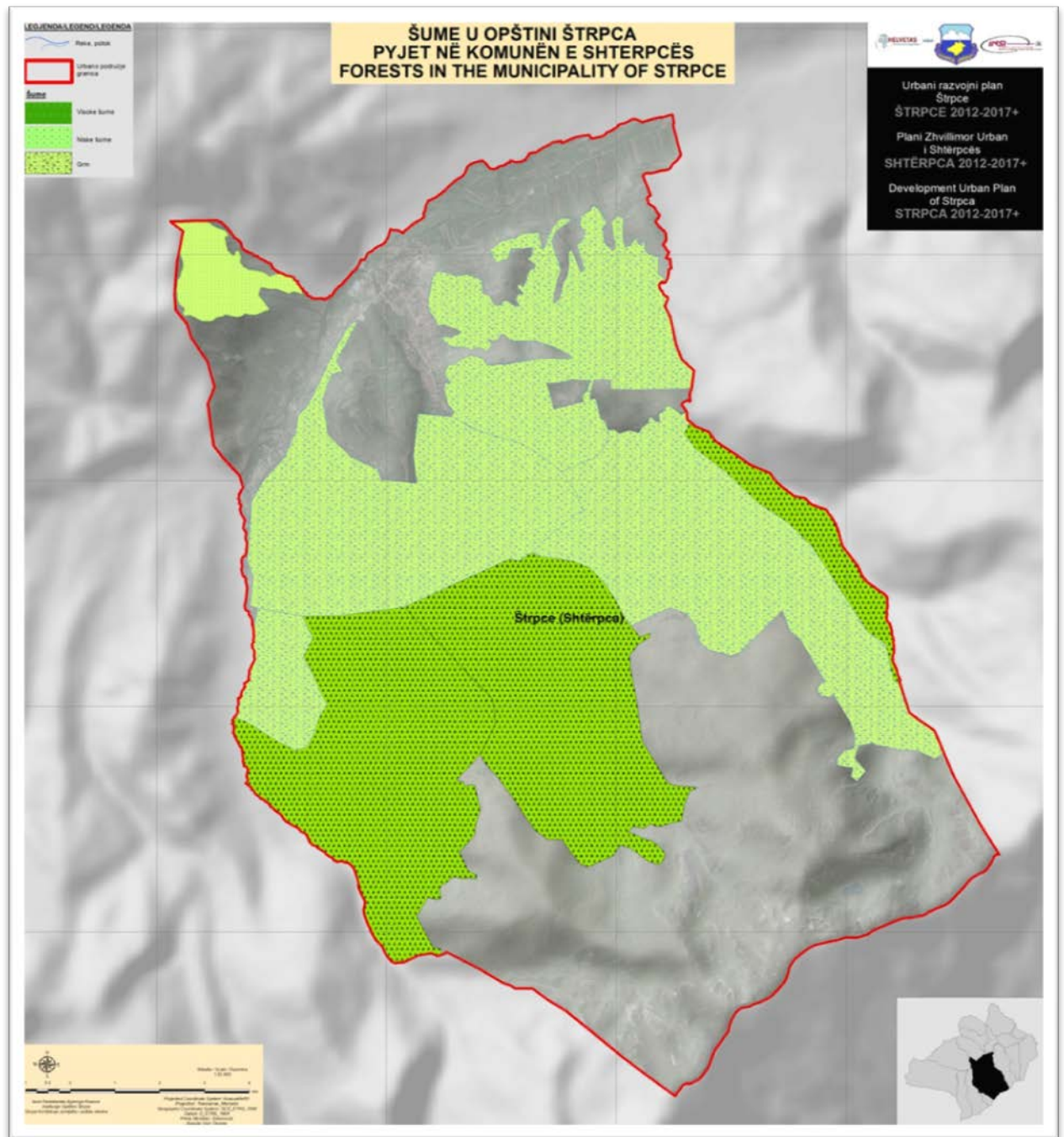
On the map no. 11. is presented the fertility of land in the area of Štrpce, in area in hectares: Class (I) 118,97 ha; class (II) 141,78 ha; class (III) 117,97 ha; class (IV) 113,65 ha; class (V) 2.069,77 ha; class (VI) 260,50 ha; class (VII) 625,31 ha of class (VIII) 240,87 ha.

GREENERY AND BUFFERS OF VEGETATION

Urban area of Štrpce is both covered with vegetation; mainly these are the sites to the cadastral area which create a high number of community requests for various plants, appearances and environmental requests.

Great height of this massif has led to the emergence of certain vegetation strips. The lowest strip of the massif is created by shrubs and bushes, while the highest strips are covered by frigorifile herbaceous plants of high mountains which dandify the mountain cliffs and ranges.

In lowlands and near hills from Dukagjin to Kaçanik of the Sharri Massif as well as in the gorges of lime rocks where ravines penetrate from the warm Mediterranean influences, the greatest surface is covered by leaf fall termofile forests, shrubs and bushes, black hornbeam, black ash, wild pear, wild roses, Turkish hazelnut, hazelnut, fruit mountains, Italian oak, oak and lilac.

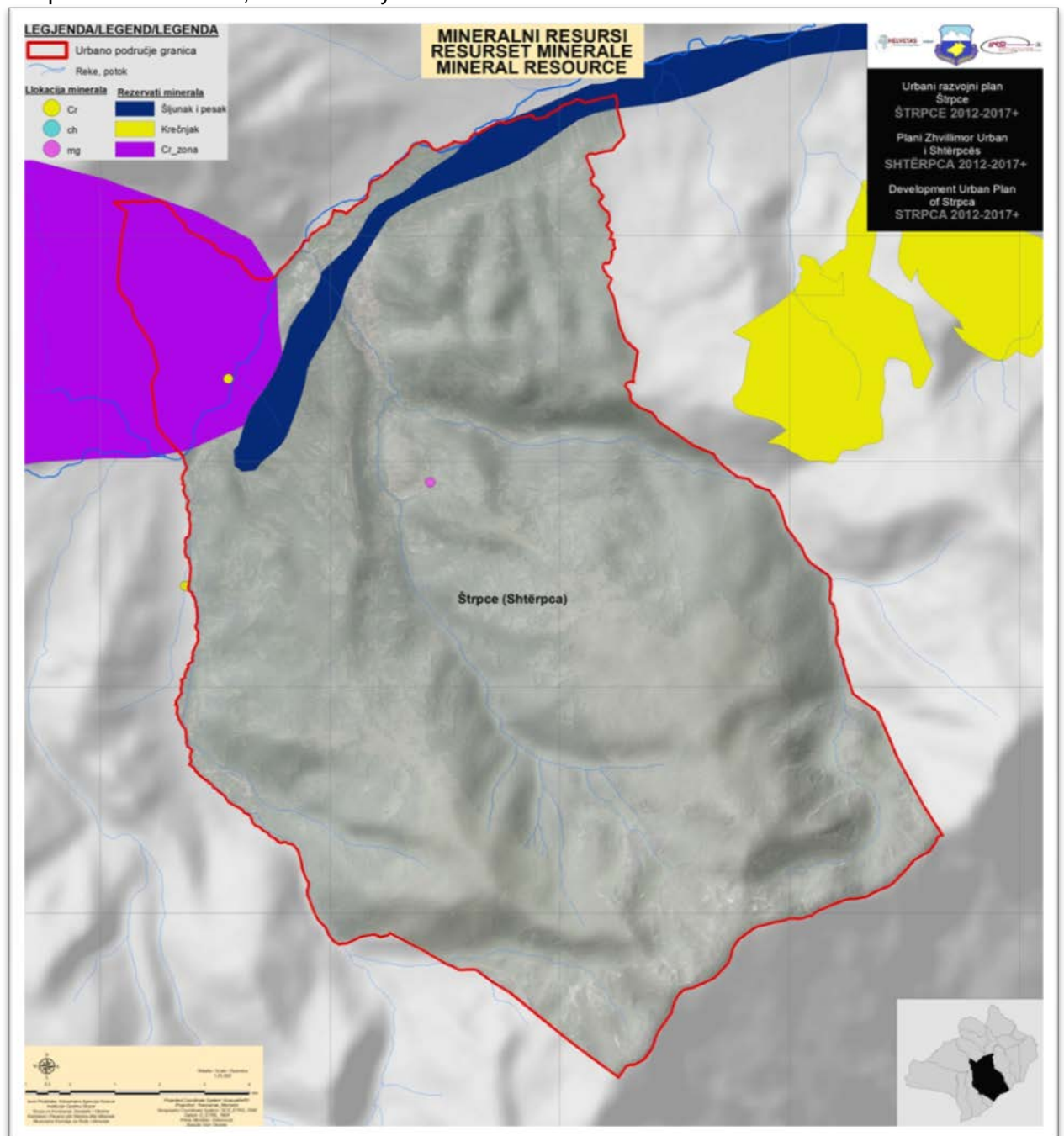


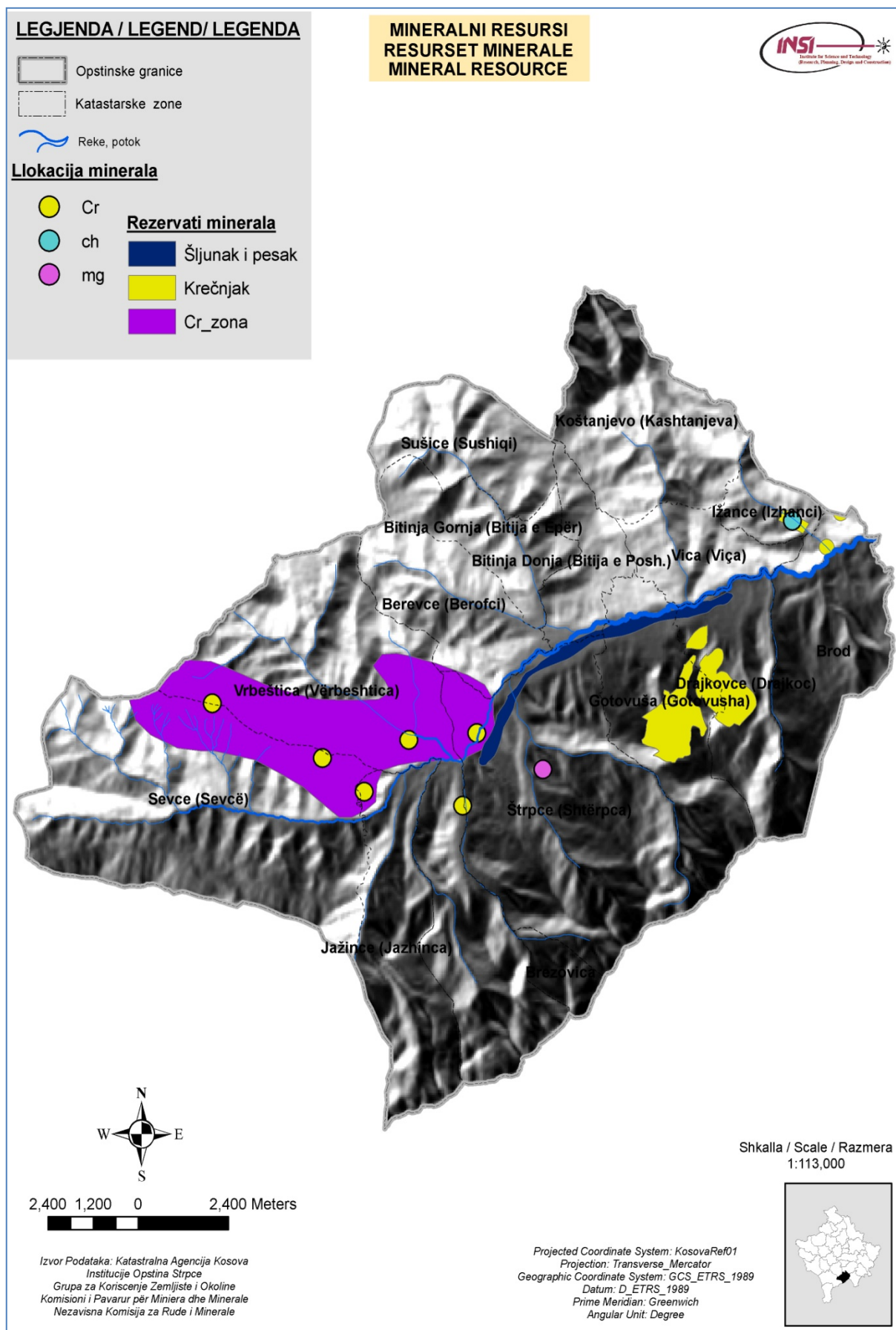
Map no. 13. Cadastral area of forests in Štrpce

1.1.4.2 UNDERGROUND RESOURCES

The geological composition of land shows for the composition of various minerals. It is believed that the territory of the area of Štrpce is quite explored in terms of the geological aspects and certain basic reservoirs of mineral resources are defined.

Also it was found that in the territory of the cadastral area of Štrpce there are no reservations of rentable economic metallic materials. From non-metallic materials it should be mentioned the Štrpce quarry which process the material for the production of lime, but currently is closed.





Map no. 14. Mineral resources in the cadastral area of Štrpce

1.1.5 Cultural and Natural Heritage

1.1.5.1 Cultural Heritage

The continuation of the population of this area may be tracked from ancient times and the material evidence for the older population has been proved in the locality of Gradina, in the left bank of Lepenc near Brezovica.

Archaeological findings from this locality show for remaining of objects from roman fortification (coins, ceramics), the professional service for cultural protection believes that this locality has “remaining’ of prehistorically walls” which are good to be proved through a detailed archaeological analysis.

The earliest mention of the existence of national culture in this area dates since XIII century, when three stories for the Serbian gospel which today is saved in the national library of Paris mention the village of Štrpce.

All these objects belong to the same style of facilities without a dome, with modest decorations in the front door or windows and interior which was not often written.

Walls were built of stone and the roof was covered with pottery or in latter times with tiles. Churches were built without bells or steeples since it is about the period of Turkish rule; however, they are not rooted both in lowland parts as well as large settlements of the South Morava region.

The most important example of church buildings is the Church of St. Nicholas in Štrpce which was build in 1576 – 1577 and rebuilt twice, first winning the narthex and then in our time (1952) the bell.

Architectural character of the profane heritage in the territory of the municipality of Štrpce is presented into two cultural layers: in the form of a traditional family residence of the rural or urban type, inherited from a distant past and unsuitable for the contemporary way of living as well as in a conceived form of buildings of the private or public character with the help of which will considerably change environmental characteristics, both natural and artificial.

Examples of traditional family residential buildings, with a ground floor but one story building constructed mainly from the wood of stones are still present in large numbers. Reasons of this delayed situation may be found in the non-general development of the municipality.

Best examples of traditional residential buildings of the urban type are located in the street “Milutin Nikoliq” as well as in “Sheshi Çlirmi” and the environment of this roads along with the square may considered to be very important values of spatial heritage.

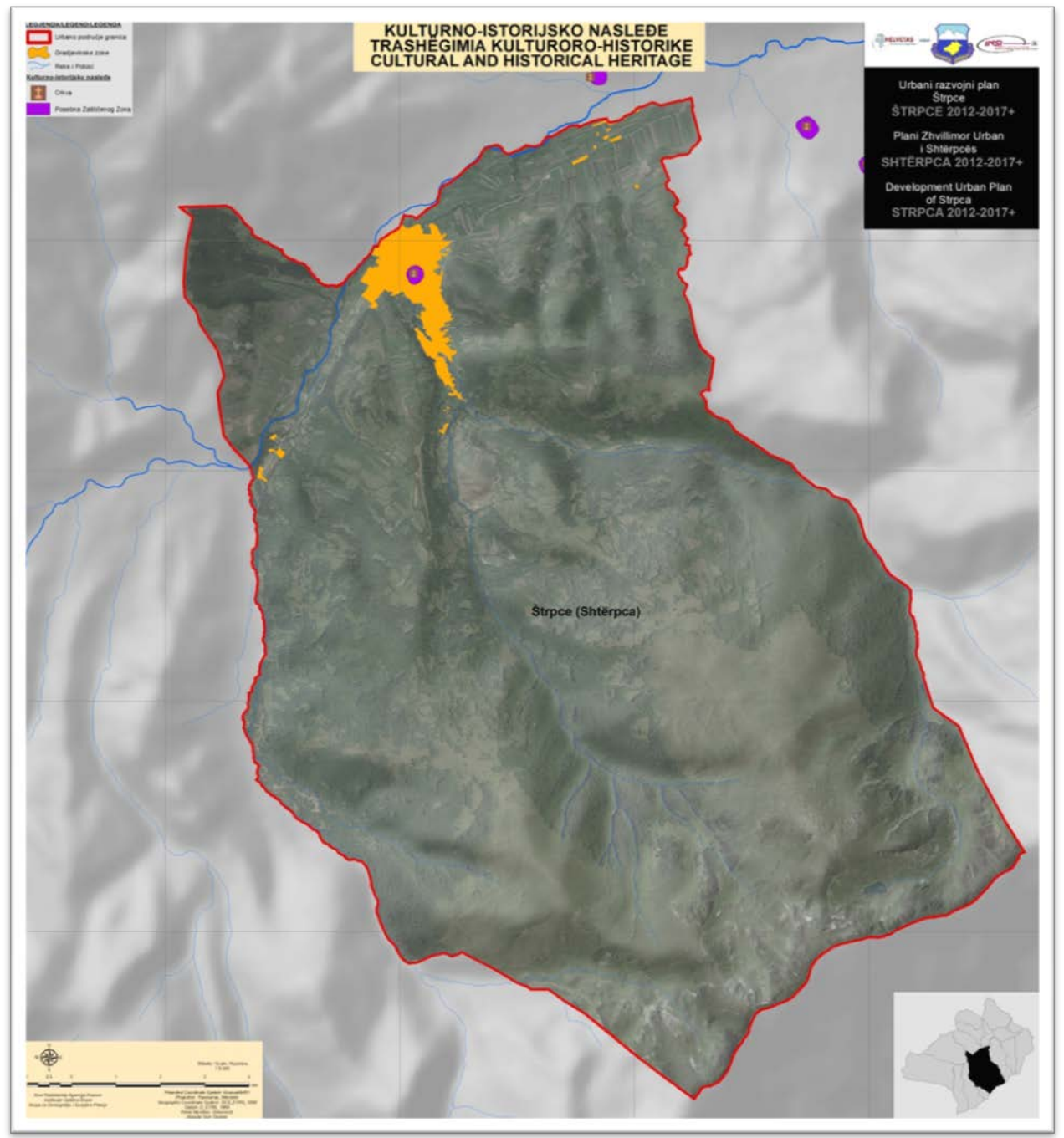
Also here it should be added the building of the elementary school which is in the intersection of the road “Milutin Nikoliq” and “Sheshi i Çlirimit” which from the function but also characteristics of public facilities of inter-wars in small places has an important participation in the creation of basic characteristics of the old environment of Štrpce.

The place of this obelisk in front of the Church of St. Jovan in the suburbs of Štrpce is inconsistent with the proper construction especially when it is compared with the memorial complex dedicated to partisan units during the World War II which were located and fought in Sharr. This memorial complex which is built along the highway near Brezovica is a work of the sculptor Svetislav Arsiq – Basare, originating from Sevcı recognized as the most well known sculptor from the area of Kosovo.

The memorial complex was dedicated to the fighters of the unit in the Sharri Mountain where without a doubt his significant work originated under the influence of visual memorial of Bogdan Bogdanović.

In addition to this monumental memorial complex, some more modest memorials of soldiers and victims of the Second World War exist such as: the monument on the common cemetery of warriors from these sides, located near the mentioned obelisk close to the Church of St. Jovan in Štrpce as well as the memorial – source path in between Štrpce and Brezovica.

Important works of the contemporary architects, (the object of the municipality of Štrpce, the modernized house of culture as well as other public facilities in Štrpce, post office objects, banks etc) do not show any relation with architectural inherited culture which over the centuries have survived and resisted foreign influences.



Map no. 15. Cultural Heritage in Štrpce



Church of St. Nicholas, Protected Area

Natural Heritage

Forest vegetation in the northern part of Sharri mountains in the area of Štrpce is very developed, complex and important, manifested by some high strips of vegetation, primarily influenced by the climate and climate character: low kserotermofil belt of oak forest (*Quercus pubescens*, *Quercus conferta*, *Quercus cerris*, *Carpinus orientalis*), passing belt of oak termomesofil (*Quercus petraea*) and white hornbeam (*Carpinus betulis*), Turkish oak mesofile belt (pure beech forest or oak forest – *Fagus moesiaca*, and beech forest mixed with pines – *Abies alba*, in high mountain areas), highest belt of frigidophil Beech (*Opinus heldreichii*) and Macedonian pine (*Pinus peuce*), which create the upper mountain boundary. In some parts of this massif in the transitional zone between the mastiff mountain generation and grassy alpine vegetation is the herbaceous vegetation of alpine pines (*Pinus mugo*).

On the upper mountain border of mountain pines begins the complex generation which is diverse and very important (or better say the area) of the herbaceous community/high mountains of the time (modified) alpine meadows. However, under the influence of humans this vegetation is transformed in mountain pastures which in the Sharr Mountains and its branches occupy a large part of the complex content depending of the substrates of the geology, orographic conditions and human activity (mainly grazing rate) under the pasture and shrub vegetation as well as alpine bushes.

Apart from Beech and Macedonian pine, by law are also protected many species of plants among which with special importance within the framework of the municipality of Štrpce are:

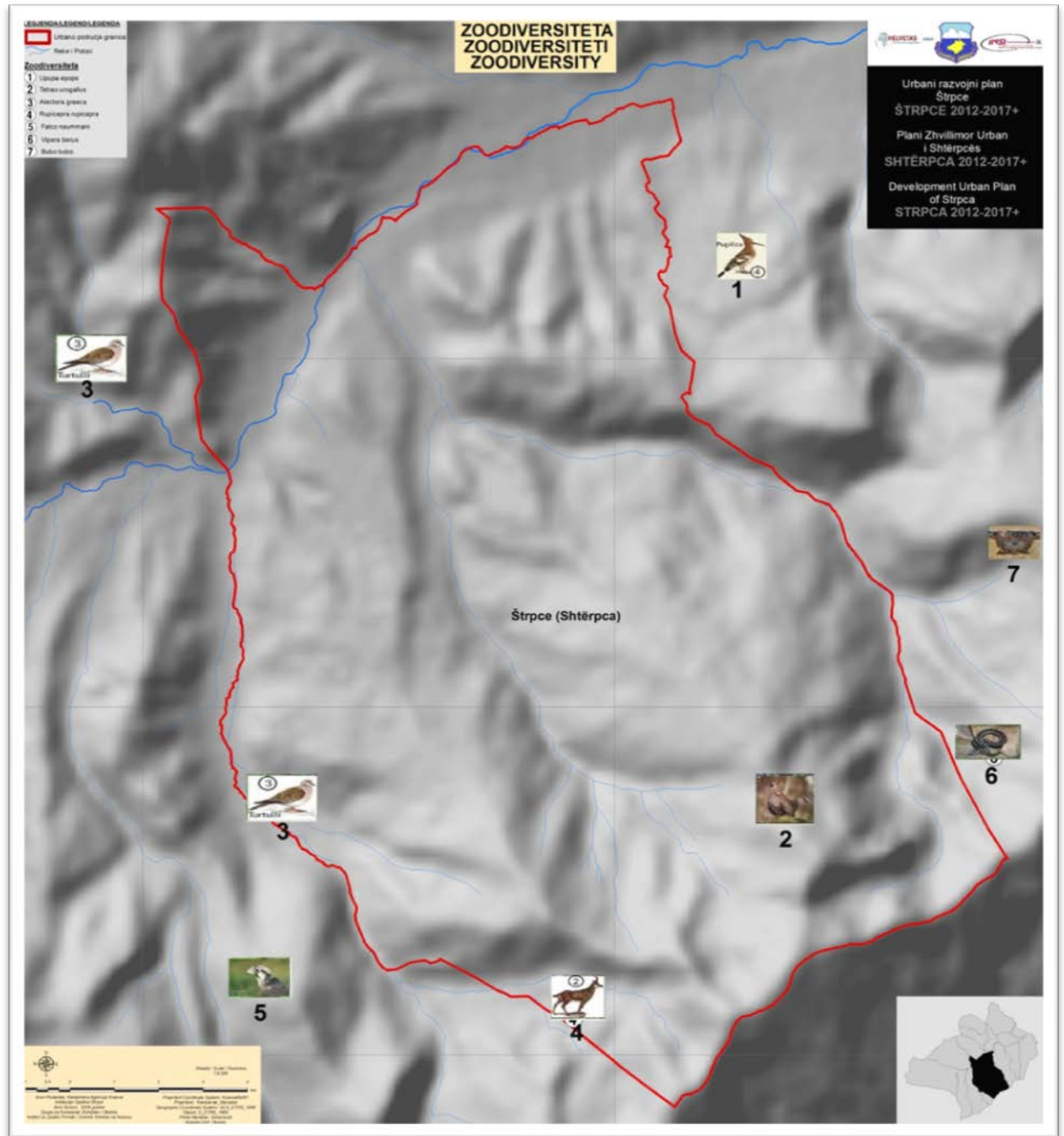
- Gentiana lutea (lincura)
- *Pinus mugo* (dwarf pines)
- And all types of oaks.

Animal world in the area of Štrpce is characterized with a high number of species and small number of specimens of certain species. In this region exist favourable conditions for the life of many animals, but the growing phenomenon of human influence over time has negatively impacted the decline of population of certain species.

According to the results of conducted research in the area of Sharri mountains live: deer, wild goat, bear, lynx, and then wolf, wild cat, fox, Beech marten, Golden Marten, rabbit, squirrel, badger, otter, dormouse etc. Ornithofauna is also quite rich. In these areas live the Wild Chicken, Wild goat and many other species. While from animal species special importance have all animals which are in small numbers such as lynx, mountain deer, Tetrao urogallus (*Capercaillie*), brown bear etc.

Most animal species are protected by law in whole (prohibition of killing and capture) or partially (with periodic permits for hunting of a certain number of specific species of animals).

Protection of flora and fauna will be carried in a planned manner on the basis of concrete programs of protection and breeding of certain species, produced by specialized scientific and professional institutions. Implementation and monitoring (controlling) of the implementation of these programs will be under the competences of responsible institutions of the republic as well as public company "National Park –Malet e Sharrit" based on Štrpce.



Map no. 16. Diversity of animals in the area of Štrpce

National Park and Natural Reservoirs

When it comes to the high parts of the mountains mentioned by law (in 1986) is declared “National Park of Sharr Mountains”. This law has defined the boundaries of the National Park as the following: border of the National Park in the south and southeast part is in accordance with administrative borders of the Republic of Macedonia and Republic of Kosovo and passes through high mountain cliffs of Sharr, starting from the top of Luboten (2.496 m), above the Tower (2.314 m), Livadica (2.491 m), and top of Jezerc (2.604 m) to the border with the municipality of Prizren.

From here the boundary of the National Park is bordered with the municipality of Prizren and Republic of Macedonia and on the top of the hills of Sharr Mountains above Bistra (2.640 m), Black Top (2.491 m), Kobilica (2.526 m) to the Kara Nikola (2.106 m). The border continues further towards the southeast in between the two Republics and the border of the National Park returns in the northwest in the height of 1.071 m where from there it reaches a height of 1.310 m. The border park passes in the northwest to the height of 1.435 (Javorovica), and then from there in the east to the height 1.765 m (Mlake) which continues in northeast through mountain Misove to the height of 1.522 m. The border returns in the northwest to the quote 1.271 m, by extending over the Upper Village (Gornje Selo), where the Park Border is consisted of the road Prizren – Brezovicë to the King's castle with an altitude of 1.120 m.

From this boundary quote it lies to the west in the village of the Holly Virgin with isohypse of 1.212 m to the height of 1.130 m whereas in the west the height of 931 reaches the quote of 1.507 m. From this quote it passes in the northeast to the quote of 1.656 m by including Golem Bor from the west side and it reaches the quote of 1.509 m, and from there it reaches the quote of 1.598 m (Granizon) and it continues to the north up to the height of 1.931 m and 1.710 m, where from there in the northwest to the height of 1.456 m (Rusenica), and then the border lies to the height of 841 m, by including the monastery of Holy Theodor, where the border then extends to a height of 1.498 m on the upper part of village Delovce, and falls in the east to the stone of Bolovan, by including Careva and Bukosha up to a height of 1.654m. From this border height it extends in the direction of southeast where again enters in the municipality of Štrpce and reaches a height of 1.441 m on the villages of Upper Bitia, Popovc and Lower Bitia.

From here the border deviates in the south and reaches a height of 1.276 m (Çuka), and then the border falls on Orliç up to a height of 1.150 m, and then in the right angle reaches a height of 1.516 m (Small Borça), and deviates in a south to a height of 1.440 m (World Meadows), and then falls in the south where it cuts the river Lepenc and reaches the head of Begu to the isohypse of 1.600 m. From there the border passes to the east on the village of Sevce and reaches a height of 1.312 m, where from where it moves in northeast and reaches a height by cutting the road of Brezovica –Prizren in 1.232 m (Burli), it deviates in the southeast to a height of 1.453 m, and then continues in the northwest to the height of 1.485 m, and further in the same direction to the height of 1.541m, and in the east to the Black Top (1.562 m) with a height of 1.712m, by including Tupan, Baçill and derives in the southwest to the starting point of the description of the border of Luboten where it also ends.

So with borders are included the terrains on the city of Štrpce.

When it comes to sharing of sites with different degrees of protection of National Park “Malet e Sharrit”, with this Spatial Plan of the municipality of Štrpce are predominantly allocated on criteria such as:

- The first protected area is the area of basic natural phenomena with major limitations for use and high degree of protection. This area includes zones with particular interest for the area of the National Park “Malet e Sharrit”. Within this area are strict natural reservoirs which until now were protected by law (Lake of Livadica, forest reservoirs of the Stojku house).
- The second protected area is protected buffer zone for active vacations and recreation for the residents (places for picnics, travelling mountain paths) as well as for the development of winter sports activities by encouraging development of touristic activities.
- The third protected area or the area for the mixed usage of the third degree protection includes other spaces of the National Park “Malet e Sharrit” and this means that the space which is characterized with forest and agricultural areas is (mainly for pedestrians).

Finally, in the protective area around the National Park, the use, regulation and protection of the space in the planned period will be in accordance with the decisions and programs of the plan which deal with the total area of the National Park "Malet e Sharrit" in terms of the needs of residents for development by taking into consideration the protective area in which is located and the city of Štrpce.

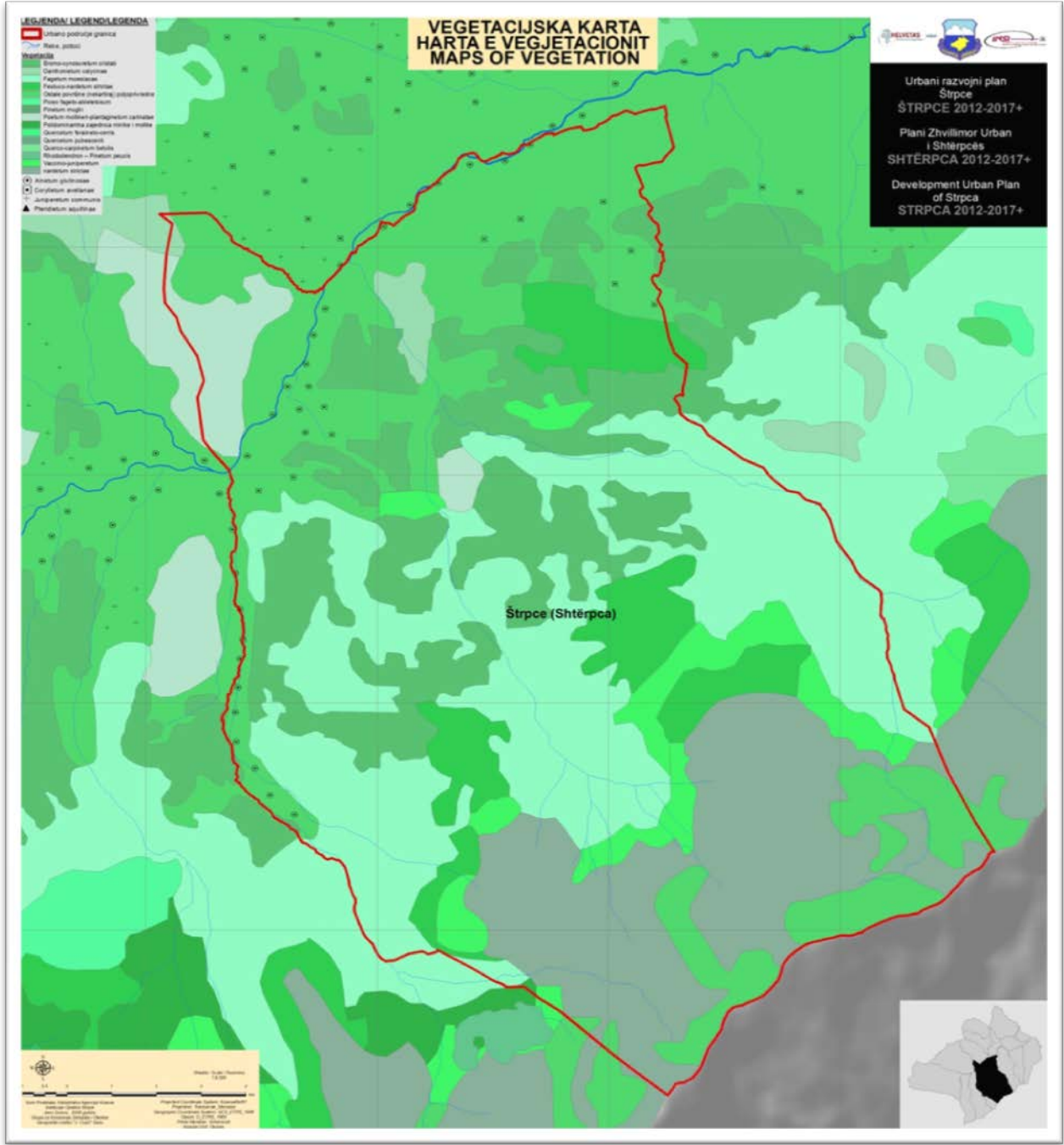
In addition to the National Park by law are protected the strict natural reservoirs:

- Forest Pinus peuce – Rododendron ferrugineum to the House of Stojk
- Forest Pinus peuce – Acer ledreichii to the House of Stojk
- Lake of Livadica.

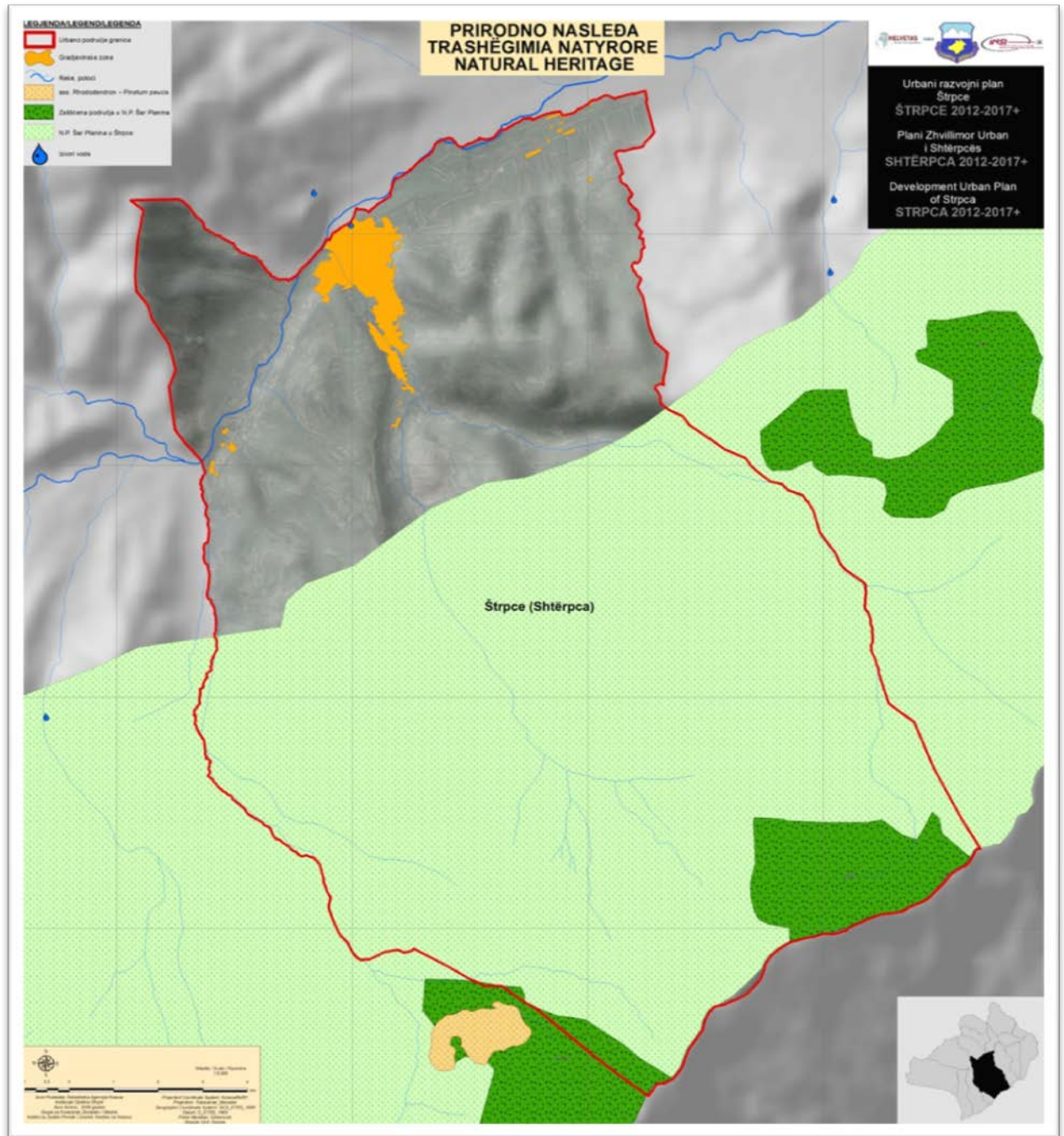
Lake of Livadica

This is yet another hydrological, geomorphologic and glacial object formed in the pile after the merger of the iceberg. It is 220 meters long and 125 meter wide. The shore length is 683 meters whereas the greatest depth is 6,7 meters. The surface of the lake is 20.580 m², and the volume is 74.715 m³. The water is clean and has a green-blue colour. At the time of the greatest level of the lake, the water flows on the surface. The lake is in 2.173 meters of absolute height and it belongs to the source of Kallugjera river.

In addition to the natural mentioned values and those protected by law in the Mountains of Sharr exist some other which are also valuable locations for which protection is proposed with this Spatial Plan. So, in the wider area of the natural reservoirs "Popovo prase" and "Gini vode – "Careva Meadows" are also located valuable forests which when are protected along with others that are mentioned present the general natural complex in the south-western part of the municipality of Štrpce. **Fitocenology** records of some important compounds of forests should be highlighted:



Map no.17. Vegetation map of the area of Štrpce



Map no. 18. Natural heritage of the cadastral area of Štrpce

NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS

In natural disasters are included: floods, snow slides, heavy snowfall, strong winds, hail, ice, drought, mass occurrences of infectious diseases in humans, animals and plants and other disasters caused by nature.

Other disasters means major road, air and rail traffic accidents, fires, accidents in mines, the destruction of dams and other ecological and industrial disasters caused by man's work and behaviour, emergency situations, high temperatures, technical collapse of power supply of energy systems, telecommunications and information

technologies, terrorist acts and other modes of mass risk. The territory of Štrpce is continuously faced with natural and artificial disasters, therefore the Department of Public Services and Emergency is responsible for managing situations such as:

- Fires ,
- Floods,
- Earthquakes,
- Other natural disasters.

From the seismological aspect, Štrpce's urban area represents an active seismic terrain where the performance of catastrophic earthquakes is possible. Itself, the area is not likely to be threatened by the occurrence of stronger autochthonic earthquakes, but it is exposed to strong seismic effects of earthquakes, whose centres are in large or small distances. Data on earthquakes, which are available today, show that the occurrence of catastrophic earthquakes was recorded back in 1457, when an earthquake of MS 9 □ MS occurred in the Prizren region. The two mentioned locations have significant impact in Štrpce's seismic earthquake characteristics, because they represent two closer and stronger seismic sources. The occurrence of autochthonic earthquakes recorded with their magnitudes of (3-4) shows that they are far away from the importance of determining the seismic area. The existence of local earthquakes, even weak ones, should show the danger of their actions.

The snow is a regular winter occurrence. The number of days with snowfall, length and thickness of the snow layer increases with the increase of altitude. The average annual number of days with snow for the period of 1931-1960 ranges from 40 days in the valley of Lepenc up to 100 days in the highest parts of the Sharr Mountains. In Štrpce the number of days with snowfall recorded for the period 1960-1984 is approximately 39, while in Jazhinca for the period 1959-1985 it is 42 days. By snow layer is meant the snow layer with a thickness of at least 1 cm, some parts are covered from 60 to 210 days. Snow layer, due to low air temperatures, has always longer durability compared to snowfall days, i.e, days when there is snow. According to specific measurements for the period 1960-1984 average duration of snow layer in Štrpce is 66.5 days. In the higher parts of the Sharr Mountains under the snow layer are parts from 180 to 210 days, which means 6 to 7 months. Otherwise, the maximum average thickness of the layer of snow at altitudes above 1700 m, is ranging from 150 to 200 cm, while in the lower regions is 70 cm.

In Štrpce most common are the eastern and western winds, and it is clear that wind direction is dominantly affect by the relief forms, which means the direction of Lepenc valley and surrounding mountains. West wind in the middle of winter brings many snow falls.

