



Municipality of Ranilug



URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF RANILUG



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Introduction

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

- Social aspect;
- Economic aspect and
- Environmental aspect

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

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

Though a comprehensive and transparent process for the drafting of the Municipal Development Plan, we have reached a broad political, civic and professional census. Such approach has made the plan to include interests and specification of all groups of society in the municipality. It is a good basis that also in the process of implementation to have a broad

support from all stakeholders. The municipality has welcomed the commitment of all stakeholders who have participated in this process, which with their remarks, suggestions and proposals have enriched the Urban Development Plan draft primarily where working groups and the team of experts had prepared the drafting of the urban plan of the settlement.

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

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

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

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

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

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS:

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

LCO	Local Community Office
IS	Informal Settlements
KINP	Kosovo Institute for Nature Protection
RCCH	Regional Centre for Cultural Heritage

INDEX OF DEFINITIONS:

“Spatial Plan”

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

“Urban Development Plan”

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

“ Settlement ”

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

Informal settlements

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

Town

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

Urban Regulatory Plan

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

location of buildings and other constructions in the urban areas.

Land Use

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

Urban Zone

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

Village

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

Agriculture land

It is designated land for cultivation of agriculture ;

Infrastructure plan

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

Construction land

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

“Protected area“

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

“Protected Zone”

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

“Construction Conditions” Are the conditions that determine the type, size, construction, safety requirements and any other requirements for building;

Assessment of Investment Capacities Analysis that describe all the capabilities for future investments, including all aspects and investment opportunities ranging from existing natural resources, human resources, local budget, private sector and international financial organizations;

SWOT Analysis Analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT), assists that appearing cases (identified) to be classified in one of these four groups, and to be easily managed in the planning process;

Analysis of cross-line Analysis through out of which are explored possible links between two issues from policies and programs for the topic that is under review;

GIS Geographic Information System;

Working Groups Are established groups with the initiative of the municipality and it contains a number of experts and directors of public companies, that have to work on development of main MDP elements;

Vision Declaration for desired future based on the actual state;

Strategic Planning Oriented planning in the solution of the main problems, planning focused on a limited number of issues, which promotes a proactive process related to developments, etc ;

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

Introduction

Drafting of Municipal Development Plan of the urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug until 2015, has been based on the Assembly decision for drafting of development plan of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug Nr. **02-020/2011 on 07.03.2011**.

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

Law on Planning and Construction **No. 2004 /15 and no. 04 /Z-110**

Law on Kosovo Spatial Planning **no.2003/14**.

Legal Framework for drafting of this Plan also presents

Low on Environmental Protection **No. 03 / L- 025**

Law on cultural heritage, renewal and protection of cultural and historical heritage and promotion of development urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug **No. 02 / L-88**

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

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

Assembly Decision **no. 02-020/2011 of date 07.03.2011**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reforestation will be done in the following areas:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE AND STATE ANALYSIS

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

1.1 1.1. SUBSTANTIAL INFORMATION ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL, PHYSICAL, AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE URBAN AREA OF RANILUG/RANILLUG

1.1.1 RANILUG/RANILLUG BACKGROUND

The first written reference for our village dates back in the first centuries. Electrification of the village is since 1959, telecommunication in the village/phone lines/ the village had haden them since 1994. Water supply is done from individual wells, natural sources and water supply system. In Ranilug/Ranillug the sewerage network partly exists. The earlier activity of citizens is based in cultivating hemsps and the production of ropes, while since 1912 to 1960 the headquarters of the municipality is with the same name with 14 settlements.

Ranilug/Ranillug lies in a flat and hilly terrain. Near the village passes the river Morava e Binçes. The village lies in the right side of Morava, near the fall of Morava and slopes of the Karadaku Mountains. The name of Ranilug/Ranillugu comes from low deciduous plants-orchards. According to official data and historical data Ranilug/ranillugu is mentioned in 1258 as an expression “Rani-Lug” according to Hristo Vula (village registry). So, according to the legend, the name comes from Rani-Lug and also means that Ranilug/Ranillug is the area with rich forests and fertile land.

The municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is a newly formed municipality from 2010, as well as the village Ranilug/Ranillug, which was an integral part of the Municipality of Kamenica.

New municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is formed in 05.01.2010 according to Atihisari plan for decentralized municipalities in the territory of the Republic of Kosovo.

SUBSTANTIAL INFORMATION ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL, PHYSICAL, SPATIAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMICAL SITUATION OF URBAN AREAS

RanilugRanillugu is a rural settlement of the compact tupe, with around 1800 residents, which is located east of Gjilani with a distance of 17 km, in the right side of the road Gjilan-Bujanoc, or 15 km south of Kamenica. It is established in the right shore of Morava e Binçes river in 603 above sea altitude, in contact with the plain of Anamorava and the Malet e zeza plain – Karadaku Mountains of Presheva, the highest peak of which is Ostrovica with 1166m above sea level.

Cadastre area of Ranilug/Ranillug occupies an area of 10.502.251 m². The surface of the rural area is 0.502.52 m². In it is located the wide complex of pine forests (350 ha) lying in the slopes of Mali i Zi – Karadaku of Presheva.

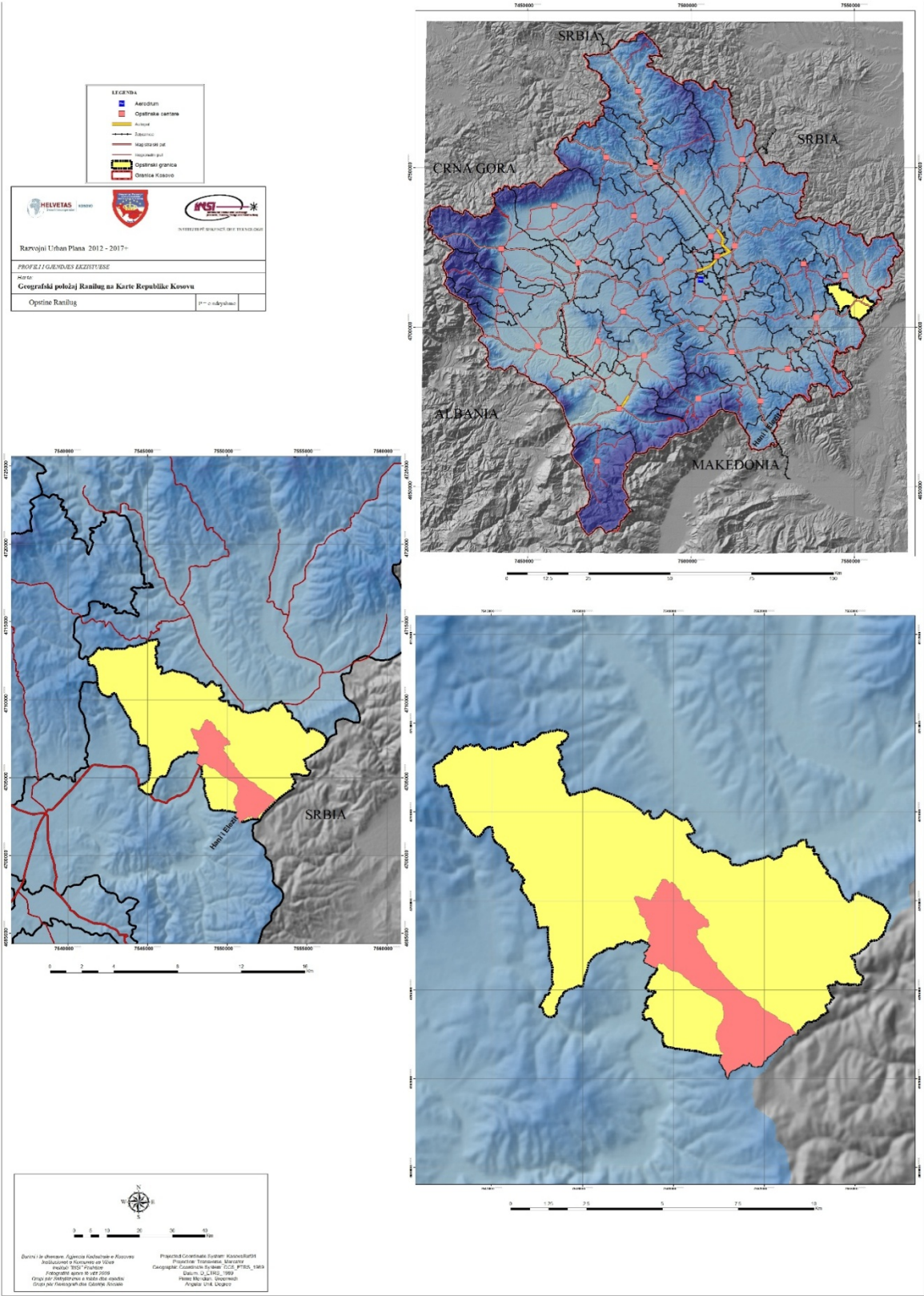
According to the legend, the denomination comes from an early deciduous tree (zabel)

The urban settlement of Ranilug/Ranillug itself is composed from eight neighbourhoods:

1. Tanaskoviq
2. Llukar
3. Govedrovic
4. Popovo
5. Potočan
6. Bociq
7. Pekiq
8. Milaçiq

Geographic characteristics of urban area territory

Urban area with a surface of 60 ha is located in the east of Kosovo, and lies in southwest-northeast direction. 7. Urban area. With an above sea level altitude of 603 m ASa (above sea altitude)



Map no.1. Geographical position of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in the geographical map of the Republic of Kosovo

Ranilug/Ranillug with an area of 60 ha is located in the east of Kosovo and lies in the southwest-northeast direction.

Map no 2. Relieve of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug



1.1.2.2 Water in the territory of the urban area and in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Within Ranilug/Ranillug territory runs river **Morava e Binçës** which gathers all small rivers of an average flow 6,7 m³/sec

Morava e Binçës is part of South Morava source.

It emanates at Bilak massif at Skopje Black Mountains. The length of this river into Kosovo territory is 60 km while basin area is 1.560 m², its average water flow in the exit of Kosovo territory is 11,0 m³/sec

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

1.1.2.3 Climatic conditions, climatic valorisations and characteristics

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

Tab no. 1. Average values of the rainfall in 2008, average temperature, and humidity in the %, atmospheric pressure and wind in m/s

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

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

1.1.2.4 Land

Urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug lies in a rich land, with nutrition elements for plants and quite fertile land. Around **70%** of the population in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug deal with agriculture. Fertile soil lies around the river and is mainly used for agriculture with a growing trend of returning fertile land into construction land and uncultivated (non-planted). To achieve access in agriculture, larger investments are needed regarding with the aspect of researching their quality researching.

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

Comprehensive report for land usage in the Municipality if Ranilug/ranillug

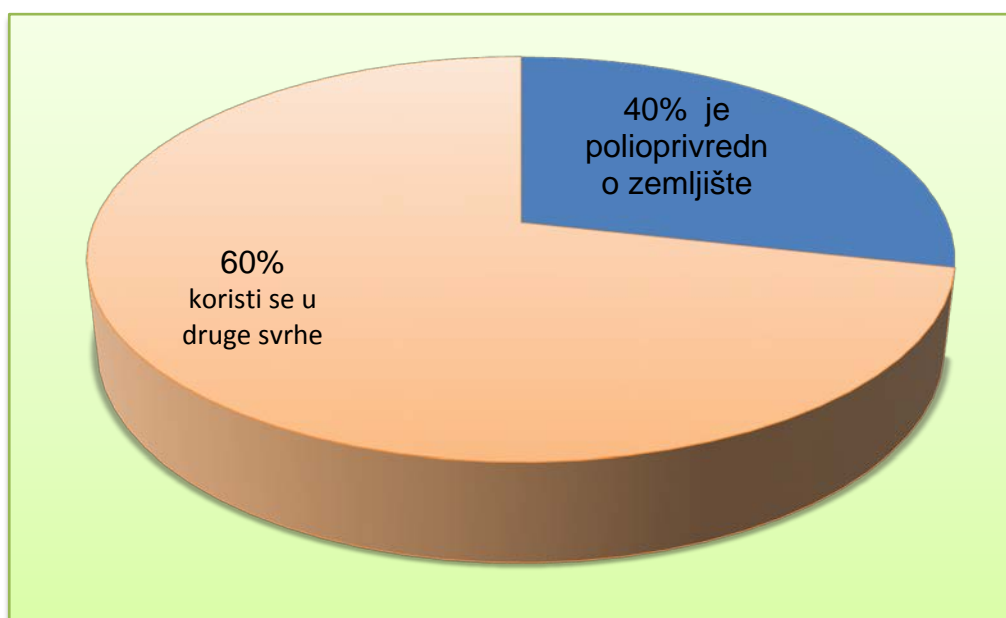
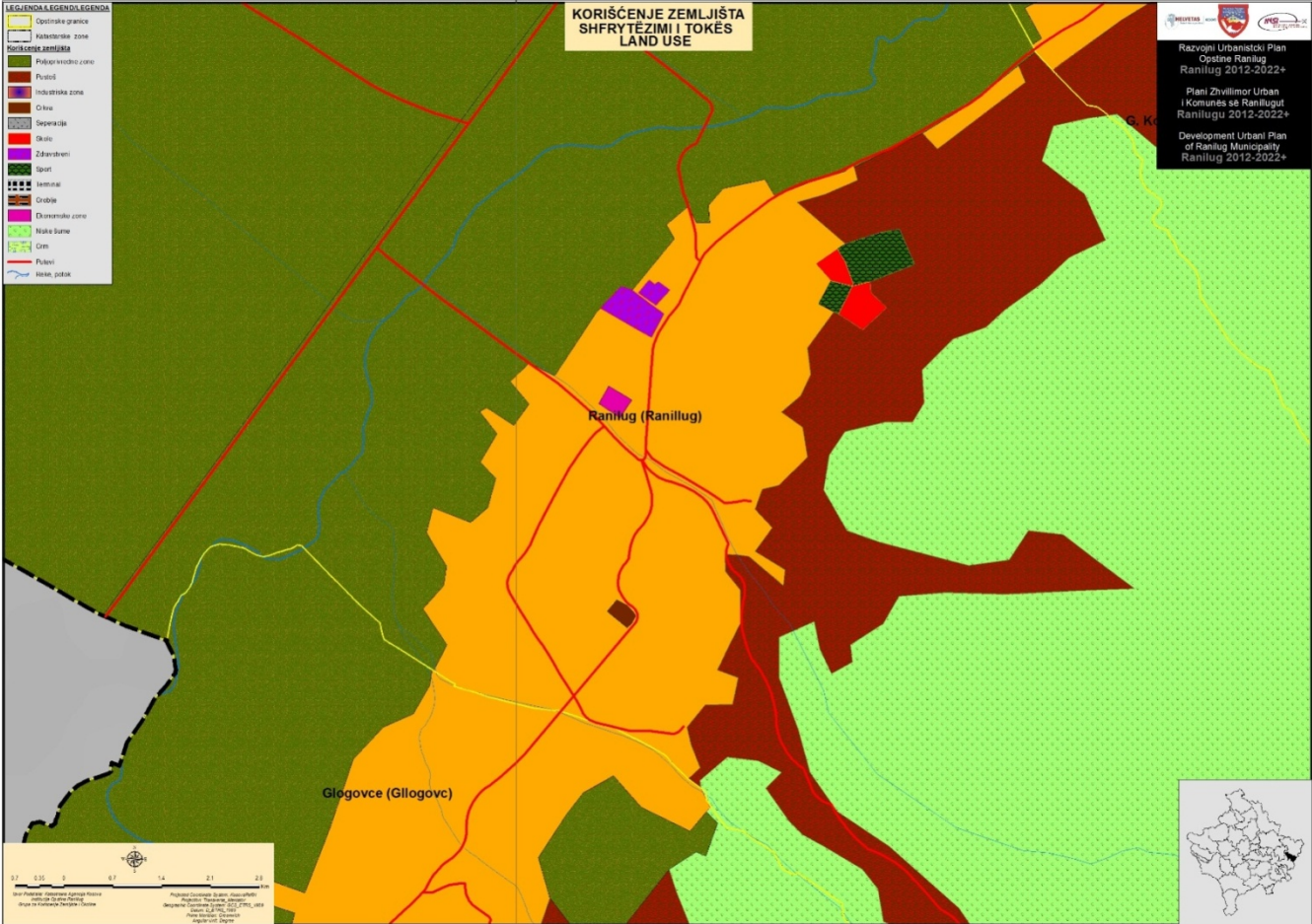
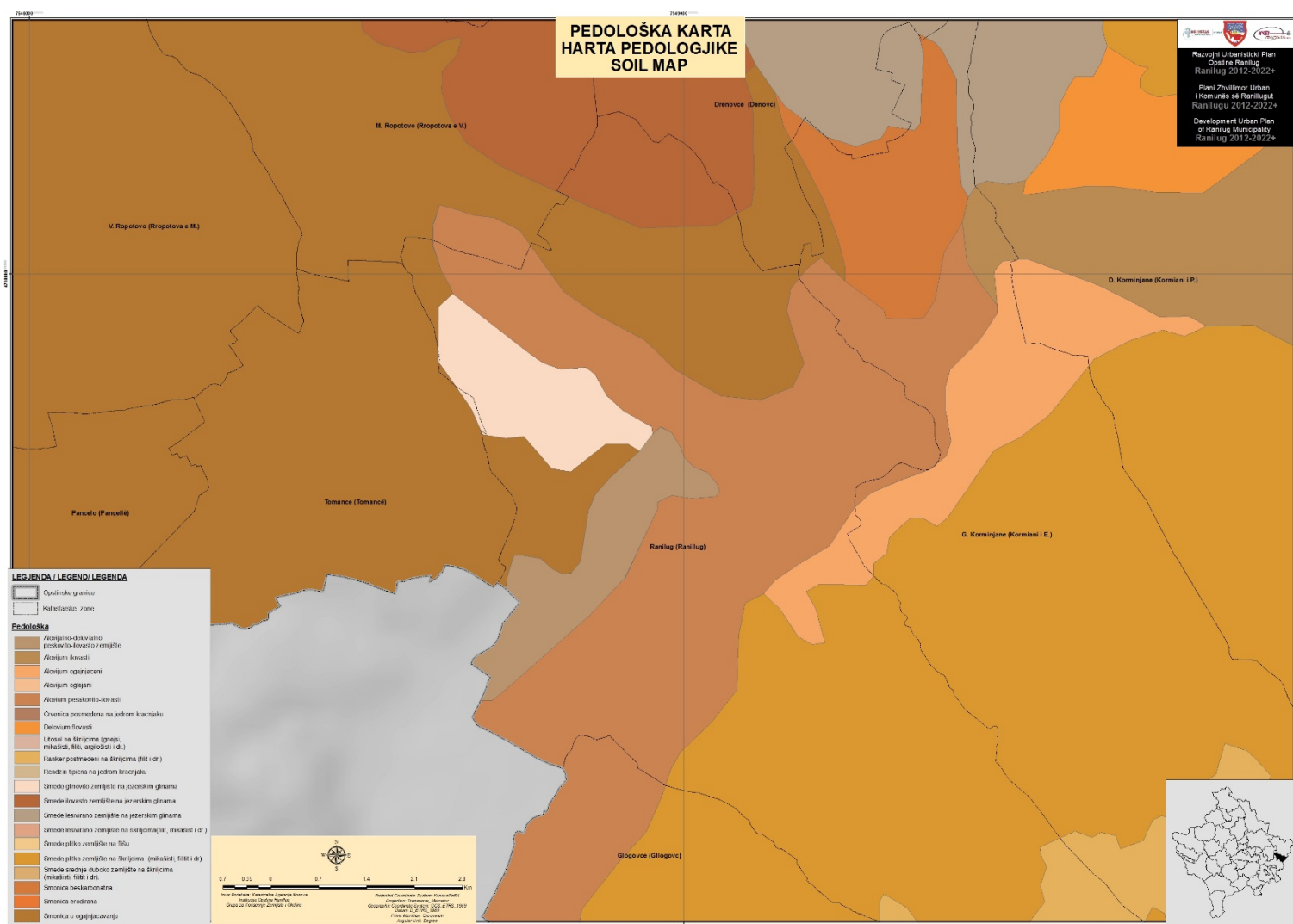


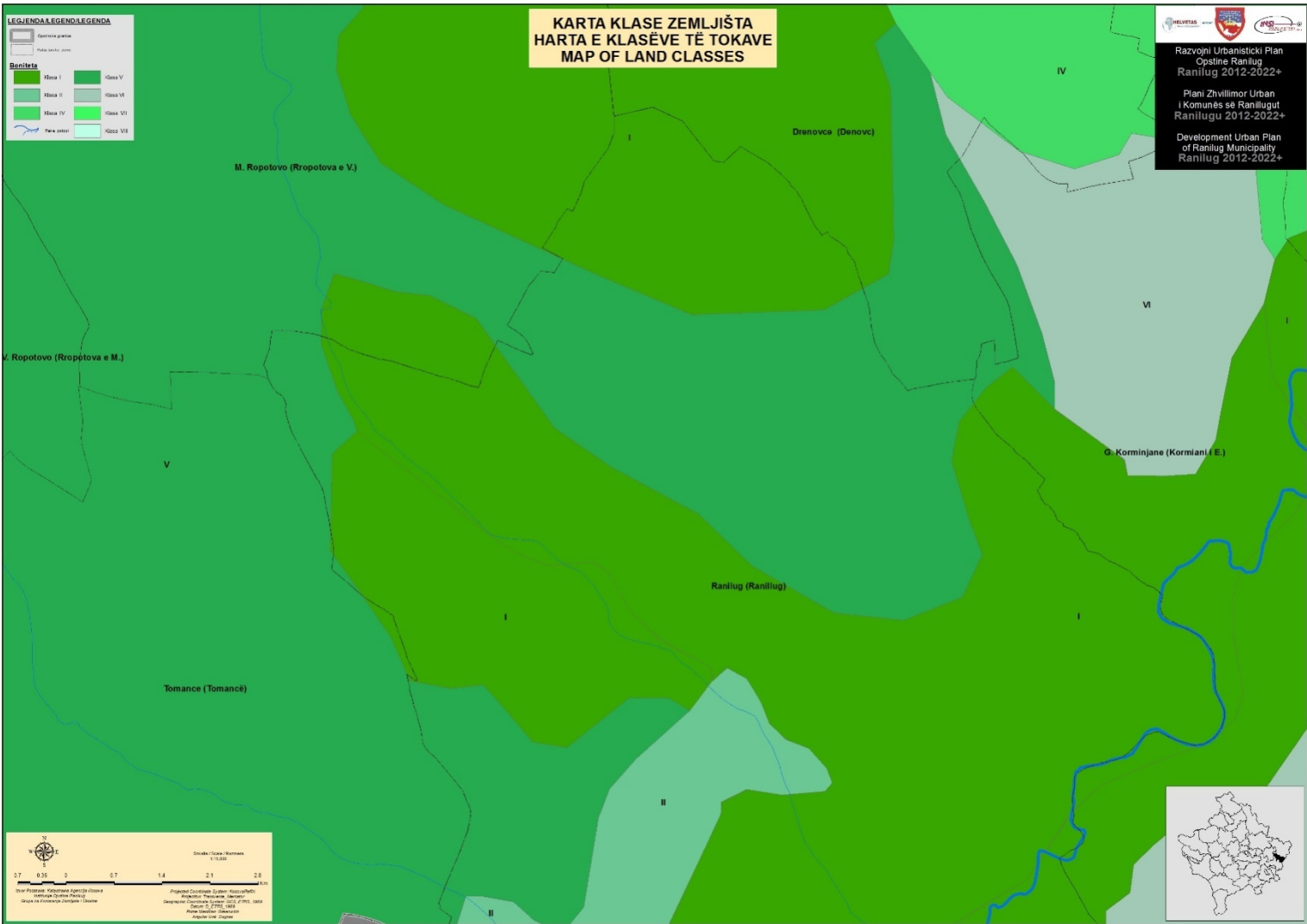
Chart No. 1. Classification of agricultural and non-agricultural land in the municipality of Ranilug



Map No. 4. Land Utilization Map (ha)



Map No.5 Soil map of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

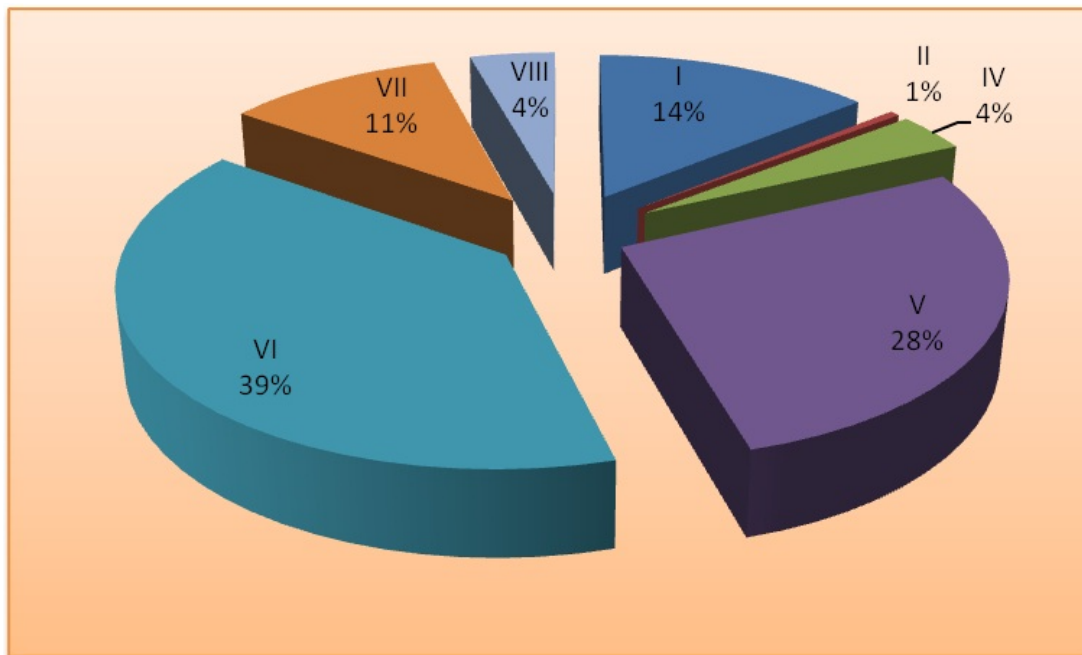


Map No. 6. Maps for presentation of land classes in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

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

Table No. 2. Pedological analysis and determination of land melioration

Graph no. 2. Separation of land according to fertility (%) and hectare (ha) in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranilug according to FAO instructions (1976, 2007)



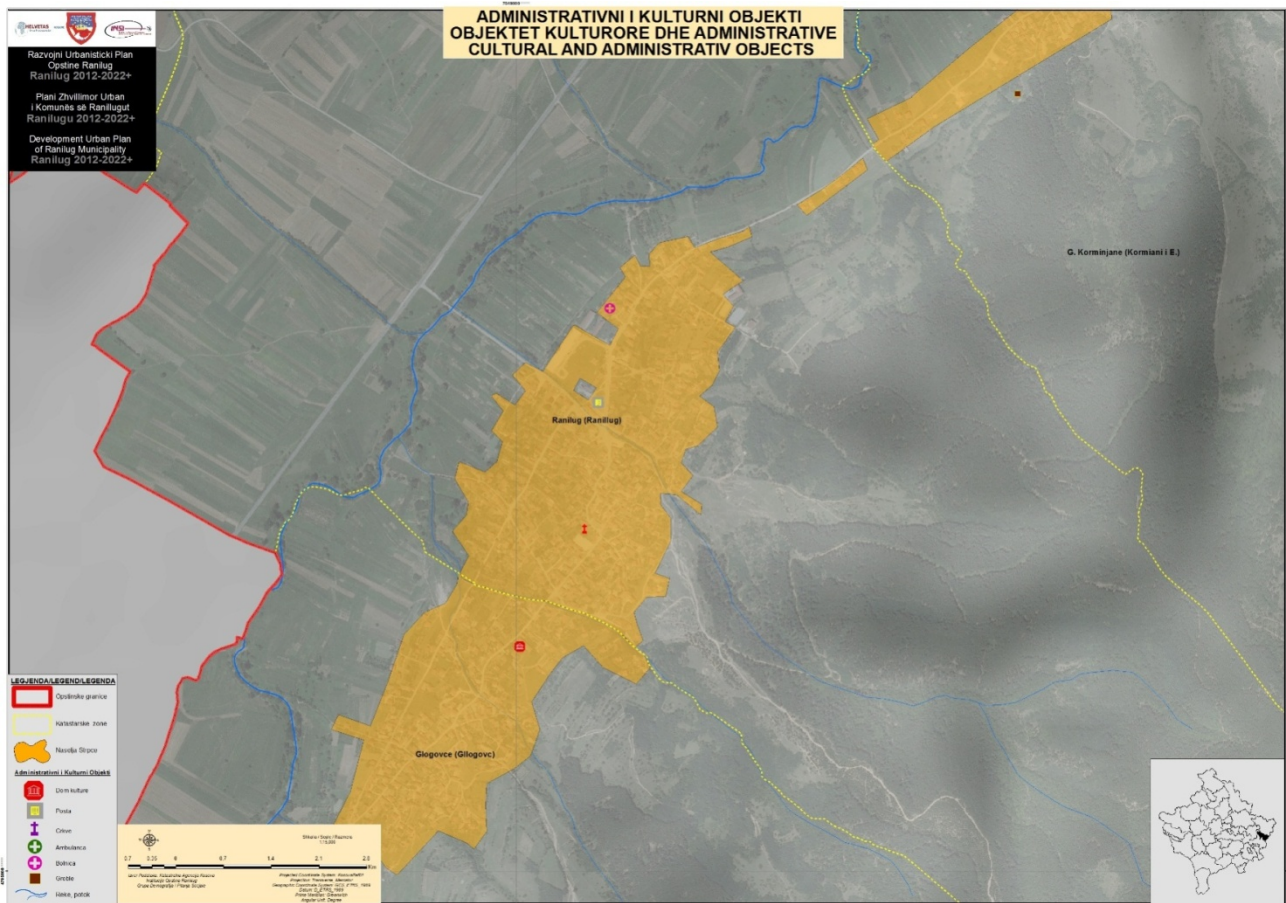
Graphic shows the fertility of land in the municipality of Ranilug, areas in hectares and percentages. Class (I) 14%, Class (II) 15%, class (IV) 4%, class (V) 28%, grade (VI) 39%..

1.1.2.5 Cultural and natural heritage

Churches and monasteries:

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

In every village exists churches that are religious buildings constitute elements of cultural heritage



Harta nr. 7. Objektet administrative dhe kulturore në komunën e Ranillugut

1.1.2.6 Elementary and other disasters

ELEMENTARY DISASTERS:

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

OTHER DISASTERS:

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

❖ **Earthquakes**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

❖ **Snow Slides**

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

❖ **Strong winds**

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

❖ **Ice**

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

❖ **Drought**

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

❖ **Floods**

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

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

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

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

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

1.1.3 Demography and Social Development

Starting from the development, flow of components of the demographic trends, the requirements for both, the current period and for the future can be more realistically planned. Data on the number of residents are mainly given in the census. According to the census for the period 1948 – 1991¹ there are data on the number of residents in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

Ranilug/Ranillug municipality has 160 families, 894 residents. As it can be seen in the table no. from then until now there have been slight decreases.

In the past three years was felt a slight increase of population in the villages, which will be shown with the result of the latest population registration conducted in April 2011.

Table no. Number of residents according to years in urban areas in the municipality of Ranillug/Ranilug

nts	Settleme	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
		949	953	961	971	981	991	011
Ranilug/ Ranillug		9	1	1	9	9	8	9
		75	062	145	73	77	94	10

Table no. ...Population structure according to age

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

Table no. ...Number of inhabitants in Ranillug (Ranillug 2011)

no.	Settlements	No. of residents
1	Ranilug/Ranillug	910

¹ Statistical Agency of Kosovo

1.1.3.1 The impact of natural components and migratory movement of population

Population development process in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is the result of changes in natural movements and migration of the population. Population growth for 30 years (1948-1971) is the result of exclusive natural growth, because the impact of migration components has made the number of population to decrease.

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

In the period 1953 – 1971 the natural population growth had a significant increase in all settlements of municipal of Ranillug/Ranillug has been noted a decrease in the number of population

See (Figure No. The dynamics of population growth over the years in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page)

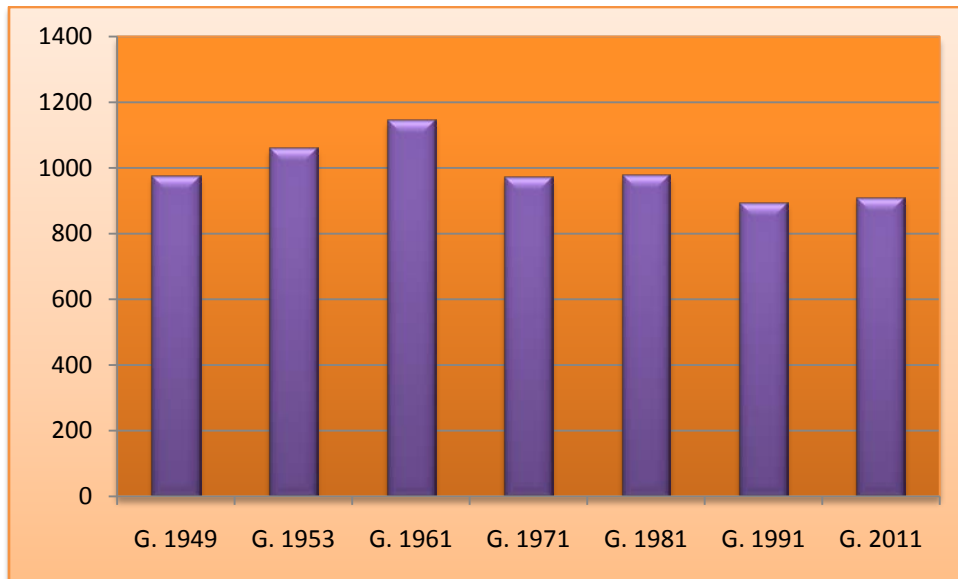
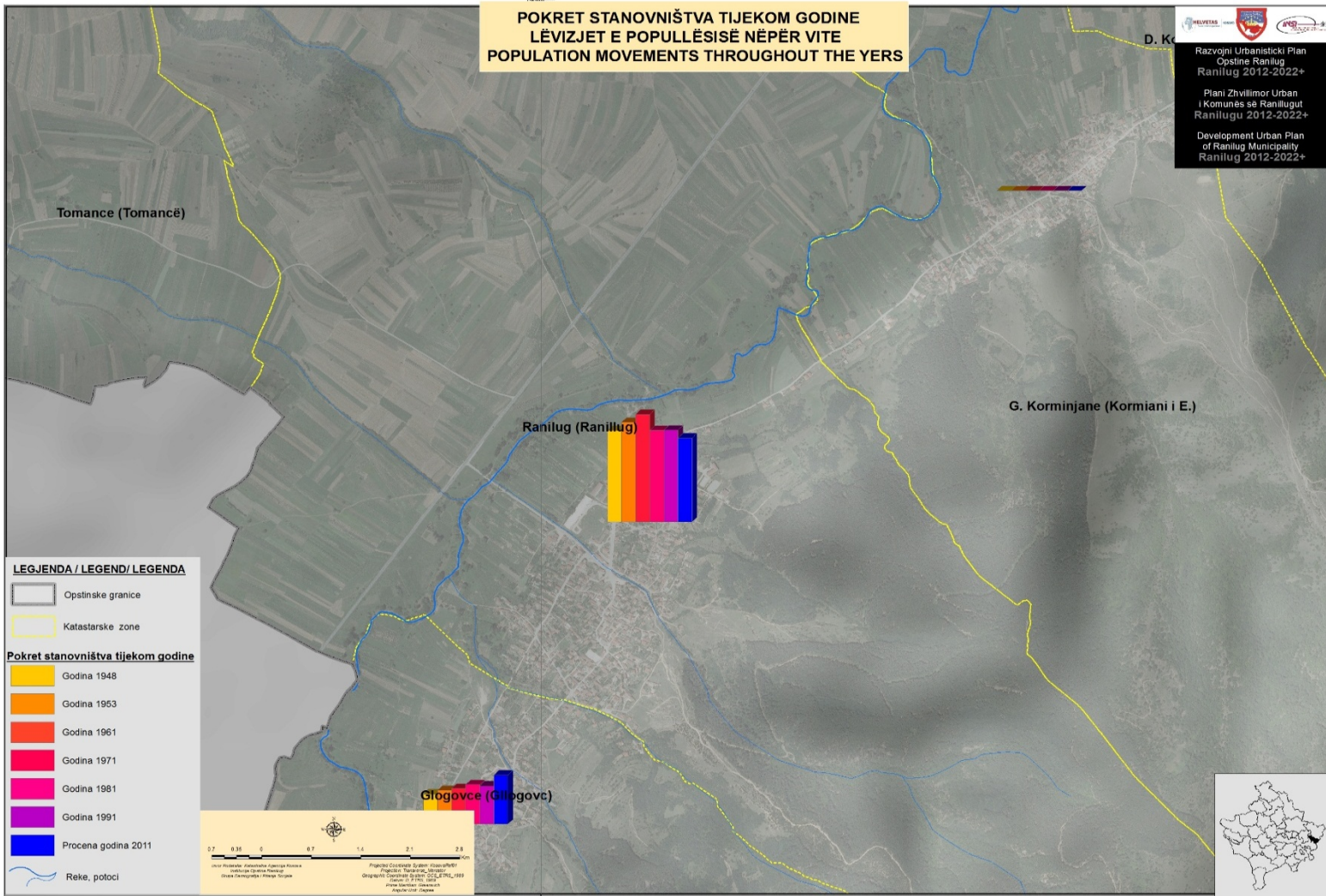


Chart no. ... The dynamics of population growth over the years in the municipality of Ranilug..



