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Municipal Development Plan 2014 – 2023

Mamuşa/Mamushe / Mamuša

This document is prepared by Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality (Department of Development, Planning, Urbanism, Geodesy and Cadaster), supported by Municipal Spatial Planning Programme (MuSPP) funded by Sida and implemented by UN-Habitat, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

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WORKING GROUP

Cavit Mazrek - Director of department of development, planning, urbanism, geodesy and cadastre, Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa

Esra Osi – urban and regional planner / chief of department of development, planning, urbanism, geodesy and cadastre, Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa

Ishaku Maitumbi – planning unit coordinator, MuSPP / UN-Habitat

Jillian Bywater – urban designer and planner / until 2011 Project Leader MuSPP / UN-Habitat

Artnet Haskuka – architect / planning officer MuSPP / UN-Habitat

Dafina Karahoda – architect / until 2011 planning officer and from 2011 project leader MuSPP / UN-Habitat

Caroline Johansson – landscape architect / planning officer, MuSPP / UN-Habitat

Yuksen Topoyan - Chief of Department of Public Services, Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa

Nusret Morina – cadastre officer, Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa

Hashim Morina – Environmental officer, Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa

Ylber Kastrati – administration, Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa

Xhevahire Gashi – senior financial officer, Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa

Cafer Morina – Director of Department of Education, Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa

Yahya Mazrek – Director of Department of Budget and Finances, Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa

Esat Morina - Coordinator for Social Issues, Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa

Hayrullah Mazrek - senior financial officer, Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa

Necat Morina – Leader of farmer’s association, Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa

ADVISORS

Hasse Ericsson – MuSPP / UN-Habitat

Peter Engstrom – MuSPP / UN-Habitat

SUPPORT TEAM

Catarina Camarinhas – planning unit coordinator, MuSPP / UN-Habitat

Lumnije Gashi – spatial and urban planner, MuSPP / UN-Habitat

Rudina Qerimi – information officer / spatial and urban planner, MuSPP / UN-Habitat

Arijeta Himaduna – gender / civil society officer, MuSPP / UN-Habitat

Gloriosa Hisari – legal officer, MuSPP / UN-Habitat

Drita Nushi – spatial and urban planner, MuSPP / UN-Habitat

Vjollca Puka – department of spatial planning, MESP

Festa Nixha, institute of spatial planning, MESP

Gëzime Ibrahim, institute of spatial planning, MESP

Merita Morina, department of housing, MESP

Drita Shabani, department of housing, MESP

EXTERNAL EXPERT

Michal Drozd, GIS expert

Kadri Tilleman, SEA expert

List of acronyms

KEC	Kosovo Energy Corporate
KSA	Kosovo Statistics Agency
MA	Municipal Assembly
MALG	Ministry of Administration and Local Governance
MDP	Municipal Development Plan
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finances
MESP	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
MFARD	Ministry of Forestry, Agriculture and Rural Development
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
PTK	Post and Telecommunication of Kosovo
UDP	Urban Development Plan
URP	Urban Regulatory Plan

INTRODUCTION

IMPORTANCE OF SPATIAL PLANNING

Spatial planning is a planning activity that aims spatial coordination of all activities and processes in order to establish long-term, sustainable frameworks for social, economic and cultural development, taking into account environmental considerations. With its multidisciplinary approach, the key role of spatial planning is to enhance integration between sectoral policies and plans by ensuring the rational use of land and preservation of cultural and natural values of space.

The spatial planning framework in Kosovo is determined by the Law on Spatial Planning No.2003/14 and Law No.2003/L-106 on Amending Law on Spatial Planning No.2003/14. Adapting to meet international standards, a new inclusive and multi-disciplinary planning approach is introduced based on the concept of participatory strategic planning. The legislation determines the roles and responsibilities of the central and local level in drafting of the hierarchy of strategic spatial plans based on the principles of sustainable development, procedures for public review and participation and involvement of different stakeholders in the planning process.

The Kosovo Spatial Plan outlines the strategic vision and future spatial development for Kosovo and guidelines for drafting of municipal and urban spatial plans.

A Municipal Development Plan (MDP) is a multi-sector plans that determine the long term goals of economic, environment, social and spatial development in the entire municipal territory, including urban areas and villages.

It is important to note that new approaches to strategic and spatial planning encompass more than just land use regulations. It requires an integrated approach for land regulation, following a clear vision consistent with all groups of interest and a commitment to work towards achieving the goals established by the visioning process. It allows planners and stakeholders to define together an overall development perspective, identify priority areas for action, and focus on their implementation. The MDP of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is a multi-sector strategic plan that delineate short to long term economic, social goals for the municipality for the next 10 year period. In order to ensure conformity of local policies and decisions with national strategies this plan should be in compliance with Kosovo Spatial Plan. Through the strategic planning process, the plan can identify longer-term issues as well as integrate shorter-term priorities into action plans. Thus, it serves as a tool for local policy makers and managers to help them to allocate their resources more efficiently and provide higher quality of service for the citizens.

PURPOSE OF MAMUŠA/MAMUSHË/MAMUŠA MDP

Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša was a village that belonged to the Municipality of Prizren until 2005 when it was established as a pilot Municipality. Before 2003 the administration did not have an MDP/UDP containing topics that are defined and mandatory by laws today. Previous planning documents were developed by Prizren Municipality when Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša was still included as a village within the municipal territory of Prizren. The only document drafted for the Municipality of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is the Local Development Strategy in 2009, which does not include any spatial component.

Leading this small Municipality towards sustainable development can only be achieved by drafting of spatial plans.

The purpose of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa Municipal Development Plan is to provide vision for the future spatial development of the municipality and common direction for policies and programmes to achieve the set goals and identified strategic priorities. It's a document that should respond to the main issues regarding the future development of the municipality: how to enhance the agriculture as the main development sector for the municipality, what are the other potentials for development, how to solve housing needs and preserve the agricultural land, how to address education challenges and improve infrastructure and public services, etc. In addition to outlining guidelines relating to the preferable direction and nature of the future development, the MDP also addresses issues such as environmental protection, cultural heritage, community development, recreation and the promotion of the agricultural products.

By drafting of the MDP, Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa as a new municipality is initiating an important process that has the potential to improve the quality of life and economic opportunities for its residents.

The MDP encompasses many aspirations and dimensions, but its main goal is to design a framework for action that will serve as a dynamic and living plan for the municipality. The process and final plan elements are expected to provide a basis for decision-making and serve as a written guide to manage public policies, plans, programs, actions, investments and for issuing building permits for the future.

The plan includes devices by means of which long-term objectives can be adjusted according to short, medium and long-term actions and developments.

Besides its primary role as a strategic document, the MDP has partly a regulatory role too. Given the small area of the municipality with only one settlement, the Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa MDP as a framework document may also play a primary role in providing regulation elements until more detailed regulation plans are prepared. The regulation elements which are provided in the MDP document will guide the municipality in issuing building permits for the constructions in settlement area.

The success of this plan depends on its implementation, institutional support, civic engagement and sustainability-led process.

The MDP is a guide that gives directions to local leaders, the business community and private citizens with the following aims:

- To control development in a sustainable way, by promoting the common interests of residents in the fields of social development, environment, economic development and infrastructure within Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa.
- To identify a strategy for efficiently and effectively utilizing potential natural and social resources.
- To identify potential locations and resources for municipal development.
- To support the balanced development of the urban and rural areas.
- To identify the role of the main zones for socio and economic development.
- To identify priorities for project implementation.
- To protect and utilise items of natural and cultural heritage for tourism and economic development.
- To guide the construction, reconstruction, preservation and consolidation in 4 settlement's zones.
- To guide the drafting of an Urban Regulatory Plan for zone A.
- To facilitate the use and protection of business, housing and services uses, and natural and cultural heritage.

PLANNING PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

Following the legal requirements provided in LSP No.2003/14 and Law No.2003/L-106 on Amending LSP Mamusha municipality has initiated the preparation of the MDP in 31.03.2010 (the Decision no. 13-09). The planning process and drafting of the document was undertaken by the municipal planning authority- Department of Development Planning, Urbanism, Geodesy and Cadaster) supported by UN-Habitat-Municipal Spatial Planning Support Programme funded by Sida.

The MDP was prepared through a participatory process and with respect to general principles of spatial planning and good governance: transparency, sustainable development, inclusiveness and public participation, etc., and in conformity with national policies and KSP. The process has attempted to involve various participants in all phases of the process: from the preparatory phase and situation analysis through defining of the Vision and Concept for the future spatial development of the municipality and drafting of the Implementation Strategies and Action plan.

The involvement of all stakeholders: central level institutions, civil society and private sector was done through consultation meetings, thematic workshops and public presentations.

The structure of the document is inline with the Administrative Instruction-no.33 on basic elements of the MDP and contains the textual and graphical components reflecting the process and main phases of the planning process.

THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

As required by the Law on Spatial Planning and related Administrative Instructions, the MDP shall have a social, economic and environmental impact assessment of the proposed development framework. The report on SEA is to be conducted in line with the EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment and with Kosovo's Law No. 03/L – 230 on Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Pursuant to the Decision for drafting the MDP, Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality has conducted the report on the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the MDP .

The aim of this report is to highlight the key segments of the environment that may be affected by the implementation of the strategies and actions proposed in MDP, identify the most significant positive and negative impacts on the environment, to propose measures to reduce the identified adverse impacts and define the environmental monitoring program during the implementation of the Plan. The general conclusion of the SEA is that the MDP is directed into the improvement of current situation, economical as well as environmental and its activities and components do not include any major negative environmental impacts, as it is stated in the SEA Report.

HOW TO USE PLANS

Municipal Development Plan of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is a document which should promote common interests of its residents for a dynamic economic development in order to improve quality of life.

The objective of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipal Development Plan (MDP) is to identify the long term goals of economic, social and spatial development for the entire territory of the municipality. The MDP covers multiple fields of policy such as housing, roads and transport, infrastructure, public spaces and facilities, cultural heritage, disaster risk assessment and management (DRAM), agriculture and forestry, rural development and inter-municipal cooperation.

The MDP contains the future vision for development that prioritizes projects for public purposes. The municipality will use the MDP to negotiate with different stakeholders such as ministries and private investors for the strategic implementation of the municipal projects.

The MDP indicates future land use zoning within the municipal territory for land development, preservation or restriction particularly in rural areas. The MDP also provides guidelines for infrastructure, bulk, height and layout for a new development. All applications seeking consent (planning application) shall refer to the MDP policies and be consistent with the nature of the plan.

In practice, there are precious natural resources such as rivers, forests, hill terrains and mountains which shall be preserved adequately through construction zone restrictions. As per the DRAM strategy, development has to be restrained within disaster prone areas to minimise the risk of flood, landslide and erosion. Fertile agricultural land and forestry are also key resources for the municipality, to be preserved for the benefit of the local rural economy as well as the landscape value.

The MDP can be used:

- As a framework that enables the future development in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša to be undertaken in a sustainable way by preserving natural resources and biodiversity and by promoting a compact and mixed-use development
- To increase job opportunities and provide a better quality of life for Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša citizens
- To guide future investments in a coordinated, prioritised manner
- To identify potential disaster areas and to propose controlled measures

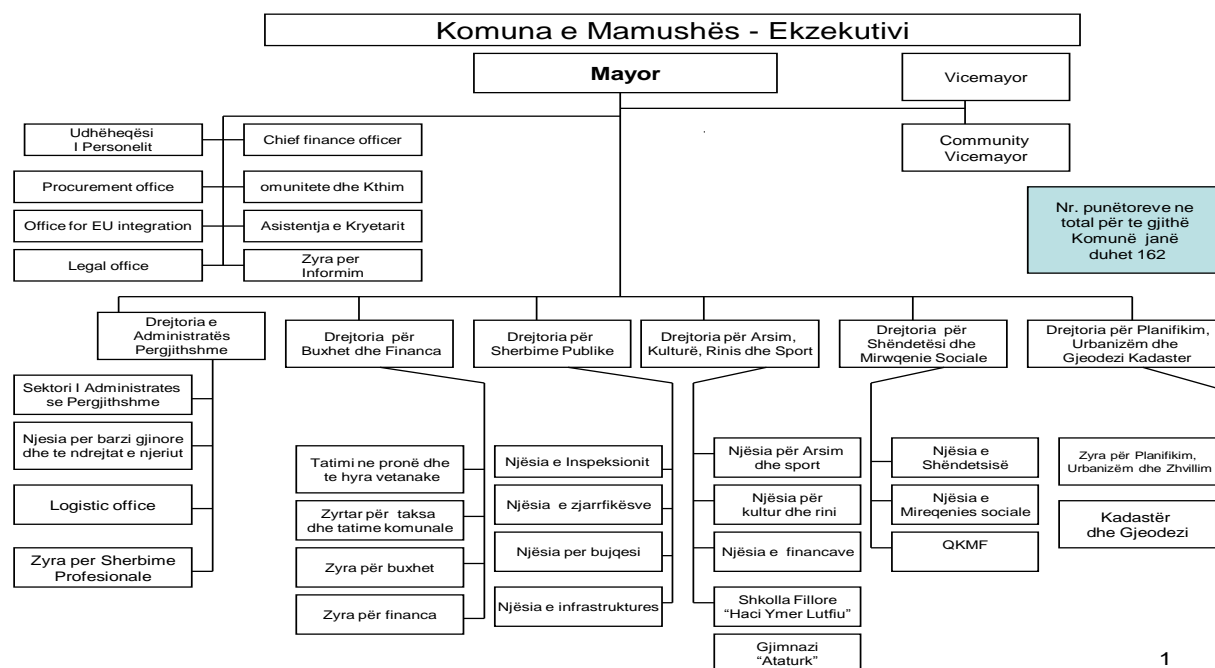
LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality is a small rural municipality in southern Kosovo. It recently gained status as an administrative centre and municipality, but has functioned as a local rural community since 1985.

Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša started to function as a Pilot Municipality in 2005, following an administrative bylaw from the special representative of general secretariat of UN.

The Pilot Municipality was granted full status of Municipality in 2008 after the approval of Constitution of Republic of Kosovo, Law on Local Self-Governance and administrative borders of Municipality.

Current Municipal Administration consists of the Mayor's office and six Municipal Departments and their related sectors.



1

Figure 1. Municipal administration (2013)

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR DRAFTING OF THE MDP

During the drafting of the MDP the following laws were consulted:

- Law on Spatial Planning No. 2003/14 and Law on Amendment of Law on Spatial Planning No.03/L-106
- Law on Cultural Heritage No.02/L-88 / Official gazette No.29/ 1 July 2008
- Law on Construction No.04-L-110 / Official gazette No.18/ 3 July 2012
- Law on roads No.2003/11 / Official gazette No.16/ 1 September 2007 and Law No. 03/L-120 on Modifications and Amendments of Law No. 2003/11/ Official gazette No.46/ 15 January 2009
- Law on road transport No.04/L-179 / Official gazette No.21/ 13 June 2013
- Law on agricultural land No.02/L-26 / Official gazette No.13/ 1 June 2007
- Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment Nr.03/L-230 / Official gazette No.83/ 29 October 2010
- Law on protection from natural and other disasters Nr.04/L-027
- Law on Cadastre No.04-L-013 / Official gazette No.13/ 1 September 2011
- Law on environment protection NO.03-L-025 / Official gazette No.50/ 6 April 2009
- Law on nature protection No.03-L-233 / Official gazette No.85/ 9 November 2010
- Law on Economic zones 04-L-159 / Official gazette No.6/ 12 March 2013
- Law on waste No.04-L-060 / Official gazette No.17/ 29 June 2012
- Law on water No. 04/L-147 / Official gazette No.10/ 29 April 2013
- Law on agriculture and rural development No.03-L-98 / Official gazette No.56/ 27 July 2009

- Law on road traffic safety No.02-L-70 / Official gazette No.36/ 25 August 2008
- Law on Forests No.2003/3 and Law No.2004/29 on Modifications and Amendments of Law No. 2003/3 for Forests / Official gazette No.34/ 1 August 2008 and Law No.03/L-153, etc.

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS FOR MAMUSHA MDP

The relevant documents that were taken in account while drafting the Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša MDP are:

- Spatial Plan of Kosova (2010-2020)
- Local Development Strategy-2009
- Reports and sector policies of the municipal and national level
 - Municipal sector reports
 - MESP(2007), Report on nature situation
 - MESP(2011), Report on Environment in Kosovo 2008-2010
 - MIA (2007), Vlerësimi i rreziqeve
 - KAS (2013), Estimation of Kosovo population; 2011 Population Census
 - KAS (2009),Population, households according to the settlement and territorial organization in Kosovo until 2008

Other available documents:

- Integrated Visioning Document for Mamusha 2011
- Swiss Cooperation Office Kosovo(2009)Feasibility study on Collection Center in Mamusha,2009

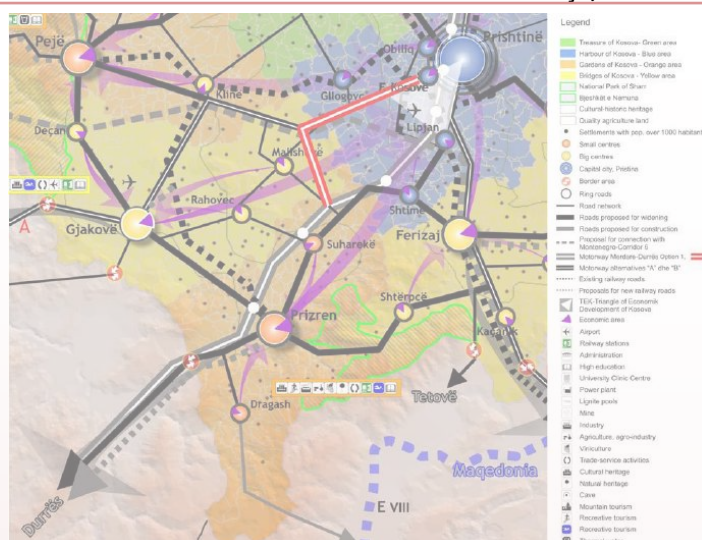


Figure 2. Spatial development strategy – Orange Area (The Gardens of Kosovo)¹

The Spatial Plan of Kosovo (SPK) 2010-2020 defines spatial development goals and objectives for the whole territory of Kosovo and serves as guide for drafting of Municipal Development Plans. The spatial structure of the Kosovo territory is divided in the following areas based on their common geographic, economic and social characteristics:

- ❖ “Kosovo treasury”- the green area characterised by industry, service and trade with Mitrovica as a main center.
- ❖ “Kosovo Harbour”-the blue area with capital Prishtina, the administrative, education, service, agroindustry, trade and service center.
- ❖ “Gardens of Kosovo”- the orange characterised as culture-touristic area, agro-industry service and trade. Main centers Prizren and Peja.
- ❖ “Bridges of Kosovo”- the yellow area is identified as trade, service, agro-industry area and tourism potential. Ferizaj, Gjiilan and Gjakova are trade nodes with neighbouring countries.

Mamusha is part of the Southern part of Kosovo, the Orange area, which includes Suhareka, Dragash and Prizren as a municipal centre.

The Vision for the orange area in SPK is:

The Garden of Kosovo, with Prizren at its centre shall be built on the roots and traditions of this ancient area, to become a modern economic and cultural-touristic centre, with developed agricultural industry, service and trade, and functional network that creates strong connections with remote villages to encourage activities based on natural resources, creation of an attractive working environment for development of private business activities, especially in tourism and agriculture.

The general goals for the southern area- Gardens of Kosovo are:

- Efficient administration that promotes programs for local economic development
- Development and enhancement of physical infrastructure
- Development of agriculture
- The LED Program (local economic development) through promotion of SME (small and medium enterprises)
- Development of mountain and cultural tourism, protection of natural, cultural and historical heritage

1. MUNICIPAL PROFILE

1.1 PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITION

1.1.1 Geographical position

Location: The Municipality of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is located in the southern region of Kosovo. It consists of an area of 10.94 km² and is the smallest of all municipal units in Kosovo. The municipality's coordinates are 42° 20'40" in latitude and 20° 43'47" in longitude. It borders in the south-east with the Municipality of Prizren, in north-east with the Municipality of Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka, and in the north-west with the Municipality of Rahovça/Rahovec/Orahovac. The only settlement in the municipality is Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša which is situated in the both sides of the road that links Pirana/Piranë/Pirane-Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka road to the Prizren–Prištine/Priştinë/Priština and Prizren–Uskup/Shkup/Skopje regional roads while to the south it connects the Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka - Pirana/Piranë/Pirane road continuing to Prizren, Yakova/Gjakovë/Djakovica and Ipek/Pejë/Peć. The distance from neighboring municipal centers is: from Prizren 20 km, from Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka 10 km and Rahovça/Rahovec/Orahovac 15 km.