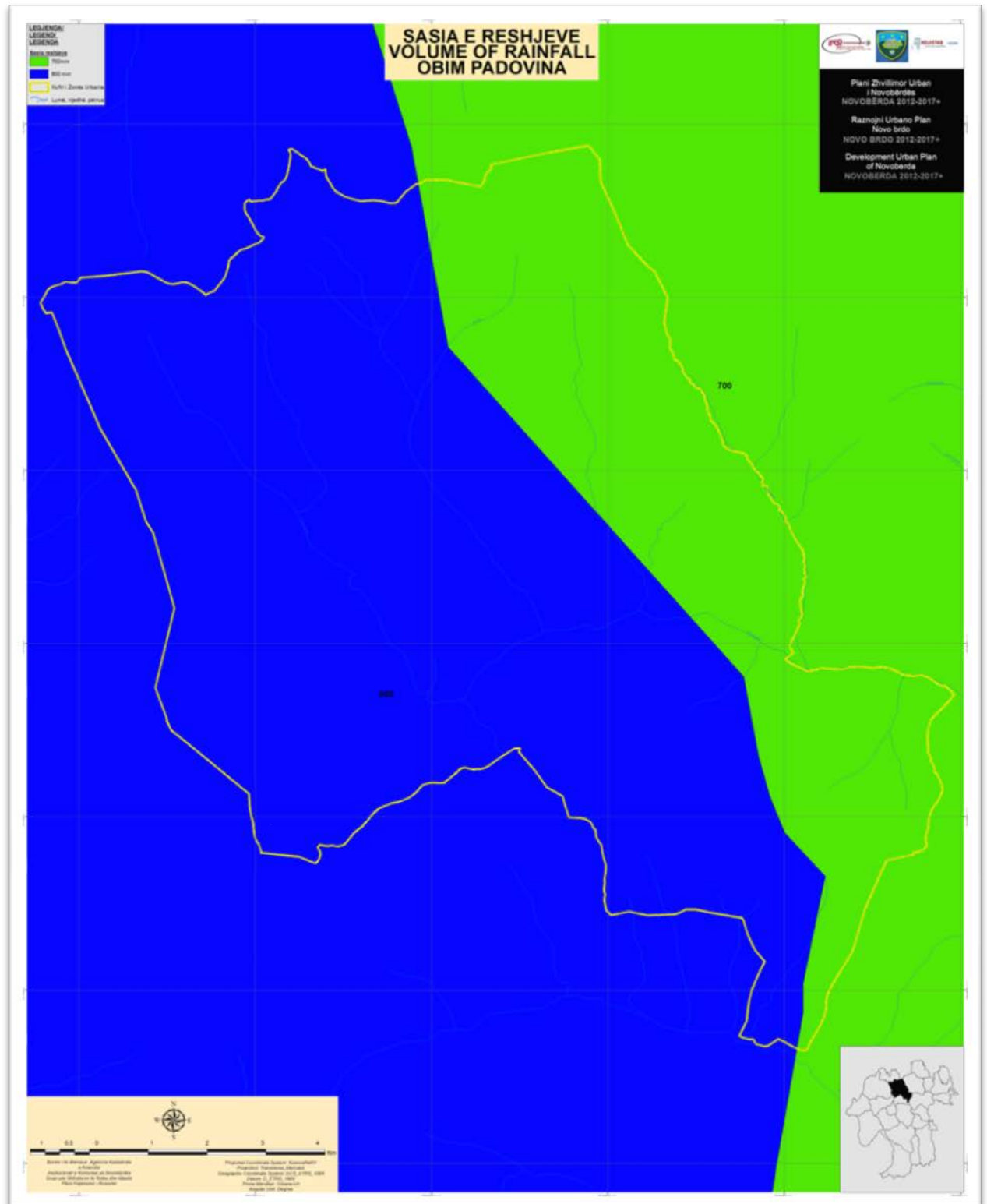
The hail in Štrpce can often be regarded as dangerous for economy having into consideration that in the past there were hail storms.

Ice only affects high mountainous areas during the winter season and does in present any risk to urban area.

Drought significantly affects the water supply where during the summer, mainly during July and August when the temperatures are high and rainfalls are rare, it comes to water restriction.

Floods are natural disasters that require special attention. Floods are considered a phenomenon occurring in certain areas that are dangerous to people's lives and cause significant material damages. Floods cannot be prevented but their damages can be mitigated and managed. Water that is accumulated from precipitation or melting of the snow should find its movement path.

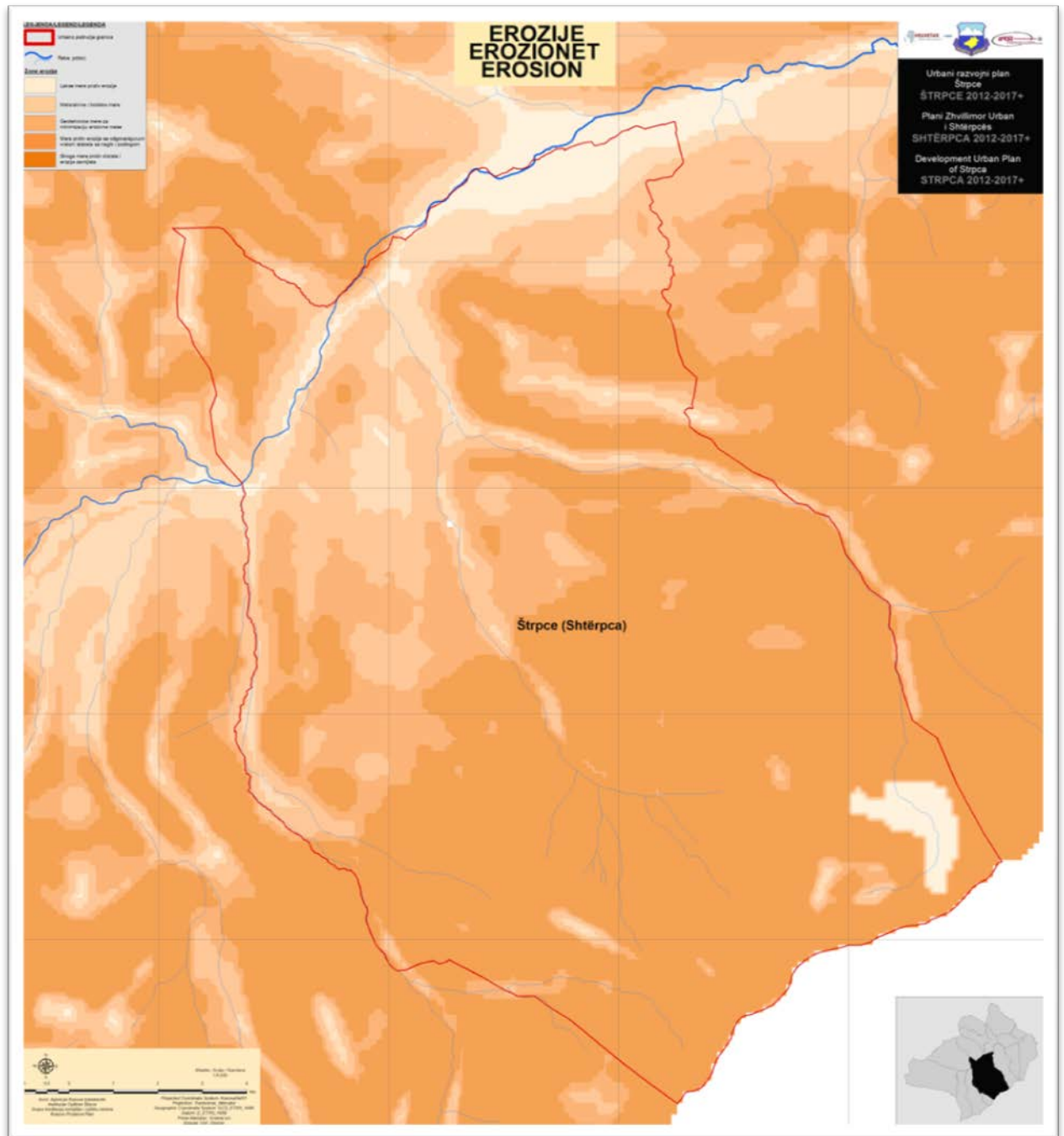
The occurrence of the mighty waters is difficult to be determined. Big floods in the watershed of Miloshtica were observed in 1897, 1925, 1933, 1941, 1946, 1953, 1965, 1979 and 1981. A particular devastating effect had the occurrences of floods that occurred in 1897, 1953 and 1979.



Map no. 19. The amount of rainfall in the cadastral area of Štrpce

Erosion

The urban territory is not under the influence of erosion. The cadastral area is characterized by participation of erosive surfaces according the following categories: the surfaces that are exposed to very weak erosion, weak, and average erosion and surfaces with very strong erosion.



Map no. 20. Erosion in the cadastral area of Štrpce

1.1.1. DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Starting from the demographic trends component the working group on demography and social issues has analyzed the current situation and the possible future situation. According to the population census 1981 - 1989 there are accurate data on the number of residents of the Štrpce settlement. Also, during the profile and situation analysis are also

used other sources such as IMG, OSCE, UNHCR and professional forecasts, where the working group assumed and received the most relevant data presented in the tables. From the total number of inhabitants 36.7% are young people aged 0-19, while inhabitants over 60 years are occupying a small portion, about 11.5% of the total population.

Age		Percentage
Age	(0-19 years.)	36,7 %
Age	(20-39 years.)	33,4 %
Age	(39-59 years.)	18,4 %
Age	(over 60 years.)	11,5 %

Table no. 17. Population structure by age

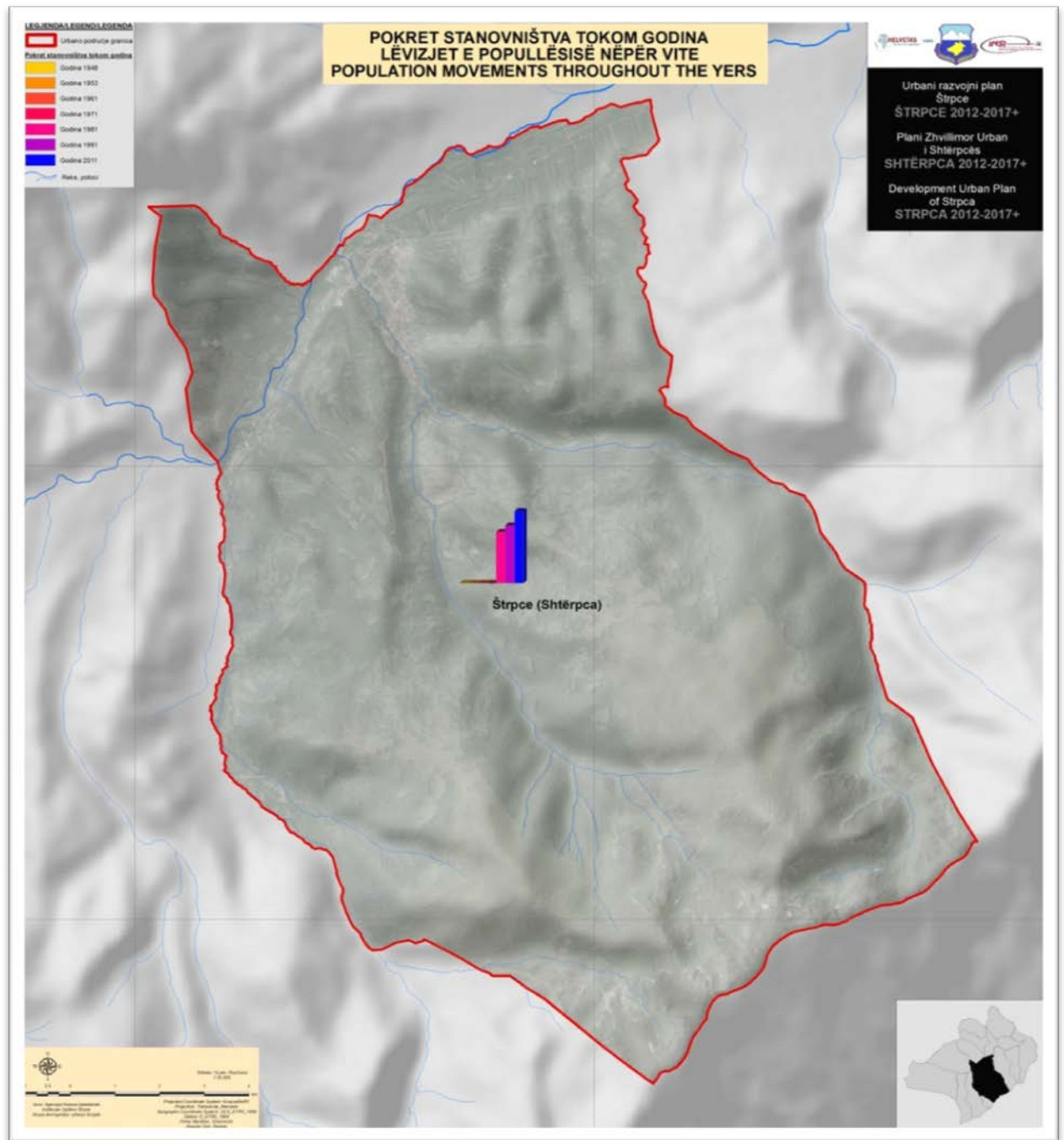
1.1.5.2 IMPACT OF NATURAL COMPONENT AND MIGRATION IN THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Processes in the development of the inhabitants of the Štrpce settlement are the result of changes in natural movements and migration of people. The realized population growth over the next thirty years is the result of exclusively natural positive increase, because the impact of the migration component has moved in the direction of decreasing the number of residents.

In the period 1961-1981 average population growth was moderated a value (from 16.6 - 9.4 ‰).

The period of 1981 – 2011, started earlier polarization of demographic trends: Natural growth in Štrpce has noticeably declined. The balance of migration for the entire municipality in this period is negative, but with significantly lower relative and absolute values compared to the previous period.

	Absolute numbers			in 100 residents on average		
	growth / reduction	population growth	migration balance	growth / reduction	population growth	migration balance
Štrpce	247	75	172	14,8	4,5	10,3



Map no.21. Population movement in recent years in Štrpce

SOCIAL CASES

In Štrpce, the population problem and the social stratification is not present, 63 families are living in poverty struggling to survive, which is about 7% of the total number of families. This category of people finds support at the Centre for Social Work and Štrpce Red Cross organization.

Number of households using social assistance			
Place	Category I	Category II	Cat. in total I and II
Štrpce	38	25	63

Table no. 25. Beneficiaries of social assistance according to the categories in Štrpce

STRUCTURE OF THE JOB SEEKERS

Municipal employment office in its records has 400 jobseekers

Age	Total	Percentage	Female	Male
From 15-24	120	30%	66	54
From 25-39	160	40%	88	72
From 40-54	80	20%	44	36
Over 55+	40	10%	22	18
Total	400	100 %	220	180

Table no. 25. Structure of jobseekers by age in Štrpce

Jobseekers with social assistance

Jobseekers with social assistance are two categories (I and II). In the first category enter persons unable to work, while in the second category enter job seekers who have no income and have children under the age of 5.

Job seekers who are beneficiaries of social assistance of the second category are obliged to obtain certification of unemployment for social assistance, which is completed, sealed and evidenced by the municipal employment office.

1.1.6 HOUSING, EXTENT OF LOCATIONS

Trends in change of number of population indicate that so far the intensity of land use has increased slightly in the lower regions, and there is a decline in the higher ones.

However, growth of the population number in Štrpce shows that positive changes in these areas are felt.

EDUCATION

The education process in Štrpce is held from pre-school to secondary level in the Serbian language.

Educational institutions:

- 2 preschool classrooms with 44 Children;
- 1 elementary school with 343 pupils;
- 1 Secondary School with 547 pupils;

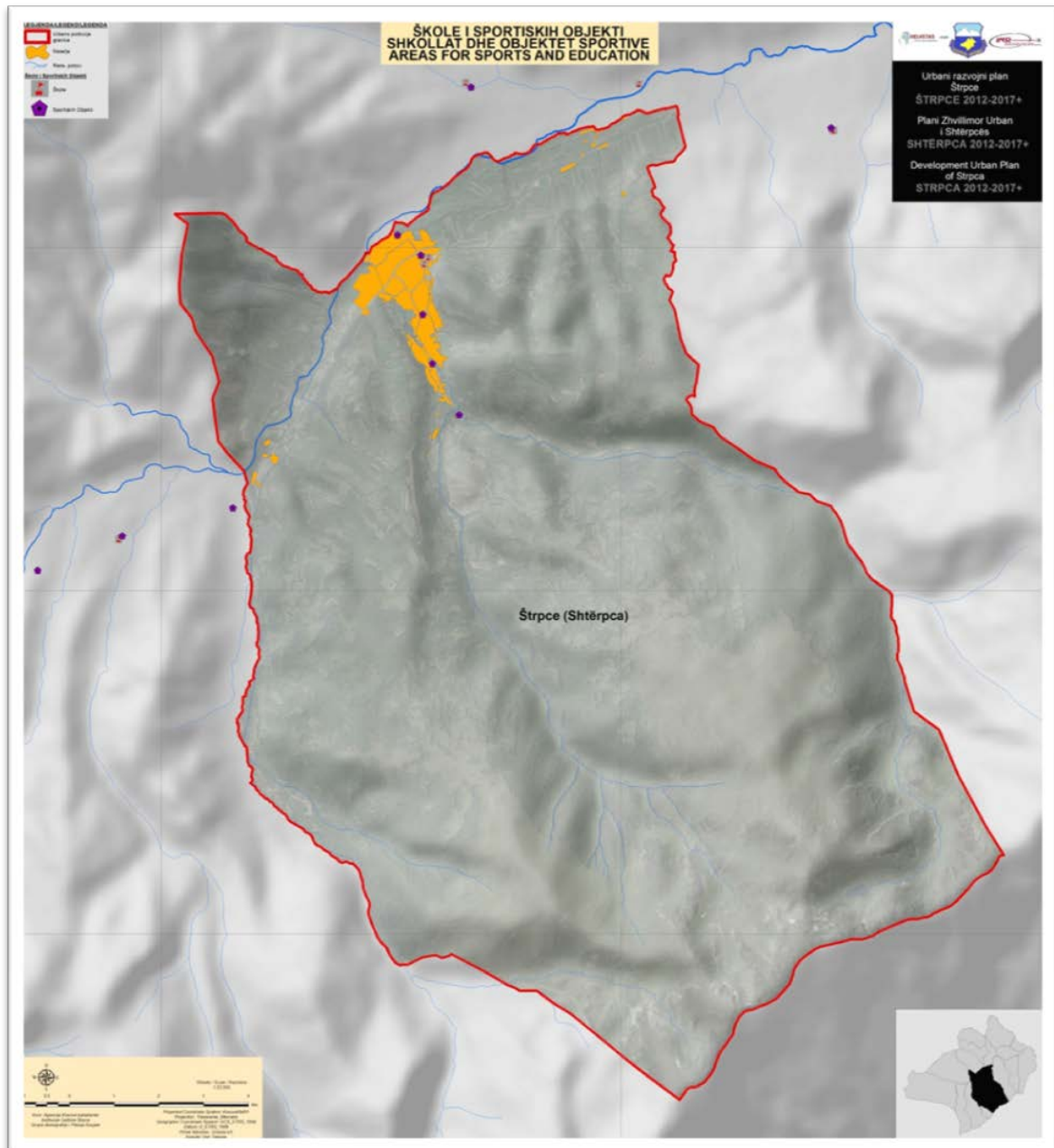
In these institutions, at all levels of education, 96 employees are employed. In Štrpce there is a kindergarten where 55 children and 26 employees are placed, of which 4 teachers, 4 nurses and 18 other administrative and technical workers are employed.

Legal infrastructure and regulations are respected and enforced strictly. Education from pre-school to eighth grade is compulsory and attended by all students.

Expansion and improvement of school space in order to achieve European standards and research of existing standards is in the process.

The infrastructure sector is responsible for assessment of school space needs, planning, coordination, supervision and implementation of facilities aimed at improving school infrastructure.

School educational institutions have classrooms with different surfaces, from the smallest 12 m² to 45 m². From auxiliary facilities, the primary school "Staja Marković" in Štrpce owns the sports hall, which is used at the same time also by the "Jovan Cvijic" economic-commercial high school In Štrpce.



Map no. 22. School and sports areas in the urban area of Štrpce

o.	Name of school	Village	Number of pupils	No. of teachers	Facility surface area in m ²	Surface area m ² /pupi.	Pup./teacher.
	Economic-commercial Secondary School „Jovan Cvijić“	Štrpce	47	58	964,00	1,76	9,43
	Elementary School „Staja Marković“	Štrpce	43	38	2.000,00	5,76	11,08

Table no. 32. The ratio between school space and student in Štrpce

1.1.7 Economic Development

TOURISM

Štrpce's urban area is characterized by very valuable natural conditions for the development of tourism, which until now has been used very little. Green slopes suitable for recreation during the summer with a touristic geomorphologic value (Sharr high peaks, craggy slopes, valleys with glacial / ice origin) and hydrological origin (multiple sources and water flows that are active during the summer) as a phenomenon enters into the most important touristic sites in Kosovo. Also, sports complexes "Meadow" and "Both rivers" influence the development of sports and recreational tourism which can significantly affect the development of the economy in Štrpce.

Monuments located in the urban area, with a special emphasis on the protected church of St. Nicholas, can stimulate people to develop cultural and archaeological tourism.

INDUSTRY

The current situation of Štrpce's industry is quite unfavourable. As the most important industrial complex was the factory for mechanical parts "Ivo Lola Ribar" that produced machines for metal processing. In addition to this, in this plant are also produced joints for piano, as well as illuminating bodies. Then, there is also "Pilana" which in the last years is working as an independent company. In wood processing factory "Pilana" is processed wood and furniture parts. Until recently there were capacities to manufacture medicaments "Mediteks", but in the last years there is no production although there are human resources, adequate space, but the technology is very outdated.

Public enterprises, according to the analysis, have recently registered a significant economic decline, while private ones, especially those manufacturing affect in economic development.

In this area there are also conditions for greater development than current development of the industry. This industry could be developed as a supplementary activity for other economic activities.

1.1.8 TRADE

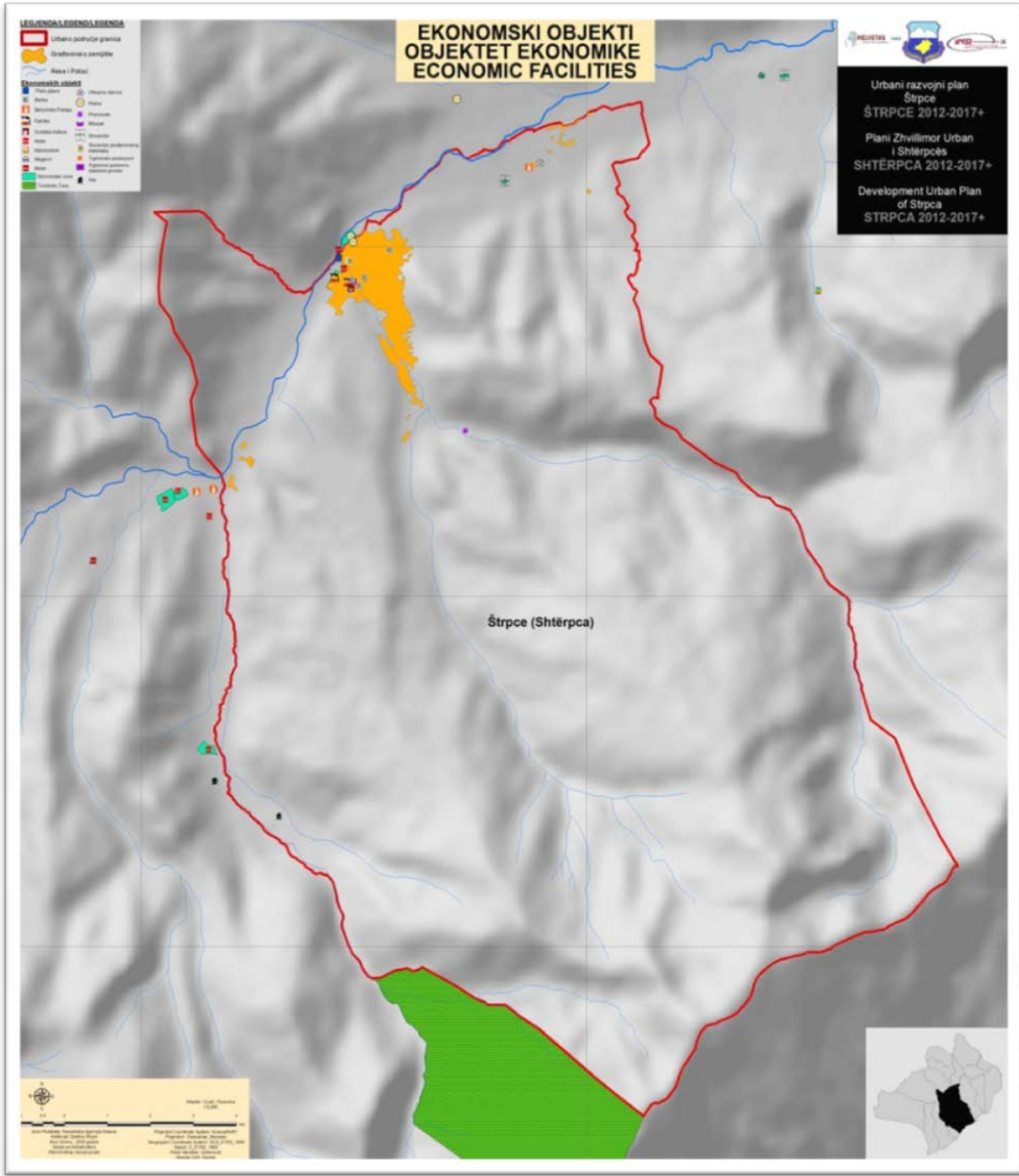
Commercial network situation in Štrpce is still evolving, both in the quantitative but also in the qualitative aspect.

Based on data available to the sector of the economy, Štrpce has 110 private sector businesses and 2 public sector businesses such as TRO "Mladost" DP "Zadruga." Shops are generally of a mixed type, also, although there are specialized stores for: shoes, textiles,

clothing and metal products. In Štrpce there is a regulated market, while the green and cattle market have no regulated locations, but are spontaneously formed on the roads or near the roads. Štrpce municipality is managing these markets and at the same time collects taxes and other revenues.

1.1.9 HANDCRAFT

Craftsmanship continues to be an important area for economic development. 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 manufacturing of products for the market mainly in small series and which do not have characteristics of industrial production (musical instruments, agricultural tools, etc.). The craftsmen in Štrpce are well known that deal with craft services in the field of maintenance and repair of equipment products for facilities and performance of other services. In addition, the craftsmen in Štrpce 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 Štrpce 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).



Map no.23. Economic facilities in Štrpce

ENERGETICS

The main problem of the current situation with power supply in Štrpce and in the whole territory of the municipality is the lack of production 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 network of distribution and big losses which have been mostly due to non-payment for electricity consumed by customers. Electricity production is smaller compared to customer demand which means that is necessary to build new production capacities 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.

1.1.10 INFRASTRUCTURE

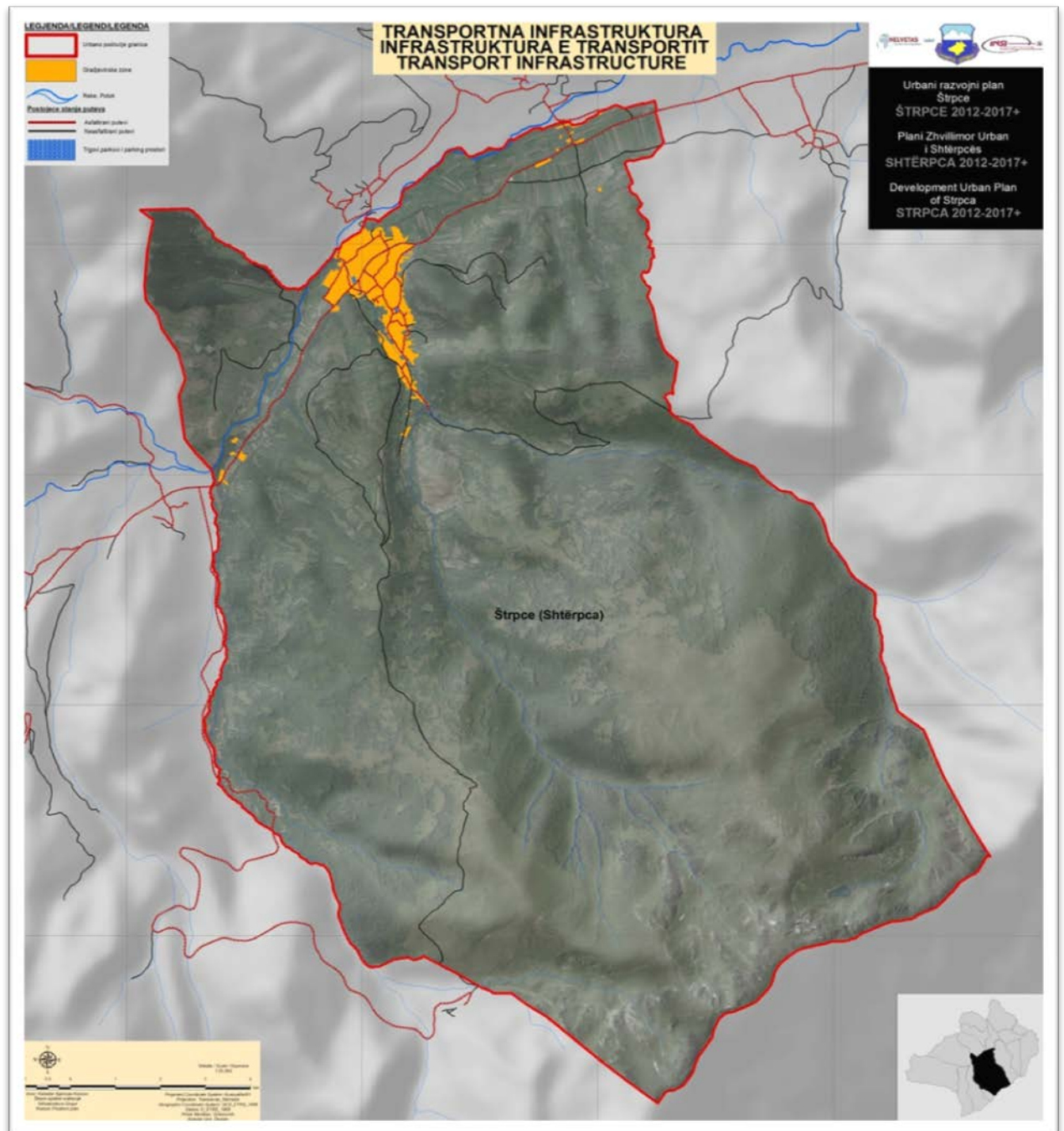
Transport and its infrastructure

Transport represents a very important activity for the citizens, institutions and for the development of Štrpce. Transport is 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 Štrpce is mainly a road transport.

Road transport

Analysis of the current situation shows a large chute of transport infrastructure compared to many indicators that are evident in Kosovo. Based on this, in the forthcoming period is important to develop intensive transport system, which will need to present one of the basic prerequisites of Štrpce city development and the entire municipality. Roads in the city of Štrpce are categorized as: regional road which passes the city itself and the local road network linking the outskirts of the city with the regional road. These roads are either with modern or without any layer at all. Dimensions of these roads are very narrow (3-4 m wide). Other unpaved roads are also with narrow dimensions surrounded by constructed facilities that impede their expansion. Narrow dimensions prevent the separation of pedestrian and vehicle traffic that reduces pedestrian safety to a minimum.

The regional road that runs through the territory of the municipality towards the southwest - northeast, is a contemporary extension and is linked to the municipality of Prizren, in the southwest as well as the road Pristina - Ferizaj - Skopje, in the east.



Map no. 24. Transport infrastructure in Štrpce

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Landline telephony

In the city of Štrpce there is a PTK plant with capacity of 1,500 numbers. Landline telephony covers the entire city with 890 phone numbers.

MOBILE TELEPHONY

The Štrpce area is well covered by mobile telephony network provided by two operators licensed by the RTA. Both operators extend special antenna in different locations.

In fixed telephony service, national GSM mobile phone Company Vala 900 uses the European standard of GSM technology. GSM mobile operator Vala 900 has approximately 2,200 customers. Vala offers mobile telephony services, data transfer, receiving and sending fax, short text messages SMS, as well as additional services.

Mobile phone services are also provided by the other national mobile operator - IPKO.

1.1.10.1 Internet Services

In the Štrpce city there are many companies (service providers) that provide Internet services and are operating in this area. The city will have a development advantage and could be in function of contemporary development only if education and professional trainings are advanced in the field of information technology

1.2 ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

Štrpce with the surroundings is supplied with a 110 KW transmission line which starts from the power station in Prishtina and then comes to the power station in Ferizaj and continues through Štrpce, more precisely at the settlement of Štrpce, and then this line of 110 kw continues in the direction of Sharr. On map no. 9 is shown the map of Kosovo, geographical and Monopolar scheme of 400/220/110 KW throughout Kosovo, and Kosovo connection with neighbouring countries with the lines of 400/220 KW, where the line direction of 110 KW in the Štrpce region was introduced.¹

¹ KEK Unit in Štrpce



Map no. 25. Monopolar scheme of 400/220/110 KW in geographical map of Kosovo

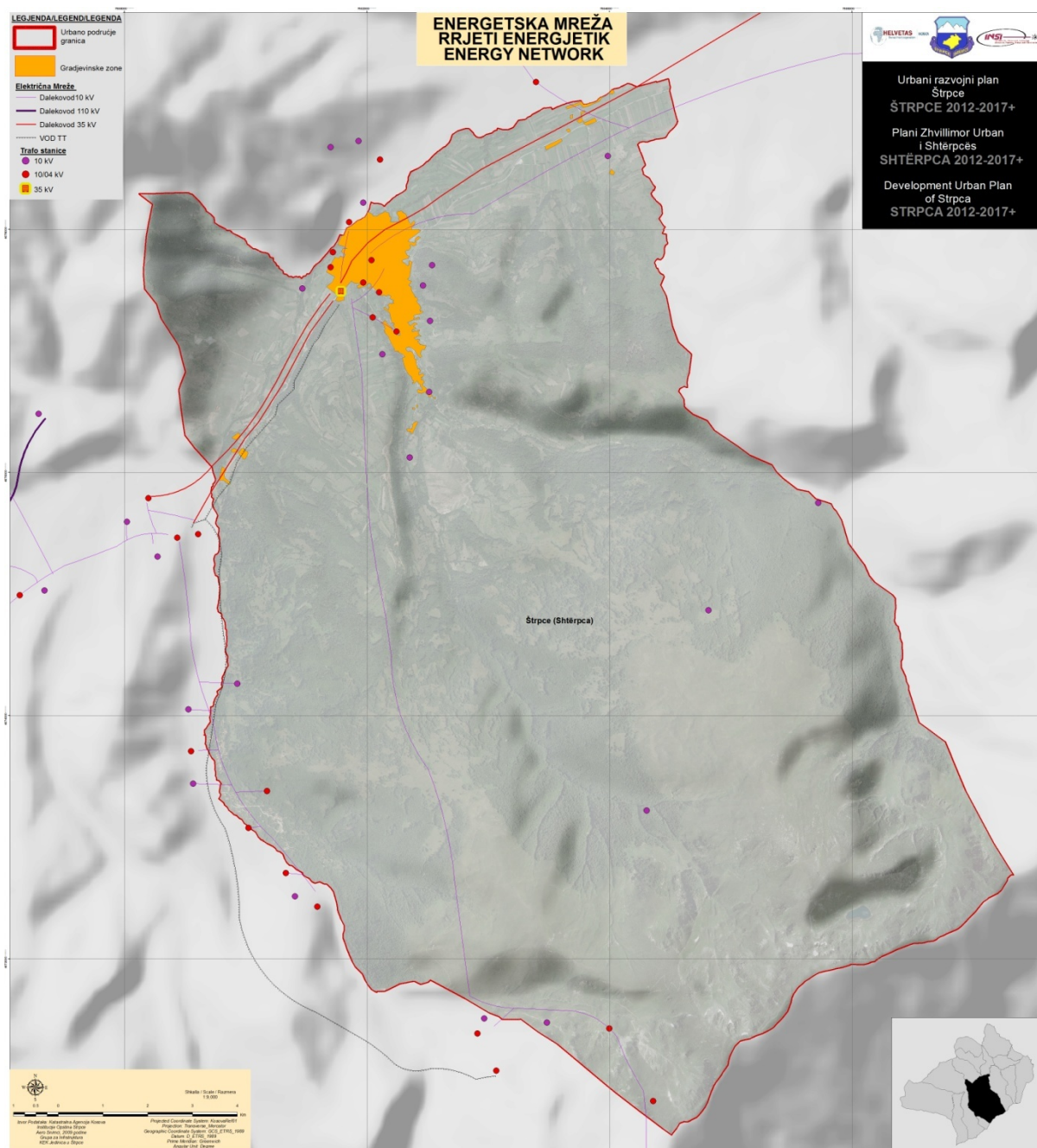
The city of Štrpce has transmitter power of 35 Kw $3 \times 185 \text{ mm}^2$ Al Th, in gridded poles from Ferizaj. Main energy network is Ts 35/10 KW $2 \times 4 \text{ MVA}$, which is located near the municipal building. From this power station are distributed 10 KW lines to local TS 10/0, 4 KW mainly through cable network. The close area of Štrpce contains 8 TS 10/0, 4 KW of which 6 are MWSTS; one is a tower and the other one STS. Of these 8 TS three are industrial, one is for the purpose of supplying of a Shopping Mall and the rest are for general consumption.

In the district of ILP there are two TS 10/0, 4 KW, with individual power of 400 KWA, and are supplied directly with TS 35/10 cable line, and also with the cable directly from this TS is also supplied TS 10/0, 4 KW 630 KW "Pilana" in the direction of Brezovica sports centre lies the power line of 35 KW on the gridded pillars that now is working as a network of 10 KW.

Review of power stations in the municipality of Štrpce is presented in the following text:

- | | | |
|------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| ➤ TS | 35 / 10 KW | „Štrpce“ $2 \times 4 \text{ MVA}$ |
| ➤ TS | 10 / 0,4 KW: | |
| • TS | 10 / 0,4 KWA | I.L.R. |
| • TS | 10 / 0,4 KWA | I.L.R. |

- TS 10 / 0,4 KW 630 KWA „Pilana“
- MBTS 10 / 0,4 KW 630 KWA Gradska
- MBTS 10 / 0,4 KW 630 KĚ „Shopping Mall“
- TS 10 / 0,4 KW „Kulla - Castle“

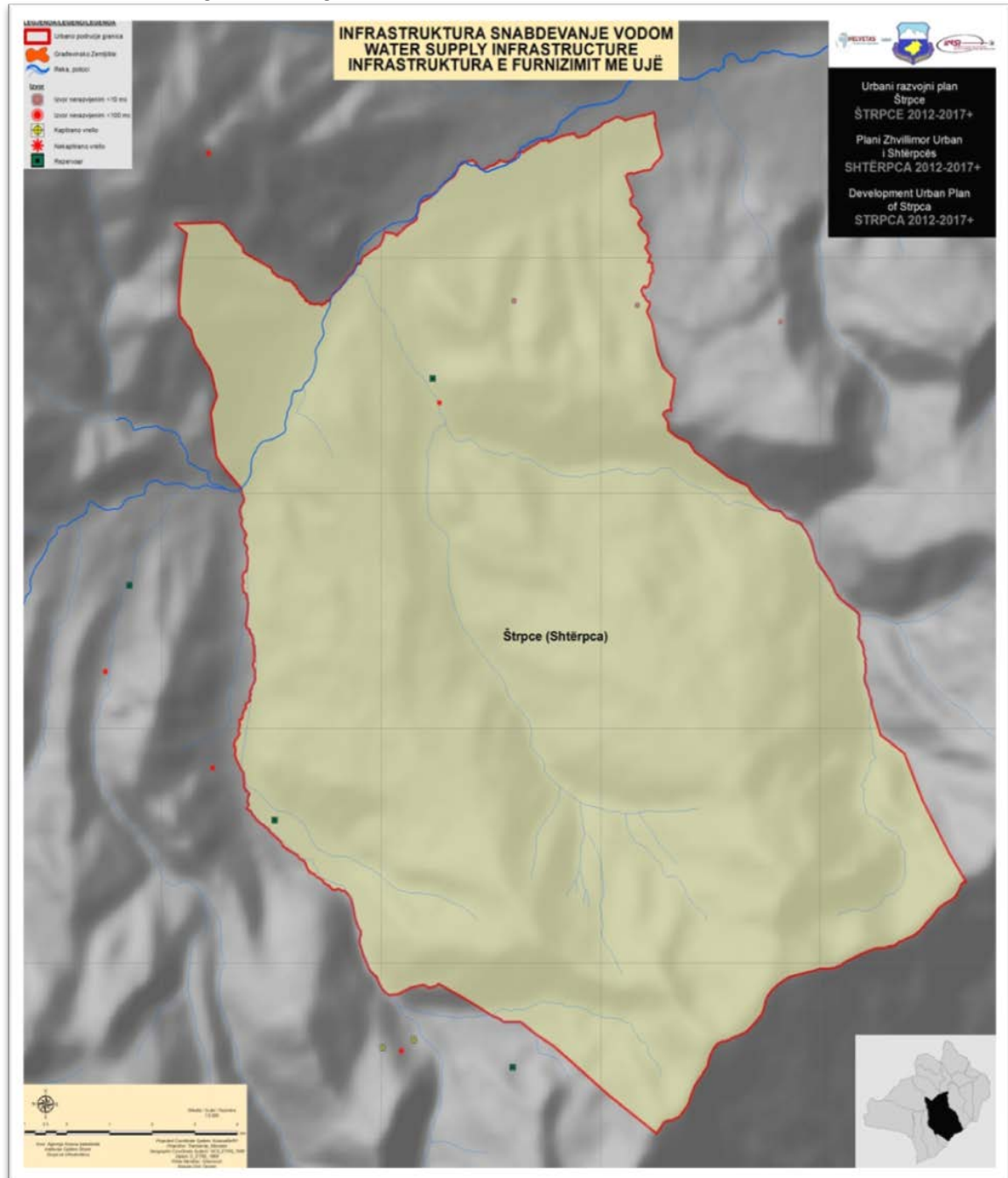


Map no. 26. Energetic network in Štrpce

HYDRO INFRASTRUCTURE

Water supply system in the municipality of Štrpce

The Štrpce city itself is covered by public water network. It should be emphasized that some families even though they are connected to the water network, they have problems in water supply. During the annual period, the water supply reductions are possible due to the irrigation of agricultural land.