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

Typology of settlements by size

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

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

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

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

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

No.	Settlement	No. of residents	Areas in <u>ha</u>	
			Cadastral	Construction
11	Ranilug/Ranillug	910	1050.07	34.67

1.1.3.2 Education in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

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

School facilities in educational institutions:

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

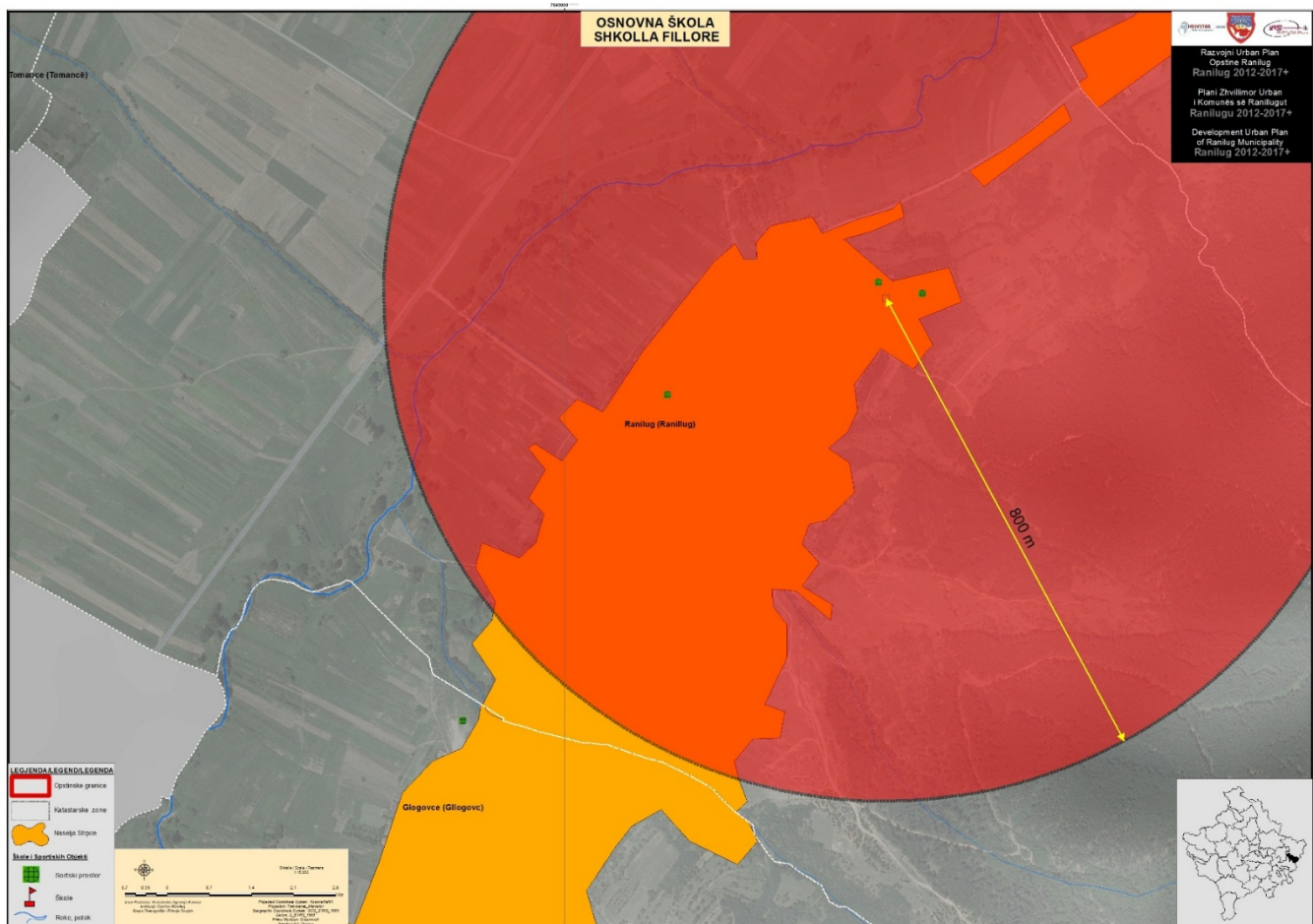
The education sector in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug includes (80) % of school facilities.

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

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

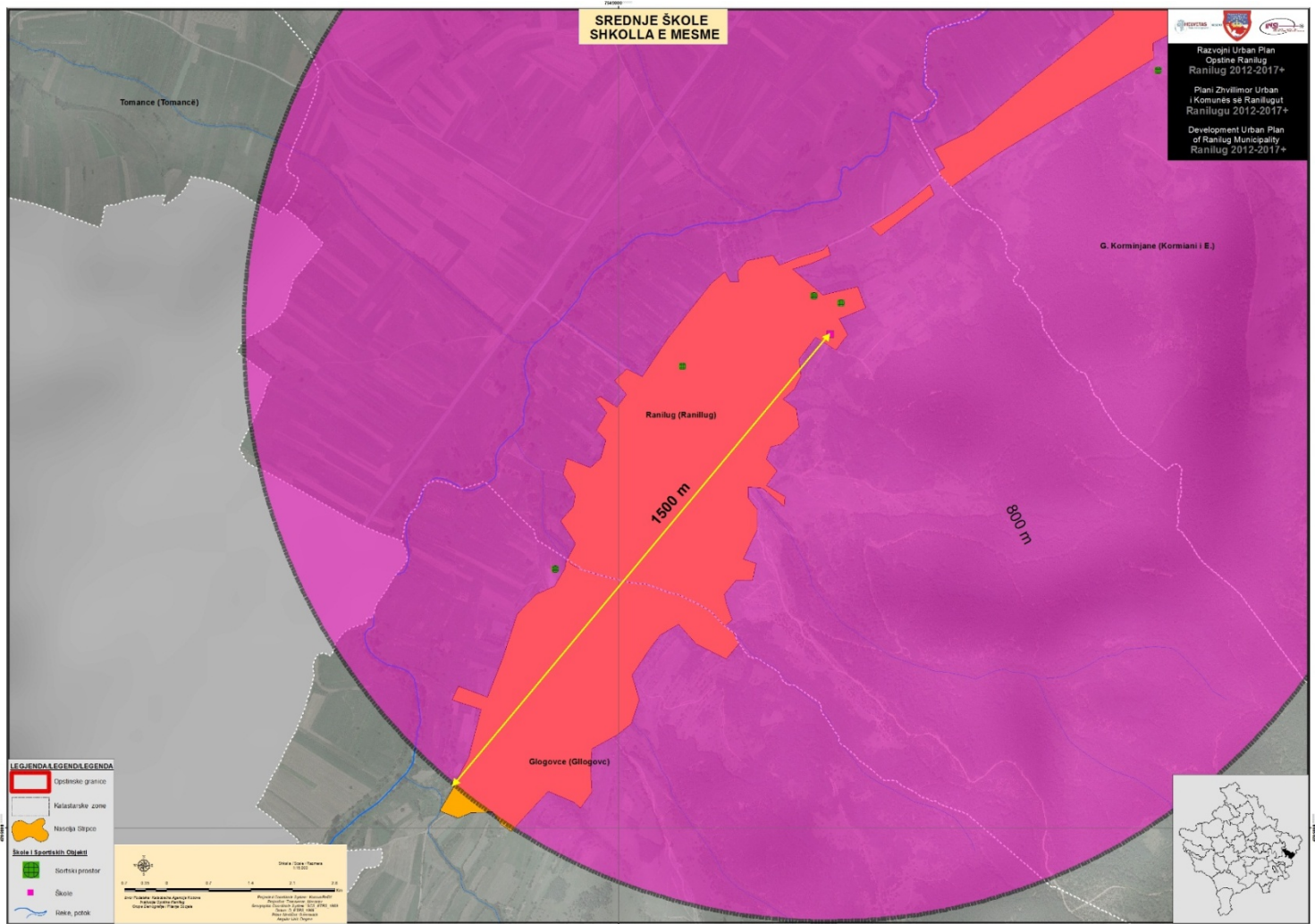
For planning and the design of educational facilities, initially we must be careful with psycho-physical development of children. Genetic origin, social background and activities of children of this age influence the formation of their character. This important and complicated process requires adequate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

According to analyzes implemented in terrain in the aspect of essential educational spaces



in rural settlement of Ranilug/Ranillug, in the aspect of harmonizing areas and suitable standards of 800 m for students are conditions which can be seen in the map presented.

Map no. ...Primary school spaces and sports areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug



Map no. ...School and sports spaces existing in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

1.1.4 Economic Development

1.1.4.1 Tourism:

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

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

Cultural and religious facilities of special importance:

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

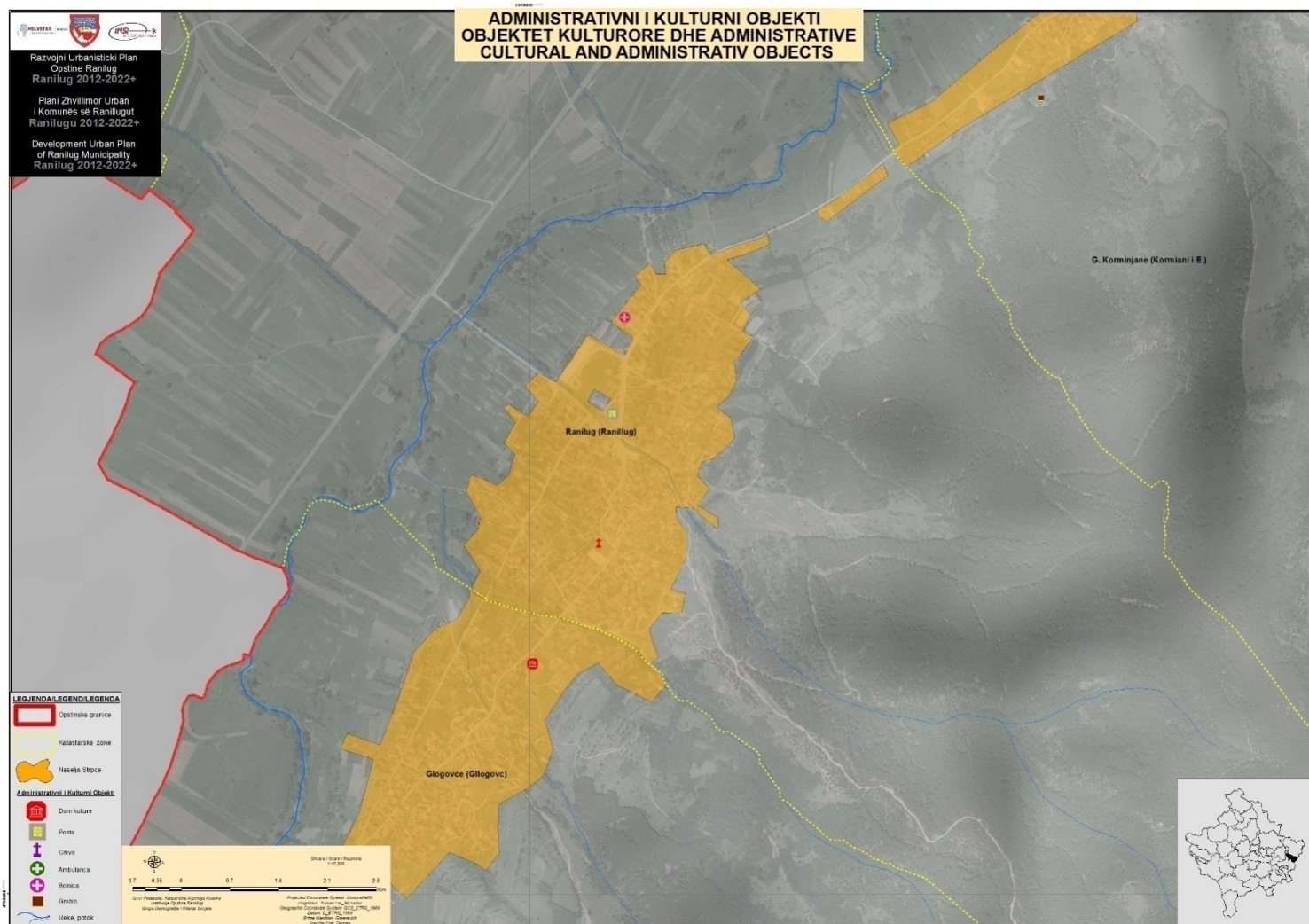
Manifestations:

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

Historical and spiritual heritage:

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

Map no. ... Administrative and cultural facilities in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug



1.1.4.2 Handicraft:

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

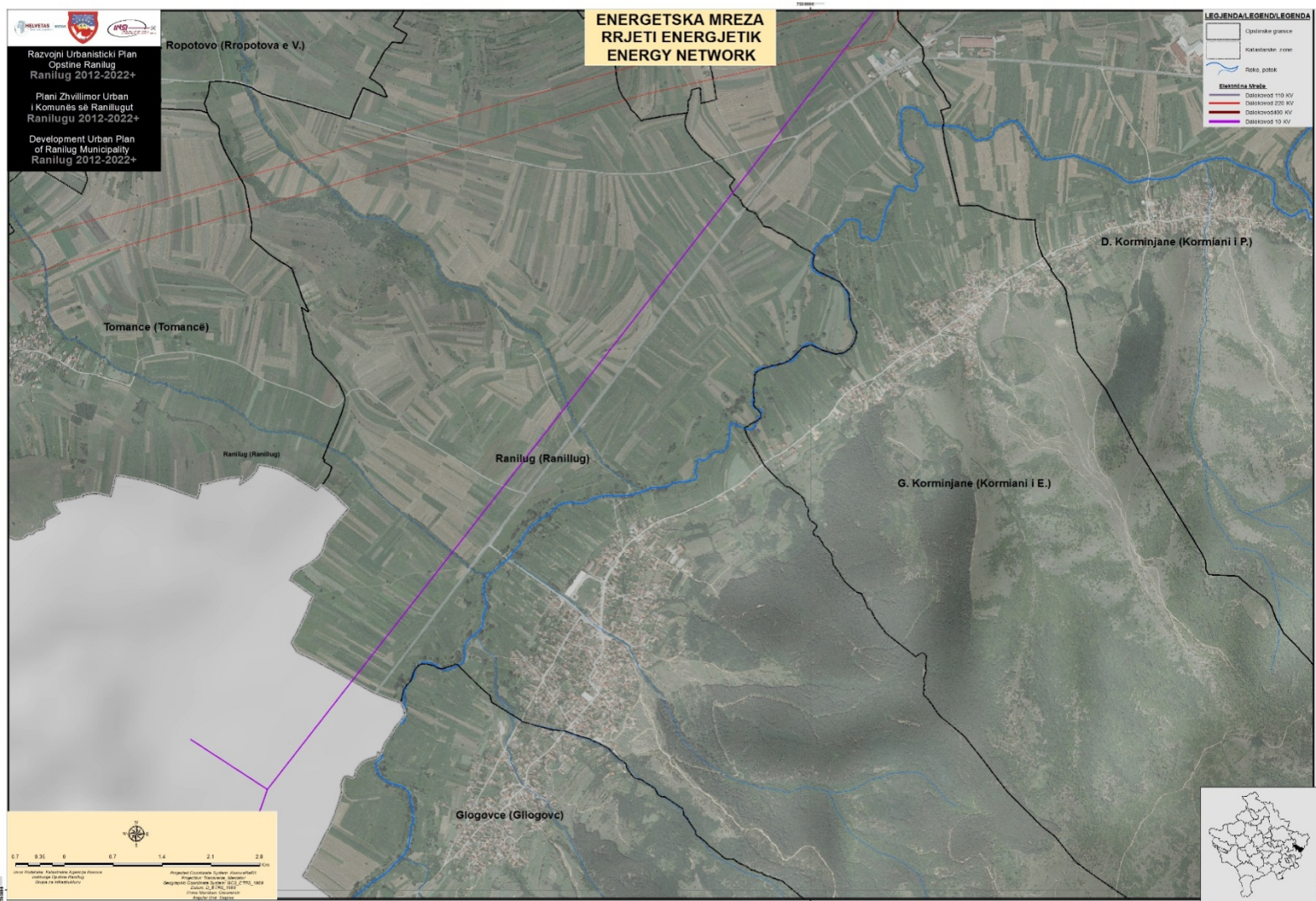
1.1.4.3 Energy

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

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

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

Urban Development Plan of Ranilug



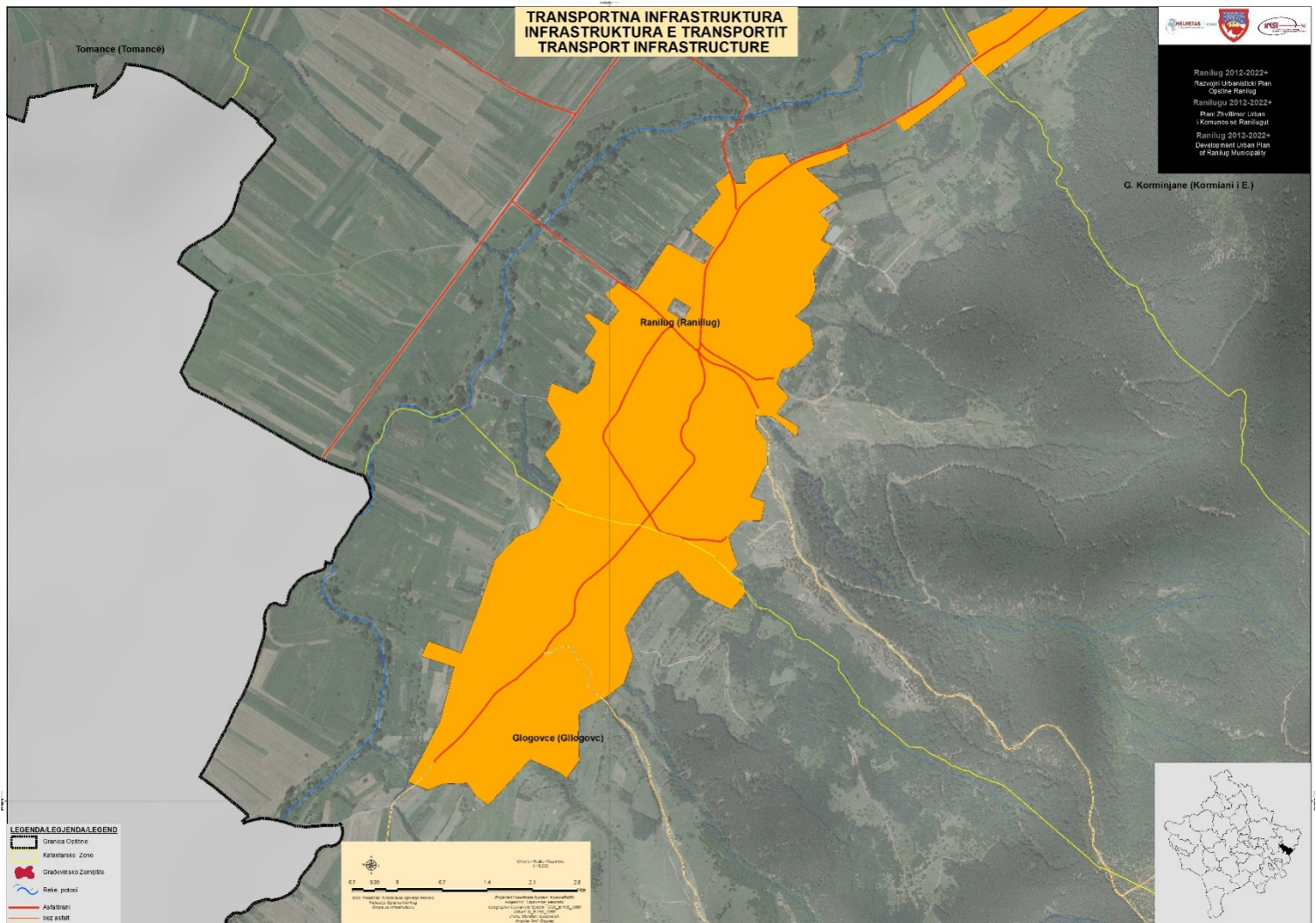
Map no. ...Power lines which pass through the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

1.1.5 Infrastructure

1.1.5.1 Transport and its infrastructure:

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

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



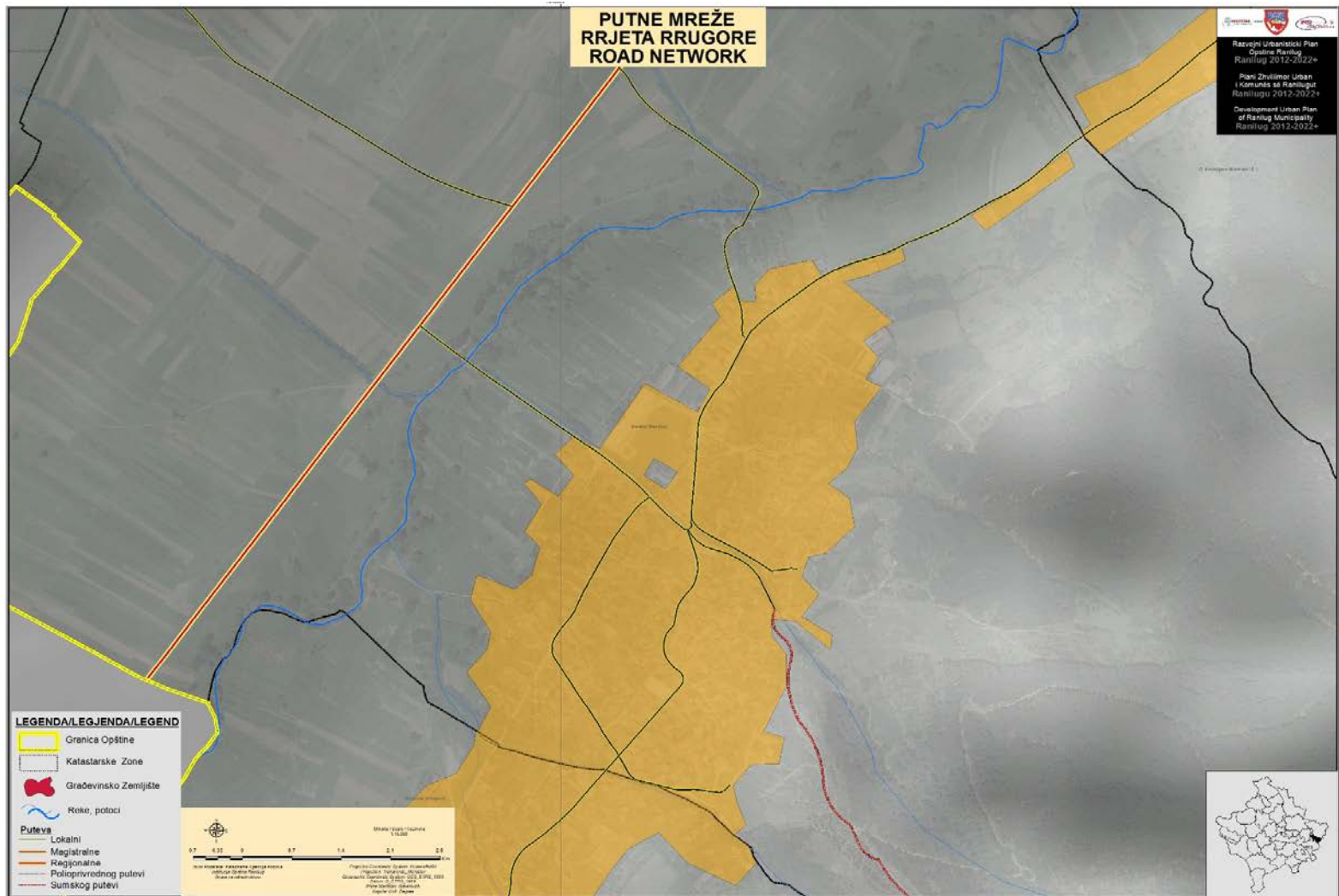
Map no .. Transport infrastructure in Ranilug/Ranillug

Road Transportation

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

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

Road network of the municipality of Ranilug/ranillug is considered unconstructed and unestablished.



Map No. Road network in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

1.1.5.2 Telecommunications:

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

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

1.1.5.3 Energetic Infrastructure:

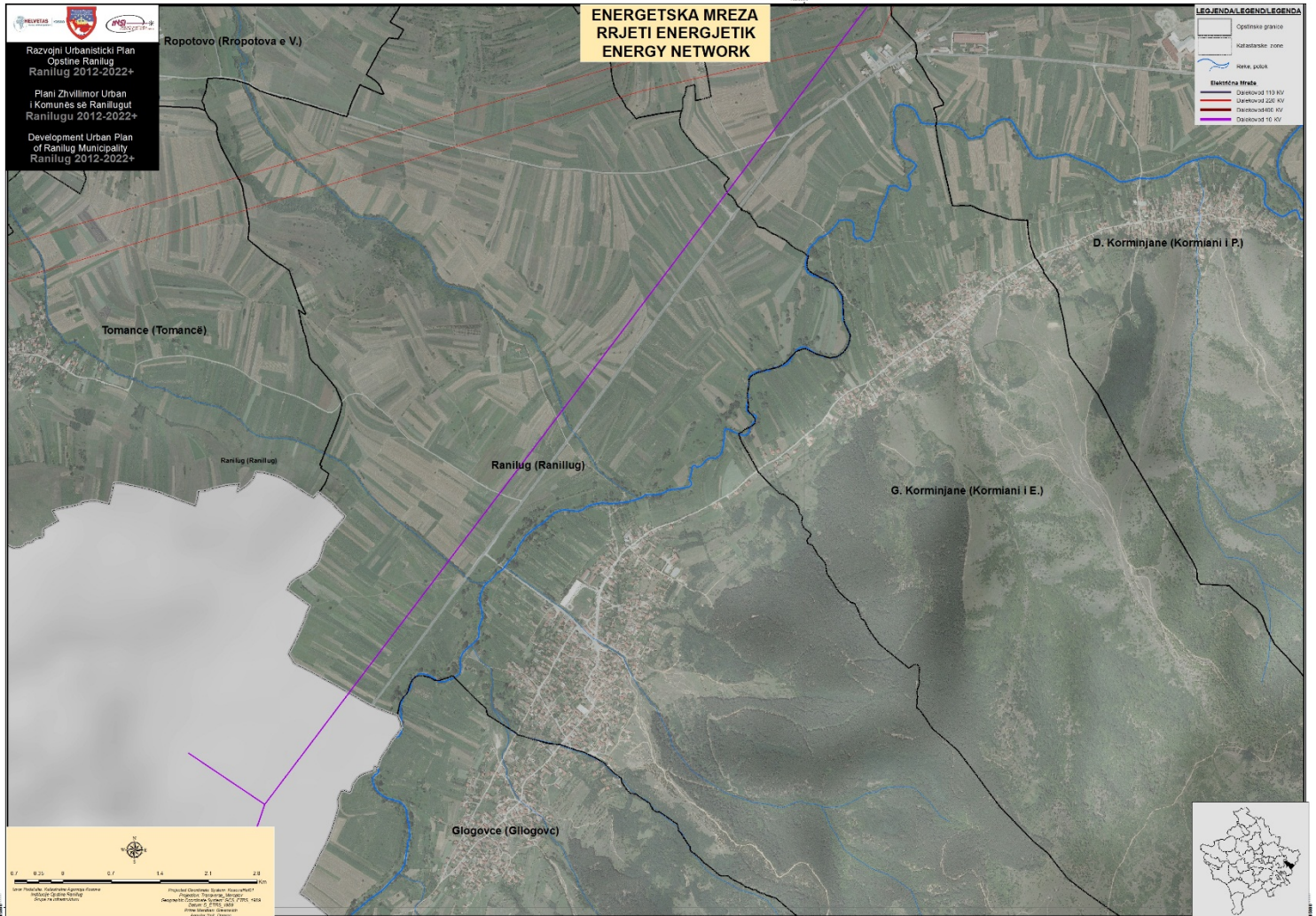
Municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is supplied with electric energy through transmission lines of 110 kV, which is based in Pristina-4, and then it comes to a sub-transformer in Gjilan and continues to Ranilug/Ranillug. Then this line of 110 kV continues towards the Republic of Serbia.

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

Below is represented the map of Kosovo, where is presented the centric scheme of 400/220/110 kV through the entire territory of Kosovo, connection of Kosovo with neighbourhood country, the line of 400/220 kV, also is represented the 110kV in the region of Ranilug/Ranillug².

²KEC unit in Ranilug/Ranillug

1.2 In the region of the municipality of Ranilug/ranillug is in about of 85% of 10kV lines are in the transverse sector (Al/Fe – 25 mm² and 35 mm²) which is one of the reasons for the destruction of tension within the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug



Map no. ...Map of electricity network in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

1.2.1.1 Hydrology/ water infrastructure:

Use of Water

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

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

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

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

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

Water Regime

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

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

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

1.2.1.2 Sewerage system in the urban areas and municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug:

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

All urban sewerage of the Ranilug/Ranillug area is entirely untreated and discharges in the Morava e Binçes River and the streams of Morava e Binçes. Momentarily this sewerage system collects waste water of the urban area, but for the future it has to be planned a main implant and the sewerage system with large capacities and possibilities for adequate treatment.

1.2.1.3 Waste Management:

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

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

Background and description of the current state of the environment

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

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

First of all it has to be emphasized that with Urban Development Plan the urban area has to be treated adequately, it should be noted that the newly formed municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug has not been addressed specifically in the Kosovo Spatial Plan, because when the plan was designed, this settlement was part of Kamenica, and when the plan was approved the municipality was decentralized

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

"Kosovo Spatial Plan for 2010 – 2010 +"

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

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

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

"Kosovo will be a sovereign and integrated country in the European community with sustainable socio-economic development, infrastructure and modern technology, education opportunities for all and qualified labour force capacity, a country which respects and supports all measures and initiatives for the preservation of environment, with natural and cultural

heritage of its region and neighbouring region, and a open society that promotes diversity and exchange of ideas and respects the rights of all communities

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

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

Majority of the urban areas have improved and have established the infrastructure in between small and large settlements. Citizens were offered medical care and education. Agriculture and industry are mainly based in rural areas. Heavy industry is rehabilitated and trade and tourism have been supported.

- *Development and Protection of Natural Resources*

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

- *Development of Strategic Connections*

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

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

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

1. Kosovo Gate – Blue Area:

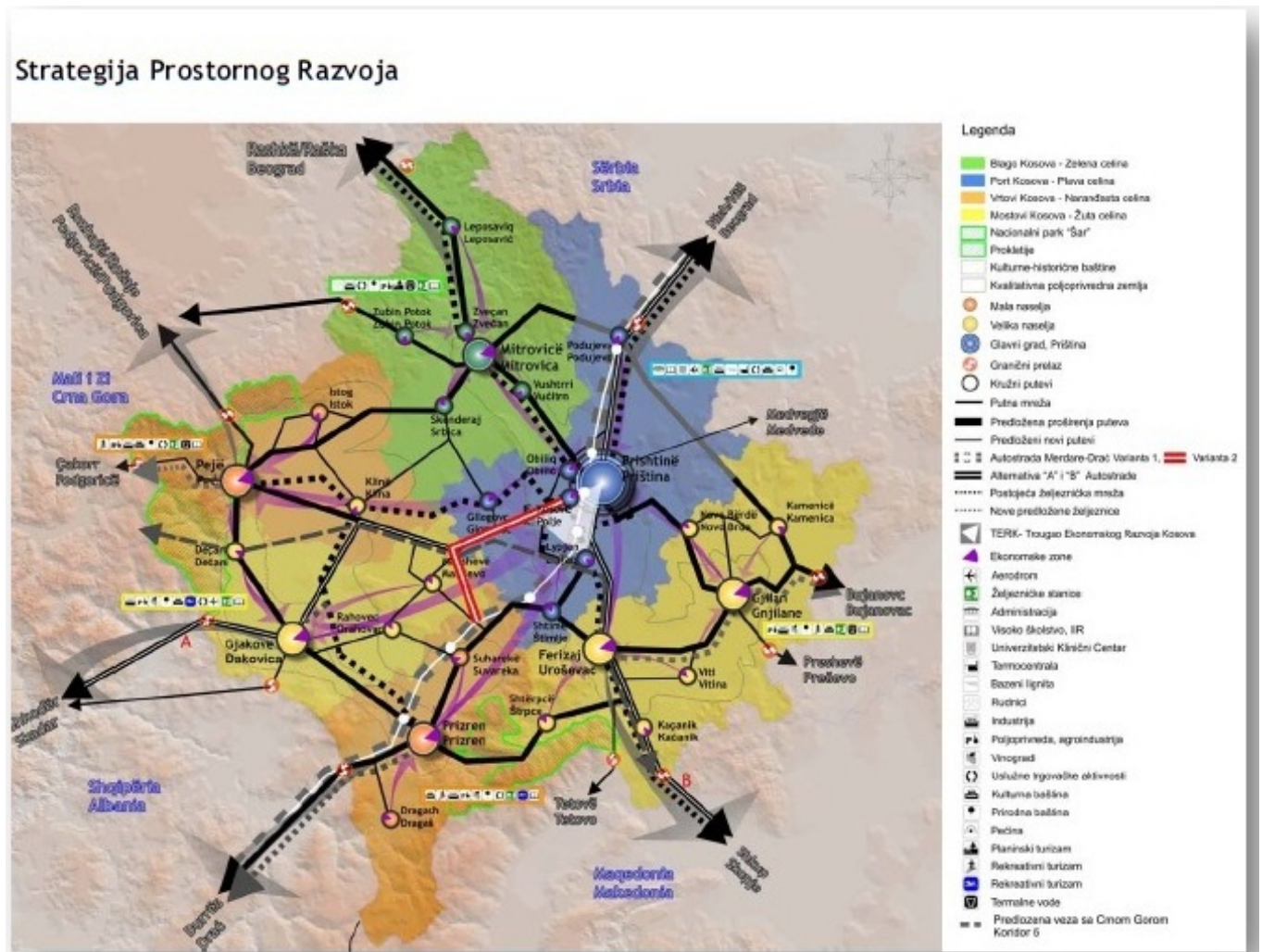
Region around Gjilani, is focusing in administration, education, healthcare, services and trade, soft industry and agricultural industry and tourism.