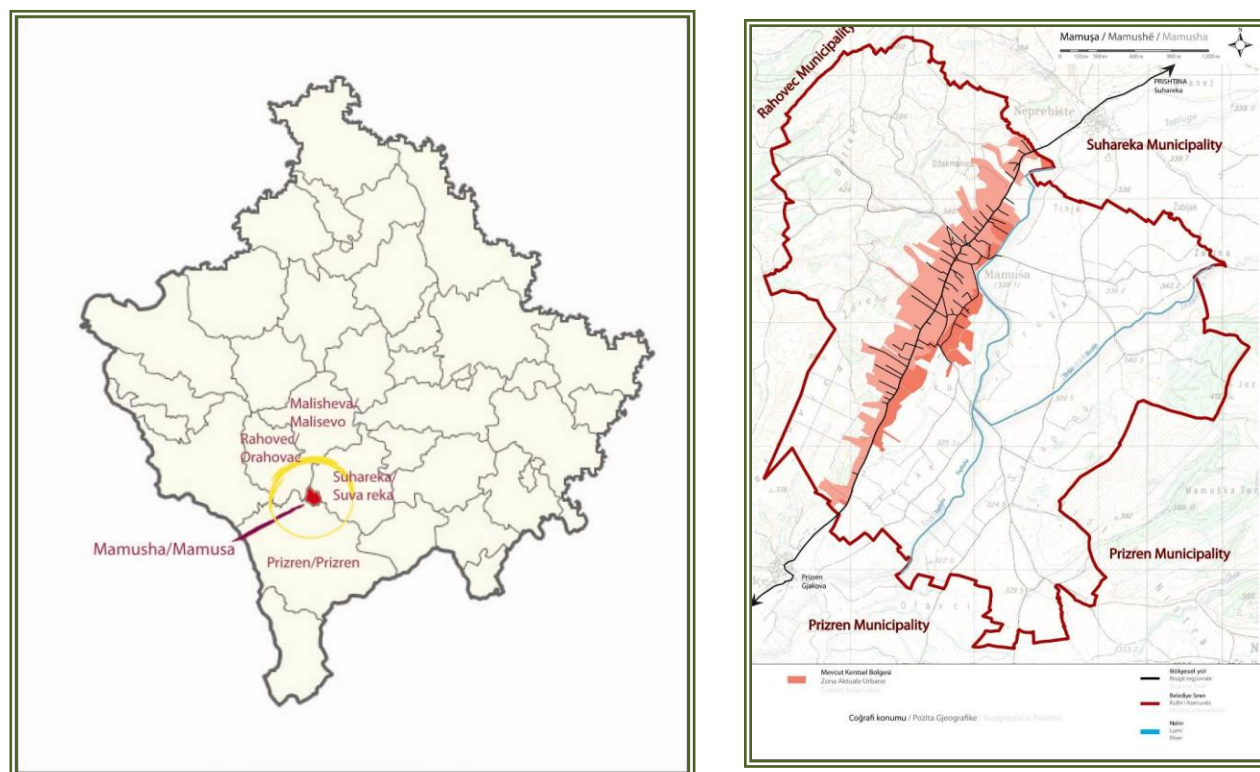


Figure 3. Geographical Position of Mamusha/Mamuša Municipality

1.1.2 Geographical characteristics

Topography: Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality lies in the Dukagjini plain, the large basin that covers the south-western part of Kosovo. This region has fertile arable land, which in combination with climate makes it suitable for agriculture cultivation. The territory of municipality is comprised mainly by flat terrain in the central area, while in northwest there are two hills Maçovina and Tiçanlik, where the vineyards are planted and one in the Southeast where the shrubs/forest grows. The Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality has an altitude of 320-360m above sea level with the highest point at the Golubrade hill at 460m. Two rivers flow

through the municipality, passing through arable land: the larger one Topluva/Toplluhë/Topluha which is the branch of Drini Bardhë/Beli Drim River and the smaller one Tirne/Tërrn/Trnje. The linear settlement is located on the slopes, in the centre of the municipality, along a narrow and winding road.

Climate conditions: Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality has a prevailing continental climate but also experiences a Mediterranean climate due to the warm Adriatic draught that comes through the Drini i Bardhe River canyon. This climate is suitable for cultivation of an array of agricultural produce. Average annual temperature in the municipality is 11.5 °C. The highest average temperature is 22.2 °C in July-August while the lowest is 0 °C in January. The average rainfall is 686 mm/year.

Hydrological conditions: Two rivers run through the Municipality of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša, Topluva/Toplluhë/Topluha and Tirne/Tërrn/Trnje. Topluva/Toplluhë/Topluha, with a length of 4 kms begins in Skoza/Shkozë/Skoze of Mališeva/Malishevë/Mališevo, while Tirne/Tërrn/Trnje River with a length of 2.5 kms begins in Salagrazde/Sallagrazhdë/Salagražde – Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka. Water quality of both rivers is low and subsequently is not used for drinking or irrigation within Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality. However there are rich underground water sources which are used for this purpose.

Land composition: The large portion of land in the municipality of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša, about 85% is agricultural land. Out of this, 65% is arable land of good quality which is used for vegetable produce; 11% are meadows and pastures and about 9% are vineyards; forests/shrubs comprise 9% of municipal territory. The settlement itself lies on the good quality agricultural land of the central area, while only 2% of the municipal land is categorized as an unproductive land.

Flora and fauna: The natural environment in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is rich and diverse in both habitats and wildlife. The forest is inhabited by different trees and shrubs that are home for a number of wildlife species. There is also a rich biodiversity in the area along the rivers and the dirt roads to the agricultural fields.

Conclusion:

Despite the fact that that is the smallest municipality in Kosovo Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša with its geographic position, natural resources and pleasant climate has favorable conditions for economic development. It can benefit from short distance with neighbouring municipal centres that provides a good basis for future cooperation and development. The proximity to highway provides an easy access to international markets and opportunity to develop meaningful cross-border cooperation.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

The data presented below refers to the official data from the Statistical Office of Kosovo “Population, households according to settlements and territorial organization of Kosovo until 2008”, Kosovo Census of 2011 and Household survey (2010).

1.2.1 Population

The last census of the population was done on 2011, the first time for Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša as a separate municipality. In order to create an idea of the evolution of the settlement in terms of population growth throughout the years, in the table below have been presented the data from the year 1945 up to 2011.

While discussing the data one has to bear in mind that such data have been retrieved from different sources and criteria base is not known. Therefore it is difficult to be referring to the evolution as a trend of development.

Nevertheless, as the table shows there is a constant increase of the population. From the data in table 1, the population from 1948-1953 increased 11% (or approx. 2.2% annually), from 1953-1961 increased 6% (or approx. 0.75% annually), from 1961-1971 increased 28% (or approx. 2.8% annually),

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from 1971-1981 increased 35% (approx. 3.5% annually) and from 1981-1991 the population increased 20% (approx. 2% annually). However from 1991 until 2011 the population number increased for 67 % (or 3.35% annually). From the data above can be seen that the highest growth of population was in period between years 1991 – 2011.

No	Settlements	Population							
		1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991 ¹	2010 ²	2011 ³
1	Mamusha/Mamuša	1,352	1,500	1,590	2,038	2,752	3,297	4234	5,507

Figure 4. Population from 1948 until 2011

As per the Municipal Administrative Services, A civil registration office was opened in the Municipal building on 22 May 2009. Along with birth certificates, the inhabitants can now also obtain other personal documents such as ID cards and passports. Provision of services such as vehicle registration and driving licenses is yet to occur⁴.

Population density: The total area of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality territory is 10.94 km² with population density of 503.4 inhabitants/km² (calculated for the number of population obtained from Kosovo Census of 2011). This figure shows that the population density in Mamusha/Mamuša is higher than the average density of Kosovo, which is (177.4 inhabitants/km²)⁵.

Population based on ethnicity: Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is inhabited mainly by three ethnicities, of which 93% are Turks, 6% Albanian and 1% Roma, Ashkalia or Egyptian (RAE⁶).

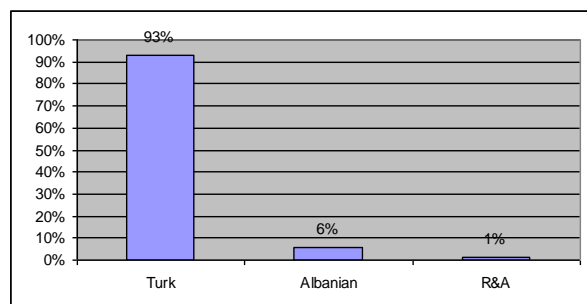


Figure 5. Population based on ethnicity

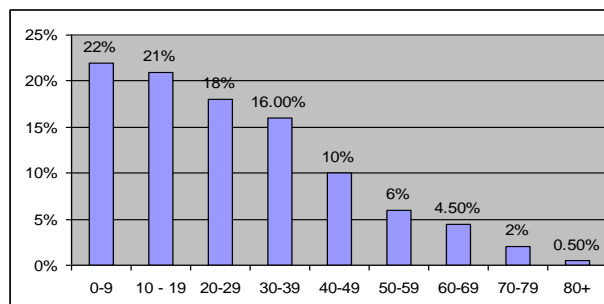


Figure 6. Population Age structure

Household Situation: According to the table presented below Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša has 566 households were more than 40% of households have 10 + members. A fact to be underlined is that around 21% of the households in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša fall under the KHS figure (average Kosovo Household Size (KHS) which is 5.85 members) and that it is an increasing trend (*see figure 8*).

¹ Source: Statistical office of Kosovo - Evaluation of the Federal Statistical Office of Yugoslavia

² Source: Field survey – Un-Habitat and Municipality, July 2010

³ Source: Statistical Agency of Kosovo – Kosovo Census 2011

⁴ Source: Profile of Mamusha/Mamuša municipality – OSCE – 2009

⁵ Source : Spatial Plan of Kosovo 2010-2020

⁶ Source: Statistical Agency of Kosovo – Kosovo Census 2011

Settlement	Households								
	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991 ⁷	2008	2010 ⁸	2011 ⁹
Mamusha	183	198	209	220	263	334	403	453	566

Figure 7. Households from 1981 until 2011

Private households according to the number of occupants											
No. of occupants	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 +	Total
No. of households %	0.2	1	2.8	6.5	11	12	11	6.9	6.2	42.4	100

Figure 8. Household structure¹⁰e

Settlement	Households per Housing Unit		
	1	2	3+
Mamusha	461	43	6

Figure 9. No of household per housing unit¹¹

1.2.2 Social situation

Employment and unemployment: in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality the total number of the working age population (15 until 64 years old) is around **3440**, the number of economically active¹² population is around **1216**, out of which 97% is employed, 1.1% used to work but now is unemployed, 0.7% unemployed and never worked, 0.9% unemployed, waiting to start the job, while the number of economically inactive¹³ is around **2224** respectively 65% of total working age population.

Economically inactive population includes women of all ages which are taking care of the house and/or family. This is as a result of being a rural municipality, where employment opportunities are generally family based (in agriculture and agro-allied businesses) almost all of the female members of working age are not formally employed, instead undertake duties within the household and subsistence farming activities. This leads to the wider disparity between genders in the labour force than is perceived at Kosovo-wide level.

Regarding the remaining economically inactive population, 18% are attending school and the rest is retired or for other reason are not working. (see figure10)

⁷ Statistical office of Kosovo - Evaluation of the Federal Statistical Office of Yugoslavia

⁸ Source: Field survey – Un-Habitat and Municipality, July 2010

⁹ Source: Kosovo Statistical Agency – Kosovo Census, April 2011

¹⁰ Source: Kosovo Statistical Agency – Kosovo Census, April 2011

¹¹ Source: Kosovo Statistical Agency – Kosovo Census, April 2011

¹² Source: Kosovo Statistical Agency – Kosovo Census, April 2011

¹³ Source: Kosovo Statistical Agency – Kosovo Census, April 2011

Economically inactive Persons that are not considered employed or unemployed during observed period, such as full time pupils, students, housekeepers, pensioners, persons in compulsory military services, etc.

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Economically inactive population according to the reason for not working the week prior to the census											
FIVE YEARS AGE GROUPS (15-19; ...; 64)	Reason for not working										
	Attending school (%)		Takes care about house or family (%)		Retired (%)		Receiving pension or capital incomes (%)		Other reason (%)		Total
Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
15 – 19	37.4	29	2	22.4	0	0	0	0.2	6.7	2.3	483
20 – 24	14	7.4	4	58.7	0	0	0	0	12.9	3.0	353
25 – 29	1.5	0.7	2.2	79.7	0	0	0	0	13.4	2.5	275
30 – 34	0	0	1.6	84.8	0	0	0	0	12	1.6	251
35 – 39	0	0	2.2	87.0	0	0	0	0	9.4	1.4	226
40 – 44	0	0	2.4	80.0	0.6	0	0	0.6	14.6	1.8	164
45 – 49	0	0	1.4	82.8	0	0	0	0	13.6	2.2	140
50 – 54	0	0	2.2	76.3	0	0	0	0	20.5	1.0	93
55 – 59	0	0	3.5	73.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	18.0	2.5	123
60 – 64	0	0	7.0	60.0	3.5	0	5.0	1.6	22.0	0.9	116
TOTAL											2224

Figure 10. Population economically inactive according to the reason for not working¹⁴

Incomes: in terms of the economic situation of the residents of the Municipality, due to the fluctuation in earnings of self employed farmers it is hard to measure average incomes. Following the field survey¹⁵, of those that answered this question, a majority of households reported earning an average 200 Euros per month; however 32% of households reported incomes of less than this. Household incomes also tend to be supplemented by financial support from Diaspora.

Household monthly earnings	%
Below 200 Euros per month	32
200 Euros per month	55
Above 200 Euros per month	13

Figure 11. Household monthly incomes¹⁶

Poverty rate and social assistance: In Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality the office for social welfare was recently established under the Health and Social Welfare Department. The unit is composed of one coordinator and one officer. The poverty level, it was determined according to the number of families receiving social assistance which still is given by Prizren municipality.

¹⁴ Source: Kosovo Statistical Agency – Kosovo Census, April

¹⁵ Source: Field survey – UN-Habitat and Municipality of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša, July 2010

¹⁶ Source: Field survey – UN-Habitat and Municipality of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša, July 2010

The data obtained from the Health and Social Welfare Department shows that in 2011 around 22 families received the social assistance. Based on the number of families that receive social assistance it is estimated that the average poverty rate in municipality is 4.0 %.

Migration: Due to the fact that Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is a newly established municipality, there is no enough official data on migration inside and outside the municipality. Since the municipality is made up of one settlement therefore it is not faced with migration from rural to urban area.

In addition, many people from Prizren municipality are employed in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša and are travelling everyday from Prizren to Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša and vice-versa.

According to the data obtained from the Kosovo Census 2011¹⁷ Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is within those municipalities that have low immigration rate (<5 %), while the rate of out-migration it is lower than < 10%.

The population of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is immigrating mainly to Turkey, for education, work and to ensure families better living conditions and environment.

Organization of civil society: Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality has associations whose field of operation is related to politics, culture, education, agriculture and economic development.

The political parties that were present in the municipality in 2011 are: PDK, KDTP and KTB.

The following associations are operating in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša: youth association “Alperenler”, cultural and artistic association “Asik Ferki”, association for education and culture “Mabed”, aid association “Gönüleli”, two farmers associations, business associations, and beekeepers association¹⁸.

1.2.3 Social Infrastructure and Services

The primary health services are managed by the Municipal Department of Health and Social Welfare while the education services are managed by the Municipal Department of Education.

Health: Since January of 2007 the primary health care of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša has been separated from the primary health care of Prizren. Now, primary health care is managed by the Municipal Department of Health and Social Welfare. The primary care is offered by the Main Centre of Family Medicine, which is located in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša settlement. The first Centre for Family Medicine was constructed in 2002 by Turkish KFOR¹⁹ and by the end of 2008 was constructed a new larger Centre for Family Medicine, the project funded by the Ministry of Health.

The new centre employs in total 17 employees²⁰, including a specialist doctor, two general practitioners, a dentist, a chief technician, a pharmacy technician, two laboratory technicians, six nurses/technicians and two supporting staff.

The centre is open from 7am - 9pm and offers the services of general primary health care, laboratory, dentistry and vaccination. While, for secondary services citizens commute to the Regional Hospital of Prizren.

The centre fulfils the draft Spatial Plan of Kosovo's criteria of 1 doctor and 2 nurses per 2000 residents²¹.

¹⁷ Source: Statistical agency of Kosovo – Kosovo Census, April 2011 , “An analysis of international, national and local mobility of Kosovo people - published 2012” pg. 8 and pg.14

¹⁸ Source: Mamuša/ Mamusha/Mamuša Municipality, 2012

¹⁹ Source: Spatial Development Profile and Situation Analysis of Prizren Municipality, 2007, pg. 33

²⁰ Source: Mamuša/ Mamusha/Mamuša Municipality, 2010

²¹ Source: Spatial Plan of Kosovo 2010 – 2020+

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Education: The education system in Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa municipality is organized in three levels: preschool, elementary and secondary level, located in two school facilities. Education system is managed by the Municipal Department of Education.

Kindergarten level – actually there is no kindergarten facility for children up to 4 years, therefore the Municipality should take in consideration the provision of the facility for kindergarten.

Preschool level - Since September 2010 preschool classes are accommodated in a school “Hacı Ömer Lütfü ”. The teaching languages are Turkish and Albanian, where around 15% of pupils are teaching in Albanian language and the rest in Turkish language.

Elementary and lower secondary level – until the school year 2009/2010 the primary school used to be “ Hacı ÖMER LUTFU” but since September 2010 the teaching started in the new school “ Hacı Ömer Lütfü ”. In this school around 92% are teaching in Turkish language and the rest is in Albanian. In this school also are accommodated 5 children with special needs. The school has in total 29 teachers for lessons in Turkish language (as a majority community in municipality), which do not fulfil the criteria for ratio pupil/teacher²².

Secondary school level - “Ataturk” secondary school in Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa started to function in 2002, whereas had two courses, the course of natural and social sciences.

The current school was built by Turkish KFOR in 2003, and the school has 5 classrooms and provides classes in Turkish language. In this school are developed the classes of general secondary education (gymnasium) and of medicine as part of Prizren secondary school of medicine²³. The school has 7 teachers, which fulfil the criteria for ratio pupil/teacher²⁴.

The school staff is composed of employees from Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa and those commuting from neighbour municipality Prizren. Considering the qualification around 46% (the majority) are with high school degree, 36% are with degree of 4 years university, around 4% are with bachelor degree. (see figure 14)

No	Level	No. of pupils		
		Female	Male	Total
1	Pre-school	24	36	60
2	Elementary	442	454	896
3	Secondary	66	97	163
4	Pupils with special needs	3	2	5
	Total	1124		

Figure 12. Pupils in all levels of education²⁵

Level		Language	
		Turkish	Albanian
Preschool		52	8
Elementary and lower secondary	I-V	472	48
	VI-IX	349	75
	Pupil with special needs	5	
Secondary	X-XII	163	

Figure 13. Pupils structure based on ethnicity²⁶

	University 4 years		University Bachelor		High school		Secondary school		Elementary school		Total	
	Female	Tot.	Female	Tot.	Female	Tot.	Female	Tot.	Female	Tot.	Female	Tot.
Elementary	10	14	1	2	16	26	1	1	0	3	28	46

²² Source: Administrative Instruction 18/2009

²³ Source: Profile of Mamuşa/ Mamusha/Mamuşa municipality – OSCE - 2009

²⁴ Source: Administrative Instruction 18/2009

²⁵ Source: Mamuşa/ Mamusha/Mamuşa Municipality, 2010

²⁶ Source: Mamuşa/ Mamusha/Mamuşa Municipality, 2010

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Secondary	3	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	7
Directors	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Secretary	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Supporting staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5

Figure 14. Qualification of school staff²⁷

Figure 15. Elementary school

Regarding the illiteracy the data obtained from the Kosovo Census 2011²⁸ shows that about 1.3 % of the population of ages 10 and above do not know writing and reading which is lower than percentage of Kosovo which is 3.8 %. The higher percentage of illiteracy is present in a population between ages 60 until 79 years old. Both schools do not have sport halls within the school facilities, but they have opened football fields in their yards. Adjacent to the new elementary school, in 2012 a football field was constructed, the project financed by the Ministry of Community and Return.

The buildings of religion: In Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša there are two mosques, where one is located in the centre of the settlement and one completed in 2012 is in southern part of the municipality. These two mosques fulfil the needs for residents.

Public Areas, Culture, Recreation, Sport and Cemetery: The only cultural institution in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is cultural house which is used for multi purposes for organization of cultural activities and as a library.

In addition, an important cultural event in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is the annual “Tomato Festival” which has been celebrated since July 2009. The aim of the festival is gathering producers and traders from Kosovo and region countries as well as promoting the tomato industry of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša. The festival is very popular, with activities such as traditional dancing displays taking place.

The municipality has 3 parks, a promenade, two green spaces used for picnic used by residents, and a number of outdoor sports fields. These combined spaces cover only 4.129% of whole municipal area, of which 0, 1% is maintained.

²⁷ Source: Mamuša/ Mamusha/Mamuša Municipality, 2010

²⁸ Source: Statistical agency of Kosovo – Kosovo Census, April 2011

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The parks are found in the centre of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša settlement, along the riverfront adjacent to the Municipal Building. The parks were constructed after 2000, the Ankara Park and Children Park funded by Ankara municipality and the Coast Park (promenade) funded by Ministry of Local Government. The Children Park has playground equipment which targets the small children. Apart from the children, other age groups are not targeted for in the park. The construction of new park was funded by Municipality and EU funds and it has a facility for tea which is not operating yet. The parks are of great asset to the Municipality. The only concern is that the parks are very small and are lacking big trees, which creates shadow during the hot summer days.

The green spaces used for picnic are of private ownership, and sometimes are used by residents for recreation, especially by school pupils and teachers. However, these open space areas do not fulfil the needs of citizens, with no incorporation of any public facilities, or planned maintenance activities.

In Mamusha the most popular sport is football. The municipality has three outdoor sport facilities; two are football fields and one basketball court. One of the football fields, between the Cultural house building and the new elementary school, was built immediately after the war. The other two were realized together with the secondary school building in 2002, by Turkish KFOR. There are currently no indoor sports facilities.

A football and basketball field inside the school yard is used by school pupils and during leisure time is used by youth. However, these fields are of low quality and require improvement.

In addition, due to the frequent use by residents the football pitch next to the cultural house (and school) is in bad condition. In order to improve the pitches and to fulfil the needs of citizens Municipality has started regeneration works.