Map no. 27. Water supply infrastructure in Štrpce

Sewerage system in the municipality of Štrpce

The entire territory of the city of Štrpce is covered with sewerage network; however there are no collectors for cleaning wastewater.

Water regime

From the overall perspective, the condition of the water flow and flood protection in the municipality is not favourable. In the previous period there have not been done significant works in the regulation of water flows, and from time to time there have been floods of different intensities that have caused significant damages. Rivers and streams in Štrpce are not regulated, so that can receive ample amount of water, which then emerge from their natural beds causing floods. The floods of 1979 are kept in mind as having had caused catastrophic consequences in the river valleys of Milloshtica.

1.2.1.1 Water streams pollution situation

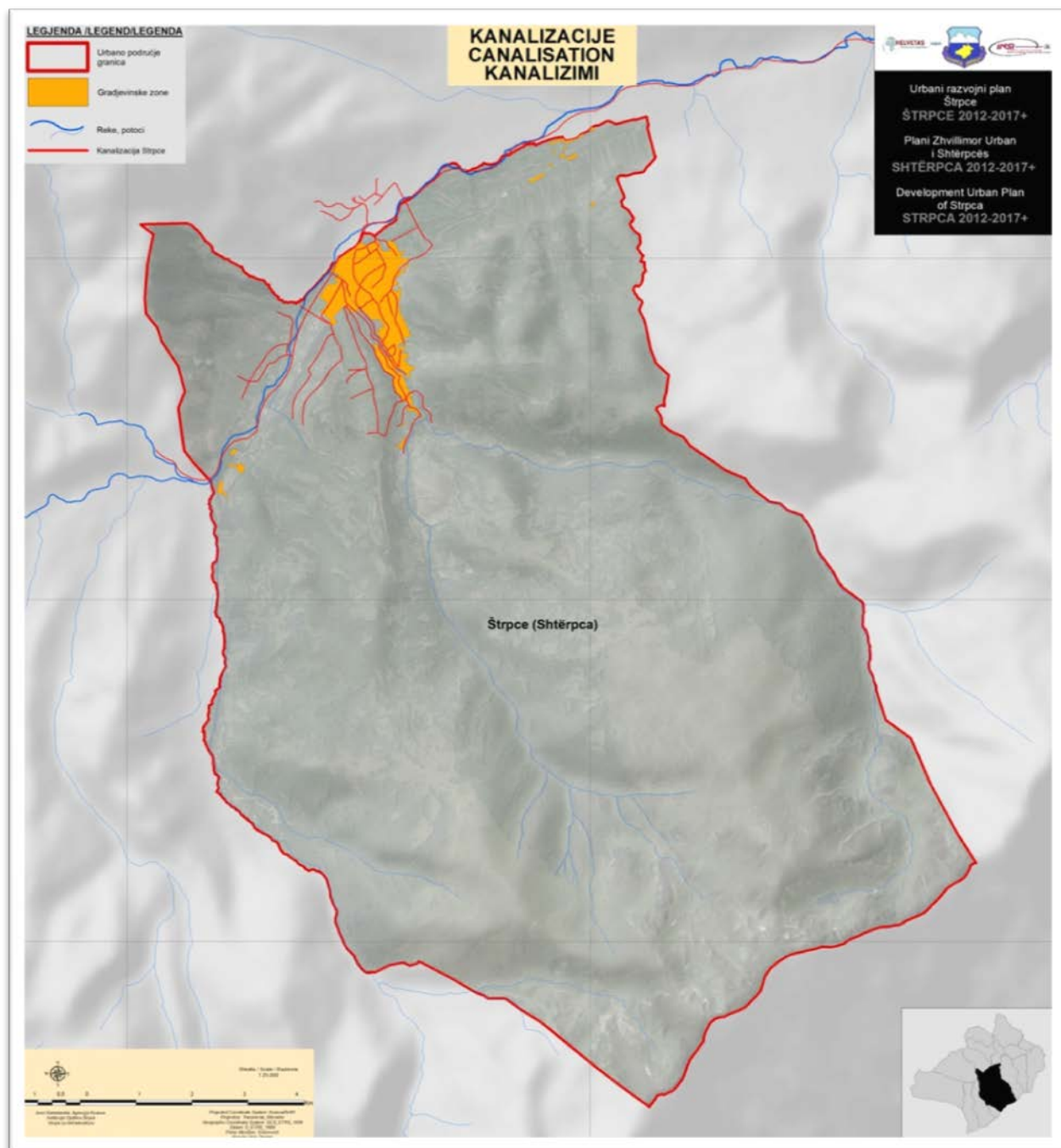
Looking at the complex manner to the pollution of water courses in our municipality, it can be assumed that basic damages in the water streams in our area are from erosion, or violent rivers, as well as the quantities of wastewater that without canalization and without clearing the contents of the canals are discharged in water streams.

In addition to natural pollution caused by soil erosion bringing sediments to water streams, significant contaminations cause the population as well. Microbiological and physico-chemical analysis of water courses in the area of the municipality of Štrpce that was conducted in 1978 showed that water features belonging to class I and have clean water feature called oligasprob.

However, at present, as collectors of used waters, very few can maintain its natural features. They increasingly are measured by organic and inorganic substances that come from the settlements, stored and numerous waste materials. It should be emphasized that the industry is not developed and there are no industrial waters that would affect water pollution.

Large quantities of polluted waters that are directly discharged into rivers with their physical and chemical content significantly affect the change of water quality, and also affect the natural balance of the river.

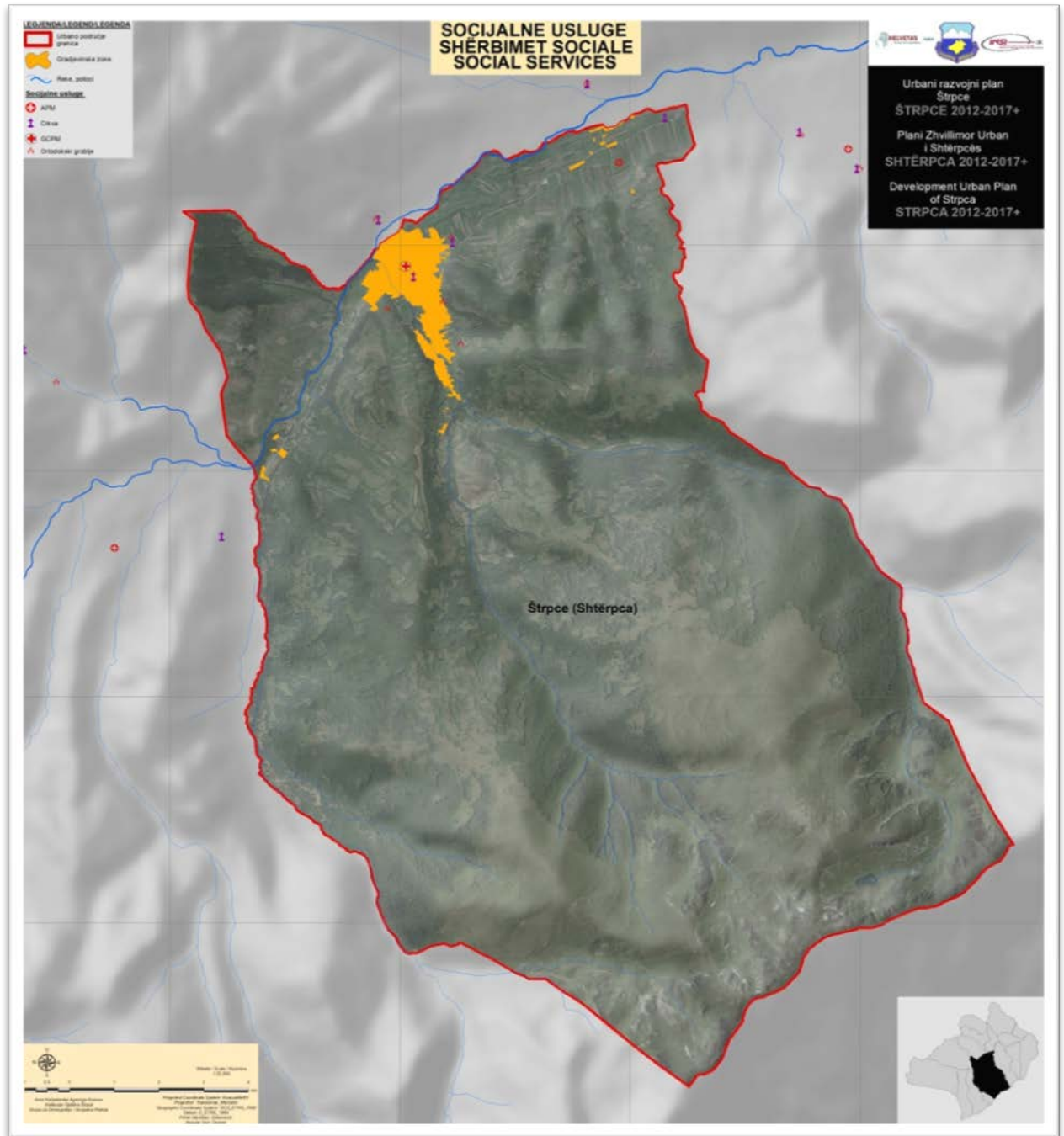
Thanks to the large amounts of water that collectors of canal contents have, they can take these contents without any risk. Large quantities of water from the collectors passing with high speed over numerous stones on quite short roads of the course with self-cleaning preserve and maintain their basic contents.



Map no.28. Sewerage system in Štrpce

CEMETERY

Based on the analysis in the field, the group represented by the representatives of religious communities has identified cemetery locations from which it is concluded that in the city there is one regulated cemetery and two unregulated ones. It is necessary to take measures for additional infrastructure needed for maintenance, management and regulation.



Map no. 29. Social services in the municipality of Štrpce

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management in the municipality is done by "NPUC "(Novo Javno Komunalno Preduzece / New Public Utilities Company). Based on the data obtained from the "NPUC" 90% of the city is covered with public utilities. For garbage collection containers are available of 1.1 m³, which are distributed near public institutions and bins which owned by nearly every house.

Our municipality does not have a landfill site where it would be able to dispose garbage, but it transports garbage to Gerlica and Gjilan.

1.3 POSITION, IMPORTANCE AND SPECIFIC ISSUES FOR THE TERRITORY OF THE CITY OF ŠTRPCE IN THE CONTEXT of MDP (Municipal Development Plan)

„Urban Development Plan of Štrpce 2012-2017. +“

With the Law on Spatial Planning of 2003 and its amendment in 2008 is created a legal framework for spatial planning. Urban development plan of Štrpce 2012 - 2017 + prepared by the municipality, is first spatial plan which covers the whole territory of the urban area and which is drafted based on the aforementioned framework. And at the time when we are drafting URP for Štrpce city (2012), Municipal Development plan of Štrpce is also in the process of adoption by the Municipal Assembly of Štrpce and has taken approval from Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, in December 2012.

Principles that will be used for drafting the framework of the Urban Development Plan of Štrpce city will be to the extent it belongs and is the capacity of the city.

Strategy and objectives for the desired environmental, social and economic development are divided into three groups:

- Accelerated development zone will constitute the centre of the city which lies along the regional road Ferizaj - Prizren, as administrative and cultural area and will be the most developed part of the city. On the left and right side of the road will be extended administrative facilities, services, housing facilities (individual and collective housing facilities), and commercial facilities (trade, handicraft sector, business centres, etc.)
- The second zone with medium development includes the southern and western part of the city where are divided two sports and recreation centres in which at later stage is possible activation of touristic adequate capacities.
- The third zone with slow development constitutes the eastern and western part of urban area of Štrpce city. In this area the development of activities that have a complementary character will be more present, such as: small economy and industry.

1.3.1 The main objectives of the municipality to which also belongs the city of Štrpce are:

- ❖ Development of attractive network of the planned urban areas for public utilities management for citizens as well as improvement of quality life of citizens, employment and social equality;
- ❖ Development of tourism, especially the hotel business and attractive offers to tourists;
- ❖ Development of effective links within urban areas through the development of infrastructure network;
- ❖ Development of commercial, agro-industrial and touristic services to intensify environmental protection renewal policies.

Štrpce urban area is characteristic of catering, trade and tourism. Štrpce is well known for the cultural monuments with protected status that should be considered when drafting this urban plan, such as the church of St. Nicholas, which is treated as a protected area. The above mentioned church is part of those buffer zones of 50 m 'from their yard parameters.

1.4 KEY ISSUES IN A BROADER SPATIAL CONTEXT WHICH INCLUDE GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING AND DUTIES ARISING FROM DOCUMENTS AND TOWN PLANS OF ŠTRPCE

Instructions that have been summarized in this chapter clarify a number of issues arising from the municipal development plan about what each settlement, in this case the city of Štrpce should consider when drafting urban and development plan. At the same time as a material will facilitate communication between the two levels of cooperation.

1.4.1 HOUSING

Local entities for planning must:

- Plan housing requirements for all, starting from the lowest layer, those in need of adequate shelter or housing and for those with special needs a;
- Provide multiple opportunities and solutions for housing, with good communication according to the size, type of place of residence and the demand for the creation of mixed communities;
- Create enough housing space with priority for re-use of land within urban areas using abandoned houses and adopting existing dwellings,
- To establish and provide public transportation for work, education and health institutions as well as commerce, entertainment and local services;
- Utilize land efficiently through policies and planning standards;
- Reduce dependence on vehicles, enabling the circulation of pedestrians and cyclists, with the introduction of public transport links with the place of residence, work, local services and opportunities, as well as with a combined destination Planning;
- Encouraging the design of new residential developments in order to create attractive environments with high quality which people will choose to live in.

1.4.2 STRATEGIC LOCATIONS AND BASIS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Because of its function as the administrative centre, Štrpce brings together main economic and social activities which offer appropriate position in the municipal market, but in the regional context implies an unequal socio-economic and spatial development of other parts of the municipality, with separation of urban areas based on their development. In the absence of the development of the development strategy and implementation of the Law in force, we have irreversible loss of natural resources, while reaching values of a rich character degrades and brings them to the critical limits of their operation and use.

The continuation of trend of undeveloped courses increases the cost of transport of passengers and goods and as a consequence has a difficult access to infrastructure with negative implications on economic development. Narrowing of the main roads prevents normal movement inside and outside the urban area, while the slowdown in the settlements services indirectly promotes migration, which is a disadvantaged situation for potential investments. The proposed strategy for spatial development of the city is based on developing strong network with economic development through human resources - the raising of knowledge base, rational and planned use of natural and cultural resources, easy access to physical infrastructure for ensuring and improving the quality of life (housing and services), social equality with attempt to become as competitive cities in the region and all this supported by the organized capacities (management, good governance, political support, social support, strategic networks).

Guidelines at city level of Štrpce

This guide needs to assist in fulfilment of spatial planning tasks, especially in the drafting of regulatory plans:

Urban Development and Regulatory Plans with their strategies should:

- Inspire - raise awareness and mobilize the population, groups of interest, politicians in the creation of future planning for urban areas;
- Should be formulated for a certain time development and based on primary issues and the current state of the city;
- Contain visions for the development of the city - in accordance with spatial planning strategy in a clear and specific well formulated to maintain the local characteristics, problems and opportunities for development;
- Objectives must be solutions to the problems and needs of residents with determining the location of the area. If goals are related (eg, reduction of unemployment and economic investments) priorities and goals should be verified;
- Goals must be set before the strategy is defined.

Urban development plans should promote economic and social development under the constitutional framework for decentralized local management:

- By ensuring that strategies be planned for local economic development;
- By emphasizing the role which should be played by local governments for LED in addressing growth, development based on local resources, unemployment, creating new jobs, allocation of resources and economic opportunities for the benefit of citizens (poverty alleviation), coordination between market demands and specialized education, higher education and vocational training ;
- By emphasizing the goals for economic development and competition;
- By providing activities for realization of LED goals).

1.4.3 CONCEPT OF CITIES – GENERATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Cities should be implementers of the goals set by:

Town centres, for service activities, service-commercial, cultural, entertainment and recreational activities which should be lively areas through expression of area of urban identity where together with the principle of combined developments will be of a combined and housing content and other supportive living facilities; scientific operations in cities with cultural , entertainment and recreational activities;

Urban economic areas, areas with a concentration of economic-commercial activities in the vicinity of the cities as **groupings** of industrial activities, service, service - commercial activities of development research institutions, groupings of which promote competition and cooperation at the same time (LED and other groupings in municipalities);

Areas with touristic potential;

Economy of transport;

Tourism economy

Based on the current state of the touristic economy in the urban area conclusions can be drawn that in shorter time should provide solutions to the following issues:

- ❖ Lack of promotion of existing touristic offer;
- ❖ Lack of touristic propaganda;

- ❖ Lack of clearly setting in touristic market as new tourist destinations with a new image in line with the current and future touristic market;
- ❖ Lack of realization of significant investments in public and private sector of tourism;
- ❖ Lack of the formulation of new tourism management system as a guarantee for a long-term and sustainable development of tourism;
- ❖ The problems with electricity, water, sewage wastewater and garbage, the degradation of nature and urban centres due to outrageous construction.

Guidelines for local level

Urban development plan should:

- ❖ Consider tourism and industry as a key economic sector of LED's, while promoting the values and identity of the city for marketing purposes, in order to create revenue from this type of service industry that also contributes to the creation of new jobs;
- ❖ Tourism development be in line with the principles of sustainable development;
- ❖ Action steps are envisaged to stimulate the tourism sector, in terms of capital investment in physical infrastructure and that of marketing, of residence through natural and cultural values;
- ❖ Promote and conclude partnership between stakeholders of public and private tourism for the purpose of providing specific development of tourism infrastructure that respects local culture and economy;
- ❖ Give priority to reconstruction of existing hotels in the public sector to the international level;
- ❖ Begin drafting the study of selective types of tourism (hunting rural tourism eco-tourism, cultural tourism congressional tourism recreational tourism, etc).

2 PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF HERITAGE - PROTECTION OF EXISTING VALUES Situation, questions and reasons for guidelines

In Štrpce, cultural heritage is one of the most important and substantial elements of the environment. It represents the truth of the identity of society. It is considered as a potential for development and sustainable economic and social integration in the country, region and beyond. Like any society, there is a need for balance between new and old society. The loss of old society is irreversible value to the detriment of the country's identity and humanity. In it is included creativity from ancient times until today. These treasures inherited with artistic, aesthetic features, historical and traditional values of properties are illustrated with rich diversity of heritage such as: **architectural, archaeological, motional, archival and spiritual.**

Guidelines

Local entities for planning and managing natural, cultural and historical environment should:

- Promote positive management of nature, constructed and historical environment to protect against damage-causing events;
- Protects all aspects of landscape, including - sights and special places;
- Integrate location-based approach to development planning with most care for bio-diversity and other spatial issues;
- Requested to repeat scenes and damaged and lost advantages if possible;
- Urban development plans should prioritize the protection and development of cultural heritage sites of national and international level. Development which can have an effect on those locations may be made only if there are no other alternatives for the solution. Some landscapes that may contribute to the beauty, diversity and regional characteristics should be treated according to national interest and advancement;
- In regard to above mentioned guidelines we should adequately treat historical cultural heritage in accordance with applicable laws.

2.1 ANALYSIS WHICH SHOWS THE STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

Situation assessment of the city is one of the important steps that have enabled us to understand correctly:

Strengths - (description of the advantages of urban areas);

Weaknesses - (obstacles that slow down and limit the development of the city);

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

Threats - (description of external factors that may affect the risk of developing the city and citizens' influence). This will show and offer all of the facts and professional analysis to address key development issues in urban area. The following analysis is made on the basis of data researched and collected and structured indicators in urban development profile by thematic areas, and they are:

- Infrastructure;

- Land use and environment;
- Economic Development,
- Demography and social issues,
- Synergy and related matters.

Thematic fields: INFRASTRUCTURE

Transport and Traffic infrastructure

STRENGTHS

- Most of the local roads in town are paved;
- Most of the roads have public lightening
- Regional road which passes through the city is modernized (are constructed, public lightening, sidewalks, signalling etc.)
- Regional road proximity.

WEAKNESSES

- Road network infrastructure within the urban area is out of standards;
- Very narrow streets within the urban area and no possibility for expansion;
- Lack of accompanying infrastructure which includes: sidewalks, signalling etc.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Utilization of funds for completion, regular advancing and modernizing of secondary roads in town;
- Construction of alternative roads (circumvent) which will reduce the flow of traffic in town centres;
- Construction of roads which connects urban area with the skiing centre;
- Continuing construction of the road in the sport-recreational centre "Livad"

THREATS

- If we do not have a well organized infrastructure it can come to accidents;
- Weak infrastructure organization can cause social dissatisfaction and different types of rebellion;
- Increasing concentration and blocking traffic in town centre.

Energetic infrastructure

STRENGTHS

- Municipality coverage with electricity network (10KW)
- Utilization of existing transformer stations.

WEAKNESSES

- Limited network quality (old network)
- Low coverage with underground cable network.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Modernization of distribution and transmitter network ensuring their integration into regional network;
- Construction of underground energetic network.
- Moving from distribution network of 10kw in distribution network of 20kw.

THREATS

- Social disorder;
- Damages made economic disasters;
- Accidents and loss of human lives;
- Stagnation in development.

Water supplying

STRENGTHS

- There is a public network of water supplying system recently constructed which covers the entire urban area.
- Drinking water is chemically and bacteriological good;
- There are covered and uncovered sources.
- Satisfactory flow of the source

WEAKNESSES

- There is no infrastructure for water supplying in the area for collective housing as well as in sports and recreational centre.
- Low flow of water in covered sources;
- Uncontrolled use of drinking water which causes restrictions during the summer season.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Covering uncovered sources;
- Construction of individual water supplying network in the area of collective residence and in the sport and recreational centre.

THREATS

- Uncontrolled utilization of water;
- Unprofessional water supply network maintenance.
- Illegal inclusion in the supply system network (damages caused during unprofessional job of connecting)

Sewerage infrastructure and waste managing

STRENGTHS

- Entire territory of the town is covered with sewerage network;
- Large percentage of families connected in sewerage network;
- There is a large number of channels for atmospheric waters;
- There is a new sewerage constructed for atmospheric waters in regional roads.

WEAKNESSES

- Inadequate treatment of waste waters (system for their cleaning does not exist)
- Insufficient pipe capacity for expansion of the city in the future;
- Atmospheric water channelling system does not exist, except in the town centre (in the regional road) ;
- Sewerage network does not exist in collective housing areas.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Construction of wastewater cleaning collector;

THREATS

- Possibility of infections from not treating and uncontrolled flowing of waste waters.

- Construction of atmospheric sewerage along roads, with pouring into nearest rivers and streams;
- Construction of the individual sewerage in the area for collective housing and sports and recreational centre "Livad".
- Destruction of biodiversity and zoo diversity in river ponds.

Telecommunication infrastructure

STRENGTHS

- Entire urban area is covered with telecommunication network;
- Offering services from more operators.

WEAKNESSES

- Small percentage of the town territory is covered with optic cables.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Strengthening networks according to European standards;
- Covering the entire territory of the municipality with optic cable.

THREATS

- Citizens threats for misuse;
- Unaffordable prices for citizens.

Conclusions: Strengths and weaknesses

In the analyze of the condition for advantages and lacks, we as a working group think that we should draw attention for the protection and strengthening of powers which we posses (mentioned above) and to deal with the deficiencies which we will transform into advantages.

Conclusions: Opportunities and threats

With the analysis of possibilities and risks in thematic field of infrastructure, this working group will utilize as orientation mentioned activities of possibilities in the future, which are useful as part of the planned process, but also it is important to deal with possible risks in order to research risks and that in the planning process to react in time.

Thematic field: LAND UTILIZATION AND ENVIRONMENT

Air

OPPORTUNITIES

- A large part of the territory around the urban area is covered from forests which impact in cleaning the air;
- Favourable climatic conditions;
- Undeveloped industry;
- The lack of transport movement.

THREATS

- Existing industry does not have wet or dry air cleaners;
- There is no place for following air quality;
- In transport are utilized vehicles up to 20 years old, which do not have catalysts installed and for ignition use fluid fuels, which with burning emission harmful materials into atmosphere;
- Lack of central and individual heating is very hard to control products which during burning go into atmosphere.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Increasing green areas in town (parks, tampon areas);
- Education of residents in protection from pollution.

THREATS

- Destroying biodiversity;
- Impact of local and global climate in population health;
- Development of industry without facilities for air cleaning.

WATER

STRENGTHS

- Considerable amount of underground and ground waters
- Existence of sources.

WEAKNESSES

- Damage and physical destruction of some water sources;
- Illegal and irrational utilization of some sources;
- Lack of facilities for treating wastewaters (pollution of ground and underground waters)
- Lack of authorities for water utilization managing.
- Unregulated river flows.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Development of projects in function of continuous insurance of underground and ground water system;
- Protection of underground waters (with particular emphasis in sources)
- Creation of mechanisms for water law enforcement (irrational and illegal utilization of water);
- Development of projects for natural water filtration;
- Increasing awareness and education of population for rational utilization of water resources;
- Obligating large industries in utilizing filters for treating wastewaters;
- Regulation of streams and river ponds.

THREATS

- Pollution and public health risk
- Increasing the price of drinkable water;
- Social turmoil (loss of perspective due to not utilizing all possibilities which this field offers for the town itself);

Land

STRENGTHS

- Large area of land suitable for expansion of the urban area.
- Land which is utilized as construction land fulfils the requirements of today's trends;
- Štrpce area possesses land of all classes, which positively impacts in economic development;
- Informal settlements do not exist.

WEAKNESSES

- Un-planned utilization of construction land, by not respecting laws and criteria's for construction;
- Lack of adequate plans;
- Urban area was prone for earthquakes and floods.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Creation of mechanisms in central and municipal level for land protection;
- Drafting the plan in order that any land which is not within the construction land and is protected as agricultural land;
- Planning measures for protection and development of land quality in function of a clean and uncontaminated land;
- Drafting the plan for protection from earthquakes and floods.

THREATS

- Irreversible degradation and land destruction;
- Threat's exists in losing sustainable development balance in economic aspect;;
- Risk that future generation will be left without their most valuable resource (land) in adequate quality and quantity;
- Re-appearance of earthquakes and large floods.

Greenery and natural heritage

STRENGTHS

- Štrpce area has a different flora and fauna.
- Štrpce has areas and landscapes, rich with biodiversity, which are protected natural heritage (national park);
- Exist professional and political wishes for protection and development of areas rich with flora and fauna;
- A good legal basis exists;

WEAKNESSES

- Low green areas in urban area;
- Natural resources are not well studied and researched;
- Lack of awareness for preservation of natural resources;
- Large destruction of forests has biodiversity loss as a consequence.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Adding green areas in urban area;
- Planning and development of projects which provide full ecosystems without interruption of streams and closed cycles;
- Planning and preparation of projects for different areas in the function of protecting and developing landscapes which are rich with biodiversity;

THREATS

- Degradation and destruction of natural values;
- Landscape destruction.

Environment degradation and natural disasters (floods and erosion)

STRENGTHS

- There are mechanisms which deal with urgent situation planning together with central level.

WEAKNESSES

- Large amount of waste exist, especially along river shores of river beds;
- River beds degradation;
- Occurrence of large floods;
- There is no system for protection from floods;
- Station against hail.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Planning and drafting concrete projects for protection from further degradation of river beds (from land adjustment to river beds regulation from concrete and rock content);
- Regulation approval for presentation of measures for architecture seismic and construction standards;
- Constructing the station against hail;

THREATS

- Presentation of large-scale earthquakes as it is located in the seismic area;
- Appearance of large floods is possible;
- Appearance of large fires;
- Appearance of other natural disasters and other disasters.

- Preparation of the plan for evacuation and activities in emergent situation for reductions of the number of victims and other consequences.

Cultural and historical heritage

STRENGTHS

- Štrpce has wealth with archaeological heritage value;
- Štrpce area has wealth with architectonic values.
- Existence of areas with historical values (church of Saint Nicola as a protected area);

WEAKNESSES

- Lack of awareness and respecting official subjects and population for protection of areas with cultural heritage;
- Insufficient propaganda of historical and cultural values;
- Inadequate treatment of cultural and historical values.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Digitalism, planning and preparation of projects for protection and development of archaeological values;
- Drafting contemporary politics and concepts for protection of cultural –historical heritage.

THREATS

- Degradation to destruction of these values;
- Loss of identity, heritage and antiquity;
- Destruction of development potential in the economic aspect;
- Future generation's confrontation with protection issue.

Thematic fields: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Tourism

STRENGTHS

- Good conditions for development of sport-recreational tourism;
- Hospitality of residents;
- Traditional manifestation;
- Rich spiritual and cultural heritage

WEAKNESSES

- Sufficient promotion of important historic-cultural values of the town;
- Unclear purpose and development strategies;
- Insufficient investment flows.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Development of spot-recreational tourism;
- Completion and expansion of started sport and recreational areas;
- Path construction;
- Opening new roads which are connected with the skiing area.
- Development of local activities.

THREATS

- Changes of human needs for mountain tourism;
- Lack of interested investors
- Natural disasters;
- Non interest of residents for promotion of local producing activities.

Industry

STRENGTHS

- Existing industrial capacities;
- Human resources;
- Existing infrastructure and access in industrial facilities.

WEAKNESSES

- Outdated technology;
- Insufficient utilization of industrial capacities;
- Stalling privatization.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Development of small and medium businesses with new business ideas;
- Attracting investments;
- Development of wood industry.

THREATS

- Inappropriate legal regulations;
- Insufficient access in investing funds.

Trade

STRENGTHS

- Existence of trade facilities;
- Diversity of services;
- Employees abilities and better communication with customers;
- Consumers loyalty;

WEAKNESSES

- Slow construction of modern market and trade infrastructure in local level;
- There is no legal regulation for consumer protection.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Investments in trade developing;
- Opening new trade facilities which will condition better competition in market.
- Increasing employees number.

THREATS

- Uncontrolled import of goods with dubious background;
- Slow commercial organizing and transformation;
- In-correct trade competition;
- Reducing consumer's purchasing power.

Thematic field : DEMOGRAPHICS

Population

STRENGTHS

- Spreading new population structure;
- Able to work contingent;
- Large interest of youth for education, sport and culture;
- Private sector is in continuous strengthening;
- Qualified working force in some profiles

WEAKNESSES

- Unplanned, irrational and unsustainable utilization of space.
- Low life standard.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Creating areas for working, servicing and resting;
- Expanding sport and recreational areas.
- Supporting employment through projects;
- Privatization and attracting local and foreign investments as well as donations in order to create new working places;
- Creating a sustainable infrastructure in all fields utilizing public-private partnership investments, local and foreign donations.

THREATS

- Shortening life length;
- Social and extreme poverty cases getting out of control
- Changes in settlement structure due to departure of young people abroad;
- Country abandonment from work capable population;
- Threatening gained and inherited values.

Employment, unemployment

STRENGTHS

- Large and satisfactory qualified working power in some profiles;
- Functioning of micro and small businesses;
- Existence of small industrial capacities.

WEAKNESSES

- Inadequate and slow process of privatization;
- Departure of residents outside town.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Attracting foreign investments;
- Setting development priorities and expansion of micro, small and eventually large businesses;
- Favouring investing policies and strengthening the banking system in crediting companies which present important projects in the economic aspect which would create a larger employment ;
- Training and developing existing industrial capacities and establishing new ones.

THREATS

- Slow and inadequate process of privatization;
- Establishing a society without values, perspective and stability;
- Emigration outside the town

Poverty

STRENGTHS

- Institutional care;
- Social, economic and environmental potentials.

WEAKNESSES

- High level poverty;
- Economic recession during transition and war.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Opening new working spaces in all fields;
- Improving general mood for attracting the much needed investment for developing

THREATS

- Reducing working places due to economic crisis.

tourism;

- Economic development is the best solution for poverty.

Housing

STRENGTHS

- Large percentage of families which have private housing units.
- Private sector interest on new construction;
- Growing interest on housing standards;
- Land existence for housing development;
- New housing complexes for collective housing;
- Politic will.

WEAKNESSES

- Housing standard is still low;
- Lack of social housing;
- Irrational utilization of housing space within housing facilities;
- Inadequate expansion of social, economic and environmental infrastructure for quality housing.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Creating a diversified housing fund;
- Housing market development - relatively affordable house prices
- Increasing credibility towards savings in the banking system;
- Continuous support for establishing policy and drafting housing;
- Continuous attempt for establishing policies and drafting strategies in the field of residence;
- Support and development of particular initiatives and initiatives for construction companies for new investments.

THREATS

- High housing expenses;
- Lack of integrated housing units and affordable in the pricing aspects;
- Social and spiritual dissatisfaction
- Difficulties in economic development.

2.2 ANALYSIS OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ISSUES, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Professional and integrated treatment of Štrpce urban area is one of the most important factors which will serve as a good base for analysis of the correlation with economic issues and social development as well as with environmental issues, but also with the treatment between policies created in central and local level which are in accordance with agreements and international obligations, such as the settlement policy, agriculture policy, economic development policy, social policy, environmental policy, transportation and all policies and programs in these fields.

According to the law and bylaws during the drafting of urban development plan we are obligated to take into consideration important questions, to do analysis of correlation between policies and programs in coordination with working groups and with other relevant stakeholders. Based in this are identified problematic issues which are related and cause problems in other fields and represent a threat for a large number of humans, in the socio-economic aspect, large areas and values in environmental aspects, analysis of policies for

balancing and utilizing of those which bring stability and maintain programs which are realistic, necessary and implemented for our possibilities.

Let's start with the *analysis of human rights* and planning, particular, and necessarily with the right for information, health and work etc.

Correlation analysis itself in continuity with healthcare rights, suggests to us how important this analyze and its correlation with the urban development plan is.

Healthcare right is a wide and complex review of questions related, since the healthcare and welfare are related in all phases and life aspects. Specific rights can be found in international documents which Kosovo has accepted as human rights documents. In general, all human rights are related and depended from each other, doing so the implementation, malpractice, and violation of themselves and not only toward one right, but also to other rights. This correlation is made even clearer when are taken into consideration that one human right (e.g. health) requires the fulfilment of all physical needs such as air, water, food etc, as well as the social and psychological needs such as need for love, friends, family and society.

The issues of providing clean air are substantially related with the health of humans. With development of industry, and drastic growths of transport, air pollution is increased in town, which as a consequence may cause serious health problems.

Water issue is regulated as an important factor for life, culture, agriculture and industrial production but at the same time, water issue is related with the possibility which in extraordinary situation represents a large threat to live and environment. Waters know no boundaries, so with their natural flow are regularly in our disposal.

Sustainable development is related with the improvement of life quality which represents a social dimension as well as rational utilization of natural resources and reduction of pressure in the middle which represents the environment dimension. The issue consists from how we can utilize existing sources of electric energy in a sustainable way and substitute them with renewable sources such as water, air, sun, biomass, wastes, which contain a lot of issues and projects and as energy is related with construction and isolation standards because it impacts in the amount of energy which is going to be utilized.

Generation of wastes represents one of the largest issues and preoccupation which are related with the environment and economic load for society. Creation or regeneration of wastes itself is related with the loss of resources (e.g. material and energy). After creation, wastes should be collected, treated and removed so this process is related with the utilization of resources and presents a potential risks for pollution. For this reason, waste management should be established amongst priorities by relating it in the financial aspects with human and technological resources.

Protection, conserving and sustainable utilizing of heritage, nature and other types of animals during these years has become the base of some politics which are related with a lot others such as development, culture etc. It is related with the issue of identity which represents heritage, while in the aspect of environment, ecosystem disorder, balancing the environment up to destruction and degradation of particular parts in economic development aspect. They are presented as challenges for many possible resources in the aspect of development of tourism and a lot other utilization from these values and which in the social aspect almost everyone feels satisfaction with these values and everyone accepts that the protection of natural heritage and different types of flora and fauna is an essential development category.

Planning, developing and modernizing infrastructure, in town level is one of the most important issues that the network and quality of infrastructure present the base of spatial integration, which is related with complex issues of economic development and presents the first precondition for harmonizing development (utilization of resources, creation of areas for economic development, starting from the industrial infrastructure, recreational area, socio-cultural infrastructure etc). Adequate distribution of infrastructure is related to the balance of spatial implementation in the context of population concentrating, in the social aspect (creation of quality of life, the possibility of employment, reducing poverty etc), but in the aspect of environment relations with potential effects of environment pollution, protective

measures and approximate expenses during the construction phase as well as during the phase of planned infrastructure implementing, which will be developed and modernized, so in micro level of developed area together with the appropriate infrastructure.

Education, training and raising awareness in socio-economic development and environment are a complex process. This process means creation of a positive attitude and critical thinking according to all requirements and offers in the urban, municipal and regional market. This process also means making a stand for what we want and how can we prepare our youth in order to be competitive in the centre of values, in which profiles we should prepare to contribute in the economic aspect of creating new working places and stimulating economic development, social aspect in the creation of the quality of life, reducing poverty and positive and critic standing towards those who cause negative phenomenon`s in the social, economic and environment aspect or in parts of it.

This analyze shows the number of priority cases which need to be treated, and they are: drinking water, heating, unemployment, education in certain profiles, waste treatment etc, due to the large impact which it has in other fields and issues.

2.3 INVESTMENT CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

Urban development plan of the town requires investment capacities assessment taking into consideration current and potential resources for investment in capital projects. Investment opportunity assessment process in the town of Štrpce requires analysis of capital budget and assessment of every investment project and identification of potential financing sources for projects. This way, funds available for capital investment during the years from all identified financing sources are direct indicators of investment capacities for the town itself. So, the other part of reporting has as a purpose to evaluate the value of available funds for capital investment for the future period of 10 years through identification of all possible sources of financing and offering of assessment where it is possible.

Identification of possible financial sources is primarily based in the legislation in power regarding to municipal³ financing sources and for other potential sources. The main sources of income are:

- 1) Own source revenues – include municipal taxes, fines, utilization fees and other fees for public services, regulatory obligations and fees, rents for immovable property, users of educational and healthcare services participations and as well as grand`s and donations from foreign governments. Sources which may directly increase production of own source revenues directed towards capital investments are:
 - a. Grand`s and Donations –Town may benefit from grand`s and donations or public or private international organization, particularly for capital investments. Such organization include the European Commission, international agencies of countries for providing aid such as USAID, GIZ etc, diplomatic missions of foreign countries, international NGOs etc.
 - b. Citizens Participation in Capital Investments – participation of citizens in capital investment is the most important component of own source revenues for capital investment and it is expected to continue in the future as well.
 - c. Public-Private partnership or Concessions – The town may offer its own public infrastructure to private partners in order to strengthen services which are provided for citizens in private sector in financing sources. Duration of such contracts can be up to 40 years.
- 2) Operational Grand`s from Central Budged – include the General Grand, Particular Grand for Education and Particular Grand for Healthcare. General Grand is 100% from

budgeted revenues of central government and is allocated to municipalities based in the number of variables, from which the most important variable is the population of the Štrpce town.

- 3) Grand's and other Transfers – include grand's for strengthening competences, extraordinary grand's which include transfers from the part of the Municipality and which can be implemented for a number of reasons which include projects of capital investments.

4) Funds available for capital investments

A fund available for capital investments in future period of ten years defines municipal capacities for capital investments. However, assessments for some identified sources will be very speculative and cannot represent real capacities. Fund sources for which assessments have a large margin of error and which would not be useful to include projections for grand's and donations, public-private partnership and concessions, as well as citizens participation in capital investments. Other parts of this report represents procedures of assessing funds available for capital investments for planned period from 2013-2020 for the town of Štrpce.

First of all, general accounts utilized are based in assessments and projections of the municipal fund. Projections available cover the period from 2012 to 2017, while projections from 2017 to 2022 are assessed through linear regression with the help of data available up to 2017.