2. Kosovo Wealth – Green Area:

The region around Gjilani/Ferizajt where the **municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug** participates together with circle of Gjakova, focusing in service and trade, soft industry and agriculture

3. Kosovo parks - Orange Area:

Region around Peja and Prizreni, focusing in cultural tourism, services and trade, soft and agricultural industry

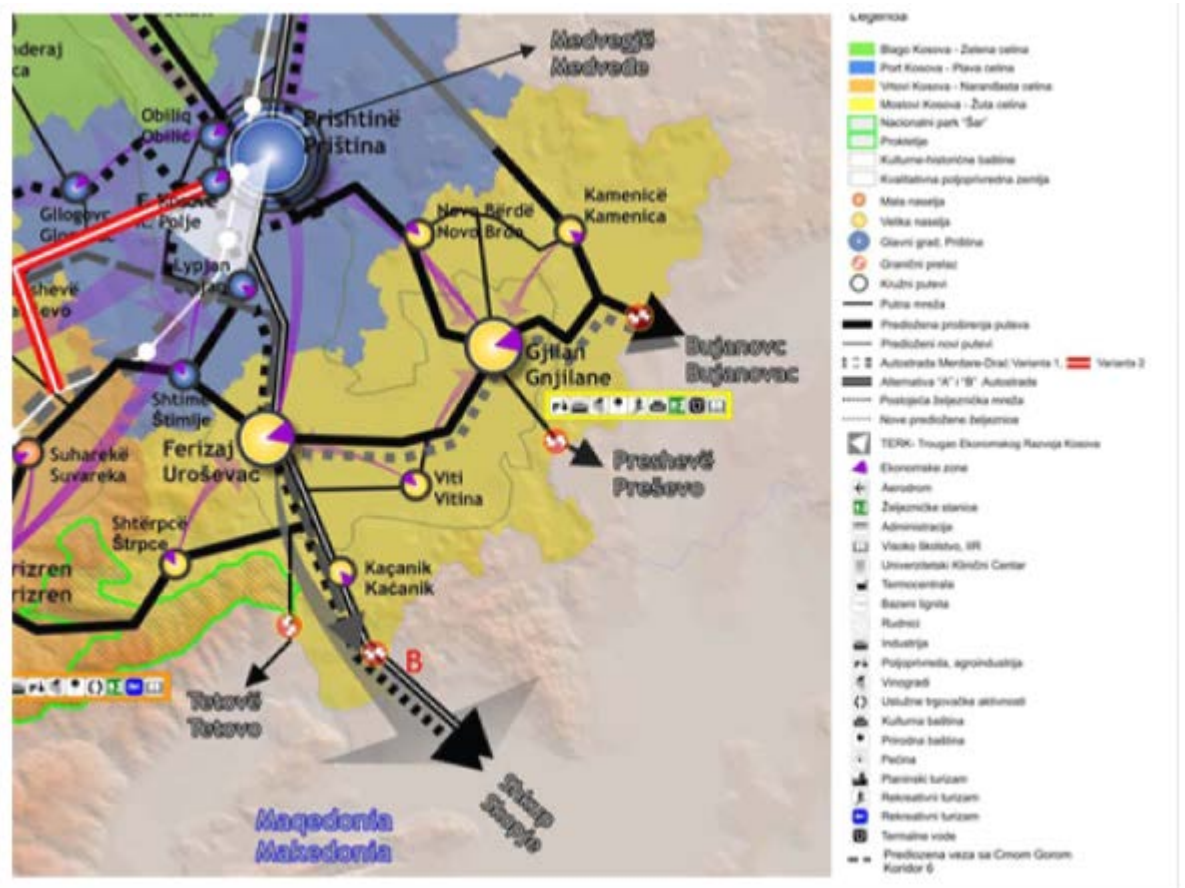


Map no. 30. Spatial Development Strategy, approved document

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

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

In Kosovo`s spatial strategy document, the municipality of Gjilan and Ferizaj are emphasized as yellow areas and defined as “**Kosovo`s Bridges**”. In this area are included the municipality of Vitia, Novo Brdo, Kaçaniku, Kamenica, Shterpca, Partesh, Kilkot, and Ranilug. This area is characterized with quality agricultural land with rich resources of mineral waters, trade and tradition in tourism. Border connections with Macedonia and Serbia also provide good conditions for investing in this region.



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

This document foresees the important role for the region as a link between Kosovo and neighbouring countries. The interconnection with the border check-point with Serbia may be emphasized, and the linkage between the network of citizens and villages, are carried economic activities which will continue to modernize and strengthen, investments have been attracted and it is aimed to increase investments from foreign countries and in an ongoing process is the provision of adequate space for the private sector, by making the region more competitive in the domestic and foreign market and improving the quality of life for all citizens, by fulfilling the criteria for sustainable development. Micro and small enterprises, as well as some medium enterprises contribute in the economic development, plan the increase of opportunities and special support for this development, so than in the future we have larger enterprises, and also we need to emphasize the importance of the border positioning of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug and region.

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

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

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

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

Planned railway line and the highway which links the municipality of Ferizaj with Bujanoc through Gjilan and Ranilug/Ranillug are one of the most significant developments in the municipality and are highlighted with the Kosovo Spatial Plan and is what we should keep in mind during the drafting process of this plan.

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

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

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

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

INCLUSION OF KEY INFORMATION OF SECTOR REPORTS AND AVAILABLE STRATEGIES

In the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, sector reports and strategies in all departments were drafted, whereas in this chapter, the key information of sector reports and available strategies of the relevant municipal departments which have impact in urban areas:

Issues and problems of this report:

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

- release of rare traditional handicrafts from municipal obligations and other.

Reviewed proposals, priorities and strategies:

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

Urbanism, cadastre and environmental protection

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

Issues and problems of this report:

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

Proposals addressed priorities and strategies:

1. Drafting of regulatory plans;
2. Prohibition of illegal constructions with special emphasis on agricultural land;
3. Development of a designed functional infrastructure at the municipality;
4. Increase in the quality of housing and division of this area from other areas;
5. Designation with special emphasis on administrative areas within the urban plan;
6. Construction of a physical functional space for civil servants in the municipal administration in a joint complex;

7. Construction of a sports and recreation centre;
8. Construction of bicycle paths and pedestrian paths along the road wherever is possible;
9. Construction of a landfill with standards for the municipal waste collection, construction of a landfill for the collection of solid materials and a landfill for the burial of dead animals;
10. Development of a waste management infrastructure and linking of all settlements
11. Sewerage system connection of all wastewater.
12. Marking of monuments and natural areas with tables for their special care and conservation

Issues and problems of this report:

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

These challenges have been identified:

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

Treated proposals, priorities and strategies:

1. Provision of necessary school space

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

2. Fulfilment of hygienic conditions

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

3. Fulfilment of pedagogical conditions

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

▪ **Fulfilment of urban and safety conditions**

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

- **Fulfilment of technical and economical conditions**

- Seismic characteristics;
- Topographic characteristics.

4. Problems

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

Health and social care

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

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

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

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

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

Issues and problems of this report:

- Providing primary health care services through the concept of family medicine,
- In all of these, accompanying facilities such as garages, warehouses, furnaces for burning waste, are missing,
- Primary health care in the municipality is organized as follows:
- Providing primary health care services through the concept of family medicine,
- Management of chronic diseases (hypertension, diabetes, asthma, tuberculosis etc
- Reduction of mortality and diseases for children under the age of five (5);

- Improving mental health by developing community mental health services and community-based collaboration with the centre for mental health;
- Increase the level of immunization;
- Reduction of infectious diseases;
- Rational drug management at the local level and medical equipment;
- Ongoing training of people from health and non-health professionals,

Addressed proposals, priorities and strategies:

- Special emergency departments in other parts of the FMC, for the following reasons: providing first aid very quickly and without interference from other patients, to avoid contact between ordinary patients and patients with exceptional serious conditions;
- Construction of the FMC in Ranilug/Ranillug;
- Construction of roads and other infrastructure for easier access to health care institutions;
- The construction of a primary and secondary care centre;
- Establishment of emergency services (ambulance);
- Build a centre for social work;
- Plan/strategy development for people with disabilities;
- Analysis of current obsolete collective housings;
- Maintenance of collective housing buildings;
- Establishing criteria for building;
- Construction of new buildings for housing;
- Determination of certain residential areas;
- Stopping the expansion of housing construction in agricultural lands, etc;
- Determining the status of "solidarity" buildings (yellow building)

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

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

1.4.1 Housing:

Local entities regarding housing need to:

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

Informal settlements

- During the development of the municipal and urban development plans, all informal settlements need to be identified based on general criteria. These settlements should also be treated in local plans in order to improve the socio-economic situation of the environment and infrastructure.³

1.4.2 Strategic locations and basics of economic development:

Issues and reasons for instruction

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

The continuous flow of underdevelopment increases the cost of travel and transportation of goods results in limited access to infrastructure, with negative implications for economic development. Narrowing of the main roads prevents normal movement inside and outside Kosovo, and slow services in indirect urban areas encourage migration, which is an unfavourable situation for potential investments

The proposed strategy of spatial development of Kosovo based on the development of a

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

Instructions at the municipal level

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

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

Development plans with their strategies should:

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

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

- Ensuring that strategies are planned for local economic development;
- Emphasizing what role the local government should play in promoting LED to address issues of economic growth, development based on local resources, unemployment, creating jobs, redistribution of resources, economic

opportunities for the good of citizens (poverty alleviation) coordination between market demands and specialized education, higher education and vocational training;

- Describing the goals of economic development and competitiveness. The development plans have been used as tools for the support of LED, by assuring the priority issues are treated with the LED initiative;
- Consulting with strategies for LED, of economic sectors to promote (e.g. tourism, agro-industry, manufacturing industry, service industry etc.);
- Providing activities to achieve the objectives of LED;
- Set the areas within territory of the municipality or from the joints zones between municipalities that show integrated planning.

1.4.3 Concept of cities - economic development generators:

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

Cities should be implementing the goals set through usage:

Urban centres for services, trade services, cultural services, entertainment services and recreational activities in order to live in areas through urban identity research, together with the principle of combined development of content, housing and other related housing facilities; night activity with cultural activities, entertainment and recreation; **(In this sense, Ranilug/Ranillug has no strong centre).**

2) Economic urban areas, areas with the concentration of economic activity in the vicinity of cities as confederates of industrial, catering, service-economic activities, research activities of development institutions, confederates that promote competition and cooperation at the same time (TDEK and other confederates in municipalities);

3) Rural economies

4) Areas with high activity of the metallurgical processing industry

5) Areas with tourist potential

6) Transportation Economy

7) Tourism economy .

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

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

Guidelines for the local level:

Municipal development plans should:

- Consider tourism as a key economic sector for LED, by promoting the values and city identity for marketing purposes, in order to earn an income from such service industries as well as contributing to the creation of new places;
- Tourism development should be in accordance with the principles of sustainable development;
- Foresee action steps to stimulate the tourism sector, in terms of capital investment in infrastructure and marketing of the city through the natural and cultural values;
- Have integrated access for planning, management of joint ventures between municipalities which assess the natural resources and cultural heritage;
- Promote and establish a partnership between tourism stakeholders and the private and the public sector in order to provide the defined development of tourism infrastructure that respects the local culture and economy;
- Give priority to the reconstruction of existing hotels in the social sector at the international level;

- Ensure that the sustainability of heritage and its new features are treated fairly avoiding the transformation of these facilities in countries that have limited economic impact visits in their environment;
- Begin drafting studies on selective types of tourism (hunting, rural tourism, eco-tourism, cultural tourism, conference tourism, recreational tourism etc.),

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

1.4.4 Areas of high economic value:

Issues and reasons for instruction

- The loss of good quality agricultural land - its protection as a natural resource and potential for sustainable economic development;
- Development of agriculture – food security for the country's population, by reducing the cost of imports of food products and opportunities for exporting agricultural products
- Development of rural areas - a process in which rural residents draw their resources and the improvement of living and working conditions, develop their skills, to provide jobs, to improve education and health, infrastructure and services;
- Resolving disputes for agricultural land – uncontrolled and unplanned construction, mine area, environmental degradation, and other.
- Synergic interaction with a clean environment, natural and cultural heritage and tourism

Instructions

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

- for future development, unused land, lowest classes (V-VI) of agricultural land and only in cases of special and specific requests the quality agricultural land to be used;

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

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

Status, issues and reasons for instruction

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

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

historical and traditional features illustrates the rich diversity of heritage: **architectural, archaeological, movable, material and spiritual.**

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

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

Instructions

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

- Promote positive management of the natural, constructed and historic environment, to protect against events that could cause damage;
- Adopt an integrated approach that will protect areas targeted by the social and economic needs of local communities;
- Protect all aspects of the landscape, including special scenes and locations;
- Preserve and promote, where possible, the characteristics and diversity including landscapes and re-evaluation of local landscapes goals;
- Integrate the approach based on the location of development planning, with extensive attention to biodiversity and other space issues;
- Seek to return damaged and disappeared advantages and sights where possible;
- Development plans should give priority to the protection and development of cultural heritage objects of national and international level. Developments that may affect such areas may be allowed only if there no other alternative solution. Landscapes that might contribute to the beauty, variety and characteristics of the region should be treated with national interest and the environmental protection and promotion of local character should be considered important

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

1.4.6 Energy and mining areas

1 Issues and the reasons for instructions

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

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

Instructions

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

In coordination with the central authorities, local authorities should:

- Make the planned determination of control measures for mining exploitation and initiate research on priority issues;
- Carry out plans for the development of new settlements in the case of relocation of settlements from the mines or in close proximity to the foreseen energy areas;
- Be based on the action plan for the exploitation phase and accompanying measures;
- Take into account the action plan of sector reports on service time;
- Take into account the inclusion of plans for the re-cultivation of the exploited mining territory;

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

1.4.7 Current conditions of landfills and waste treatment – industrial waste area

Cases and reasons for instruction

- Needs for planned coordination in order to provide efficient services
- Existence of illegal landfills and the lack of particular landfills for hazardous landfills;
- Ensuring a clear frame for investment

Instruction

- Planning about landfills, conditions the possibility of their expansion.
- Municipalities should suggest possible locations for construction of particular landfills for hazardous wastes
- Proposed location for landfills has to be a safe location which does not endanger the health of close residents;
- It should not be suggested for the location to be near to an area which has underground wealth's, I-IV agricultural land category, near to lakes or to road belts.
- Illegal landfills should be closed;
- Drafting plans for new settlements in case of relocation of settlement due to the construction of a landfill.

1.5 ANALYSIS OF SYNERGIES BETWEEN ISSUES, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

1.6 ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION IN THE URBAN AREA OF RANILUG / RANILLUG

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

Strengths – (description of strengths of the municipality)

Weaknesses – (obstacles that stop or limit economic development)

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

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

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

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

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

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

THEMATIC AREAS: DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL ISSUES

Sub-themes:

1.1. Demography

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

1.2. Social Situation

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

THEMATIC AREAS: LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENT

Sub-themes:

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

THEMATIC AREAS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Sub-themes:

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

THEMATIC AREAS: INFRASTRUCTURE

SUB-THEMES:

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

THEMATIC AREAS: DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL ISSUES	
STRENGTHS	STRENGTHS
<i>Potentials (Resource areas that Ranilug/Ranillug has for providing work spaces)</i>	<i>Low standard of health</i>
<i>Sufficient labour with satisfactory qualification in several profiles</i>	<i>High rates of poverty</i>
<i>Gender-balanced structure</i>	<i>The current number of unemployed people is high</i>
<i>Capable contingent for work</i>	<i>Low level of economic development</i>
<i>Still a low level of modern diseases</i>	<i>Inadequate and inefficient policies for employment</i>
<i>Great interest of youth in education, sports and culture</i>	<i>The migration of people from the municipality of Ranilug / Ranillug to other cities, settlements as well as other countries</i>
<i>Large percentage of households owning private residential units</i>	<i>Housing for all classes of population is still not provided</i>
<i>The existence of land for housing development</i>	<i>Lack of social settlements</i>
<i>Relatively stable number of students in most schools</i>	<i>Lack of school facilities</i>
<i>Health of residents in the municipality, based on health indicators - relatively satisfactory</i>	<i>Weak overall technical infrastructure</i>
<i>Development of the concept of family medicine</i>	<i>Inadequate educational framework</i>
<i>Real potential for sport in the municipality lies in the youth that the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug has</i>	<i>Weak stimulation of education</i>
<i>Sports spaces (although being dysfunctional)</i>	<i>Lack of budget</i>
	<i>Lack of spatial alignment of schools</i>
	<i>The small number of preschool and school facilities</i>
	<i>Lack of school equipment - teaching tools, cabinets, libraries, etc., especially in schools in the suburbs</i>
	<i>Insufficient and incomplete space in terms of standards and units of health services</i>
	<i>Lack of technological equipment for diagnosis and treatment</i>
	<i>Lack of expertise and staff in health care system management</i>

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Strengthening of adequate political environment for development under the private sector management which would be supported by increasing exports and domestic investment	Unemployment is one of the factors that may affect the stability in the municipality of Ranilug / Ranillug
Attraction of foreign investors	Protests and riots
Expansion in a planned manner with all the content	Increase in crime
Creation of facilities for sustainable health, work, services, vacation	Creation of society without values, perspective and stability
Creation of environments for sports and recreation and improvement of sports infrastructure, modernization and creation of opportunities for the establishment of the new sports infrastructure in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug	Migrations outside the municipality and country
Creation of a sustainable social and economic environment of Ranilug/Ranillug	Shortening of life expectancy
Implementation of social welfare at the local level (transfer of responsibilities from MLSW)	Increase in the number of deaths due to the created environment in all areas
Construction and expansion of health facilities in accordance with the extent of population	Increased deviant phenomena, with special emphasis on young people, particularly in urban environments
Cooperation with international experts and institutions	Avoiding control of social cases and cases of extreme poverty
Expansion of family medicine services	Further deepening of the economic crisis
Protection and provision of school sites	The threat of acquired and inherited values
Replacement of new school facilities with accompanying infrastructure , construction of sports facilities in order to improve working and teaching conditions, as well as improvement of school and accompanying infrastructure	Protests and riots
<i>Improving educational quality through professional training of teaching framework</i>	Change of population structure due to the migration of youth
	Abandonment of the working age population for work abroad
	Increase in number of patients (from modern diseases)

THEMATIC AREAS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<i>The existence of conditions for the development and cultivation of crops</i>	<i>Inadequate land use of conditions for the production of crops, vegetables, fruits, livestock and poultry</i>
<i>Existence of conditions for the development and cultivation of vegetables</i>	<i>Flooding due to not taking any action on reclamation.</i>
<i>Given the position of environments with processing land and pastures, one can say that there are good conditions for the livestock development, as an important economic branch</i>	Small individual parcels with a trend of further reduction
<i>Existence of land and forests as a resource of economic development</i>	<i>Lack of adequate stimulation measures in agriculture</i>
<i>Branches with priority for the economic development of the municipality (by type and total business activity in municipalities where most of them are commercial businesses)</i>	<i>Lack of modern mechanisms</i>
<i>Closeness of regional roads</i>	<i>Lack of a stable market</i>
<i>Existence of road transport</i>	<i>The destruction of large forest areas</i>
<i>Existence of electricity power lines</i>	Poor quality of road infrastructure
<i>Existence of telecommunication lines, equipment and telecommunications operators</i>	The lack of rail transport that passes through the territory of the municipality
<i>The desire of the people to cooperate in many ethnic projects</i>	Lack of the processing industry for agricultural products
<i>Construction of railways and Ferizaj - Gjilan - Ranilug/Ranillug highway towards corridor VI and X</i>	Poor financial situation of the residents
<i>Organization of the industrial area and the area for economic development</i>	Lack of knowledge in project applications
<i>Large surfaces of pastures for animals</i>	Lack of Red Cross equipment for the experimental field of agriculture
<i>Farmers traditions</i>	Insufficient agricultural machines
<i>Clean environment that provides bio-eco food products</i>	Inadequate functioning of societies and associations, lack of activities
<i>Environmental cleaning and enough food for the cultivation of bees / apiculture</i>	Weak (marketing) promotion of agricultural products and apiculture
<i>Large number of bees and apiculture societies</i>	Unresolved property issues of social facilities - especially the privatization of capacities in Ropotovo
<i>Wild fruits and medicinal plants</i>	Still a low level of tax payment by

	enterprises and tax payments in general
<i>Willingness of people to develop the cultivation of fruits and vegetables</i>	Lack of non-governmental organizations for youth, business associations and women
<i>Large number of small individual greenhouses</i>	Lack of analyses for the quality of land
<i>The existence of subunits of birds and poultry on farms in Ropotovo with capacity up to 400,000 pieces</i>	
<i>Existence of many companies at the border crossing that deal with customs services</i>	
<i>Existence of agro-cultural enterprises</i>	
<i>Apiculture enterprises</i>	
<i>Commercial service enterprises in the municipality</i>	

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<i>Protection of agricultural land and reduction of its transformation into other types, especially for construction</i>	Damage and destruction of agricultural land
<i>Expansion of agricultural land and increase their processing (cleaning of land that is covered with bushes, cleaning of forests, fields and hills)</i>	The crisis of economic development as a result of low productivity
<i>The use of new information systems in agriculture and training of farmers for their use</i>	Flooding of agricultural land
<i>The development of organic farming</i>	Increase of the rate of erosion
<i>Development of processing capacities</i>	Destruction of economy in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in this field (forestry)
<i>Unification of individual parcels, either in the form of a partnership or new consolidation phases</i>	<i>Degradation and damage trade</i>
<i>Improvement of functional capacities of prolificacy systems</i>	<i>The impoverishment of life and increase of the unemployment rate</i>
<i>Increased donor interest for sustainable agriculture initiatives</i>	<i>Non-economic development</i>
<i>Drainage, protection of areas from flooding</i>	<i>Social crisis</i>
<i>Increase of livestock funds, as well as improvement of livestock races with races of high productivity potential, especially of meat and milk</i>	Organized crime, corruption

<i>Conservation of medicinal plants, the possibility of their cultivation and the creation of environments for their drying</i>	Possible riots
<i>Stations for the sale of milk and cheese and goat's milk</i>	Increase in number of social cases
<i>Ensure trade also in EU countries</i>	Increase in crime
<i>Creating a calm and stable economic situation in the municipality</i>	Lack of sufficient funds for investment in local SMEs, agriculture and rural development
<i>Improved relations between ethnic communities</i>	Lack of institutional support necessary for the development of SMEs and rural development
<i>Domestic and foreign donors who work and live in Kosovo</i>	Opening of unregistered private facilities, and not in accordance with law and municipal regulations
<i>Major opportunities arising from the decentralization process</i>	Donors are not sufficient for economic development of potential sectors in the municipality
<i>Central government</i>	Lack of coordination among donors and other stakeholders that influence the development of SMEs
<i>International NGOs in Kosovo</i>	
<i>Foreign investments</i>	
<i>Training funds from international donors</i>	
<i>Major opportunities for investment in the development of SMEs in the economic branches that serve agricultural development in general</i>	
<i>Funds from donors and the ministry of agriculture, forestry and rural development</i>	

THEMATIC AREAS: INFRASTRUCTURE	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Conditions for the development of infrastructure, including terrain	Poor quality of road infrastructure
Increased interest and conditions for the development and modernization of infrastructure	Lack of railway infrastructure that passes through the territory of Ranilug / Ranillug

Proximity of regional roads	Inadequate speed of movement of goods
Extent of the water supply network in some settlements	Lack of channels for the elimination of water from agricultural areas, floods
Extent of the water supply network in some settlements	Lack of channels for the elimination of water from agricultural areas, floods
Improvement of water supply in some parts of the municipality	The lack of coverage of the entire territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug with transport infrastructure
<i>Covering the entire area of the energy network of 10kV</i>	Malfunctioning of the water supply infrastructure in some segments as well as some settlements
<i>Landline telephony in some settlements</i>	Lack of coverage and malfunctioning of the water supply system of all settlements
<i>Internet and other services in some areas</i>	Non-coverage and non-functioning of sewage system in all areas
Larger treatment on a daily basis, as a priority by all stakeholders for waste treatment	Lack of sewage system treatment
Existence of public enterprise	Outdated electro-energetic infrastructure
<i>Existence of regional landfill</i>	Some segments are very damaged and dangerous in terms of security
Standard obligation for Kosovo and each municipality	Non-completion of internet network in the wholly territory of the urban area
Legislative infrastructure for waste	Loaded network, with limited speed in telecommunications and non-qualitative internet services
	Usage of river banks and other spaces for illegal dumping
	Inadequate waste management
	Non-determination of temporary legal landfills (spaces) in appropriate places in settlements
	Lack of separate landfills for industrial, medical and construction waste

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<i>Strengthening of the Gjilan – Ranilug/Ranillug- Serbia road and its completion with content and segments</i>	Stagnation of economic development
Construction of the railway and highway in the segment of Ferizaj- Viti- Gjilan- Ranilug/Ranillug and in direction of Serbia corridors VI and X	Economic defects and destructions due to the electro-energy infrastructure
Modernization and completion of the	Accidents and loss of human lives and

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

THEMATIC FIELDS: ENVIRONMENT AND LAND USE	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Lack of developed industries which effect the environmental field	Lack of road infrastructure causes queues and release of greenhouse gases in the environment
<i>Lack of air and road traffic of a greater intensity affect the lack of greenhouse gas emissions</i>	Cars and other vehicles are not obliged to obey to the Law on pollution standards (filters etc).
<i>Ranilug/Ranillug is surrounded by forests of medium height</i>	Burning of biomass (straw, corn waste, trees and unintentionally forest fires) and non-controlled and non-legal waste, which emit in nature large amounts of discharge gases, as well as other pollutants that affect the air in which category are the vehicles which are too old, about 90 % of them are produced in early 80s and majority of them are diesel type which have a transformed engine of petrol methane (gas),

	which emits large quantities of NOx , CO, CO2 etc.
Significant amount of ground and surface water resources	Destruction of forests (de-forestation)
Balanced spatial distribution of water resources	Physical damage and destruction of some water resources
In the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug the land is very fertile and qualitative (see map of soil types)	Non-rational use and some illegal resources
In the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug there is a large number of bonification land I-IV (see map melioration land)	Pollution of rivers from: Overflow of sewage and industrial waste, waste throwing
The largest part of the terrain in Ranilug/Ranillug is very suitable (see terrain map)	Lack of competence on local level for the management and use of water
In the municipality of Ranilug / Ranilug erosion in the most of the terrain is easy and medium (see the map of soil erosion)	Failure to comply with the law for the protection of agricultural land and forest land, or inadequate functioning of mechanisms for implementation
In terms of land use, the existence of agricultural land can be derived as an advantage	Partial soil pollution with pesticides and other content
<i>Ranilug/Ranillug has an appropriate flora and fauna, and it possesses considerable assets of ground and surface water</i>	Rising the awareness of the population in the preservation of land in low level
<i>So far in the territory of the newly formed municipality and in the urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug there wasn't any disaster caused by uncontrolled natural powers that would cause damage of life or in the health of people, animals and property, which would cause damages to cultural and natural heritage as well as in the environment in an uncontrolled mass.</i>	Degradation and destruction of large areas of forest land
<i>So far in the territory of the newly formed municipality and in the urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug there wasn't any elementary disaster, such as: catastrophic earthquakes, avalanches, heavy snow, ice, drought, massive appearance of diseases in humans, animals and plants and other diseases in an unbearable level</i>	Natural resources have not been studied and researched enough
<i>It has an appropriate position and space for industrial zone</i>	There were low-power earthquakes, major flooding

<i>There are not many areas with non-formal housings</i>	There is no protection system from major floods
	There is no hail protection system
	There is no emergent response system or any concrete plan
	There are no planned destruction places in the cases of animal diseases for which disposal is required because of the risk toward humans
	Development of urban areas without any urban criteria
	Some settlements are linear
	Occupation of large surfaces of land with buildings

OPPORTUNITIES	STRENGTHS
<i>Planning and preparation of projects for greening of different zones in the urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug.</i>	Creation of acid rain
Filters for cleaning (catalytic) in cars and other motor vehicles	Emission of greenhouse gases (impact on the global climate)
Obligation of filters for cleaning (catalytic) in industry and other pollution processes	Excessive amount of CO2 cause aging of forests and uncontrolled growth of poor quality
Development of projects which will serve to ensure the continued system of ground and surface water flow	Damage which causes the destruction of water resources
Mapping of water resources, water courses and all water resources as well as the drafting of major projects for protection and development	Pollution and endangering the health of the population of Ranilug/Ranillug
Establishment of mechanisms in the central and municipal level for the protection of urban land in view of minimal occupation of land for settlements (urbanization)	Pollution and endangering of food articles and its ingredients
Drafting of the plan in such a way that everything that is not inserted in the boundaries of the land in cadastral area of Ranilug-Ranillug will be treated and protected as an agricultural land	Irreversible degradation and destruction of the land
Planning of measures for the protection and development of soil quality in order to have clean and non-contaminated soil	Social dangerousness (Risk of food loss for the population)
<i>Planning and preparation of the project</i>	The risk to the environment (soil loss

<i>for the melioration of forests of forest land in order to gradually transform bushes into regular forests</i>	can lead to the risk of destruction and damage of production chain which affects the flora and fauna)
<i>Planned protection and development of land intended for pastures</i>	Degradation to the destruction of agricultural land resource
Planning and development of projects that provide complete ecosystems without interruption of streams and closed cycles	Degradation to the destruction of forest land resource intended for grazing
Plans and projects for inclusion in protected areas rich in flora and fauna with the demarcation of the landscapes and natural sights	Degradation and destruction of natural landscapes
Planning and preparation of projects for different areas in the protection and development of flora and fauna that is a characteristic of the municipality.	By natural disasters, such as the large-scale earthquake that would jeopardize the wellbeing of the municipality because it is located in the seismic zone
Approval of the Regulation on imposing the measures for architecture and seismic building standards	
Construction of the stations and system against hail	By elementary disasters, powerful floods which are still possible
Preparation of an evacuation and emergency action plan for the prevention and reduction of the number of victims and other consequences	By natural disasters such as major fires
Preparation of the regulatory plan for the right, adjusted, functional and industrial area if it is possible along with the Ministry of Trade	
Planning of all construction lines with all settlements	

1.7 ANALYSIS OF SYNERGIES BETWEEN ISSUES, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Since the Urban Development Plan of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is a multi-sector which includes all fields and aims to supplement, create, and rationally as well as sustainably

use areas and conditions to ensure for this generation, without threatening the next once, for a better health which means: “*full physical, mental and social well-being state and not merely the absence of diseases or poor health conditions*”; therefore, the importance of synergies between these two issues, aspects, policies and programs as well as planning as a process and planning as a document is understood, which aims to maintain and develop areas and projects to achieve

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rural development is a matter that contains: development of agriculture, rational use of natural resources, rural transport, development of water and sewage system, development of telecommunication, development of education, health and social services which are very actual in the case of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug by taking into account the rate of poverty and unemployment in rural areas, small areas of work fields, closeness of rural areas and other limiting factors for the development of competitive products in the market in Kosovo and beyond.

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

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

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

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

The issue of providing clean air – is substantially related to the health of humans and industrial development. Burning of fuels and drastic increase of traffic has increased the

level of air pollution in urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug which as a result may cause many serious health problems.

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

Water Issue – is related as an essential factor of life, culture, industrial and agricultural production, renewable energy etc. for which the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillugut has potential but at the same time the water issue relates to the possibility that in certain cases it might pose a risk to life and the environment, agriculture and economic development. Water knows no boundaries so that its natural flow is constant at our disposal. However, water is not an inexhaustible resource and therefore requires special care, it must be said that water is connected with its price in economic terms, loss of natural ecosystems (flora and fauna) with pharmaceutical importance as well as in the food industry.

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

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

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

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

establish waste management as one of its priorities, including the financial, human resources and technology aspect.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.8 ASSESSMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT CAPACITIES IN RANILUG/RANILLUG

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

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

Identification of possible funding resources of the municipality is primarily based on existing legislation related to municipal sources⁴ of funding and other resources identified as potential funding sources available for municipal capital investment. Main sources for the majority of municipalities have their own sources of income and grants from the central budget. In accordance with current laws regarding to local government finances in Kosovo, all municipalities can manage the resources that come from domestic resources and from General

⁴Law on Local Self-Government Financing (LLSF), Law on Local Self-Government (LLS), Law on Municipal Boundaries, Law on Public Financial Management and Accountability (LPFMA), Law on Annual Budget, Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Municipal Budget Circular.

Grant. Furthermore, a review of any identified funding resource of that potentially contributes to capital investments is presented and described as follows:

- 1) **Own-source revenues** – include municipal taxes, fines, user fees and other charges for public services provided by the municipality, regulatory charges and fines, rents from property, income from the sale of municipal property, partial income or full income of municipality ownership, the share of educational and health service users, interest from municipal properties as well as grants and donations from foreign governments. Resources that can directly enhance the collection of revenues directed for capital investment are:
 - a. **Grants and donations** - Municipalities can benefit from grants and donations from public and private international organizations, in particular for capital investments. Such organizations include the European Commission, international agencies of the countries providing aid such as; USAID, GIZ etc., diplomatic missions of foreign countries, international NGO-s, etc.
 - b. **Citizen Participation in Capital Investments** - Citizen participation in capital investments is an important component of own sources of revenues and is expected to continue in the future
 - c. **Public - Private Partnership and Concessions** - Municipalities can give their public infrastructure to private partners in order to strengthen the services provided to their citizens in order to increase private sector participation in municipal financial resources. The duration of such contracts may be up to 40 years.
- 2) **Operating Grants from the Central Budget** - include General Grant, Special Grant for Education and Health. General Grant is 10% of budgeted revenues of central government and it is given to municipalities based on the number of variables, of which the most important is the municipality's population variable. Special Grant for Education and Health intends to finance the cost of providing minimum standards for preschool, primary and secondary education and public health where the allocation and distribution is based primarily on the number of students and staff for education and the number of visits for every person in Health Department.
- 3) **Grants and other transfers** -include grants to strengthen responsibilities, transfers of accompanied powers, while extraordinary grants include transfers by line ministries that can be made for a number of reasons which include capital investment projects with general impact on welfare that extends beyond municipal boundaries.
- 4) **Incomes from Municipal Borrowing** - public debt law provides municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo with authority to borrow money, to guarantee loans, salary costs for loan giving and payment of principal and interest of the debt. By law, municipalities can have long-term debt for capital investments that will be used and owned by the municipality, which have a lifespan of at least three years, and which are set out in the approved capital investment plan of MTEF and KCB or that are dealing with education and health care. Debt cannot be more than 40% of the amount of SP and General Grant and the amount of debt service during the year shall not exceed 10% of total revenues collected. Another important rule is that the municipality has unqualified audit reports for the last two years.