In a frame of regeneration works Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality has started drafting of the project design for modern, European standard outdoor and indoor sport facilities. The outdoor football pitch is located next to the existing football pitch near the Cultural Centre. The implementation of this pitch is funded by the Ministry of Community and Return. Currently only the outdoor sport facility is completed. The planned indoor sport facility implementation will be funded by the Turkish Municipality of Büyükçekmece. The implementation of these projects would increase the quality of life of citizens, as in Mamusha there are no gym halls in schools and there is a lack of public spaces in general.

Cemetery: There are four graveyards in Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša, including an historic graveyard located in the south-east of the municipality (*see Cultural Heritage section*). The other three graveyards were established after the expansion of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša to the north and still are in use. At establishment, they were located at the exit of the settlement but due to continued expansion of the municipality's settlement, the graveyards are now in centre of the municipality. One belongs to RAE community while two others to Turkish and Albanian community.

The graveyards are about 150 years old with some very old gravestones and are located on both sides of the main/regional road.

Until 2005 they were not maintained, however in 2005 private individuals fenced the graveyards location with iron bars and in 2009 Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality completed the fence and built walkways between graveyards for easier access.

Local Media: there are no local radio or TV channels Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša or any local journalists that serves local media. Therefore, the population is mainly informed by the Kosovo public and private media.



Figure 16. Cemetery



Figure 17. Ankara park

Summary

As a result of the situation emphasized above, the employment situation in Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa is satisfying since the majority of the families are 'self-employed' in the agricultural sector. However, the municipality is faced with demands for alternative employment opportunities to accommodate the ambitions of the youth who studied or is studying abroad (mainly Turkey) and are not interested to get engaged in agricultural activities.

Concerning the health and education infrastructure and services, there is a need for continuous advancement of capacities of staff, equipment and facilities. Furthermore, there is a need for a space for kindergarten and elderly care.

Even though there are improvements in regard to the abandoning of the school by girls, this issue is still evident; therefore, there is a need to encourage their attendance to the school and facilitate their possibilities for future employment.

In order to provide the qualitative living conditions for citizens, the Municipality has created the spaces for sport, recreation, and culture by construction of outdoor sport pitches, parks, as well as cultural houses, but there is a lack of youth entertainment facilities.

1.2.4 Current Situation Assessment

Strengths

- Young age multi ethnic population
- Adequate health facility
- Adequate school facilities
- Development of education services
- Support by and cooperation with Turkish sister Municipalities
- Citizens living in privately owned houses
- Some cultural activities available
- Opportunities for education (excluding university)
- Increased rate of girls attending schools

Opportunities

- Social-planning policies
- Participation of medical staff and school teachers in various trainings for professional advancement
- Financial support from donors
- Technical support by Turkish Sister Municipalities to the Municipal planning team
- Increased no. of local professionals
- Building of sport centre
- Opening and reactivation of factories
- Export of products to foreign markets
- Limiting of migration
- Opportunity to study in universities of Turkey

Weakness

- Low income rates
- High rate of unemployment among working age population and women
- Migration of young age population to other cities of Kosovo and abroad
- Lack of professionals of all fields
- Insufficient involvement of women in public life
- Lack of development/building control
- Insufficient health services (lack of doctors, lack of gynecologist)
- Limited education completion rates

Threats

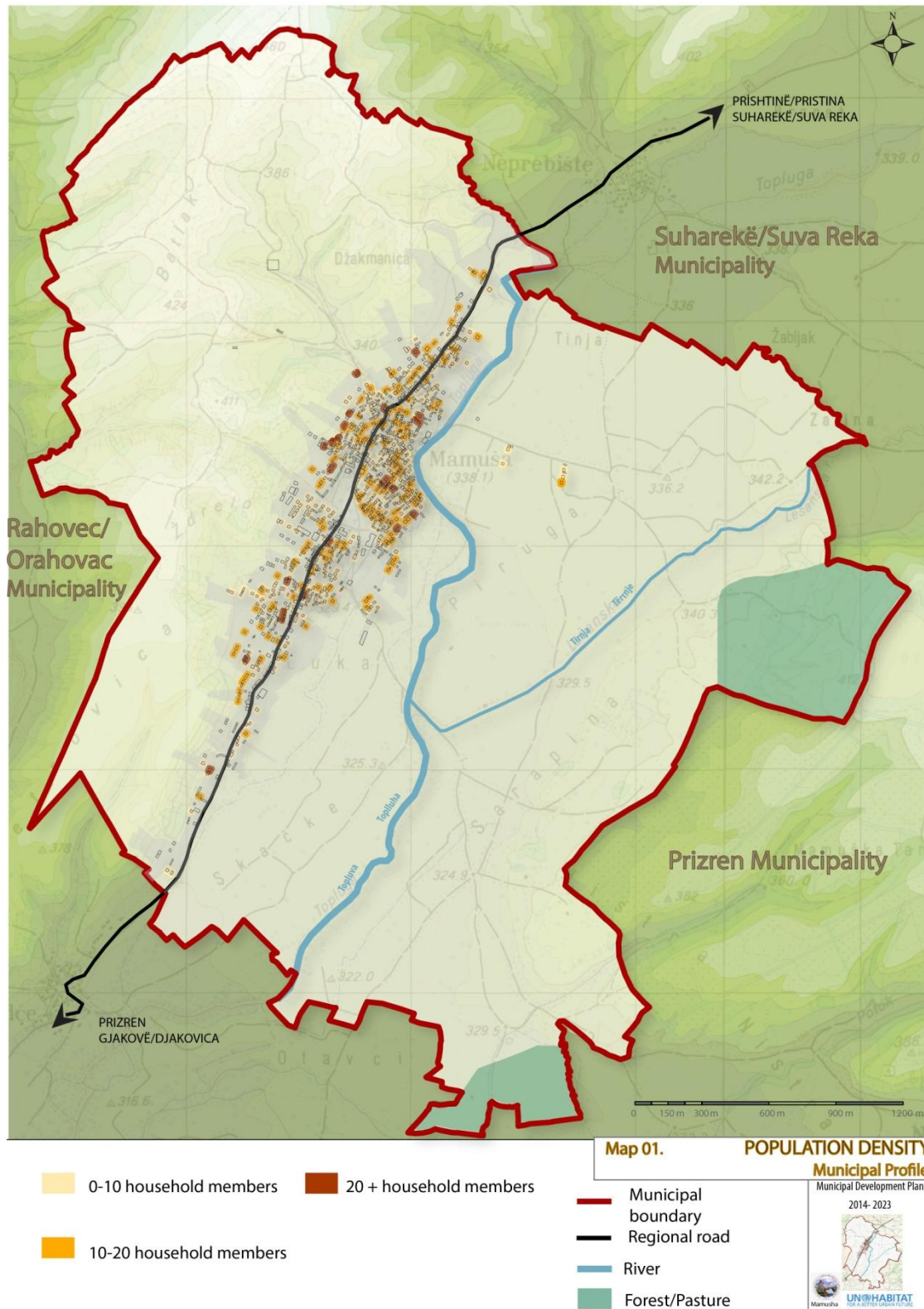
- Lack / reduction of national and international financial support for development of economy will limit mitigation of the unemployment and poverty issues
- Decline of quality of life

1.2.5 Challenges

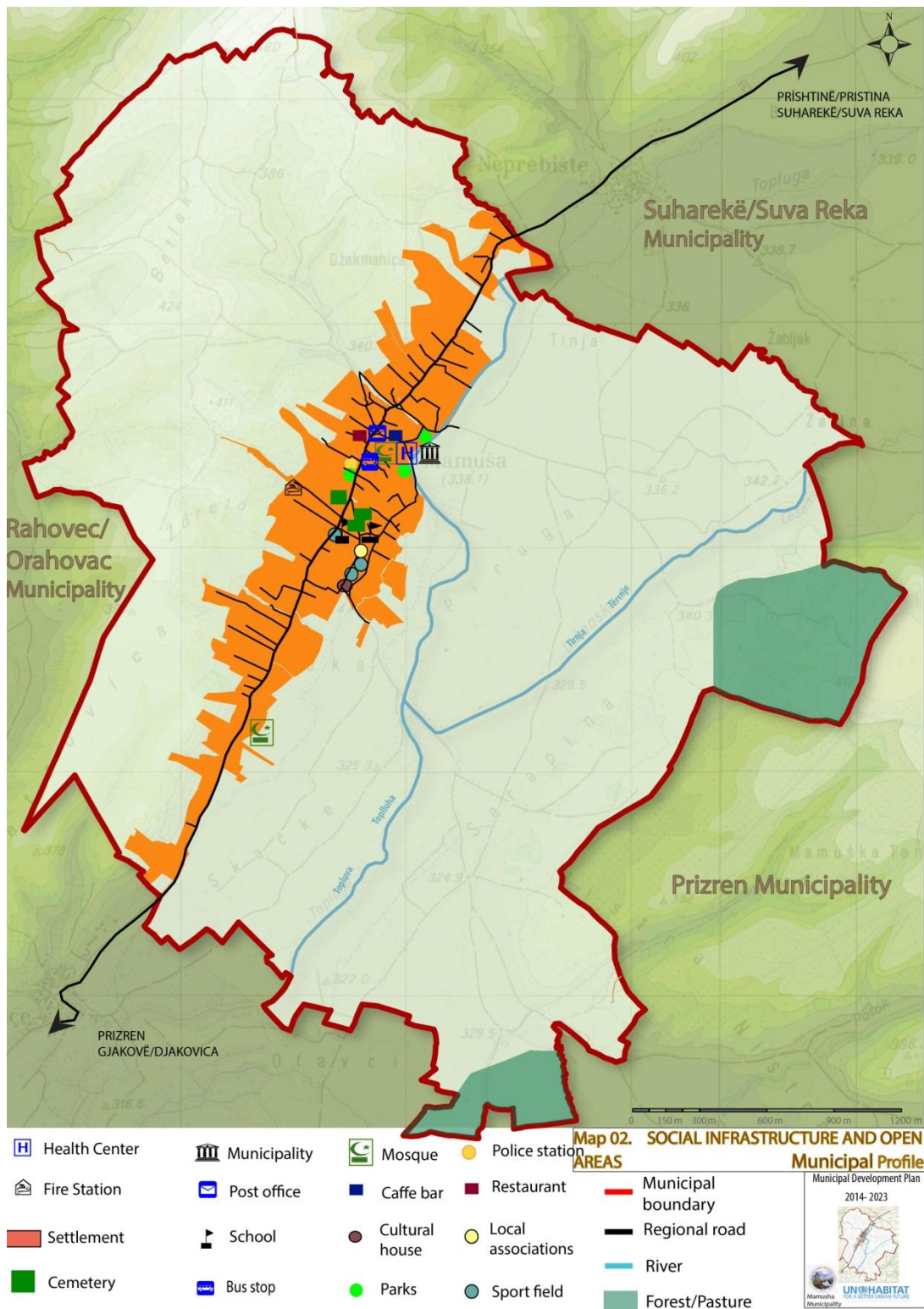
The young working age population of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša everyday more and more is interested to abandon the municipality for the reason of higher education and for better employment opportunities within Kosovo Municipalities or abroad.

The health and education services need improvement. However, taking into account that Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is a new Municipality the health and education services are satisfactory, but still is necessary to work on continuous advancement of these services and capacity building of the staff.

Regarding the education in municipality there is lower percentage of girls attending the school comparing with boys. Therefore the advancement of health and education services as well as encouragement of girls to attend the school will be the challenge for Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuš Municipality.



Map 1. Population density



Map 2. Social Infrastructure

1.3 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1.3.1 Economic Situation

In Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality the level of unemployment within the economically active population is lower than in national level which is around 45 %³⁰. This is attributed to the elevated level of ‘self employment’ of residents in the agricultural sector. Most of the Municipality’s economic activity is generated by agricultural production and the agro-allied industry. However, currently there is little investment in these primary sectors to encourage growth.

Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša has ties with sister municipalities in Turkey, and Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency (TIKA) have also provided significant support to economic growth with infrastructure improvements in the Municipality such as road and pavement upgrading and the completion of the new primary/high school. The Ministry of Health has also improved the economic situation of the Municipality by constructing a new health centre, which currently employs 17 staff.

Employment Sectors: As a rural municipality, the agricultural and agro-allied industries are predominantly self-employment sectors. However there are also employment sectors in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša comprised of the public sector, and small business.

MAIN INDUSTRY	Total (%)
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	55.0
Manufacturing	3.5
Construction	13.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	15.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.0
Transport, storage and communication	1.5
Financial intermediation	0.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.5
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	3.9
Education	2.5
Health and social work	1.0
Other community, social and personal service activities	1.6

Figure 18. Employment based on industry³¹

According to the *figure 18* in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality the largest sector of employment is agriculture and agro allied activities where around 55.0% of employment positions are offered by this sector.

There is also an existing private (mainly commercial) employment sector which covers around 29%. This is small business oriented, with surveyed commercial business generally employing less than 10 employees. The primary small business sector is in the trade and sale of motor oils and vehicle parts, which are mainly imported from Turkey.

³⁰ Source: Statistical agency of Kosovo – Kosovo Census, April 2011

³¹ Source: Statistical agency of Kosovo – Kosovo Census, April 2011

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The public sector employs around 10% including the Municipality itself, the public health centre, the post office and the school, the police station and the Fire Service. However, according to municipal data, some public sector positions are filled by employees living outside the Municipality, mostly commuting from Prizren.

In the *figure 19* the types of economic activities developed in the municipality.

			Number of buildings	Capacity	Year of establishment
INDUSTRY-PRODUCTION					
AGRO ALLIED	MILLS	Birlik	1	850 tonne	1985
		Rizam	1	850 tonne	1990
		Not operating	1		
	BAGS		1	6 million bags	Re operating in 2012
	FARMS	Cattle	3	148 animals	2012
	Chicken battery		1	50-60 chickens	2010
	Beekeeping		1		2012
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Production of concrete pipes		1		1995
	Glass for cars		1		2007
	TOTAL		11		
WORKSHOPS	Carpenter		1		1983
	Wooden case production		4	3 million cases	2007-2008
	PVC- Aluminium door and window production		3		2002-2010
	Production of machine for factories(separation facilities)		1		1980
	TOTAL		9		
TRADE					
AUTO ALLIED	Auto spare parts		20		1995-2011
	Auto oil		7		1995-2010
	Auto Electrician		2		2003-2012
FOOD	Market		11		1990-2012
	Bakery		2		1990-2012
	Butcher		3		1995-2009
OTHER	Pharmacy		1		2008
	Agricultural pharmacy		4		1995-2011
	Textile		2		2002-2010
	Construction materials		1		2008
	TOTAL		53		

Mamuša/Mamushe / Mamuša

SERVICES				
PUBLIC	Primary school	1		
	Secondary school	1		
	Health centre	1		
	Post office	1		
	Police station	1		
	Fire station	1		
	Municipality	1		
	Cultural centre	1		
PRIVATE	Coffee-tea shops	6		2002-2012
	Kebab shops	4		2001-2012
	Internet cafe	3		2003-2010
	Hairdresser	5		2002-2012
	Auto service	6		1995-2011
	Electro service	2		1995-2003
	Lathe shops	1		1993
	Tire service	2		2005-2009
	Petrol stations	5		1993-2008
	Auto glass shops	1		2006
	Water installation shops	3		1994-2002
	Bus services	2		1993-2001
	TOTAL	48		

Figure 19. Economic activities developed in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality³²

Agriculture and Allied Industries: The large majority of the households in the Municipality are engaged in agricultural activities and this percentage is even higher as many females in the households are also participating on household farms. Most farms are engaged in crop production, with the primary crop being tomatoes.

The data from the Kosovo Census 2011³³ shows that 441 of the households (representing 78% of the households) have land, in the majority owned by the households.

Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is made up of good quality agricultural land, which is highly suitable for vegetable and crop production.

Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is a major producer and supplier of tomatoes across Kosovo. The municipality's farmers collectively import 8-10 kgs of seeds every year from the Netherlands, as these are the most suitable for the local climate and soil conditions. Mamusha's tomato production quality and quantity has increased significantly over recent years, in 2012 were produced 20250³⁴ tonnes of tomatoes. This is achieved due to the local farmers' investments in the greenhouses, actually in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša about 170 hectares of land is composed of greenhouses. Greenhouses provide an indoor environment for the crops, resistant to most weather conditions. The MAFRD encourages this and aims to co-fund investment with 50% grants to

³² Source: Mamuša/ Mamusha/Mamuša Municipality, 2013

³³ Source: Statistical agency of Kosovo – Kosovo Census, April 2011

³⁴ Source: Mamuša/ Mamusha/Mamuša Municipality, 2013

purchase greenhouse materials/equipment. However due to the expense of investing in greenhouses, currently most farmers are using plastic materials which must be taken down in winter months. For this reason the length of the production season has not greatly increased so far.

Other crops grown seasonally in the municipality include cucumber, cabbage, melon, watermelon, peppers (in spring), and spinach, onions and lettuce (in winter). Farmers are looking at increasing the use of greenhouses, in particular glass or Perspex types, for these crops in the future to extend their yield. Wheat and fodder crops are grown, although this is mainly for personal use and for livestock feed.

Grapevines are also cultivated along the higher western ridge of the Municipality.

In Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša only 203 households are keeping livestock which are generally kept only for subsistence needs. About 92% of families own cattle and cows, 26% own poultry, 6% own beehives and 3.4 % sheep and goats³⁵.

Cows are mostly kept for milking purposes and cover mostly for individual family needs. Excess milk is sold to the local co-operative store “Serdar” which collects all Municipal milk and sells on to the local Prizren supermarket buyers. This amounts to approximately 4-5 tonnes every day. Farmers payment is corresponding to the litres contributed. However, with existing market prices, and importing of processed long-life milk into the region, this is not a very profitable activity.

Sheep are sold for their meat in the local regional markets. Numbers of sheep were high before 1999, however after the war the competition from imported meat, limited availability for export markets, along with the lack of mass vehicle transportation all lead to an effective block of this industry in Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša.

An agro-allied industry is also present in Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša. This sector is engaged in the supply of fertilisers, pesticides, machinery, and vehicle parts.

According to the Regional Development Strategy³⁶, as one of the 6 Municipalities in Southern Region Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality will be positively influenced in the future due to the good geo-strategic position of the region in Kosovo which is a good prospect for strategic development and is an advantage in the context of European integration. Future highway linking it with a sea port on the one hand and with Serbia on the other, combined with geographical location which borders with Albania and FYR of Macedonia provide an easy access to international markets and to develop meaningful cross-border cooperation.

³⁵ Source: Statistical agency of Kosovo – Kosovo Census, April 2011

³⁶ Source: Regional Development Agency “Regional Development Strategy 2010 – 2013” for region south

Summary

According to the analysis the main pillar for economic growth of the municipality is agriculture, due to the fact that the larger part of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa municipality is covered by the high quality arable land and the traditional engagement of the residents in agricultural activities. However, the farmers are facing problems related to the lack of irrigation system and promotion of the local products promotion to the regional market. Another problem is also the lack of wastewater management and pollution of the Topluva/Toplluhe/Topluha river that affects the arable land.

There is a need for other employment activities, in particular those targeting the youth which seeks other opportunities beside the agricultural production.

Therefore, there is a need for continuous training, seminars, in the field of business and provision of loans and grants in developing these activities in future.