Variables		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PBV (actual assessment)	Mil.	4,192	4,672	5,066	5,424	5,695	6,052	6,472	6,829	7,194	7,560	7,925	8,290	8,655
State revenues	Mil.	1,154	1,254	1,391	1,512	1,541	1,656	1,824	1,899	2,004	2,109	2,214	2,319	2,424
Total government expenditures		1,274	1,497	1,570	1,674	1,620	1,754	1,905	1,964	2,052	2,140	2,228	2,315	2,402

Table no. Funds available for the municipality of Štrpce from the side of central level

Own source revenues projected are based in historical data and in possible increase of revenues from the number of categories as it is identified from consultants. The following are the historical and projected own source revenues for the town of Štrpce.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Own source revenues	126,394	220,757	192,216	246,589	338,379	357,078	377,108

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Own source revenues	377,108	432,781	474,601	516,420	558,240	600,060	641,880

Central budget transfers

Central budget transfers come in three ways, through the general grand, Particular Grand for Education and the Particular Grand for Healthcare. First, 10% of the general grant from the total income is allocated for the municipal budget. The percentage of municipal budget allocated in Štrpce is calculated and the average for 2010 – 2014 is thought to be continued in the future. Data for the 2010 – 2014 periods are taken from the Ministry of Finances budget table. In the other side, the allocation of the grand for healthcare and the grand for education is done according to the assessment of the general grand since a direct formula doesn't exist for their calculation. The average for 2010 – 2014 periods is supposed to continue this way in the future. The following table represents data for the 2010-2014 period offered from the MF budget table and relevant percentages are accounted.

Income from operational budget table of MF

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total government transfers		1,654,051	2,839,062	2,747,350	2,786,433	2,811,380
General Grand		884,507	1,025,591	1,087,743	1,126,826	1,149,759
% From the municipal budget		0.76%	0.81%	0.78%	0.75%	0.73%
Particular Grand for Education		639,450	890,616	952,256	952,256	952,256
% from the General grand		72.3%	86.8%	87.5%	84.5%	82.7%
Particular Grand for Healthcare		130,094	328,227	184,980	184,980	184,980
% of the General Grand		15%	32%	17%	16%	16%
Other transfers			594,628	522,371	522,371	522,371

Projected revenues from operational donations taking average percentage of donations which will continue in the future

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Government Transfers		2,588,705	2,834,213	2,951,417	3,114,238	3,277,058	3,439,879	3,602,700	3,765,521
General Grands		1,281,464	1,402,996	1,461,015	1,541,614	1,622,214	1,702,814	1,783,414	1,864,014
% from the Municipal Budget		0.77%	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%
Particular Grand for Education		1,060,702	1,161,297	1,209,320	1,276,035	1,342,749	1,409,464	1,476,179	1,542,894
% from the General Grand		82.77%	82.77%	82.77%	82.77%	82.77%	82.77%	82.77%	82.77%
Particular Grand for Healthcare		246,539	269,920	281,082	296,588	312,095	327,601	343,108	358,627
% from the General Grand		19%		19%	19%	19%			19%
Other transfers		-	9%			9%			

Total revenues of the municipality

The following tables represent historical revenues projected for the municipality of Štrpce.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Municipal Revenues	1,780,445	3,059,819	2,939,566	3,033,022	3,149,759	2,945,783	2,945,783
Own source revenues	126,394	220,757	192,216	246,589	338,379	357,078	357,078
Total government transfers	1,654,051	2,839,062	2,747,350	2,786,433	2,811,380	2,588,705	2,588,705

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Municipal Revenues	3,211,321	3,384,198	3,588,839	3,793,479	3,998,119	4,202,759	4,407,399
Own source	377,108	432,781	474,601	516,420	558,240	600,060	641,680
Governments local transfers	2,834,213	2,951,417	3,114,238	3,277,058	3,439,879	3,602,700	3,765,719

Capital Investments

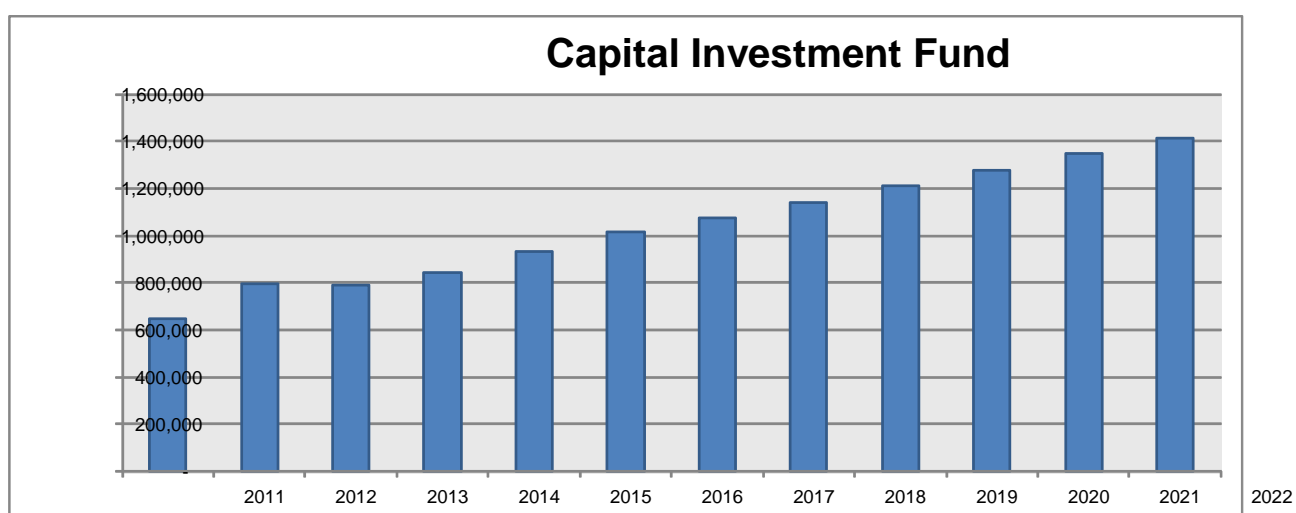
Capital investments during 2010, 2011 and 2012 are characterized in capital investments financed from OSR, the general grand and capital investments financed through special grand's. Average percentage of capital investments from OSRs and general grand's from incomes generated from this sources is supposed that will continues in the future. The same is though for capital investments financed from special funds. The following table represents historical capital investments in Štrpce.

	2011	2012
General capital investments in municipality	583,212	585,962
% from THVs and General Grand	46.79%	45.78%
Capital investments in Education and healthcare	64,487	210,390
% from Particular Grand's	5.29%	18.50%
Capital investments fund	647,698	796,352

Based on the assumption that average percentage will continue to grow in the future, and taking into consideration above mentioned revenues projected for general transfers of the central government for the municipality, in continuity is the value of means generated from OSR and central budged grand's which will be in disposal for the municipality of Štrpce for capital investments.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
General capital investments in municipality	618,037	670,568	737,344	801,047	852,100
% from THVs and General Grand	45.00%	45.00%	45.00%	45.00%	45.00%
Capital investments in Education and healthcare	170,585	170,585	196,086	214,683	223,500
% from Particular Grand's	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%
Capital investments fund	788,622	841,154	933,430	1,015,729	1,075,600

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General capital investments in municipality	907,297	962,386	1,017,474	1,072,563	1,127,600
% from THVs and General Grand	45.00%	45.00%	45.00%	45.00%	45.00%
Capital investments in Education and healthcare	235,894	248,227	260,560	272,893	285,200
% from Particular Grand's	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%
Capital investments fund	1,143,190	1,210,612	1,278,034	1,345,456	1,412,800



Total accumulative means in disposal for the period of 2013 – 2022, from OSR and operational grand's beside donations, PCC and concessions and loan opportunities are
11,044,874

3 VISION, PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Vision for the future of the urban area

This chapter is one of the main chapters which describes future vision of the Štrpce town and includes: the desire of working groups, institutions, sectors and all citizens.

Evaluating the importance of the Urban Development Plan as a document which is planning development and functioning of the town in a **5+** period (five or more years, took a large part of professional personnel number and employed persons in different institutions, politic structures, entrepreneurs, education and health care workers, without their help in giving information, accumulating and processing indigenous data, given suggestions and critics, this work would not be so substantial.

*Based in the vision of the Municipal Spatial Plan of Štrpce which in the future sees the region as: **Šterpce Municipality** regional leader with developed tourism and with all natural wealth's, with developed agriculture based in tradition and modern trends, quality environment and stable for all communities.*

This document is conceptualized to contain all relevant analyzes of the so far development as well as the concept of oriented future development, than creation of basis for drafting necessary detailed documents, regulative and other planning documents and development programmes.

During the preparation of this document it was concluded that: the town of Štrpce needs to promote development, our desire and our obligation in the future is to make sure **this development is sustainable.**

These researches are answered for the vision of the future development of the town of Štrpce:

***Town of Štrpce**, a touristic town with compact development, will represent the linking bridge between the Municipality and the region, with integrated infrastructure, different functions and contents, attractive for living and working for citizens as well as for visitors, with sustainable economy, attractive for investing by fulfilling criterias for the protection of the environemnet.*

General principles MDP drafting for the town of Štrpce are based in Kosovo's law, international conventions, agendas and important documents relevant for proper spatial planning.

Based in specifics of the citizen itself, with the purpose of regulating, utilization and sustainable developing the territory, preparation, implementation, reviewing and monitoring of the plan taking into consideration following essential principles:

- ✓ **Integrated approach** (this plan should include spatial documents of transport, economic, social and regional development and other strategic politics.
- ✓ **Strategic** (to lead the town strategic development and address issues of strategic interest for respective fields);
- ✓ **Subsidiary** (the plan should take into account wide spatial context. According to the subsidiary principle, the plan should focus in local issues, but not to be contradictory with high level issues);
- ✓ **Monitoring and review** (the plan should be expressed in a form which facilitates monitoring and reviewing)

- ✓ **Equity** (plan should take into consideration the equity aspects: minorities women, children, elder persons, persons with disabilities (reviewing the needs of such groups through public participation). To take into account gender sensitivity aspects;
- ✓ **Joint interests** (the plan should promote common interests of the town by protecting and developing natural resources and supporting sustainable urban development);
- ✓ **Democratic process** (leaders of the process and drafters of the plan should promote the democratic process of participation and quality including in each phase of drafting and implementing the document);
- ✓ **Transparency** (leaders of the process and plan drafters should promote full transparency in the process of planning and taking decisions by allowing participants access in data and necessary maps);
- ✓ **Balanced development** (this plan will be prepared by promoting balanced economic development, infrastructure development, environment, social development as much as it is possible in the entire territory of the urban area);
- ✓ **Quality of life** (promoting improved quality of living);
- ✓ **Territorial cohesion** (promotion territorial cohesion through balanced socio economic regional development and improvement of competition);
- ✓ **Limiting negative impacts** (reduction of damages in environment as well as limitation from elementary disasters);
- ✓ **Protection and development** (advancing and protection of underground and ground resources, natural, cultural, historical, architectonical, archaeological and heritage);
- ✓ **Alternative energy** (larger exploitation of renewable energies in all fields);
- ✓ **Security** (promoting secure events and space for living and working);
- ✓ **Accountability** (for all events which happen in spaces which need to be promoted);
- ✓ **Development according to needs** (development of facilities and equipments for adequate social and technical infrastructure which takes into account the needs of the residents);
- ✓ **Healthy housing** (Creation of conditions for healthy housing and attractive in urban and rural areas);
- ✓ **Recreation and tourism** (promotion of infrastructure for recreation and tourism);
- ✓ **Traffic system** (development of a suitable traffic, movement system, by providing better urban access);
- ✓ **Planned spatial development** (every future development should be planned based in relevant decisions);
- ✓ **Compact development** (in favour of more rational utilizing of space and protection of resources a more compact spatial development should be aimed, focusing in even greater density of space occupation);
- ✓ **Sustainable development** (requires a larger grade of balancing between socio-economic and environmental development);
- ✓ **Stimulating synergies and avoiding potential conflicts** (principles for utilizing in a better way development trends of sector and various subjects);
- ✓ **Complementary development** (base function of a part of the urban area fulfils the functions of the other part).

3.2 URBAN AREA DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

A considerable number of specific and economic-tourism potential, but also of human potential in a protected environment, shows the need to clearly and precisely define the basic long-term goals of development. A precondition for achieving long-term goals is defined in overcoming current conflict situations and deep crisis, and creates conditions for a stable socio-political and legal order.

Among the basic long-term goals of development, the following can be defined:

- ❖ *Economic efficiency,*
- ❖ *Social security,*
- ❖ *Spatial functional integration,*
- ❖ *Protection of environment and*
- ❖ *Coordination and organizational synchronization in the decision-making system.*

Main strategic development objective is economic efficiency. Overall development of the city area must be based on rational and efficient activation and use of available factors of development with full respect for economic feasibility and financial eligibility. Achieving this main objective means that at the end of the planning period, a higher general employment rate of population will be achieved, so that every third resident is employed, increase economic power through tourism and industry, as well as investment power of all economic organisations of business subjects, including individual families and households.

Second objective which is conditioned by the cause-consequence with the achievement of previous objectives is the spatial functional integration which requires attention on their location and rational spatial placement during the use of existing material funds and establishment of new funds in order to avoid major conflicts and problems in the way of organizing, using and advancing the area. Achieving this goal means that in an integral way, harmonization of agricultural, forest and construction land use, construction of infrastructure facilities and between them, in a functional manner, link of economic, tourism and social facility is done.

General economic and social activities in this area arise as a key development goal of environmental conservation, especially since it represents one of the main motives of tourist economy. Especially important in achieving this goal is that in a strict manner attention is paid to water protection and quality, as well as to the very important factor of development and prevention in order to be notified of any pollutant which is primarily related to industrial facilities and technological procedures, which with their functioning can lead to higher rates of water and air pollution, additional degradation of forests and agricultural areas, which otherwise are limited.

The basic goals of our society are defined by our commitment towards sustainable development, integration, achievement of millennium goals and observance laws and the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo.

Based on their importance, they can be divided into primary or global objectives and town level objectives. The main objectives of the broad review associated with this plan, can be defined as:

- ❖ Further development of system values where all stakeholders exercise their rights to know, to be heard and to have an impact on decisions that have an impact on his/her life and its course. One of the global objectives during the drafting and implementation of this plan is to have quality participation;
- ❖ Sustainable, fast and intensive development and socio-economic structure changes, including a more equal development within the urban area;

- ❖ Creating the conditions for continuous employment growth, getting rid of poverty, fighting diseases, health improvement and reducing mortality in children under norms that will provide basic objectives of changing the socio-economic structure, dynamic development of economy and living standard, as well as strengthening role of the private sector in the socio-economic development;
- ❖ Continuous security enhancement in all its dimensions (creating security for primary education, social and physical security, environmental security etc.);
- ❖ Establishing a global partnership for development.

Reasonable and rational use of space, which itself implies the planned orientation of the city's development and the area in general, is assigned as an immediate task of this plan to achieve the objectives set.

Demographics and social issues

Objective 1- Development and space protection as well as providing quality services for the socio-cultural welfare

Objective 2 - Development, protection and promotion of heritage advantages

Objective 3 - Eradicate poverty and hunger

Economic development

Objective 4 - Sustainable economic developments

Objective 5- Establishing partnerships for development.

Environment and land use

Objective 6- Sustainable environmental development and management

Objective 7- Sustainable spatial development

Infrastructure

Objective 8 Modern and functional integrated infrastructure development

Objective 9 Developing citizen's movement freedom and goods, safe, attractive and diverse for all sectors operating in the territory of Štrpce's city

Based on the vision and objectives of the plan for development, the following concrete tasks arise:

- Redefining the place and role the city of Štrpce within the municipality and Kosovo framework;
- Global long-term conceptualization of the city's socio-economic development with orientation of development and less developed urban sites;
- Creating conditions for a more favourable distribution of economic activities, depending on the distribution of population, infrastructure and employment;
- Spatial distribution of infrastructure (roads, water supply system, sewage, power grid, telephony and internet network, hydro-economic facilities etc.);
- Creating conditions for spatial organization and distribution of service activities;
- Spatial distribution and housing organization in the urban area in accordance with the extent of population and infrastructure;
- The rate of development should be in accordance with the principles set.

3.2.1 LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

BASIC DIRECTIONS OF URBAN AREA DEVELOPMENT

Conducted analyzes and urban researches with their results show that it has in its disposal opportunities and important specific potentials of development. Priority sectors for future city development are housing, industry and tourism with their powerful opportunities and driving forces.

Valorisation of the overall sector development and development of space conditions and development factors show that the area of the Štrpce town can be divided into three basic development areas, the framework of which constitutes the current city centre, especially the future prosperity centre. The area of accelerated development includes area I (the city centre itself) from both sides of the Ferizaj-Štrpce-Prizren regional road as an administrative, economic, cultural and tourist centre. The second area of average development consists of the southern and western part of Štrpce area where two growths centres are divided, two rivers and Livad (meadow) in which it is possible to activate respective tourist capacities for the sports-recreational tourist development. The third area of slow development presents the eastern and western part of Štrpce municipality. Development of activities in these areas will be more present which in relation to the first area have a complementary character: industry.

Proposed conceptual-strategic solutions are calculated as inter-sector functional links and structural harmonisations, and this is a precondition for providing a stable and overall accelerated economic development, and for strengthening economic power of this area. Major construction actions which are inevitable, should pay attention to environmental values of areas and respect the indigenous architecture, fitted with modern ways of construction with a greater use of local materials.

3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Demographics and social issues

- Creating conditions for primary and secondary education depending on European standards;
- Providing conditions for higher education;
- Creating conditions for cultural and sports activities, especially use of cultural, architectural and archaeological values.

Economic development

- ❖ Planned development of industrial areas „Taraia“ and „Breg“;
- ❖ Development of tourist and recreational areas „Livad-Meadow“ and „Obe Reke-Two rivers“;
- ❖ Investments in small and medium enterprises;
- ❖ New access for urban area through transport corridors, completion and strengthening existing links.

Environment and land use

- Drafting city's regulatory plans
- Treatment of less developed urban area segments;
- Adjustment of Milloshtica riverbed;
- Creation of green areas and their protection.

Infrastructure

- Construction of the new road that links the urban area to the ski centre;
 - Construction of a new bypass around the urban area;
 - Continue to construct the road which will link the urban area to the „Livad-Meadow“ sports complex;
 - Improvement of existing road network in the urban area with accompanying infrastructure;
 - Construction of infrastructure which will provide safety and regulation of traffic within the urban area;
 - Creating and improving of quality of public areas (cemeteries, bus stations, parking spaces etc.);
 - Coverage of existing non-covered sources;
 - Construction of water supply system in the „Vakavska“ area for collective housing and the „Livad“ sports complex;
 - Construction of a facility for ongoing wastewater treatment;
 - Construction of a sewage system in the „Vakavska“ area for collective housing and „Livad“ sports complex;
-
- Construction of infrastructure for alternative energy, improvement and advancement of existing power supply system;
 - New connection of the optic network with accompanying infrastructure;
 - Restoration of rail way system.

4 TOWNS URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Urban development framework reflects desired spatial projection for the city's territory. It defines town's spatial development concept and must contain:

4.1 MAIN URBAN DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

At municipal level: municipal planning team and other teams engaged in urban development plan drafting process have analyzed economic, social and environmental aspect of some possible concepts and scenarios, such as: concentric (spatial development focused only on the town's centre) and the linear concept (town development with main transport infrastructure).

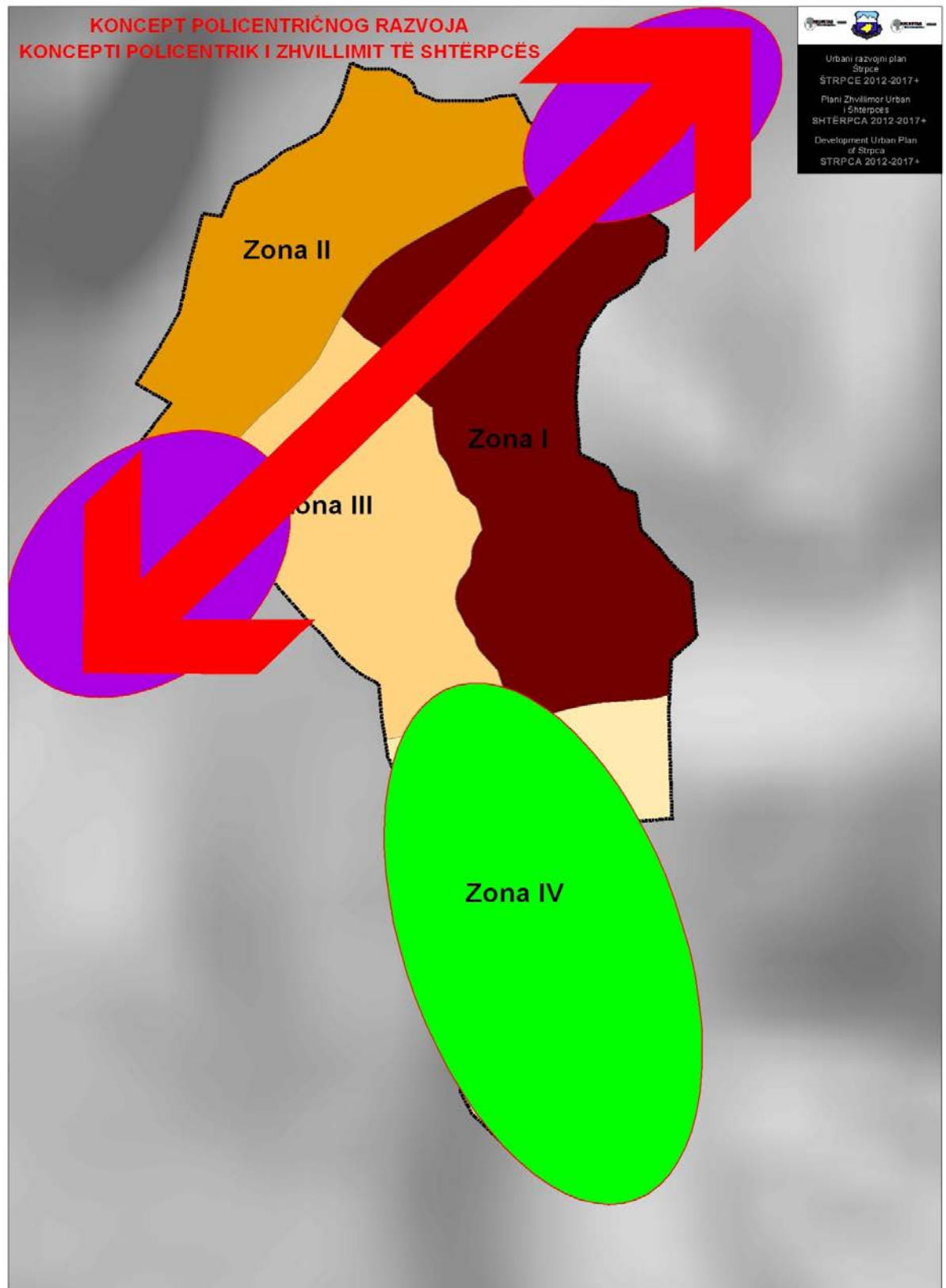
After serious analysis, considering the actual situation of the city, as well as professional and political level consultations, as well as with the civil society, it has been found for the territory of our city that ***the concept of a more rational compact development and more acceptable with integrated infrastructure, with industrial and tourist content.***

This concept provides:

- Advancement and promotion of housing development, sports, recreation, industry, tourism and other content;
- Sustainable and equal development of the town;
- Cheaper and more efficient provision of services for citizens.

For completing town's urban network with functions and content, as well as for a more balanced spatial development, priority is given to fast development of links, services, density and performance of additional social, economic functions in order to protect the environment.

Trends expressed in the growth and concentration of population and other circumstances which will impact the urbanization process - natural conditions, development and composition of infrastructure and other external economic elements will impact that this processes is more expressed in the area along the Ferizaj-Prizren road. In the main concept of urban development, focus is set on the town centre around the regional Ferizaj-Prizren road, which should be at a level to respond to standards and requirements of the planned development and vision.



Map no. 30. Compact development of the Štrpce town

4.2 STRUCTURE AND SPATIAL LOCATIONS

Desired spatial forecast for Štrpce's town territory in the field of economic development, including: housing, sports and recreation, industry, tourism, trade and other fields, is based on situation analysis, as well as the vision, principles and strategic priorities that have arisen in the process of participating in the drafting of this document.

In this regard, work teams have provided the following:

- Basic guidelines for sustainable economic development of Štrpce's town until 2017 must be such as to allow achievement of determined goals, tasks development and reducing differences in relation to other towns at Kosovo's level and the region level.
- The Štrpce city development during the coming period should be reflected through development of housing, sports and recreation, tourism and other activities, where development in these fields would have a considerable impact on the dynamics of the total economy growth, and in the structure distribution and effective alignment wide spaces in terms of development.

Published analyses and urban area research with their results show that it possesses significant opportunities and potentials, which are also specific in developing.

Valorisation of general sector development and spatial conditions and development factors show that the Štrpce town area can be divided into three basic development areas:

- Accelerated development area will constitute the town centre which lies along the regional Ferizaj – Prizren road, as an area of an administrative and cultural character, which will be a more developed part of the town. On the left and right side of the road will be some administrative facilities, services, housing facilities (facilities for individual and collective housing), commercial facilities (trade, craftsmanship, business centres etc.)
- Second average development area constitutes the eastern and western part of Štrpce area. Development of activities in this area will be more present with a complementary character: small economy and industry.
- Third area of slowed development includes southern and western part of the city where two sports-recreational centres are separated in which in the later period's activation of adequate tourist capacities is possible.

Future economic development of the Štrpce town, based on the envisaged dynamics and with another structure, will require the more intensive employment of the working age population, in comparison with the respective continuous increase of labour productivity, thus creating conditions for changing the socio-economic structure of the population.

4.2.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

TOURISM

As stated earlier in the analytical part of the document, there are some quite favourable natural and other conditions for development of winter as well as summer tourism, as presented in the vision of Štrpce municipality. With implementation of planned spatial solutions given in this Urban Plan of Štrpce town, this part will certainly gradually convert into a powerful economic centre (based on tourism and accompanying activities) not only of local importance. In this context, in the future, the strengthening of Štrpce town is expected.

For the Štrpce city, it certainly is of a significant importance, considering that in this area, there are favourable natural, road and other potentials, as well as potentials of great importance for development of tourism and all its accompanying elements, not only in the winter but also in summer.

In accordance with this plan definition, the need for preservation and protection of all cultural goods and natural values in Štrpce territory is emphasized, which certainly will be significant for tourism development. Protected cultural goods in this area, there are many Middle Age churches.

Archaeological heritage

Gradina locality is at the top of the hill, at the left of the Lepenc River, on a strategic and dominant position. In this locality there are remains of fortifications and up to now findings of coins and pottery belonging to archaeological researches. The Gradina hill and locality are protected as an area of cultural heritage, although it is very important that this area authorizes the competent office for the cultural heritage protection to review detailed technical and scientific studies. In this regard, some suggestions given to respective Institute to turn this locality into an archaeological park can be justified only if studies reveal important remains of numerous buildings from ancient times. Portable archaeological material can be used as a foundation for Štrpce Museum.

Catering

In order to develop tourism, it is necessary to work on construction of high standard restaurants of quality offerings that meet the needs of tourists. In the following period, priority is given to increase of accommodation capacities with simultaneous reconstruction and adaptation of existing buildings for an economic use, as well as for new constructions. In accommodation facilities are included: hotels, motels, resorts, hostels, vacation houses, family housing and other. In addition to accommodation capacities, other catering facilities, such as restaurants, bars, clubs etc. are planned.

INDUSTRY

According to analysis on industry's future development of Štrpce towns' territory, a very small part of the overall space can be used. Locations must meet the following conditions:

- terrains are appropriate with natural characteristics for the construction of industrial facilities;
- terrains are free from construction;

- they should be on one of the existing roads and there should be favourable conditions for the relatively easy connection of those localities to the existing network;
- there should be conditions to establish connections, if there are not any, to the existing network;
- there should be conditions so that the ISU (Industrial Spatial Unit) can adapt to existing and future spatial structures of the pollution-sensitive parts of the settlements from the industrial area;
- near these locations should be greater settlements or local centres.

In specific parts of the Štrpce city's territory, these natural environment components appear in some basic combinations by defining the types of terrains that provide various favourable degrees for the construction of industrial areas, ISUs and special ISUs.

The most favourable conditions for the construction of ISUs provide the alluvial flat terrains in the Lepenc terrace in the valleys near the mouth of its larger branches. Like this, some of the most favourable localities for construction and industry development are divided. The limiting factors for new industry development consists of competitive advantage, disadvantages and values of this territory for tourism development, small terrain areas for agricultural production in the Lepenc River and its branches, then the merging of valley terrains, climate characteristics of the valley, real high quality water systems, the position on the resource of the Lepenc basin, as well as the visual opening of the geo-spatial group. These conditions impose severe restrictions for industry development and construction, which is polluting the water, air and soil, an industry which creates large volumes of residual material, and which cannot affects the initial aesthetic value reduction of the natural and cultural environment of this area.

Processing industry

Metal processing industry – in the city of Štrpce there is an industrial complex, in fact, a mechanical part factory „Ivo Lola Ribar“ that produced machines for metal processing. In addition, in this factory, piano strings and lighting bodies have also been produced. Further development of this industry branch will be achieved with the activation and expansion of existing capacities, as well as with new capacity building in accordance with market opportunities and needs. New production capacities will be connected to existing Brezovica (meadow) direction on both sides of the Lepenc River. In the future, this industry can take an important place in the industrial development of this municipality, since the metal processing industry has a very wide scope of production, and the new technology creates opportunities for the use of these products, almost in all branches of the industry.

Wood processing industry – in the municipality of Štrpce there is the "Pilana" company in Berevca for the production of wood products, which in the last few years has been acting as an independent company. Processing wood and furniture parts is being done in the factory. Further development of this industry branch will be achieved through expansion of existing capacities, as well as with new capacity building in accordance with market opportunities and needs. In the future, this industry can take an important place in the industrial development of this municipality, since the wood processing industry has a very wide scope of production, and the new technology creates opportunities for use of these products, almost in all branches of the industry.

Construction materials industry – in the town of Štrpce, although opportunities for development of this branch exist, it has not been developed so far. There are localities which in the future can be used for production of construction materials. This can be achieved through new capacity building where also favourable opportunities are. It is necessary that

selection of production is done considering intensive construction activity and regular needs, where as the product placement should not be a limiting factor in the development of this industry branch.

Textile industry – in the Štrpce municipality until recently have been capacities for production of synthetic material/textile in the "Mediteks" factory, however, in the recent years there is no production although there are production capacities. Development of this branch is possible with replacement and activation of existing capacities in the planned locality in the city of Štrpce.

Food Industry – this industry branch is not developed, except for bread production and other flour products, as well as flour production capacities from corn. Existing capacities for extracting and processing water can be promoted in terms of quality, and at the same time to create possibilities for new capacities. With an intensive development of this industry and important changes in the production structure, especially in establishing an irrigation system, better conditions for a fast development of this industry will be created. Also, according to analyses it is proven that the space in the lower economic area in Štrpce (Breg) is appropriate for the storage of food products, as a place for gathering for the Štrpce municipality and then as a place for processing of agricultural products and meadow fruits in these areas. Expansion of production capacity and volume of mineral water and liquids, as well as construction of dairies, slaughterhouses and coolers, will contribute to a better municipality supply and market expansion for purchasing and consumption of these products

Other industry – in the future, development of other industrial branches can be expected, such as solid waste processing, pallet and briquette production within timber industry. Development of new industry branches in particular, will depend on the success of the market research, raw material and product placement. However, it is envisaged that in the Štrpce municipality only industries that do not harm air, water, soil and the environment in general can be developed. This attitude is correct because it shows the logic need to maintain a high quality environment and to create favourable conditions for tourism development, as well as for production of healthy food, which is in accordance with our vision.

Distribution, dynamics and structure of the industry

Spatial distribution of industry

The area of the proposed sites for the development and distribution of new industrial areas is around 21.45 ha. Surfaces with a larger area in the Štrpce villages are "Breg" and "Taraia." In these places, production facilities that meet the following requirements can be constructed:

- small or medium capacities with different density of working places (from the smallest to the largest),
- industry which is used as a fuel or fuel booster or gas, which is very small, less polluting,
- Production capacity, which does not affect water, air and soil pollution.

Štrpce – Taraia Area includes an existing ILR factory and lies in the right and left course of the River Lepenc, which covers a free area of around 10.3 hectare for construction of a small area of agriculture business and textile industry.

Štrpce – Breg Area includes an available area on the left of Lepenci River on a surface of approximately 11.15 ha for food industry development or food storage. This area offers a high field of transport in a low density of jobs.

Štrpce –Berevca Area includes the existing "Pilana" company, which deals with processing of wood and furniture parts.

General geo-potentials for industry development within the Štrpce city are not great. They are mainly based on raw material (agricultural products, forests, medicinal plants, water, construction material etc.) and on links with developed industrial centres abroad. Conditions for industry construction have been reduced to localities where favourable conditions for constructing necessary infrastructure are in accordance with existing and future structure solutions taking into account planned tourism development.

In some areas, of large sizes, we should move towards creating economic areas, in which except production capacities (industrial or handicrafts production) storage facilities would be built (with a collection or distribution function), afterwards facilities of importance for construction (machines and parking services, storage of construction material), as well as various types of services for this area or service, which may not fit within the city.

Thus, we should continue with requirements to undertake additional measures to ensure full protection of surrounding areas, narrow and wide, to maintain the initial quality of geo-spatial life. Problems can arise during the further industrial development stage in this field - replacement of production lines and existing technology or introduction of new ones.

ENERGY

Electricity consumption in the city of Štrpce in the future will be based on the TC of Obiliq. However, after the situation analysis in this field, we are aware that regular supply of energy is of great importance for the economy, and the municipality will try to reach the level of an independent power supply.

Potential resources are biomass (organic waste, hay), solar energy and, without a doubt - water.

Other feasibility studies are also needed which should be focused on certain areas of natural resources.

Solar energy

Since the Štrpce municipality has a relatively good climate with enough sunny days, it is important to consider the possibility of solar energy use for thermal energy and generate electricity through the use of photovoltaic panels (as a long-term goal). In this sense, it is recommended to use the roof of such surfaces (panels) in order to save free areas of land (incentive for those who construct facilities with solar energy use with a discount percentage on tax fees for construction permits).

Biomass

In areas with a high level of agricultural and forestry production, the use of biomass to increase the energy opportunities should be used. The raw material needs for energy production are promoting agricultural growth and preservation of national values. In this regard, the possible energy from waste should be taken into account.

Water

Natural conditions for the use of water power from the Lepenc River and its branches in the surrounding of the Štrpce city can be classified into more productive basins. Given these facts, we can examine the construction of a small hydropower plant. Construction of the dam and hydropower plant would be a sustainable energy alternative in the future. To access design and construction of a hydropower plant, research studies should be harmonized in order to analyse the hydrological, urban, ecological and techno-economic parameters.

Energy Saving

In the urban areas, especially in buildings managed by the municipality and collective buildings, the energy concepts are based on examples that provide effective forms of contract which allowed local authorities to implement modern measures for energy saving (e.g. isolation, efficient heating systems etc.). In addition to saving funds, the municipality through examples of usage, can offer residents huge saving potentials.

CRAFTSMANSHIP

Craftsmanship will remain an important field for economic development in Štrpce. It envisages the creation of space and conditions for all **craftsmanship activities** such as activities in production, service, art and home crafts, which will provide conditions to go from a small local market towards regional and European markets. Planning, design and completion of infrastructure for regulation of family activities, carrying out of their activities, organizing crafts and vocational trainings, and last but not least, the heritage of traditional handicraft and its transmission to future generations.

The establishment of a proper association for providing information to crafts, securing and strengthening the market and creating craftsmanship areas in Štrpce would be of great importance in the near future.

TRADE

Trade presents the primary field of economic development with the greatest percentage of total businesses in Štrpce.

Wholesale (warehouses and other facilities depending on the type of articles) is developed and continues to develop, and is recommended to be placed in industrial areas and to create room for **international giants** in these areas.

Retail is developed and continues to develop.

In Štrpce it is planned to organize and open **new markets**:

- Animal market;
- Animal market and apiculture(bee keeping) products;
- Various goods market.

For future development, it is necessary to plan an adequate infrastructure in the region where transport and trade will be developed. Planning and organization of markets, planning and construction of infrastructure for fairs, organization of a centre for capacity building of traders, programs and local production for the market, promotion sale of local products. In strengthening the role of trade in Štrpce, a developed transport infrastructure would also contribute.

BANKING SYSTEM

Banks in Štrpce's future economic development should be main drivers which will undertake actions beginning from micro-finance institutions which are expected to continue lending to households, small businesses and agro-businesses. Although lending support from banks operating in the municipality for the private sector, concession investments and in some cases for the public sector, starting from the sector of renewable energy is expected. Kosovo is expected to move towards EU membership. It is well known that the EU has clear guidelines for renewable energy. It is a great opportunity for Štrpce to reach concession investments in this field. Banks operating here constitute an advanced system with European standards and we hope to use new opportunities of Kosovo's membership in the IMF and World Bank, where new circumstances and favourable conditions for loans and investors will be created, while at the same time it is envisaged that in the future there will be an increase in quality and quantity of banking services. All this will be accompanied by a more sustainable level of this sector and loan opportunities with a lower interest rate and a larger package in fields, such as agriculture, industry, tourism and other sectors.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction has an important part in Štrpce's economy. It is planned to strengthen it in terms of a number of employees in different profiles. Functional construction will continue to be closely linked to the development of all economic and non-economic activities. Intensive construction development will continue to be conditioned in accordance with the investment capacity for economic and social activities. Construction activities will continue to be primarily focused on private construction companies that employ most workers of total employment in construction.

The field of construction and construction companies will have a variety of tasks with which the Štrpce municipality is faced and for this reason the faster development and modernization of facilities to increase the level of work in construction, of transport from industrial workshops and organized factories by making the construction as independent as possible from seasonal impact, is envisaged. Greater industrialization of construction can be expected especially in residential buildings where they can provide long-term agreements, of greater concentration and greater volume of construction.

In this field it is expected to be the highest growth rate of the economy's overall scale. Increase of volume of work and employment of a greater number of workers is also expected. In addition, construction should also provide increased workload in the future.

Together with the development of construction activity, it is also necessary to enable serial production of construction materials and elements. In many areas there is a high quality of raw material, and modernization and expansion of existing facilities and the construction of new facilities can fulfil the needs of a much wider territory. The level of development and efficiency of construction will depend on the implementation of regional integration programs and wider.

Construction companies are relatively large users of the environment, thus, these areas that can be used for storage have been analyzed and planned. A portion of the area for construction needs will be replaced to the industrial area in the periphery of the city, but most of the necessary space should be at the same place as the company's headquarter or factory. Is it envisaged that this surface in all areas has to respect the urban standards, where it is necessary to envisage in detail the needs and intentions of the construction area (office, company or project bureau) which depends on the structure and size of the enterprise. Here it should be noted that some areas should be used temporarily, until adequate security for construction works is guaranteed to various locations.

4.2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE – URBAN TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC

INFRASTRUCTURE AS A SYSTEM FOR FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF SPACE

The network and quality of the envisaged infrastructure will present the basis of spatial integration and is the first prerequisite for achieving harmonious development. Integrated interconnection of infrastructure in the field of space will be a priority of the Urban Development Plan for the Štrpce area. Basic infrastructure directions will initiate polarization of economic potential and population concentration. Projected trends, in the first place, their quality and functional importance must contribute to the area achievement and Štrpce's general balance.

The infrastructure in Štrpce should ensure the rational territorial integration of economy, integration of space with neighbouring regions in a given time and space, as well as ensuring proper performance in the development of other functions.

URBAN TRANSPORT

Network Traffic Infrastructure System

Current situation analysis has shown that the road transport infrastructure is lacking behind in comparison with many indicators that have been identified for other cities in Kosovo. Based on this, in the future it is necessary to develop intensively the transportation system, which is thought to be one of the basic prerequisites for the development of the city of Štrpce.

Meeting the basic traffic requirements at Štrpce city level presents one of the basic goals of the transport system development. For this, as an example, the below objectives for completion of transport system in the future are imposed:

- Improving access of all roads towards downtown of Štrpce with the implementation of alternative links;
- Enhancing security of road network;
- Providing optimal conditions for city development;
- Environment protection.