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

presents the evaluation process of the available funds for capital investment in the next period of ten years, and defines municipal capacity for capital investments for the time period 2013-2022 in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

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

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

Own-source revenues

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Own-source revenues	43,581	77,469	80,666	91,830	97,925	105,178	112,972

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

Central budget transfers

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

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

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

Projected Revenues from operational Donations taking average percentages which will continue in the future

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

Total Municipal Revenues

The tables below represent historical income and the ones projected for the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

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

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

Capital investments

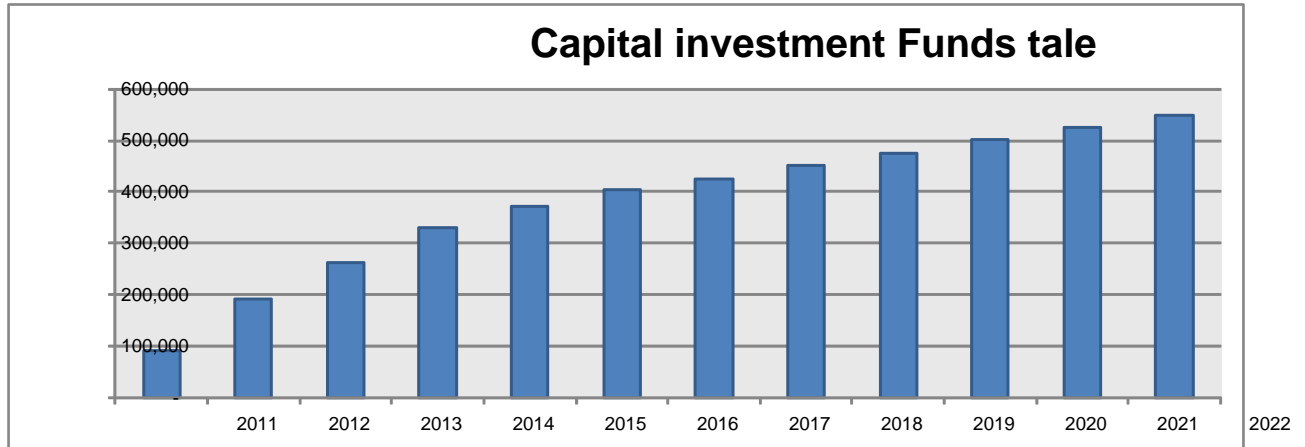
Capital investments in year 2010, 2011 and 2012 are categorized as capital investment financed by OSR and the general grant and capital investments financed through special grants. The percentage of capital investments from OSR and the general grant and the revenues collected from these two sources are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

	2011	2012
General capital investments of municipality	92,791	183,975
% from THV and general grand	16.21%	32.02%
Capital investment in education and healthcare	-	7,112
% from the general grand	0	1.32%
Capital investment fond	92,791	191,087

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

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

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General capital investments of municipality		382,451	403,731	425,012	446,292	467,572
% from THV and general grand		45.00%	45.00%	45.00%	45.00%	45.00%
Capital investment in education and healthcare		88,032	71,589	75,146	78,703	82,260
% from the general grand		10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Capital investment fond		450,483	475,320	500,158	524,995	549,832



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

2 VISION, PRINCIPLES AND GOALS

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

2.1 VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF URBAN AREA

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inspiration of the future of the newly established centre in the quality process of exchanging information, ideas, proposals and experiences of mobilisation of everyone in the direction of creating desired space (municipal) for the future, it is concluded that:

With this plan it has to be enabled that Ranilug/Ranillug is increased with sustainable development of residential, industrial, recreational and touristic area and all floods should be planned and constructed in order to be positive for the municipality, economy and population-today and in the future.

We will provide events which are not in "contradiction" with other social interest, such as environment, health care and safety of inhabitants.

We will ensure that events are not in "contradiction" with other social interests, such as the environment, healthcare and safety of the inhabitants..

During the planning of new courses we should take into consideration of old courses.

There were conclusions which are included in these declarations of the urban area vision.

Vision: Ranilug/Ranillug will have high and advanced quality of living and working which will be suitable in the urban settlement. The settlement itself will be developed in the dosage of urban and contemporary style in the existing municipality. The basic guideline is the regulation of space and infrastructure which will have its own identity as a particular area and act as homogeneous of the entire composition, upon unification of the present, heritage and tradition as well as resources which will be the base for a better future of Ranilug/Ranillug.

2.1.1 General principles for development/protection

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

- ❖ **Integrated approach** – As a newly established municipality this plan should include spatial elements of transportation, economic, social, environmental development and other strategic policies for municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- ❖ **Strategic** – Considering the financial and other circumstances we should make a strategic plan for development of urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug that would address issues of strategic importance for the relevant fields in order to set them as priorities with this plan.
- ❖ **Subsidiary** – The plan should take into account the wide context of the spatial scale. Under subsidiary principle, plan should focus on local issues that are not inconsistent with the high level issues.
- ❖ **Equality** – Plan must take into account equality issues: ethnic equality, equality of women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities (addressing the needs of such groups through public participation). It must also take into account aspects of gender sensitivity.
- ❖ **Common interest** – Plan should promote common interest by protecting and developing natural resources and by supporting sustainable development.
- ❖ **Democratic process** – The bearers of the process and drafters of the plan should promote democratic process of participation and quality with their inclusion in each phase of document implementation.
- ❖ **Transparency** – The bearers of the process and drafters of the plan should promote full transparency in planning and decision making process by allowing participants to have access to data and the necessary maps.
- ❖ **Balanced development** – This plan will be prepared by promoting balanced economic development, infrastructure, environmental and social development as much as its possible in urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug.

- ❖ **Life quality** – Promotion of improved quality of life
- ❖ **Restriction of negative impacts** – Reduction of environmental damage and limitation of the natural disasters impact
- ❖ **Protection and development** – Promotion and protection of groundwater and surface water resources, natural heritage, cultural, historical, architectural, archaeological etc.
- ❖ **Alternative energy** – Much more to promote the use of renewable energy in all areas
- ❖ **Safety** – Promotion of safe developments and spaces for living and working.
- ❖ **Accountability** – For all developments that occur in the environment should be promoted a sense of accountability, including public and private sector and further on to ordinary citizens.
- ❖ **Development based on needs** – Development of facilities and equipment for adequate social and technical infrastructure which takes into account the needs of residents.
- ❖ **Healthy housing** – Building of healthy and attractive housing conditions in urban and rural areas.
- ❖ **Recreation and tourism** – Promotion of infrastructure for recreation and tourism
- ❖ **Traffic system** – Development of convenient traffic system and movement by providing better access to rural and urban areas.
- ❖ **Planned spatial development**- Any future development should be planned and supported with relevant decisions.
- ❖ **Compact development** – In favour of rational utilization and protection of environment and protection of resources must be targeted more compact development in the area, more focused and with a higher density of occupation of space.
- ❖ **Sustainable development** – Targeting the highest possible level of balance between social, economic and environmental impacts and within each of them.

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

2.2 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

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

2.2.1 Long term development goals

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

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

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

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

According to the importance, the objectives can be divided into primary and global objectives and into municipal level goals.

The main objectives of the broader review pertaining to this plan can be defined as:

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

development and implementation of this document to have qualitative participation.

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

General duties are:

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

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

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

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

Long term development goals are as follows:

Demography and social issues:

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

GOAL 2 Eradication of poverty and hunger.

Economic development:

GOAL 1 A sustainable development of economy

GOAL 2 Creating partnership for development.

Environment and land use (planning and management of settlements)

GOAL 1 A sustainable development and environmental management

GOAL 2 Sustainable spatial development.

Infrastructure:

GOAL 1 Development of an integrated, functional and modern infrastructure

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

2.2.2 The basic direction of development of the urban area

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

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

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

2.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

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

2.3.1 Demography and social issues

Strategic priorities:

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

2.3.2 Economic development

Strategic priorities:

- Investment in small and medium enterprises and possibilities of tourism in the urban settlement of Ranilug/Ranillug;
- New access in traffic corridors and renovation and strengthen of existing lines.
- Creation of some industrial possibilities (timber construction etc).

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

Strategic priorities:

- development of urban regulatory plans for urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug;
- treatment with priority of some undeveloped parts of the settlement
- protection of agricultural land that will be defined by the plan
- protection of resources

2.3.3 Infrastructure

Strategic priorities:

- construction of infrastructure for storage (building tanks and other facilities) and transportation of potable water;
- transport infrastructures and for temporary and permanent wastewater treatment, considering that possibility of municipal plants;
- construction of infrastructure for the temporary and permanent landfill;
- building new road network and improving the existing road network with infrastructure at the direction of Serbia;
- New optical network connections with supporting infrastructure;
- connection to the railway network (foreseen with Spatial Plan of Kosovo) with accompanying infrastructure (Ferizaj – Gjilan – Serbia) and connection with corridors VIII and X;

3 MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK OF URBAN AREA

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

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

3.1 KEY CONCEPTS OF THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

In this direction the working groups have estimated as follows:

The basic orientation of sustainable production and economic as well as pleasant development towards the middle of the Ranilug/Ranillug to the year 2017 should be such as to enable the realization of the set objectives, developmental tasks and to reduce the differences in terms of levels of development compared to other municipality in the region, Kosovo and beyond. Next period in this direction should be a milestone and a new quality in terms of urban development.

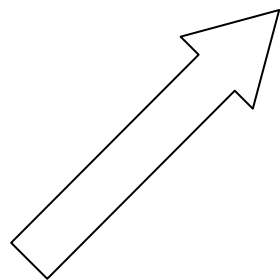
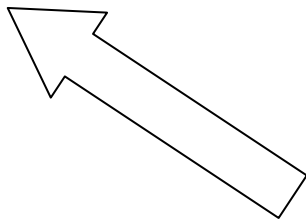
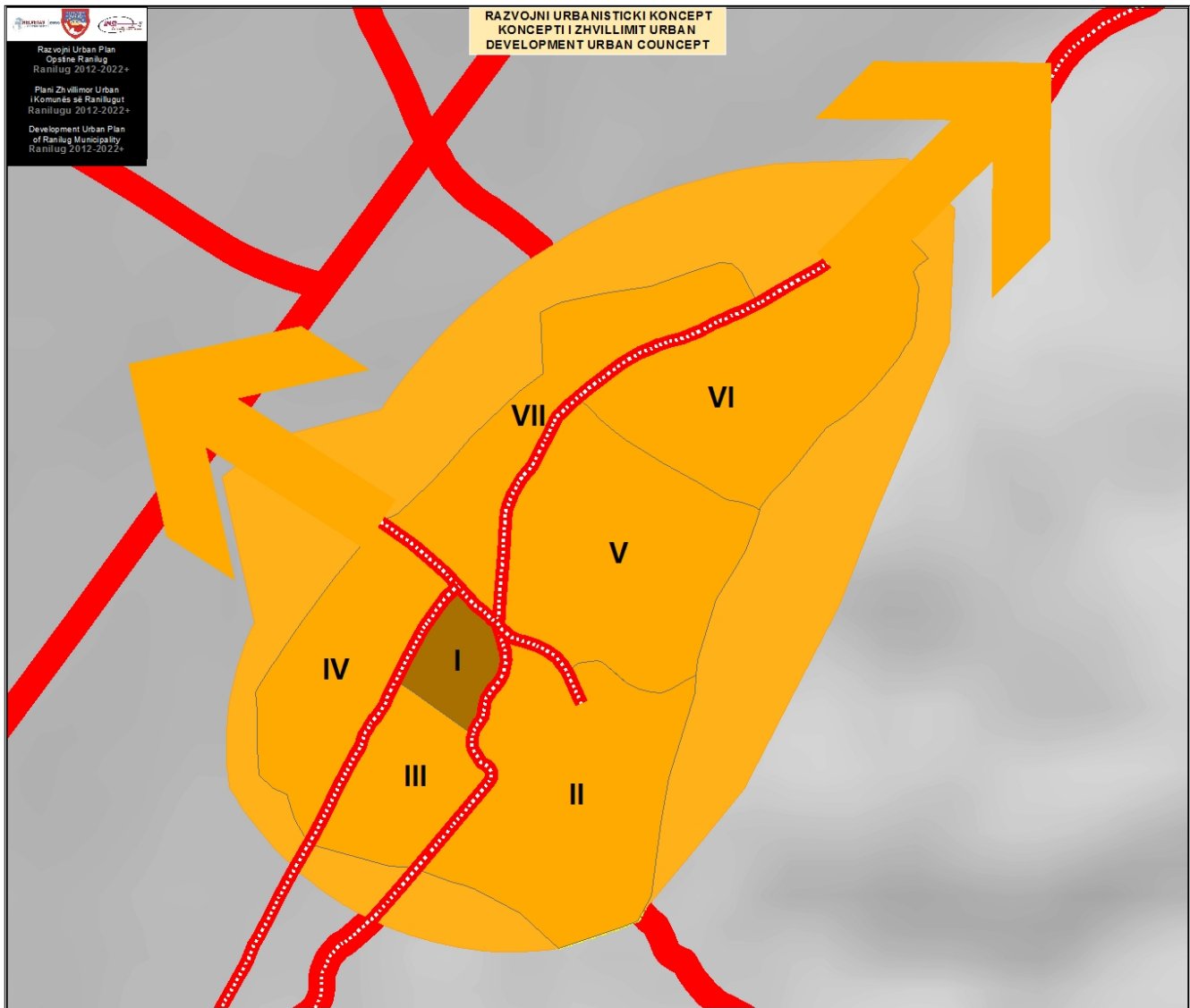
Fundamental orientation of development of Ranilug/Ranillug municipality in the upcoming period should be further industrialization, where industry needs to have a significant impact on the growth in the general economy, and the dispersion of the structure and the effective propagation of a broad space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

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

- Linear concept (at the level of settlements within the municipal boundaries) and
- Compact development concept within the linear concept.

So, the urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug will have the concept of compact development in the intensity of linear form.

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3.2 STRUCTURE AND SPATIAL LOCATION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN AREA

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

In this regard working groups have foreseen as follows:

- Basic orientation of sustainable economic development of Ranilug/Ranillug Municipality until the 2017 must be such as to assist realization of set goals, developmental task and reduction of risk in relation with other municipality in the regional level but also in the Kosovo level.
- Basic orientation of sustainable economic development of Ranilug/Ranillug Municipality until the 2017 must be such as to assist realization of set goals, developmental task and reduction of risk in relation with other municipality in the regional level but also in the Kosovo level.

3.2.1 Economic development:

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

Tourism:

Catering/hotel resorts:

Starting from the vision for the future of the municipality and the values of heritage and other sources of hostelry in the function of economic development which need to be expanded and strengthened with the construction of facilities, it should be worked on enabling construction with high standards and quality construction of hostelry facilities, accommodating facilities beds for sleeping and facilities for food and drinks based in the following categories: it would be good that in private and state sector to plan location for hotels or motels, camps, renting rooms, apartments, hotels (youth hotels), mountain houses, resorts, inns etc.

Some good restaurant, national restaurant, pastries, cafe shop, pizzeria, national kitchen, pie stores etc

Some good club: bar, night club, disco bar

Buffet: Buffet, brewery, bistro etc.

Cafes: cafe-bars, bar-cafes, cafes-confectioneries, etc, canteens and food preparation. .

This way there will be guests and visitors from other parts and would pass a night or two or more.

This is foreseen with priorities of working groups and professional stakeholders in Ranillug and all these will be regulated and contribute in the quality of life and economic development.

Food industry -

During the future period, the development of this industry in the urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug can be a good branch of economic impact, it is necessary to pay attention of intensive development of food industry (mills, furnaces) for production of flour, bread, pasta which with the change of silos will create better conditions for providing grain reserves, other better spaces (coolers) for storing processed fruits and vegetables and other fruit production.

Construction of the farm for (cattle and livestock, poultry) dairy, butchery, cooler which will contribute in larger production, circulation and supply of the municipality as well as in the expansion of the market for sale, placement and processing of these production.

With structure and volume of agricultural products will increase the assortment and quality of a large number of productions from agricultural plants, meat, milk and milk products, fruits, and vegetables etc, which will enable agricultural production in a higher level which should offer sufficient products for the development of industry in urban area.

Other industries – In perspective it can be expected development of other industrial branches which for the moment do not exist in these urban areas, development of industry in particular new branches will depend in the success of researches, market, raw materials and placement of products.

Starting from the problem of employing working power, which for this urban area is quite emphasized, development of new industrial branches has to be paid particular attention.

Electricity:

Even in the future, consumption of electricity in the municipality will be based on the TS Obilique, however, after the analysis of the situation in this domain, we are aware that regular

electricity supply is of particular importance for the economy, so Ranilug/Ranillug should try to achieve independent level of electricity or power supply.

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

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

- **Solar energy:**

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

- **Energy saving:**

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

Handcrafts:

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

Trade:

Will continue to be priority domain for economic development of municipality (by types and activities, commercial businesses will have highest percentage of the total number of businesses in the urban areas of Ranilug/Ranillug

Retail sale conditions should be reviewed (warehouses and other spaces depending from the nature of the article) mainly these content of retail trade are foreseen to be expanded along

the road corridor which connects the municipality of Ranilug and Kamenica and also in the municipality of Ranilug with the country of Serbia.

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

Banking system:

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

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

Construction:

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

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

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

3.2.2 Infrastructure – transportation in urban area, communication

Infrastructure as a system for the functional organization of area:

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

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

Urban transport:

- **Urban transport**

In the territory of urban areas for now there are no conditions and needs for urban transportation, usually are used private cars, trucks, and tractors for the transportation of human and goods within the urban settlement, now if we analyze transport in the urban area we should take into consideration all adequate transports for those who need transportation from elder people to students and the most important a place with all the content for vans, minibuses or buses in the urban area which is used for transport from urban area in other places, and in this direction we should plan the network and infrastructure of the adequate system for urban and sub-urban transportation.

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

In the territory of the urban area, according to analyzes of the condition it can be clearly seen that the existence of good local roads, position and quality of infrastructure is not in good conditions. So the planning team foresees that it has to be intervened in existing roads in the aspect of: creating an adequate urban profile, improvement of quality, completion of content etc, new roads should be opened in the urban area and to be related with the quality of urban infrastructure of the area with the regional road and in the future with the highway which goes for Serbia, due to the favourable position where it is foreseen to be an area in which it is necessary to act strongly with plan and that: from road transportation between settlements and countries for the connection of the urban area with neighbour municipalities and Bujanoc.

Completion with content of the urban infrastructure which means completion with sidewalks in all roads of the urban area, atmospheric sewerage, protection lines, with vertical and horizontal signalling, maintenance etc.

Development of transport services

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

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

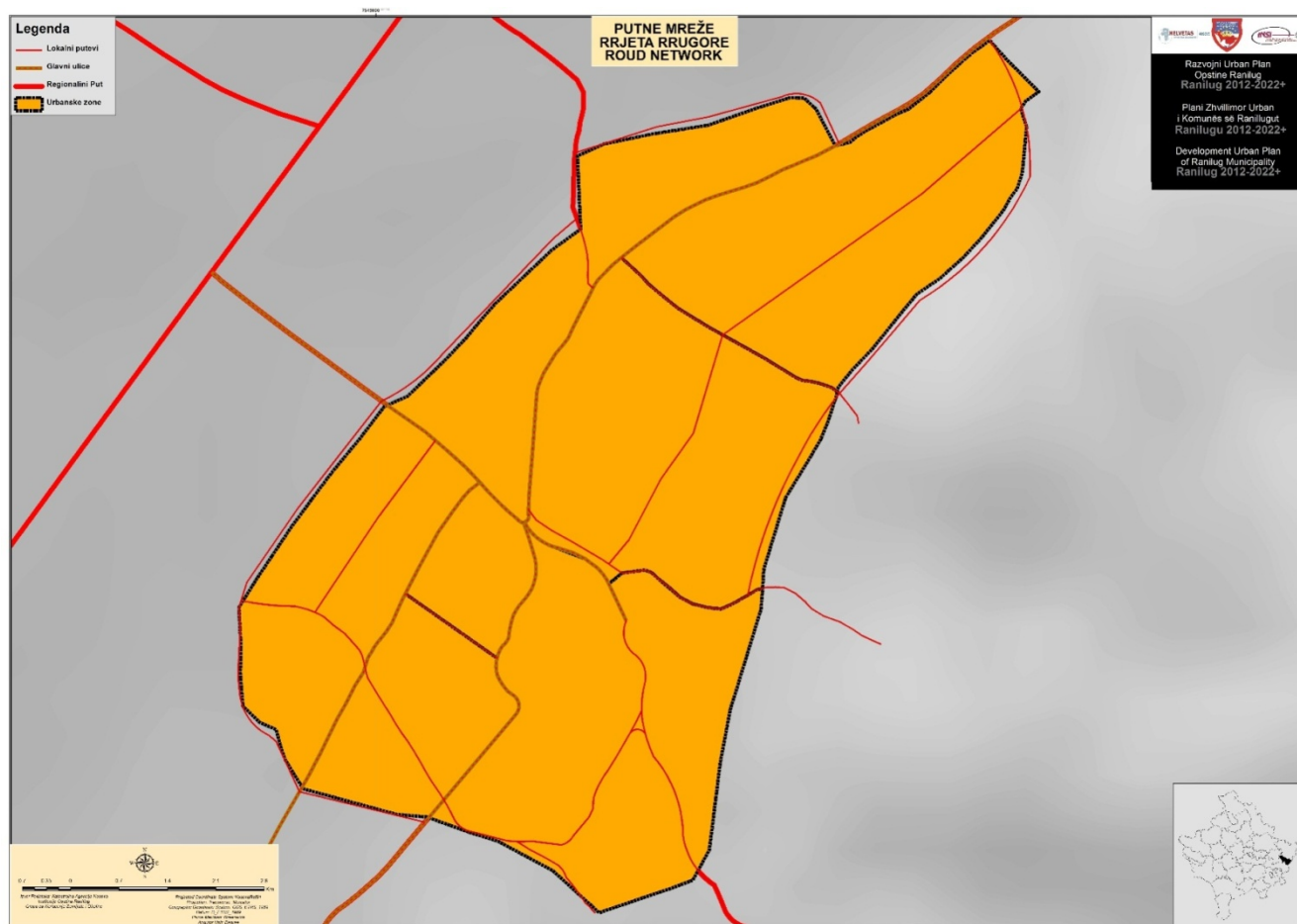
Motorization rate will continue to be around 250 vehicles per 1000 inhabitants, respectively one vehicle per four inhabitants. Motorization rate in the centre, of course can be higher.

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

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

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

Urban Development Plan of Ranilug



Transport infrastructure in the municipality of Ranilug

Telecommunication:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Energetic infrastructure:

- **Energy network**

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

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

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

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

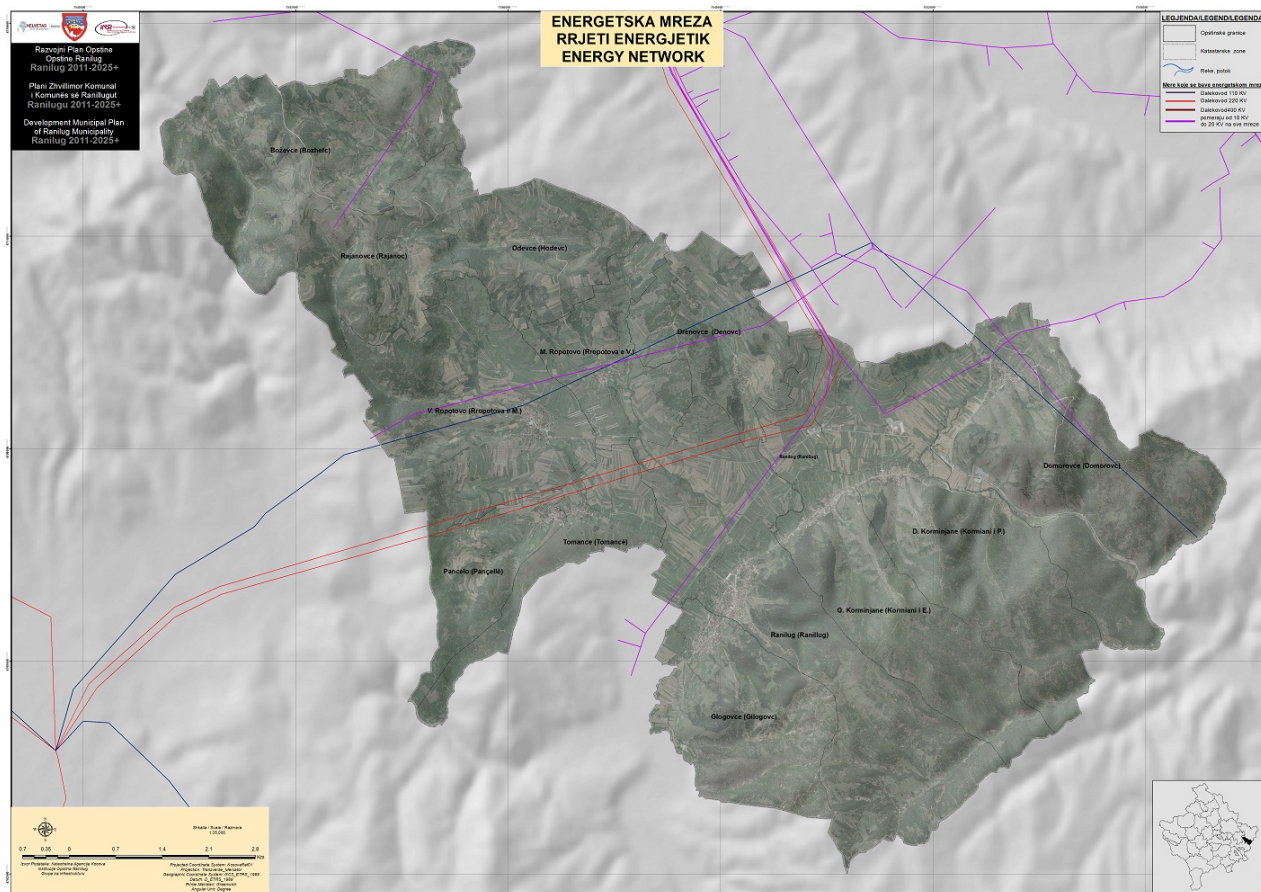
Regulations IEC, IEEE and ANSI, which for new projects in urban areas, energy supply lines and telecommunication network lines follows the same way and preferably, should be implemented on the same time.

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

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

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

Public lightening in the main street in villages will be done with sodium bulbs of 400 W power mounted on metal poles of height from 8-10 meters. Turning On and Off of the lights will be automatic, and during the time when there is not that much of a traffic (after midnight) lights will be turned On/Off automatically with the half of nominal power.



Energetic network in the municipality of Ranilug with which is supplied the urban area

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

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

Gas and oil:

- **Gas pipeline network**

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

- **Oil**

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

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

Hydro-economy infrastructure:

- **Water supply infrastructure**

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

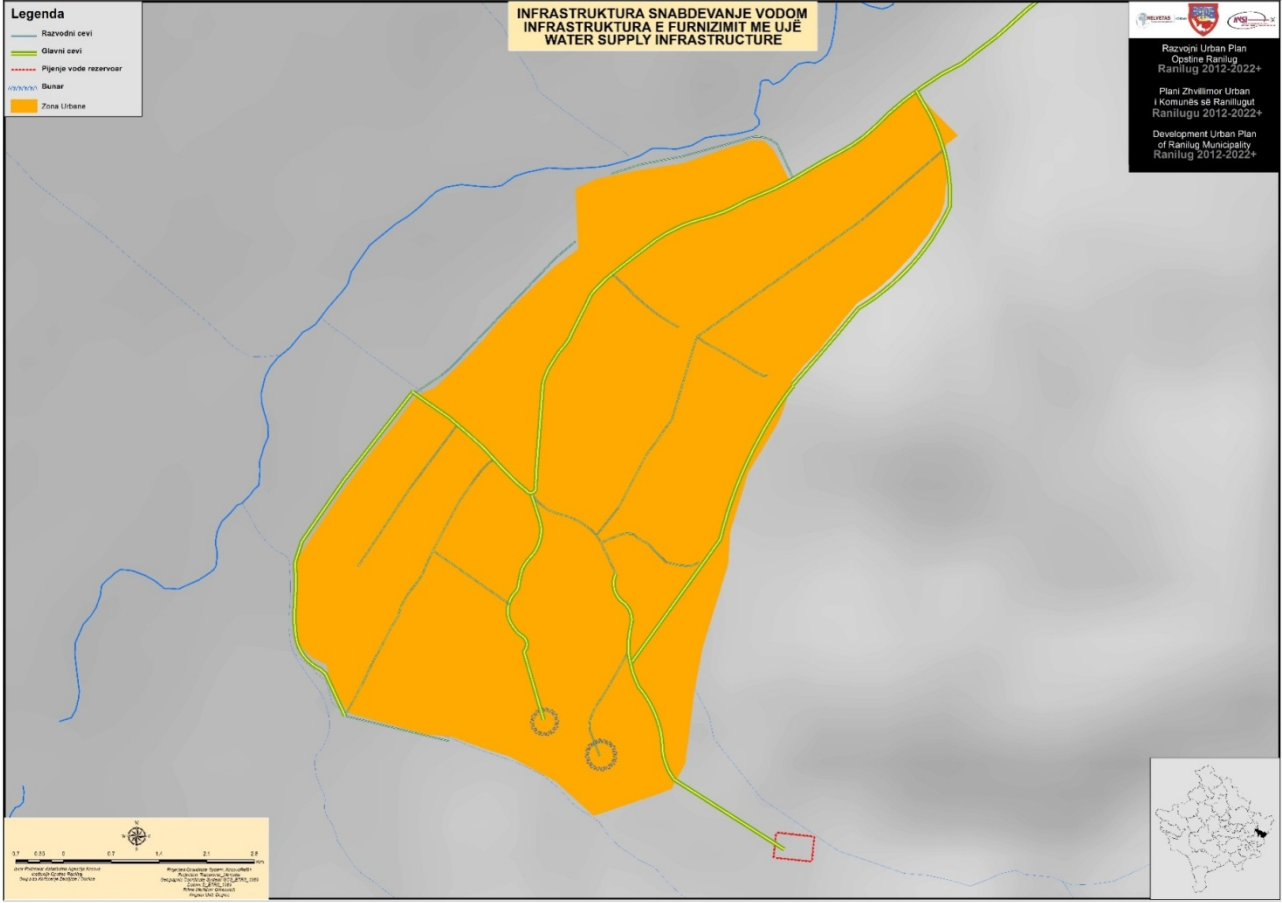
We have to prioritize the improvement, completion and modernisation of the water supply infrastructure at areas that already have the water supply system.

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

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

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

Urban Development Plan of Ranilug



Ranillug water supply infrastructure

Sewage wastewater and atmospheric water system:

- **Treatment and purification of wastewaters infrastructure**

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

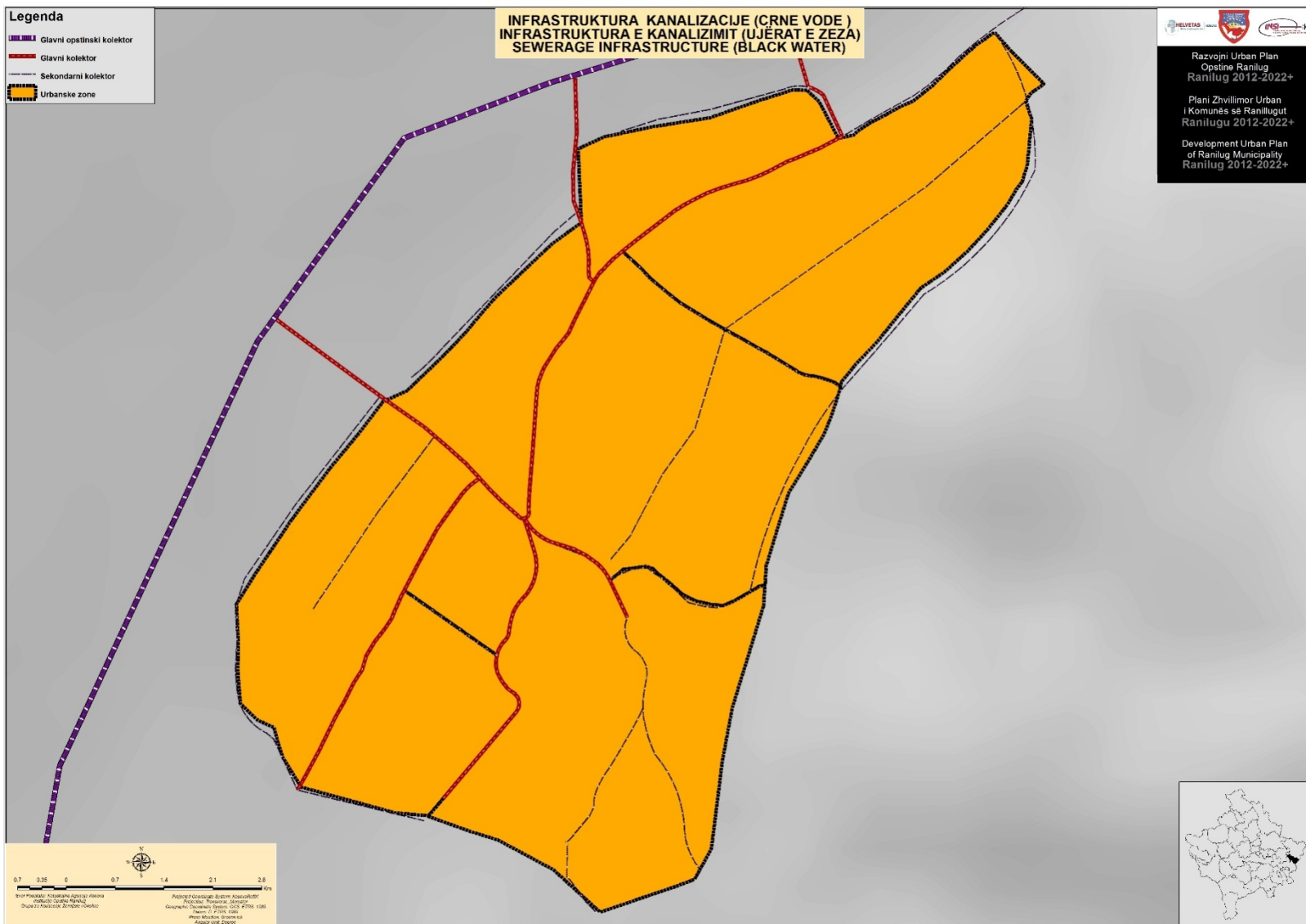
Planning and functioning of several old network system segments, with non-adequate profile for broader needs, should be made the reconstruction of the network that in residential areas would have larger amount of wastewater and atmospheric waters flows