1.3.2 Current Situation Assessment

Strengths

- Arable land very suitable to agriculture
- Production of vegetables and agricultural produce (tomatoes, cabbage, watermelon etc) has been improved with some irrigation and greenhouse introduction
- Strong connections with Turkey
- Young population engaged and skilled in farming activities
- Tomato festival is good economic stimulator
- Three wheat mills
- Strong agro-allied industry (pipes, cement blocks) and trade with Turkey for vehicle parts
- Road to Pirana and Suhareka

Opportunities

- Development of agricultural sector through further green house and irrigation improvement and financial support
- Storage facilities (refrigerator) for produce
- Development of organic industry
- Development of agro-allied industry
- Strengthen trade agreements at central level
- Reestablishment of previous markets in the Balkan region

Weaknesses

- Low export of products
- Lack of organised cooperatives
- Lack of irrigation systems
- High unemployment
- Lack of agricultural experts
- Livestock market is unsupported
- Construction is occurring on agricultural land
- Existing water sources and informal landfills are unmanaged and polluted.
- Transport to Prishtina markets, export, and storage for produce is insufficient
- Lack of financial support to farmers

Threats

- Further growth of import market in Kosovo
- Lack of impending trade agreements will make it harder to join later in future
- Pollution of land through unmanaged resources will reduce quality of soil
- Reduction of arable land through construction of housing
- Young people will look for employment elsewhere (in Kosovo or Turkey)

1.3.3 Challenges

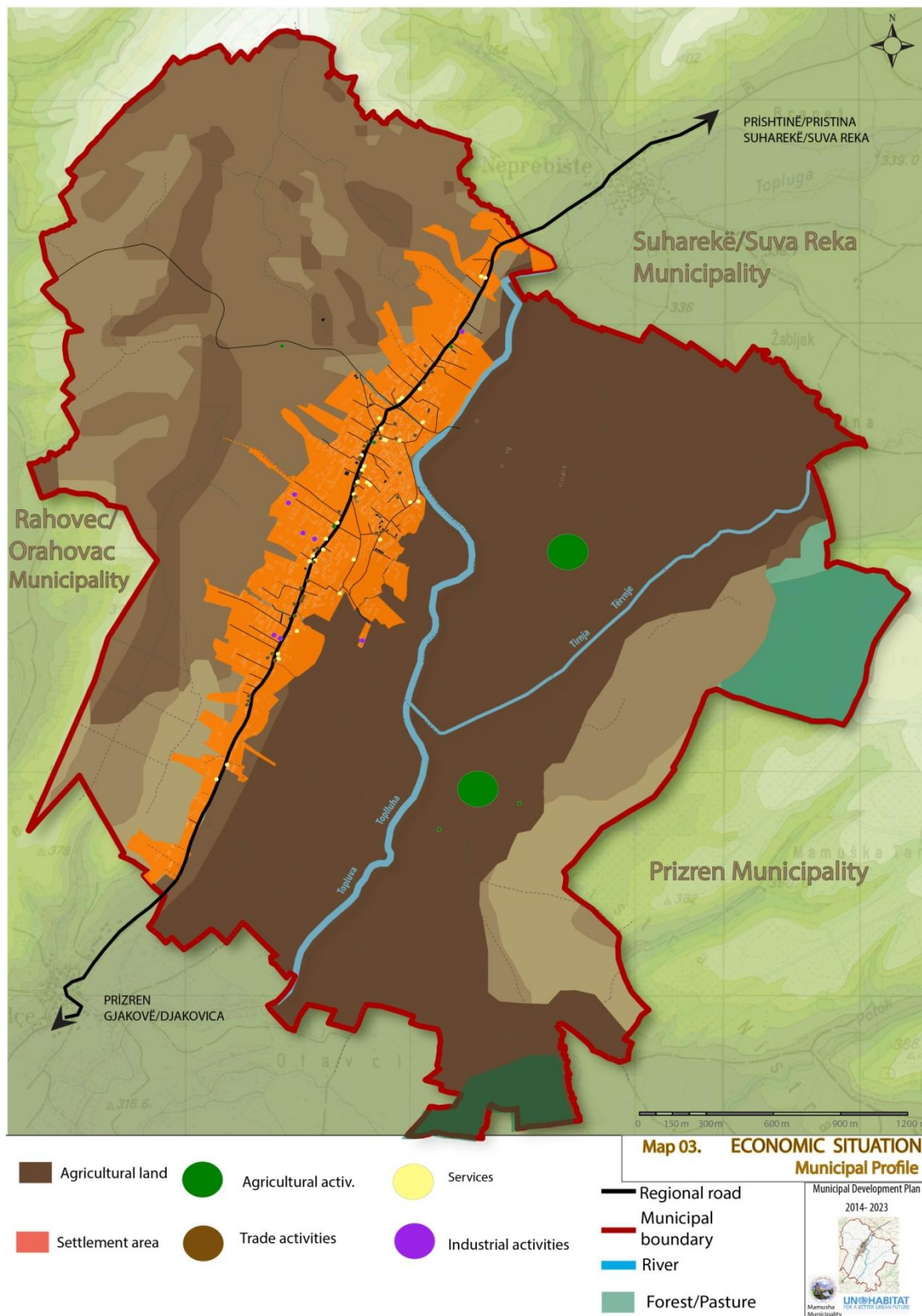
Kosovo wide there are many challenges for economic and rural development, which similarly affect Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša. Being a rural municipality the economic challenges are increased. It is hard to attract external business investment in the area. There are fewer opportunities for women and young people; in particular, in Mamusha there is a discerning lack of opportunities for women in regard to employment. This is caused mainly by the lack of educational opportunity for females.

Challenges lie in educating households as to the advantages available in improving their family's quality of life, when females are given complete schooling opportunities.

Increasing threshold in the agricultural industry towards EU standards will be the primary challenge for Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša farmers if the export market is to expand. However this will require significant investment assistance to the farmers as they cannot afford to increase production costs independently, given current market situations. This will also require negotiation at the central level on the current lack of trade agreements and exporting options for Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša. Although there is enough supply to export produce to the surrounding Balkan region, there is very little support for this at the central level. This is reinforced by the existing high levels of imports from Albania and other neighbouring countries.

Efficiency of crop production, storage, processing and transportation is necessary. This will be mitigated to an extent by the proposed refrigeration storage unit, but other measures and investment are also required, to increase the Municipality's competence.

Uncontrolled building construction on good category land also poses a challenge for Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša and these needs to be addressed in the immediate future, as does the degradation of agricultural land through erosion, deforestation, and over-farming.



Map 3. Economic situation

1.4 ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

1.4.1 Roads Infrastructure

Transport represents a very important human activity which is a vital part of the economy and plays an important role in the spatial connections. Transport creates valuable connections/links between places, economic activities and people.

In Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality there are three types of roads: main/regional, local and field roads.

The regional road is the so-called main road of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša which divides the settlement in two parts, as a linear settlement. Its length is 3.42 km, which provides access to and from roads designed with higher capacities and for higher speeds. This road has asphalt finish and was sealed during 2008 by the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication. As it connects Pirana/Piranë/Pirana Municipality – Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka Municipality it is often congested with vehicles.

Local roads are roads which connect the neighborhoods and houses within Mamuša/Mamushë/ Mamuša settlement. The total length of the local roads is 11.63 km. Paving of these roads with concrete – cube paving was supported by IOM in 2007 but afterwards the Municipality by its budget continued with paving of other local roads.

The field roads provide access to the fields and rural area of the municipality and their total length is 39.71 km. These roads are not asphalted or repaired because there is a property problem which should be solved by Municipality.

Roads of Mamusha/Mamuša municipality			
Road Labelling	Type of circulation surface		
	Asphalted roads	Un-asphalted roads	Total
	km	km	km
Main/region.	3.42	0	3.42
Local	5.67	5.96	11.63
Field	0	39.71	39.71

Figure 20. Roads of Mamusha³⁷

Analyses of the network showed that the roads in Mamuša/Mamushë/ Mamuša were designed for low density of development. However, its position between three Municipalities: Prizren/Prizren/Prizren, Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka and Rahovça/Rahovec/Orahovac show that it is required widening and other improvements.

While the main road has street lighting, local roads do not which requires addressing it in future infrastructure improvements.

Sidewalk: The main road has paved sidewalks along its length, which indicates that there is safety for pedestrians. Some local roads have sidewalks, but in most local roads this issue is not addressed and shall be taken in to account during the further phases.

³⁷ Source: Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality, 2010

Parking places: In Mamuša/Mamushë/ Mamuša there are limited parking places in front of the public buildings, and therefore there are requirements for more organized parking places. Most vehicles are parking on the pedestrian sidewalks, which causes mobility hazards for pedestrians. The priority for installation of parking places shall be along the main/regional road, and in some local roads and in front of public facilities.

1.4.2 Public Services

Public Transport: From the total employed population, around 98 % are commuting within Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša, while around 2% are commuting to the job outside of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša. For mass transport primarily buses are used, with one line running solely from Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša to Prizren/Prizren/Prizren (return) from Monday to Friday, making 3 stops/1km. There are two private companies which operate this line in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša. During the weekend there are no bus services. In Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša there are two main bus stops along the main road, but no bus station.

The figure below shows bus frequency in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša during the week:

Route	No. per day	Cost	Duration
Mamusha - Prizren	6	1.5 euro	45 min
Prizren - Mamusha	6	1.5 euro	45 min

Figure 21. Bus frequency³⁸

There are no bus lines to Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka and Rahovça /Rahovec/Orahovac which issue shall be addressed in further phases.

The figure below shows mobility in Mamusha according to the field survey³⁹.

Type of transport	Households (%)
Walk	86
Private car	11.60
Bicycle	0.2
Motorbike	0.2
Bus	1.0
Other	1.0

Figure 22. Mobility in Mamusha/Mamuša

From the figure it can be concluded that people are often walking because of the short distances within Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša settlement. Small numbers of people are using the bus which indicates that people are not travelling too much and are working mainly in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša.

Bicycle and motorbike is used by very small number which indicates that there is lack of paths and quality paving materials in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša and this issue should be addressed in further phases.

The train transport is not used because of the position of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša which does not have direct access and for a time the railway is not operating in this region.

³⁸ Source: Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality, 2010

³⁹ Source: Field survey – Un-Habitat and Municipality, July 2010

Mamuša/Mamushe / Mamuša

The distance of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša from Prizren/Prizren/Prizren Municipality is 20 km; from Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka Municipality, 10 km; and from Rahovça /Rahovec/Orahovac Municipality, 15 km.

Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša connects Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka with Pirana/Piranë/Pirane in the direction of Prizren/Prizren/Prizren, Yakova/Gjakovë/Gjakovica and Ipek/Pejë/Pec while vice versa it connects Prizren/Prizren/Prizren – Prištine/Prishtinë/Priština and Uskup/Shkup/Skopje.

The Railway: Railway transport is at very low level in Kosovo as a result of an under-developed railway infrastructure. Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality does not have direct access to railway station; closest access is in Krusha e Vogël/Krusha e Vogël/Velika Kruša which is 12 km from the Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša.

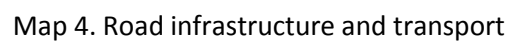
Access to airport: Access from Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša to Prištine/Prishtinë/Priština airport can be realized in two ways, where the majority of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša citizens taking the second route:

Through Lipjan/Lipjan/Lipjane – 91 km

Through Komoran/Komaran/Komoran – 75 km

As an alternative there is Uskup/Shkup/Skopje airport, in FYR of Macedonia, but this is not used very often, because the distance is 135 km.

Taxes: In Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša there are no taxes.



1.4.3 Technical Infrastructure

Water Supply: Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality is rich with water resources. Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša settlement is supplied with drinking water from two reservoirs located in north-west part of the municipality. The reservoirs are supplied with water from two sources which are located in east-west part of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša. The reservoirs hold 300 000 Litres and 150 000 Litres. The water supply network was funded by TIKA in 2005 and supplies all buildings in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša with drinking water. According to municipal officers, the amount of water answers the needs of people in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša. The reservoirs are supplied with water by pumps which are working with electricity, as Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša has a problem with regular electricity supply, cuts to electricity affect water supply.

According to the chemical test done on 17.03.2010 quality of water in reservoirs meets appropriate standards.

Another water resource are wells in each house but these are not in any network or connected to each other. The consumption from wells is not controlled from any authority. Furthermore, there are four traditional fountains (springs) located in the eastern part of the municipality. These public fountains are used by farmers in the surrounding area.

According to the Kosovo Census⁴⁰ from the total of housing units, 99.0% have piped water inside the unit and the rest outside the unit. Unfortunately, water use is not paid for. However, Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality is concerned for this issue and is working in this direction in order to organize the fee for water consumption.

The municipality has no irrigation system where the citizens are using the water from wells which is very worrying that this water is not tested at all and as a result may affect the crops.

Sewage System: In Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša there is a collective sewage system and according to field survey⁴¹ around 60.0% of buildings have access to this system, 4.0% have no access while for 36.0% do not have data.

There is around 1500 m of sewage network in Mamusha, made up of two segments. There is no operating treatment and one segment of the network is discharged to surface water – the junction of Topluva/Toplluhë/Topluha river and Trne/Tërrne/Trnje river, which pollutes both water sources. This is of serious concern. The other segment is connected to Medvece/Medvec/Medvec (village in Prizren/Prizren/Prizren Municipality) sewage system. Due to insufficient dimensions of sewage pipes, there is need for improvement of the network itself.

Since 2012 the water and sewage network were under the supervision and management of Regional Water Company “Hidroregjioni Jugor” based in Prizren/Prizren/Prizren, however there is still a problem with fee payment because of high costs.

As a result of poor quality roads, there is no proper rain water drainage except in the recently laid local roads which were funded by European Union (around 2.5 km). All quantity of collected water is discharged in Topluva/Toplluhë/Topluha river.

The main/regional road also has no rain water drainage system, thus the issue of rain water drainage shall be addressed in further phases.

Electrical Supply: Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša receives its electricity supply from Suhareka /Suharekë /Suva Reka with capacity 10KV. There are three electrical transmitters with a capacity 200 KW, and this does not

⁴⁰ Source: Kosovo Statistical Agency – Kosovo Census, April 2011

⁴¹ Source: Field survey – Un-Habitat and Municipality, July 2010

Mamuša/Mamushe / Mamuša

meet the needs of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša. According to household survey 60.0% of buildings have connection to electricity while 4.0% have not connection and for 36.0% there is no information.

The electricity distribution network is relatively old and is a major problem during the winter season. Electricity is generally not paid for throughout the municipality, which also increases the cuts to the supply. Currently the electrical transmitters are located in the centre of the settlement that presents the hazard for the citizens, therefore this issue shall be addressed in further phases.

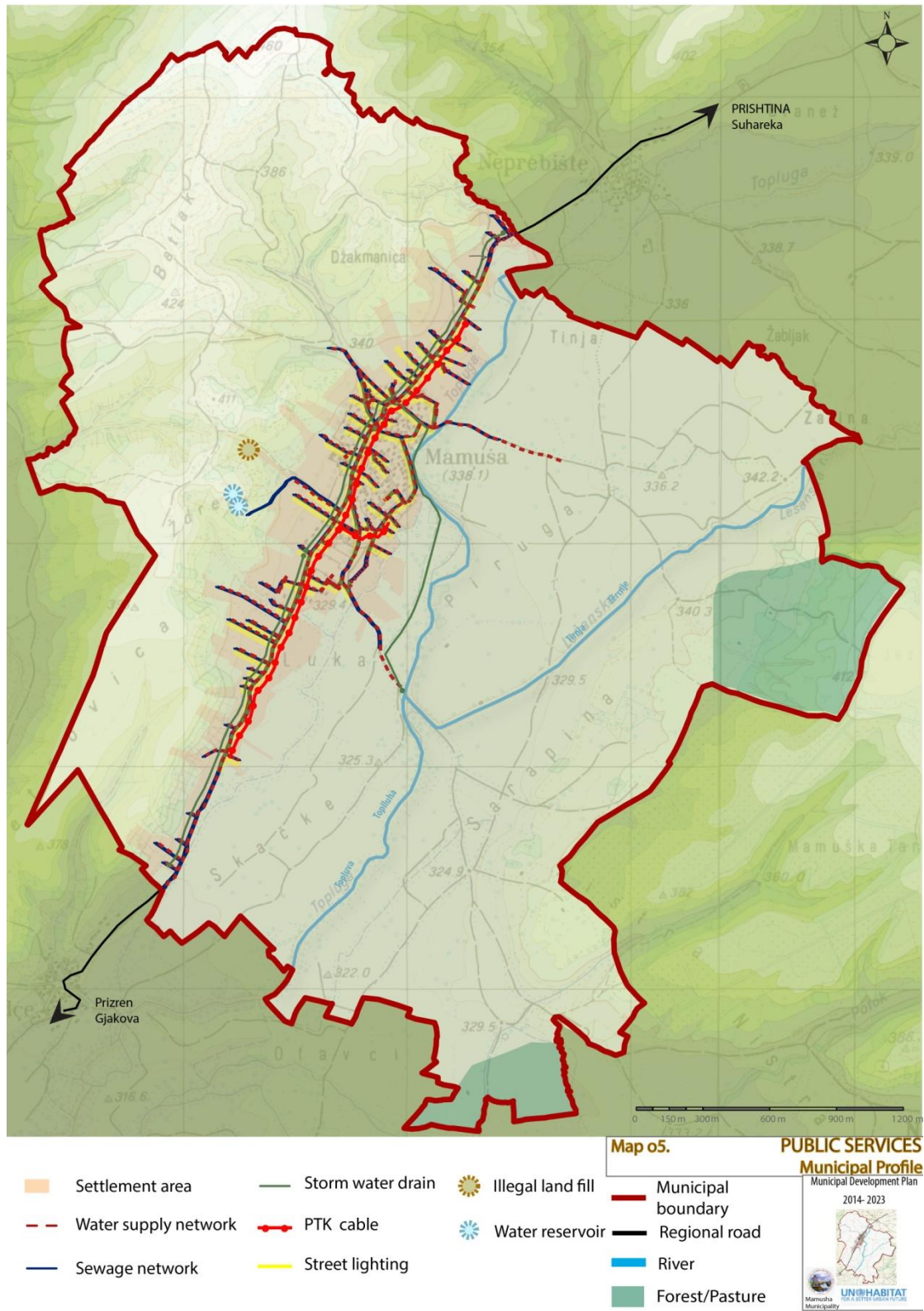
Heating system: In Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša there is no central heating system but it is regulated in an individual basis mainly with wood and some cases with electricity. The use of wood for heating by majority of population contributes to the loss of wood in the forest. There are also few families that started using solar panels, which are good examples to encourage the other families to use it in the future.

Communication (Telecommunication and Internet): In Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality telephone and internet networks are operated mainly from PTK. According to PTK there are 638 connections to fixed telephone and 168 to internet. Capacity of cable network is 300 doubles, culminating at the distributor in the building of PTK Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša.

There is service from IPKO as well, which is used more for internet. The municipality is covered with mobile network.

Waste Management: The collection of solid waste is one of the biggest problems in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša. Until 2011 there were two unmanaged informal dumpsites in the settlement, but in 2012 by construction of market place one dumpsite is removed. Improper disposal in the informal dumpsite pollutes ground water and burning of waste can produce the toxic chemicals into the atmosphere. Location of a dumpsite in low lying natural water course terrain, presents a potential for increased spreading of pollution and waste during flooding instances towards the settlement, posing risks to health.

Formal collection of solid waste in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is managed by private company I&S. According to company in 2010 around 150 households are paying fees for services while others are choosing to dump their waste illegally or do not pay the service. Their performance depends on the collection rate of payment by the citizens for this service. Following the company's reports, the level of fees collected is estimated at 23 %. Amount of waste produced per capita is 300 kg/1 year. There is no solid waste classification and recycling in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša. The collecting point for Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality is in Landovice/Landovicë/Landovica, receiving 15 tone/month.



Map 5.Public Services

Summary

According to the analysis main/regional road is in relatively good condition. However, it lacks the parking places and partially slow mobility network, and is highly frequented.

Considering that this segment is also the main trade and commercial area, there is a need for provision of safer traffic movement, in particular for pedestrians.

Almost all local roads are paved but lack slow mobility network, parking places, rain water drainage as well as public light.

Access roads to agricultural fields are in quite poor conditions. Only few of them are paved with gravel.

Another issue that the citizens are facing is lack of inter- municipal public transport services. There is a lack bus line with neighboring towns Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka and Rahovça /Rahovec/Orahovac.

Although there is a sufficient coverage with water and sewage system, there is a problem with payment of fee for water consumption to relevant company. Another issue is the lack of payment for the solid waste collection to the company. These are problems that need to be addressed in the future.

The lack of irrigation system, waste water treatment facility and the problem of extension of electrical network alongside the settlement are issues that need to be addressed in the future.

1.4.4 Current Situation Assessment

Strengths

- Location of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša, and the local road running through the town provides strong links between Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka, Prizren/Prizren/Prizren and Rahovça /Rahovec/Orahovac
- Sufficient drinking water source and supply
- Telephone lines, mobile network, internet are available

Opportunities

- Creating inter-municipal transport and efficient movement to strengthen links to Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka, Prizren/prizren/Prizren and Rahovça /Rahovec/Orahovac
- Establishing public company for waste and water management
- Improvement of all type of roads
- Increase municipal revenue by regulating citizen's water consumption, and waste management services
- Introducing wastewater and sewage treatment facilities

Weaknesses

- Unpaved periphery and field roads
- Lack of bicycle paths
- Lack of pedestrian pavement
- Lack of organized public parking
- Lack of irrigation system for agriculture land

Threats

- Pollution of drinking water and Toplluha river from waste water
- Informal dump sides will increase environmental degradation
- Misuses of water sources

1.4.5 Challenges

Since that agriculture is the main catalyst for development of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality, the special attention should be given to infrastructure as well which will help indirectly (or directly) development of this sector. Provision of the adequate infrastructure will be one of the challenges of the Municipality.

Organizing of payments for water consumption, ration use of water, wastewater treatment, protection of surface and underground water from contamination as result of illegal disposals, replacing of electricity networks with underground network, proving of Municipality with telephone lines, internet, are challenges that Municipality should face in future years.

Offering of efficient public transport (identification of location and building of bus station), offering of better conditions for movement (pavement, signage, paths etc) is another challenges for Municipality.

1.5 LAND USE, SETTLEMENT AND HOUSING

1.5.1 Land use

From the total territory of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality which is about 1,094 ha, and the largest part of territory about 65.0 % (712.0 ha) is covered by arable land, about 19.5% (212.5 ha) of territory is covered by orchards, vineyards, grasslands and pastures, forests cover about 8.50 % (93.0 ha), and the settled area including rivers, roads and other uses cover only 7.0% (76.6 ha) of the municipal territory (*see figure 23*).

The area of arable land per inhabitant in municipality of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is about 0.13 ha which figure is under the critical limit of 0.17 ha that needs one country for sufficient production of the food and repro material for its population.

The arable land is used for cultivation of different crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbage, spinach, melon, water melon, and others in small quantities.

Actually the vineyards are not priority for the residents as a result got dry, very small area is cultivated for the family needs. While the pastures and grasslands are used for picnic and for grazing of livestock.

Due to the interest of the residents to protect the land in eastern part of the municipality some families that own the land in northwestern part have started constructions for residential purposes and subdivision of lands which cause a loss of the good land. In addition, the excavations for construction purposes are causing a negative visual impact on the landscape.

LAND USE	%
Settlement	7.0
Arable land	65.0
Orchards, vineyards, meadows and pastures	19.5
Forest	8.5

Figure 23. Land use

The land of municipal territory is used for several functions which have different characteristics (*see figure 23*):

- Housing, Administration, Social, Service and Economic
- Agricultural Land
- Forest, Pastures and Meadows

Housing, Administration, Social, Service and Economic: this area is a settlement and it is located at an altitude 320 – 340 m, which is about 117 m² large. This area is composed by the following uses housing, institutional, administrative, social, cultural and economic.

Residential use is composed mainly by the individual houses of detached type surrounded by yard space used for other purposes such as agriculture, livestock and storage.

The other land uses present in this area are institutional, administrative, and cultural uses that are mainly concentrated in a central part of the settlement. The economic use includes retail shops, services, which are mainly located along side the main / regional road as a single use or combined with residential use, and industrial use that include heavy and light manufacturing activities.