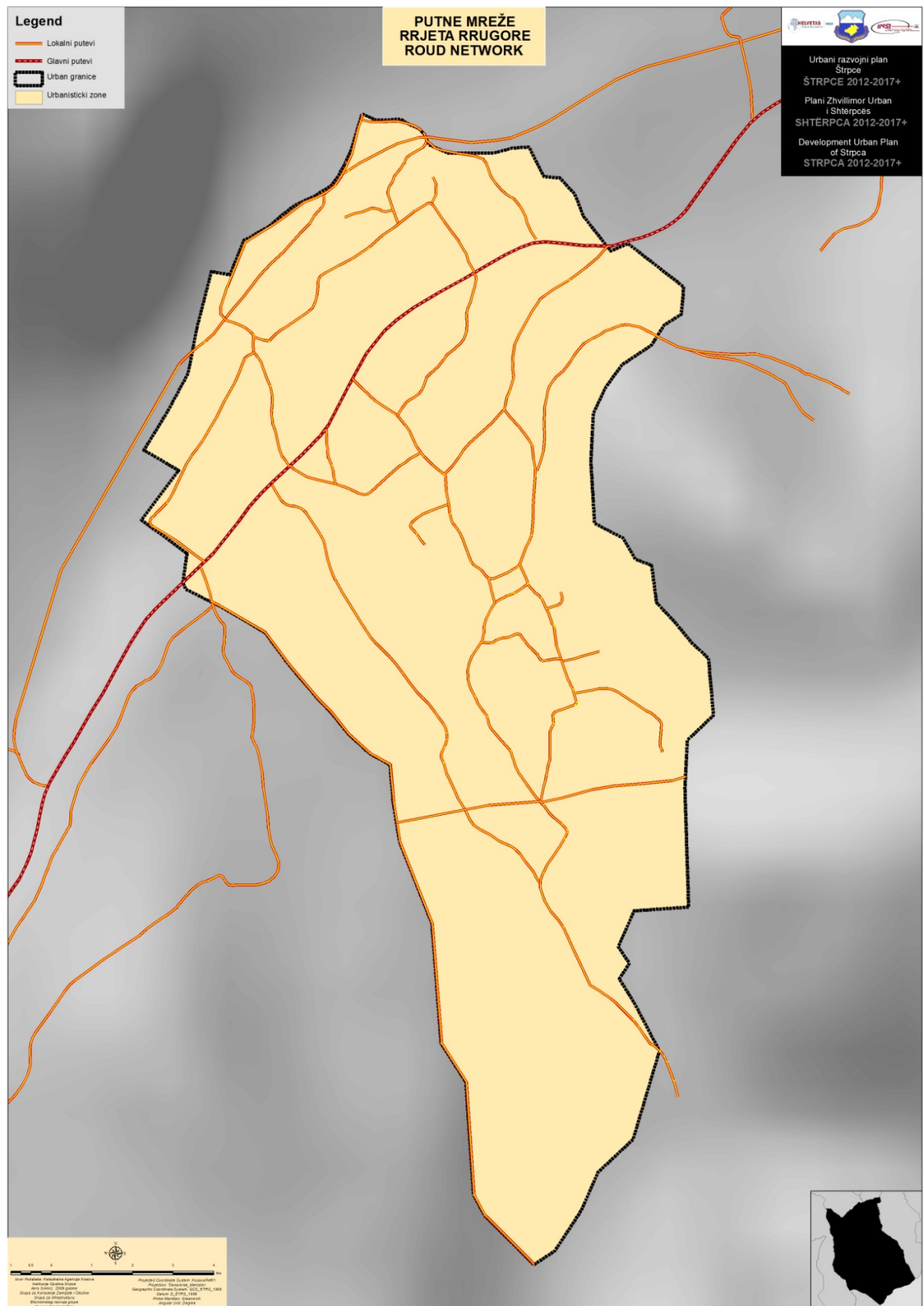
To achieve these objectives, the below tasks have been set:

- modernization of roads in accordance with the requirements of road ranking;
- modernization of existing networks and the construction of additional local area network axes which allow the interconnection of all parts of the city;

- adaptation of traffic road conditions as required by urbanization (sidewalks, bus stops, pedestrian paths, parking);
- organization of special local public transport forms by introducing collective taxis, minibuses and other collective public transport forms (pre-transit) in order to travel to work and school;
- construction of traffic infrastructure in order for qualitative development of the city (special rail system, gondola lift, elevator, heliport and other advances of the existing infrastructure);
- roads that would enable Štrpce to be interconnected with the tourist and sports-recreational complex are planned. This applies to:
 - Road construction to the "Masteknica" lowlands above "Štrbackog jelovarnika" up to the ski centre.
 - Road construction which links the Štrpce centre to the sports-recreational complex "Livada."
- construction of the ring road around the Štrpce city and implementation of adequate measures to protect the environment.

Motorization development

Individual development rate of motorization is a direct cause - effect due to revenue growth and the development of road networks. Development of road network adds the access of a large population and affects the motorization development. On the other hand, the increase in purchase and use of motor vehicles (allocation of funds for registration and purchase of fuel), create a greater role for financial investments in the road network, which closes the vicious circle. In any case, the socio-economic growth (according to all indicators), which is expected in the Štrpce city shows an optimistic prediction of the motorization level.



Map no. 31. Planned traffic infrastructure in Štrpce's urban area

Facilities, equipment, services and quality of transport services

During the next period, transport development in Štrpce, besides construction and reconstruction of roads, will also affect construction and completion of traffic facilities support systems. In this capacity are also foreseen the positions along the roads where shelters need to be built. Resorts along the roads are also foreseen.

Air traffic

The Štrpce city does not have any airport, and the construction of an airport is also not planned for the future. So, Štrpce citizens will still continue to be directed towards the airports in Prishtina and Skopje.

The nearest agricultural airport is in Gerlica, and in that way Štrpce also will turn to that direction in terms of agricultural transport.

Rail traffic

Up to date analyses, show that the main reasons for rail system determination through the Štrpce city are for serving tourist attraction.

The basic direction of the railway is Brod-Sevca-Brod, which passes through the Štrpce city.

Contemporary railway tools that are used today in similar conditions belong to the so-called group water systems family (can be automatic) that present a combination of classic mountain railways and contemporary systems.

Railway system development is in accordance with the dynamics of the tourist area and other facilities, which will contribute to the fast economic development in all spheres.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In the future, the number of posts, phone devices and other equipment as well as internet volume and cable services should be higher, whereas for PTK services and other private operators is need an expansion and modernization which will consequently cause an increase in the number of employees. Coverage of the whole Štrpce city territory, strengthening of the internet network at the level of adequate standards, establishment of plants in the suburbs, the provision of cable, new PTK antenna installation in the cadastral area of Štrpce.

The development of transport and other specific traffic activities in Štrpce should contribute to the improvement of the communication system and links. Modernization and reconstruction of existing roads and the planned construction of roads, urban and inter-urban road network, expansion of networks, services and capacities of PTK, will create many opportunities for a more rational national and international transport, as well as better links with neighbouring territories.

ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

Energy network

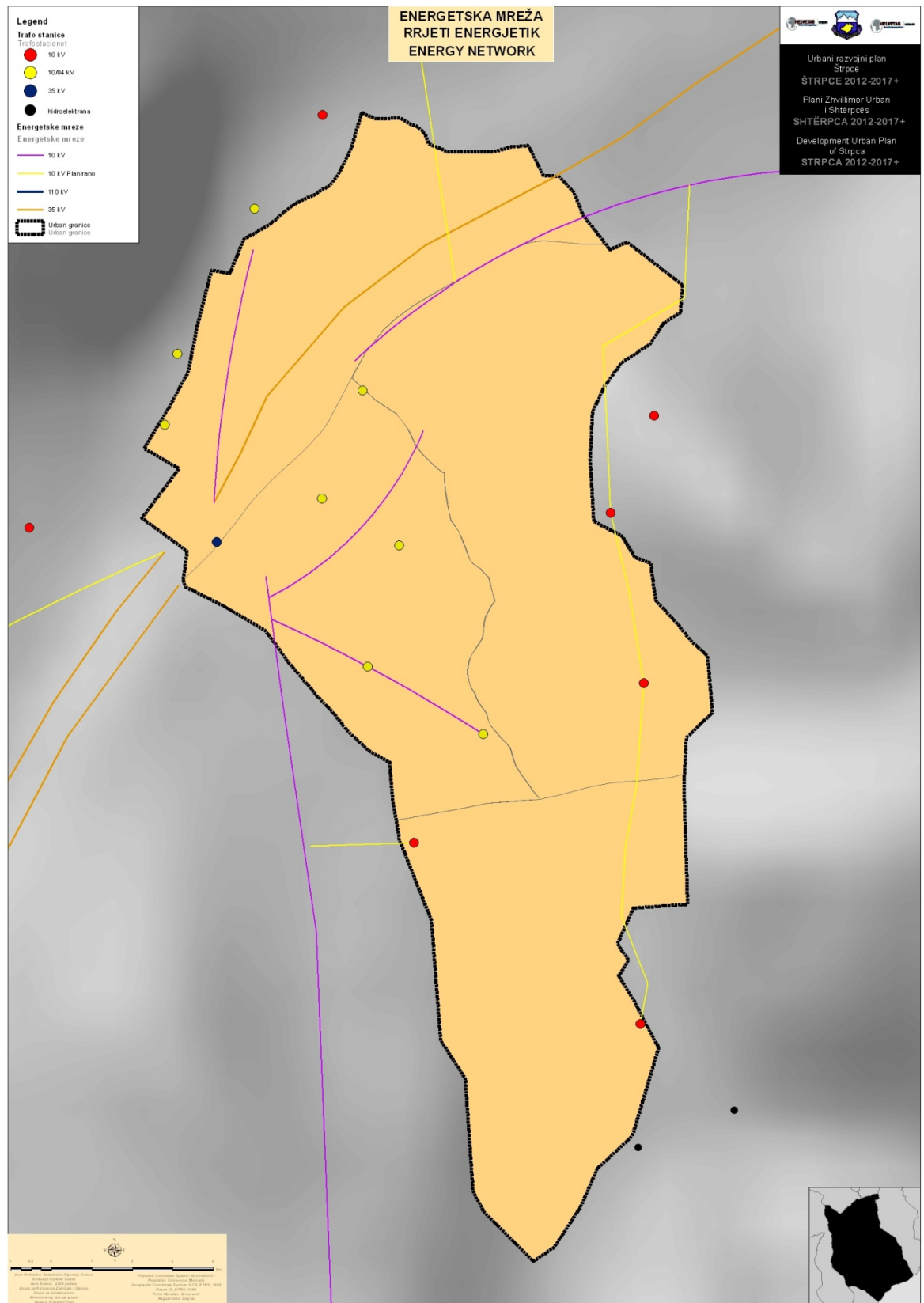
Future energy needs are determined based on resident number projections, industry and other activity development. In the next twenty years it is expected that the Štrpce city has more inhabitant than now.

For the needs of the growing number of residents in the planned period, it is necessary to implement:

- renovation (reconstruction) of existing facilities;

Before designing the development of energy networks and resources in Štrpce, it is necessary to regulate the existing situation as well as reconstruct the conductors and TS 10/0,4 KW.

- Construction of new facilities (capacities);
- STS 10/0.4 KW Štrpce 250 KWA – In the centre of the city (old part) existing towers of 400 KWA are insufficient to cover the new broad expansion of consumers, so that the construction of a STS of 250 KWA is planned, with focus on consumers that are having lacks in their demand for electricity.
- Other TS (existing) remain under use, and based on needs, they will be replaced.



Map no. 32. Planned energy network in Štrpce's urban area

GAS AND OIL

Gas pipeline network

Energy gas has a very important role in the energy system structure. The use of gas for heating and industry is with numerous benefits and the costs of useful calories are lower and significantly reduce environment pollution.

Previously, technical gas was produced in REHK "Kosova", however, now gas supply can be done by the Shkup-Nish gas pipeline and in the possible Kamenica-Prishtina line, a line that divides towards Ferizaj from where Štrpce municipality will be supplied also. In another variant of existing pipelines in the pipeline between Kosovo and Skopje, will be supplied cement factory in Hani i Elezit and the heating plant in Prishtina, and also this is going to pass through the neighbouring municipality of Kacanik.

In terms of oil and oil derivatives supply, Štrpce will continue to be dependent on the import of oil and its derivatives. Imports will continue to be accomplished mainly through overland transport, highways and regional roads.

EU guidelines on the energy system, especially for oil and the oil products' sector are focused on building an oil tank in order to ensure a backup supply in case of absence, or in case of supply constraints, so that Štrpce's position in this aspect is very favourable.

HYDRO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

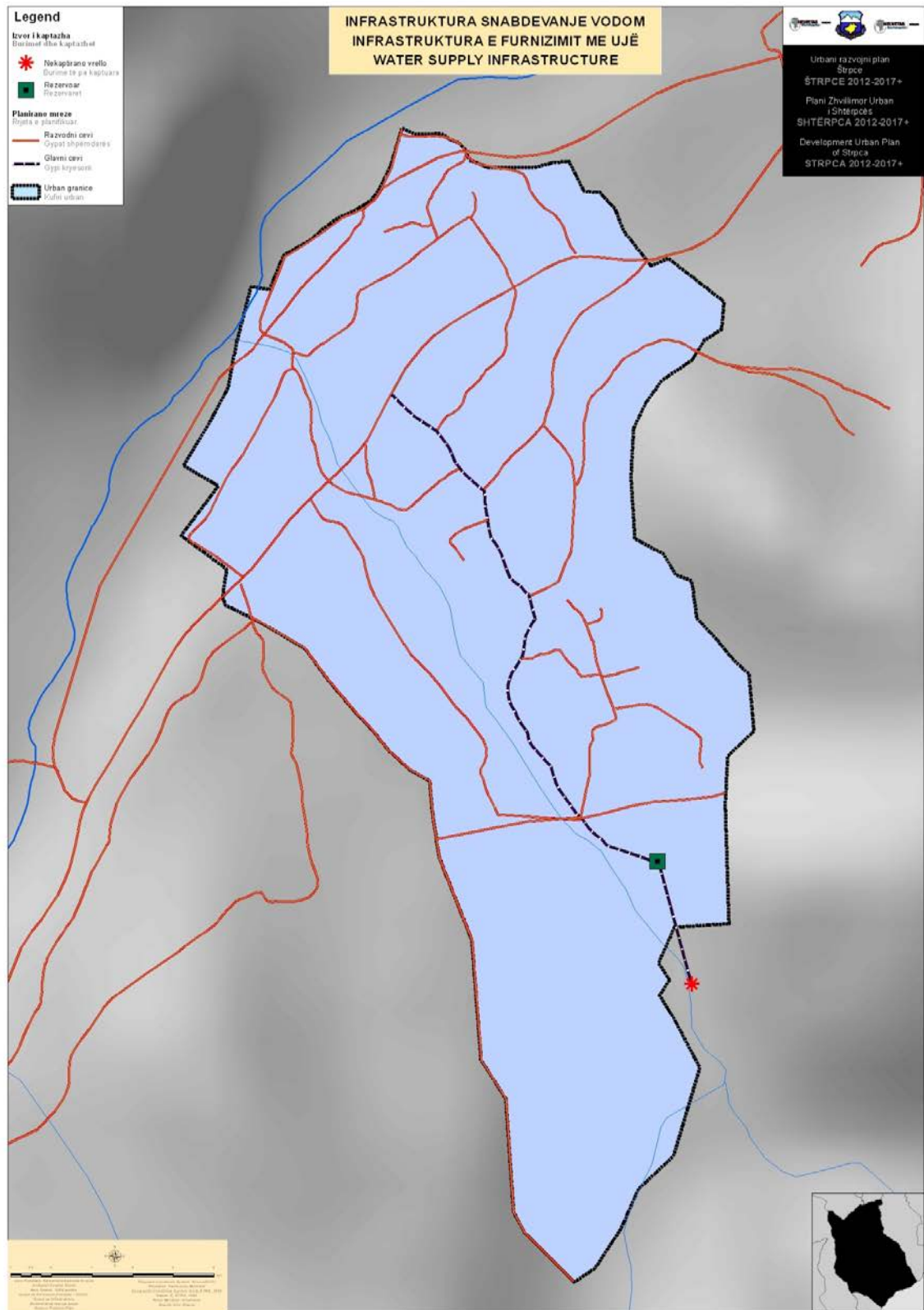
For determination of hydro-technical equipment, in addition to the number and spatial distribution of the population, a number and distribution of livestock funds, location and industrial production capacity, as well as the number of people employed in industry, trade, tourism and social activities, is necessary.

Location, quantity and quality of natural resources and the city's high position and the need for water are placed on the concept of resolving water supply.

Starting with the good efficiency of some resources and some newly built water supply systems, their proximity and the favourable topography, it is possible that in a rational way it can be connected to the water supply system, forming a public water supply group.

City water supply solution includes the development period up to 2022. However, the needs for water are assigned to the late development period, according to the needs of potential developments (limit capacities) to reserve water needs.

The improvement and modernization of the existing supply infrastructure, as well as the construction of a new water supply system for needs in the collective housing area and the hospital, the industrial areas and areas where sports-recreational facilities are foreseen, is planned.



Map no. 33. Planning of water supply in Štrpce's urban area

WASTEWATER AND ATMOSPHERIC WATER SEWAGE SYSTEM NETWORK

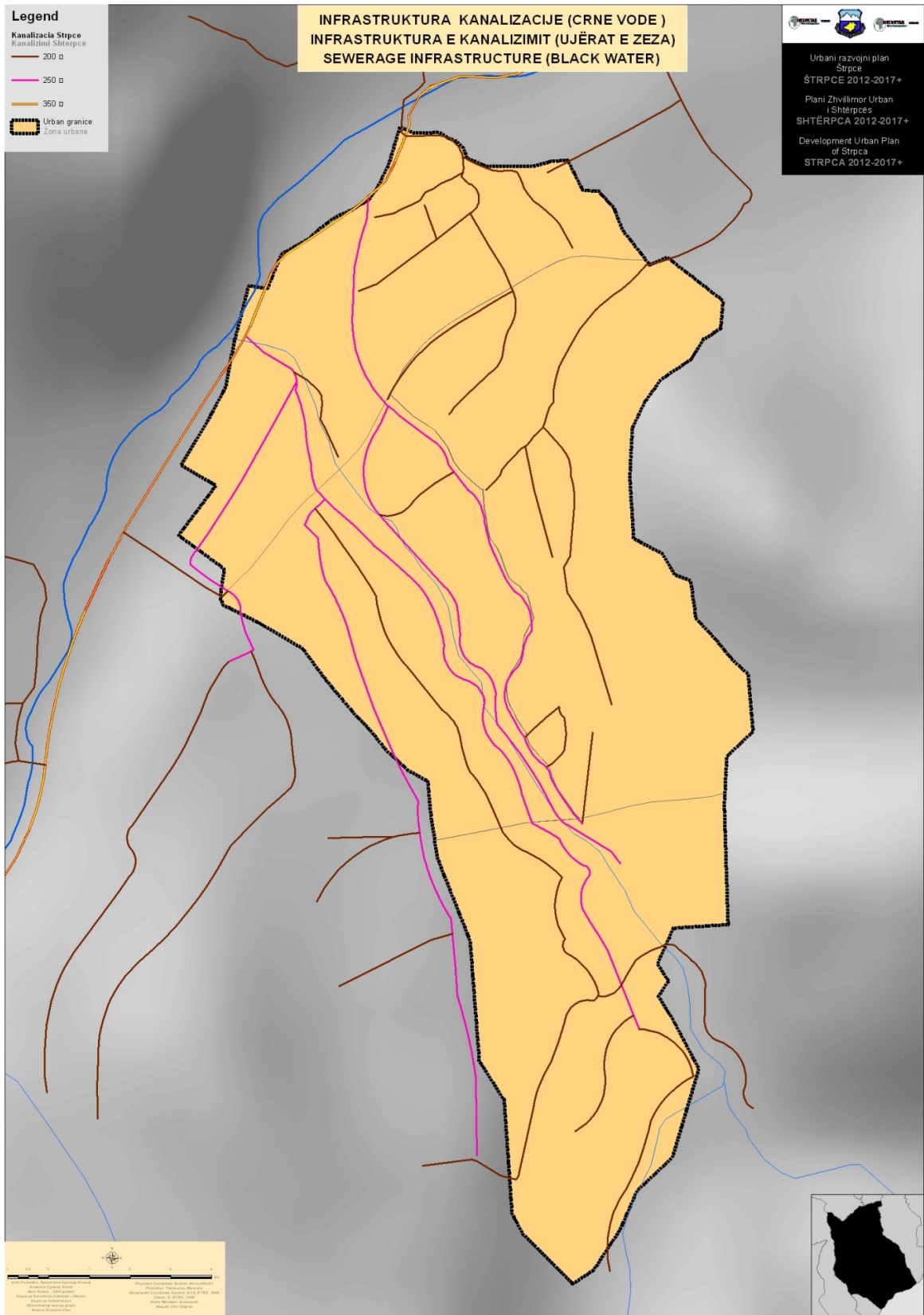
After analyzing the situation in Štrpce, in terms of wastewater and atmospheric water infrastructure, it is planned that in the future wastewater and atmospheric waters systems are separated.

Functionality planning of some old network segments with inadequate profiles or for broad purposes should be done in the city's areas that have a network.

Network connections planning during the drafting of wastewater disposal projects at the city level in accordance with the main water collector.

Planning and construction of the main sewage plant at the city level.

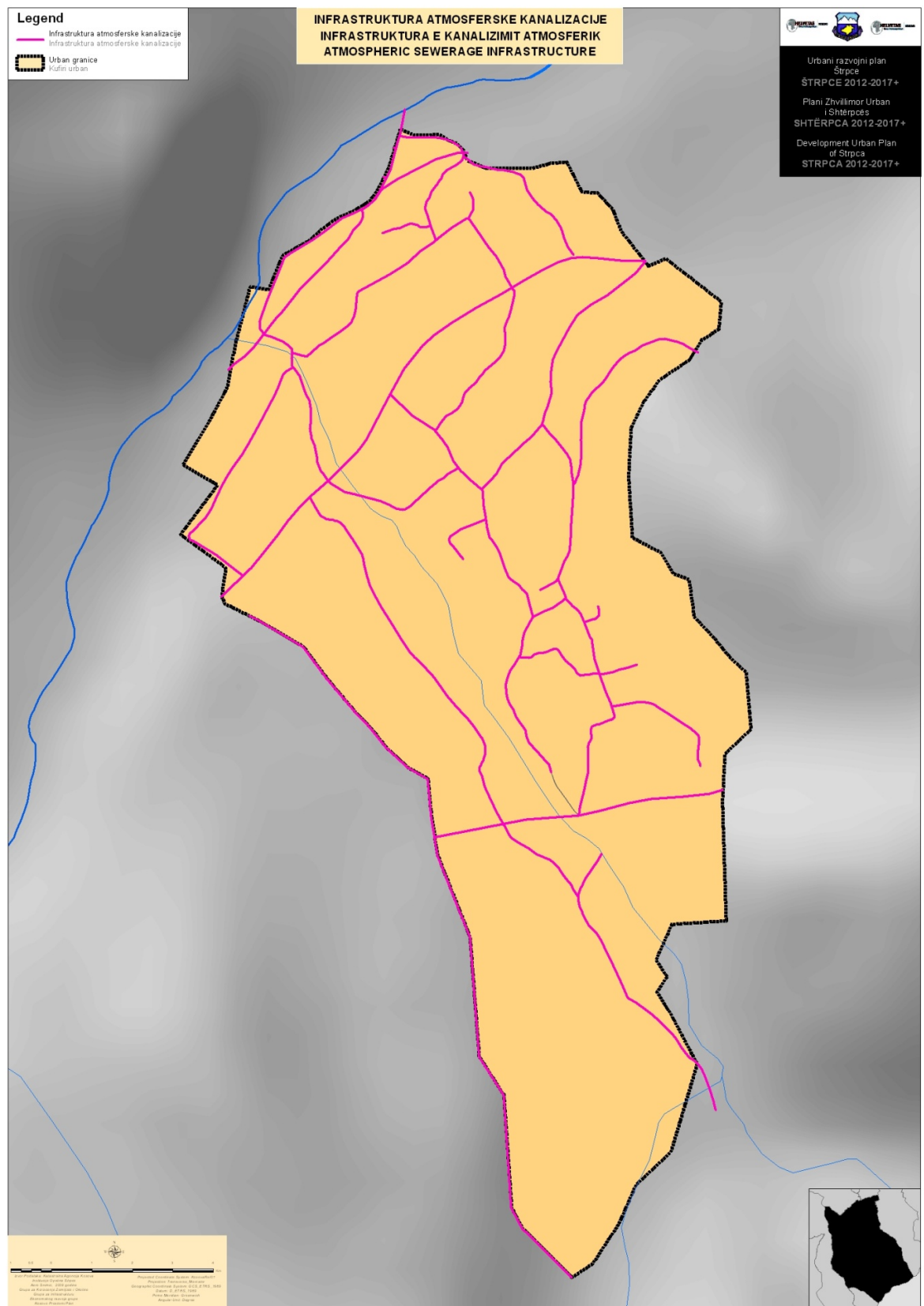
It is foreseen that the main plant at the city level should follow the level of river flow and main network connections.



Map no. 34. Sewage system planning in Štrpce's urban area

ATMOSPHERIC SEWAGE NETWORK

As mentioned above, the atmospheric sewage will have special networks. All atmospheric waters must be discharged into the basin of rivers which flow through Štrpce and the nearest flows by using the slope in a way that the plant road is as short as possible, especially considering that in this sewage network, wastewater or industrial water etc. should not be discharged. Construction of an atmospheric sewage system along river roads with discharge in the nearest rivers and streams is planned.



Map no. 35. Atmospheric wastewater sewage system in Štrpce's urban area

WATER AND LANDFILL PROTECTION INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure for protection of water from contamination

For water protection, the following is foreseen:

- creating an infrastructure for wastewater disposal and treatment of used and polluted water from households and industries;
- protection of mineral waters and protection of underground waters in terms of removal of contamination possibilities, as in terms of uncontrolled construction and space threatening;
- sharing of faeces and atmospheric waters sewage system network by all parts of the city;
- construction of buildings at the city level and cleaning of wastewater as a temporary solution to prevent water pollution;
- continuation and increase of monitoring the Lepenc River's pollution level;
- facilities for the cleaning of wastewater in existing industrial facilities are included;
- new industries technical investment documentation should include a decision on cleaning used and contaminated waters;
- operation of new industrial facilities should not be allowed without prior installation of facilities for waste water purification;
- measures to prevent water pollution from waste.

Waste landfill infrastructure

- Expansion of business and new municipal public enterprise accompanying infrastructure;
- Waste use for recycling and possible energy production;
- Treatment of intelligent waste in a particular area with the possibility of waste storage and servicing;
- Service distribution for the sale of waste;
- Change the method of sale and waste management.

Infrastructure for the regulation of water regime

Regulation of water regime in the Miloshtica River riverbed (construction of dams, cascades etc.) is foreseen, whereas in other water flows, regulation of riverbeds, urban regulations, maintenance and cleaning for protection from flood (opening water drainage channels), is planned.

4.2.3 DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL ISSUES

Projections

Orientation assessment of basic future development of development aggregates, respectively their projection, supposes a deeper and more comprehensive empirical analysis of recent developments, as well as assumption that such an analysis is

the existence of an appropriate statistical and documentary base, and the establishment of a system for statistical material collection, systematization and processing. Unfortunately, such a structure for the city of Štrpce is not possible, because in the last two decades, information gathered from common systems and practices have not been processed in a specific way. Of course, this creates major problems during the drafting of future development projections which will continue as before. Opportunities to overcome this problem, however, exist from the analogy process and reconstruction of relevant data which is done with this urban plan. Projections made for the data obtained, however, are of a conditional nature and relative importance, by emphasizing that projections, especially those that are long-term, always only through orientation forecasts and visions of a desired future situation or a development process. Of course, this applies also for long-term projections of Štrpce's socio-economic development and spatial planning resolution.

The time period refers to the projection in the next ten years until 2022, provided that two periods of ten years are viewed, noting that it is quite logical to expect a rapid growth and more intensive development of development aggregates in this period, during the ten-year period from 2012-2022.

Development will continue to run faster but it will also be more stable, respectively qualitative, given that the development processes in the place will be developed on the stabilized economic structure which is in accordance with the set objectives and conceptual solutions for the city's long-term development.

According to these projections, the city of Štrpce until 2022 will accomplish the rapid socio-economic development. It will result in population growth and prevention of migration, due to increasing employment.

As a result, a considerable increase in national income will occur, especially in the income per capita. However, the projection makes it clear that for such urban development, it will not have its own investment funds available, but it will attract domestic and foreign resources for tourist capacities investment.

Basic projections for global development of national income aggregates and employment have been examined in a structural manner with economic activities at the Štrpce city level as a whole, and the leading role of primary complex activities and economic development through the future decades was emphasized. These activities will employ more than half of the overall employment and achieve about 60% of total national income.

Elements of population policy in the planned period

Detailed analysis in this small area have highlighted a big difference in the aspect of the population development, economic activities, structure of education activities and highlighted spatial differentiation of demographic phenomena and processes.

Therefore, the mentioned research has a special importance to determine the main objectives of the population policy.

Population policy as an integral element of the socio-economic development e.g. development policies of the state in fact represent the amount of legislative measures, programs and actions which aim to change actual negative trends in the growth and composition of the population in the interest of the overall national development. The ultimate goal of the population policy is the creation of a balance between birth-rate and mortality of the population, respectively, provision of continuous reproduction, moderation and control of the population.

Basic principles of the population policy should be adhering to the discretion of individuals and their spouses at birth and family size as well as the necessity of harmonization of individual and social needs in the field of reproduction of the population, because with the planning of descendants is also planned the development of their families and children.

Elements of population policy and basic objectives of population development in the future of Štrpce are as follows:

- Balanced growth of the population and achievement of a more balanced population density in Štrpce depending on the total natural potential;
- Achievement of the natural human reproduction with controlled births and lower losses in mortality, particularly infant mortality which should lead to human, biological, economical, social, cultural and health reproduction;
- Designation of objectives in the migration policy should lead to the prohibition of emigration and return of the population in the area as well as provision of free movement of people with various educational, professional and activity levels;
- Stronger changes of the economical structure in the population development of the primary, secondary and tertiary economy;
- Stronger development of the urban centre and the expansion of the urbanization process.

Population projections

For the needs of this projection, by using analytical methods are implemented three assumptions of the future developments of Štrpce (table no. 41). The first assumption is based on the assumption "classic" demographic so that the future will resemble the past and virtually present of the version of "minimal". The second assumption is based from the assessment of the slower pace of envisaged changes of the two groups of factors and requires moderate demographic growth whereas the third assumption is based on the evaluation of speed of relevant changing factors where are provided significant dynamic developments of Štrpce demography. For the needs of this plan is approved the third assumption, respectively the assumption of faster changes of relevant factors.

City	Number of population according to the census			Projections
	1981.	1989.	2011.	2017.
Štrpce	1.966	2.213	2.770	3.860

Table no. 41. Projected changes in the general number of the population of Štrpce until 2017

The population projection is based on the hypothesis of a gradual decrease of population observed in both periods, and then on the assumption of a significant decrease in terms of negative migration balance in the period 1989 – 2001 as well as on the relatively high positive balance of migration in the period 2011 - 2022, which would be a positive impact of the group of factors which belong to the exogenous character.

Projections of the number of households

Based on the projections of the population are foreseen significant changes in the average size of households in Štrpce which in 1989 had 515 whereas in 1995 had 580. Until 2017 is provided a significant reduction of the average size of households which result in a significant increase of the number of households compared with the total growth of population.

Census				Projection
Settlement	1989.	1995.	2011.	2017.
Štrpce	515	580	900	930

Table no. 47. Projections of the number of households

Housing

Housing as a main function of each city is expected to be crucial for the social stability, healthy environment, better health and social wellbeing of humans in general.

Since it is the largest user of space and basic activities of the city it has a great impact in the overall development of the society from one key component of social and economic development respectably of living standards of citizens. In this context with this urban development plan is carefully planned the issue of housing.

The provided individual housing is foreseen within the existing part of the urban area with possible extensions to the west, north and south and in unconstructed areas. Taking into consideration greatest dimensions of existing plots for individual housing it is possible that through rational use gain a high number of plots compared to the existing number. Regarding to the forecasting of the profession character of Štrpce residents for the period until 2017 are foreseen to have three types of plots in terms of the size and manners of using them:

1. Plots of size 400 m² for the urban housing type,
2. Plots size from 400 - 600 m² for the mixed housing type,
3. Plots size from 250 - 300 m² for vacation type of houses.

The foreseen collective housing is possible in the north-western part of Štrpce.

It is also envisaged:

- Housing for all categories of people;
- New areas for the heavy volume of residents;
- Encouragement of the use of uninhabited housing fund;
- Renovation of existing buildings where possible through urban revitalization, renovation of urban blocks in the process of urban development plan;
- Construction of new residential buildings mainly in the urban area centre;
- Regulation of the social life of inhabitants of the city by designing open environments (green areas, children's playgrounds, sports playgrounds etc)
- Enhancing the quality of life for citizens which means easy access to infrastructure, parking and other services based on the standard;
- Provision of attractive housing by reducing transport (noise, pollution) in residential areas and green elements should be strengthen;
- Ensure access to housing for older citizens

Residential density and height of the urban area

The area of Štrpce is characterized by the low residential density, provision of land which is in a close relationship with the planned residential density.

Expected to achieve the density of the urban area:

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

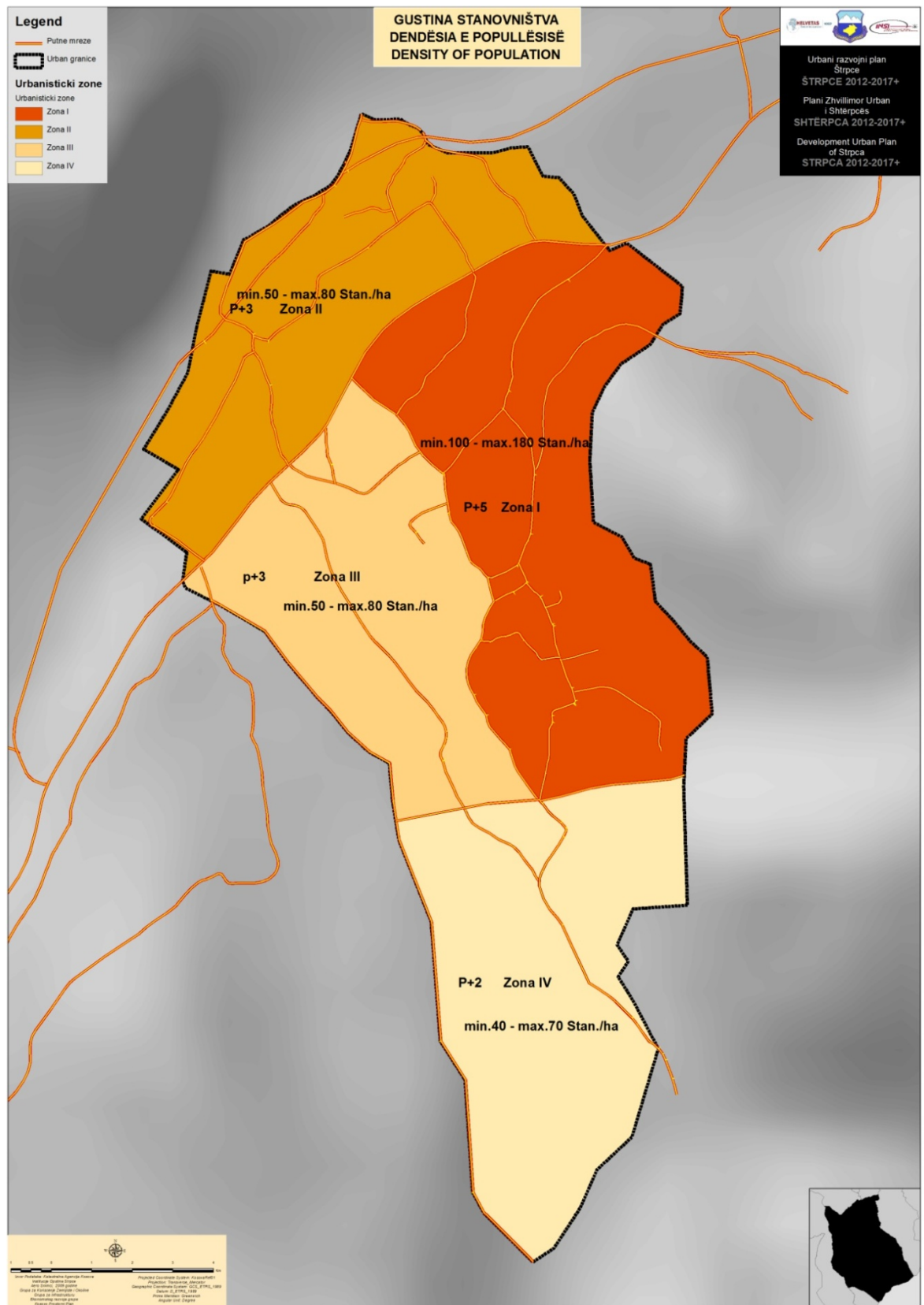
THE FORESEEN RESIDENTIAL DENSITY AND THE HEIGHT OF THE URBAN AREA

- Area (I) min. 100 - max. 180 residents per hectare;
- Area (II) min. 50 - max. 80 residents per hectare;
- Area (III) min. 50 - max. 80 residents per hectare;
- Area (IV) min. 40 - max. 70 residents per hectare.

FLOORS

- Area (I) P+5 floors;
- Area (II) P+3 floors;
- Area (III) P+3 floors;
- Area (IV) P+2 floors.

The urban index within the construction borders, index for the use of the plot and floor utilization index will be determined in the preparation of urban plans for the achievement of planned density adjustments which should be within these values: the plot usage index for housing of the mixed area 0.2-0.6; index for the use of the plot for industry 0.6 and index for the use of the floor surface will be a min of 0.8 0 and a maximum of 3.0.



Map no. 36. Density of population in the urban area of Štrpce

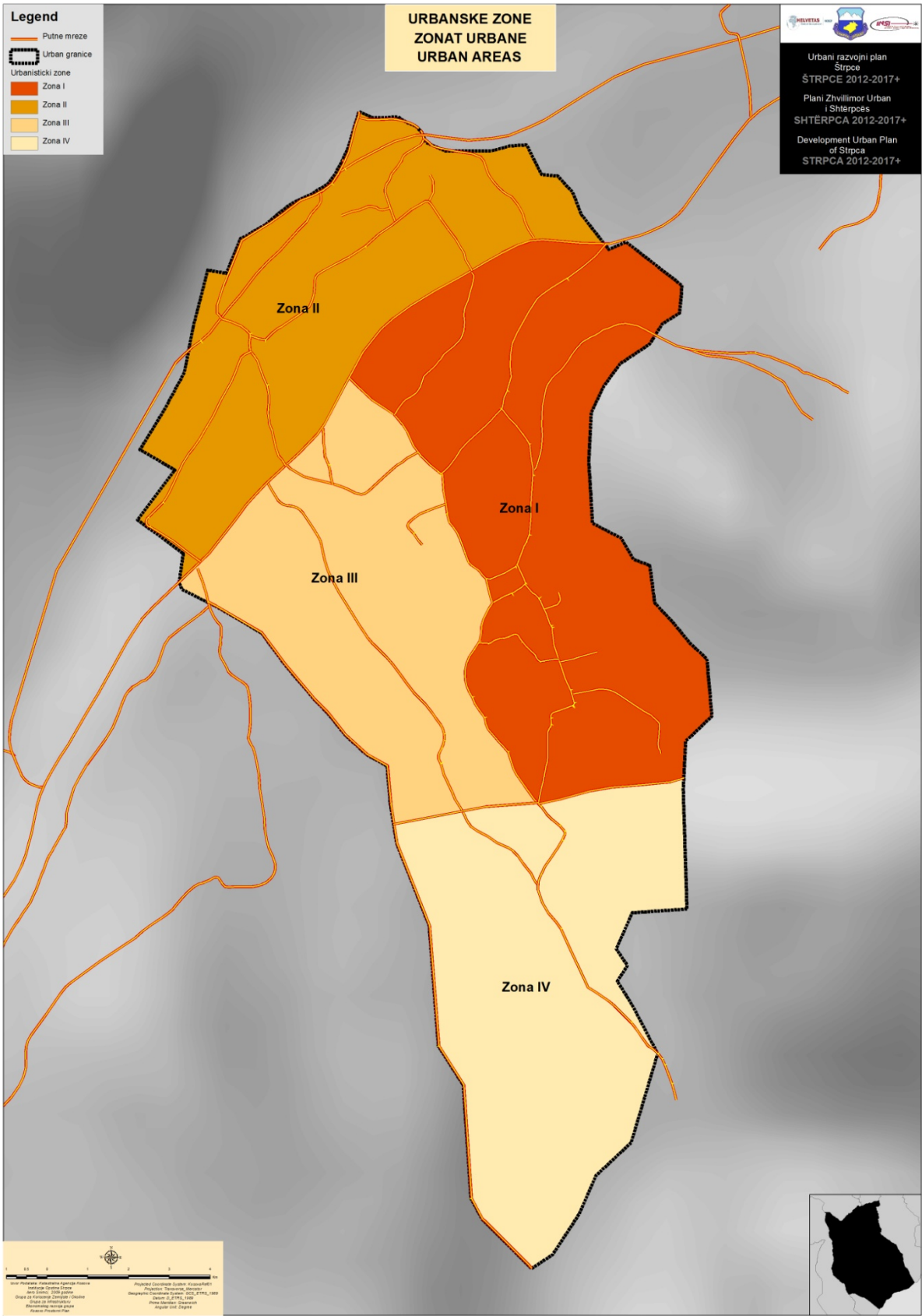
TREATEMENT OF URBAN UNITS

Based on the concept of compact developments of infrastructure it is natural that the majority part of the urban area is subject to the process of urban regeneration. The urban area will be treated in urban fields in which case each field will be treated with the urban regulatory plan and all urban parameters will be used so that the surface will be adjusted and used based on these standards.

But since all urban fields have their specifics their treatment will take into consideration these specifics.

These forms of treatment propose to examine the regulatory plan of these fields:

- Urban regeneration – destruction of several structures and unstable elements as well as new placement;
- Reconstruction as a form of the treatment mainly for the centre of Štrpce;
- Density in some areas with the aim of increasing the density of population and efficient use of land in free areas which are planned for new facilities.



Map no. 37. Urban Area in Štrpce

Education

After analyzing the situation on the town of Štrpce in the education system which among other things is extended also in the maintenance of the education system which is consisted of facilities and other equipments for schools, transport and educational personnel, setting of a shared goal by all stakeholders for a better education and educated society, where it was concluded that it is necessary to address future developments in this field.

Capacity building for modern education, improvement of the quality of education, equal inclusion of the education, improvement of the safety of students, improvement of the quality of education, increase of the cooperation with parents, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, various research institutions and market requirements.

Protection and provision of locations for schools should be done by improving the existing school infrastructure and completion of accompanying infrastructure. It is highlighted that is necessary to create conditions and allow private education based on standards, assessed needs for the development of new sports buildings with the accompanying infrastructure with the aim of improving working and education conditions which include the following:

Here are included all facilities which provide kindergarten services as well as contents of pre-school education.

Nurseries and kindergartens

According to international standards the group of children in nurseries consists of 7-10 children.

Based on the assessment that an average child spends about two years in a nursery, one group of children is approximately foreseen in 400-700 inhabitants. In Štrpce apart from one existing facility has been planned a construction of new facilities.