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

It is planned to connect all sewage lines into main collector,

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

Urban Development Plan of Ranilug

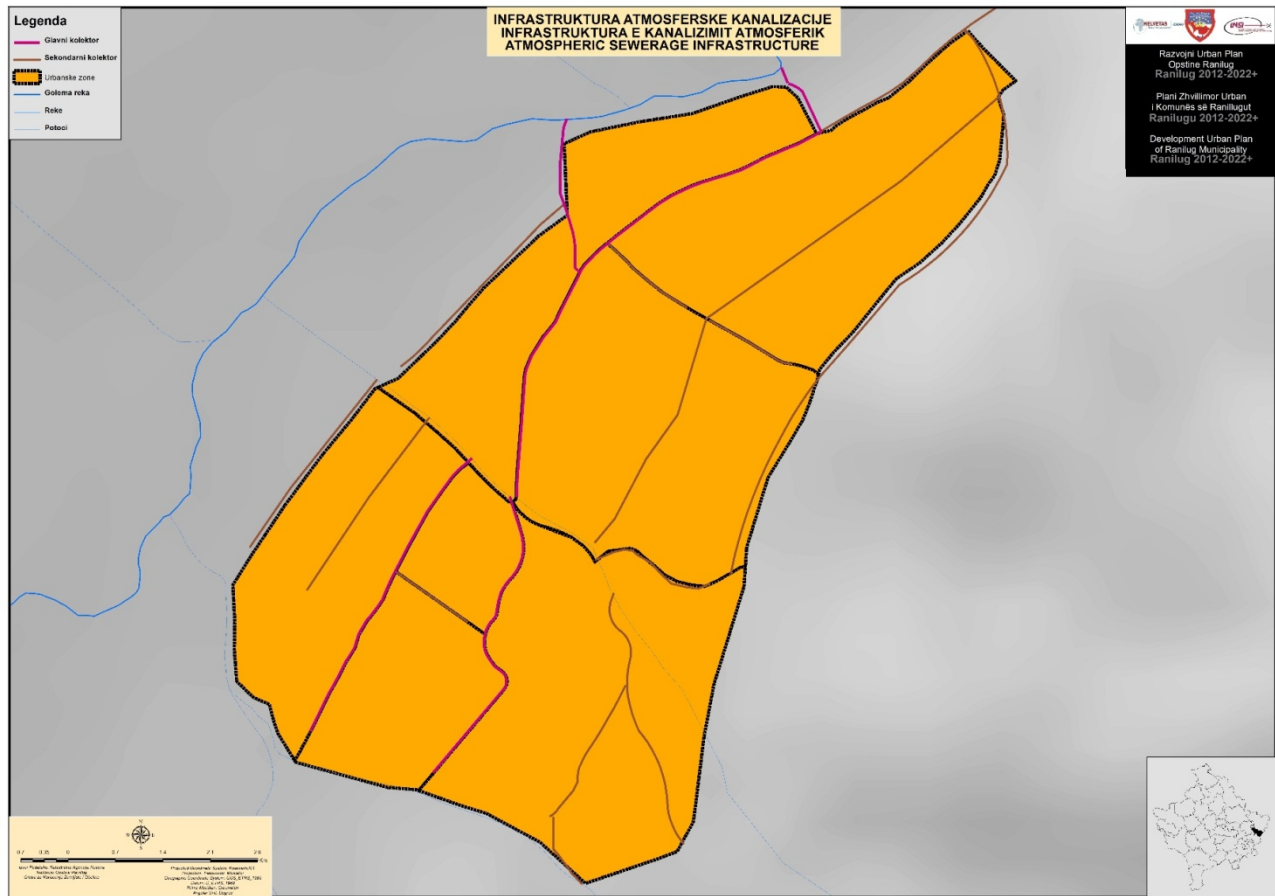


Wastewater sewerage system in the municipality of Ranilug

- **Atmospheric waters network system**

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

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



Ranilug atmospheric system

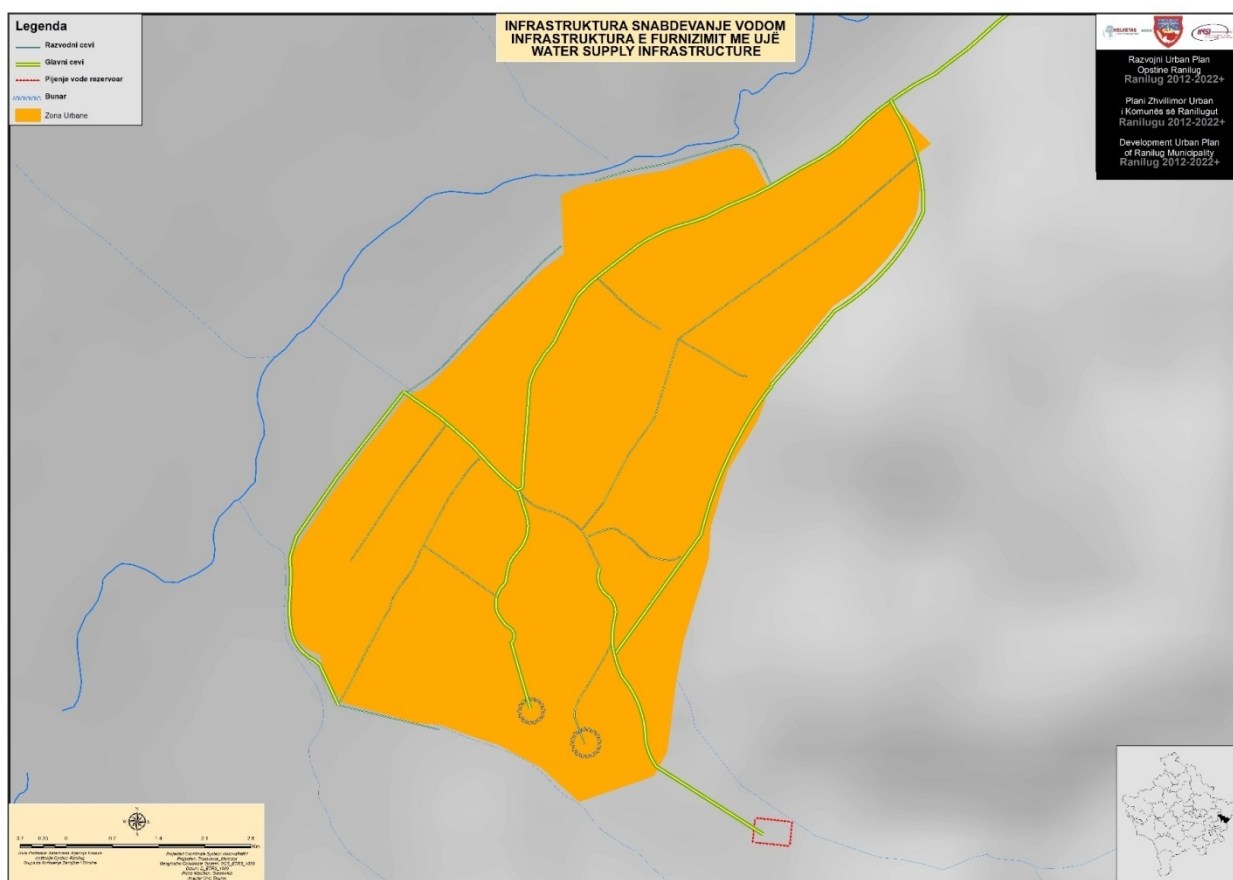
12.10.1 Infrastructure for regulation of water regime

Municipal as well as regional priority in this zone is protection of water flows with construction of dams (reservoirs) into possible water flows in the territory of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, as well as foreseen dam (reservoirs) for flow of river Morava e Binçës flowing through municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in the length of 7 km. This due to protection of all floods and accumulation of water for use in periods when is necessary (in warm temperatures occasionally drop fresh water in the river from the reservoir). With this accumulation can be controlled amount of water during high precipitation.

Look at (**Map No. ...** Water supply in the territory of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

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

Urban Development Plan of Ranilug



Water supply infrastructure in Ranilug urban areas

3.2.3 Demography and Social Issues

Sheltering

Sheltering as a main function of every city is expected to be crucial to social stability, healthy environment, and good health and welfare of humans in general.

Since the largest user of space and basic city activities, impacts in overall development of society, and is one of the main components of social and economic development respectively of life standards of citizens.

- Sheltering for all residents categories
- New areas for a more dense volume of all residents
- Densification in areas within blocks with the purpose of better utilizing of urban land for construction and maintenance of the agricultural land.
- Encouraging the utilization of the uninhabited residential fund.
- Renovation of existing facilities where it is possible through urban revitalization, renovation of urban blocks in the process of planned urban regulation.
- Construction of new multi residential facilities, mainly in the center of the urban area
- Regulation of social life of the city inhabitants, by designing upscale spaces, green areas and corners for children, playgrounds, etc..
- Improving the quality of life, which means easy access to infrastructure, parking and other services based on standards.
- Providing attractive residency, which with the reduction of transportation (noise, pollution) in residential areas and need to strengthen green elements.
- Provide access for housing for elder residents.

Residential density and height of the urban area

Low residential density characterized the urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug, land ensuring is closely related with the planned residential density.

It is expected to reach urban density with:

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

FORESEEN RESIDENCY DENSITY AND HEIGHT OF THE URBAN AREA

- Area V, VI and VII min. 50—max. 80 residents per hectare,
- Area II III and IV. min 70—max. 120 residents per hectare, mixed residence area
- Area I min. 100—max. 180 residents per hectare, central area for collective residence;

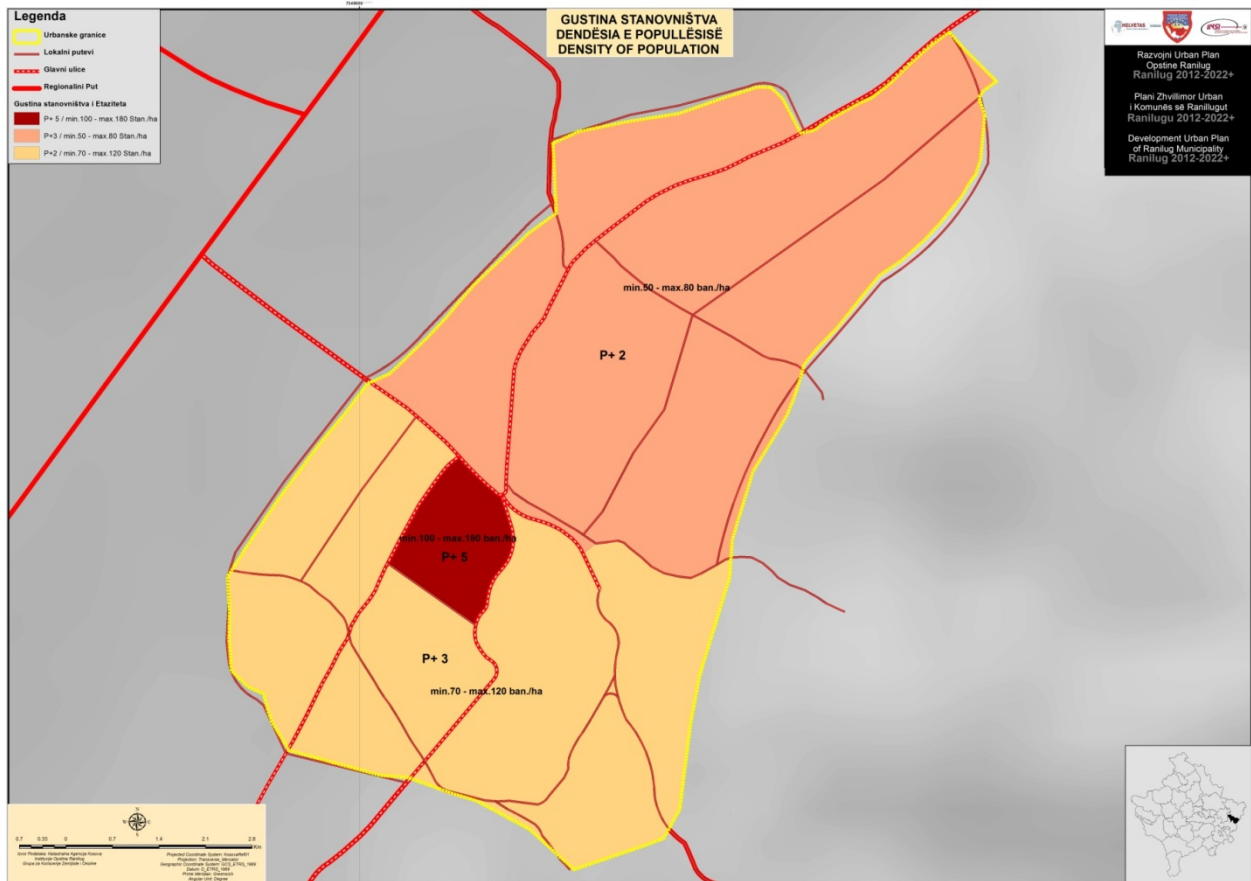
FLOORS

- Area V, VI and VII G+2 floors
- Area II III and IV G+3 floors
- Area I G+5 floors

Urban index within construction limits, index for utilization of the floor will be determined in the preparation of urban regulation plans for reaching planned density but it has to be within

these values: utilization index of the parcel for residence of the mixed area 0.2-0.6; utilization index of the parcel for industry 0.6 and floor area index will be min. 0.8 max. 3.0

And we plan to achieve these benefits of high density:



Density and floors through areas

IN THE SOCIAL ASPECT

- Proximity and social diversity promotes positive interaction between residents
- advances opportunities for community service
Enables more integrated social housing

IN THE ECONOMIC ASPECT

- Increases commercial and business activities that affect economic development;
- Ensures infrastructure improvement;

IN THE ASPECT OF ENVIRONMENT

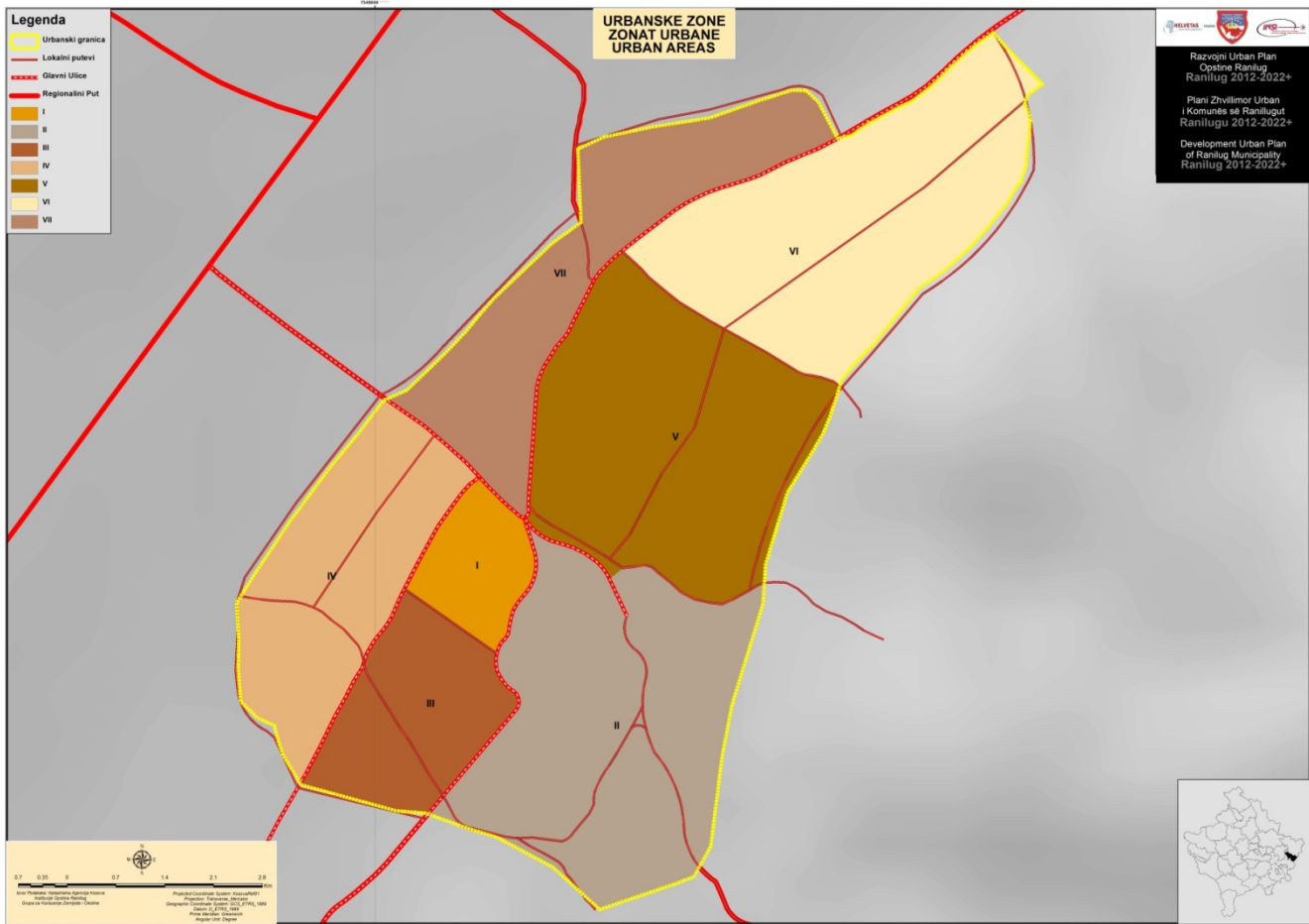
- *Reduces travel by car in the same time the need for parking*
- *Supports public transportation*
- *Increased energy efficiency*
- *Reduces consumption of resources*
- *Reduces pollution*
- *Maintains and helps maintaining public areas;*

TREATMENT OF URBAN UNITS

Based in the concept of the linear forms of compact development in the aspect of construction intensity it is natural that the largest part of the urban area to be subject of the urban regeneration process. Urban area will be treated in 7 urban fields every field will be treated with urban regulation plan where all urban parameters will be utilized so the surface is regulated and utilized based in standards. But, since urban areas have specifics and their treatment will taken into consideration in the specifics.

These forms of treatment are proposed to be reviewed from the regulation plan of these fields:

- Urban generation – destruction of some stable structures and their new placement.
- Reconstruction – as a form of treatment mainly for the centre of Ranillug
- Density in some areas, with the purpose of increasing the density of population and efficient land utilization, in open areas are planned new facilities



Urban Areas

Education:

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

Capacity building for contemporary education, and also improving safety for students, improving the quality of education, equal involvement in education, increased cooperation with parents, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, with countries and different institution which do researches on market demand. Protection and securing the location for schools, improving the existing infrastructure and completion of the accompanying infrastructure which applies for the entire space of municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, where the education system

works, its emphasized that it is necessary to be established condition and to allow private education based on standards, it has been assessed the need for the development of new educational facilities with accompanying infrastructure, construction of sport facilities in order to improve working and learning condition which consist as follows:

- **Preschool institutions – level – 0**

Her are included all facilities providing nursery and kindergarten services as well as the contents of the preschool education.

- **Kindergartens and nurseries**

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

Based on the assessment that a child on the average spends two years in kindergarten, a group of children is foreseen for 400-700 residents, in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is planned to establish this gardens in populated areas such as:

One kindergarten in Ranilug/Ranillug,

- **Preschool education**

Preschool education, which includes children of 3-6 years based on Article 2.4 of the Law on preschool education, is not yet mandatory.

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

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

Elementary, primary and secondary education

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

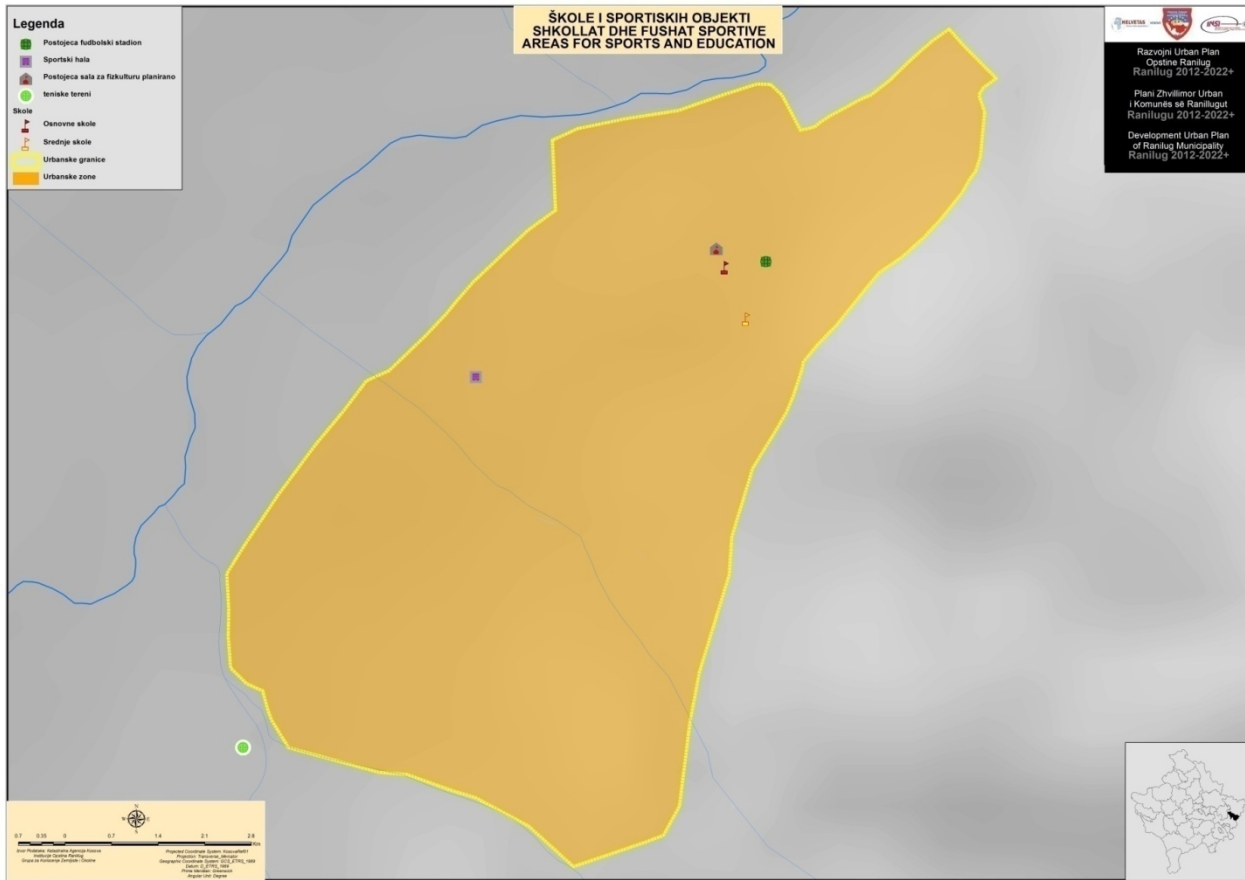
According to these analyzed options, particularly for villages with a small number of residents and with the considerable distance of these areas is necessary:

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

Upper secondary education

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

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



Schools and sports facilities in the municipality of Ranilug

Healthcare:

After the analyses of situation at municipal level and determining the purpose for a healthy society and protection from risks, providing and constantly improving the healthcare, starting with the managing of chronic diseases (hyper-tension, diabetes, asthma, TBC etc) until the reduction of mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years old, for the population as a primary goal of Department of health and social welfare, where a satisfactory level would be considered as one of the key indicators which would prove the level of services in the future period

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

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

- **Primary health care:**

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

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

- **Regional hospital:**

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

- **Secondary healthcare:**

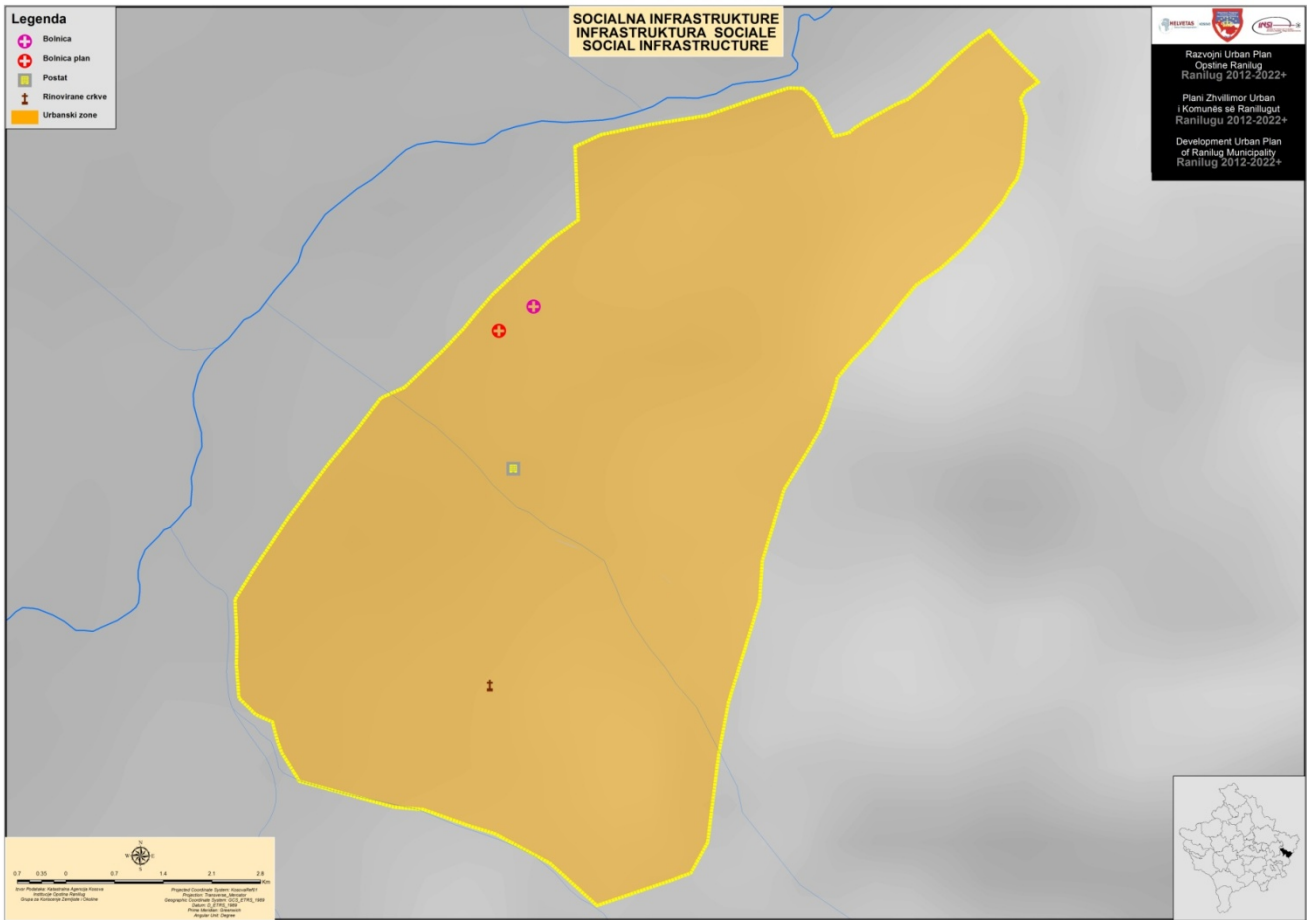
As general hospitals, correspond to secondary level of health care, including and the University Hospital in Prishtina.

- **Tertiary healthcare:**

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

- **Private healthcare:**

Provides various specialist and ambulatory services of different diagnostic-therapeutic profiles. Currently in municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug such claim do not exist, however, is not excluded the possibility of a private clinic.



Cultural and social services in the municipality of Ranilug

Administration:

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

The beginning of project implementation regarding construction of the municipal building in northern part of Ranilug/Ranillug (between Ranilug/Ranillug and M. Ropotovo/Ropotova e V)

- **Youth:**

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

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

Desirable predictions from this field primarily are:

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

Desirable predictions for some spaces from this field are:

Construction of youth centres.

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

Opening a centre for professional development of young people

Organizing of the annual youth day

- **Sports:**

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

Future development of municipality sport offer has to be in accordance with the possibilities that exist in urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug and with the demands and recommendation that have derived as a result of participation in the planning process.

Individually, preferred forecasts in function of spatial deployment of sports infrastructure are.

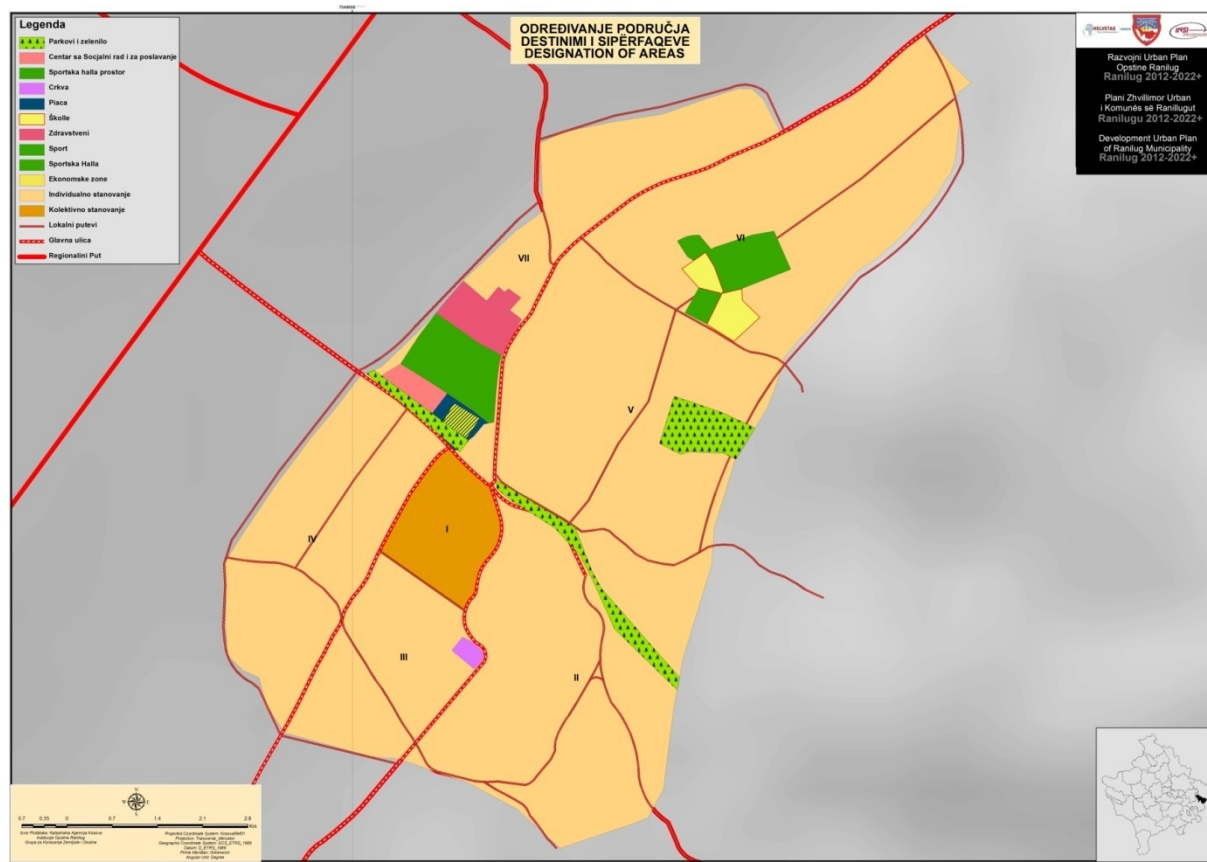
3.2.4 Land utilization –purpose of surface utilization

Ranilug/Ranillugu land utilization planning for the next 5+ years for working groups has been a particular challenge because they had to conduct the treatment in areas, identification of contests and integration of all courses by verifying what land utilization activities should be conducted and where should this be done. By using GIS and international standards, the decision process in the aspect of space utilization is facilitated and in this direction the working groups and the spectre of experts involved in this prediction process. The land in the urban areas of Ranilug/Ranillug in a large extent will continue to be designated and preserved as agricultural and forest land.

Air:

- Establishment of green belts with capacities for absorbing aerosol, nitrogen gases, sulphur and carbons, heavy metals along main roads as its seen in urban area.
- Re-vitalization of existing parks and construction of new parks in areas identified as free and available for establishing these parks in urban area.
- Protection and development of “Oasis of healthy and clean air” as a healthy environment terminology which includes the territory of coniferous forests of white and black pines, in the vicinity of Ranilug/Ranillug, Gllogoc and Upper Kormijanit, more than 40 years old.

- Establishing criteria's for the obligated green surface areas with the new construction permits, it's a priority for Ranilug/Ranillug and sub-centres in continuity.
 - Improvement of road transportation for avoiding heavy vehicle traffic in centre populated places where the largest part of the population is concentrated
 - Preventing the emission of pollutants in the air from the industry of moving machinery, establishment of catalysts and other equipments in technical aspect and removal of old vehicles from traffic.
 - Utilization of alternative energies (mainly solar energy, water stream and geo-thermal energies).
 - Minimization of vehicle utilization and usage of public transportation.
 - Promotion of un-motorised circulation by planning the path for bicycles and the path for walking as it is seen in the map.
 - Planning the tolerance level of pollution and noise, particularly in areas with sensitive activities (near schools, hospitals etc)
- Road reconstruction (side passage in urban centres, channelling sewerage and removal of waste landfills which are a source of air pollution from burning and oxidation of waste.



Determination of areas in the municipality of Ranilug

Water:

According to analyzes of the situation, regarding water quality in the aspect of resources in the municipality, from the working group, it has been concluded that the main concern has to do with the protection of quality, supply and water resources.

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

- All natural water resources, mineral (which has healing features) and other underground and ground waters should be protected as it is seen in the hydrologic map of the municipality, with the regulation of areas, obligated

protection around the river, water collectors, water streams and accumulation, under certain regime of protection, depending from the destination of facilities. In this area cannot be built facilities and to be conducted other type of work as to use the land in such way that would endanger the quantity and quality of water.

- See (**Map no. ...Hydrological map in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page ...**)
 - Undertake measures for the prevention of pollution of the river water, ground water and underground water from polluted and used waters from settlements with recommendation for treatment on the exit of septic holes and with some other measures undertaken, setting the apparatus for cleaning up.
 - In the future it is necessary taking short-term and long-term measures so the used and contaminated water (urban and industrial) to be cleaned in the physical, biological and chemical aspect before they are released. For this purpose is necessary that:
 - Technical investment documentation for the new industries among others contains the solution for the cleaning of used and contaminated waters.
 - Work of new industrial capacities will not be allowed without prior setting the apparatus that would ensure the cleaning of waste waters adequately.
 - For the continuous growth of population needs for water in the future period, ensuring healthy water needed for drinking for the population of this municipality will also be a problem in the future. Some solution for the municipal centre and settlements around are foreseen in this document. For ensuring the foreseen quantity of water and additional reserve quantities, it is necessary the protection of some sources, water streams and accumulation. Also rational use of water is an important duty for all factors of planning and using water and spaces.

Biodiversity:

- It is foreseen that some type of phyto-diversity in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug are to be preserved since it is assessed that exists a very rich and interesting phyto-cenosis in the economic, scientific, and medical aspect.
- Regarding animal diversity, some species are considered endangered, in this direction is predicted the protection of the area where this animals live and act as well as their protection within particular species.
- In the field of biodiversity are foreseen common projects with other municipalities and neighbour countries

- It is foreseen the registration of flora and fauna in the entire municipal territory by underlining what needs to be protected and what can be utilized

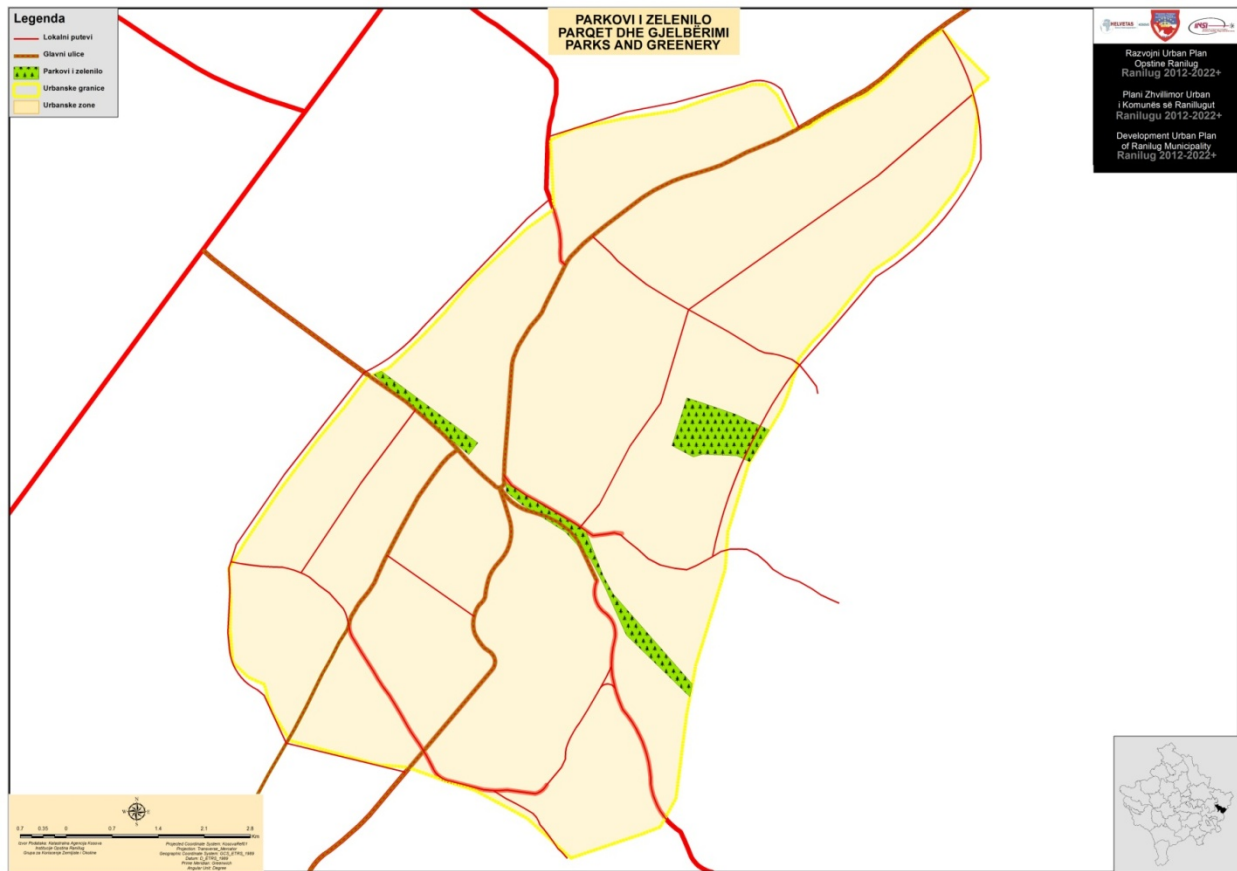
Land:

By considering the land as an essential and mainly non-renewable source, based in the analyses of the working groups and more wider knowledge's and understanding of the land system, the key role that the land has within the wide environmental system, the current phenomenon of land loss or degradation would have devastating effects on the environment.