Another use are roads infrastructure, communication and public services infrastructure, as well as parks, recreational and green areas.

Due to the rural character of the settlement in this area within the parcels are present also and the land for cultivation of vegetables and fruits for family and business purposes.

Concerning the land property this area is composed of land owned by private individuals covering a higher percentage of the area and municipality.

The private property land in this area is of various sizes wherein the minimum parcel size is around 40.0 m² and maximum is 20,000 m².

The municipal property land is in small percentage and it is a potential location for future developments for community use.

Agricultural Land: this area is composed of land used mainly for agricultural/farming activities which covers eastern and western part of the municipal territory; it is located at an altitude from 320 – 460m. The area is a potential for development of other activities such as recreation, agro tourism, public space as well as cultivation of orchards and herbal plants.

According to the data provided by Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning the municipal territory is composed of five categories of land⁴² (I – V). (see map 07)

Approximately 550 hectares of agricultural land is privately owned, and mainly is composed of small parcels.

Concerning the land property this area is composed of land owned by private individuals covering a higher percentage of the area, municipality and Kosovo Privatization Agency. About 55% of the parcels in this area are of small sizes from 0 – 2500.0 m². (see figure 24)

Mamusha is made up of good quality agricultural land, which is highly suitable for vegetable and crop production.

Diapason (ha)	Nr of parcel (%)
0-0,25	55.4
0,25-0,50	30.0
0,50-1,00	12.6
1,00-1,50	1.5
1,50-2,00	0.3
2,00-5,00	0.15
>10,00	0.05

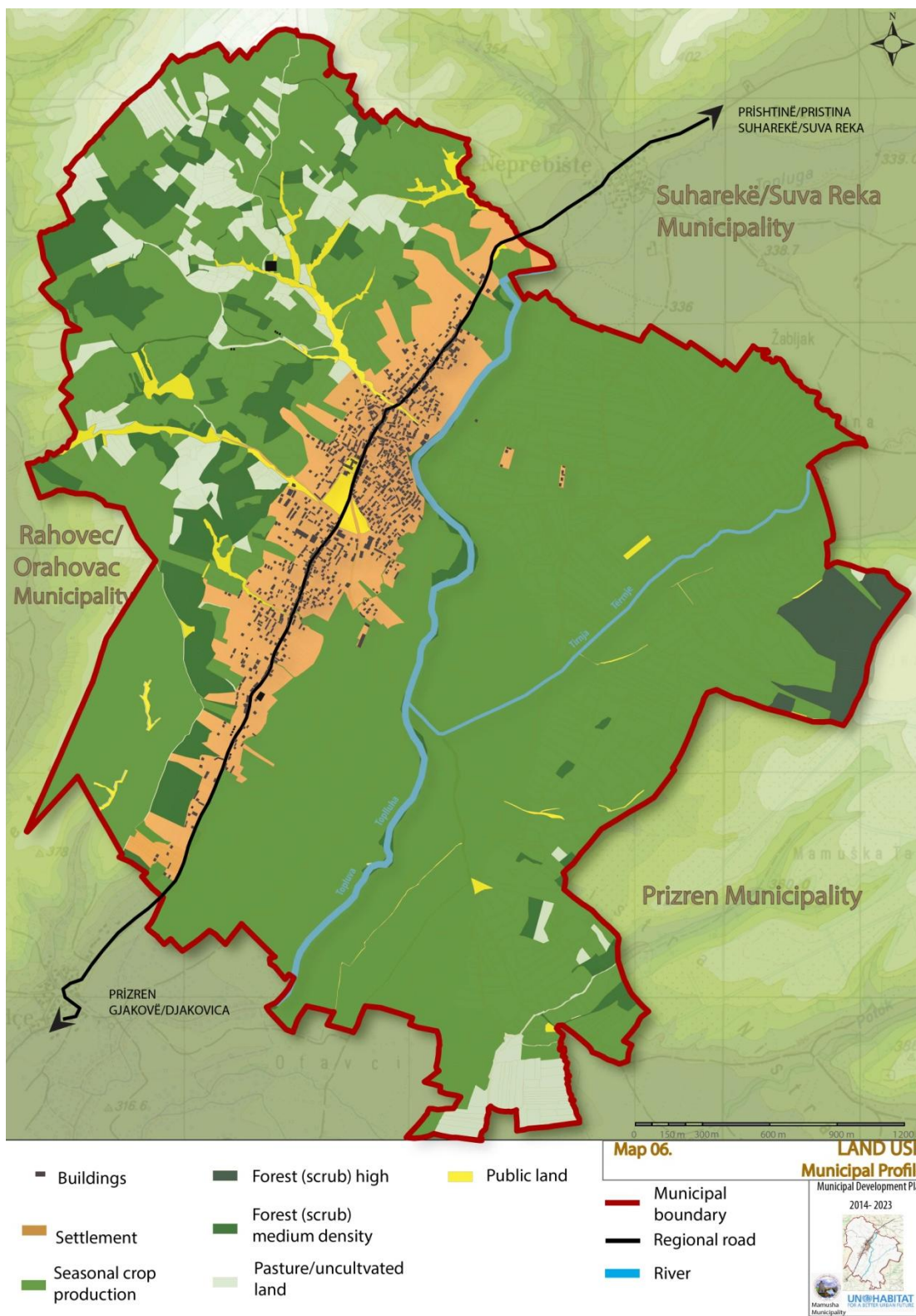
Figure 24.Sizes of agricultural land plot

The land property of Kosovo Privatization Agency of size around 43.0 ha (430,000 m²), is a former state property in process of ownership alteration. This land is located in south western part of the municipal territory and used to be as a vineyard, which actually are dried. This area is an appropriate for economic use.

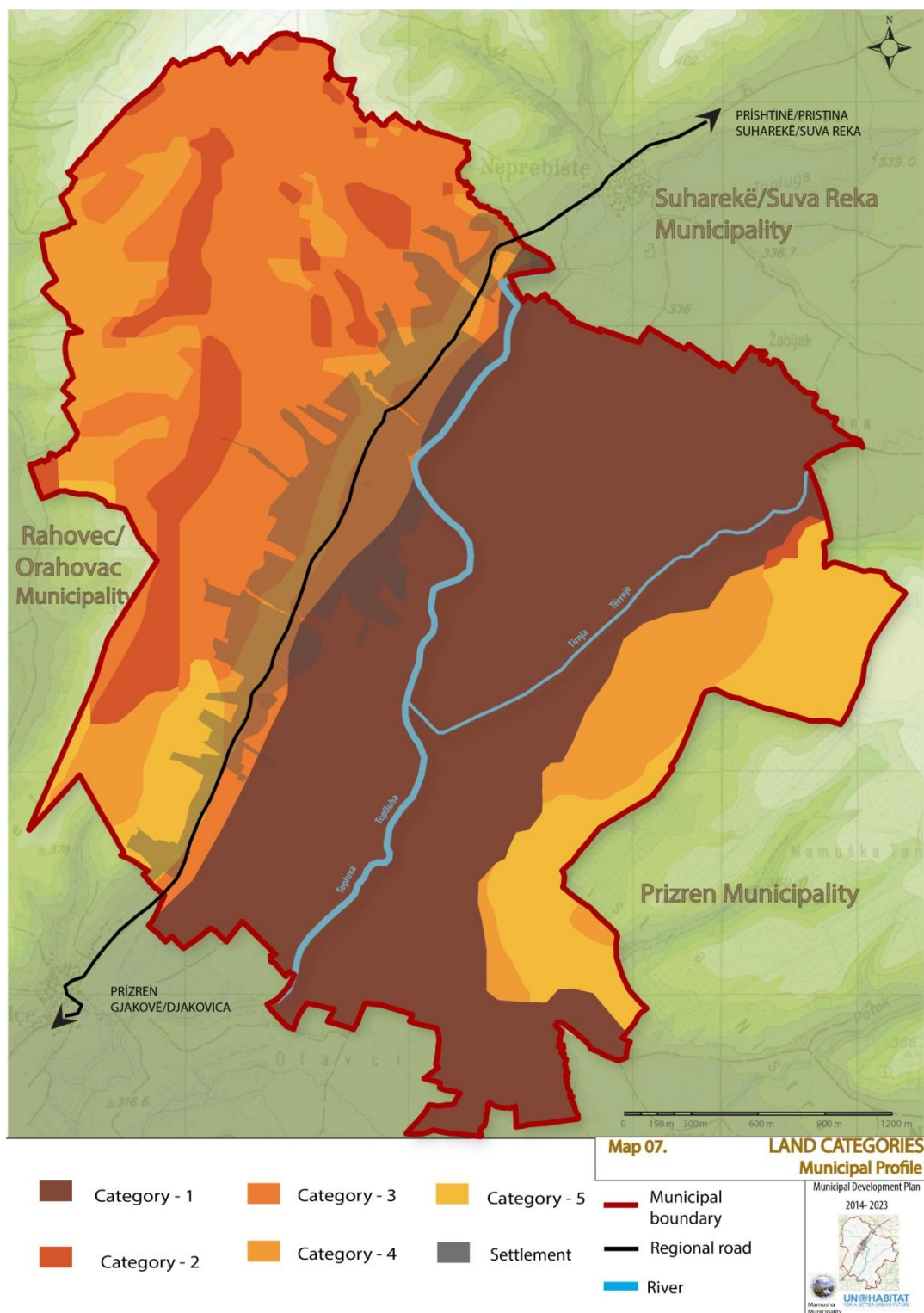
Forest, Pastures and Meadows: this forest covers about 8,5% and it is located at an altitude from 320-400m. These areas are used for animals grazing and in the future can be used for grazing and recreational purposes.

Concerning the land property this area is composed mainly of land owned by private individuals.

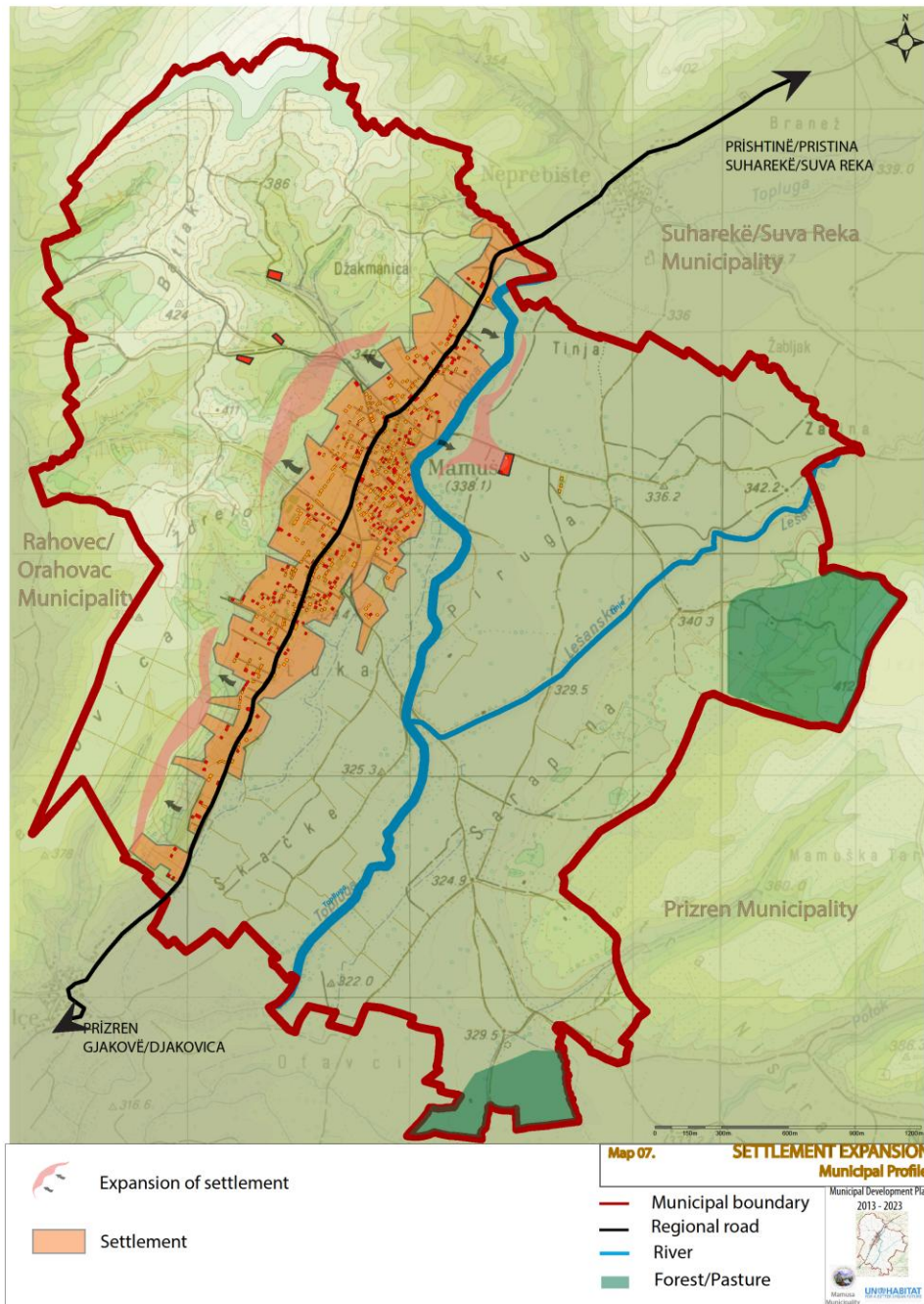
⁴² Source: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning / Further Support to Land Use Project – EULUP, the project managed by ECLO and implemented by the consortium comprising of GFA Consulting Group GmbH (lead), BVVG of Germany, and DLG of the Netherlands



Map 6. Land Use



Map 7. Agricultural Land Categories



Map 8. Expansion of settlement on agricultural land

1.5.2 Settlement

Mamusha municipality is a municipality of rural character that has only one settlement composed of nine neighbourhoods. The size of settlement area is about 117 ha or 11% of total municipal territory. Mamusha municipality has developed linearly alongside the main/regional road which is a flat terrain. The analyses show tendencies of the expansion in north and south eastern area, and in sloped terrain in north western area of municipality causing the loss of arable land.

Informal settlements: According to the Modified Law for Spatial Planning (2008) article 2, informal settlements are those settlements characterized with:

- Informal possession of the property,
- Inadequate access or deprivation to basic services,
- Inadequate participation or no participation in governance and
- High risk for inhabitants that live in that settlement

The Report on Informal Settlement in Kosovo⁴³, has identified one informal settlement within municipal territory. However, until now the municipality with its own revenues and assistance of donors has realized projects to improve the physical and social infrastructure in order to ensure for all citizens a better living

1.5.3 Housing

According to the Kosovo Census 2011 Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality has about 667 residential buildings out of which 481 are buildings with one or more inhabitants, 8 are used for seasonal stay or secondary use, and about 149 are empty.

Since Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is a rural municipality 98 % of the residential buildings in the municipality are single-family detached houses which are surrounded by a yard used for purposes such as agriculture, livestock and storage. (see figure 25)

The average size on foot for a housing unit is 123 m².

Buildings with at least 1 inhabited housing unit according to the typology and number of housing units				
Residential building	Number of inhabited housing units			
	1	2	3-4	Total
Detached	447	22	3	472
Semi-detached	7	2	0	9
Total	455	23	3	481

Figure 25. Residential buildings structure⁴⁴

⁴³ "Report on Informal settlements situation in Kosovo" drafted in 2010 by Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning based on data given by municipal departments, Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality has identified 1 Informal Settlement in settlement area. The area of the informal settlement is approx. 41 ha, has approx. 90 houses and around 700 residents of RAE community. This informal settlement is characterized with the partial lack of physical and social infrastructure has a negative impact to the environment and with partial illegal possession of the property.

⁴⁴ Source: Kosovo Statistical Agency - Kosovo Census, April 2011

The height of the buildings is mainly from one (1) to three (3) storeys, respectively according to the Kosovo Census 2011⁴⁵ 10.6% of buildings have 1 floor, 71.8 % of buildings have 2 floors, and 16.6% of buildings have 3 floors. In Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality still are not constructed the multi - family apartments because of the empty spaces within the parcels and the willingness of new families to construct in these parcels.

Summary

Considering that is a new municipality, it still lacks planning documents and mechanisms that will direct the sustainable and compact development of the municipality. The awareness on importance of spatial planning, needs to be strengthen so could be addressed more efficiently . Furthermore has been noticed the tendencies of expansion toward the agricultural land.

However, the potential of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša settlement are parcels suitable for sub division which will satisfy the housing needs of the projected population and enable preservation and rational use of agricultural land.

⁴⁵ Source: Kosovo Statistical Agency - Kosovo Census, April 2011

1.5.4 Current Situation Assessment

Strengths

- Low density of construction on agricultural land
- Majority of land properties are of private ownership
- Land available within settlement area

Opportunities

- Definition of settlement boundary
- The possibility of plot subdivision
- Expansion of housing surface
- Beautiful landscape
- The awareness raised within the population on agricultural land preservation

Weaknesses

- Linear development of the settlement
- Lack of land owned by municipality
- Small municipal budget necessary for land compensation
- Lack of planning and development control policies

Threats

- Migration
- Uncontrolled development within the settlement area
- Uncontrolled and unplanned development on agricultural land in western part of the municipality

1.5.5 Challenges

The population of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa is continually growing and with this is growing uncontrolled construction of buildings mainly alongside the main/regional road and on agricultural land causing the road narrowing and land loss. This happens due to lack of planning documents and construction relating regulations.

In order to prevent this phenomenon the Municipality shall issue the building permit according to the conditions provided by Municipal Development Plan; this will be one of the challenges for the Municipality.

Considering that the Municipality has a lack of municipal land and small budget it will be another challenge for solving the land compensation issue for those families that have no land within the settlement area.

To date the trend of settlement's development is linear respectively alongside the main/regional road, this increases expenses of the Municipality for provision of infrastructure and services, the challenge for the Municipality will be fostering the compact development.

1.6 ENVIRONMENT, AREAS PRONE TO RISKS AND DEGRADATION AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

In this section importance is given to environment, landscape, natural resources and cultural heritage. Although there is a lack of detailed information, information has been collected from archive, ministries and field visits in the area.

1.6.1 Landscape and Natural Resources

Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality lies in the Dukagjini plain in southern Kosovo. Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is comprised mainly by flat terrain, while in northwest there are two hills Maçovina and Tiçanlik, where the vineyards are planted and one in the Southeast where the scrub/forest grows. The highest point of municipality is Golubrade, at 460 m' and the lowest point in south is at 320 m'.

Two rivers flow through the municipality Toplluva/Toplluhë/Topluha which is the larger one, flowing into the Drini i Bardhë/Drini i Bardhë/ Beli Drim River and the smaller river is Tirne/Tërne/Trnje.

The linear settlement is located on the slopes, in the centre of the municipality, along a narrow and winding road.

Beside the agricultural fields, hills, rivers the municipal landscape is rich as well with different cultural buildings, and public spaces, and the connection and combination of these natural and cultural elements can contribute in development of character of the municipality respectively settlement.

Much of the land in Mamusha has very rich underground water sources which are used by residents for drinking and for irrigation of arable land.

The forest in the Eastern part of the municipality consists of oak (*Quercus sessiflora*) in the canopy layer and of Juniper (*Juniperus ssp*), Hawthorn (*Crateagus spp*) and different kinds of Cherries (*Prunus ssp*) in the shrub layer. The floor is scars in vegetation as the oak trees' canopy are dense. At the field visit different types of grass and mosses were found. The oaks are multi-stemmed as the oaks are coppiced about every thirty year, according to the owner⁴⁶. The poles are used for firewood. The coppice system is an excellent system for producing firewood, but for biodiversity reasons it is better to let the trees grow old and die. As the trees ages, gets bigger, have more bark and rot-holes it becomes an increasingly more important microhabitat for different organisms.⁴⁷ Therefore, it is important to allow a few trees to become old.

The fauna in the forest consists of birds, insects, turtles, crickets etc. According to the owner of the land, wolfs habits the forest.⁴⁸

The biodiversity is rich along the rivers and the dirt roads to the agricultural fields as the vegetation is lush and the layers are many, which also creates a great habitat for different animals, insects, vertebrates etc. The canopy comprises mainly of Poplars (*Populus ssp*), Willows (*Salix ssp*) and Acacia (*Acacia ssp*) along the rivers and of different kinds of Cherries, (*Prunus ssp*), Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), Acacia, Poplar along the dirt roads. The shrub layer along the dirt roads consists of Roses, Clematis, Black Raspberry (*Rubus Occidentalis*) and the herbaceous floor comprises of Common Mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*), Cranesbills (*Geranium ssp*), Forget-me not (*Myosotis ramosissima*), Hawkbit (*Leontodon ssp.*), St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) etc.

⁴⁶ Source: The owner of property Cavit Mazrek, 6 July 2011

⁴⁷ http://www.countrysideinfo.co.uk/woodland_manage/woodbio4.htm

⁴⁸ The owner of property Cavit Mazrek, 6th July 2011

Mamuša/Mamushë / Mamuša

The rich flora and fauna might be endangered at some location because of the overuse of fertilizers (nitrogen) in the agricultural fields and wastewaters and garbage in the rivers. The excess of nitrogen can be seen as at some locations, indicator plants such as Cow Parsley (*Anthiscus sylvestris*) and Stinging Nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

In the former abandoned socially owned enterprise land, northeast of the settlement, grapes are growing wildly. As the land has not been cultivated for a long time, the succession of plants has started. Apart from the grapes, Juniper and Roses are growing. The ground floor consists of Wild Cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*), Clover (*Trifolium*), Timotej (*Phleum pratense*) and Field Bindweed (*Convolvulac eae.*). In the ravines Oaks (*Quercus sessiflora*) are dominant, but there are also some Acacia, Wild Pear (*Pyrus sylvestris*), Wild Plums (*Prunus domestica*), different kinds of Maples (*Acer ssp*) and Wild Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*) growing.