Pre-school education

Pre-school education which includes children from 3-6 years old according to article 2.4 of the Law on Pre-school Education is not yet compulsory. Pre-school education in Štrpce is organized in the framework of elementary schools or as a department within the framework of pre-school institutions.

Primary and Secondary Education

The Law on primary and secondary education obliges us to create conditions so that all have access to educational services”.

Under these analyzed options it is necessary to create conditions for further development:

- Construction of auxiliary facilities within the framework of the covered area;
- Provision of public transportation for the school;

Department of Education will analyze the justification of these opportunities in terms of rational and sustainable solution.

Special Schools

The city of Štrpce does not have separate schools but in the existing ones should be present special classes for children with disabilities and special needs.

Secondary Education

For the estimated number of residents in Štrpce, a sufficient number of school buildings for secondary education exist. In the future, in addition to the maintenance of existing buildings it is foreseen the reconstruction and construction of auxiliary facilities in order to improve and facilitate the work in school.

Culture

The city's cultural offerings should be in compliance with the requirements and recommendations which have been as a result of participation in the planning process.

House of Culture "Shën Sava"(Saint Sava) in Štrpce is one of the institutions where are held a variety of cultural activities.

Libraries: In the city of Štrpce exists the city library within the framework of the house of culture "Saint Sava" where in addition to the borrowing of books is enabled reading also.

In the elementary school as well as in the high school in Štrpce should be provided one room/class which would serve for the realization of various cultural activities. **Current ensembles and cultural associations** in Štrpce are "Cvetko Grbic". For its activities this artistic cultural association may use the above mentioned cultural facilities.

This kind of culture should be supported and conditions for its functioning should be created. It should be worked in the annual organizing of the book fair, opening of an elementary musical school, formation of the school choir, formation of the artists club, painters and activation of the city cinema in Štrpce. With the purpose of the research, conservation, collection, communication and presentation of the movable heritage for studies, educational and presentation objectives of citizens and broader, the **Museum of Štrpce** is necessary to be created. In the future is necessary to plan the construction of the summer theatre (open theatre) which will be of a cultural importance not only for the residents but also for tourists.

Sports

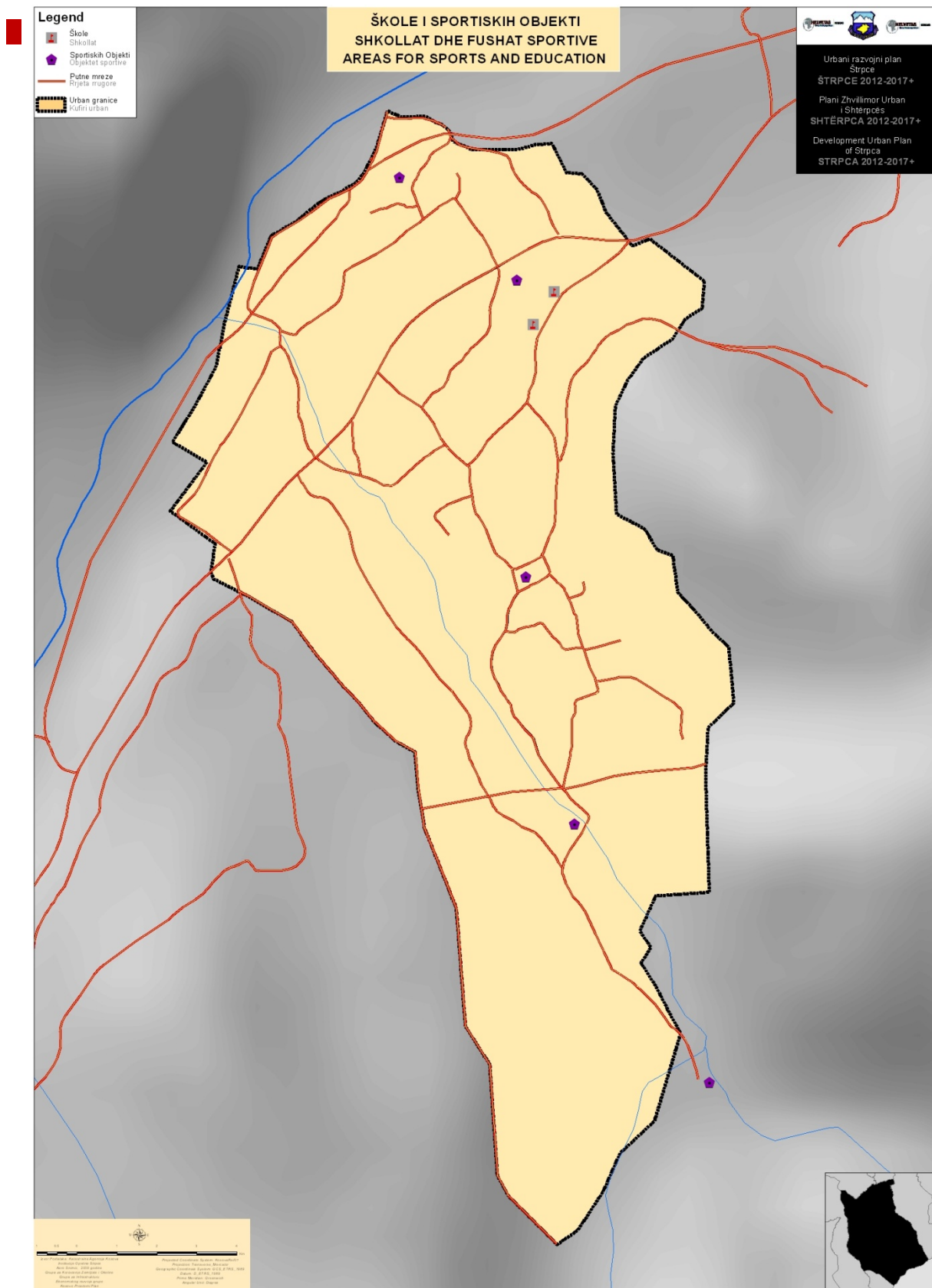
Interventions should be done in the field of sports to enable residents of Štrpce a proper physical education, development of psycho-physical skills for sports and achievement of results in sports competitions at all levels from amateur sports to the professional level. The future development of the offer for sports activities in Štrpce should be in compliance with the requirements and recommendations which resulted from the members participated in the planning.

Spaces for sports and recreation may be on the premises of primary schools as part of the school yard with organized overtime activities or as special spaces which depend on opportunities and requirements.

Individually the desired forecasts in the functioning of the spatial distribution of sports infrastructure are:

- Construction of the sports complex in the area of Štrpce (Livad);
- Construction of small sports fields;
- Regulation of existing fields;
- Construction of the pool within the sports complex (Livad);
- Paths for walking and recreation (trim path);
- Construction of tennis courts in the area of Štrpce (two rivers and Livad).

Natural assets of Štrpce provide opportunities for hunting and fishing as well as other recreational sports.



Map no. 38. Planned school system in the urban area of Štrpce

Youth

Based on the analysis of the situation and the direct contact with this population are identified numerous deficiencies of space for various activities and operations in different youth and recreation areas.

Younger generations (of 15 to 18 years) are under the influence of negative developments in the society, mainly from the lack of education, access to and subjection to negative phenomena such as: alcohol, prostitution, drugs etc.

Desired expectations for this field are:

- Activation of a high number of youth organizations and strengthening of cooperation with local institutions;
- Sports and cultural capacity building as well as greater engagement of young people in these activities;
- Improvement of the competitive spirit in many areas (sports, art, science in primary and secondary schools);
- Provision of facilities for sports and recreation in each inhabited place, which will be used for other youth activities;
- Opening of youth clubs whose facilities may be elementary schools

In the elementary and primary school groups of reciters, theatre groups, music groups etc may be formed. It is necessary to open a training centre for youth as well as annual organizing of the Youth Day.

Health

After analyzing the situation of the city of Štrpce, for a healthier and protected society, the continuous improvement of the health care is necessary by beginning from the management of chronic diseases (hypertension, diabetes, asthma, and tuberculosis etc), prevention of infectious diseases to reduce the mortality and morbidity of children under the age of 5.

In this way the provision of health qualitative services for the population of the municipality will be ensured.

Upcoming events will be held in terms of the modernization of the system and adaptation of organizational forms and standards based on the most successful contemporary experiences. The health system in Štrpce as well as in other parts of Kosovo will continue its work with the concept of "family medicine" with the approach of doctors, nurses and other health professionals who work as group.

Primary Health Care will continue to be based on the concept of family medicine and in the following system:

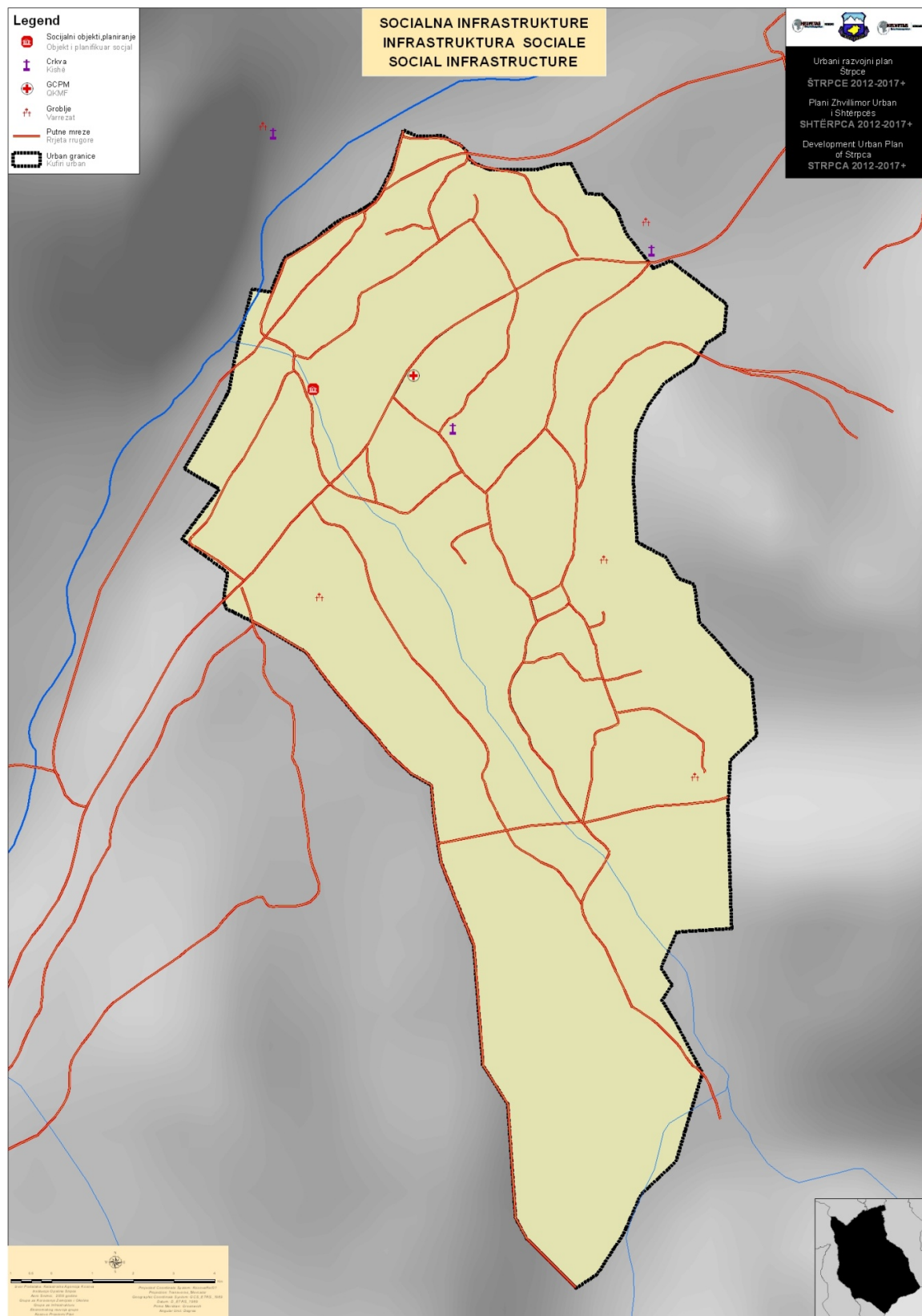
- Main Centre of Family Medicine (MCFM) – in Štrpce will continue to offer health care services for 24h in the emergency department (physical separation from CCFM of the emergency department to enable the efficient provision of first aid in difficult cases without disturbing other patients), family medicine department, dental department, gynaecology department and vaccination department.

In the next period is planned the construction and opening of the hospital centre which will provide secondary health services for the residents of Štrpce and broader. In hospital centres are foreseen the following departments: gynaecology department, paediatrics, surgery, orthopaedics and emergency.

Secondary Health Care: General hospital which corresponds to a medium level of health care is under construction and its completion is planned.

Tertiary Health Care: Pristina University Hospital is the only hospital which provides tertiary health care services.

Private Health Care: provides various specialist medical services of different diagnostic and therapeutic profiles.



Map no. 39. Planned social services in the urban area of Štrpce

Cultural Heritage

Cultural assets in the territory of the city of Štrpce belong to various cultural eras through which are defined different categories. The largest category of national cultural heritage has the best examples of religious facilities built by the end of XVI century, while other cultural heritages may be considered of a smaller local importance.

The former rural village is urbanized already in the period between two wars and was declared as a centre of the municipality in recent times in which case won few facilities of the authorial character. The most important cultural values are: Church of St. Nicholas, memorial monument for the soldiers of the first and second world war, as well as the environment of the main road in Štrpce with the its square.

Safeguard Measures: In addition to conservative conditions for technical security for the protection of cultural goods (Church of St. Nicholas) is necessary to protect with legal-formal documents other proved cultural assets (Church of St. Jovan, memorial pyramid and memorial tombs in front of the church of St. Jovan, memorial faucet in the road between Štrpce and Brezovica as well as the urban-architectonic space of the subject of the main road of old Štrpce and “Sheshi Çlirimtar”(Liberation Square)) with the urban development plan which foresees their further treatment. Special attention should be noted to the vicinity of the Church of St. Nicholas, an object which is necessary to be included in the national cultural heritage.

Among the authorial facilities in the new part of Štrpce with special cultural importance is the House of Culture where the gradual construction and construction of new facilities in this vicinity should directly be under the control of competent institutions for the protection of monuments.

Archaeological locality - GRADINA

Locality Gradina is located at the top of the hill, on the left bank of the Lepenc River, in a strategically dominant position.

In the locality are existent residuals of fortifications and findings of coins and ceramics which require extensive archaeological research. Hill and Gradina locality are preserved as cultural heritage even though exceptional importance to this locality gives the competent institutions for the protection of cultural monuments which should again be re-evaluated with detailed professional and scientifically studies.

In this sense, the suggestions of the responsible institution for the transformation of this locality into an archaeological park can be justified if through studies are found important remaining of buildings. The movable archaeological material may be used for the beginning of the patriot Museum in Štrpce.

4.3 LAND USE

Based on the analysis of the situation in the city of Štrpce, it was concluded that the environmental protection is not only an ecological and technological problem but a deeper and broader problem which is directed to the social dimension.

Since the suburbs constitute an integral part of the spatial development it is foreseen to be in planned form and not only to deal with the consequences. In this aspect it is foreseen the protection of environment from harmful effects such as contamination from municipal solid waste, construction waste and others which will be addressed through the selection, management and the recycling which will be developed on its own resources of origin and further in the transfer station of CZ Izhance in the municipal level and further in Gijlan in the regional level. Depreciation measures are foreseen to protect from pollution and other threats for environment and qualitative development.

AIR

- Placement of green strips and tapes with capacities for the absorption of aerosols, nitrogen gases, carbon and sulphur gases, heavy metals along the main roads as are presented in the map;
- Revitalization of existing parks and creation of new parks in the identified areas as free and available for the establishment of these parks;
- Protection, development, maintenance of new and existing forests;
- Improvement of the road traffic to avoid large transportation vehicles in the centre of the city, where is a large concentration of population;
- Prevention of emission of pollutions in air from the industry and movable mechanisms through catalyst installation and other equipment in the technical sense;
- Use of alternative energy (mainly solar energy, flow of water);
- Minimization of the use of passenger cars and public transportation;
- Promotion of non-motorized traffic by planning cycling and hiking paths;
- Planning of the tolerant level of pollution and noise levels, especially in areas with significant activities (near schools, hospitals etc). Reconstruction of roads (circular road around the city of Štrpce) sewages and removal of waste landfills which are a resource of air pollution from burial and oxidation of waste, etc.

WATER

Based on the analysis of the quality and water resources in the city of Štrpce it was found that the main concern had to do with the protection of their quality. Development and management of water resources is foreseen for the fulfilment of present and future needs.

Therefore is foreseen as follows:

- All natural water resources, thermal and thermal-mineral and other surface and underground waters are protected as it may seen in the hydrological map of Štrpce with the designation of the mandatory protected area around resources and collection, under a certain protective regime, depending on the object. In these areas construction, other work or usage of land which in a way endangers the quantity and quality of water is prohibited;

- Undertaking of measures for the prevention of the pollution of water, underground and surface waters by wastewaters, with the treatment recommendation and exit of septic tanks and other forms, through the installation of cleaning apparatus;
- In the future is necessary to undertake short and long term measures so that wastewaters (urban and industrial) prior their discharge should be cleaned in terms of physical, biological and chemical aspect. For this purpose the following is necessary:
 - Technical documentation of investments for new industries should contain the decision for the cleaning of all wastewaters;
 - The work of new industrial facilities should not be allowed without prior installation of equipment which would ensure the cleaning of water adequately.
- Population needs for water are increasing. In the future, the provision of drinking and healthy water for the residents of this city will be a serious problem. With this document are foreseen some solutions. For the provision of the foreseen amount of water and the quantity of reserved water the protection of some resources, river flows and accumulation is necessary. In addition, the rational use of water in this town is an important task for all planning factors and usage of water and space.
- It is envisaged the special protection of water resources (Two rivers);
- Special protective measures should include also the uncontrolled use of artificial fertilizers from agriculture (nitrates, phosphorus and other nitrates)
- Other protection is foreseen by other types of waste by planning landfills which are organized and take into consideration this factor to the planning of placed for grouping.

BIODIVERSITY

Following the conducted research of phyto-diversity of Štrpce it is provided that certain types are going to be stored and preserved since it is concluded that phytocenosis which are very rich and interesting in terms of economic, scientific and health aspect.

Regarding the diversity of animals, according to KIPN², and analysis of working groups, the territory of the city of Štrpce is rich with wild animals among which many species are considered as endangered species and in this direction is foreseen a buffer zone where these animals will live and carry their activities but also their particular protection as special species.

In the field of biodiversity are foreseen joint projects with other municipalities and neighbouring country of Macedonia for the protection and development of the national park "Malet e Sharrit".

It is foreseen that a list of flora and fauna in the entire territory of the municipality should indicate what should be protected and what should be used.

Within the national park are foreseen natural reservations, it is foreseen the revitalization of forest economies to prevent the destruction of the plants and many animals habitat in the territory of Štrpce. The preservation of habitats of butterflies, birds and carnivorous birds etc shown in the biodiversity map should be considered as very important.

² KIPN- Kosovo Institute for the Protection of Nature

LAND

Considering land as an essential source and mainly non-renewable, based in the analysis of working groups and the capacity of knowledge and understanding of the system of key roles of land within the environmental system, the continues loss of land may have devastating effects on our lives. Agriculture and forestry as well as a range of activities are dependent on the land and can be vulnerable to water supply and nutritional substances and physical support of plants and other creatures. A number of functions are of a great importance for the preservation of the ecosystem.

Due to this wide range of functions which are carried by land with its relationship with other environment, the land component is not considered as isolated; therefore, in the analysis phase a special attention is given and because of this is foreseen:

- Physical protection and quality of the land;
- In addition to the protection of air and water – we anticipate the introduction of policies for the protection of land for the provision of “missed connections” for the protection of environment
- Protection in terms of land areas and land resources from alienation for non-agricultural objectives are foreseen by limiting the spread within the construction planned grant (map: Concepts of Settlement Development”);
- Ensure regular and safe production with the aim of protecting people, plants, fauna and environment. In addition is anticipated the protection of agricultural land from pollution by limiting and preventing pollution through direct transportation, transport of hazardous substances through water and air and undertaking of measures for the protection and improvement of fertility;
- Banning of spills of harmful and hazardous substances which weaken and change the productive capabilities of the agricultural land and the quality of crops as well as the mistaken use of minerals, organic fertilizers and pesticides for the protection of plants is planned;
- Monitoring on permanent basis and fertility control of agricultural land is planned;
- The plan foresees the implementation of the second and third phase of agricultural land adjustment (consolidation measures: adjustment of the land territory to create larger and regular plots in order to ensure the system of hydro-melioration to the cadastral data and redefinition of property parcels with the use of legal tools through judiciary resources – consolidation (Map. Planned borders of the city);
- The irrigation of agricultural land and other measures for the increase of fertility rate of the land which has a lower fertility rate is planned;
- Protection from floods with the adjustment of riverbeds and streams is planned (see map of floods and erosion) of land which has high fertility rate and other measures for the preservation and increase of the fertility rate;
- In areas which have other destinations (except temporary housing and construction) are foreseen to be implemented projects for the reclamation of land;
- Protection from erosion and drainage of components of land through the forestation and improvement of degraded areas is planned;
- Protection from physical degradation and from human impacts is planned;
- Protection of the natural fertility of land is planned through the movement of plants in agricultural areas and returning of organic materials (non-burial of straw and plant residuals);
- Re-development of the land in areas covered with wild landfills is foreseen.

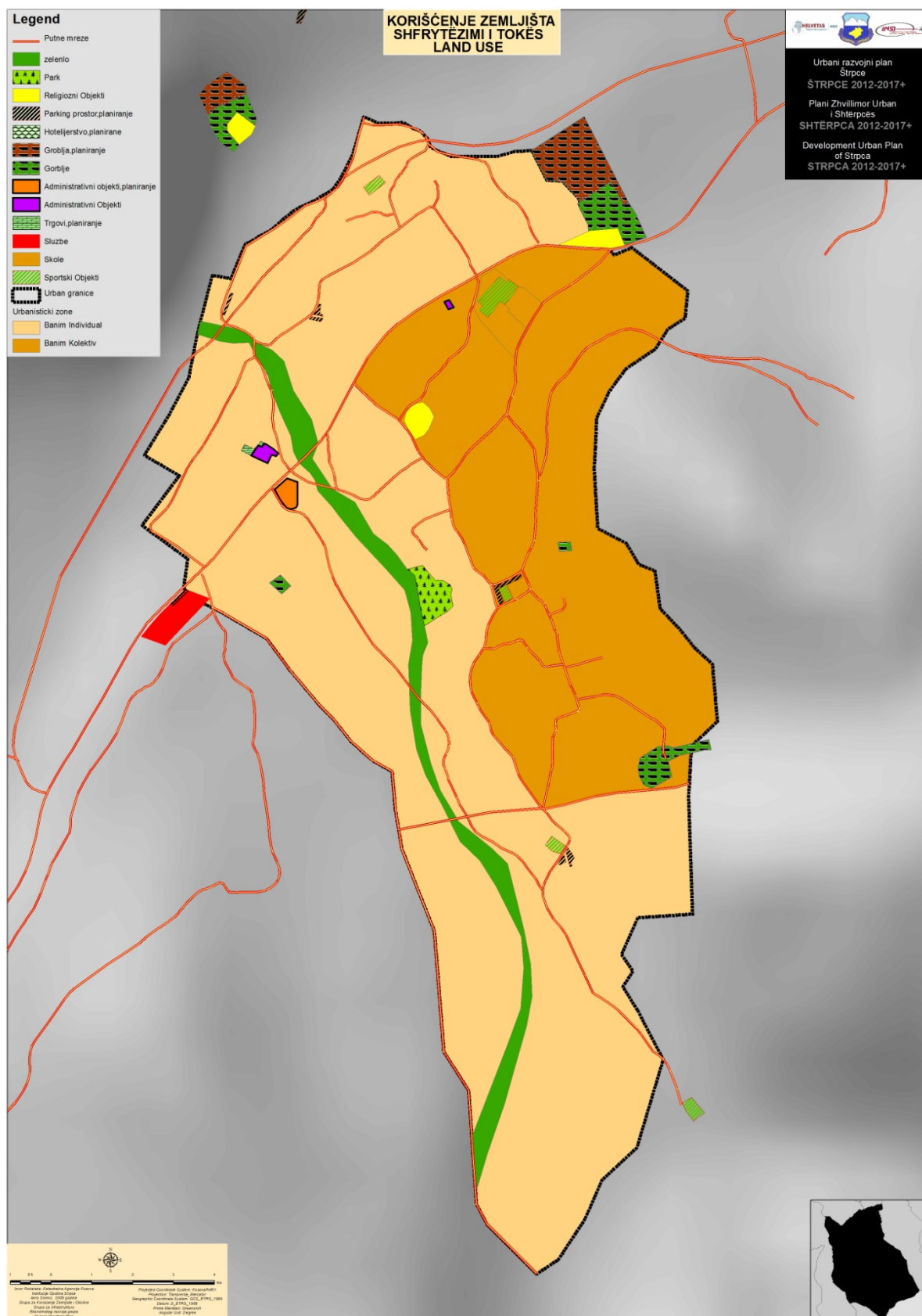
WASTE MANAGEMENT

Based on the conducted analysis from working groups and other stakeholders is planned the acquisition and handling of waste which is dumped in an uncontrolled manner, first of all in the banks of rivers and similar areas.

Parts of the city where waste management does not exist are included in the management system, while partial management will be extended in a full management and in places where the full management is enforced through the infrastructure and other constituent elements.

LAND USE – DESTINED SURFACES

Land Use Planning for the next 10 years in the city of Štrpce for the working groups has been a great challenge since it was necessary to carry the treatment in spatial areas, identify contests and carry the integration of all streams for the determination of activities which should be implemented and time when they should be conducted by using international standards and GIS has eased the process of decision making in the aspect of designation of land and the work of working groups and scope of the experts included in this process. It is anticipated that the land in the territory of Štrpce is designated and preserved as agricultural land and forest land. Other parts will be designated as construction land, archaeological sites, cemeteries, greenery, roads, waste landfills, transfer stations, circular roads, industry for all fields and necessary sectors.



Map no. 40. Planned use of urban land in Štrpce

Areas with special destination

According to the analysis of the developed situation from the working group based on carried information and analysis in terrain areas with special destination are designated.

Protected Urban Areas

We suggest that urban protected areas will be as such to discourage potential investors to build near the construction areas of the city. According to our understanding, protective areas of the city should be at a minimum of 200m, provided that in the protected area nothing can be constructed, except of a category of objects. This category of objects belongs to shopping centres and residential households which at the date of the approval of the plan are found in that place and which are enabled to be normal and have conditions for the development of farms e.g. construction of new temporary facilities and housing.

Protected tourist areas – recreation

With the aim of protecting tourist-recreational areas, the maintenance of landscapes, protected areas to the border of landscape is proposed in order to preserve the illusion of nature without constructions with as little as possible human intervention.

Protected areas long the resources and watershed

In principle, protected areas around water resources and watershed are dual; – primarily they are of a sanitary character which in accordance with the character of water resources and watershed will be determined by the sanitary inspection. Then, there are wider areas of protection which will respect specific characteristics regarding the protection of water resources and supply with water due to its specific characteristics and anthropogenic factors. Thus, for example in the designated area which feeds a part, the use of pesticides, placement of certain industries, location of the mechanism for the purification of wastewaters, waste landfills and similar may be prohibited.

Protection of the planned destined area

The next system of infrastructure and all constructions in the area of the city of Štrpce requires the reservation of necessary land in order to prevent the possible and planned construction and its usurpation. On the map are presented surfaces which in the future period, after the approval of the UDP of Štrpce will be protected by law and used in the shown manner.

Protection of cultural monuments

Cultural historical monuments according to their type and status will have a different treatment in the process of planning and construction of the space. In any case, prior to any form of concretization for the use of the area according to the Urban Development Plan or other plans, for the broader territory for necessary conditions on protection according to the Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage is sought the opinion of competent Institute for the preservation of cultural heritage.

Here will not be given detailed terms of protection for each category of monuments due to their high number but it will be introduced to some of the most essential findings.

Firstly, all the monuments in settlements will be dealt according to the conditions of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments which should be incorporated into a detailed urban plan.

Facilities which are located outside of the construction area of the city will be very different taking into consideration the character of monuments and high requirements for the placement of monuments of high category where it is proposed the protection to the border of the landscape so in order to maximally preserve the authentic environment especially for those building forms which are difficult to control such as the construction of vacation houses and similar.

Therefore, it is stressed the need of planned protection of planned cultural heritage and environmental values as well as the planned use through the coercion of subjects so that the treatment, adjustment and use of this values:

- Will be determined in accordance with the importance of these values for cultural development of Štrpce;
- Determined by applying the applicable legal criteria and others to protect these types of buildings and facilities;
- Approve in a certain way as a liability of a particular importance for Štrpce;
- Implement the participation of professional responsible organizations in the territory of the area of Štrpce in a determined way after the detailed and approved way of the "Program for the development and protection of historical cultural monuments" (type, capacity, organization concept etc).

URBAN CONTEXT

Analysis of current urban practices areas, ensure a sufficient offer of instruments for the construction and regulation of the city, also by its type and according to their territorial coverage of the urban balance conservation and planning as well as ensuring a sustainable and pleasant environment.

For future periods it is necessary to act in all areas of the city of Štrpce, in the social, economic, infrastructural and others. With the development of construction within the planned borders is foreseen the development and organization of the agricultural production within the cadastral area of Štrpce, which is also provided in locations where is possible for the benefit and use. During the construction of houses and modern buildings, is necessary to ensure the proper distribution of the service sector.

For the construction of houses and other facilities one consent should be issued which is in compliance with urban specific norms and commitment of competent organs, especially in those areas which are considered intact (obligation of drafting the regulatory plan).

LANDSCAPE

The city of Štrpce is characterized with natural beauties – landscapes for which in the future are foreseen to be undertaken measures and activities for their maintenance and improvement.

Landscapes of the city represent an important factor and one of the potentials which may be classified as touristic offers. To protect it from anthropogenic factors, any intervention should be reduced to a minimal extent, especially certain areas of the touristic offer. Minimum measures to be taken in the intervention should exclusively deal with ecological material.

Planned measures for attractive touristic potential, which are related to the development of infrastructure (construction of pedestrian paths, summer houses, fire places, camp spaces etc.) as well as safety and protection of the landscape

Planned measures which are associated with landscapes in the following areas:

- Two rivers,
- Lake of Livadica.

NATURAL DISASTER AND OTHER DISASTERS

The possibility of occurrence of natural disasters and natural forces indicates the need for timely intervention in the area and requires a certain orientation of spatial organization of the territory and similar construction methods which will minimize negative impacts of natural forces. Natural disasters are analyzed such as: earthquakes, floods, snow avalanches, heavy snow, strong winds, hail, ice, drought, infectious diseases in humans, animals, plants and other disasters caused by nature.

In the context of other disasters have been analyzed also major accidents in road transport, air and rail, fires, destruction of dams and other ecological disasters and industrial emergency situations, high temperatures, technical collapse of energy, telecommunications and information technology, terrorist acts and other massive risks caused by human work and inappropriate behaviour.

It was found that in the most challenging elementary disasters is also the earthquake. It is necessary to undertake measures in motion, starting from the culture of reaction to a culture of enterprise and depreciation measures to reduce the damage.

The legal obligation of the municipality to carry out research and other works related to the conclusion of micro-seismic regionalism, which under its meaning include the central parts of the land e.g. most valuable parts of functional types. Application of this legal obligation is important since the city of Štrpce is located in the area of pressure where may happen earthquakes with seismic shock to 8° MS. In this direction has been proposed the creation of municipal regulations which will have to rely on existing technical regulations governing construction in seismic areas.

And so it is important taking into consideration the expected level of individual housing construction especially of good construction and provide guidance of individual investors respectively builders will continue to affect large parts of housing in Štrpce.

In terms of other measures we think that we should keep the crossing of all roads as well as other communications, while settlements should ensure the practicability of major urban road system for evacuation, cleaning and treatment of various forms of assistance.

In this regard, in the territory of the city of Štrpce during the realization of the construction works constructions of lower density and free construction systems should be designed, roads should be in accordance with dimensions in order to be passable in case of

the destruction of objects, whereas, free spaces in the part of the city so as in the central area should function every moment in order to accommodate the suffered population.

Regarding the infrastructure of systems, main pipes should not be placed on the scattered land of rivers, wetlands and unstable land, whereas pipes must be constructed from flexible and adoptable materials toward deformations. Roads should be built on the principle of alternative directions, but to the evacuation of people and goods as well as access to the affected area.

HAIL

According to the analysis of situation it was concluded that hail often threatens the economy of the city. Working groups have foreseen the construction of anti hail stations in places where they have existed earlier as the map shows.

PILES OF SNOW AND STRONG WINDS

Piles of snow and strong winds were analyzed and it was concluded that they do not pose any threats to the economy and population, but in any case, the working groups have seen the need to take action during summer season especially in mountainous areas.

DROUGHT

Drought may be considered as a threat to crops during the summer mainly during July and August when there are high temperatures and little rainfall, but working groups have foreseen a system of irrigation channels through which rivers flow near agricultural land.

FLOODS

It was concluded that floods are elementary disasters which require special attention since they tend to be dangerous for the life of humans and cause great material damages. Aware that floods cannot be prevented, but their damage can be amortized and managed. The team has found and provided the following:

Within the territory of the city are existent many flows and streams whose adjustment can be reduced to a minimum. All parts of the city of Štrpce should be protected from floods, with the hydro technical system and other works which are undertaken in an organized and systematic manner. Under this meaning, it is advisable that in the alluvial land of rivers to only build after securing it from floods with the system of dams, embankments, etc. Height of floor facilities and height of municipal installations should be above the water level, at least of hundred years old waters but is more favourable of thousands years old.

In order to protect the agricultural land from flooding, it is necessary that through adequate irrigation and drainage system to reduce the possibility of causing major damages, even for claims about the benefit of cultures.

Other envisaged measures are those for the removal of heavy curves of rivers and river bank management. Protection of rivers from the dumping of waste in this case presents obstacles to the free movement of water. Stopping of the construction of residential buildings as well as those of the commercial character along the river valleys should be at a distance of at least 10 meters from the river.

EROSION

Areas in which the erosion is of high intensity in water streams, land, forest and stationary objects it is necessary to be declared as erosive areas which in compliance with the Law on Waters of Kosovo are declared by the municipality.

In order to prevent the erosion activities are provided concrete and urgent steps as the following:

- Prohibition of logging and forest degradation;
- Prohibition of grazing;
- Prohibition of the use of goods which cause erosion;
- Prohibition of the use of soil, sand, etc.

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

HYDROTECHNICAL MEASURES

- Construction of terraces, fences and dams in river banks and streams with hydro technical safeguards to minimize erosion measures;
- Construction of dams in river banks as a preventive measure from erosion;
- Planting of forest trees near the river valleys;
- Banning of the extraction of inert materials from riverbeds.

BIOLOGICAL MEASURES

- Protection of existing forests from uncontrolled logging and fire;
- Banning of grazing in degraded pastures;
- Forestation of bare and degraded surfaces;
- Creation of green areas in those regional where the erosion rate is high;
- Erosion should be limited to major rivers by planting trees which will cover the distance of 10 meters from the river lane.

Based on the carried analysis the following measures against erosion are proposed:

- Construction of protective tracks on steep slopes;
- Construction of resistant walls;
- Melioration of the pastures;
- Melioration of forests;
- Development of other anti-erosion forms

FIRES

With the dimension of the water supply network in the city, one of the criteria for its dimension should be the possible physical need for fire fighting. In terms of building must be defined objects which have a large scale of fire resistance. When it comes to the parts of the city which are affected by fire it should be provided maximum access to certain parts of settlements, especially those which are endangered by fire such as industrial and storage areas, etc.

Forested areas should be stopped by fire belts so that potential damage from forest fires could be reduced to a minimum. Regarding the distribution of industrial facilities and other production facilities we should choose for a distributed construction with the construction pavilion system which provides certain benefits in terms of fire protection.

Fuel depots, flammable and explosive substances must be placed in accordance with technical regulations mainly away from the city and major infrastructure systems.

4.4 Marking of Strategic Projects

According to the Spatial Plan of Kosovo, exist some important trends dealing with the region and for which we have been careful in designing urban development plans such as special protected areas of the church of St. Nicholas, which has a buffer zone an area of 50 m from its yard. At the same time, taking into consideration the National Park which includes the cadastral area of Štrpce and which has a great importance.

In this regard we have analyzed and proposed most rational forms of development and their protection by applying the legal framework which is approved by the Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning. In the view of the regional wastewater facility is planned the track of the sewage collector of wastewaters toward the place of treatment.

4.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

Noting that the spatial development framework expresses the desired forecast for the territory of the municipality, the socio-economic impact assessment and of environment in the foreseen spatial developments is an important step. These developments as a result of the planning process manifest the impact of the citizen's lives which in general will be treated as an impact of the social aspect, but these developments will have their impact in terms of the economic and environment aspect. Same as in the profile and other chapters, this assessment also will be carried based on the following thematic areas: economic development, infrastructure, demography and social issues as well as the land use and environment.

Any development which is foreseen in these thematic areas is characterized with the spatial distribution of the surrounding environment and impacts which are concentrated in the areas of desired foreseen developments, but taking into consideration also the relation with various activities which are being developed in adjacent areas. Therefore, the evaluation of the physical spatial occupation (for territorial possession) is an important dimension for assessment.

4.5.1 IMPACT OF KEY CONCEPTS IN THE ECONOMY

The main concept of the urban area of Štrpce is the compact concept of development with integrated infrastructure, with industrial and touristic content. In the main concept of development, the focus is placed in the centre of the urban area around the regional road Ferizaj-Prizren which should be at a level to sufficiently fit to the standards and requirements of planned development and vision.

Assessment: In the economic term, the concept may be evaluated rationally in terms of economic-spatial aspect which would enable investments for domestic and foreign investors. This concept envisaged the provision of many services closer to citizens and it was estimated that the concept will provide new jobs as well as qualitative environment with services of a lower cost.

4.5.2 IMPACT OF MAIN CONCEPTS ON LAND OCCUPATION

Assessment: One of the main priorities of concepts is the protection of the quality of agricultural land and prohibition of building on land of Grade I-IV. It is estimated that the protection of the quality of agricultural land is the principle on which is based the concept of spatial planning. Minimal occupation of land is considered as positive for the construction of new borders and especially the declaration of the frozen area on the main roads which will contribute to stop the tendency of land occupation along these roads and the implementation of the concept.

In view of lower land occupation, it is foreseen the prohibition of construction in the area with high agricultural quality, except in cases which are foreseen by the Law on Spatial Planning.

Despite the forecasts of the compact urban development on the principles of compact construction, it is estimated that some urban localities will continue to develop qualitative agricultural land but the definition of the development of new frontiers is considered as rational and sustainable, as a main point of the concept.

4.5.3 IMPACT OF KEY CONCEPTS IN THE SOCIAL ASPECT

Assessment: In social terms, the compact development concept of the urban area is estimated to positively affect the quality of the development since the concept enables the development of numerous social activities which would have a direct impact on the quality), simply this concept presents a more qualitative form of life and provides the greatest opportunities for social cohesion (poverty, extreme poverty, strengthening of residents/people who are need for help, to increase the employment possibilities for employment of groups who are in need for help in cooperation with NGOs and other relevant stakeholders) as well as the resumption of social security of the citizens of Štrpce in relation with themselves and environment.

4.5.4 AREA OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In the field of economic development is planned the urban development of the housing sector, sports and recreation, tourism, industry (wood processing and economy), infrastructure, construction, hotels, handicrafts, energy, banking system, telecommunications and other serving activities.

Assessment: The evaluation of the impact of the development framework of this field in the economic terms means that it offers more opportunities of the efficient and sustainable development of requests and offers.

The framework offers more when compared with the standard of time as well as foreseen and analyzed trends in terms of the fulfilment of the time standard for sustainable development and by offering foreseen multidimensional activities in view of the implementation of economic policies.

In social terms: It is estimated that the foreseen economic development in this framework will create basis for social development and social care by including the reduction of poverty and unemployment, as well as the increased access to education and professionalism for the fulfilment of citizen's satisfaction regarding this dimension.

In environmental terms: It is estimated that the economic development provided in this framework will create the basis so that activities will be developed in such a way as to be "nice" in relation to the environment in general and the impact pollution of air, water, and land will be limited by creating the so called the set of urban and spatial conditions.

In physical spatial terms: It is estimated that the framework will identify and define the sites for the development of opportunities and foresee the protection of areas for these flows so that the minimum necessary area will be in function of sustainable developments.

In this function it is estimated that the greatest impact will have the designation of spaces for housings, trade, sports and recreation, industry, touristic area as well as road corridors. The conducted and presented analysis within the framework of spatial and physical relations with economic developments is highly assessed.

4.5.5 FIELD OF DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Developments which are foreseen in the field of demography, social issues, health, culture and education and in the framework of spatial development are foreseen through the enrichment of infrastructure, completion of new facilities and accompanying infrastructure. In the health system in addition to existing services is done the expansion of hospital services too, in the field of culture is done the protection and strengthening of the spirit, and in sports is done the expansion of contents with various sports activities.

Assessment: The assessment of the development framework of this field in economic terms offers opportunities of vocational training in various fields in tourism, industry, trade, crafts but also in other fields which are reflected in the economic development.

The framework reaches a powerful segment of concrete activities and aims for the offer to be in compliance with the opportunities which the urban area has that would contribute to economic development. Activities in this area may loosely be considered as comprehensive, multidimensional and in view of the enforcement of economic policies.