Agriculture and Forestry and a range of other economic activities depend from the land and may be endangered, and this may question the supply with water and other nutrient materials for the cultivation of plants and physical support of plants and other creatures and a range of functions related to the preservation of the ecosystem.

Because of this wide range of functions which are conducted from the land and its report with other surroundings, the land component is not considered as isolated, so that in the base of analyses a special attention was dedicated and for this is predicted that:

- Physical and qualitative protection of land, except protection of air and water- where it is foreseen also the establishment of policies for protection of land and ensuring "lost relations" in the protection of the surroundings within the municipality
- Protection is foreseen in the aspect of land space and land resources from alienation and non-agricultural purposes through limitation of finding construction only within planed construction grants
- To enable regular and safe production in order to protect people, environment, flora and fauna, it is foreseen the protection of agricultural land from contamination, which is planned to be conducted:



Parks and green spaces

- By protecting the agricultural land from contamination and by limiting and preventing from direct transportation, transport of water, air and harmful material, and taking measures for the preservation and improvement of fertility.
- It is planned continuous protection and control of the agricultural land fertility.
- It is foreseen the irrigation of agricultural land and other measures to increase the level of fertility of the land with lower fertility value.
- It is foreseen that in the areas that are for other purposes (except housing and for temporary constructions) represent the projects for the re-cultivation of agricultural land.
- It is foreseen protection from erosion of washing land constituent elements, forestation and melioration of degraded areas.
- It is foreseen the redevelopment of land in areas covered with landfills

Waste management:

According to the analyses of the working group, the “Higjiena” company and other stakeholders, it is foreseen to build transit landfills of solid (construction) waste).

It is predicted the collection and treatment of wastes which are dumped illegally, especially in the shores of the Morava river and similar spaces.

It is foreseen that even in settlements where there is no waste management, that they too will be included in the management system, in settlements which are partly in the management system to be placed under the full management while in settlements where the full waste management is done, to strengthen the management system through adequate structure and other constituent elements.

See (**Map no. ...**Waste management in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page)

Map no. ... Waste management

Land utilization- surface destination

Land utilization in the urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug for the next 5 years for working groups has been a particular challenge because it needed to conduct the treatment in the surface, identification of contest and integration of all streams by proving what land utilization activities should be conducted and where should this be done. By using international standards and GIS, the decision process in the aspect of the purpose of space utilization and in that direction the working group and the spectre of experts involved in this prediction process is that the land of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in large extend will continue to be destined and preserved as agricultural and forest land. Other parts will be destined for settlements or construction, archaeological areas, cemeteries, green areas, roads, waste landfills, corridors, industry for all fields and appropriate sectors.

See (**Map no. ...**Determination of areas in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug page....)

Natural disasters and other disasters:

On the occasion of analyzing the situation in the aspect of natural and other disasters, mainly are analyzed and treated these elementary disasters: earthquake, floods, snowfall, strong winds, hail damages, ice, drought, massive appearances of diseases in humans, animals and plants and other disasters which nature provokes.

Within other disasters were also analyzed large accidents in road, air and railways traffic, fires, decay of dams and other ecological and industrial accidents which are provoked from man with his work and behaviour, urgent extraordinary situation, high temperatures, technical collapses of the energetic systems for supplying with electricity, telecommunication and informative technology, terrorist acts and other forms of massive risks.

Working groups have concluded that among elementary disasters provoked is earthquake, it is foreseen that it is necessary to undertake measures in mobility starting from the reaction culture to the culture of undertaking measures for amortization and minimization of damages made from the earthquake, in this direction professional teams have foreseen as follows:

- To prepare regulations for types of construction in accordance with the rate of seismic risk, to built according to standards.
- In special facilities and in multi-story buildings it needs be worked according to seismic architecture procedures.

- **Hail**

According to the analysis of the situation it is concluded, that hail is very dangerous and quite often endangers the economy and the country, so based on this fact, the working teams have foreseen the construction of anti-hail station in places where they have existed before.

- **Causes of snow and strong winds**

Causes of snow, ice layers and strong winds have been analyzed and it was concluded that they do not pose a great danger for the economy and population, however in any case the teams have considered that it is necessary to undertake measures during the winter period to prevent consequences of threatening people's life particularly from sliding during driving in traffic, or pedestrians themselves particularly in hillock areas.

- **Drought**

Drought can be considered as a threat for agricultural cultures during the summer season mainly during August when temperatures are high while precipitations are rare, but teams have predicted the construction of the dams, where it is possible.

- **Floods**

It has been concluded that floods are elementary disasters that require particular attention, since they represent a risk to human's life and cause considerable material damages (areas threatened from floods include around 350-500 ha)

Being aware that the floods cannot be prevented but their damage can be mitigated and managed, professional teams have foreseen the opening of a channel, regulation of soil embankments, cleaning and maintaining the bed of the river Morava e Binçe, care and maintenance of water streams and the urban regulation.

Other measures foreseen are the removal of strong river curves and management with river beds. Protection of rivers from waste dumping which in this case presents an obstacle for free water flowing. Prohibition of construction of residential and economic facilities along the river bed in a distance at least 10 meters from the river bed.

- **Biological measures**

- Protection of existing forest from uncontrolled cutting and fires.
- Prohibition of grazing in poor plant massif
- Forestation of treeless and degraded areas
- Creation of green belts in those regions in which the rate of erosion is high
- Erosion should be limited in main river shores with the plantation of trees which would cover the belt (stripe) in 10 meters distance from the river. .
- Utilization of agricultural land of river fields, the river should be bounded with continuous pastures or with forests.

It foreseen that it is necessary that the anti-erosive intervention to be conducted with priority in about 400-800 ha which are endangered from medium and high erosion and that:

- Anti-erosive interventions, medium erosion which lies in a surface of 4200-4500 ha: in populated areas: Bozhec, Rajanoc, Odec and Drenoc.
- Anti-erosive interventions, strong erosion which lies in a surface of around 100-150 ha: in territories of : Ranilug/Ranillug , Gllogoc, Bozhec, Lower and Upper Kormijan, Domoroc dhe Rajanoc

Based on this analyze these anti-erosive measures are proposed

- Construction of protective belts (strips) on steep slopes
- Construction of existing walls.
- Melioration of pastures.
- Melioration of forests.

- **Fires**

Since the professional teams have concluded that the danger from fire is constant and with very harmful consequences in this direction it has been foreseen the following:

- Taking adequate preventive measures for facilities and equipments which cause fire or help fire in the forest or other surfaces endangered from fire.

- Taking measures for the support of facilities and equipments which prevent fire and help in preventing fire in forests and other surfaces endangered from fire.
- Creation of tampon areas between forest areas and other fire sensitive areas.
- Establishment of hydrants and hydro-accumulation in multiple checkpoints and populated areas.
- Enabling and ensuring access to vehicles which are used for fire extinguishing in every residential unit in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

3.3 Marking strategic projects

According to Kosovo's Spatial draft plan, there are some important trends which have to do with the region and for which we have been careful during the drafting of the municipal development plan such as the railway, regional facilities in Kamenica for treating contaminated waters which will serve as well for Gjilan, Vitia and Ranilug/Ranillug .

In addition we have analyzed the railroad and proposed a more rational variant of the railroad for the railway line from Ferizaj to Gjilan which is foreseen to pass through the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug up to the important corridors VI and X which pass that way.

In the function of the regional facility for contaminated water it is planned the track of the main collector of contaminated waters towards the treatment place.

But in case these developments were not directly in the territory of urban areas indirectly should be considered as a major influence in the development of urban area.

3.4 Assessment of the socio-economic impact in the environment of the proposed framework

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

These developments, as a result of the planning process are manifested with impact on the lives of the people which in general will be treated as an impact on the social aspect, but these developments will also have their impact in economic and environmental aspect. This assessment is going to process the anticipated socio-economic and environment framework

Same as in the profile and in other chapters, this assessment as well will be done based in the thematic areas such as: economic development, infrastructure, demography, social issues as well as land and environmental utilization.

Any development that is foreseen in the following thematic areas is characterized by the spatial distribution of the environment that it surrounds and influences necessarily concentrate on desired and predicted development areas, but taking into consideration the connection with various activities which are developed in nearby area, thus the assessment of the physical spatial occupation (for territorial occupation) is an important dimension for assessment.

3.4.1 The impact of main concepts in land occupation

Polycentric concept of free respiration, as one of the priorities of main concepts is the protection of agricultural lands and the prohibition of construction in categories of land I-IV
Evaluation:

It is assessed that the protection of quality agricultural land represents the principle on which is established the fundamental concept of spatial development so it can be concluded that we have enormous occupation of land for construction (inherited with unplanned and uncoordinated developments in earlier periods), it is positively evaluated the minimal land occupation for the construction of new borders and especially the declaration of frozen areas in main roads which would contribute in the termination of land occupation trends through this areas and the implementation of concepts

In the function of land occupation, with the concept it is foreseen the prohibition of construction in quality agricultural land, except in cases described in the Law for Spatial Planning, despite the prediction for compact development in the settlement level in principles of construction development, it is evaluated that some settlements continue to develop in high quality agricultural land, however the definition of developments with new borders and promotion of green hearts in some settlements it is evaluated as rational as sustainable and a main point of the concept.

3.4.2 Impact of the main concepts in the environmental aspect

Evaluation:

Polycentric concept of free respiration in the social aspect, it is evaluated that it affects positively the quality and quantity of development because the concept enables a quick and organized development for actions and possibilities of developing many social activities which will have an immediate impact in the quality of the environment and the life of people, simply this concepts represents the most qualitative form of life and necessarily provides more opportunities for social cohesion (poverty, extreme poverty, strengthening of people/persons which need help, in cooperation with non-governmental organization (NGOs) and other stakeholders), and the return of the social dimension of citizens of the municipality and relationships among them and with the surroundings.

3.4.3 Field of economic development

In the field of economic development it is foreseen a development of the municipal economy in the sectors of agriculture, farming, industry and mining, manufacturing industry, rural and healing tourism (with a special emphasis in the utilization of all resources of cultural heritage for economic development), transport, infrastructure, transport and movement, construction, hotels, handcrafts, energy, bank system, telecommunication and other service activities.

Evaluation:

Development framework impact assessment of this field in social aspect, means that it offers more opportunities of efficient and sustainable developing towards the requirements and offers, the framework offers more if it is compared with the scenario of not doing anything, but if it is compared with the time standard, foreseen and analyzed trends move towards fulfilling the time standard for sustainable development, by providing foreseen and comprehensive multi-dimensional activities and in function of implementing economic policies.

In the social aspect:

It is evaluated that the economical development will create the basis for sustainable social development and social welfare by including the mitigation of poverty and unemployment, but

also the increase of the opportunities for education and professionalism up to the fulfilment of the greatest satisfaction of citizens in this dimension.

In the aspects of surroundings:

It is evaluated that the predicted economic development with this framework will create the bases so these activities will be developed in such way that they will be “nice” in relation to the surrounding in general and that the impact of air, water and land pollution will be in the allowed borders foreseeing measures and standards from applying a certain development, creating the so called **package of urban and spatial conditions**.

In the physical spatial aspect:

It is evaluated that the framework will identify and define places of finding development opportunities and predict the protection of spaces for these courses with an effort that the minimum of space necessary to be in function of non-agricultural developments. In this function, it is assessed that the biggest impact will have the destination of space for the industrial area, industrial development, also the analyses prepared within the spatial reports but also physical and economical reports for road corridors it is highly evaluated.

Field of demography and social development:

In the context of spatial development in this area, the developments in the field of education are foreseen thus enriching education offer and completing the infrastructure in terms of strengthening, completion of content and new the constructions. In the field of health, providing health care and hospital services and thus fulfilling actual services. In the field of cultural activities, protection and enhancement of important facilities in the field of cultural and historical heritage (castle, cultural-historical facilities, then architectural, spiritual, archaeological heritage, etc.), and also in the field of sports, some developments are foreseen.

Assessment:

In economic aspect – the impact of development framework in this area is estimated as important in relation to the provision of opportunity for vocational training in various fields with emphasis on agriculture and craftsmanship but also in other areas that will be reflected in economic development. The framework will affect powerful segment of specific activities and will attempt to make sure that cultural offer, is in compliance with the possibilities the urban area has, which will contribute to economic development.

It is estimated that sports in the world creates incomes in economic development, so that even these intended activities shall contribute in this regard as does health, holidays and important days and events from this field, and can be assessed freely as comprehensive, multidimensional and in function of implementing the economic policies

In social aspect – In social aspect - it is estimated that with this framework is analyzed and dealt mostly this dimension, by which, the development framework of this field will really affect establishment of foundations for sustainable social development and social welfare, including the expansion of quality and services, reducing poverty and unemployment, as well as increase the likelihood to education and vocational training to the fulfilment of the greater satisfaction of the citizens in this dimension. From aspect of the environment, is estimated that the development of demography and social issues, envisaged in this framework will create a basis to develop activities in a way that is pleasant in relation to the environment in general, so that the effects of air pollution, water and land, be within the allowed limits, therefore it is estimated that unpleasant activity, is the human impact on environment pollution which is one of the most substantial.

In the physical- spatial aspect – it is estimated that framework identifies and defines the places for finding of opportunities for sports, culture, education, heating, etc. and has envisaged space protection for these purposes. The analyses made are highly valued and presented in the context of spatial and physical reports, but also in the aspect of developments in this field.

In the area of infrastructure development – In the context of spatial development aspect, in this area are planned developments in the opening of new roads and corridors and expansion, completion and modernization of existing road infrastructure and modernization of water supply, sewerage infrastructure, waste management, energetic infrastructure, telecommunications, etc.

Assessment:

- Impact assessment of this framework in the economic field means it offers the possibility of faster movement of goods and people with lower prices, broader approach especially towards the neighbouring country, Serbia, the energetic stabilization as a prerequisite of economic development as well as the use of new telecommunications opportunities for economic development through the use of waste infrastructure and their management for new jobs and certain processing capacities so that this area can be estimated to be comprehensive, multidimensional and in function of implementing the economic policy.

- In social aspect, it is estimated that with this framework is provided the speed and quality of movement and is also estimated that the framework provides the basis for enhancing the quality of many other services that immediately affect the life. In terms of the environment is estimated that the development of road and railway infrastructure, if are not taken adequate measures, can produce pollution so that additional measures are provided for these developments, such as greenery protective straps, so-called green walls etc. also the rest of infrastructure which is foreseen with this framework will have its positive impact, convenient to the surrounding only if it's done in accordance with the required standards that are deemed necessary - EIA for the above mentioned developments.

- In physical-spatial aspect is estimated that the framework has identified defined lines and corridors for infrastructure development and has foreseen protection of the area for this development. It is highly appreciated the analysis made and presented within the physical but also in spatial reports of potential development and the synergy of this area.

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

- **Assessment:**

- The impact of the development framework of this field in economic aspect is estimated to have direct and indirect impact. It is highly-assessed the extent of the concept in the framework for moving from a culture of reaction to a culture of disasters, prevention and amortization that is deemed as serious effort to protect people's lives and their property and economy. To implement this safety standard, a quality and quantity engagement of labour is needed which again is reflected in economic indicators, preservation of rural-urban balance and sustainable use of land, is strongly reflected in economic development also the preservation of natural heritage and landscape and their use for touristic and recreational activities have a reflection, also activities in the field can be estimated to be in the function of implementing economic policies.

In social aspect, it is estimated that with this framework is analyzed and dealt mostly the physical security dimension of the population in view of the social dimension, but also in ensuring clean air, water and soil as basic conditions for quality of life and that really shows that the framework of land use and environment, will affect establishing foundations for decent social development and social welfare, including the expansion of services and quality with

landscapes and natural heritage that meets dimension greater satisfaction of citizens in terms of environment. It is estimated that the development envisaged in the framework for land use and environment, will create the main bases that the impact of air, water and soil pollution is minimal and always on quality growth chart. Quality of waste management will enable all pollutants and the degree of risk to be under amortization, prevention and minimization measures and the field itself will be pleasant, but it is estimated that the human factor should be limited in terms of negative behaviours because analyzes show that human impact has been immense in balance decay.

Particularly, the framework is appreciated in terms of predictive, preventive and punitive aspects.

In physical-spatial aspect is assessed that framework has identified and defined all areas, expectations and current developments and has foreseen protective measures, treatments disturbances in the function of safety, quality so it is considered that in this field, the rigorous measures of dimensions and physical spatial developments are needed. It is estimated that the physical and spatial reports of developments are determinants of the sustainability in this field, therefore is highly appreciated that these reports are adequately realized in this field.

4 STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

This section provides transition between current situation and spatial framework. It formulates the package of activity strategies for implementation of the goals within the spatial framework, certain deadline and existing situation. This section should include:

4.1 STRATEGIES AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK BY THEMATIC AREAS

4.1.1 Thematic area - Economic development:

Strategy 5: The Municipality should facilitate, while a private sector to provide the basis for the food industry

- Ranilug/Ranillug should realize the objectives of food production for itself and the export should be based on the analyzed presentation with this plan to initiate and support projects for stimulation, protection and strengthening
- It should support capacity building processes for the storage of cereals and capacity building for flour products, to initiate projects for modernization and expansion but also to harmonious development of the food industry that will enable the finalization of agricultural production at higher scale.
- Capacity building for storage, processing and preservation of fruits in the spaces provided with plan in Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Initiation and support of projects aimed at capacity building for milk and cheese processing, cooling and drying provided with a plan, and efforts should be engaged for this, so that the possibility is found as soon as possible for implementation of processing capacities, to stimulate private sector mainly and foreign investments as well.
- Cultivation, conservation of curative plants and the creation of space for drying of these plants.
- Ranillug should provide conditions to the private sector for a more intensive and quality development of beverage industry.
- The municipality should play the role of facilitator in the process of securing the label (note) CE by any European accredited agency and facilitate its appearance in the European market.

- Creating internet platform to promote the production and ensuring internet for all businesses, especially in industrial area.
- Identification of potential participants for proceeding and processing of agricultural production. Creating collaboration system for proceeding and food processing in order to split investment for necessary technology as well as for trade of products. Potential participants of this cooperation together will make use of the equipment, joint technology and marketing administration.

Construction:

Strategy 1: Sustainable construction

- Compilation of regulatory and conceptual plans as well as of main projects for distribution to industrial areas and on the outskirts of some settlements, warehouses, areas for separation of gravel and other materials for the production of concrete products and semi- products (along the River Morava Binçës), for relocation of basement of the machines and workshops for the repair, for the work of various subunits (masons, re-enforcers, mechanical, carpenters, electricians, of final works etc..) for car parking, storage and other subunits and services.
- During drafting of regulatory plans, relocation of zones for companies and projecting bureaus, during which should take into account that several local matters can be utilized temporarily for construction works.

Craftsmanship:

Strategy 1: Sustainable Craftsmanship

- During the processing of regulatory plans, shifting of areas for craftsmanship and completion of infrastructure
- Establishment of physical and professional infrastructure for professional advancement in craftsmanship, advising in favour of craftsmanship, increased ability of entrepreneurs, training and professional qualifications of craftsmen.
- Definition of locations for special craftsmanship office in the municipality.
- Definition of location for the office of the Association of craftsmen.

Trade:

- **Strategy 1: Sustainable trade**
- During compilation of regulatory plan and conditions for development, important process is also the transfer of content for wholesale and retail trade in the centre of the municipality and in all municipal settlements of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Compilation of the main and conceptual projects for daily open markets and those private and public ones in the municipality.
- Compilation of the main and conceptual projects for the expansion of one-day open markets in some of the larger settlements.
- Compilation of the main and conceptual design to at least one green market on a daily basis, in the public or private sector in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Compilation of the main and conceptual projects for the automotive markets and salons.

Compilation of projects for better organization of transport and associated infrastructure

Catering industry:

Strategy 1: Construction of catering industry facilities for accommodation (lodging) food and drink.

Compilation of the main and conceptual projects according to the plan of touristic areas for building with high standard and quality of catering industry facilities, accommodation facilities (overnight stay) and food and beverage facilities and according to these categories

- **Hotels:** hotel, Touristic Village, hotel-apartment., village- apartment, motel, boarding house etc.
- **Camps and other types of catering industry accommodation facilities:** Camp, rooms for use, apartments, hotel for youth, mountain lodges, resorts, hostels etc.
- **Restaurants:** Restaurant, taverns, national-restaurant, cheesecake restaurant, cafe, pizzeria, kebab –shop, public kitchen, pie-shop etc.
- **Bars:** Bar, night bar, disco bar etc.
- **Buffets:** Buffets, beer-pub, clean, etc.
- **Cafés:** Café, bar, cafe bar, cafe-confectionery etc.
- **Canteens:** Canteens and preparation of the food meals.

- Further strengthen the development of spa and health-recreation tourism, in the district of Pançella (according to the Spa, in Gjilan road over Doberqan) and Ranilug/Ranillug district (the place called "lake

Transport, telecommunications, transportation and mobility:

- Drafting of main conceptual projects for the use of technological and non-technological measures to create a **sustainable and intelligent transport** system.
- Drafting of projects to improve the approach of the transport system.
- Drafting of the project to increase traffic safety.
- Drafting of project to improve life in traffic.
- Drafting of project to reduce negative impact on traffic in human life and the environment.

The network of the road traffic infrastructure system:

- Drafting of a project to improve the quality and expansion of the road network in order to increase the speed of movement of passengers and goods.
- The existing capacities need to be modernized and respond consistently to demands and standards.

Communications, telecommunications, PTK and private operators:

Strategy 1: Development and modernization of telecommunications infrastructure

- Drafting of main projects so that the number of telephone devices or other appliances as well as the volume of internet and cable services has promised a lot while PTK and other private operators' services to be modernized as provided for in the framework of development.
- Drafting of projects for new network deployment in the settlements in which the existing network is from 90-s.
- Drafting of projects for the deployment of four new antennas PTK- VALA
- The majority of villages in the local community of Ropotova do not have fixed telephony. Setting of the fixed telephony is a priority in these villages.
- Drafting of projects for the expansion of the existing telephony plant in Ranilug/Ranillug
- Drafting of a project for capacity building and education of potential users for the use of the industry for the benefit of humanity.

- Drafting of legal framework for E-Commerce (E-Trade) and E-signature up to the E-governance

Strategy 2: Drafting and strengthening the network cable and HD TV programs

- Drafting of project for cable network and HD television programs throughout the territory of Ranilug/Ranillug. Also the opening of local station of RTV should be planned, which would have been a public service for citizens. It is anticipated that the most appropriate location for the receivers to be is in a place called “the Peak of Rajanovc”.

Energy:

Strategy 1: Modernization and completion of energy infrastructure

Development and completion of energy infrastructure in the field of infrastructure in the function of economic development

Strategy 2: Identification and exploitation of the potential for renewable energy

- Development of feasibility study on hydro energetic potentials from potential dams.
- Compilation of conceptual and main design on hydro-energy.
- In cooperation with the government, talks on the implementation of hydro-energy projects (with concessions or other forms).
- Taking into consideration the chaff and wood waste for the production of pallets and briquettes for heating.
- Feasibility studies and conceptual projects on the possibility of using solar energy for thermal energy and electricity benefit through photo-volt panels (as a long term goal).
- Stimulation projects for those who build facilities and use solar energy for heating with discounts on percentage of taxes and fees for building permits.
- Feasibility studies and conceptual projects on the possibilities of producing energy from waste.
- Implement pilot projects on energy saving opportunities e.g. insulation, efficient heating systems, etc).

Banking system:

Strategy 1: Banks in the function of sustainable economic development

- Drafting of projects for loans by banks to households, small businesses and agribusinesses.
- Drafting of concessionary investment projects ranging from renewable energy sector (it is well known that in the EU there are very clear directives on renewable energy, so it can be considered as the great opportunity for the municipality.
- Drafting of projects, taking into account the new opportunities by Kosovo's membership in the MMF and the World Bank in the areas in which they help (by researching their new official sites).
- Drafting of projects for crediting with low interest and extended packages in the areas of agriculture, extensive industry to the tourism.

Small and medium enterprises:

Strategy: Support the development of SMEs (professional training of young professionals)

- Establishment of vocational training centres of young professionals for building the skills and organization of seminars and courses on economic development and marketing knowledge.
- Support of young entrepreneurs through the implementation "initial centre" (business incubator) where companies can make use of common infrastructure and have mutual profit. The centre shall ensure:
 - a. renting of the space for offices and workshops with low prices;
 - b. consultations on accounting;
 - c. Legal and tax advice.

4.1.2 Thematic area - strategies and activities for technical infrastructures

Road infrastructure

Strategy 1: Renovation of the existing asphalted roads:

- Preparation of main projects in cooperation with the Ministry for Traffic and Communications for expansion of certain sustainable segments and concretization of the contents in accordance with the standards of the existing roads as well as other roads according to the transport infrastructure maps.

Construction of pedestrian paths (concrete pavements) in public road traffic, of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug

Strategy 3: Roads in the reconstruction- rural roads:

Continuation and completion based on the provided dynamics.

- Preparation of projects and intensive consultations on forest roads.
- Continuation of new rural roads projects in accordance with the situation in agricultural lands.
- Expansion and filling of non-categorized roads throughout the municipality.
- Construction of pedestrian paths in the settlements.

Strategy 4: Urban Roads:

- Marking (geodesic points where the road stretches) tracks of these roads and their maintenance.
- In existing and planned roads is not permitted (while issuing of permits) any construction which is inconsistent with their function.
- Initiation of conceptual projects for these roads with a priority in clean areas (without constructions within the construction limits).
- Further consultation with representatives of the areas as well as adequate information for the Ministry of Traffic and Post-Telecommunication on these roads.
- The opening of these roads with machinery in order to define precisely how it will work in the future and how will be assisted in the implementation of these roads. Drafting of main projects for these roads based on the maps of (urban) transport infrastructure.

Strategy 5: Circular roads:

- Marking of tracks of the circular roads.
 - In tracks of the envisaged circular roads it is not allowed any kind of construction which is contradiction to the proper functioning of these roads.
 - Starting of conceptual projects for these roads.
 - Further consultation with representatives of the Ministry for Traffic and Post-Telecommunications on these roads.
- Compilation of main projects for these roads based on the map of (urban) transport infrastructure.

Strategy 7: Accompanying Infrastructure:

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

Water supply infrastructure

Strategy 1: Concrete activities in renovating the existing system of water sources which are temporarily used for drinking and protection of developing new sources in the function of water supply in the entire Ranillug.

- Opening of new resources (with special emphasis on major sources of groundwater) for drinking waters (opening of wells in the depth over 80 m) and , strengthening of the existing capacities,
- Drafting of projects to build the necessary infrastructure for technological water supply from natural resource of waters which has the river "Morava e Binçes" and other rivers and streams.

Strategy 3. Regulation of river beds flowing to increase water capacity.

- Regulation of river bank "Morava e Binçës" with the construction of protective dams and the river branch "Kriva Reka “.

- Regulation of the rivers that flow into these rivers to increase the capacity of water (this also means drinking waters capacity).

Wastewater sewerage system:

Sewerage network exists in its own direction or the direction of the neighbourhood, there is inadequate carrying of wastewater, which can be a potential source of pollutions.

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

- Drafting of projects to improve the existing sewerage network in urban areas
- Drafting of projects for construction of new sewage network in areas where it does not exist.
- Opening of septic tanks in places where the polluted waters flow.

Strategy 2: Construction of new system to carry atmospheric waters

- Preparation of projects for construction of new sewage atmospheric network separated from sewage of polluted waters (in accordance with a concept of departure in the direction of streams, closest rivers).
- Each village must possess its own special system. Atmospheric waters should be deposited in the nearest river.
- Preparation of a project for the construction of new sewage atmospheric network along the roads.

Strategy 3: Construction of landfill sites system and their adequate governance

- The primary construction of necessary contents for transit landfill sites (first instance treatment of landfill sites) from which after the first treatment, are deposited to the regional landfill site
- Marking of and protection of provided areas for temporary landfill sites for construction wastes and the industry at the level of one or two settlements,
- Preparation of dedicated areas for landfill sites by levelling and putting of gravel (directly after the approval of the plan) and the marking as long as the conditions for the completion of the infrastructure are not provided.

- Preparation of the main projects for temporary landfill sites of construction wastes and industry at the level of one or two settlements,
- Tendering and implementation of the main projects for temporary landfill sites of construction wastes and industry at the level of one or two settlements,
- Marking of and protection of intended areas for temporary landfill sites of construction wastes and industry with the option for recycling,
- Preparation of projects for possible landfill sites at the municipal level of industrial and construction wastes with recycling option,
- Marking of and protection of intended areas for landfill sites of intelligent and non-intelligent wastes.
- Establishment of public and private mechanisms for adequate justification of these landfill sites.

Functioning of the electricity supply and strengthening of telecommunication network:

Undertaking of measures according to the priorities set for the functioning of the electricity network and strengthening of energetic capacities for better electricity supply and measures to strengthen the post-telecommunication network.

Strategy 1: Commencement of implementing recommendations of the master plan on developing the distribution system of Kosovo until 2015.

- Start of replacement TS 10/0.4kV with those of 20/0.4 kV.
- Start of gradual elimination of TS 35/10kV and switch to TS 110/20kV.
- Start of the gradual transition from distributive network of 10 kV to distributive network of 20 kV
- Construction of a power station wherever possible or construction of new ones where necessary

Strategy 2: Strengthening and expansion of telecommunications in urban area

- Cooperation in order to increase the number of post offices, the number of telephone lines and other appliances as well as the volume of internet and cable services while the services of PTK and other private operators, be upgraded.
- Preparation of projects for the settlements in which the existing network is since the late 90s, the new network should be put.

- Dissemination of the telecommunications network in the villages with optical cables and fibres that enable connection to the internet and cable television.
- Preparation of projects to cover the entire territory with fixed telephony network as well as switching from the aerial network to underground one.
- Preparation of projects for the delivery of HD television programs through cable network.
- Preparation of projects for the setting of public telephone booths in all settlements where there is a fixed telephony network as well as in those where the network will be established.
- Expansion of existing telephone plant in Ranilug/Ranillug
- Construction of receivers for RTV station at "Peak of Rajanovc ".

4.1.3 Thematic area - The strategy for social infrastructure activities

Housing:

Strategy 2: Increase the quantity and quality of housing

- Drafting regulatory plans respecting concepts that should be in function of the security of sufficient volume of housing for all classes.
- Drafting and implementation of major infrastructure projects and services on the basis of maps of infrastructure (water, sewage, heating, parking, greening) in this document in the field of housings in order to improve the quality of housing.
- Preparation of major projects on public contents, to eliminate negative occurrences that affect the deterioration of living standard.
- Drafting of projects and implementation of standards on residential premises and maintenance of the existing structure as well as on elimination of physical degradation of existing residential structures that are built without plan.

Education:

Strategy 1: Expanding of the area, content and improvement of the infrastructure quality, education system at all levels, in accordance with concept of polycentric development with two linear developments.

- Improvement of the preschool education content within schools is needed especially in the envisaged settlements.
- Identify and maintenance of the facilities and envisaged plans for these kindergartens, as specified in spatial development and map on "school facilities and sports ".

- Preparation of the main project for kindergarten.
- Access to water and sewerage infrastructure in all school facilities that are not currently connected.
- Commence implementation of the government program to establish a cabinet and provide them with a computer informatics.
- Equal coverage of education, creation of favourable conditions for the integration of children with disabilities and the organization of various forms of education for parents.
- Equal coverage of education, creation of favourable conditions for integration of children with disabilities and organizing different forms of education for parents.
- Effective management of schools and school network and demographic changes, establishment of a centralized system for financial management of financial institutions.
- Improving cooperation between schools and parents
- Adequate cooperation of urban area with Ministry of Education and Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.
- Cooperation of Ranilug/Ranillug urban area with other municipalities in the exchange of experiences and different methods of teaching staff in order to increase the quality of education.
- Establishing facilitation factors for the development of private education, the provision of sites for cooperation with other countries and organizations that have their worldwide training offices.

Health:

Strategy 1: Provision of health facilities in rural areas according to their function and hierarchy.

- It allows analyzing MFMC spaces that are used for hospital.
- Develop of conceptual design for the construction of the FMC in Ranilug settlement at existing MFMC.
- Construction of the FMC in Ranilug/Ranillug settlement at the existing MFMC.
- Development of the conceptual plan for the construction of the necessary infrastructure to develop in the Spa area in Pançella and Ranilug/Ranillug district as a health and recreation centre at a place called Lake.

Culture:

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

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

- By the approval of this plan, all the values described in the heritage map are placed under the protection of the municipality / state
 - Prevention of actual occurrences that threaten the cultural, technical, professional and legal measures
 - Marking of areas, buildings and heritage values throughout the area in the map of Ranilug/Ranillug.
 - Introduction in order to rescue, rehabilitate and use historic and cultural, social, economic, scientific and educational values, ecological benefits and the benefits of cultural tourism.
 - Information and marketing campaigns in order to improve the quality of municipal services, in function of the country's heritage and image with multi-dimensional benefits.
 - Creating the conditions for the functioning of the ensembles and cultural and artistic societies and creating new ones.
 - Establishing of conditions for the organization of the Annual Book Fair.
 - Opening a primary school musical, establishing of town's choir, artists and painters club, cultural associations, as well as the city cinema.
 - Drafting of the conceptual plan and implementation of the museum facility in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.

Administration and public institutions:

Strategy 1: Provision of facilities for institutions and public administration in a transparent and efficient manner.

Once in spatial development framework as desired developments in this field is providing a new building for municipal administration as a strategy for the implementation of this plan in this area provides for the creation of the following conditions:

- Identification and maintenance of the space provided for this plan for the construction of the municipal administration.
- Beginning of the implementation of the project for the construction of the municipal building in northern Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Launch of the decentralization of specific administrative functions, secondary centres and start implementation of electronic control systems and services.

Sport and recreation:

Strategy 1: To provide sports and recreational facilities in residential areas in accordance with their functions and hierarchy.