In the municipality different types of fauna are found, such as bees, bunny, fox, wolf, snakes, insects, frogs, turtles, birds etc.

1.6.2 Cultural Heritage

In Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality there are few cultural heritage monuments inherited from the past, such as: Sahat Kulla – Clock Tower which is legally protected, historic Ottoman graveyards, and more than 100 years old historic houses.

The Clock Tower and Ottoman graveyards are out of use and as a result of it are damaged. While, the houses are inhabited by owners' families, but need also restoration works.

Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality is planning restoration and rehabilitation project in order to add value to clock tower and graveyards, and by this to attract tourists' visits.

Sahat Kulla – Clock Tower: the Clock tower located in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša, according to the Islamic calendar was built in 1230 by Mahmut Pasha. Pasha built the clock tower on purpose of showing time to surrounding villages. After it was used for a long time the bell was taken to another place. Nowadays the clock tower is out of use and as a result of it is damaged. The clock tower is under the legal protection of Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Prizren/Prizren/Prizren Municipality.

Historic Graveyards: The location of historic graveyards is in south-eastern part of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša the location where Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša was founded. The graveyard is about 300 years old and remained from Ottomans. On purpose of improvement of this old and not maintained graveyard the Municipality is planning the rehabilitation projects.

Historic Houses: Although remained a few historic houses those still preserve historic values. From these 100 years old houses have remained only two or three houses. The construction materials of the houses are adobe and have two floors. The houses are of private property and are used for residential purposes. Currently the houses are not legally protected by relevant institutions.

Mamuşa/Mamushe / Mamuşa

Figure 26. Clock Tower⁴⁹Figure 27. Old graveyards⁵⁰Figure 28. An old house⁵¹

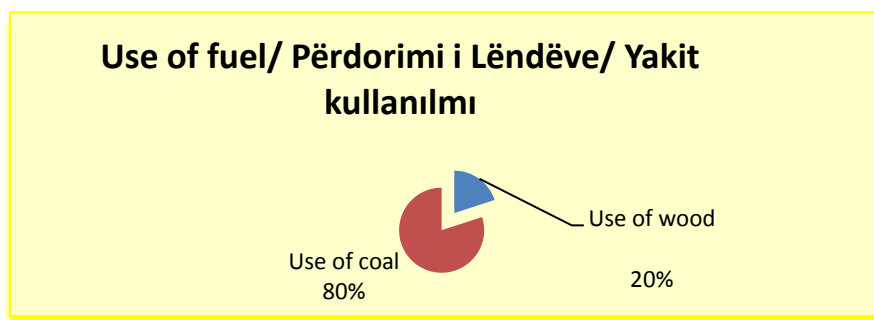
1.6.3 Environmental Situation

Degradation: the main factor that causes degradation is solid waste. Usually the degradation is caused by solid waste thrown on empty lands, and into rivers. 23 % of Mamusha population gives the waste to the relevant company in charge for waste collection, whereas 77% of the population throws waste into rivers, and illegal dumpsites etc.

Illegal wood cutting is present in Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa; the residents mainly cut wood for heating purposes as well as for construction of greenhouses. This practice destroys the beauty of the landscape and leads to deforestation.

One of the other causes of degradation is flooding of Toplluva/Toplluhë/Topluha river, which happens in February – March. This leads to devastation of the riverbed with negative impact on the biodiversity. The flooding also carries away arable soil which leads to infertile soil on this purpose the Municipality has started to draft the project (*see flooding part pg.60*).

Due to the lack of Municipal Development Plan and Urban Regulatory Plans, as well as verdicts for building permits, the residents are building on agricultural lands mainly in northwest of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa, and this leads to agricultural land loss and illegal construction of buildings.

Figure 29. Use of fuel⁵²

⁴⁹ Source: Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa Municipality, 2010

⁵⁰ Source: Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa Municipality, 2010

⁵¹ Source: Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa Municipality, 2010

⁵² Source: Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa Municipality, 2010

Pollution: in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša the pollution is caused mainly by people. Most of air pollutants are synthetic pollutants which cause environment pollution.

Air : in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša there is no the monitoring system for air quality. The air is polluted by fuel types used by people for heating during the winter season. The air is significantly affected due to the use of poor quality fuel types and improper incineration techniques. After incineration the pollutants produced by incineration are mixed with air and affect environment as well as people living there. In Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša the mostly used fuel type is fire wood and in few cases coal. Especially the use of coal fuel produces gases which in mixture with air threat population's health.

The other source of air pollution is traffic. Although the vehicle traffic in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša affects positively social life, the effects to the environment cannot be underestimated. One of the main sources of air pollution are the gases of petrol and diesel derived by cars. Dust is another source of air pollution, which is caused because of unpaved roads.

Even though in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is not present forest fire, during summer times may occur, where the emitted gases from fires pollutes the air.

Soil: one of the most important factors of soil pollution is population growth. The population growth increases demands for consumption that leads to solid waste production. Due to the decay of remained solid wastes the quality of soil decreases, this is seen very often in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša.

Another source of pollution is pesticides and artificial fertilizers used in agriculture. Excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers increase the toxic substances in soil which causes deterioration of its structure.

Water: in the Municipality water pollution sources are solid waste, wastewaters, pesticides and artificial fertilizers. By throwing solid wastes people unconsciously cause water pollution as cause soil pollution. One part of the population that do not pay a fee to the waste company throws waste on empty areas and in Toplluva/Toplluhë/Topluha. This causes river pollution, decrease of water quality and deterioration of nature. Discharge of wastewater into the river greatly affects it.

Another source of pollution is wastewater deriving from the households which have no access.

The pesticides used in agriculture pollute underground water. In regard to this no action has been taken.

Noise: in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša sources of noise are the noise from traffic and work places. Also and transport vehicles used in agriculture cause a noise.

In addition, in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša also is present noise coming from industry and working places. Fluor mills and blocks and pipes production companies in the town are close to the housing areas and the noise coming from these facilities affects the environment and health of residents.

Climate change: the climate change affects also and Kosovo in this case Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality, this can be seen by temperature rising, decrease of precipitation, flooding and droughts. The climate change affects directly the sectors of development and the life of residents.

The low level of supply with electricity, frequent power cuts, lack of central heating and the use of vehicles and agricultural vehicles are some of issues that help climate change, because residents in order that somehow to fulfill their needs they cut forest woods to use them as fire wood and use diesel generators.

1.6.4 Natural and Human Driven Disasters

Fire: across Kosovo fires are a frequent phenomenon; between 2000–2008, 15,077 fires have burned 7632 ha of land in mountainous and field regions. In Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša fires occur through both people's negligence and high summer temperatures. The fires mainly occur in surroundings of petrol stations, from gas and car oil tank, and in forest and agricultural areas. A fire brigade (emergency services) operates in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša, with 7 members whose task is prevention and protection from these fires.

The Municipality has drafted the Plan for the Protection from Fire required by Law no; 02/L-68 "FOR PROTECTION FROM NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS" and delivered to the Ministry for approval.

Erosion: according to the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning / EULUP⁵³ the erosion rate in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is major part low, but there are parts that are affected by moderate and low rate, due to the fact that it lies on flat area (*see map 09*). The erosion of moderate and high rate occurs in forest and mountainous areas as a result of deforestation by wood cutting. In order to prevent this phenomenon should be stopped the wood cutting, organized the reforestation, etc.

Earthquake: according to the Spatial Plan of Kosovo 2010 – 2020, the territory of Kosovo presents a quite active terrain as far as the seismo techtonic aspect concern.

Mamusha municipality is situated on category VII MCS (Mercalli – Cancani –Sieberg) zone. The last earthquake that happened near Mamusha of 3.0 Richter scale is the earthquake of February 2011 with epicentre in Prizren municipality (Vermica village).



Figure 30. Zones prone to earthquakes in Kosovo

Flooding: according to the Prizren/Prizren/Prizren Profile Toplluva/Toplluhë/Topluha River is prone to overflowing, which causes flooding of agricultural lands and residential houses. The length of the river susceptible to overflowing on both sides is 8 km, from the junction with Tirne /Tërne/Trnje river in exit of

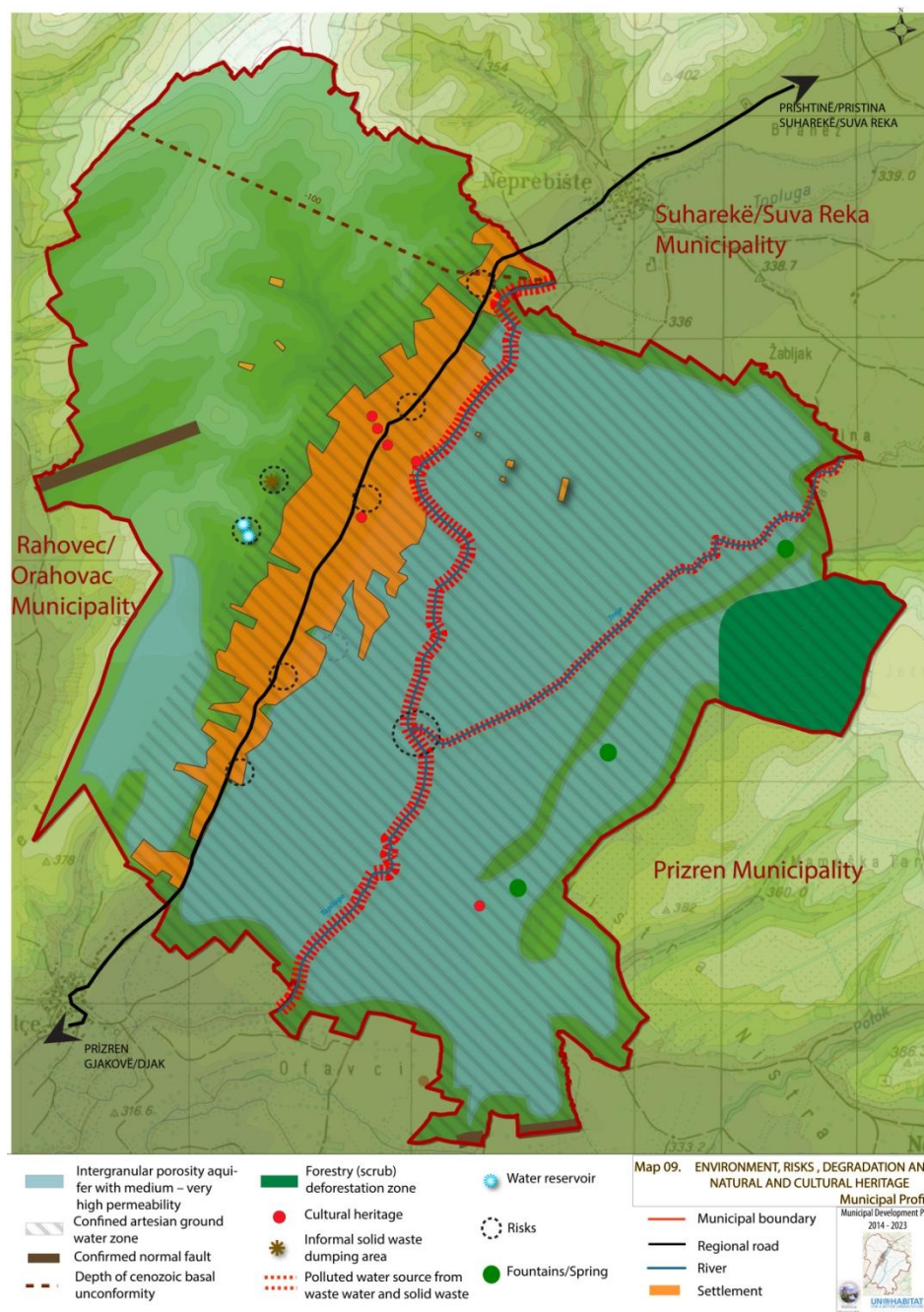
⁵³ Source: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning / Further Support to Land Use Project – EULUP, managed by ECLO and implemented by the consortium comprising of GFA Consulting Group GmbH (lead), BVVG of Germany, and DLG of the Netherlands, 2010 – 2012

Mamuşa/Mamushe / Mamuša

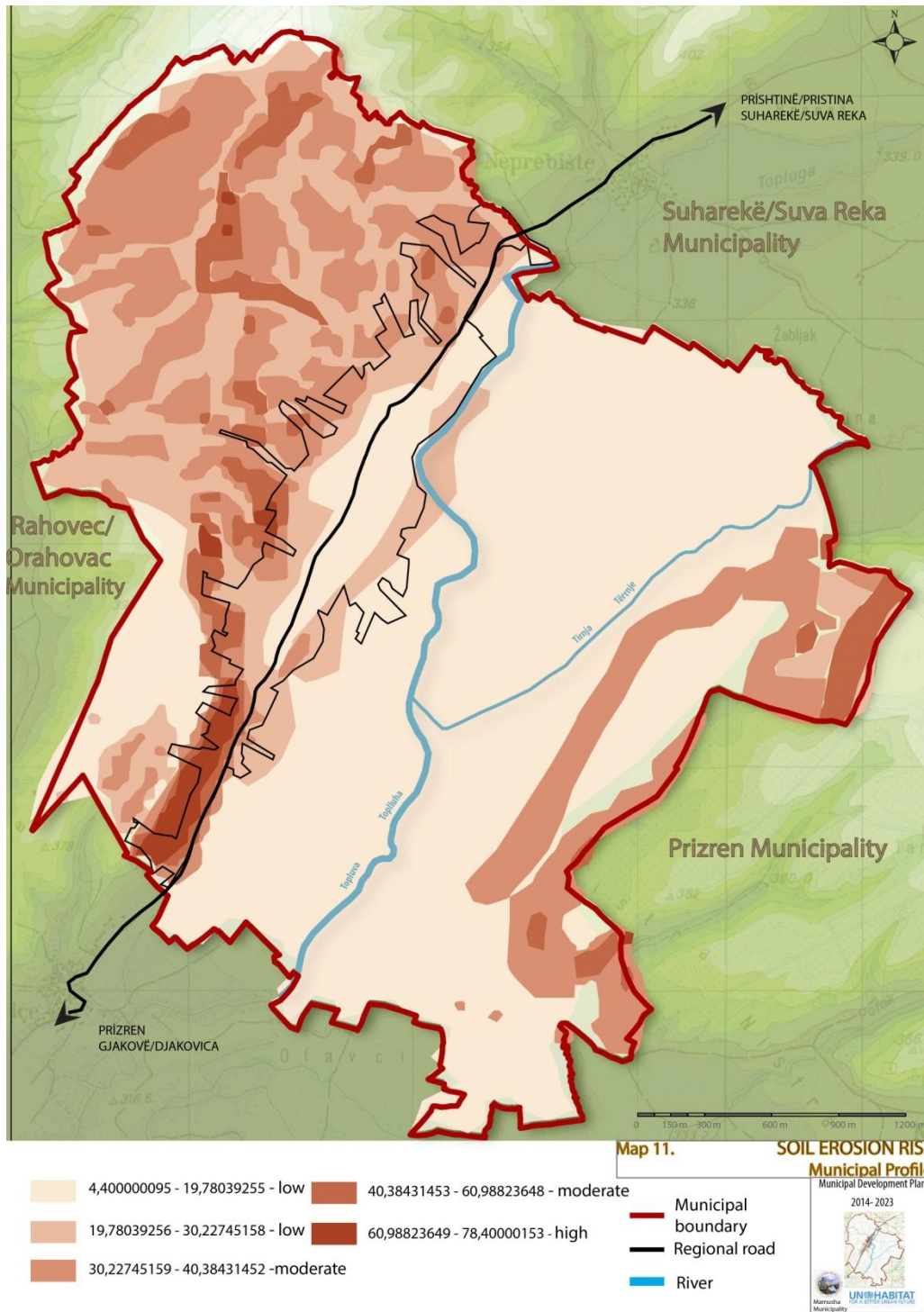
Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša to the point where it joins the river of Korişe/Korishë/Koriša village⁵⁴. Another area where the flooding occurs is alongside the smaller river Tirne /Tërne/Trnje. The flooding in Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša is caused by natural factors such as rainfall, and melting snow, as well as human factors such as solid waste causing blockages, and an unregulated riverbed.

In order to prevent the overflowing of river Toplluva/Toplluhë/Topluha, the Municipality has drafted a project for the regulation of the riverbed by the construction of side walls, and this is considered one of the priority projects of the municipality.

⁵⁴ Source: Spatial Development Profile and Situation Analysis – Prizren/Prizren/Prizren Municipality - 2007



Map 9. Environment, risks, and natural and cultural heritage



Map 10. Map: Soil erosion risk

Summary

It is evident that Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality is facing quite serious problems in regard to the environment pollution. The most pressing environmental concerns are the soil and water pollution both from solid waste, waste waters, pesticides and artificial fertilizers. The air is also affected by high CO2 emissions from poor quality fuel for heating, traffic and dust. Therefore there is a need of measures to improve current situation and to set up conditions to avoid further pollution in order to improve the living quality and natural condition of the municipality.

1.6.5 Current Situation Assessment**Strengths**

- Good climatic conditions – appropriate for crop production
- Underground water resources
- Good quality agricultural land
- River Toplluva/Toplluhë/Topluha and Tirne /Tërne/Trnje
- Initiation of projects for preservation and restoration of cultural heritage (Sahat Kulla)
- Recreational and sport spaces

Opportunities

- Waste management
- Development of irrigation system
- Building of economic park for discharging of goods
- Enhancement of Toplluva/Toplluhë/Topluha riverbed
- Awareness raising campaign for protection of environment
- Forestation

Weaknesses

- Construction on agricultural land
- Air, water and soil pollution by traffic, pesticides used in agriculture, solid waste and wastewater
- Deforestation – the wood is used as a firewood
- Lack of protection of forest

Threats

- Precipitation – damages the agricultural products
- Degradation and pollution of environment
- Illegal wood cutting
- Overflowing of river Toplluva/Toplluhë/Topluha

1.6.6 Challenges

The prevention and mitigation measures against natural and human driven disasters present one of the challenges for the Municipality.

The prevention and mitigation of environment degradation and pollution by decreasing of pesticides and artificial fertilizers use for agricultural products, treatment of wastewater, collection of solid waste wood cutting present another challenge for the Municipality.

Another issue that shall be treated by Municipality is maintenance and preservation of cultural heritage buildings and zones.

1.7 HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES IN A FIELD OF SPATIAL PLANNING AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa Municipality is a new municipality, therefore the personnel needs capacity advancement in a field of public administration and spatial and urban planning.

The Development, Planning, Urbanization, Geodesy, and Cadastre Department is responsible for issues related to spatial and urban planning. The department currently lists five employees including the director. The department has only one urban planner and has no civil engineers; the cadastre officers finished the secondary school. This means that the urban planner shall be engaged in planning, in issuing building permits and city planning and perform other field supervision.

The Law no. 03/L-106 on Amending Law on Spatial Planning no. 2003/14 requires municipalities to establish the planning unit, the unit which will be taken exclusively only with planning issues. Establishment of the unit requires discussion, analysis of human capacities and modalities of getting the organization and its functioning in professional, organizational and budgetary terms. Thus completion of this directory with the professional staff, the continual increasing of their capacity for meeting the challenges of spatial planning and the reorganization of the Department of Planning, Urbanization and Cadastre are necessary actions.

Inspection bodies are separated from the department of urban planning and in the case of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa they operate within the Public Services Department. Such an inspection operation requires greater coordination between departments in the inspection performance, enforcement of the plan provisions and space monitoring developments. Mechanisms for implementation of plans and controlling development in the municipality should be empowered as professionally, as well as decision-making.

By changing the law on spatial planning, municipalities are obliged to establish and maintain a database of municipal spatial plan which must be connected and in harmony with the system data in place. For the purposes of drafting the MDP, Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa has managed to create spatial database and a staff trained in using GIS for drawing of the maps. But for the future needs of law enforcement provisions and further spatial monitoring the situation on the ground and revising the plans every five years, there is a need for continuity in training in more advanced levels of department staff in this field.

Spatial planning is often an unclear discipline to a large population. The current situation of uncontrolled space developments is due to not very high awareness of population about the importance of spatial planning. Therefore the MDP arises the need of awareness of population about the importance of spatial planning.

Summary

As a new Municipality Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa needs continually to increase capacities of professional staff in the field of planning. It is also compulsory to increase the number of professional staff within the department in order to separate the planning unit from the urban permits unit. Availability of cadastral sector within the planning department is a priority and this sector should be supported for creation of spatial database and its alignment with the central level. Mechanisms for control development (inspection) and monitoring must be strengthened and organized in a manner that enables the application of practical approaches for operation and decision-making.

1.7.1 Challenges

Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa Municipality as a new Municipality has not yet reached to consolidate a system of proper planning. The Municipal staff and the citizens lack the experience in the field of planning and development control. Since the Municipal Development Plan is a first planning document that also includes settlement regulation elements for issuing building permits for the Municipality will be a challenge to implement it and to convince citizens respecting it.

1.8 INVESTMENT CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

The Municipal Investment Capacity Assessment is a review of potential and possible sources for future funding for implementation of the Municipal Development Plan and resourcing of public capital investments from both public and private sectors. The Municipal Investment Capacity Assessment will include potential financial contributions from existing capacities and possible capacity introduction.

Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa Municipality compiled mid-term budget 2010 - 2014⁵⁵ that aims to achieve objectives:

- Develop, promote and renew the local infrastructure
- Improve the living environment
- Improve safety
- Develop health, education, culture and sport
- Support and develop businesses in municipality

The Municipal budget is consisted by municipal own revenues that are determined according to the Regulation on Municipal Fees and Charges, and on Taxes as well as other provisions and governmental grants.