In social terms: it is estimated that with this framework is analyzed and treated mostly this area and indeed the development framework of this area will impact in the development of basis for social sustainable development and social wellbeing by including the expansion of services and quality, reduction of poverty and unemployment rate, but also increasing opportunities for education and vocational training to a higher satisfaction of citizens in this regard of dimension. In this field from the environmental aspect it is estimated that the development of demography and social issues foreseen with this framework will create basis on which activities will be developed in compliance with the environment and effects of air, water and contaminated land will be in determined limits; therefore, the human impact in the environmental pollution is essential.

In physical spatial terms: it is estimated that the framework identifies and defines places for new opportunities such as in sports, culture, education, health etc. and foresees the protection of the area for these purposes. It is highly assessed that the conducted and presented analysis in the framework of spatial relations but also in the physical context in terms of developments of this field.

In the area of infrastructure development: In the context of spatial development from this area are foreseen developments in the opening of new roads and corridors, completion and modernization of the existing infrastructure and modernization of the water supply, sewage, waste management, energetic, telecommunications infrastructure etc.

Assessment: The evaluation of the development framework of this field in terms of economic aspect means offering new opportunities of faster flow of goods and people with lower prices, stabilization of energy as a prerequisite for economic development and exploitation of new opportunities in the area of telecommunications for economic development up to the use of infrastructure of waste and their management for new working places as well as for new working places and certain processing capacities so that this area may be estimated to be comprehensive, multi-dimensional and in functioning of the implementation of economic policies.

In social terms it is estimated that this framework provides faster flows and qualities as well as basis for the increase of quality of many services which immediately affect the life of citizens. In the environmental aspect it is estimated that the development of the road infrastructure if adequate measures are not undertaken may cause pollution so that these flows are foreseen through protective bands etc.

The rest of the infrastructure which is provided with this framework will have a positive suitable impact in the surrounding only if it is implemented in accordance with the required standards which are deemed to be necessary.

In physical spatial terms: it is estimated that the framework has identified and defined corridors and lines for the development of infrastructure and has foreseen the protection of the area. The conducted analysis and presented within the framework of spatial reports but also potential flows and synergies of this field are highly assessed.

In the field of land use and environment: in the context of spatial development it is obvious that all developments are envisaged to focus toward the provision of clean air, water, biodiversity, waste management in order to prevent pollution, land use in the urban context, cultural heritage, landscape, elementary disasters and others.

Assessment: Impact of the development framework of this field in the economic aspect is estimated to have a direct and indirect impact. It is highly assessed the expansion of the concept in the framework for the movement from a culture of reaction to a culture of prevention and amortization of disasters which is deemed as a serious commitment for the protection of human lives and economy.

For the fulfilment of this safety standard is necessary to engage all labour qualitative and quantitative forces which again reflected in economic indicators, maintenance of the balance and sustainable use of the urban land.

This has been strongly reflected in economic development where the preservation of natural heritage and landscape as well as their exploitation for touristic-recreation activities is done. Activities of this field may be estimated to be in functioning of the economic policies.

In the social terms: it is estimated that through this framework is mostly analyzed and treated the physical safety dimension of population in view of social dimension, but also in providing clean air, water and land with elementary conditions for a qualitative life so that it is really seen as a framework for the usage of land and its surround which will impact in the creation of basis for worthy social development and social welfare, by including the expansion of services and quality landscapes as well as natural heritage which fulfils the dimension of a greater satisfaction of citizens in terms of environmental aspect. It is estimated that the foreseen development with the framework for the use of land and environment will create major basis so that the impact of the pollution of air, water, and land is minimal and is always associated with tendencies for the increase of quality of waste management.

The risk from pollutants will be under preventive measures, amortization and minimization in order to create a pleasant living environment. However, it is estimated that the human factor should be limited in terms of negative behaviours since analysis show that human influence in ruining of balance has a major influence. Specifically is assessed the framework in terms of prescribed preventive and punitive measures.

In physical spatial terms: it is estimated that the framework has identified and defined all areas as well as expectations and current developments and has foreseen protection measures, treatments and care in functioning of security and quality. For this area is considered that rigorous measures are necessary in the context of physical and spatial developments. It is assessed that physical and spatial relations of developments are determinants of sustainability of this field and therefore it is highly assessed that these relations are well enforced.

5 STRATEGIES 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:

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

5.1.1 THEMATIC FIELD – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Tourism

Strategy 1: Planning and development of sports – recreational tourism:

- Construction of the road that links urban area with recreational sports complex Livada;
- Continuation of construction of the contents in recreational sports area Livada and two rivers;
- Adding multiple organizations of sports activities;
- Promotion of traditional sports events (traditional tournament in football on the occasion of working day "1 May" and the memorial tournament in football "20 May");
- Providing conditions for the establishment and functioning of various sports club.

Strategy 2: Promotion of the city as a cultural and historical tourism:

- Promotion of protected cultural values where is included the church of St. Nicholas, the protected area of the church of St. Jovan;
- Promoting other cultural goods, organizing various meetings and events;
- Promotion of architectural buildings in the old urban area - "Liberation Square"

Strategy 3: Promotion of development of the archaeological heritage tourism

- Research of the locality of Gradina in area of Štrpce - Verbeshtica;
- Municipality, according to the suggestions of the competent institution will convert this location to an archaeological park, which can only be justified if studies reveal important numerous residues of buildings;
- Depending on the values of archaeological material representing longevity and antiquity of the city is planned to start to build native museum.

Strategy 4: Establishment of the touristic structure

- Information system suitable for use of the network formed by the maps, prospect uses and other information tools. Information about offers in tourism website of the municipality, may affect the wake of investment interests in development of tourism;
- Establishment of the Tourist information centre;

Strategy 5: Protection of nature and environment

- ❖ Promotion of protected natural values of a particular importance in the area of the National Park (Lake Livadica);
- ❖ Drafting of a plan for the provision of equipment and services necessary to maintain protected areas, with the completion of the hardware equipment that makes them useful

INDUSTRY

Strategy 1: Sustainable industry

- ❖ During the development of regulatory plans should be put into operation and strengthen the infrastructure of existing industrial capacity "Ivo Lola Ribar" and "Mediteks";
- ❖ Drafting the project for support and strengthen, as well as for creation of a new trends in the industry;
- ❖ Drafting a regulatory plan for industrial zone with infrastructure plan and connection with regional roads network.

CRAFTSMANSHIP

Strategy 1: Sustainable Craftsmanship

- ❖ Is provided creation of space and conditions for all craft activities for products and services, artistic and domestic activities;
- ❖ Creation of the adequate associations of handicrafts for information, ensuring and market strengthening;
- ❖ 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 the locations and increase the number of the associations of artisans

TRADE

Strategy 1: Sustainable trade

- ❖ During the drafting process of the regulatory plan and conditions for development, defined content for distribution of wholesale trade in industrial areas.
- ❖ Strengthening retail trade, which will take place in the central part of the urban area;
- ❖ Development of key ideas and projects for the expansion of markets;
- ❖ Development of key ideas and projects for the construction of mixed merchandise markets

CATERING

- ❖ Preparation of regulatory plans for all segments of the urban area where catering will be treated adequately, which occupies more important place in the socio-economic development with significant and positive effects.
- ❖ In spatial terms, capacity planning is essential for the needs of tourists, local residents and visitors transit;
- ❖ Establishment of the conditions for hotel construction and high quality standards (hotels, motels, restaurants, night clubs, etc.).

TRANSPORT, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, TRANSFER AND MOBILITY

- ❖ Designing of conceptual and major projects for the use of technological and non-technological measures, as well as creation of a sustainable and intelligent transport.
- ❖ Designing and implementation of projects for the construction of the road that merges sports recreational area and "two rivers" with the ski centre;
- ❖ Continuing the construction of recreational sports road in the area "Livada"
- ❖ Designing of projects to increase traffic safety.
- ❖ Designing of project to reduce the negative impact of traffic in human lives and environment.

Network and infrastructure system of road traffic

- ❖ Drafting and implementation of project to improve the quality and extent of the road network in order to increase the movement of passengers and goods within the urban area;
- ❖ Modernization of existing capacities of the traffic network according to the urban area.
- ❖ Design and implementation of projects for the completion of the existing road network with traffic associated infrastructure (sidewalks, parking garages, bus stops, car servicing and maintenance regulation etc.).
- ❖ Assessment of the feasibility study for the construction of a ring road around the centre of Štrpce.
- ❖ Drafting and implementation of the project for the construction of a ring road around the centre of Štrpce.
- ❖ Design and realization of the project for the development of existing railway infrastructure in order to develop high tourism

TRANSPORT, TELECOMMUNICATION OF PTK AND PRIVATE OPERATORS

- ❖ Capacity expansion of the number of fixed and mobile telephony network, and the volume of internet and cable services, as well as PTK services and other private operators should be modernize:
- ❖ Improving network cable and TV HD programs

ENERGY

Strategy 1: Modernization and completion of energy infrastructure

- ❖ Development, modernization and completion of energy infrastructure in sports and recreational areas in function of the economic development;

Strategy 2: Identification and use of potential renewable energy

- ❖ Development of a feasibility study on the potential of geo-thermal energy;
- ❖ Drafting and implementation of projects for construction of new facilities (capacity building) and accompanying power transformer station;
- ❖ 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.

BANKING SYSTEM**Strategy 1: Banks in view of sustainable economic development**

- ❖ Designing of projects for credits by banks for households and small enterprises;
- ❖ Designing of projects for loaning with low interest and extended packages in the field of industry and tourism.

SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES**Strategy 1: Support of SMEs development**

- ❖ Establishment of vocational training centres for young professionals for the advancement of their skills and organization of seminars and courses on importance of economic marketing development.
- ❖ 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:
 - Renting of office spaces with low prices for seminars;
 - Joint centre for sale;
 - Consultations on accounting;
 - Legal advice and tax advice

5.1.2 4.1.2. STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES FOR TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE****Strategy 1: Existing paved roads**

- ❖ Designing of key projects in cooperation with the Ministry of transport and Telecommunications for the expansion of some sustainable segments in accordance with the standards of existing regional roads.

Strategy 2: Unpaved roads

- ❖ Paving of existing unpaved roads in accordance with the standards and norms, based on the map of transport infrastructure.

Strategy 3: Proposed roads

- ❖ Drafting and realization of road construction projects, taking into account maintenance, where as a priority have road which unites urban area (sports recreation centre "two rivers") with ski centre; road which unites urban area with sports -recreational centre Livada.
- ❖ Develop detailed projects for the construction of new local roads in accordance with the standards and norms, based on the map of transport infrastructure.

Strategy 4: Reconstruction of existing roads

- ❖ Continuing completion based on the dynamics.

Strategy 5: Ring roads

- ❖ The development of major projects, in collaboration with the Ministry of Transport and Post-Telecommunication, for construction of ring road taking into account the maintenance of it, which have as a priority ring road around the city centre;
- ❖ The development of major projects for these pathways based on mapping of infrastructure (urban) transport
- ❖ In track set for ring road construction is not allowed any type of construction that is contrary to the purpose of these roads

Strategy 6: Accompanying infrastructure

- ❖ Design and implementation of projects for the construction and renovation of the bus station before school buildings and building restrictions;
- ❖ Development of conceptual and detailed projects for arranging and accompanying infrastructure modernization along the road (sidewalks, public lighting, signals, etc.).

SKI LIFTS

- ❖ Design plans for the construction of new ski lift and reconstruction of existing ones, based on the map of road transport.

WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE

Strategy 1: Promotion, modernization and protection of existing water supply infrastructure

- ❖ Protection of mineral water and protection of groundwater in terms of removing the possibility of contamination, and in terms of uncontrolled construction and endangerment of space;
- ❖ Protection of resource, water catchment, water flows and accumulations, under certain storage, depending on the destination of the facility;
- ❖ Identification and protection of water springs Blizumir and Two Rivers.

Strategy 2: Planning of expansion and the spread of water supply network

- ❖ The design of the project to expand the water supply network in the collective residential area and recreational – sports complex Livada;
- ❖ Design project for the construction of water supply system for the needs of industrial zones

Strategy 3: Regulation of water regime

- ❖ It's been provided regulation of river water regime Miloshtica (construction of dams, cascades, etc.).
- ❖ In other river flows is planned regulation of riverbeds and urban adjustment, maintenance and cleaning for protection from flood (opening of channels for water drainage)

SEWAGE SYSTEM AND LANDFILLS

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

- ❖ Marking and protection of sewer line route for links that rise from settlement in direction to the main plant (future link with the main network).
- ❖ Design and realization of the project for the construction of the sewage system for needs of residential and hospital facilities, as well as for sports and recreational centre "Livada";
- ❖ Marking and protection areas for construction of the main factory for wastewater treatment at the city level;

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

- ❖ Preparation of projects for the construction of new atmospheric water network which is separated from sewage waters (in accordance with the concept of removal in terms of closest stream and river).
- ❖ Preparation of projects for the construction of new atmospheric water sewerage networks in the streets.

FUNCTIONING OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AND STRENGTHENING OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Strategy 1: Construction of the new power transformer stations and reconstruction of existing ones

- ❖ Construction of new facilities (capacities):
 - TS 10 / 0,4 KW Štrpce 250 KWA – In the centre of settlement (the old part) existing tower of 400 KWA, is insufficient to cover new customers wide consumption, so is planned new construction focused on customer of STS 250 KWA.
 - Other power transformer stations (existing) remain in use, and if necessary will be replaced.
- ❖ Beginning of gradual transition from the distribution network of 10 kV in a distribution network of 20 kV
- ❖ Drafting and implementation of project to replace air lines with knitted cable, 230/400V or underground cable.

- ❖ It is necessary to prepare projects in order that lower voltage networks be planned also with concrete pillars and aluminium self-holder cables.

Strategy 2: Strengthening and expansion of telecommunications in urban area

- ❖ Cooperation in the functioning of increasing the number of post offices, number of phone lines and other devices as well as the volume of internet and cable services, while PTK services and other private operators to be modernized.
- ❖ Spread of telecommunications network in villages via optical fibre cables which enable the connection of internet and cable television.
- ❖ Designing of projects for providing HD TV programs through cable network.
- ❖ Expansion of the existing telephone station in all urban parts.

5.1.3 THEMATIC FIELD – DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL ISSUES

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES FOR SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Population, housing and settlements

Population

Strategy 1: Creating favourable conditions for improving municipal human development index (HDI) in the further development of the urban area

- ❖ Plan for balanced population growth in some spatial units and the achievement of equal density of the population in the city, depending on the total natural potential;
- ❖ Plan for determination of goals in population migration policies and their return to the area, as well as providing free circulation of people of different levels of education, activities and occupations;
- ❖ Plan for changing the most powerful economic structure of the population with the development of the primary, secondary and tertiary business
- ❖ Plan to improve the literacy rate among adults (over 15 years);
- ❖ Drafting the projects for completion in economic development and poverty alleviation by economic welfare, measured by per capita income should be improved
- ❖ Drafting the projects envisaged in this plan to increase green spaces in the city and through processing of surfaces which are free and unused.

Housing

Strategy 1: 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 classes of population.
- ❖ 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.

Settlements

Strategy 1: Next development in line with compact development

- ❖ Development of regulatory plans for industrial areas set forth in this plan;
- ❖ Stimulation of construction within planned areas
- ❖ Monitoring and stopping outside of borders of the building construction and frozen zones for construction;
- ❖ Establishment of the board to demolish the constructed facilities outside the foreseen areas.

Strategy 2: Provision of settlement development in accordance with the concept of compact settlements

- ❖ Regulatory plans for urban area should be consistent with the goal of compact development;
- ❖ Respecting the prohibition of any construction in frozen areas foreseen by the plan and implementation of appropriate measures;
- ❖ Taking all measures to prevent negative use of green areas provided with plan

EDUCATION

Strategy 1: Expansion of the scope, content and improvement of the quality of infrastructure of educational system

- ❖ Designing of plans for the renovation of existing educational institutions and completion of associated infrastructure with a view for a proper functioning of the education system;
- ❖ Opening special class for children with disabilities, special needs in already existing educational facilities;
- ❖ Improving the safety of students by placing monitoring system and the establishment of multi-functional schools by conducting activities for children, young people and other groups of citizens;
- ❖ Creating equal educational system, the integration of children with disabilities and the organization of various forms of education for parents;
- ❖ Improved cooperation between schools and parents;
- ❖ Creating conditions in schools for daily stay (kitchens foundation school – canteen).

HEALTH

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

- ❖ Modernization of the system and the adoption of organizational forms and standards, based on the experiences of the most successful contemporary

- ❖ In the next period is scheduled completion of construction and opening of the hospital centre. In the hospital are provided the following departments: Department of gynaecology, the internal, paediatrics, surgery, orthopaedists and emergencies.

CULTURE

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

- ❖ Creating space and conditions for libraries within the Cultural
- ❖ Creating conditions for functionalizing the cultural and artistic ensembles and societies as well as the creation of young persons.
- ❖ Creating conditions for traditional manifestations "marriage of Prince Mark", "Likovne kolonije" etc..
- ❖ Creating the conditions for the organization of annual book fairs, the functioning of the club of artists, painters and reactivation of city cinema in the House of Culture
- ❖ Prevention of actual occurrences affecting cultural heritage, with technical measures, professional and legal
- ❖ Regulation of cemeteries and works in old churches must be designed and implemented based on specific conditions conservative
- ❖ Besides conservative conditions for technical protection of protected cultural property is necessary for legal and other formal documents recorded to protect other cultural assets identified (Church of St. John the pyramids and tombs in front of St. John's Memorial Church, Memorial drinking fountain in the road between Shtërpce and Brezovica and spatial and urban-architectonic main road in old Shtërpce and Liberation Square) and forecasting further treatment. Special attention should be paid in the vicinity of the Church of St.. Nicholas, the object that should be included in the national cultural heritage;
- ❖ Archaeological research as well as scientific and professional detailed studies at Gradina locality;
- ❖ If during the survey are identified the remains of numerous important buildings in the locality of Gradina, at the suggestion of the competent institution shall be done transformation of this locality in the archaeological park;
- ❖ Using portable archaeological material as early native museum;
- ❖ Drafting the plans for the special treatment of the old spatial integrity Shtërpce residence.
- ❖ Treating all cultural goods in accordance with the Law on cultural heritage, or recommendations for protective measures presented in this elaboration.

ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Strategy 1: Provision and contents for administration and public institutions, transparent and efficient

- ❖ Start implementing the project for construction of the facility for social services;
- ❖ Completion of implementation of courthouse construction projects in designated location

SPORT AND RECREATION

Strategy 1: Provision of sports and recreational contents

- ❖ Continued implementation of projects for the construction of sports hall in cooperation with the Ministry of Sport and Culture and the Ministry of Communities and Returns, in the area provided in this plan
- ❖ The project design for the renovation, expansion and modernization of existing sports hall within the primary school Staja Marković
- ❖ Drafting projects and start implementing of sports complex building in Livada area including football, volleyball, basketball grounds, swimming pools, etc.
- ❖ Drafting projects and start of construction of range for walking and recreation (trim path) Shtërpce - Brezovica, Štrpce - Verbeshtica
- ❖ Design plans for the construction of the tennis court in the area of two rivers
- ❖ The project design for construction of cycling path on the slopes of the Sharr Mountains

YOUTH

Strategy 1: Provision of facilities for youth

- ❖ Capacity building for sport, culture and great engagement of youth in these activities;
- ❖ Promoting competitive spirit in many fields (sports, art, science in elementary and secondary schools etc.)
- ❖ Creating the conditions for engagement group recites, theatrical and musical groups in all primary and secondary schools;
- ❖ Opening of youth clubs, spaces which can be within the primary school

UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

Strategy 1: *Minimizing unemployment rates and poverty*

- ❖ Drafting projects and creation of conditions for the organization of professional training according to market demand;
- ❖ Drafting projects and creation of conditions for the provision of seasonal work;
- ❖ Drafting projects and creation of conditions for the support and encouragement of young entrepreneurs

5.1.4 THEMATIC FILED – LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENT

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

AIR

- ❖ Design the projects for green belts with capacity for absorbing aerosols, gases nitrogen, sulphur and carbon gases, heavy metals along the main road in urban area and the regional road;
- ❖ Design plans for the revitalization of existing parks and building new parks in areas identified as free and available for the establishment of these parks;

- ❖ Implementation of the regulation to prevent the release of pollutants into the air from industries and driving cars with the installation of catalytic and other equipment in technical terms;
- ❖ Drafting of conceptual and main projects for the use of alternative energy (mainly solar);
- ❖ Stimulation of the release of tax to 50% to those who seek construction permits and the use of alternative energy;
- ❖ Drafting of projects for the cyclists and pedestrian paths(lanes) .

WATER

- ❖ Design projects for adjustment and completion of the apparatus for cleaning industrial water use;
- ❖ Design plans for the protect particular area - Blizumir and Two Rivers;
- ❖ Design projects to provide healthy drinking water for needs, as well as the preservation of some resources and river flows

LAND

- ❖ Preparation of project for flood protection Miloshtica river basin;
- ❖ It is necessary to organize information campaign for citizens (about construction limits, frozen zones for construction and expansion zones) in order to protect the land space;
- ❖ Continuous stimulation of the process of drafting regulatory plans in urban area

THE USE OF LAND

- ❖ Adequate information of natural and legal persons on destinations and borders;
- ❖ Development, definition and preceded destination field, which are shown on maps.
- ❖ Development of punitive mechanisms for violators who attempt to alienate land unprecedented in this document

AREAS WITH SPECIAL DESTINATION

- ❖ Developing geophysical registration and preparation of the project for the development of archaeological area Gradiste;
- ❖ Definition, identification and warning of the protected area at the provincial level under the plan, the Church of St. Nicholas;
- ❖ Prohibition of any type of construction in areas designated by the Ahtisaari plan.

URBAN CONCEPT

- ❖ Preparation of plans for the expansion of the urban area (urban area development concept);
- ❖ Preparation of plans and building regulations within the limits provided for construction;
- ❖ Project preparation for expansion of the industrial content;
- ❖ Preparation conditions of a permit process for construction of buildings, where it is necessary to obtain approval in accordance with the specific urban areas with a commitment to competent authorities;
- ❖ Identification of illegally constructed buildings;
- ❖ Preparation of legal conditions for proper treatment of irregular constructions.

NATURAL HERITAGE

- ❖ Design projects for the protection and arrangement of landscape in the Two Rivers and Lake Livadica;
- ❖ Preparation of projects for the regulation of the river Miloshtica;
- ❖ Increase the number of parks and green spaces in urban areas;
- ❖ Project design for regulation of green space along the river Miloshtica, and protection from construction activities.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

- ❖ •reparation of projects for acquisition and treatment of waste that are dumped in an uncontrolled manner where as a priority is Miloshtica river banks;
- ❖ Undertaking penalty measures.

NATURAL DISASTERS AND OTHER CATASTROPHES

- ❖ Development of the system of municipal regulations should be based on technical system of regulations governing the construction material in seismic areas;
- ❖ Preparation of projects for construction of stations against the hail in places where they previously existed as seen in the map;
- ❖ Preparation of projects for opening of the canals, cleaning and maintaining
- ❖ Drafting projects 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;
- ❖ Designing projects to plant trees on the banks of major rivers that cover band from 10m distance from the river Miloshtica;
- ❖ Project development buffer zone between forest and urban areas, which should be improved with fire bands, so that damage from possible forest fires will not affect the urban area;
- ❖ Designing plans for the deployment of as many hydrants and water accumulated in the largest number of seats in the urban area;
- ❖ Design projects for better access to fire-fighting vehicles to each residential unit in the city

5.2 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.

5.2.1 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 and weaknesses, as well as opportunities and threats at the same time within spatial aspect but also with other aspects of mentioned development.

All planned strategies by the professional teams can have weaknesses, but in general can be considered realistic in the aspect of the opportunities for realization, promotion principals of compact and sustainable and intensive development. These strategies show integrated and strategic approach, respecting state laws, in that way that if competent institutions create conditions for implementation of these strategies can be believed that Štrpce will be a leader in the field of tourism and industry as main branch of economic development.

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

Concrete actions are foreseen under the strategy for the promotion of sports and recreational tourism with the construction of a new sports complex "Livad" in Štrpce area, the promotion of archaeological heritage tourism development, creation of tourist structure, nature and environmental protection, hotel/catering promotion.

Assessment:

Tourism development in Štrpce has great potential, it is estimated that the implementation of the activities envisaged under the strategy for its implementation will support the development of tourism in a sustainable manner with good organization and extensive tourist offer. Creation of tourist information system, capacity building and tourism plan, seen in the frame and the strategy is especially dedicated to the protection of nature and environment and the use of these values for tourism purposes. Values are presented as significant for Štrpce, but their development can be important for Kosovo and beyond.

Increasing interest in natural tourism encourages Štrpce for development of opportunities that tend to improve activities according to our estimates. Within the strategy are recognized the main ideas and projects to build sports complex and natural attractions (in accordance with the principles and laws) and the use of cultural and archaeological heritage as well as tourism development. However, note that for enforcement strategies have been dedicated a special significance primary infrastructure that forms the basis for initiating the investors, then the maintenance of pure nature and safest, as well as coordination through the tourist information centre.

It's noted that the implementation strategy emphasized the importance of sports and recreational area, which will significantly contribute to the development of summer tourism.

Other cultural values are protected and treated very special – the church of St. Nicholas in Štrpce and numerous other values particularly of Štrpce, when assessing the strategy in the field of economic development, precisely because it is clear obvious that the authors of this plan have planned activities for the protection, conservation, development and use of these values in the context of tourism development.

For the implementation of the framework in the field of economic development are provided numerous developments which are part of the strategy for the implementation of the activities envisaged in the field of industry development, construction, handicrafts, trade and catering.

Assessment: All planned activities will contribute to the protection of mineral resources, development of projects for their use, production of construction materials, tourism development for the processing of metal, wood, food, beverages, textiles, etc.

Drafting the regulatory plan for industrial area with appropriate planned infrastructure and connection with regional road network, as well as planning a railway network, creating and building areas for crafts, creating spaces for wholesale and retail trade, up to opening a green and livestock markets, functional industrial areas, ongoing training, incubator for business as well as the conditions for strengthening the construction companies for landfill space, especially in the industrial area for projecting offices and monitoring in sub-centres, the development of the main ideas and projects according to plan tourist, for construction of catering facilities with standards and high quality, accommodation facilities (inns) and food and drink facilities are one of the important activities for the implementation of the strategy in the context of economic development.

Also are provided other activities as for the automobile traffic, urban transport, telecommunications and other private operators, modernization and completion of energy infrastructure, identification and utilization of renewable energy potential, banks in terms of sustainable economic development and support the development of SMEs.

Assessment: In all activities is ensured an efficient public transport in the urban area where is estimated to have an impact on quality of life and may prevent migration and depopulation of remote areas, and improve the delivery of services to residents. Alternative ways of transport are estimated to contribute to the improvement of movement and reducing pollution. It may also provide an opportunity to visit the national park as part of the touristic offer of Štrpce. Opening of the new roads, supplementing and strengthening of the existing contents are as part of the strategy. It is estimated that it has a role in the faster transport and less expensive of goods and people, as a means of sustainable economic development function.

Completion, reconstruction and modernization of the energy infrastructure and research for the application of alternative energy are highly valued, so that most of the activities are going in that direction. It is believed that under this framework and implementation strategy, Štrpce can produce from hydropower and biomass energy that is seen in some activities for the implementation of this document, along with policies to stimulate alternative energy, especially solar tax exemption of up to 50% in favour of the principles of sustainable development, meeting the standards for alternative energy and the fulfilment of certain laws and environmental aspects.

It is evaluated that some activities require detailed analysis and is necessary providing accurate information about the alternative methods of energy and of the concept of energy saving.

It is estimated that stable power supply provides the economic power for the industrial and potential of renewable energy reduces (or eliminates) depending from the central supply and strengthens the position of sustainable energy in Štrpce. Specialized enterprises will have the responsibility for raising the awareness of the citizens about the efficiency of energy systems

In some activities, is noted that the organized business have been showed more successful. Is evaluated that it 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.

5.2.2 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.

With the strategy for implementation of document are foreseen numerous activities as: Providing of more favourable conditions for improvement of Urban and Municipal Index for Development of Human Resources (MIDHR) in further development of Štrpce, increasing the quality and quantity of housing, ensuring that the future development of Štrpce will be implemented in accordance the concept of development, 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 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, poverty alleviation, so that social welfare, measured by per capita incomes to be increased, by providing sufficient space for housing at all levels and to improve housing quality standard application for housing. On the basis of stipulated regulatory plans is estimated to have functional and compact urban area the prohibition of any construction in the frozen zone. It's evaluated that the activities arising from the health sector, such as the Centre for rehabilitation of patients, will be a strong point of the municipal health and beyond. Protecting the development and use of cultural values inherited in Štrpce represents potential which will be evaluated as a basis for development of tourism in the context of economic development. It's has be seen that the strategy for the implementation of activities in this area (demographic and social issues) is providing storage and deployment of administrative buildings for the police, courts and social services. Also, is evaluated the possibility to maintain (the development, completion and modernization) and the construction of sports centres in order to serve the young athletes in economic development. The creation of community centres is also an important activity that strengthens this strategy along with spaces for the elderly, orphans, and adequate access and signalling for persons with disabilities as an added value. Taking the concrete measures related to employment growth, rising income per capita will contribute to raising living standards. Increasing economic and social development, the reduction of unemployment rate by stimulating and supporting small and medium sized businesses, using donor and

providing seasonal work is considered to be a very important component of this strategy requires the involvement of all relevant authorities and the level of implementation, along with other parts of the strategy.

5.2.3 ASSESSMENT OF STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN THE FIELD OF INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Assessment of strategies and activities for the achievement of the goals within framework of spatial infrastructure: All proposed strategies by the professional team promote the principles of sustainable and compact development, which represent integrated strategic approaches, by respecting the laws of the country.

If all competent actors create conditions for the implementation of these strategies, it may be believed that Štrpce would be in a desired position regarding the field of infrastructure beginning by road infrastructure, water supply, elimination of wastewaters and their treatment, electricity network and equipment, road transport to telecommunications infrastructure.

In the strategy of the area it is obvious that in some cases are foreseen activities according to projects for the improvement of existing networks.

Assessment: This assessment is foreseen for the implementation of certain segments of the spatial framework which have resulted as a result of the poor maintenance and renovations of the system which is in use.

Also are obvious activities which require feasibility studies,

Assessment: Although some projects within the strategy are foreseen as important, which also define areas for their realization, where for implementation are required more analysis (economic, financial, social and of environmental impact) of the main project, based on feasibility studies which determine the capacity and rational solutions.

Other activities are marking and preservation of tracks for the development of infrastructure.

Assessment: It is very important, except those which are provided in the framework for some events, in strategies for implementation is foreseen the marking in terrain as well as activities which will explain the place of implementation and will create conditions for the protection of the area of that destination.

Preparation of conceptual and detailed projects is also implemented as an important activity during the implementation of the framework.

Assessment: Although the framework has foreseen events, preparation of conceptual and main projects represents important activities for implementation. Thus, municipality should prepare these projects in accordance with the appropriate dynamics.

Other foreseen activities in the strategy for the implementation of the plan are like consultations.

Assessment: Also exist other projects which are foreseen to be implemented along with other stakeholders such as the private sector as well as central government stakeholders (relevant ministries), international donors etc, for the implementation of these infrastructure projects, these consultations as activities are very important in terms of

defining the competences, responsibilities and deadlines with financial implications for various stakeholders with regard to this project (such as the ring road, regional road etc).

The following activity in terms of plan implementation in the framework of the strategy is the beginning of the implementation.

Assessment: This is one of the last activities in the process when after the selection process of the contractor starts the implementation of foreseen projects.

In order to complete this strategy, for its implementation is foreseen creation of public and private mechanisms for the management.

Assessment: It is assessed that this activity is very significant for qualitative implementation of the framework. This activity in some cases will be used as a tool for the required management of the quality of the project (e.g. temporary landfill by creating a proposal for management)

Effective implementation of the strategy for implementation in the field of infrastructure requires that the foreseen events in three-year budget projections (based in the dynamic plan as an attempt of the assessment of investing capacities), increase the transparency of the process, information and increase of the awareness, legal, political and operational framework.

This document according to its character is a spatial document and procedures have not been analyzed, such as expropriation, and other aspects of the implementation strategy so it could be thought as a weak point, but for implementation this may be carried as an activity.

The law clearly determines who is responsible, at what level of expropriation and compensations for events in all areas including the field of infrastructure.

The overall assessment for implementation of activities from the strategy ensures: integrated and functional water supply system; faeces and atmospheric sewerages, efficient energy system, efficient waste management system, telecommunications network for the infrastructure of the road network with the improvement of existing lines and new ones foreseen by the framework.

5.2.4 ASSESSMENT OF STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN THE FIELD OF LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENT

Assessment of strategies and activities for the implementation of goals within the spatial framework in the field of land use and environment is quite substantial for the future. Below are highlighted some important activities for the implementation of strategies.

In this field all proposed strategies from professional teams promote principles of sustainable and compact development of environment which pose an integrated and strategic approach by respecting laws (laws which cover the area of environment, air, water, land etc).

Strategy for the implementation of foreseen documents present numerous activities which are in function of providing clean air with minimal pollution, improvement of the water quality and enrichment of the area with drinking water for special destination, provision of the quality of the land (clean land with low contamination as possible), land management, provision of land use for planned destination, ensuring that areas with special destination in the urban level (natural, urban and other areas), their adequate treatment, balance of urban development, protection of natural heritage, improvement of the quality of green areas, sustainable development of biodiversity, minimal volume of waste, reuse and recycling of waste, transition from a culture of reactions in a culture of amortization and prevention of erosion and accidents.

Assessment: Marking and protection during the construction of tracks and green strips, parks, development of forests, improvement of the road network, determining of criteria for the treatment of green areas etc., are part of activities and strategies which may be thought to be sufficient for the provision of air quality. Also measures and activities which are related to water, quality and places may be considered being adequate answers in legal requirements in functioning of the quality provision and continuation of the sustainability of surface and underground water.

It is estimated that for the land (soil) have been foreseen activities which ensure minimal contamination, fertility, re-treatment and adequate management with the foreseen controlling and punitive measures for the rational use of land.

The foreseen activities guarantee a better plan for the use and designation of land in accordance with the foreseen needs. On the topic of the urban context are estimated to have been provided all activities for the provision of compact development of the urban area, functional network, balances in these areas, drafting of regulatory plans and projects which favourite the area with negative development trends.

Under the section of natural heritage are foreseen activities ranging from the declaration of protected areas since they present landscapes with highlighted values as most important touristic attractions of Štrpce. In order to ensure green areas it has been dedicated a care in the function of improvement, especially in the urban area. New parks, green areas along streams, protection of free spaces and other foreseen activities which will have an impact on the quality of the life of residents as well as in the development of tourism, in the field of biodiversity are foreseen activities which ensure a sustainable biodiversity.

On the topic of waste management, main steps in the proper processing of concepts and frameworks with a detailed description of each step toward the management of temporary landfills are assessed to be proposed along with controlling and punitive measures during the management of mechanisms.

For reaction after the accident toward the prevention of further expansion are processed all types of disasters with the proposal of standards for construction and regulations, in cases of earthquakes, in terms of protective measures for the buffer area as well as other activities.

5.3 DEADLINES, FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS, INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Thematic field-economic development				
Strategy	Financial implications (low, medium, high)	Timeline/schedule interval (short-term, medium-term, long-term, ongoing)	Institutional framework subject/body (municipality, investor, Private sector...)	Priority (1,2,3)
Tourism Strategy 1: Planning and development of sports-recreational tourism				

Construction of the road which connects the urban area with the sports-recreational complex Livada;	HIGH	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTOR	1
Continuation of the construction of contents in the sports-recreational area Livada and Two rivers;	HIGH	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTOR	1
Adding of multiple organizations of sports activities;	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Promotion of traditional sport events (traditional small football tournament on the occasion of the working day "1 May" and memorial tournament in small football "20 May");	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY PRIVATE SECTOR	3
Provision of conditions for the establishment and functioning of various sports clubs	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Strategy 2: Promotion of the city as a place of cultural and historical tourism				
Promotion of protected cultural values where is included the church of St. Nicholas and as a protected area the church of St. Jovan;	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Promotion of other cultural goods with the organization of various meetings and events;	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Promotion of architectural buildings in the old centre of the urban area – "Sheshi i Çlirimit".	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Strategy 3: Promotion of archaeological heritage for the development of tourism				
Ongoing research in the locality of Gradina in the area of Verbeshtica;	HIGH	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Municipality, depending on suggestions of the relevant institute will return the institute of Gradina into an archaeological park, which can only be justified if studies reveal numerous residuals of buildings;	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Depending on archaeological material value which represents the longevity and antiquity of the city is planned the initiation of the native museum	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Strategy 4: Creation of touristic structures				
Suitable information system for the use of formed network from maps, prospects and other informative tools. Information regarding offers which are published in the municipality web may impact the increase of investment interests in the development of tourism;	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Establishment of the informative tourist centre	LOW	LONG TERM	INVESTOR, MUNICIPALITY	1

Strategy 5: Protection of nature and environment				
Promotion of protected natural values of particular importance in the area of National Park (Lake of Livadica);	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Drafting of a plan for the provision of necessary equipments and services for the maintenance of protected areas, with the completion of equipments that make them useful.	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Industry Strategy 1 : Sustainable Industry				
During the development of regulatory plans should be functionalized and strengthened the infrastructure of existing industrial capacities "Ivo Lola Ribar" of "Mediteks";	HIGH	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTOR	2
Drafting of the project for support and strengthening as well as creation of new trends in the industry;	HIGH	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTOR	2
Development of a regulatory plan for the industrial area with the necessary planned infrastructure and connection with the regional road network.	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Handicraft Strategy 1 : Sustainable Handicraft				
It is foreseen the creation of the space and conditions for all handicraft activities as well as for the production, service, artistic and local activities;	MEDIUM	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY PRIVATE SECTOR	2
Creation of adequate associations of handicraft for information, provision and strengthening of the market	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY PRIVATE SECTOR	2
Creation of a professional and physical infrastructure for vocational education for handicraft, counselling in favour of handicraft, growing of the entrepreneurial ability, training and qualification of employees	MEDIUM	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTOR	2
Determination of areas and adding of handicraft associations	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY PRIVATE SECTOR	2
Trade Strategy 1 : Sustainable Trade				
During the drafting of the regulatory plan and conditions for development, the distribution of the content for	MEDIUM	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR, PRIVATE	2

wholesale trade in the industrial area has been determined.			SECTOR	
Strengthening of retail trade which will be developed in the central part of the urban area;	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR, PRIVATE SECTOR	2
Drafting of key concept projects for the expansion of markets;	LOW	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Drafting of key projects for the construction of mixed commodity markets;	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Catering(Hotels) Strategy 1:				
Preparation of regulatory plans in all segments of the urban area where hotels will be treated adequately, which always occupy an important socio-economic development with significant and positive effects.	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
In spatial terms the planning of capacities is necessary for the needs of tourists, local residents and transit visitors;	MEDIUM	MEDIUM TERM	PRIVATE SECTOR	2
Placement of conditions for the construction of hotel facilities according to standards with a high quality (hotels, motels, restaurants, night clubs etc).	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Telecommunication, transport and mobility Strategy 1:				
Drafting of key and main projects for the use of technological and non-technological measures as well as creation of a sustainable and intelligent transportation system.	MEDIUM	LONG TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Drafting and projects for the construction of the road which connects the sports-recreational area "two rivers " with the ski centre;	HIGH	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTOR	2
Continuing the construction of the recreational-sports road in the area of "Livada"	HIGH	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTOR	1
Drafting and development of projects for the increase of traffic safety.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM TERM	INVESTOR	1
Drafting of projects for the reduction of harmful impacts of the traffic in environment.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Network and infrastructure system of the road traffic Strategy 1:				
Drafting and implementation of projects to improve the quality and extension of the road network in	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	INVESTOR	1

terms of increasing the movement of passengers and goods within the urban area				
Modernization of existing traffic network according to standards in the urban area.	HIGH	LONG TERM	INVESTOR	1
Drafting and implementation of projects for the completion of the existing road network with the accompanying infrastructure of traffic (sidewalks, parking garages, bus stops, services for the maintenance of cars etc).	HIGH	ONGOING	INVESTOR	1
Assessment of the feasibility study for the construction of a circular road around the centre of Štrpce.	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Drafting and implementation of the project for the construction of the circular road around the centre of Štrpce	HIGH	ONGOING	INVESTOR	1
Drafting and implementation of the project for the development of the existing railroad infrastructure in terms of the high development of tourism.	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	3
Transport, Telecommunication of PTK and Private Operators Strategy 1:				
Expansion of capacities of the fixed and mobile telephony network as well as the volume of the internet and cable services and PTK services along with other private operators which shall be modernized;	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Drafting of projects for the improvement of the cable network and HD television programs.	HIGH	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Energy Strategy 1: Modernization and completion of the energy infrastructure				
Development, modernization and completion of energy infrastructure in recreational sport areas in terms of economic development	HIGH	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Strategy 2: Identification and use of the potential for the renewable energy				
Development of a feasibility study regarding the use of the alternative energy	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Drafting and implementation of projects for the construction of new facilities (increase of capacities) and accompanying substations.	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Drafting of detailed projects for the construction of mini-power plants.	HIGH	LONG TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTOR	1