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

- Development of the conceptual main plan and continuing of the construction of sports hall building in Northern Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Construction of sports hall in northern Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Development of the main conceptual plan for the construction of playgrounds and sports recreation centre.
- Construction of a soccer field in Ranilug/Ranillug location (Northern Ranilug)
- Construction of sports recreation centre in the central part of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Construction of tourist area, revival of rural tourism, planned excursions, sport and recreation, pedestrian trails for hiking in the territory of white and black pine forests, in the area of Ranilug/Ranillug,
- Design and implementation of the project for cycling, as well as the content of project preparation and implementation for sports as tennis, fishing, hunting, horse riding, etc.
- Construction of tennis terrain at the location of Ranilug/Ranillug

- Developing projects for sport and recreation in every village, in the premises of primary schools, as part of the school yard (with the use of overtime organized learning process), as a separate space

Youth:

- **Strategy 1: Provision of facilities for the youth life**
 - Drafting of the abovementioned projects in sport and culture.
 - Creating conditions for the activation of a greater number of youth organizations and increased cooperation with local institutions.
 - Development and implementation of projects for the construction of youth facilities.
 - Creating conditions on engaging of groups of recites, musical and theatre groups in all primary and secondary schools.
 - Project development and realization of construction of a youth training centre.
 - Creating spaces for sport and recreation in every town, in order to use it for youth activities and support for the establishment of youth clubs (spaces can be used in the context of primary schools).

Local Community centres:

- **Strategy 1: Provision of the community centres within local centres**
 - Establishment of the community centres in all local centres where they don't exist and their placement in the public institution facilities such as schools and other places for development of such cultural activities.

Unemployment and poverty:

- **Strategy 1: To minimize unemployment rate**
 - In order to improve this situation have been proposed some measures in the context of spatial and economic development together with plan implementation for the strategy in this area "Demography and Social Issues", where unemployment and poverty were analysed and its required

to take concrete measures such as increasing of the number of employees and increase of the revenues per head of population which will improve the standard of living. Through the promotion of economic and social development can be reduced unemployment rate, and therefore it is required to encourage and support small and medium sized businesses, by creating more opportunities for donors and providing social work.

- Development of projects and establishment of conditions for the organization of professional trainings according to market requirements.
- Development of projects and establishment of conditions for the provision of seasonal work.
- Development of projects and establishment of conditions for support.
- Development of the main conceptual plan for the construction of the social work centre.
- Building of social centre.
- Project plan and analysis for the establishment of new employment places (through analysis has been defined as the potential source of employment the border crossing place "fifth gate" in the location called "white ground"(Location Dheu i Bardhë).

4.1.4 Thematic area – land use

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

Air:

Strategy 1: Clean Air, minimal pollution

- Identification and protection during the construction of the belts and green belts according to plan.
- Identification and protection of the area in the plan intended for recreational sport centres in the central part of the area.

- Development of main projects for green belts and tracks, based on the plan and priorities
- Identification and protection along construction works of existing parks and new parks as planned, such as the area of "oasis of clean and healthy air " (forest of white and black pines, in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug,)
- Development of conceptual and main plans for the rehabilitation of existing parks and new parks provided by this plan, beginning to implement these plans, the revival of rural tourism, provided with excursions, ecological and recreational activities (hiking paths).
- Development of conceptual and main ideas for protection and development of existing forests, especially for young forest growth and their capacity to absorb various gases and aerosols.
- Establish criteria on green spaces along the draft of regulatory plan and permitting construction and urbanism, with a priority in urban and sub-centres.
- Drafting of municipal regulation on measures, criteria and conditions for the release of pollutants into the air from industry and vehicles obliging them on to install catalyst and other regulations on the technical aspects as well as the removal of old cars off the road.
- Development of key ideas and projects for the utilization of alternative energy (mainly solar, hydro and geo-thermal energy).
- Stimulation of the tax release to 50% for those seeking building permits and the use of alternative energy.
- Promotion of quality and good prices for the use of public transport.
- Develop conceptual and main plans on bicycle and pedestrian paths when designing road projects, with this content.
- Undertaking punitive measures against natural or legal persons that exceed the permissible levels of pollution and noise, especially in areas with significant activity (near schools, hospitals, etc).
- Development of main ideas and projects for the reconstruction of roads (urban centre circular road approaches, drainage and removal of waste dumps).

Water:

• **Strategy 1: Improvement of the water quality and water-rich resources**

- Labelling and development of projects for the protection and development of natural resources, mineral waters and other surface and underground waters as shown in hydrological map of the municipality, the determination of necessary protection zone and certain protection regime
- Development of the conceptual and main project for building of a septic tank and equipment to clean facilities, as shown on the map.
- Development of the conceptual and key project on the installation and completion of the apparatus used for industrial water purification.
- Approval of regulation for industrial facilities with a decision on clearance of all used and contaminated water, and the prohibition of the use without prior installation of apparatus that will provide adequate cleaning of wastewater.
- Development of conceptual and key project for a specific protection of water quality in qualitative and quantitative way, River "Morava e Binçes" by adequate measures.
- Development of conceptual and main project on accumulation in the river basin of "Morava e Binçës" river " .
- Development of special projects for the protection of water from the uncontrolled use of fertilizers in agriculture (nitrate, nitrite, phosphate and other nutrients).
- Development of the conceptual and main project for organized landfills, for the burial of animals in emergency cases, as well as protection against illegal waste (all waste types).

Land:

Strategy 1: Protection of the quality and quantity of land (clean and minimal pollution)

- Preparation of projects for continuous monitoring and control of fertility of agricultural lands.
- Preparation of the conceptual and main ideas and projects for flood control, such as the maps presented in the context of protecting and improving the fertility rate.
- Drafting of the plans for the special protection of the land from uncontrolled use of fertilizers in agriculture.
- Development of projects for the protection of particular parcels of land from the uncontrolled use of artificial fertilizers in agriculture (nitrates, nitrites, phosphates and other nutrients).
- Development of main ideas and projects to protect the land from illegal waste (all waste types).
- Preparation of projects for re-development of the former areas covered by landfills and areas where waste is stored.
- Initiation of needed projects to create the conditions and mechanisms for protection measures against degradation due to human impact.
- It is required to develop priority projects for uncultivated land and low quality of agricultural land.

Strategy 2: Land administration

- It is necessary to organize an information campaign for the citizens (for new construction limits, frozen zones for construction, areas for future expansion) for the purpose of land environmental protection and land resource protection from the alienation of land for non-limiting agricultural intentions, on building only within the limits of planned construction and implementation of development policies in targeted areas.
- Improvement of the control systems for the new constructions in urban area

- Organize awareness campaigns for businesses and the public about these measures and introduction and consolidation of sanctions
- Increase municipal capacities in terms of management and control of uncontrolled fluxes in urban area.
- To stimulate and to continue the process of drafting regulatory plans for all areas provided with MDP and UDP.

The use of land:

- **Strategy 1: Land provision for the intended use**

- Proper information of administration and citizens regarding the purposes and limits of construction and development.
- Developing and defining of the objectives envisaged in terrain maps, through demarcation and signalling of the surface.
- Development of lower level plans together with conceptual and main plans for the purposes specified in the map of land use (agriculture, forests, land dedicated to housing or land for construction, archaeological sites, cemeteries, grass, road, garbage dump, corridors, industry and all necessary fields and sectors
- Development of projects to ensure physical quality assurance of the public facilities.
- Develop mechanisms for monitoring, implementation and control for the entire territory of the urban area.
- Human capacity building in the urban area.
- Development of mechanisms of punishment for offenders who will try the alienation of land for purposes that are not defined in this document.

Waste management:

- **Strategy 1: Minimal waste volume, their reuse and recycling.**

- Definition, labelling and signalization of the areas for transit purposes, landfills, animal burial sites and intelligent waste dumps.
- Definition, labelling and signalization of the areas for transit purposes and landfill in Ranilug/Ranillug

- Preparation of projects for acquisition and treatment of waste that are dumped in an uncontrolled manner where as a priority are Morava river banks and similar areas.
- Preparation of project management and control by the municipality in terms of waste management even in urban areas.
- Undertaking Punitive Measures.

Natural disasters and other catastrophes:

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

Earthquakes:

- To prepare a regulation for all constructions in accordance with the level of seismic hazard and the building standards.
- • In special facilities and multi-store facilities construction should be done according to the rules of anti seismic architecture.

Hail:

- Preparation of projects for anti hail stations in places where they previously existed as seen in maps.

Snow drifts, storms and frosts:

- Preparation of projects to undertake measures in the winter, especially in hilly and mountain areas.

Drought:

Preparation of facilities for accumulation of river and stream water for the needs of dams so that in case of any eventual drought this water is used for irrigation

Floods:

- Preparation of projects for opening of channels, regulating land channels, cleaning and maintenance and urban regulation phase 1 and 2.
- Measures to eliminate sharp curves of rivers and river banks management.
- Measures to protect rivers from solid waste disposal that causes obstruction of the free flow of water.

- Measures to ban construction of residential buildings and economic character objects near the banks of the rivers, at a distance of at least 10 meters from the river bed (water point).

Fires:

- Measures for prohibition of construction or implementation of standards where necessary for the facilities or equipment or fire causing forest fires and help fires in forests or other places countries threatened by fires.
- Measures to support facilities or equipment that hinders or help extinguish forest fires or other places threatened by fires.
- Designing plans to establish as many hydrants and water, accumulated in many places and settlements.
- The design of the project in order to secure access for vehicles used for fire fighting to each residential unit in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Control measures against law offenders.
- Punitive measures

4.2 EVALUATION OF STRATEGIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CRITERIA ESTABLISHED WITH PRINCIPLES (SEE ARTICLE 2/2.2), POLICIES AND LAWS

Given that the **strategies and implementation activities** provide the transition from the existing situation in terms of the desired spatial events, by formulating strategies and activities to achieve the goals within the spatial framework, definition of deadlines and the current situation, evaluation of these strategies (which must provide answers to questions on which activities and steps to take to reach the planned framework, moreover, provide another mean to transition from the existing situation in the planned situation) based on the criteria set out with overall principles of development/conservation policies and laws of particular importance provides a step to assess whether we can surely succeed to implement these strategies.

4.2.1 Evaluation of strategies for implementation in the field of economic development

Measuring of the **effectiveness of strategies for implementation** in the field of economic development is very important for the deduction and complete analysis which will reveal the strengths and weaknesses as well as opportunities and risks at the same time with spatial aspect but also with other aspects of specified development.

Assessment of strategies and activities to achieve goals within the legal framework in the field of economic development: strategies planned by professional teams were advanced with don't do anything scenario in this field, it is estimated that they may have weak points, but they can't be considered realistic in terms of implementation opportunities, promotion of the principles of compact and intense development, although these strategies provide integrated and strategic approach, respect the laws of the state, so if the authorities create conditions for the realization of these strategies it may derive that Ranilug/Ranillug municipality will be the leader in the field of agriculture as the main branch of economic development.

Strategies for implementation of the prescribed documents have highlighted the following activities:

In the coming years, drafting of the work plan in accordance with established limits for agricultural land by this plan, based on the map "Agriculture and Economic Development" guides the development of agriculture by recommending events that will be more productive, especially vegetable culture , orchards and crops, with emphasis on intensive crops and processed map on agricultural cadastral level, rehabilitation of degraded land, the development of organic agriculture, building of water supply system, the union of parcels with individual producers, strengthening agriculture directorate staff and technology, as well as the need for new information systems, work on projects of joint initiatives with the private sector and donors, improving animal fund, beginning of projects in the areas of established plans for forestation and reforestation, the transition from the bushes to common forests and their maintenance, pasture management, improving existing flora, growth and strengthening of agricultural areas etc.. The municipality will facilitate, while the private sector will provide the basis for the food industry and the expansion and advancement of knowledge and practice in the field of agriculture.

Assessment:

All foreseen planned activities ranging from education and ongoing education in agriculture, livestock, fruit and vegetable production will contribute to increase the volume and

establishment of quality products with improvement of marketing opportunities. It is estimated that the measures and activities dealing with land consolidation strategies and other ways of joint parcels will enable rational, efficient and sustainable agricultural land and in the same way it will allow more intensive products and strengthening of domestic and international market. Measures for irrigation, drainage and flood protection, with the aim of increasing the quantity, quality and lowering the price of labour together with protection measures in livestock, forests, pastures, agricultural development zones, etc., that are part of strategy for agriculture can increase GDP revenues from agriculture, establishing it in the coming years as the main branch of agriculture and economic development in order to enable the municipality to be competitive in the Kosovo and regional market..

Based on the local and international standards and criteria, the activities foreseen in the strategy for the implementation of the provisions of the development framework, can encourage the government to move from indirect support policies that are used during the previous period (agricultural policies that were directed towards rehabilitation of infrastructure, creating an environment for business support services to farmers, institutional strengthening, generally in a low level) to direct policies, respectively the provision of loans and grants that go to farmers through government.

Many events were envisaged in order to realise goals within economic development, which in strategy implementation were provided for the following activities and development in industry, construction, trade and handcrafts.

Assessment:

All planned activities will contribute to the preservation of mine/minerals, development of projects to use them and therefore in the near future for the usage of cement, stove, and other minerals, production of construction materials for industry development, processing of metals, wood and plastics, intellectual and technological capacity building.

Creating synergies and avoiding potential disputes is one of the advancements of these strategies, creating and building areas for crafts, wholesale and retail trade development, sustainable markets up to daily markets, functional industrial areas, continuous training, incubator for business as well as the conditions for strengthening of the construction enterprises, storage premises, especially in the industrial area, design and monitoring offices in the sub-centres.

Concrete activities are envisaged under the strategy for the promotion of some settlements as cultural, recreational, rural and agro-tourism ones, improvement of

archaeological heritage tourism development, creation of tourist infrastructure, environmental and nature protection, hunting tourism, promotion of health tourism, catering, etc..

Assessment:

In all envisaged activities planned public transport is efficient in all settlements, which is estimated to have an impact on quality of life and may prevent migration and depopulation of remote mountain areas, as well as the provision of public services for residents. Alternative Ways of transport are estimated to contribute towards improvement of the development and reduction of pollution. It may also provide opportunities for nature orientation as part of the tourist offer of the Municipality.

Opening of the new corridor and completion of the existing one is seen as a substantial part of the events in the framework and strategy, and is considered to have a role in the transport of goods and people in a safe, faster, cheaper and sustainable function of economic development in urban areas.

Completion of energy infrastructure and replacement of classical networks with advanced systems, as well as alternative energy research is highly regarded; therefore most of the activities go towards that direction. It is believed that on the basis of this framework and implementation strategy, the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug can produce energy in the hydro-plant, which is seen in some activities, but the implementation of the documents along with policies to stimulate alternative energy, especially the solar ones with tax relief of 50%, which, in principle, goes in favour of sustainable development, meeting the standards for alternative energy and the fulfilment of certain laws and environmental aspects.

It is estimated that a stable supply of electricity provides economic power in the industrial area, so people should be informed about the potential of renewable energy, which significantly reduces (or eliminates) dependence of the central energy supply, and on the other side provides a sustainable economy in the municipality.

Specialized enterprises are expected to help expanding of the knowledge and increasing of the efficiency of the electricity system.

In some activities, it's noted that with the inclusion of SME support, it is estimated that organized business has proved to be most successful. It is considered necessary to support business development by providing favourable conditions for SMEs, capacity building through training and specialization, by enabling young people to start new businesses, and research opportunities from banks.

4.2.2 Evaluation of implementation strategies in the field of demography and social issues

Measuring the effectiveness of implementation strategies in the field of demography and social issues is also a very important step in the assessment and implementation phases.

All the strategies proposed by the professional team in this field generally promote the principles of sustainable, compact and intense development. These strategies provide integrated and strategic approach, respect the laws of the country and provide a reliable basis in the implementation of the strategy for transition from the current situation in the position as defined by framework.

Strategy for the implementation of the envisaged documents includes differemnt activities such as:

Establishing the most favourable conditions for the improvement of municipal human development index (MHDI) in further development of the municipality of Ranilug, increasing the quality and quantity of housing, ensuring that future development of the municipality of Ranilug is carried out in accordance with the **polycentric concept of spatial development and free respiration**, ensuring that future settlements development will be in accordance with the concept of compact settlements, assurance that settlements will be treated based on the guidelines in determining settlements developed by DPH and MESP, expansion of the scope, content and quality of infrastructure growth in the education system at all levels in accordance with **the concept of polycentric development and free respiration**, providing health content in settlements, in accordance with their functions and hierarchy, providing of conditions and facilities for the preservation, conservation and ongoing maintenance of cultural heritage, providing the conditions and contents for administration and institutions in order to be more transparent and efficient in providing services to its citizens and the public, providing sports and recreational spaces in settlements in accordance with the their function and hierarchy, providing surfaces for the lives of young people, the strategy for implementation in the field of infrastructure, minimizing the steps of unemployment and poverty, providing community centres within local centres, centres for old people, orphans and the homeless, as well as access for people with disabilities

Assessment:

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

Designing plans for the completion of the qualitative infrastructure of the health system with an impact on the increase of life expectancy of the population in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, poverty alleviation (so that social welfare, as measured per capita income has increased),

4.2.3 Assessment of the implementation strategy in the field of infrastructure

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

Assessment of strategies and activities to achieve the goal within the spatial framework in the field of infrastructure:

All strategies proposed by the professional team promote the principles of sustainable and compact development, provide integrated strategic approach, and respect the laws, if competent stakeholders create conditions for the implementation of these strategies. We believe that Ranilug/Ranillug municipality in this field will be in the desired position starting from the road infrastructure, water supply, wastewater disposal and sewage treatment, electricity network and equipment, disposal systems, railway infrastructure, road transport and telecommunications infrastructure.

- Strategy in this area shows that in some cases, have been envisaged project activities for the improvement of existing networks.

Assessment:

This activity is intended for the implementation of certain segments of the spatial frame, resulting as a consequence of poor maintenance; reflect the system renovation in use, so it should be considered as an intervention, short-term renovation.

- Also have been noted some activities that require feasibility study,

Assessment:

Besides this some projects are foreseen in the framework as key projects, areas of significant activity have been defined, in which case to implement this more detailed analyzes

are required on economic, financial, social and environmental nature for the main project and based on this feasibility study the capacity and the volume will be determined together with stable rational solutions.

- In the forthcoming activities, has been emphasized protection of road infrastructure development,

Assessment:

It is very important, that although some events were provided by the framework; the implementation strategy envisages field underlining as an activity that will further explain and place of implementation and create conditions to protect surfaces for that designation.

- Preparation of conceptual and main projects is also implemented as an important element towards framework implementation,

Assessment:

Although the frame foresees events, preparation of the main ideas and projects represents significant activity in terms of implementation, so that the municipality should continue to prepare these projects in accordance with appropriate dynamics.

- Other activities and consulting were foreseen too

Assessment:

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

- As an important activity in terms of implementation of the plan within the strategy of its implementation is the beginning of these applications,

Assessment:

This activity is one of the last in the process when we begin after the selection of the contractor, according to the recommendations of the master plan for the development of Kosovo distribution system by 2015, temporary solutions for sewage treatment, roads and railways, together with selected ones.

- To complete this strategy, for its implementation is envisaged establishment of public and private mechanisms for management

Assessment:

It is estimated that this activity is very significant for qualitative implementation of the framework. This activity, in some cases is used as a tool for seeking quality of the project management up to the management and operation as for example in addition to proposal and creation of temporary landfill is needed a definition of mechanisms for management.

Effective implementation of the strategy for implementation in the infrastructure field requires inclusion of foreseen events in the three-year budget projections (based on dynamic plan as an attempt to assess the capacity investment), increasing the transparency process, information together with public, legal, political and operational awareness..

This document, according to its character is a spatial document and some procedures were not analysed, such as expropriation and other aspects as part of the implementation strategy can be considered as a weak point, but for implementation it should be carried out as an activity.

The law clearly determines who is competent and at what level of expropriation and compensation should be dealt in the events of all areas including infrastructure.

The overall assessment for the implementation of activities of the strategy will provide: integrated and functional water system, sewerage and atmospheric drainage, energy efficient system, effective system for waste management, qualitative and quantitative telecommunications, telecommunication network up to infrastructure road and rail infrastructure, with the improvement of existing lines and new sets as prescribed by framework.

4.2.4 Assessment of the strategy for implementation in the field of land use and environment

Assessment of strategies and activities to achieve the goals within the spatial framework in the field of land use and environment, as this field represents the priorities in the plan for adjustment, exploitation and development of the area and assessment of the strategy for the implementation of this plan in this field is substantial for the future, so that the following mentioned activities are essential:

In general, all the foreseen strategies provided by professional teams promote principles of sustainable development, compact development of the environment and provide strategic and integrated approach, respect all the laws of the country (laws covering the field of environment, air, water, land etc).

Strategies for the implementation of the prescribed documents are numerous activities in the function of providing clean air and minimal pollution, improving water quality and enrichment of the area with drinkable water and water for special purposes, preservation of the quality and quantity of land (clean land with as little as possible pollution), land management, provision of land exploitation for planned destination, ensuring that special areas in the municipal aspect (natural areas, settlements and other areas) treat adequately all the functional networks of settlements and urban - rural development balance, protection of natural heritage, preservation and strengthening of landscapes, improvement of the quality of green areas, sustainable development of biodiversity, minimal volume of waste, reuse and recycling of waste, transition from a culture of reaction in a culture of amortization and prevention of accidents and erosion.

Assessment:

Abovementioned measures and activities: marking and protection during the construction of bands and green areas etc. as part of activities for the implementation of strategies may be sufficient to guarantee air quality, as well as measures and activities which are related to water, quality and places which may be deemed to be the adequate response to legal requirements in order to ensure stable quality and continuity of surface and underground water and is assessed that also for the land are provided all activities which ensure minimal contamination.

Fertility, re-training and adequate management with the foreseen controlling and penalizing measures for land use, it is evident that all this distribution is good for activities which guarantee the destination in accordance with the foreseen needs, in the topic of settlements network context and urban-rural context, it is assessed that all activities which provide compact development of the settlements, functional networks, balance in these networks and drafting of regulatory plans and projects which favour areas with negative trends are foreseen.

Assessment:

Moving from a culture of reaction after disasters, in a culture of amortization, it is noted that in details reviewed after the disaster/accidents on the proposal of increasing standards for construction and regulation in case of earthquake, projects for measures and insulation, for buffer zones and other activities.

4.3 DEADLINES, FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS, INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

THEMATIC FIELDS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
STRATEGY	LEVEL OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS (LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH)	TIME FRAME, PLANNING INTERVAL (SHORT-TERM, MEDIUM TERM, ONGOING)	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, COMPANY, BODY (MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS)	PRIORITIES (1, 2, 3)
Agriculture:				
Strategy 1: As much as possible agriculture land and possibility for saving and development in function of economic development in the cadastre area of Ranilug with the urban area				
Urban areas is used as an opportunity to create conditions for the development of agriculture at the limits of the area and enables compact development, as more as possible land for agriculture.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	

Supporting modernization of technology of existing mills in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug and functionality of those who are not in proper condition.	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Storage of grain and capacities for flour products, initiating modernization projects.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Creation of an internet platform for promotion of products and providing internet for all businesses especially in the urban area.	LOW	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Industry:				
Strategy 1: Sustainable industry				
Drafting of feasibility study in these fields.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for support and strengthening, as well for creating new trends in metal processing, wood, plastics, food, beverages, textiles, tobacco industry, etc. In order to implement the forecasts of the framework	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Drafting of regulatory plan for industrial zone with appropriate infrastructure and relation with regional road network, and in future a railway and highway.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
CONSTRUCTION:				
Strategy 1: Sustainable construction				
Support of some companies in the urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug to deal with construction, distribution and te base of working for machineries	MEDIUM	MEDIUM -TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	

and regular workshops, for the work of different activities (construction, mechanic, carpenter, electrician etc) for parking of vehicles, dumping and other services.				
Craftsmanship:				
Strategy 1: Sustainable craftsmanship				
Creation of physical and professional infrastructure for education and vocational education in the field of craftsmanship, advices in behalf of craftsmanship, increase of entrepreneurial skills, training and professional qualification of craftsman.	LOW	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Setting of the location for special office for craftsmanship in the urban areas	LOW	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Trade:				
Strategy 1: Sustainable trade				
During the drafting of regulation plans in all urban parts should be planned capacities for small trade capacity.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	
drafting of the projects for open markets in Ranilug/Ranillug	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Drafting of conceptual and main projects for at least one green market on daily basis, public or private in the urban areas	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Strategy 3: Promotion of archaeological heritage for tourism development				
The municipality with the approval of this plan should view heritage as a potential for development of tourism and should declare as protected all archaeological areas presented in this	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	

plan, after the initial notice, and should advance areas to be visited. Ranilug/Ranillug urban area should be identified as a place for development.				
Strategy 3: Creation of touristic structure				
Creation of baseline touristic structure (transportation, telecommunication, accommodation) and depending of the zone, specific relevant infrastructure for the zones where can be included forest paths for alpinists, walking and riding, as well completion and strengthening of the infrastructure especially in the zones with nature values and cultural heritage values.	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
Information system to be suitable for the utilisation of this network that consists of maps, prospects and other information means should support the development of different tourism types, depending on the resources. Web page for the touristic resources and opportunities in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in the form of offer can help in increasing the interests for investments regarding tourism development.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Tourism board will create touristic information centres. Primarily, information centre in Ranilug/Ranillug and in a continuous manner in some other centres (Pançella, Kormijan, Glogoc).	MEDIUM	MEDIUM -TERM	MUNICIPALITY	

Hostelry				
Tourism board will create touristic information centres. In the beginning touristic information centre in Ranilug/Ranillug and on ongoing manner even in some other centres (Pançella, Kormijan, Glllogoc).	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
TRANSPORTATION, TELECOMMUNICATION, TRAFFIC AND MOBILITY:				
Drafting of projects for improvement of access to the transportation system.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	municipality, private investors	
Drafting of projects for traffic safety	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for improvement of traffic vitality	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for improvement for reduction of negative impact of transportation in environment.	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects to improve the quality and extension of the road network in order to increase the speed of movement of passengers and goods. existing facilities should at least be modernized to meet the ongoing needs and standards	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Drafting of the projects for modernisation, strengthening and completing of existing road network and opening of new roads towards the border with Serbia and completing with other transportation infrastructure (services for maintenance and reparation of vehicles, garages, bus stations, gas stations, accommodation	HIGH	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	

facilities for set services, etc.)				
TRAFFIC, TELECOMMUNICATION, PTK AND PRIVATE OPERATORS:				
Drafting of main projects such them of telephone numbers and other apparatuses, as well the expanding of internet and cable services it has been promised a lot, while PTK and other operators services to be modernised as is foreseen within development framework.	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for building of the new network in urban zones, where exists the old network of 90s.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for improvement of cable network and HD TV programs.	HIGH	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for capacities building and training of the potential users for use of industry for human needs.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Energy:				
Strategy 1: Modernisation and completion of energy infrastructure				
Development and completion of energetic infrastructure in the field of infrastructure in the function of economic development.	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Strategy 2: Identification and utilisation of potentials for renewable energy				
Drafting of main and concept projects for production of energy for heating	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Feasibility study and concept projects for the possibility of using solar energy as well thermal energy and generation of electric energy through	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	

photovoltaic-photoelectric panels (as long-term goal)				
Stimulating projects for those that construct buildings and use solar energy for heating purpose with tax percentage discount for construction permit.	IUM MED	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Implementation of pilot projects for the possibilities of saving energy i.e. isolation effective heating systems, etc.)	IUM MED	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, PRIVATE INVESTORS	
BANKING SYSTEM:				
Strategy 1: Banks in the view of sustainable economic development				
Drafting of loan projects by the banks for households, small businesses and agribusinesses	H HIG	SHORT-TERM	BANKS, INVESTORS AND MUNICIPALITY	
Drafting of investment projects with concession from the renewable energy sector.	H HIG	MEDIUM-TERM	BANKS, INVESTORS AND MUNICIPALITY	
Drafting of the projects taking under consideration the Kosovo's new possibilities for membership in IMF and World Bank in the areas where they assists	IUM MED	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Drafting of the projects for loan with low interests and with wider packages in the fields of agriculture industry and up to the tourism.	H HIG	SHORT-TERM	BANKS AND MUNICIPALITY	
Small and medium enterprises:				
Strategy 1: Support for the development of SMEs:				
Establishment of a training centre for professional training of young professionals in order to build capacity and	IUM MED	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	

organisation of seminars and courses over the economic development and marketing skills				
Support of the young entrepreneurs through implementation of the “initiation centre” (business incubator) where companies can use the same infrastructure and to have mutual benefits.	IUM MED	SHORT- TERM	MUNIC IPALITY AND INVESTORS	

THEMATIC FIELDS: INFRASTRUCTURE (TECHNICAL AND ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE):				
Strategy 1: Existing and paved roads				
Preparation of main projects, in cooperation with the ministry of transportation and post-telecommunication for the for expansion in some zones and sustainable buildings and concretization of containments in compliance with the standard of existing roads	GH HI	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPA LITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
Strategy 3: Proposed roads				
Beginning of drafting concept ideas of these roads	EDIUM M	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPA LITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
Drafting of main projects for these roads, based on transportation infrastructure map	GH HI	ONGOING	MUNICIPA LITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
Strategy 4: Roads under construction				
Preparation of projects and intensive consultations in all local and urban roads for reconstruction according to the urban plan.	EDIUM M	MEDIUM- TERM	MUNICIPA LITY AND INVESTORS	
Strategy 7: Accompanying infrastructure				
Beginning of the concept project for bus	OW L	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPA LITY AND	

stops and bus stations.			INVESTORS	
Drafting of the concept project	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
WATER ACCUMULATION AND SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE:				
Strategy 1: Water supply of all settlements				
Drafting of the projects for constructing wells and reservoirs for potable water to strengthen current and future needs for potable water in urban areas.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Preparation and implementation of projects for long-term needs with water supply, building of integrated systems for water supply, with special support in large underground resources	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY	
Strategy 2. Creation of functional and integrated potable water system, industry and agriculture in the entire territory of the municipality				
Drafting of the project for improvement of the water supply infrastructure at the settlements where the water supply system exists	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Drafting and implementation of the project for construction of agricultural land irrigation system	HIGH	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, INVESTORS AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS	
Sewerage and landfills:				
Strategy 1: Completion of sewerage infrastructure, improvement of the existing infrastructure and construction of the new network				
Preparation of the projects for the improvement of the existing sewerage network.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Preparation of projects for the construction of new sewerage network in the settlements where there is no sewerage system	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	

Opening of the septic tanks at the places where are discharged wastewaters in urban areas	M EDIUM	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPA LITY AND INVESTORS	
Marking and protection of road line of the sewer from the exiting out of the settlement towards the main plant of the municipality "connection of the main network"	L OW	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPA LITY AND INVESTORS	
Preparation of the project for connection from the settlement exiting point toward the main plant of the municipality "connection of the main network"	L OW	MEDIUM- TERM	MUNICIPA LITY AND INVESTORS	
Strategy 2: Building of the new atmospheric water flow system				
Preparation of the projects for building the new network for atmospheric waters separated from wastewaters sewerage (in compliance with the concept of removal toward nearest water streams rivers).	M EDIUM	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPA LITY AND INVESTORS	
Preparation of projects for the construction of the new sewerage system for atmospheric waters along the roads.	M EDIUM	LONG- TERM	MUNICIPA LITY AND INVESTORS	
Strategy 3: Construction of landfill system and their adequate management				
Marking and protection provided space for temporary landfill construction and industrial waste at the level of urban areas.	M EDIUM	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPA LITY AND INVESTORS	
Preparation destined for landfill space by flattening and gravel throwing (immediately after the adoption of the plan) and marking until the creation the conditions for completion of infrastructure.	M EDIUM	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPA LITY AND INVESTORS	
Preparation of major projects for the temporary landfill	L OW	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPA LITY AND INVESTORS	

Tendering and implementation of major projects for temporary landfill construction and industrial waste in level of one or two settlements.	GH	HI	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Creation of public and private mechanisms for adequate justification of these landfills.	OW	L	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Functionalising electricity supply and strengthen telecommunication network:					
Strategy 1: Beginning of the implementation of the recommendations of the master plan for Kosovo distribution system development until 2015.					
Projects for a gradual transition from 10kv distribution network of 20kv distribution network, as well as net present reinforcements from 10kv to 20kv in urban areas	W	LO	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
projects to replace airlines 230/400v with braided cables or underground cables		M	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Project preparation in the way that low voltage networks should be planned and current poles sheathed in aluminium cables only.	W	LO	SHORT-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Project preparation for replacement with new concrete poles of the long-conductors Ropotovo – Ranilug.		me	short-term	KEK, KOST, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
project preparation and implementation of the amendment conductors cables installed air section al / 16 mm2 conductor religion al /50mm2 air conductor religion, because despite all this power line will supply a new municipal building.		me	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, COST, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	

Project preparation also concrete poles placed public street lighting.	W LO	MEDIUM-TERM	KEK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Strategy 2: Strengthening and expanding in telecommunication in the entire municipal territory				
Preparation of projects in which existing settlements dates from the 90's, and to be placed new network.	M EDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Expansion of the telecommunications network in urban areas and fiber cable to enable connection with the internet and cable television.	M EDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
preparation of projects for the establishment of the new necessary antennas of PTK-VALA	M EDIUM	SHORT-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Preparation for the providing of the HD television programs through cable network	GH HI	LONG-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Project preparation for the establishment of the public telephone booths in all settlements where there is a land line network and those that where the network should be expanded.	W LO	SHORT-TERM	PTK, MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	

Thematic field: Land and environment utilization:				
Air:				
Strategy 1: Clean air, nominal pollution				
Marking and protection of certain sites for the establishment of the green belts according to plan during the implementation of works.	W LO	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	
Drafting conceptual projects main green bands and belts according to plan, as the beginning of their implementation.	M EDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	

Marking and protection during the implementation of construction works in existing park surfaces as scheduled.	W	LO	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPAL AND CITY INVESTORS	
Conceptual drafting of major projects for the revitalization of the existing parks and the new parks provided by the plan. And starting its implementation.		M	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPAL AND CITY INVESTORS	
Drafting concept and main projects for improvement of traffic in order to avoid the large number of vehicles in circulation in the central parts of the settlement according to the plan.	GH	HI	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPAL AND CITY INVESTORS	
Drafting of municipal regulations measures, criteria and conditions for the release of gases into the air from industry and vehicles in motion in the forced installation of catalyst in technical and removing old cars for traffic flow in the urban area		M	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPAL AND CITY INVESTORS	
The main conceptual design of the project and for use of alternative energy (usually solar energy / solar and geothermal energy)	GH	HI	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPAL AND CITY INVESTORS	
Stimulating projects through a tax exemption of up to 50% of those who seek construction and industrial waste permits and use of alternative energy.		M	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPAL AND CITY INVESTORS	
Stimulation with prices and quality for the use of public transport.	GH	HI	ONGOING	MUNICIPAL AND CITY INVESTORS	
drafting concept		M	SHORT-	MUNICIPAL	

and main project for bicycle paths and pedestrian paths, as shown on the map, as well as the duty on these items during the drafting of road projects	EDIU	TERM	ITY AND INVESTORS	
drafting main concept and projects for reconstruction of roads (access and bypass) in the urban centre, channelling and landfill disposal of waste	GH HI	TERM MEDIUM-	ITY MUNICIPAL AND INVESTORS	
Water:				
Strategy 1: Improvement of water quality and places rich with water				
marking and drafting of projects for the protection and development of water, groundwater and surface water resources in urban areas as shown in the hydrological map of the municipality, the determination of zone for necessary protection and certain protection response	GH HI	TERM SHORT-	ITY MUNICIPAL AND INVESTORS	
Drafting main and conceptual projects for establishing septic wholes and equipments of cleaning to the implant.	W LO	TERM SHORT-	ITY MUNICIPAL AND INVESTORS	
Drafting main concept and main projects for the installation and completion of the apparatus used in water purification industry	GH HI	TERM MEDIUM-	ITY MUNICIPAL AND INVESTORS	
Land:				
Strategy 1: Protection of quality of the land (clean land, pollution/minimal contamination)				
Preparation of projects for continuous monitoring and control of construction on fertile agricultural land.	GH HI	TERM MEDIUM-	ITY MUNICIPAL AND INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects	M	SHORT-	MUNICIPAL	

and undertaking measures for protection from erosion because of the cleaning of land from substantial elements.	EDIUM	TERM	ITY AND INVESTORS	
Initiation of projects to create conditions and mechanisms for taking measures to degradation and human impact.	M EDIUM	LONG- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	
Drafting of the projects for the unplanted agriculture lands of low quality	HI GH	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	
Strategy 2: Land management				
Organization of information campaigns in order to inform citizens (about construction limits, construction frozen zones) in order to protect the land area and of land resources from the alienation in non-agricultural purposes in limited extent only within prescribed construction limits (map "the concept of development of settlement"), as well as the implementation of guidelines development in targeted areas.	MED IUM	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	
Increase municipal capacity for management and control of planned trends.	MED IUM	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY	