The base for the Municipal revenues is p property tax, and shall be used in a sphere of capital investment projects such as road infrastructure, water supply, sewage etc.

The Municipal own revenues are very small this can be noticed that 95% of Municipal budget is ensured by Governmental Grants which are divided in specific grants. The *figures 31* below show that for the period 2010 - 2014 governmental grants are increasing while the municipal own revenues are decreasing which will put in question the implementation of projects derived by MDP without financial support by donors or other private sector.

Year	Specific grant for education	Specific grant for health	General grant	Specific grant for social services	Total municipal grant
2010	217.545	73.671	450.592	13.697	755.505
2011	255.947	91.735	512.526	6.981	867.189
2012	327.127	97.449	535.757	8.954	969.287
2013	332.577	111.853	537.524	8.954	990.908
2014	336.011	115.207	540.947	8.954	1.001.119

Figure 31. Governmental grants for the Municipality⁵⁶

Description	2010 Budget	2011 Plan	2012 Evaluation	2013 Evaluation	2014 Evaluation
TOTAL MUNICIPAL REVENUES	833.914,00	934.506,00	1.027.286,59	1.043.908,00	1.054.119,00
Governmental grants	755.505,00 5	867.189,00	969.286,59	990.908,00	1.001.119,00
Own revenues	78.409,00	67.317,00	58.000,00	53.000,00	53.000,00

Figure 32. Municipal revenues

⁵⁵ Source: Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa Municipality, 2013

⁵⁶ Source: Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa Municipality, 2013

Capital investments: the budgetary possibilities of the Municipality remain very small for implementation of large capital investments. In one year, this Municipality has available around 240.000 Euros for investments. The most of investments in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality has been financed by international funds, respectively by Turkish KFOR in Kosovo and by European Commission Liaison Office (ECLO)⁵⁷.

One of the sources that will contribute in the future in Municipal own revenues is collection of incomes from building permits.

⁵⁷ Source: Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality ID for 2013- GAP Institute. www.institutigap.org

2. VISION, PRINCIPLES AND GOALS

2.1 VISION ON THE FUTURE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Vision of community development is the common perception of citizens on how their community (municipality, town, and village) will look like in the future next 5-10 years. Vision is an expression of long-term goals and strategic objectives for sustainable development which means a balanced development of social, economic and ecological factors. Therefore, municipality in decision-making should take into account these three elements, balance them and understand their interaction. Vision should not be just an expression of a desired development but it should reflect the real possibilities of achieving it by taking into account the possibilities and values of the municipality and its problems and challenges.

An extensive consultation process was conducted during the Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša MDP planning process, including public presentations, survey and Visioning Workshops with focus groups. The perspectives and information collected through the consultation process has informed the planning process and were carried over to provide the vision statement for this MDP. Community involvement has provided a solid base for understanding desires for the future ensuring that the values and priorities identified by citizens are the foundation for the Mamusha's Vision 2023.

VISION STATEMENT FOR MAMUŠA/MAMUSHË/MAMUŠA

“Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša a prosperous municipality, with developed agricultural production and processing, diverse business sector, supported by adequate infrastructure and qualitative public services for its residents enjoying safe and clean living environment.”

The vision statement for Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality was initially developed during the Visioning workshop in June 2008. A report, documenting the results of the Visioning workshop, has been prepared and presented later on to the public. In February 2011, results of this report were analyzed and discussed during the Review and update of Visioning Workshop, in order to confirm or review the main priorities for the future planning process and evaluate the most pressing issues and related actions. The aim was to integrate the proposals of the visioning workshops in general guidelines for future spatial development for Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša.

The Vision Statement for Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša integrates the results of these workshops and the outcomes of the previous visions developed by relevant documents for Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša:

- Local Development Strategy for Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality-2009
- Spatial Plan of Kosova-Vision for Orange area-Gardens of Kosovo



Figure 33. Visioning and review and Update Visioning Workshops

Box 2. Vision statements that provided a basis for Integrated vision for Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality

Vision from the visioning workshop held in 2008 in Ohër/Ohrid

Mamusha it was a village, Mamusha it is a Municipality!

Mamusha's municipality a based full with agricultural resources, with actual potentials for, with economic links, with a force for creating other alternative resources.

Mamusha is fortunate! It has better agricultural lands within Kosovo!

Its valleys transform the wind into breeze in the South and North part and with eyes looking straight through Sharri and Dukagjini mountains, hoping that they can see their future!

Mamusha it's going to be developed!

Through creation of economic alternatives

Through engagement of different sectors

Through getting together the tradition with the contemporary

With a strong infrastructure

With a wide social spaces

With a clean environment,

For the sympathetic and strong people,

as an asset to Kosovo and Mamusha itself.

Viva Mamusha's people! Viva Kosovo!

Vision by Local Development Strategy (LDS) – 2009

We see Mamusha as a place with developed agricultural production and processing, clean environment, social structure presenting well-educated people having equal rights and good cooperation inside and outside Kosovo

Vision for Orange area – Gardens of Kosovo

The Garden of Kosovo, with Prizren at its centre shall be built on the roots and traditions of this ancient area, to become a modern economic and cultural-touristic centre, with developed agricultural industry, service and trade, and functional network that creates strong connections with remote villages to encourage activities based on natural resources, creation of an attractive working environment for development of private business activities, especially in tourism and agriculture.

2.2 GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT

The following general principles are consented values that provide fundamental conditions which have to be followed in respect to future spatial development of the municipality. Each of them has equal importance and has to be followed in future elaboration of planning documents. Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa Municipal Development Plan is based on the following general principles:

- The MDP supports the principle of integrated planning approach, including infrastructure and transport elements, economic, social, environmental development and other strategic policies for the Municipality;
- The MDP promotes the common interests of residents of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa with the purpose to increase the quality of life and social welfare;
- Promotion and support of sustainable development, indicating caution in the rational use of natural, historical and cultural values for development, to promote and preserve these values in order to convey them to future generations;
- Promotion of a stable economy which will create opportunities for the generation of new jobs for residents of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa with equal rights for all;
- Good urban governance, which promotes public participation and comprehensive inclusion in the process of drafting the municipal development plan, including different groups of interest, and not excluding groups with special needs in the process; promote transparency and equity in planning, taking into account aspects of gender equality and addressing the requirements of people with special needs, youth, women, children, elderly, etc;
- The principle of subsidiarity under which the plan should focus on local issues, but should not be inconsistent with the high level issues; the municipality takes the responsibility on central decisions but also decisions that can be implemented efficiently in local-level government;
- The MDP of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa gives special emphasis to the principle of compact development. The development is controlled with balanced and integrated spatial, social and economic network;
- The MDP of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa is also based on the principle of partnership and inter-municipal cooperation and wider with purpose of protection, rational use of common values and benefit from joint projects. In addition, the MDP supports future developments that create an urban-rural partnership under which the functions of the city and the villages fulfil each other and not compete with each other.

2.3 LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Municipal Development Plan identifies long-term development goals of the citizens and government of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša that are intended to guide short and long-term urban development toward achievement of the Vision. The MDP goals were developed according to the following thematic fields:

A. DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

Because of post education and better working opportunities occurs the migration of young age population to the other municipalities and abroad. Furthermore, the women in general are not engaged in public institutions and activities since do not continue the high level education. In order to improve the situation the MDP determined these goals and objectives:

GOAL A1. Improvement of the social situation and welfare

Objectives:

- A1. New opportunities provided for business mainly focused in agriculture;
- A2. Encourage women to continue with higher education and to be engaged in public activities and be employed;
- A3. Advancement of social infrastructure and of education and health services through continuous development of capacities of the staff in these services;

B. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša Municipality has good geographical position and suitable land quality for the development of agriculture. The aim is to enhance the development in this sector, and to increase the range of local economic opportunities where the MDP has determined these goals and objectives:

GOAL B1. Sustainable economic development of all fields, especially agriculture/livestock

Objectives:

- B1. Advancement and promotion of agricultural and livestock products through provision of the access to local and regional markets;
- B2. Promotion of preservation and further development of small and medium businesses;
- B3. Creation of the conditions for farmers to have access to loans and subsidies;

C. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Although the road infrastructure in Municipality of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša is in a relatively good condition, there is a need for further extension and improvements in order to provide better mobility for vehicles, residents and visitors. For this purpose, MDP has determined these goals and objectives:

GOAL C1. Improvement, extension and construction of physical infrastructure in municipality according to modern standards

Objectives:

- C1. Improvement of road infrastructure in all municipal territory and provision as per required;

- C2. Easier access to agricultural areas for farmers provided;

GOAL C2. Offer an efficient modes of transport

Objectives:

- C3. Encourage the use of non motorized modes of transport and provide safe public transport;

GOAL C3. Improvement of public services according to the modern European Standards

Objectives:

- C4. Access to the public service (water, sewage, electricity, and telecommunication) provided;
- C5. Promotion of management and treatment of solid waste and waste water through adequate Activities;

D. LAND USE, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is a new municipality and still in process of establishment of a planning system. Since before became a municipality it was a village of Prizren municipality it has a lack of planning documents and mechanism for managing and regulating development. Even though the agricultural land is of importance for the citizens there are tendencies of uncontrolled development toward it. In order to improve the situation the MDP determined these goals and objectives:

GOAL D1. Protection and rational use of land through legal mechanisms

Objectives:

- D1. Provision of the planning instruments for the protection and control of developments in municipality;
- D2. Increase awareness of the citizens for the process of planning and development control benefits;
- D3. Increase the quality of housing areas through qualitative public spaces and necessary social services and program;
- D4. Infilling and densification within the settlement boundaries are encouraged;

E. ENVIRONMENT, AREAS PRONE TO RISK AND DEGRADATION AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

In regard to the environment, the main challenge is protection from the pollution and prevention of environmental degradation by reduction of risks from natural and manmade disasters. The new developments like constructions in agricultural land are not favourable for the sustainable development. Regarding these issues MDP has determined these goals and objectives:

GOAL E1. Protection and sustainable development of the environment

Objectives:

- E1. Decrease of pollution of land and river with solid waste, pesticides and waste water;
- E2. Awareness rising on environmental legislation;
- E3. Protection of natural resources including biodiversity from degradation;

GOAL E2. Decrease of risks and management of negative impacts to environment caused by natural disasters or human driven activities

Objectives:

- E4. Decrease of negative impact to environment in areas prone to natural disasters ;
- E5. Activities for the reduction of climate change effects promoted;

GOAL E3. Protection and development of cultural heritage and of recreational and sport facilities

Objectives:

- E6. Development and promotion of revitalization of cultural heritage;
- E7. Improved sport and recreation facilities according to the modern standards;

F. HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES IN A FIELD OF SPATIAL PLANNING AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa Municipality as a new Municipality needs continuous advancement of the human capacities in a field of public administration and spatial and urban planning. Regarding these issues MDP has determined these goals and objectives:

GOAL F1. Improve the public administration in Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa Municipality

Objectives:

- F1. Enhancement of municipal staff capacities in public administration and planning;
- F2. Establishment of GIS database;
- F3. Mitigation of public administration procedures;

2.4 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Strategic priorities determined from Municipality of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa, civil society, association of farmers etc. are:

High Priority:

- Improvement of public services
- Improvement of situation regarding employment
- Protection and development of cultural heritage
- Agro industry promotion
- Orchard and livestock development
- Promote females higher level education and employment in different sectors

Medium Priority

- Provide safe and efficient modes of transport
- Improved sport and recreational facilities
- Stimulate use of alternative energy (solar, wind, biogas)

3. THE MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The municipal spatial development framework expresses the desired spatial context for the territory of the municipality. It sets the spatial context for the implementation of strategies, action plan and decision-making.⁵⁸

3.1 THE MAIN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

The working team has identified two scenarios of development based on the current situation analysis, and to the Vision for Dukagjini Plain determined in Spatial Plan of Kosova (Orange Area – Gardens of Kosova) as Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is part of it. The identified scenarios are:

- **Scenario of linear development (trend)**
- **Scenario of compact development**

These two scenarios (*see annex 1*) were tested and analysed by municipality, MESP, UN-Habitat professionals and civil society during two days workshop, where it was concluded that most appropriate scenario for future development of the municipality is **Preferred Scenario** that includes elements of both scenarios.

3.1.1 Preferred Scenario

According to integrated scenario the territory is divided in three different areas (as in municipal profile) which differ from each other based on developments, composition and geographical features. The scenario recommends the future use by taking into consideration the current nature of uses in these areas.

- Area A – a settlement area, suitable for further development of housing, economic, cultural and services uses; (*see chapter 6 - Space Regulation Elements*)
- Area B - is flat and is composed by the arable land, the suitable future use is agriculture respectively cultivation of crops and livestock;
- Area C - is hilly area and is composed of forests, meadows and pastures;
- Area D - is hilly and is suitable for development of the agricultural industry, viticulture, arboriculture and cultivation of herbal plants. (*see map*)

The preferred scenario aims to direct the municipality toward a compact development mainly around the existing infrastructure, and to encourage rational use of local resources.

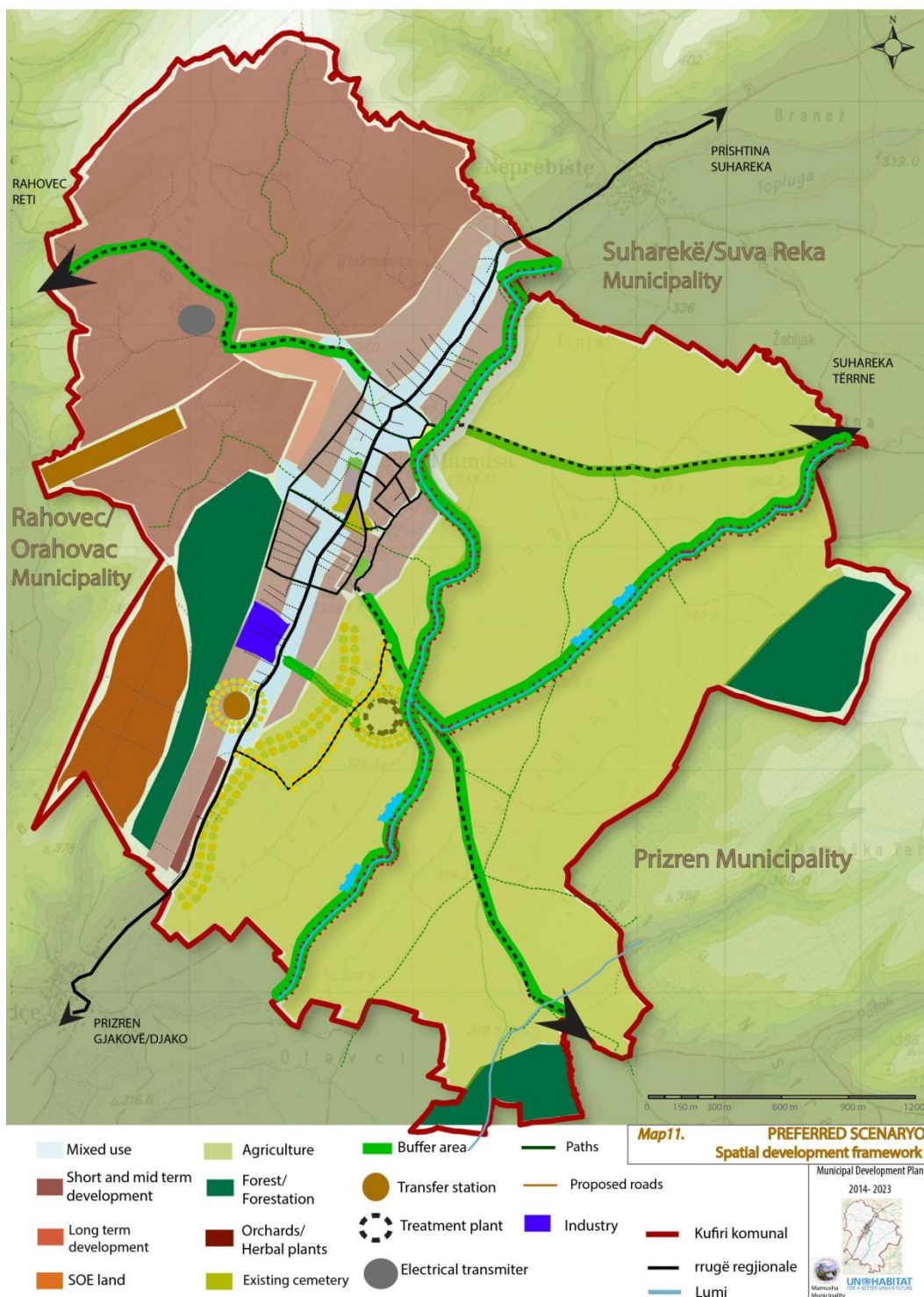
Another aim is development of agriculture as a main pillar for economic growth of the municipality since the municipality is composed of good quality land and exists the tradition among the residents for engagement with agricultural activities the scenario recommends agriculture as a main pillar for economic growth of the municipality.

The scenario recommends the following:

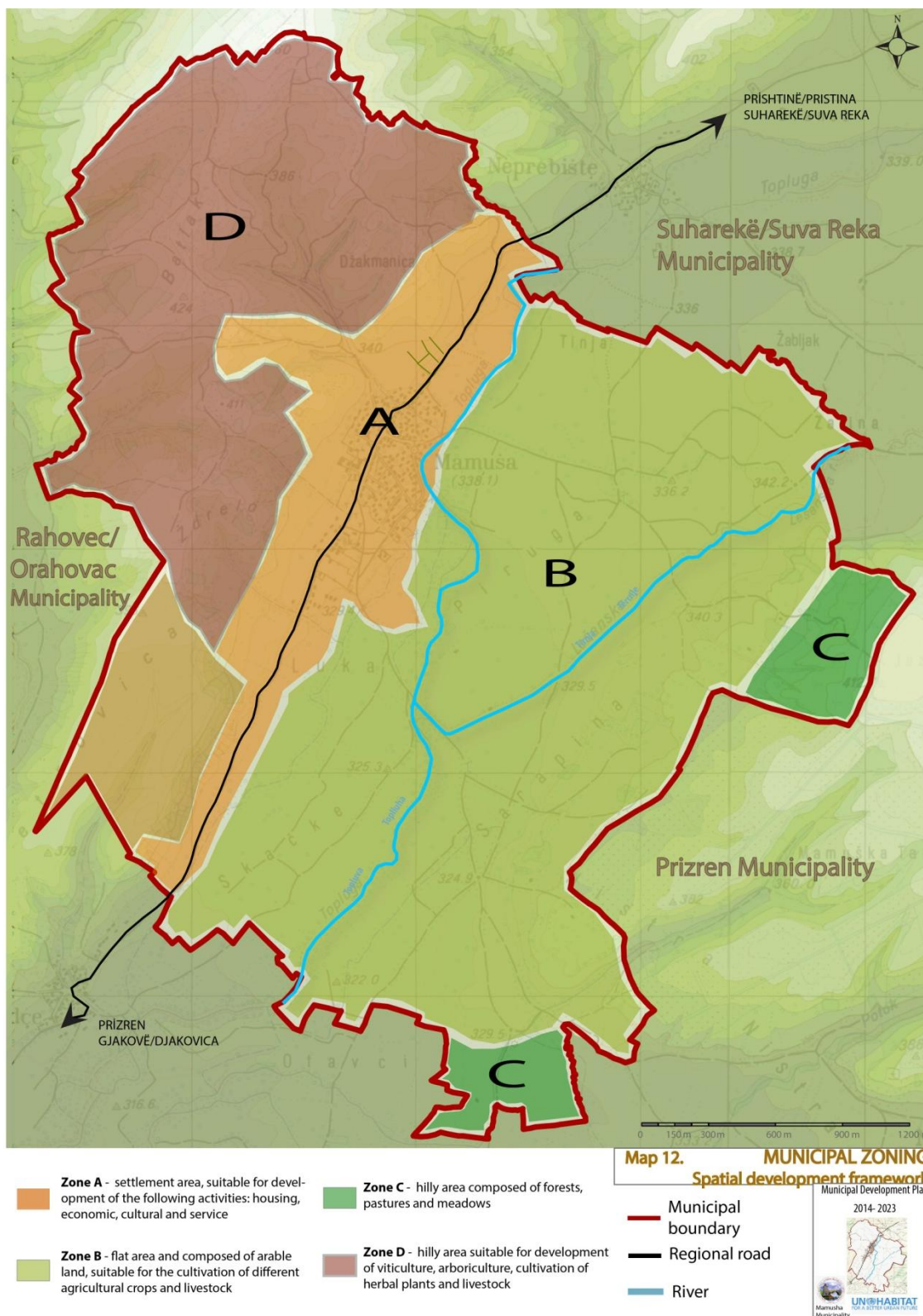
- **Densification and infilling and subdivision of the parcels within the settlement area** - in order to be used for developments according to the urban regulations set for each of the four zones of the settlement described in *chapter 6 - Space Regulation Elements*);
- **Allocation of the land for housing development** – western part of the municipal territory;
- **Improvement of the existing road infrastructure and provision for new developments (provision of parking places and slow mobility network);**

⁵⁸ Source: Law on Spatial Planning No.2003/14

- **Improve the public transport** – construction of bus station, creation of two inter municipal bus lines;
- Improve the public services and provision for new developments (water, sewage, electricity, telecommunication, waste);
- **Advancement of public administration and health and education services;**
- **Development of agricultural (crop cultivation and livestock) and agro-allied activities** - since the municipality is composed of land of good quality and exists the tradition of engagement with agricultural activities;
- **Development of retail and wholesale;**
- **Allocation of land for the industry** – the SOE land is proposed to be used in the future as possible location for economic zone (once the land property issue will be determined) and southern part of the municipal territory;
- **Safe and clean living environment** - creation of natural buffer zones between the industrial activities and the residential area, alongside the riverbed, alongside the existing and new roads in order to mitigate the impact to the environment, activities to mitigate risks from natural and human driven disasters;



Map 11. Preferred scenario



Map 12. Municipal zoning

Advantages

- **Preservation of agricultural land** – the agricultural land it is a main asset for local economic development therefore should be protected from the uncontrolled development;
- **Developments where infrastructure exists** - the Municipal budget is very low therefore this approach will reduce the financial implications of the Municipality;
- **Rational use of land** – since most of municipal territory is composed by the land of good quality thus in order to protect it the location for future development should be ensured by infilling and densification;
- **The use of slow mobility** – due to the short distances between different activities within the municipality and this contributes to enhancement of the safety and improvement of environment;
- **Provision of a good public transport** – provision of bus station and development of two new bus Lines with Rahovca/Rahovec/Orahovac and Suhareka/Suhareke/Suva Reka Municipalities since will improve the access to other neighbouring municipalities;
- **Other opportunities for economic development** – encourages the livestock and orchard Development the activities which actually are developed mainly for family purposes;

Disadvantages

- **Planned new development area on a private land requires financial implications** by the *Municipality* – for compensation for those cases that own the land only in protected area;
- **Environmental disturbances between economic activities (industry and farming) and housing Environment** – since the existing industries within the settlement area are near the houses, the Municipality should undertake some measures in order to mitigate these disturbances;
- **Risk by developments alongside the proposed inter municipal roads** - there are three Proposed inter municipal roads and due to the trend of building alongside the roads will cause the agricultural land loss;

3.2 SPATIAL STRUCTURES AND LOCATIONS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATION

External influences – projects and strategies foreseen in the Spatial Plan of Kosovo 2010 – 2020+

In a frame of Spatial Plan of Kosovo 2010 – 2020+ (SPK) Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa municipality is located in the area of Gardens with centre Prizren. In a time when the Spatial Plan is drafted, Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa still was not consolidated as a municipality; therefore it is difficult to find within the Spatial Plan any project which exclusively is referred to the municipality.