Feasibility study and conceptual project for the possibility of using solar and thermal energy as well as provision of energy through photo-volt panels (as a long-term goal).	MEDIUM	LONG TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Stimulating projects for those who built facilities and use solar energy for heating with a total share of the tax payment for building permit.	MEDIUM	LONG TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Strategy 2: Identification and exploitation of potentials for renewable energy				
Development of feasibility studies on the potential options and hydro-energy	HIGH	LONG TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Banking System Strategy 1: Banks in functioning of sustainable economic development				
Development of projects for bank loans for households and small businesses	MEDIUM	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Development of projects which issue loans with lower interest norms and large packages in the field of tourism and industry.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Small and medium enterprises Strategy 1: Support for the development of SMEs				
Creation of a centre for vocational training, organization of trainings and courses for the training of citizens for the importance of economic development and marketing.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Support to young entrepreneurs through the implementation of "initial centre" (business incubator) where companies may use a joint infrastructure.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2

**THEMATIC FIELD INFRASTRUCTURE
STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE**

Strategy 1: Asphalted existing roads

Drafting of main projects in cooperation with the Ministry of Transportation and Post-Telecommunications to expand certain segments in accordance with existing roads	HIGH	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	1
STRATEGY 2: NON-ASPHALTED ROADS				
Asphalting of existing non-asphalted roads in accordance with the standards and norms based on the transportation infrastructure map	HIGH	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY INVESTOR CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	1

Strategy 3: Proposed Roads				
Drafting and implementation of projects for the construction of roads by taking into consideration their maintenance, where as a priority we have the road which connects the urban area (recreational-sports centre “two rivers”) with the ski centre; the road which connects the urban area and recreational-sports centre “Livada”.	HIGH	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	1
Drafting of detailed projects for the construction of new local roads in accordance with standards and norms based on the map of transport infrastructure.	HIGH	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Strategy 5: Ring roads				
Drafting of main projects in cooperation with the Ministry of Transportation and Post-Telecommunication for the construction of the circular taking into consideration its maintenance were as a priority is the circular around the city centre;	HIGH	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Drafting of main projects for these roads based on the infrastructure map (urban) of transportation	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
In the foreseen tracks for the construction of circular roads is not allowed any type of construction which is contrary to the purpose of these roads.	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Strategy 6: Accompanying infrastructure				
Drafting and implementation of projects for the construction and renovation of the bus station in front of school facilities and construction of stops;	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Drafting of concept and detailed projects for the arrangement and modernization of the accompanying infrastructure along the roads (sidewalks, public lighting, signals etc)	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Cable Car				
Drafting of projects for the construction of new cable cars and reconstruction of existing ones based on the road transportation map.	HIGH	LONG TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	3
Water Supply Infrastructure				
Strategy 1: Promotion, innovation and protection of the existing water supply infrastructure				
Protection of mineral and underground waters in terms of removing the possibility of contamination and in terms of the uncontrolled construction and endangering of the space	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Protection around resources, watersheds, water streams and accumulations under a	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1

certain protection regime depending of the facility destination.				
Identification and protection of resources "Blizumir" and "Two rivers"	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Strategy 3. Planning of expansion and spread of water supply network				
Drafting of the project for the expansion of the water supply network in the area of collective housing and recreational-sports complex Livada.	HIGH	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Drafting of the project for the construction of the water supply system for the needs of industrial areas	HIGH	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Strategy 3: Adjustment of the water regime				
The regulation of the water regime in the river bank of Miloshtica (construction of dams, cascade etc) is foreseen.	HIGH	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
In other steams is planned the adjustment of river beds and with urban adjustment is planned the maintenance and cleaning from floods (opening of channels for water drainage)	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Wastewater system and landfills Strategy 1: Completion, improvement of the existing network and construction of the new network of the sewage system				
Preparation and implementation of related projects from the exit of the settlement in terms of the main plant (future connection with the main network).	LOW	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Drafting and implementation of the project for the construction of the sewage network system for the needs of collective housings and hospitals as well as for the recreational-sports centre "Livada";	HIGH	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Marking and protection of areas for the construction of the main factory building for the treatment of wastewaters at the city level;	LOW	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Strategy 2: Construction of the new drainage system for atmospheric waters				
Preparation of the project for the construction of the new sewage network for atmospheric waters separated from the sewage of wastewaters (in accordance with the concept of elimination in terms of the nearest water flow such as a stream or river).	MEDIUM	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	2
Preparation of projects for the construction of new sewage atmospheric networks along the roads.	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	2
Functionality of the Electricity Supply and Strengthening of the Telecommunication Network Strategy 1: Reconstruction of existing conductors, construction of transformers and reconstruction of existing transformers				
Construction of the STS 10 / 0,4 KW Štrpce 250 KĚA	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1

Beginning of the gradual transition from the distribution network of 10kW to the distribution network of 20kW	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	2
Preparation and implementation of a project for the replacement of airlines with knitted cables, 230/400V or underground cables.	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	3
It is necessary to prepare projects in order to plan lower voltage networks with concrete pillars and self-retaining concrete cables.	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	3
Strategy 2: Strengthening and expansion of telecommunications in the urban area				
Cooperation in terms of increasing the number of posts, number of telephone lines and other equipment, as well as the volume of internet and cable services while PTK services and other private operators modernize.	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	INVESTOR	2
Prevalence of telecommunications network in villages and fiber optic cables which enable the connection of internet and cable television	HIGH	ONGOING	INVESTOR	2
Preparation of projects for the provision of HD television programs via cable networks.	MEDIUM	ONGOING	INVESTOR	1
Preparation of the project for the installation of public telephones in all urban areas	LOW	SHORT TERM	INVESTOR	1
Thematic field, Demography and Social Issues Strategies and activities for the social infrastructure				
Population, Housing and Settlements Population Strategy 1: Creation of favourable conditions for the improvement of the municipal index of human resources (IDHR) in further development of the urban area				
Plan for balancing of population growth in some spatial units and achievement of equal density of population in the city depending from their natural potential	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
The plan for determination of objectives in migration policies and their return in this area as well as ensuring free movement of people of various education levels, activities and occupations	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Planning for powerful changes of the economic structure of residents with the development of the primary, secondary and tertiary sector of business	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Plan for the improvement of the literacy rate among adults (over 15 years);	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Drafting of projects for completion in	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1

economic development and poverty alleviation by economic welfare as measured by the per capita income which needs to be improved			INVESTOR	
Drafting of the foreseen projects foreseen with this plan for the increase of green areas in the city through the processing of areas which are free and unused.	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Housing Strategy 1: Increase of the quantity and quality of housing				
Drafting of regulatory plans based in concepts in terms of providing sufficient volume for housing of all population categories.	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY,	1
Drafting and implementation of main projects of infrastructure and services on the basis of maps of infrastructure (water, sewerage, heating, parking, green area).	HIGH	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Preparation of big projects for public content which have an impact in the improvement of housing conditions.	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Housing Strategy 1: Future development in accordance with the concept of compact development				
Drafting of regulatory plans for industrial areas foreseen with this plan	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Stimulation of construction within the planned areas	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Monitoring and stopping of constructions which are carried outside of the construction limits and frozen areas for construction	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Establishment of a board in order to demolish facilities which are constructed outside of the foreseen area	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Strategy 2: Provision of settlement development in accordance with the concept of compact development				
Regulatory plans for the urban area should be in accordance with the goal of compact development	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Respecting of the prohibition of any construction in the foreseen areas with the plan, implementation of appropriate measures;	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Taking of all preventive measures for the negative use of green areas provided with the plan	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Education Strategy 1: Expansion of the volume, content and increase of the quality of the educational system infrastructure				
Drafting of projects for renovation of existing educational institutions and completion with the accompanying infrastructure in terms of adequate functioning of the education system	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1

Opening of a special class for children with disabilities with special needs in educational facilities which already exist.	HIGH	SHORT TERM	INVESTOR	1
Improvement of the safety of students by placing the monitoring system and establishment of multi-functional schools by conducting activities for children, youngsters and other groups of citizens;	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Creation of an equal educational system, integration of children with disabilities and organization of various forms of education for parents;	LOW	SHORT TERM	PRIVATE SECTOR	2
Improvement of cooperation between schools and parents	LOW	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Creation of conditions in schools for daily stay (establishment of schools kitchens - canteen)	LOW	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Health Strategy 1: Provision of health contents in settlements in accordance with their functioning and their hierarchy				
Modernization of the system and adoption of organizational forms and standards based on successful contemporary experiences	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	2
In the next period is scheduled the completion of the construction and opening of the hospital centre. In the hospital centre are foreseen these departments: Department of Gynaecology, Department of Intern (Cardio-stomach)medicine, Department of Surgeries, Orthopaedic and emergency	HIGH	SHORT TERM	GOVERNMENT, INVESTOR	1
Culture Strategy 1: Provision of conditions and contents for the preservation, conservation and permanent use of cultural heritage				
Creation of the space and conditions for libraries within the House of Culture in Štrpce	MEDIUM	MEDIUM TERM	INVESTOR	2
Creation of conditions for functionalizing of cultural and artistic ensembles and societies as well as the creation of new ones.	HIGH	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Creation of conditions for traditional events "Marriage of Prince Mark", "Likovne kolonije" etc.	HIGH	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Creation of conditions for the organization of annual book fairs, functioning of the artists, painters club and reactivation of the city cinema in the House of Culture.	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Prevention of current occurrences which threaten cultural heritage with technical, professional and legal measures	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Regulation of cemeteries and Works in old churches should be projected and realized based on specific conservative conditions	HIGH	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1

Beside conservative conditions for technical protection of the protected property it is necessary that through formal legal documents and other records, to also protect other identified cultural assets (Church of St. John's, pyramids and cemeteries in front of the memorial church of St. John, memorial faucet in the road in between Štrpce and in Brezovica as well as spatial entirety and urban-architectonics of the main road in the old Štrpce and "Sheshi Çlirimtar") and forecast for further treatment. Spatial attention should be paid to the vicinity of the Church of St. Nicholas which is a facility that needs to be included in the national cultural heritage	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Gradina –Archaeological surveys and detailed scientific and professional studies in the locality of Gradina	HIGH	LONG TERM	INVESTOR	3
If during the survey are identified important remaining of numerous buildings in the locality of Gradina, with the suggestion of the competent institute, the transformation of this locality into an archaeological park will be done.	HIGH	LONG TERM	INVESTOR	3
Use of portable archaeological material as the beginning of the native museum	HIGH	LONG TERM	INVESTOR	3
Drafting of the plan for special treatment of the spatial entirety of the old part of the settlement of Štrpce	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Treatment of all cultural goods which are in accordance with the Law on Cultural Heritage respectively recommendations for protective measures presented in this elaboration	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Administration and Public Institutions Strategy 1: Provision of conditions and contents for administration and public institutions which are transparent and efficient				
Implementation of the project for construction of the facility for social services	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	INVESTOR	1
Completion of the implementation of the project for the construction of a courthouse in the designated location	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	INVESTOR	1
Sports and Recreation Strategy 1: Provision of sports and recreational contents				
Continuation of the implementation of projects for the construction of sports hall in cooperation with the Ministry of Sports and Culture as well as Ministry for Communities and Returns, in the foreseen area by this plan.	HIGH	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Drafting of the project for renovation, expansion and modernization of existing sports hall within the framework of existing	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	3

school "Staja Marković"				
Drafting of projects and beginning of implementation of the construction of the sports complex in the area of Livad where are included football, volleyball and basketball grounds, swimming pools etc.	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Drafting of projects and beginning of the construction of the path for walking and recreation (path of the brave) Štrpce – Brezovica, Štrpce - Vërbeshtica	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Drafting of projects for the construction of the tennis court in the area of "two rivers".	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	2
Drafting of the projects for the construction of the cycling path on the slopes of Sharr Mountains	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	2
Youth				
Strategy 1: Provision of contents for the lives of youth				
Capacity building for sports, culture and greater commitment of youth in these activities	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Promotion of the competitive spirit in many fields (sports, art, science in primary and secondary schools etc)	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Creation of conditions for group engagement of recites, theatrical and musical groups in all primary and secondary schools,	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Opening of youth clubs, spaces of which may be within the framework of primary schools	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY PRIVATE SECTOR	1
Unemployment and Poverty				
Strategy1: Minimizing of unemployment and poverty rate				
Drafting of projects and creation of conditions for the organization of vocational trainings according to market demands	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Drafting of projects and creation of conditions for the provision of seasonal work	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Drafting of projects and creation of conditions for support and encouragement of young entrepreneurs	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Thematic Field – Land Use and Environment				
Strategies and activities for the use of land and environment				
Air				
Drafting of projects regarding green tracks and strips with the capacities for absorption of aerosols, gases, nitrogen gasses and sulphur, heavy metals along the main road in the urban and regional road	MEDIUM	LONG TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Drafting of projects for the revitalization of existing parks and establishment of new ones in the identified areas as free and	MEDIUM	LONG TERM	INVESTOR	1

available for the establishment of parks				
Implementation of the regulation for the prevention of the release of pollutants in air from industries and vehicles with the installation of catalytic and other technical aspects.	LOW	LONG TERM	PRIVATE SECTOR	1
Drafting of projects for the use of alternative forms of renewable energy (mainly solar energy)	MEDIUM	LONG TERM	INVESTOR	2
Stimulation with tax reduction by 50% for those which seek building permits and use alternative energy	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Drafting of projects for cycling and pedestrian paths	HIGH	LONG TERM	MUNICIPALITY	3
Water				
Drafting of projects for the adjustment and completion of the apparatus for cleaning of used industrial waters	MEDIUM	ONGOING	INVESTOR, PRIVATE SECTOR	2
Drafting of projects for the special protected area "Blizumir" and "two rivers"	LOW	LONG TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Drafting of projects for the provision of needs for healthy drinking water as well as preservation of some resources and river flows	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Land				
Preparation of the project for protection from floods of the river basin of Miloshtica	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
The organization of informative campaigns for citizens is necessary (around construction borders, frozen areas for construction and areas for expansion) with the aim of protecting the land area	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Stimulation of continuing the process of drafting regulatory plans in the urban area	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Land Use				
Adequate information of natural and legal persons for destinations and borders	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Development, definition and destination preceded in the terrain which are presented in the map	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Development of punitive measures for violators which attempt to alienate the foreseen land with this document	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Areas with special destination				
Development of the geophysical registration and preparation of the project for the development of archaeological zone – Gradishte	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2

Definition, identification and signalling of the protected area in country level under the Ahtisaari Plan, Church of St. Nicholas	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Prohibition of any kind of construction in areas designated by the Ahtisaari Plan	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Urban Context				
Preparation of plans for the expansion of the urban area (development concept of the urban area);	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Preparation of plans and regulations for construction within the foreseen construction limits	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Preparation of the project for expansion with the industrial content	MEDIUM	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	2
Preparation of conditions for the process of obtaining a permit for the construction of facilities, where is necessary for obtaining an approval in compliance with specific urban norms of competent bodies	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Identification of illegally constructed buildings	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Preparation of legal conditions for proper treatment of irregular constructions	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Natural Heritage				
Drafting of projects for the protection and adjustment of landscapes in the area of "two rivers" and "Livadica Lake"	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	2
Preparation of projects for the adjustment of the river bed Milosthica	HIGH	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Increase of the number of parks and green areas in the urban area;	HIGH	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Drafting of the project for the adjustment of green areas along the river Miloshtica and well as protection of construction activities.	HIGH	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	2
Waste Management				
Preparation of projects for sale and treatment of waste which are thrown in an uncontrolled manner with priority given to river bed Miloshtica	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	1
Undertaking of punitive measures	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Natural disasters and other disasters				
Drafting of a system of municipal regulations which are supported in the technical system of regulations which regulate the construction material in seismic areas	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2

Hail				
Preparation of projects for the construction of stations against hail in places where they have existed before	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Floods				
Preparation of projects for opening of channels, cleaning and maintenance	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTOR	2
Undertaking of preventive measures for the banning of housing facilities as well as of those of commercial character near river banks with at least 10 meters distance from the river bed	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1
Drafting of projects for planting of trees in the main river banks which would cover the track of 10m distance from the river bank of Miloshtica	MEDIUM	MEDIUM TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Drafting of the project for the buffer area in between the forest and urban areas, which will be separated with tracks against fire so that damages against eventual fires will not impact the urban area	MEDIUM	LONG TERM	MUNICIPALITY	2
Undertaking of measures for introduction of standards in terms of building the facilities which must be determined for objects which have a higher degree of fire resistance	HIGH	ONGOING	INVESTOR, MUNICIPALITY PRIVATE SECTOR	2
Drafting of projects for buffer areas in between forest areas which should be separated with tracks against fire so that damages by eventual fires in forests will be minimal	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Drafting of projects for the establishment of as many hydrants as possible and accumulated waters in a high number of places in the urban area	LOW	SHORT TERM	MUNICIPALITY	1
Drafting of projects for a better approach of fire-fighters cars for any housing unit in the city	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY	1

6 PROVISIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Urban development plan of Štrpce 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 integrated infrastructure and with industrial and touristic content**.

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 situation into the planned situation.

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

It contains:

6.1 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 of infrastructure development and industrial and touristic content). On completion of the urban network of features and content, as well as a balanced spatial development in the territory of Štrpce assessed early development priority in view of links, services, and other functions realism of social, economic and environmental collections.

This concept is seen as rational and efficient by working groups for the development of the planned urban area, whereas specifications for Štrpce development require that in future urbanism concept approaches with fairly flexible way.

- MDP is based on the **Draft of Spatial Plan of Kosovo** and in case of dispute about a potential issue; the final interpretation is one that is in the Spatial Plan, which must be respected in its entirety.
- UDP of Štrpce is based on **Municipal Development Plan** and in case of dispute about a potential issue, the final interpretation is one that is in the Municipal Development Plan, which must be respected in its entirety

During the development of low level plans may encounter the term "**frozen zone**" which should be interpreted as an area in which the present developments, whether residential buildings or other objects, but in which in the future will not be permitted as a construction in terms of residential, commercial or other characters facilities. In that area can be scheduled any kind of infrastructure of municipal interest, but that will not be serving to the area

During the development of low level plans may encounter the term "**expansion area**" which in the future will be treated as areas in which will be expand the city. These are areas of land with low credit worthiness, publicly owned or private, and will be realized with major projects that will define the way of gaining access to building and construction conditions.

During the development of low level plans in the expansion area will be planned infrastructure, if the area is found in parts of the city in which is provided development of regulatory plans, on the contrary, are given spatial conditions of the municipal assembly on the basis of **urban development plan**.

During the development of low level plans you may encounter the term "**coordinated development area**" which can be interpreted as areas in which expand the city is going to expand, where construction is currently frozen. These are land areas with low credit worthiness, and for planning future expansion space must be coordinated activities between the municipality and the community. These areas are in public or private ownership and will be developed on the basis of projects which defined ways of gaining access to building and construction conditions.

During the development of low level plans for expansion area will be planned infrastructure, if the area is found in parts of the city in which is provided for the development of regulatory plans, on the contrary, given spatial conditions of the municipal assembly on the basis of **urban 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 in cooperation with the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

During the development of low level plans we may encounter the term "**areas of special interest**" which is interpreted as areas in which the municipality has an interest to protect, use and develop, so that these areas will be developed by municipal regulatory plans of Štrpce.

During the development of low level plans we may encounter the term "**industrial development zone**" which is as areas of natural resources where can be developed exploitation and processing 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.

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

6.2.1 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
- ❖ 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, that environment can absorb.

- ❖ 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

- ❖ Construction areas;
- ❖ Areas for certain purposes;
- ❖ Protected areas;
- ❖ Traffic corridors
- ❖ Green belts
- ❖ Recreation
- ❖ Sport
- ❖ Forestry
- ❖ Water streams- rivers
- ❖ Waste landfills
- ❖ Cemeteries

6.2.2 CONDITIONS FOR THE REGULATION OF SURFACE AREAS

- ❖ Construction will be allowed only in areas foreseen for construction and determined with MDP.
- ❖ Development of Štrpce, in areas with specific purpose, 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 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.

6.2.3 IMPORTANT FACILITIES FOR THE URBAN AREA

- ❖ The municipality will take the full responsibility for the protected area around St. Nicola in Štrpce, foreseen with law for special protected areas (Law no. 03/L-039, article 7.5).

6.2.4 CONSTRUCTION AREAS

- ❖ Construction areas are determined with Urban Development Plan of Štrpce. Construction is allowed only in areas determined for urban development (construction land).
- ❖ New borders of the construction land are planned in the graphical part of UDPs and represent absolute restrictions for urban development of the area.
- ❖ Since developments in a large extent are going to take place in the existing urban areas, development and additional construction should be allowed.
- ❖ Dense construction and construction methods for rational utilization of land will be implemented even more.
- ❖ Definition of respective characteristics and facilities character in the areas which have limited impact on the landscape should be determined with urban regulatory plans.
- ❖ Urban regulatory plans, as planning tools should be used for implementing the suitability of construction entirely with the environment.
- ❖ Infrastructure services foreseen in new fields of construction (electric energy, sewerage system, and water supply system) - gradually with the request and in accordance with financial abilities of the municipality. Other alternatives, such as public-private partnership and private schemes of financing should be accorded with the municipality.
- ❖ The owner of the facility should pay taxes for infrastructure while the methods of distribution should be processed.
- ❖ In areas declared as frozen it will not be allowed to continue the construction of any type of construction which will serve to the area, beside the infrastructure provided with MDP.
- ❖ Foreseen areas for expansion of the urban area will be drafted specific projects and conditions will be determined for providing services in serving citizens.

6.2.5 STRUCTURES THAT ARE CONSTRUCTED OUTSIDE THE URBAN AREA

- ❖ For areas which in the Urban Development Plan are determined as free from any type of development and protected from construction, it is necessary to guarantee:
 - a) Areas with particular ecological value
 - b) Protection of the natural landscape, location of the natural heritage and areas related to recreation (without contradiction with the development of the urban area)
- ❖ Outside the construction area will be allowed only facilities which will be determined with the law for spatial planning:
 - a) Public facilities for protection or civil protection
 - b) Facilities for protection from fire and hazardous materials /explosions etc.

- c) Facilities for managing water resources;
 - d) Infrastructure;
 - e) Researching facilities and utilization of mineral materials exploited;
 - f) Recreation and rural tourism.
- ❖ The municipality will not be responsible for providing the infrastructure outside the urban area. Based in determined utilization of land, providing the infrastructure for new development will be the owner or the entrepreneur.

6.2.6 Conditions of the distribution of economic activities

- ❖ The municipality has allocated sufficient land in the urban area for supporting the development of trade which is based in the utilization of local working force with the condition that they are placed in areas foreseen for this activity.
- ❖ The municipality in the urban area will support the establishing the business incubator for providing the space for economic development of new businesses under the condition of utilizing from starting businesses.
- ❖ In the areas determined for business and industry will be allowed only construction of clean contents for industrial production, warehouses, services and trade contents which do not have a negative impact in environment.
- ❖ Locations for clean, producing facilities and respective commercial utilization may be developed within the urban area only if it doesn't cause negative influence in the surrounding environment (emission of gasses, air pollution, noise, traffic).
- ❖ Industrial and commercial businesses with emphasised pollution will not be allowed at any case.
- ❖ The expansion of areas for industry and business only if the stability of the area is first proven and if it is in general interest, as in the case of emergencies and the lack of suitable location for relocation.
- ❖ The municipality will coordinate drafting the regulatory plan for the industrial area with the sensitive determination, suitable infrastructure and correlations with the regional road network
- ❖ The municipality will coordinate the regulative plan for the industrial area with sensitive determination, suitable infrastructure and correlation with the regional road network based in following criteria:
 - a) Good access in road corridors - not through the urban area;
 - b) Availability of the low price land;
 - c) Minimization of harmful impacts in the urban area and landscape;
 - d) Development potential, land, relevant infrastructure (sewerage, water, electric energy, communication, heating);
 - e) Maximum of the utilization index of parcels cannot pass over 45% of the parcel and less than 20% of the surface should be green.
- ❖ New areas where some industries can be developed should prove a sustainable self supply with energy with production of energy from renewable sources if they are located near to a high potential for renewable energy.
- ❖ The construction of small sheltering capacities with maximum 200 beds in the urban area will be allowed, if in entirety fulfil the environment conditions.
- ❖ The municipality will allow the construction of infrastructure which supports touristic attractions and recreational activities which do not have any type of negative impact in environment- paths for mountaineers and bicyclist, visiting places etc.

6.2.7 CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING PUBLIC ACTIVITIES

- ❖ Public green space areas in Štrpce urban area and in parts included in the urban development plan can be constructed and maintained only if they enable preservation and advancing of natural values.
- ❖ If due to the relocation of public activities comes to the damage of the public green area, this should be compensated based in conditions and the way that the municipality determines it.
- ❖ With the purpose of protection of the infrastructure from municipal interest, a clear policy will and wise policy will be leaded from the municipality.
- ❖ Conditions for the relocation of public facilities for elder persons, orphans, persons with disabilities should be fulfilled with spatial, functional criteria`s, and the criteria`s for the movement of these categories with the fulfilment of other accompanying functions.
- ❖ Conditions for expanding fields of public activities should be in accordance with the function of the urban area and the main centre (administrative).
- ❖ The municipality will share the space for the expansion of educational institutions with the conditions of providing a protecting belt and access in public transportation. Separated parcels for this construction should fulfil the following criteria`s:
 - a) Pre-school institutions, standard areas/children;
 - b) Primary schools. Standard areas/children;
- ❖ The municipality should separate the common parcel for construction of following contents as follows: education, culture, healthcare, and social services, centre for community.
- ❖ Area designated for sport and recreation should be equipped with paths, infrastructure and greenery. Within this areas will be allowed the construction of open and closed educational facilities, parking spaces, small restaurants and shops with sport and recreational equipment. Maximum of occupation index of the parcel cannot exceed 10% of the surface of the parcel.

6.2.8 CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING CORRIDORS OR ROAD SURFACE AREAS AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

- ❖ Road corridors should be in a suitable rate and in function of centres and requests in Kosovo`s and regional level.
- ❖ During the process of determining construction areas it has to be proven that high costs in development measures and facilities have been avoided. Construction should respect the regulation for sustainable construction- orientation, climatic conditions etc.
- ❖ Detailed mobilization concept (including public trafficking, pedestrian and bicycle movement) for Štrpce, has to be deepen with elaboration. This concept needs to be followed with the regulation plan for development.
- ❖ Technical problems regarding road safety (road width, dangerous crossing, slopes ...) need to be avoided and facilitated with appropriate measures.
- ❖ A direct access for the development of main roads (e.g. category 1, with speed limit in 60 Km/h).

- ❖ Ministry of trafficking and telecommunication is responsible for main and regional roads, so technical regulation and standards are issued from the Ministry
- ❖ In Štrpce, main, local and other roads should be of such dimensions which allow safe movement of traffic for all vehicles under different atmospheric conditions. Vehicle lines should respect existing rules and should be wide at least 3.0m. Where problems exist (physical obstacles) lines should be narrowed.
- ❖ If Štrpce's financial condition cannot provide construction of roads with particular lines for pedestrians in housing areas, it is preferred the road to have paths for pedestrians.
- ❖ The road for access to construction parcels should at least be 3.0m to 6.0m wide.
- ❖ All cross-roads in terrain level should provide view from each side.
- ❖ Paths for bicycles in one direction if they are separated should be 0,8m wide.
- ❖ If spaces for bicycling are separated, in this case the green belt should be at les 0.35 m wide.
- ❖ In areas for parking which serve for public trafficking, the area for bus parking should be at least 2.0 m wide.
- ❖ Standards for parking are as follows:
 - a) Housing residence for one family (1PM/house) in parcel;
 - b) Housing facility with more families (1PM/ the floor over the parcel or similar);
 - c) Offices : 1 PM in 75 m² btto of the area (12 PM/1000 m² btto);
 - d) Stores; 1 PM in 50 m² btto of the area; (20 PM/1000 m² btto);
 - e) Trade centres: 1 PM in 40 m² btto of the area ; (25 PM/1000 m² btto);
 - f) Industry and storing: 1 PM/5 of employers;
 - g) Services PM/3 employed;
 - h) Restaurants 1PM/1 table;
 - i) Sport facilities 1 PM/20 seats;
 - j) School and orphanages: 1 PM/ classes and children groups;
 - k) Healthcare services: 1 PM/40 m² btto. (25 VP/1000 m² btto).
- ❖ In the road corridor of main regional roads is allowed the construction of facilities as follows:
 1. Gas pumps with stores, restaurants and serving facilities;
 2. Washing and services for vehicles

6.3 MEASURES FOR PROTECTION OF LANDSCAPES, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CULTURAL-HISTORICAL ENTIRETIES

- ❖ Protected natural resources can be used and advanced in order to enable protection and long-term advancing in accordance with the Law for Protection of nature.
- ❖ In the closed part of nature activities which endanger natural balance, biological or landscape diversity, hydro-graph, geomorphology, geology, cultural values or activities which in any way degrade the quality and characteristics of natural sources cannot be developed.
- ❖ It is necessary to undertake particular measures for the preservation and utilization of cultural and private values.
- ❖ Every work in modifying or demolishing an activity of preservation or restoring in the external facade of buildings included in community or architectonic areas conserved requires written approval from relevant authorities.
- ❖ Architectonic heritage under clear protection is underlined with an obvious mark. Placing advertising materials in architectonic monuments, in ensemble buildings within the areas for architectonic conservation, it is done with written approval from relevant authorities.

- ❖ Relocation or complete removal of a protected part of architectonic heritage under temporary or permanent protection is prohibited.
- ❖ Applicant of the request for permission in the archaeological area cannot obtain permission for starting works before reaching an agreement with relevant institutions for undertaking the study over the assessment of archaeological heritage. The height of the cost presented from the applicant for these purpose will be determined based in the sub-legal act.
- ❖ During construction work if it comes to an archaeological discovery, the discoverer or the investor should immediately notify the relevant institution at the latest in the next day from the day of the discovery. Relevant institution has the right to immediately stop the construction work started and to start a study of an archaeological assessment and rescue for a limited period.
- ❖ Archaeological researches can be realized only with a written permit from competent institutions, while the decision for it is issued 30 days from the day of applying.
- ❖ Competent institution undertakes measures for conservation, preservation and protection of immovable heritage under protection.
- ❖ Spiritual cultural heritage in different forms of documentation and registering is protected, preserved and promoted in accordance with this law and principles, standards and judicial practices.
- ❖ Municipality together with central level institutions should prepare an integrated plan for protection of natural and cultural elements. The plan should protect any type of event which would impact in the value of the monument, except those which serve for their protection.
- ❖ The municipality in close cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning will draft regulative plans for the shores of rivers as public areas with the purpose of protecting the values of the landscape.
- ❖ Municipality in cooperation with relevant institutions should protect and advance historical values.
- ❖ Municipality in cooperation with responsible institutions should protect historical areas and not allow any kind of development which would harm the historical context.

6.4 Manner of waste treatment

- a) Prevention or reducing waste production and hazardous characteristics, including reducing the amount of waste produced before, during the production cycle has to be part of the managing system;
- b) Waste treatment should be done with methods which enable entire or partly utilization of waste;
- c) Waste recycling should be taken into consideration;
- d) Also the possibility of utilizing useful values of wastes should be considered (including utilization of wastes as a source of energy etc.)
- e) Burning without gaining energy (thermal treatment);
- f) Wastes have to be managed in order to make the deposition of waste in landfills without causing harmful impact in environment.

For facilities, places and equipments for which ecological permission is necessary should require the approval of the Plan for waste managing:

- a) Public companies should possess documentation with produced data, utilization of wastes and wastes deposited only from enterprises (types, content and amount of waste);
- b) Measures which the company undertakes, with the purpose of reducing waste in the working process, especially reducing harmful wastes;

- c) Selection of wastes, especially harmful wastes and wastes which can be reutilized, with the purpose of reducing the wastes which are deposited.
 - d) Undertaking measures for the protection of environment and humans health;
 - e) Describing ways which are used for preservation, treatment and deposition of wastes, and
 - f) Any other relevant issue,
- ❖ Detailed concept of waste managing in the urban area of Štrpce should be reviewed in a more detailed way in the first phase and to continue with covering the entire territory in the second phase of waste managing.
 - ❖ Waste collected according to places predetermined with the plan from will be managed from a public company or any other company and every week will be directed towards the regional landfill which is located in the municipality of Gjiilan.
 - ❖ Štrpce together with regional public companies of waste managing should organize selection, sale and recycling of wastes.
 - ❖ Treatment of wastes and wastewater should be done with stabile methods focusing in renewable energy production and energy from biomasses in areas defined as possible areas for producing renewable energy.

6.5 MEASURES FOR PREVENTING HARMFUL IMPACTS IN ENVIRONMENT

- ❖ For preventing negative impacts in environment should be promoted the **“Integrated system for environment protection”** which obligates public authorities to cooperate and coordinate works with each-other for drafting and implementing every mass, standard or activity with the purpose of preserving the environment.
- ❖ It is necessary to strengthen implementation of the law and to conduct inspection over the implementation of the law which has to do with preservation of environment and sustainable development within Štrpce urban area.
- ❖ It is necessary to prepare and ensure information for citizens regarding the preservation of environment and sustainable development;
- ❖ No one can be issued a permit for utilizing natural resources without environmental approval of the project which should contain protective and rehabilitating measures for the environment.
- ❖ Strategies for waste managing always should be controlled from municipalities to avoid negative impacts in environment.
- ❖ Development projects in an area of 5 hectares should prove that they do not cause a negative impact in environment.
- ❖ In the case of issuing permits for planning for economic development facilities, if it is necessary in accordance with environmental rules, preventive measures should be ensured for negative impacts in environment, such as air pollution and noise, vibration, radiation, water pollution and solid waste impact. Impact assessment in environment is necessary for producing facilities.

6.5.1 Water protection

For the purpose of maintaining river bed and shores, water streams, drainage of suburban channels, river beds and shores, artificial reservoirs, should be stopped:

- ❖ Changing the direction of rivers and channels, as well as the creation of obstacles in water streams.
- ❖ Extraction and lying of soil, dumping waste and other solid and fluid materials in river streams, reservoirs and their shores.
- ❖ Construction of other facilities which do not serve for protection against floods in a distance for at least 10 meters from the water line and reservoirs.
- ❖ Performing works, which may damage river beds and shores, lakes, channels, reservoirs, or that hinder free flow of water.
- ❖ Repetition of works near water streams, reservoirs, which may threaten stability of protective facilities or their utilization.
- ❖ Water sources need to be protected. In case of issuing a permit for planning and construction, it is necessary to establish measures in order to protect underground waters:
 - Construction of wastewater system with waterproof elements;
 - Atmospheric waters should be channelized in a particular drainage system;
 - Particular attention should be paid to water drainage in cemeteries;
 - To protect the river flow, it is necessary to control all discharges of pollutants and to do an inventory.
- ❖ Utilization of organic and inorganic substances to nourish land and to protect plants in water resources and in shores in a distance from 15 meters from the first class river shore border and in a distance of 5 meters in a second class water shore is prohibited.
- ❖ It is prohibited dumping substances and wastes, which due to physical, chemical and biological characteristics may endanger public health, water or semi-water organisms, hinder water flowing, or endanger equipments and hydro-installation
- ❖ Dumping remains of hazardous substances in water resources.
- ❖ When quality or quantity conditions in the protected water area may be threatened, land owners activities or salesman agents can be stopped or restricted.

6.6 PROTECTION FROM NOISE

- ❖ In order to protect the urban area from exceeding allowed noise, it is necessary to build barriers and green belts between corridors, motor vehicles and settlements.
- ❖ The user of the equipment which generates noise or vibration can place it in the market or to use the equipment according to conditions foreseen for implementing protective measures for reducing noise or vibration, respectively to use facilities, equipments, machinery, vehicles which produce noise levels foreseen with a particular law.
- ❖ Facilities should be projected and constructed in such way which the noise that humans hear near or in the building, to be of such power that it will not endanger human's health and that it provides peace and suitable conditions for resting and working based in the law for construction.
- ❖ During requests for public hearings, organization of sportive recreational events and other activities in open and closed areas for local residents, in cases where the possibilities of exceeding allowed levels of noise exists, should be taken a decision from competent bodies which could determine a road, part of a road or part of town, square or other place suitable for such purposes.

- ❖ Municipal regulation can stop work and other activities which with noise ruin peace and resting of humans, in open or closed locations, for a certain time and for certain activity.

6.6.1 AIR PROTECTION

To implement air protection, it is necessary that all pollution resources (movable, small sources, pollution or diffusion sources), to be obligated for preservation of quality of air pollution, which can be caused through activities which they conduct.

- ❖ During the activity which is conducted in the municipality of Štrpce, for protection should be conducted the:
 - Reducing emission of pollutants and bad odour
 - Not exceeding the limit of pollution emission
- ❖ Operators of pollution sources should:
 - Use these sources only in technical conditions and according to determined terms in the integrated permit of environment permission;
 - Prepare technical regulations for functionalizing pollution sources;
 - Monitor emission of gases in the air, while the data are submitted in the Ministry according to rules foreseen with a particular act which is issued from the ministry;
 - Operators of pollution sources should prepare the registry of technical parameters, operational and technique measures for pollutant sources

6.6.2 PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY

- ❖ Since Štrpce is rich with different types of plants and animals, a plant utilization and hunting control is needed, especially of endemic types and species endangered to prevent their destruction.
- ❖ In order to protect some types of animals in flowing rivers in Štrpce, it is needed to clear from wastes and wastewater. In forests it is needed to conduct supervision of places where rare species of animals exist.
- ❖ To protect herbaceous plants it is required identification of sensitive areas, together with the preservation of some kind of medical types which are threatened with destruction. It is also necessary to conduct the declaration of protected areas, landscapes and fruits which have medical, environmental, cultural, historical and other importances.

6.7 MEASURES FOR PREVENTING NEGATIVE IMPACTS IN SOCIETY

- ❖ Štrpce urban area should provide necessary social infrastructure (education, healthcare, culture, sport etc), to avoid social negative impacts of development. Series of measures for infrastructure have to be implemented in function of the urban area.
- ❖ Density of the urban area should be in accordance with social events.
- ❖ Štrpce urban area has to deal with illegal construction, in accordance with the new law on illegal construction. For these reason, it has to create a database for each parcel which will contain the necessary information regarding the issued permission.
- ❖ For projects which are considered illegal according to the new law on illegal construction, the municipality will start the legalization procedure. For the legalization and issuing of valid permits the municipality will conduct taxation.

6.8 MEASURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

OBLIGATIONS FOR DRAFTING THE PLAN

- ❖ According to law, the plan should be reviewed every 5 years. Municipal Development Plan should be reviewed in the general conditions have sensitively changed.
- ❖ The Urban Development Plan follows Municipal Development Plan.
- ❖ Urban Regulatory Plans should be planned for the urban area of Štrpce.
- ❖ Priorities should be given to areas where environmental areas need to be urgently taken into consideration. This includes areas where inside development is necessary or where the urban area is distributed in uncontrolled and disorganized way, and where restoring of public areas is a priority.

Implementation of development and other areas

- ❖ Processing a modern cadastre as a base for drafting urban regulative plans and further development of Štrpce, of her sub-centres and areas with particular interest, which will have priority.
- ❖ When it is decided for development, as a priority should be to determine the movement of development and gradual expansion of existing areas for construction.
- ❖ Regulative plans should offer protective measures for protection from fire. These measures include networks for extinguishing fires in all areas of facilities, easy access for fire extinguishing vehicles and areas for manoeuvring technology for protection from fire according to existing rules for protection from fire.

Reconstruction of facilities whose purpose is inconsistent with the planed targets

- ❖ Existing buildings in green areas should not be expanded according to the reconstruction category
- ❖ Demolition of facilities may come to terms in those cases in which illegal construction cannot be legalized based in the law for illegal construction.
- ❖ Municipality will provide a place for the construction of new houses for people which should leave their houses in case of demolition of buildings. During the execution of the plan, if required, constructed buildings illegally can be removed after

expropriation or reaching an agreement with the owner. In this case, the municipality will give a satisfactory compensation.

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.
- ❖ The Municipality will work with national development institutions and research institutes that can contribute to the process of implementation.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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.

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).

6.9 ELEMENTS AND INSTRUCTION FOR RESEARCHES

Urban Development Plan provides a framework for further studies for the development of the urban area, which facilitates the implementation of the plan. Below is research topics needed in order to proceed with the implementation of the plan:

- ❖ Research in view of the completion of cadastral zones under consolidation measures.
- ❖ Research in order to complete the underground cadastre.
- ❖ Research in order to complete the air pollutants.
- ❖ Deepening the research in the field of contaminated land and other pollutants.
- ❖ Deepening and research for the regulation of water regime.
- ❖ Deepening and research for a list of organic species.
- ❖ Broadening research in areas with underground wealth.
- ❖ Broadening research in clarifying land fertility map.
- ❖ Exploring underground assets
- ❖ 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

6.10 FINAL PROVISIONS

Entry into force

- ❖ This plan will enter in force eight days after its publishing in Kosovo Official Gazette.

Validity/Relevance

- ❖ This plan will be in force at least up to 5 (10) years.

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

6.11 USED LITERATURE

- Group of authors: GENERAL PLAN OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF ŠTRPCE-BREZOVICE, institute of Serbia for architecture and urbanism-Belgrade, January 1993
- Group of authors: SPATIAL PLAN OF ŠTRPCE MUNICIPALITY, institute for architecture and urban planning –Pristine, 2005.
- Group of authors: Municipality of Štrpce – Siriniku Valley, environment characteristics, special publications, book 37 / Geographic institute, Jovan Chijiq, SANU, Belgrade. 1990.
- Group of authors: Štrpce – Siriniku Valley, demographic characteristics, special publications 37/ II, Geographic institute, Jovan Cvijiq, SANU, Belgrade, 1990.
- Group of authors: Municipality of Štrpce – Siriniku Valley, socio-economic development, organization and utilization of space, particular publications of books of 37 / III, Geographic institute, Jovan Cvijiq, Belgrade, 1991,
- Group of authors: Development program of tourism in the municipality of Štrpce, Institute for architecture and urban planning – Belgrade, 1991.
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