Land utilisation				
Strategy 1: Providing agriculture land for planned designation				
Development, the definition of the objectives envisaged based on map and on	HIG H	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	

the field, either by using any labelling and signalling designated surfaces.				
Development of projects for ensuring of the quality of spaces of public areas	H	HIG	ONGOING	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS
Development of mechanisms for following and implementation of control in the entire municipal territory	IUM	MED	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY
Building of human capacities in the municipality	W	LO	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY
Building of human capacities in the municipality	IUM	MED	ON-GOING	MUNICIPAL ITY
Strategy 3: Improving the quality of green areas				
increase the number of green spaces in urban areas	IUM	MED	ONGOING	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS
Construction of new sports-recreation centre in Ranilug/Ranillug town.	IUM	MED	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS
Waste management:				
Strategy 1: Minimum value of waste, reuse and recycling of waste				
Limiting, marking and signalling areas designated for transit landfill, sites for the burial of animals and landfills of intelligent waste.	W	LO	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS
Preparation of projects for a transit landfill of solid waste (construction) and sites for the burial of dead animals (map: waste management).	IUM	MED	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS
Preparation of projects for the selling and treatment of waste dumped in an uncontrolled manner,	IUM	MED	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS

priority are the Morava river banks and similar sites.				
Preparation of projects for the management and control by the municipality in terms of waste.	W	LO SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	
Natural disasters and other disasters:				
Strategy 1: Transition from a culture of reaction to a culture of amortization and prevention				
Earthquakes:				
Preparation of regulations for all construction in accordance with the level of seismic risk and building standards.	W	LO SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	
Hail:				
Preparation of project for the construction of stations for protection from hail.	IUM	MED TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	
Piles of snow, strong winds and frost:				
Preparation of projects for undertaking of measures during the winter period, especially in hilly and mountainous areas.	IUM	MED LONG- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	
Erosion:				
Undertaking measures for the announcement of erosive areas in regions where erosion is of high intensity in the flow of water, soil, forests and immovable objects based on the law on waters of Kosovo, by the municipality in the urban area.	IUM	MED TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	

THEMATIC AREAS: DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL ISSUES – POPULATION, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS				
Population:				
Drafting of projects for the completion of quality of education system infrastructure at all levels and creation of conditions for enrolment in primary and secondary education and improve literacy rate of adults (over the age of 8).	IUM MED	ONGOING	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for completing the health system quality with impact on increase in life expectancy of the residents of the municipality.	IUM MED	ONGOING	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects for completion in the field of economic development and poverty alleviation so that the economic wellbeing, measured by income per capita improves.	IUM MED	ONGOING	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects foreseen with this plan to increase green areas in the city and other settlements through the processing of surfaces which currently are free and unused, as well as creation of green areas within and around the city and other settlements.	IUM MED	ONGOING	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	
Drafting of plans to increase sensitivity of citizens towards socio-cultural and	IUM MED	ONGOING	MUNICIPAL ITY AND	

environmental aspects in view of the quality of life.			INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects to strengthen the strategic way of human capacity in the municipality to respond to the realization of the vision for the municipality's future and to create gender and ethnic equality.	IUM MED	ONGOING	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	
Housing:				
Strategy 2: Increase the quality and quantity of housing				
Drafting of regulatory plans by respecting the concept with the function of providing the necessary volume of housing for all levels of population.	DIUM ME	ONGOING	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	
Drafting and implementation of major infrastructure projects and services based on infrastructure maps (water, sewage, heating, parking, greenery) in this document in the field of housing in order to improve the quality of housing/residence.	DIUM ME	ONGOING	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	
Preparation of main projects around the public buildings which have an impact on the improvement of the level of housing/residence.	DIUM ME	MEDIUM- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	
Drafting of projects and preparation of standards for housing areas and maintenance of existing structure as well as the elimination of physical degradation of existing housing structures which are constructed in an unplanned way.	H HIG	MEDIUM- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS	
Settlements:				

Strategy 3: Ensuring that the future economic development of Ranilug will take place in the polycentric concept of spatial development and free breathing.				
Drafting of regulatory plans for the city of Ranilug/Ranillug and for settlements as social interest areas for the municipality.	H	HIG	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS
Stimulate construction within areas planned	h	Hig	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS
Establishment of the board to demolish buildings built outside the prescribed limits	W	LO	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS
Strategy 1: Expansion of volume, content and increasing the quality of the educational system infrastructure at all levels in accordance with the polycentric and free development concept.				
Construction of areas for preschool education within the framework of schools or where it is needed to be envisaged separable for all settlements	IUM	MED	MEDIUM-TERM	KOMUNA DHE INVESTITORËT
Marking and preservation of areas foreseen for kindergartens with this plan, as specified within the framework of the spatial plan (map: "school and sports areas".)		LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS
Preparation of the conceptual ideas and main projects for kindergartens	IUM	MED	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS
Marking and protection of areas foreseen for elementary schools with this plan, as specified within the framework of the spatial plan and on the "school and sports areas" map.		LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS
Implementation of project for the construction of the	IUM	MED	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS

elementary school, foreseen with the plan.				
During the drafting of new school construction projects, the accompanying infrastructure and the construction of sports facilities with the goal of improving conditions for work and teaching should be foreseen.	IUM	MED TERM	MEDIUM- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS
Connect to water supply and sewage system infrastructure all school buildings that are not connected	IUM	MED TERM	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS
Beginning of the government program implementation for the formation of cabinets for informatics and providing them with computers.	IUM	MED TERM	SHORT- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS
Equal participation in education, creation of appropriate conditions for the integration of children with disabilities and organization of different ways of parental education.	IUM	MED	ONGOING	MUNICIPAL ITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS
Creating conditions at the schools for daily stay (establishment of school kitchens or the spaces for multi purposes) local education strategy (by the profile in compliance with the market needs in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in Kosovo and broader)	IUM	MED	ONGOING	MUNICIPAL ITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS
Health care:				
Strategy 1: Providing of health care spaces in urban areas with their function and hierarchy				
Drafting conceptual project for strengthening and further	DIUM	ME TERM	MEDIUM- TERM	MUNICIPAL ITY AND INVESTORS

developing the area towards the spa in the lake in the surrounding of Ranilug/Ranillug				
Culture:				
Strategy 1: Establishment of space and conditions for the preservation, conservation and exploitation of the continuous and sustainable cultural heritage.				
Prevention of actual occurrences that threaten cultural heritage, technical, professional and legal measures (map: cultural and social infrastructure).	W	LO	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS
Marking the areas, facilities and settlements values with maps in the area of the entire territory in urban areas.	W	LO	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS
Development of key projects and beginning of the implementation in order to rescue, rehabilitation and utilization of cultural and historical values and cultural benefits, social, economic, scientific, educational, ecological and cultural tourism benefits.		MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS
Information and marketing campaigns in order to improve the quality of municipal services, heritage and the country's image with multidimensional benefits.	W	LO	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS
Establishment of municipal mechanisms for controlling events in all heritage values in the urban area	W	LO	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS
Creating the conditions for the organization's annual book fair in Ranilug/Ranillug, opening low musical school, creating town choir, the functioning of the	W	LO	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS

club of artists and painters etc.				
Preparation of concept and main project, and beginning of the implementation of the municipal museum of Ranilug/Ranillug.	MEDIUM	LONG-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	
Sports and recreation:				
Strategy 1: Establishment of sports and recreation spaces in urban areas in compliance with their functioning and hierarchy				
Drafting of concept project, consultations with the ministry of sports and culture, drafting of the main project for construction of the sports hall with envisaged capacity in Ranilug/Ranillug town area.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-TERM	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	2
Drafting of main project and continuation with implementation of the football stadium building in Ranilug/Ranillug and football field in Domoroc	MEDIUM	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY, CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS	1
Project drafting and beginning of construction of polygon for walking and recreation, especially in the oasis of clean and healthy air, comprising the pine forests of white and black pine, in Ranilug/Ranillug areas	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Drafting of the projects for cycling as part of the main roads.	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
YOUTH:				
STRATEGY 1: PROVIDING OF SPACES FOR THE YOUTH LIVES				
Implementation of above mentioned projects for culture and sports	HIGH	ONGOING	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1
Creation of conditions for activating as higher number of the youth organizations and	LOW	SHORT-TERM	MUNICIPALITY AND INVESTORS	1

improvement of cooperation with municipal institutions.				
Drafting of projects and their implementation to the construction of youth centres in the town and sub-centres of larger settlements	UM	MEDI -TERM	MEDIUM	MUNICI PALITY AND INVESTORS
Creation of conditions for engagement of recites, theatre groups, musical in all the elementary and secondary schools		LOW	SHORT- TERM	MUNICI PALITY AND INVESTORS
Drafting of the project and implementation of the construction of a vocational training centre for the youth.	UM	MEDI TERM	SHORT- TERM	MUNICI PALITY AND INVESTORS
Creating spaces for sport and recreation in all settlements and support for the establishment of youth clubs (spaces can be used within the primary schools).	UM	MEDI G	ONGOIN	MUNICI PALITY AND INVESTORS

5 Provision for implementation

Urban development plan of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug is a base document which predicts the regulation, utilization and desired spatial development in the future. Starting from the current situation and the vision for the future of the municipality and objectives which will be achieved, a framework is also proposed with which municipal development will be reached through polycentric development concept and “Free respiration” in municipal level and compact trends in settlements level.

The spatial development framework is prepared having as determinant the thematic areas, and for the same are implemented the prediction of spatial development, strategy for implementation represents activities in implementing the spatial development framework, respectively activities for passing from the existing situation in the planned situation (predicted).

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

In essence it contains:

5.1 Instructions on the issues of interpreting the municipal development plan during the drafting of regulatory plans and other plans

- **Urban development plan** can be interpreted as a document which provides utilization and development of desired future spatial development.
- **Spatial development concept** (polycentric and free respiration) can be interpreted as a concept which offers spatial development of few sub –centres except of area I. MDP is based in **Kosovo`s Spatial draft Plan** in case any dispute regarding possible issues, definitely it is an interpretation that is in Kosovo`s spatial draft plan which needs to be fully respected.

In these areas the infrastructure will be planned during the drafting of development plans of lower level if the area is located in settlements which require preparation of regulatory plans, otherwise spatial conditions are provided from the municipality based in the Municipal Development Plan

During the drafting of low level plan we may encounter the term “**Green Heart**” which should be interpreted as an area in which ecological agricultural products will be developed. It will be an integral part of the settlement and will complete the concept of compact development of the settlement (settlement will be developed within construction borders in a compact manner

In these areas the infrastructure will be planned during the drafting of development plans of low level if the area is located in settlements that require preparation of regulatory plans, but only with the purpose of developing the agriculture, otherwise the infrastructure for development of agriculture will be planed from the municipality based on the municipal development plan.

During the drafting of low level plans we may encounter the term “**Industrial area**” which can be interpreted as an area in which in the future industry can be developed. This area will be developed based on the regulatory plan drafted from the municipalities of

Ranilug/Ranillug, Gjilan and Kamenica in cooperation with the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

During the drafting of low level plans we may encounter the term “Area with particular protection” which should be interpreted as an identified and declared area by law as an area with particular protection, which is an area with particular protection and as such has to be determined in the map or in the determined area surrounding a monument, building, group of buildings, village or historical town centre which can be protected from any development or activity which may endanger its historical, cultural, architectonic, archaeological, natural environment or visual aesthetic context.

Informal possession of properties and insufficient access for these areas or denial of elementary services should be treated as such during the regulation plan drafting.

5.2 CONDITIONS ESTABLISHED FROM THE LOCAL GOVERNANCE REGARDING IMPORTANT ISSUES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF LAND IN URBAN AREAS

5.2.1 Conditions for establishing land usage in the municipality

- With this plan is determined the goal of surface utilization under the conditions of fulfilling the conditions of the present generation, but not endangering the future generations.
- Fulfilment of legal requests and principles presented in chapter -I-
- Respecting the development concepts
- Sustainable economic development
- Sustainable social development
- Respecting the demographic aspect as well as the spatial development in accordance with the nature of the environmental load.
- Respecting the environment pollution capacities

- Preserving and improvement natural sources in order so they can recover as much as possible and be used in a rational way.
- Ensuring protection and unhindered functioning of natural values together with their environment in a large extent of private discoveries and the life of wildlife and their community.
- Providing protection of the constructed area.
- Providing the conditions for human rest and recreation.

All these mentioned above form the base for determining the conditions regarding the utilization and development of the land. In this direction we have set priorities for area utilization and that:

- Settlements (construction area)
- Areas for determined purposes
- Traffic corridors
- Green belts
- Recreation
- Sport
- Meadows and pastures
- Forests
- Water streams –rivers
- Waste landfills
- Cemeteries

5.2.2 Conditions for the regulation of surfaces

- Construction will only be allowed in foreseen areas for construction, determined with MDP.
- Development of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug in areas with particular purpose should be regulated with regulatory urban plans.
- Public infrastructure will be ensured only in places destined for construction.
- In areas in which the urban regulation plans are not approved, should be conducted a research on the requests, opportunities and offering of infrastructure based in conditions of high level plans.
- Development in the free surface (natural landscape) should be based in environmental rules for the protection of nature and landscape. In absence of a regulative urban plan, the municipality should bring adequate instructions of obligated character.
 - In areas where construction is allowed, the conditions of the location should determine as follows:
 - (a) Form and size of the development;

- (b) Manner of usage or utilization;
- (c) Construction rules ;
- (d) Regulations for access in infrastructure network;
- (e) Measures for the protection of the environment and the protection of the entirety of the cultural heritage.

5.2.3 Important facilities for the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug and Kosovo

- The municipality will place under her control all spatial development along the corridor of the foreseen railway Ferizaj-Viti-Gjilan-Ranilug/Ranillug -Bujanovc (Serbia), corridors VI and X, particularly in the stopping point in the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- For restricting the impact in environment-emission of gases and noise, the municipality should develop the protection area-belt along the part of the railway corridor in parts where this corridor passes near settlements. The minimum distance of the construction from the corridor cannot be less than 50 m.

5.2.4 Conditions for the distribution of economic activities

- The municipality has allocated sufficient land for supporting the development of business which is based on the use of local working power with the condition to establish in spaces and areas foreseen for this purpose.
- The municipality will allow a small temporary change of the destination of land for economic development: utilization of ground minerals, waste landfills, solid wood industrial landfills, sand, gravel and rock utilization under the conditions that after the termination of utilization or after the expire date for temporary change of destination the land to return to its former condition (in addition to requests for issuing a construction permit for temporary utilization of the agricultural land for other destination as well as for temporary construction for which comes to the damage of the agricultural land, the user is obligated to submit the project for re-cultivation which is conducted in accordance to the technical construction documentation, where in fact the investor is obligated that before starting the construction in the agricultural land, to store and save the layer of the potentially fertile land for the need of re-cultivating the land).
- The municipality will support the creation of business incubators and providing the space for economic development of new businesses under the condition that they will be used from start-up businesses
- The municipality will provide the land for a professional agricultural land and for an information agricultural land with accompanying infrastructure. The location should fulfil all conditions regarding the size of the parcel of the protected area, and the direction of access in the public transportation system.
- In determined areas for business and industry will be allowed only the construction of clean buildings for agricultural and industrial production, warehouses, trade services and facilities which have no negative impact in environment.
- Locations of clean facilities and appropriate commercial utilization can be developed within settlements unless this does not cause a negative impact in its surrounding environment (emission of gases, air pollution, noise and traffic).
- Industrial and commercial businesses that create pollution will not be allowed in any way.

- Expanding the area for industry and business can be done only in cases when it has been earlier proven as a stabile area and is in general interest, in urgent cases and where there is no convenient place for relocation.
 - Municipality will coordinate the drafting of the regulation plan for the industrial area with a sensitive determination, relevant infrastructure and connection with the regional road network based in the following criteria:
 - a) Good access in road corridors (not through settlements;
 - b) Availability of low price land;
 - c) Minimizing the adverse impacts in settlement and landscape;
 - d) Potential for development, land, appropriate infrastructure (sewage, water, electric energy, communication, heat);
 - e) The maximum of the usage index of parcels cannot exceed 45% of parcels and at least 20% of the surface should be green.
- The new areas where some industries can be developed should prove a sustainable self supply of produced energy from renewable sources if they are located, near to the high potential for renewable energy.
- The construction of small guest houses with maximum 20 beds for tourists in villages if they respect in total the environmental terms.
- The municipality will allow the construction of infrastructure which supports touristic attractions and recreational activities which have no negative impact in environment-mountaineers path, bicycle path, places for visits.

5.2.5 Condition for the relocation of public activities

- Green areas in settlements and included parts of urban development plan can be constructed and maintained only if it enables the preservation and promotion of natural values and the ones created.
- If due to relocation of public activities happens the damage of public green spaces this has to be compensated based on the condition and terms determined by the municipality.
- Within the protection of the area as an area with interesting infrastructure for the municipality, a smart policy will be run from the municipality.

- Conditions for the relocation of public facilities for older people, orphans, persons with disabilities and so forth should complete environmental and functional criteria's and the criteria's of movement of these categories with the completion of other accompanying functions.
- Conditions for the expansion of areas for public activities should be in accordance with the function of settlements –main centre, sub-centres, local and village centre.
- The municipality will allocate spaces for new schools and pre-school institutions with the terms of providing a green belt and which are implemented from the public traffic. Parcels allocated for these construction should fulfil the following criteria:
 - a) Pre-school institutions, standard areas/children;
 - b) Primary school, standard areas/children
 - c) .
- The municipality can allocate a common parcel for the construction of following facilities: Education, culture, health and social services, centre for communities. This is partly important for sub-centres and local centres.
- Areas destined for sport and recreation should be equipped with paths, infrastructure and greenery. Within this areas will be allowed only the construction of closed and opened school facilities, parking spaces, small restaurants and stores which serve with sport and recreational equipments. The maximum of the index of obtaining area cannot exceed the 10% of parcel.

5.2.6 Conditions for the establishment of corridors or the space of road areas and other infrastructural systems

- Road corridors should be guaranteed in a suitable rate with the function of centres and request in Kosovo`s and regional level.
- During the process of determining construction areas it has to be proven that high costs have been avoided in development masses and buildings. Constructions should respect the sustainable construction regulation-orientation, climatic conditions etc.
- A detailed concept of mobilization (including public transportation, pedestrian's mobility and bicycles traffic) elaboration for the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug should be deepen even more. This concept should be followed with the detailed development plan.
- Technical problems regarding the road safety (width of the roads, dangerous passages, slopes...) should be avoided and facilitated with appropriate measures.

- A direct access for the development of the main road (e.g. category 1, with speed limit in more than over 60Km/h will not be allowed).
- Ministry of Traffic and Telecommunication is responsible for the main and regional roads, so the technical regulations and standards are given from the Ministry.
- In the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, main, local and other roads should be of those dimensions which allow the safe flow of traffic for all vehicles under different atmospheric conditions. Vehicles lane should respect the existing rules. Lines should be with a width of at least 3.0 m. Where there are problems found, physical barriers can narrow the lanes.
- If the municipal economical conditions cannot provide the regulation of roads with particular roads for pedestrians in residential areas, it is preferred for the road to have the pedestrian's paths.
- Road for access towards the construction parcels should at least 3.0 m wide and at most 6.0 m
- For all intersections within the field quota should be provided view from each side.
- Cycling paths in one direction if they are separated should be wide 0,8m. If the cycling paces are separated, in this case the green path should at least be 0, 35 m wide
- In areas for parking which serve for public trafficking, the bus standing place should be at least 2.0 m wide.
- The standards for parking are as follow:
 - a) Residential house for one family (1PM/house) in parcel;
 - b) Residential building with more families (1PM/ floor in the parcel or similar);
 - c) Offices : 1 PM in 75 m² btto of the areas (12 PM/1000 m² btto);
 - d) Stores; 1 PM in 50 m² of the areas; (20 PM/1000 m² btto);
 - e) Trade centres: 1 PM në 40 m² btto of the areas; (25 PM/1000 m² btto);
 - f) Industry and warehouse: 1 PM/5 of the employees
 - g) Services 1 PM / Employees;
 - h) Restaurants 1PM/1 table;
 - i) Sport buildings 1 PM/20 seats;
 - j) School and orphanages: 1 PM/ classes and kids groups;
 - k) Medical services: 1 PM/40 m² btto. (25 VP/1000 m² btto).
- In the main regional roads corridor is allowed the construction of:

- ❖ Gas stations with stores, restaurants and serving facilities
- ❖ Washes and services for vehicles.

5.3 MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF LANDSCAPES, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CULTURAL-HISTORICAL SITES

- Protected natural resources can be used and advanced in a way that enables them the protection and long term advancing in accordance to the law for nature protection.
- In the closed part of nature cannot be developed activities which endanger natural balance of the nature, the biological biodiversity, landscape, hydrograph, geomorphology, cultural values or activities that in any way degrade the quality and features of the natural sources.
- It is necessary to undertake particular measures for the preservation and utilization of cultural and private values.
- Any work in modifying or demolishing or any conserving activity or restoring on the external facade of buildings included in the ensemble or in the preserved architectural areas requires written approval from relevant authorities
- It is prohibited the movement or complete relocation of any protected part of the architectural heritage under the temporary or permanent protection.
- The applicant with a requesting a permit in the archaeological area cannot receive a permit for starting work before the agreement with the relevant institution is achieved to undertake a study on the evaluation of the archaeological heritage. The height of the costs submitted from the applicant for this purpose will be determined based on the sub-legal.
- During the construction works if it comes to an archaeological discovery, the discoverer or the investor should immediately notify the relevant institution at the latest the next day from the day of the discovery. The institution responsible has the right that immediately to stop the started construction work and to start the study of the archaeological evaluation and rescue in a certain limited period.
- Spiritual and cultural heritage in different forms of documentation and registration is protected, preserved and promoted in accordance with this law, principles, standards and judicial practices.
- The municipality together with the centre level institutions should prepare an integrated plan for the protection of natural and cultural elements. The plan should protect any

event that would impact the values of the monument, except the ones that serve to protect.

- The municipality together with Kosovo`s forest authorities will organized the sanitary cleaning of woods in forest areas in the function of protecting the landscape and can offer the production of briquette.
- The municipality in close cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning will draft regulative plans for the river banks as public areas in order to protect the values of the landscape.
- The municipality in cooperation with relevant institutions should protect and advance historical values.
- The municipality in cooperation with relevant institutions should protect historical values and not allow any sort of development in these areas that might damage the historical context.

5.4 WAYS OF WASTE TREATMENT

- a) The prevention or reduction of waste production and hazardous characteristics, including reduction of the amount of waste produced earlier, during the production cycle must be part of the system;
- b) Treatment of waste should be done with methods that allow full or partial reuse of waste;
- c) Waste recycling should be considered;
- d) The possibility of using useful values of waste (including the use of waste as a source of energy etc.) should also be considered;
- e) Burning without gaining energy (thermal treatment);
- f) It should be managed in a way so that disposal of waste in landfills can be done without causing harmful impact on the environment.

For buildings, places and equipment for which the ecological permit is necessary, approval of Waste Management Plan should be required:

- a) Public companies must have documentation with data generated, use of waste and of waste stored only by enterprises (types, content and amount of waste);
- b) Enterprises should take measures to reduce waste in the process of work, especially to reduce hazardous waste;

- c) Separation of waste, especially of hazardous waste and waste that can be reused in order to reduce the waste for which landfills are needed;
- d) Measures to protect the environment and human health;
- e) Description of methods used for storage, treatment and disposal of waste
- f) Any other relevant issue.
 - Detail concept of waste management in the main settlement, Ranilug/Ranillug and sub-centres should be elaborated in more detail in the first phase and continue to cover the entire area in the second phase of waste management.
 - Waste collected by places covered with the plan will be managed by public companies and any other company and will be directed each week towards the regional landfill which is located in the municipality of Gjilan.
 - The municipality should establish the policy of second order material collection as well as for recycling of waste.
 - The municipality, together with public and regional companies for **waste management should** organize the separation, selling and recycling of waste.
 - Treatment of waste and waste water should be done with more sustainable methods focusing on the production of renewable energy and energy from biomass in the areas defined as possible areas for production of renewable energy.

5.5 MEASURES TO PREVENT ADVERSE IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

- To prevent negative impacts on the environment the "**integrated system for environmental protection**" should be promoted which obliges public authorities to cooperate and coordinate work among themselves for the design and implementation of any measure, standard or activity with the aim to preserve the environment.
- It is necessary to strengthen law enforcement and inspection done on the implementation of the law that has to do with the preservation of the environment and sustainable development within the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- It is necessary to prepare and provide information to citizens on environmental preservation and sustainable development;

- No one may be allowed for exploitation of natural resources without environmental approval for the project, which must include protective measures and environmental rehabilitation.
- Waste management strategies should always be checked by the municipality to avoid negative impacts on the environment.
- Development projects in the area of 5 acres must prove to not cause any effect (conflict) in the environment.
- Upon issuing planning permits for economic development facilities, if it is necessary to comply with environmental regulations, to provide preventive measures for negative impacts on the environment, such as air pollution and noise, vibration, radiation, water pollution and solid waste impact. Environmental Impact Assessment is necessary for manufacturing facilities.

5.5.1 Protection of water

In order to maintain the river beds and banks, beds of peripheral streams of channels, beds and banks of artificial accumulations and dams in good condition, it is prohibited to:

- Change the direction of water in rivers and sewers or creating obstacles without the right to;
- Extraction, land acquisition, throwing of waste and strong and technical materials in water streams, accumulation in their banks.
- Construction of facilities which do not serve for protection from floods, at least 10 metres from the high fences line of the water streams and accumulations.
- Execution of works that can cause damage to river beds and banks of streams, lakes, canal beds, tunnels, accumulations and obstruction of free flow of water.

Water resources should be protected. The issuance of permits for planning and construction is necessary to determine the protective measures so that underground waters are protected:

- Construction of sewage system with water-resistant elements;
- Atmospheric waters must be channelled into the special drainage system;

- A particular attention should be given to the atmospheric water drainage at the cemetery;
- To protect the flow of rivers, it is necessary to check all streams and to establish a pollutant inventory.
- The use of organic and inorganic substances for soil nutrition and for plant protection in water resources and banks at a distance of 15 meters from the boundary of the first class river bank and at a distance of 5 meters of the second class river bank.
- Dumping of substances is prohibited due to the physical, chemical and biological characteristics that might threat public health, aquatic and semi-aquatic organisms hamper water flow, risk equipment or water installations.
- Dumping of hazardous waste and substances into water resources
- When qualitative and quantitative conditions are threatened in the protected water area, activities of owners and agents of the land/property can be prohibited or limited.

5.5.2 Protection from noise

In order for settlements to be protected from the exceeding of permissible noise level, it is necessary to set barriers and the green belt in the middle of the corridor of vehicles and settlements.

- The user of the equipment that generates noise or vibration can put into the market or use the device according to the foreseen conditions for the implementation of protective measures to reduce noise and vibration or to use the objects, equipment, machinery, vehicles and equipment that produce noise levels prescribed by a special law
- Buildings need to be designed and constructed in such a way that the noise that people hear from nearby or in the building, to have the power to not harm human health and to ensure peace and good conditions for rest and work, according to the Law for Construction.
- With the demand for holding public meetings, organizing sports events and other activities in open and closed public spaces, for local residents or guests, in cases where exceeding of allowed noise level is possible, local management units, with decision of the competent authorities may

designate any road, part of road or of the city or any other location suitable for these purposes.

- With the municipal regulations, execution of works and activities that disturb the peace and rest of people, in open and closed spaces, for a certain time or a certain activity, should be prohibited.

5.5.3 Protection of air

To achieve protection of air it is necessary that all sources of pollution: stationary, small sources of pollution or diffusive sources which take over the protection of air from pollutants that might be caused during the activity.

- During the activity executed in the territory of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug, is obligated to:
 - Minimize emissions of pollutants and unpleasant smell;
 - Not exceed the limited values of emission.
- Operators of pollution sources are obligated to:
 - These resources are used only in technical terms and conditions attached on the integrated and environmental permit;
 - Prepare technical regulations for the operation of pollution sources;
 - Monitor air release, while the data should be submitted to the Ministry in accordance with the rules provided by a special act issued by the Ministry;
 - Operators of source separation should prepare the technical registry, operating parameters and technical-organizational measures for sources of pollutants

5.6 MEASURES FOR PREVENTION OF NEGATIVE SOCIAL IMPACT

- The municipality needs to provide necessary social infrastructure (education, health services, culture, sports) in order to avoid negative social

impacts in the development. A series of measures for infrastructure need to be undertaken on settlements (main centres, sub-centres, local centres).

- Settlement density should comply and be in accordance with social events of the settlement.
- The municipality will assess specific problems related to the informal settlements and will determine solutions in areas where the MDP is a priority.
- The municipality must confront illegal construction, in accordance with the new law on illegal constructions. As a result, a database will be created which contains necessary information on the permit issued for each parcel.
- For buildings considered as illegal, according to the law for illegal construction, the municipality will start legalization procedures. For the legalization process and delivering of valuable decisions for the buildings, the municipality will pay taxes.

5.7 MEASURES FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

5.7.1 Obligations of drafting of plan:

- According to the law, the Municipal Development Plan needs to be reviewed every 5 years. The plan needs to be reviewed to check if general conditions have changed significantly.
- The urban development plan is based on the municipal development plan. Regulatory urban plans need to be drafted in the urban area of Ranilug/Ranillug and other urban areas of the municipality of Ranilug/Ranillug.
- Priority should be given to areas in which spatial problems must be addressed urgently. This includes areas in which internal development is required or areas where expansion of the city's territory in an uncontrolled and unorganized manner, where public spaces are declared as a priority task.

5.7.2 The implementation of development measures and other measures

- Priority will focus on modern cadastre processing as a basis for the design of urban regulatory plans and further development of Ranilug/Ranillug and sub-centres and special interest areas.
- In case of decision for development, priority should be assigned to the fulfilment of development or gradual expansion of the existing building areas.
- Regulatory Plans must provide measures against fires. These measures include fire fighting network in all positions of buildings, easy access to fire-fighting vehicles and manoeuvring areas with fire protection technology under the existing rules of protection against fire.

5.7.3 Reconstruction of buildings, the purpose of which is contrary to the planned purpose:

- Existing buildings in the green areas should not be extended according to the category of reconstruction.
- Problems related to informal settlements will be assessed and solutions according to the SP and SPD will be proposed. Because of this, a database needs to be established which will be based on the modern cadastre with detail information on each building.
- Demolition of buildings may come into consideration in those cases in which illegal buildings cannot be legalized by the Law for illegal construction.

The municipality will provide the location for the construction of new houses for people who need to leave their homes in case of demolition. During the plan implementation, if required, legally constructed buildings can be removed after expropriation or agreement with the owner. In this case, the municipality will provide fair compensation

5.7.4 Provisions for cooperation

- To ensure the implementation of the Urban Development Plan, according to existing administrative procedures, the municipality will establish necessary cooperation between various local institutions and departments and institutions at the central level.
 - By interest, the municipality will establish agreements in cooperation with neighbouring municipalities and municipalities in the region in order to resolve issues important for the life of residents.
 - The municipality will cooperate with national institutions, development and research institutions which might contribute to the plan implementation process.
 - The municipality will establish proper cooperation with associations of civil organizations in order to ensure transparent process of the planning process.
 - Cooperation with the PAK (Privatization Agency of Kosovo) which will be responsible for the management of enterprises registered as socially or publically owned in Kosovo (whether it has been subject to enterprise transformation or not).
 - The municipality will negotiate with the PAK on the land surfaces of social buildings and others interests that have been treated and designed with the plan based on the applicable laws and procedures for exchange and special agreements
 - The implementation of the development and regulatory plan will be successful only if the municipality proves willingness for cooperation and trust between citizens and their needs.
 - Media campaigns will be organized to raise awareness of citizens and to increase their support in the planning and implementation of plans.
 - Superficial information available will continue to be digitalized and centralized by cooperating with relevant institutions, and also needs to continue with integration in a GIS database.
 - The municipality will make the data available and accessible to all directories of the municipal administration as well as to the public in the GIS format through the internet.

- The process of issuing construction permits, increasing cooperation and transparency for all groups of interest.

5.7.5 Provisions for chronological order or implementation stages:

- After approval of plan, with a maximum of three months after approval of the MDP, the municipality will review all policies in order to harmonize them with the disposition of the Municipal Development Plan.
- Within three months up to the approval of both plans– municipal development plan and urban development plan, the municipal assembly should approve the additional budget plan which will clearly reflect how the implemented plans will be financed in the three upcoming years. This budget plan will be defined with the funding of the drafting of regulatory plans and additional documentation for policies and necessary studies for the plan implementation.
- The physical component which is based on the area, lines and corridors starts with the implementation immediately after the plan comes into force.
- Drafting of budget for the municipalities for the upcoming years should be done based on the municipal development plans.
- All other events will be based on the dynamic plan, with priorities such as:
 - With high priority(1),
 - With medium priority (2) and
 - With low priority (3)

and by analysing the timelines:

- Short-term (1-3 years),
- Medium-term (3-5 years), i
- On-going (1-10 years).

5.8 ELEMENTS AND GUIDELINES FOR RESEARCH

The Urban Development Plan provides a framework for further research in the development of the municipality that facilitates the implementation of the plan. Below are research topics needed to proceed with the plan implementation:

- Research in order to complete the underground cadastre
- Research on the function of completing the cadastre of air pollutants.
- Further research on the contaminated soil areas and other pollutants
- Further research on the regulation of the water regime.
- Further research in areas with underground assets.
- Further research in areas with underground assets.
- Further research in clarifying the land melioration map.
- Further research on map of land melioration
- Further research on archaeological and cultural heritage
- Research on the plan of mobility and traffic.
- Research on the economic development plan concept.
- Assessment on the production of alternative energy, including a feasibility study on the developments in the low level of biomass, solar energy and other renewable energies.

5.9 FINAL DISPOSITIONS

5.9.1 Entry into force:

- This plan will come into force eight days after its publication in the Official Newspaper in Kosovo.

5.9.2 Validity / Relevance:

- This plan will be in effect until at least 5 (10) years.

5.9.3 Assessment:

- The MDP will be assessed on a regular basis (e.g. once in two years).
- Current developments and current demographic records, housing needs and economic developments, will also be taken into account.

Evaluations will determine the implementation of a range of strategies and action plans.

Regular review procedure is in a period of five years

5.10 Used literature

MESP –...Institute for Spatial Planning, Kosovo Spatial Draft Plan.

1. **Proposal of Spatial Plan of the Republic of Kosovo 1975. Original name "The proposal of Spatial Plan of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo ".**
2. **Republic of Kosovo Spatial Plan from 1973. The original in Albanian language "Spatial Plan of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo "**
3. **Regional, Metohia, Kosovo and Anamorava spatial plan.**

Base material – nature and human environment protection measures study of 1976 in Serbo-Croatian language.

1. **Urban development and planning department of Pristine: Regional Spatial plan of 1977.**
2. **Prior Identification of areas in 'Nature 2000' in Kosovo Mustafë B.**
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