However, according to the Spatial Plan of Kosovo 2010 – 2020+, for small settlements (settlements with less than 10,000 residents where belong Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa), there is a need for investments for improvement and construction of local roads, infrastructure and better connection with the higher level road network, construction of water supply and sewage system for whole settlement, construction of new electricity and telecommunication lines, increase the quality of health and education services in order to make possible the sufficient and equal development.

Furthermore, according to the SPK the future development should be oriented in development of harmonized structures of settlements, rational use of natural resources and maximal use of human potential, orientation of investments in production buildings and technical and social infrastructure; use of existing potentials; regeneration of rural zone by adding the activities for improvement of existing connections and construction of new connections with urban zones aiming that hilly – mountainous areas to not be treated only as agricultural zones but also as an active participants in sustainable economic development.

Considering the actual trend the housing needs for the projected population that would be around 900 inhabitants will be ensured through infilling, and densification. (*see chapter 6 of Space Regulation Elements*).

3.2.1 Population, housing, and settlement

According to the Kosovo Cadastral Agency at the end of 2012⁵⁹ Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa had around 5,695 residents and considering that 1.3%⁶⁰ is annual growth of Kosovo population until 2023 the municipality will have around 6600 residents, thus around 900 residents more than now.

Considering that in Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa there is a tendency of small size households in following years Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa can be considered that households will have around 6.5 members, thus will be about 140 additional households.

⁵⁹ Source: ESTIMATION “Kosovo Population in 2012”, published in April 2013

⁶⁰ Source: Spatial Plan of Kosovo 2010-2020+

Mamuşa/Mamushe / Mamuşa

Year	Population	Families
Estimation for 2012	5695	566
2012	6600	706

The space for construction of the housing for the projected families in Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa will be provided by densification and infilling in existing areas and in a new location in western part of the municipal territory.

The concept suggests division of settlement area in 4 zones such: Zone A – reconstruction, Zone B – preservation, Zone C - expansion and Zone D – reserved area. The 4 zones differ from each other based on the density, typology of buildings, and number of storeys.

The residential buildings will be organized and consolidated based on three housing categories that have different parcel sizes and contents. (*see Chapter 6 – Space Regulation Elements*)

3.2.2 Social infrastructure

Health: considering the criteria of one Main Centre for Family Medicine for 100000 inhabitants in Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa there is no need for additional facilities for the projected population.

However, the spatial development concept recommends the enhancement of health services and equipment.

Education: *Kindergarten / preschool level* – Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa has no facility for children less than five years old, while for children older than 5 years there is a facility within the primary school.

In the next decade the population of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa will increase in 6600 inhabitants. According to the criteria set by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2000 – 2500 inhabitants' one kindergarten / preschool facility), Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa will thus need to have two kindergarten / preschool facilities.

However, since Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa is a rural municipality and women are still engaged only in housekeeping, the citizens are not interested to send the children in the kindergarten. Still, the plan recommends determining the location for building the kindergarten / preschool level facility which in or create a space within the existing public buildings.

Lower secondary level – Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa has one primary school which was built in 2010; it is located in the central area of the municipality. According to the criteria for the number of the forecasted population for the coming 10 years Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa will not need new facilities for primary school.

Since the ratio between teachers and pupils is not according to the criteria, it is recommended to increase the number of teachers in classes in Turkish language. In order to advance the capacities of teachers the plan proposes different seminars and trainings.

Upper secondary level – In Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa there is only one secondary which is located in the central area. The plan suggests in the future expanding the school in order to satisfy the needs for the projected population.

The plan also recommends the advancement of teachers' capacities, classes of Albanian language and establishment of new professional schools in the field of agriculture.

Religious: Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa has two mosques which will satisfy the needs of the population in the future.

Cultural: the former municipal building is used as a Cultural House, which is recently revitalised as a part of the project “EU Community Stabilisation Programme” funded by ECLO and implemented by IOM. This building is purposed to be used also as a library, theatre, for presentation of movies and for exhibitions.

According to the criteria set by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport (one cultural centre for 4000 – 5000 inhabitants), and in order to satisfy the needs of the projected population the plan suggests the expansion of the existing facility.

The former health centre is currently used and will continue to be used by local associations.

Green spaces, sport and recreation: Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa municipality is increasing the surface of green areas, sports and recreation by building new parks, spaces for sports and recreation. It is also planning to build one indoor facility for sport and recreation. However, the plan recommends for the future creation of parks, green belts and corridors alongside the roads, river, and paths. It is recommended use of outdoor sports fields within the school yards for the public as well.

Cemetery: In the municipality there are three locations of the cemetery, however due to their position in the centre of the settlement and the needs for expansion for projected population the plan recommends for the future identifying the proper location for it preferably in public land.

Administrative, Public Services and Social Issues: the municipality has a municipal building, police station, PTK, KEK (Kosovo Energy Corporation) office whose surfaces are sufficient to fulfil the needs for the projected population. In 2012 the market place was built with joint funding from the Municipality and donors. However, the plan concept suggests the improvement of the abovementioned administrative and public services.

Considering the Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa is a new municipality it has no employment office; therefore the plan suggests creating a space in the existing public buildings.

Even though there is no interest by citizens for space for care of elderly, the plan recommends for the future expansion of the existing health centre in order to provide the room for care of elderly.

3.2.3 Economic development, including tourism, recreation, and trade

External influences – projects and strategies foreseen in Spatial Plan of Kosova/Kosovë/Kosovo

The Spatial Plan of Kosova/Kosovë/Kosovo for the Gardens area, has determined some spatial areas of spatial interest for Kosova. These areas are as follows: Sharri National Park, the corridor of Merdare/Merdarë/Merdare – Dures/Durrës/Drç highway, the border pass in Vermica/Vërmicë as well as areas of cultural heritage. Even though Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is not expanded on these areas, may benefit from the closeness to the above mentioned and indirectly the developments of these zones will impact the growing of development of the municipality. For instance, the highway would make easier the import of the different agricultural products outside Kosova/Kosovë/Kosovo through the harbor of Dures/Durrës/Drç or other ways.

The Spatial Plan in a part of strategies gives the actions for future development of all Kosova/Kosovë/Kosovo settlements (in a field of social-education, health, economic development – with focus in decreasing the unemployment and poverty; development of settlements with main focus in protection of agricultural land; etc). It recommends the consolidation of agricultural land, increase of farming fund through creation of large complexes of farms and construction of farming facilities and infrastructure, development of agro processing; as well as improvement of technical infrastructure.

According to the analysis the economic activity is mostly generated by agricultural production and agro allied industry. Based on the Spatial Plan of Kosovo 2010 – 2020+ Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša belongs to the Gardens of Kosovo (Orange Area) which is known as cultural – touristic, trade, agro-industrial and light industrial area. Also, the Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša vision for future growth is based on the agriculture and alternative economic resources such as industry, trade and tourism. Therefore, the future economic growth of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša will be based on:

- Agriculture
- Industry
- Trade (wholesale and retail)
- Tourism

Agriculture: the municipal territory is expanded on a good category land, from I, II, III, IV and V category where the I, II, III and IV are categories that are suitable for agriculture development while the V one is suitable for agriculture and for the other purposes.

Since, it has a good arable land the majority of the population is engaged in agricultural activities.

Therefore the main purpose of the spatial development concept is the preservation of this land from any developments and agriculture to be the main pillar for economic growth of the municipality.

For the land in the eastern part of the municipality the concept suggests using it for the cultivation of crops and for farming (regarding farming always refers to the Law on Agriculture Land Nr.02/L-26).

In the western and north western part of the municipal territory the development of orchards as well as cultivation of medicinal plants is proposed.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development provides subventions to the farmers for crop cultivation and livestock production, which encourages the farmers to engage with agriculture activities and promotes agriculture as an important asset for economic growth not only of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša but for all the municipalities of Kosova/Kosovë/Kosovo.

Since the interest for livestock is increasing and in the municipality there is no any veterinary facility the plan recommends opening of the facility in order to avoid the travelling of farmers to the neighbouring municipalities.

In addition, in order to support the agricultural activities the municipality with the support of donors has constructed the market place while the refrigerator works are ongoing.

The plan also suggests the development of marketing of the local agricultural products through promotion activities. One of the promotion activities which is already functioning is the annual Tomato Festival which promotes the products especially tomato of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša and the municipality itself not just in the region but in all Kosovo.

SOE (Socially Owned Enterprise) land: the municipality of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša has around 43 hectares of land which is under supervision of Kosova Privatization Agency. The plan recommends that the future use of this land to be determined when the property issue will be solved. However, the land is a potential area for future economic activities development.

Industry: currently in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša the industry as a private business is developed in small rate. Some factories such as mills, concrete block and pipe producing, auto glass and wooden case are functioning while the factory of bags is not operating. The plan recommends the maintenance of the existing factories but proposes to undertake preventive measures in order to reduce its negative impact to the environment.

According to the plan as a potential location for development of the light agro-industry beside the SOE land is proposed the area in southern part of the municipal territory.

The location for future industrial activities is defined according to the criteria of suitable areas regarding natural environment and the proximity to transportation and infrastructure. Minimizing any possible conflict between industrial activities and future development in relation to preserving natural resources and agricultural areas and considering optimum operational cost are essential.

As a measure for reducing the disturbances between the industrial and residential uses the plan recommends the creation of a buffer zones between these two uses.

Trade: in addition to the trade of agriculture products the small business sector is also present in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša, dealing with different activities. However, the trade is based on trading motor oils and vehicle parts which are mainly imported from Turkey as well as the agricultural products produced in Mamusha. The concept proposes the future location for development of trade activities to be alongside the regional / main road. In order to use rationally the land it is proposed to promote mixed use development (in combination with housing).

Even though considering the advantages made possible by the rational use of land, mixed use development may create conflicts between the different uses. In this area the living environment may be disturbed by traffic noise, loading and unloading, rubbish, construction noise, etc. However, it is proposed to maintain this kind of mixed-use development which is already existent in the municipality and to introduce the proper planning policies and regulations that will allow its regulation and the improvement of the quality of the living environment.

In order to improve the trading process the Municipality has implemented the project of the market place which will proceed with the cold warehouse (refrigerator). 95 % of the funds are provided by the European Commission and 5% by Municipal budget. This facility will be of great importance for Mamusha farmers.

Tourism: Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša has a beautiful landscape and has agriculture as a main economic activity. These are potentials for the development of agro - tourism, where visitors can experience the farming activities while visiting Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša. Therefore, it is proposed to adapt some houses to serve as bed and breakfast for the visitors. The potential locations for the development of agro - tourism and gastronomy tourism are the central and eastern part of the municipality.

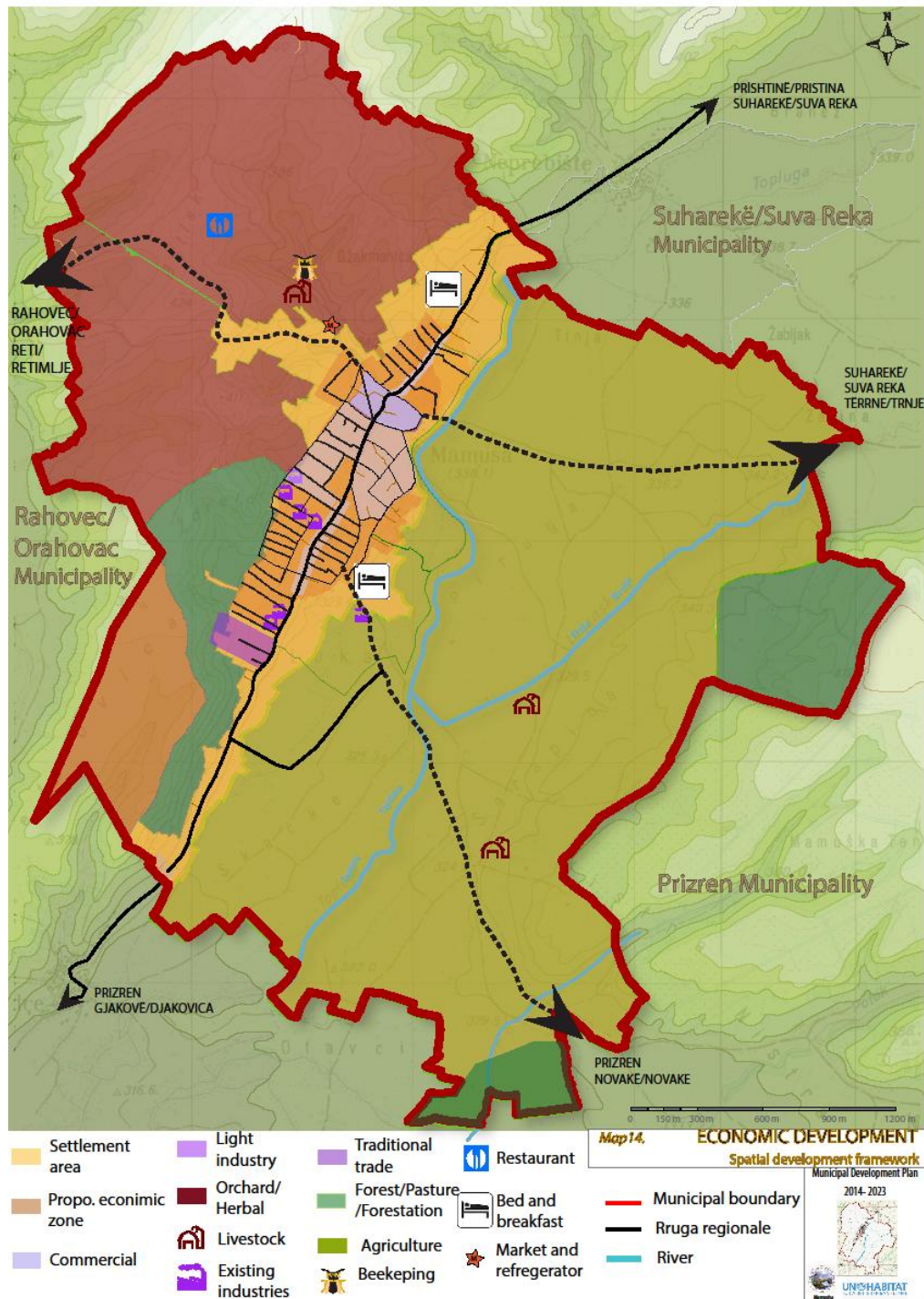
The annual Tomato Festival is one of the events that contribute to the development and promotion of the tourism activities.

Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa has a few cultural heritage buildings and ottoman graveyards which have potential for the development of cultural tourism. The rehabilitation and revitalization of houses, the clock tower and graveyards is suggested. The clock tower can serve as a viewpoint of the town. These cultural heritage assets are located in the centre of the town and the southern part of the municipality. The plan recommends the improvement of the access to these buildings and the creation of paths to the ottoman graveyards.

In addition, the opening of a tourism information centre within the Municipal building, and the organization of the different promotional activities is recommended. Tourism activities based on natural and cultural resources should be related with providing employment opportunities and appropriate allied services and considering the preservation of natural resources.

Furthermore, the plan encourages the cooperation with the neighbouring municipalities related to tourism.





3.2.4 Infrastructure, transport, communication and public services

External influences – projects and strategies foreseen in Spatial Plan of Kosova/Kosovë/Kosovo 2010 – 2020 +

In the field of infrastructure and communication, the Spatial Plan foresees projects which may impact indirectly in the improvement of the access to Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša. Such projects are: Construction of road Prizren – Macedonia border; construction of highway Merdare /Merdarë/Merdare – Vermica/Vërmicë/Vrmica; construction of railways Prizren – Vermica/Vërmicë/ Vrmica; development of railway stations (Prizren railway is of importance for Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša because the railway transport of goods may have a lower cost than road transport); Construction of water collectors in the municipalities (Prizren or Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka collectors may be of importance for Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša); coverage of the territory with the network of mobile phone and internet, etc.

Road infrastructure: according to the *Law on Roads*⁶¹ the main roads and the regional roads are a competence of the Ministry of Infrastructure while local roads (as defined by the law) are a competence of the Local Administration.

Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša settlement lies along the regional road Prizren – Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša – Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka which is indeed the main road of the settlement. Considering that the settlement was developed spontaneously, the overall road layout does not have a proper structure or any hierarchy of the streets. (*see Urban Fabric of the Settlement*).

As the proposal on housing shows, the plan proposes the creation of a grid structure of the roads that will enable easy accessibility and facilitate mobility within the settlement.

An outstanding element of the proposed network is the creation of the ring road which would enable a direct accessibility to the field roads and vice-versa, excluding the possibility of heavy-mobility through the densest part of the settlement.

The plan regulates the streets in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša in the following hierarchy, such as:

- Main / Regional Road
- Inter-municipal Road
- Local Roads (collective)
- Block Roads

Regional Road “Prizren – Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša – Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka”: It is indeed the main road of the settlement. Due to the intensity in the centre, the plan proposes the division of the road into segments which will be designed according to the need for the closing areas. In the densest parts the street section is to contain parking places – since the main businesses are located along this segment, greenery – to reduce the impact of motorised mobility, bicycle lane, parking and renting point – to support slow mobility

61 Law on roads no. 2003/10 and Law no. 03/L-120 on Amendment of Law no. 2003/10

modes and a bus-station. To enhance safety, the plan proposes the reduction of the street dimension as it enters the settlement area.

Inter-municipal Road: the plan aims to improve the connectivity of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša with the surrounding municipalities, considering that in the moment the connection is made through spontaneously developed unpaved roads. The neighbouring settlements put as a priority are: village Retimle/Reti/Retimlje (Rahovec/Rahovec/Orahovac Municipality), village Trne/Tërn/Trnje (Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka Municipality) and village Novake/Novakë/Novake (Prizren Municipality). These roads should be designed and constructed according to the standards.

Local Roads (collective): the plan proposes a network of collective roads which lay along the commercial districts of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša. These roads are two way streets and lay along the commercial districts of the settlement. The composition is similar to the main road, with a difference on the overall dimension of the section, since they lay along less dense districts of the settlement.

Block Roads: these roads enable accessibility to each of the housing units in the area. In the cases when such roads connect two collective roads they are one-way streets with narrow profiles to be used as shared spaces. While in the cases when they have a dead end they are two-way streets with a narrow profile that is used as shared space.

The proposed roads are recommended to be constructed or consolidated based on profiles, which emerged from the analyses of existing situation of the roads and settlement pattern (for technical details (see *Chapter 6 – Settlement Regulation Elements*).

In order to improve the access to the agricultural fields the plan suggests continuing with the pavement of field roads.

Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša has no road addresses therefore the plan suggests starting with naming the roads. It is also suggested the installation of storm water canalization alongside the roads.

Public transport: currently there are two private companies which operate the bus line Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša – Prizren and Prizren - Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša from Monday to Friday.

Mamusha municipality has no bus station; therefore the plan recommends building of the facility in a determined location for future development.

The other recommendations are the development of two new bus lines Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša – Rahovec/Rahovec/Orahovac and Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša – Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka which would improve and ease the access to those towns.

Water supply network: the water supply network in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša was built in 2005, and the majority of houses have access to the network. However due to the lack of monthly fee payment by the residents to the Regional Water Company “Hidroregjioni Jugor” – Prizren the system is not operating properly therefore residents are using the water from private wells. Thus, the plan suggests organization of campaigns in order rise awareness among the residents for fee payment.

The plan recommends the rehabilitation and revitalization works in order to reduce the water loss, expansion of the network for the connection of future developments as well as researching for possibilities to increase the water capacities.

In Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša there is a lack of irrigation system that makes it harder for citizens to perform the agricultural activities. Therefore, the plan suggests the construction of an irrigation system.

Sewage network: Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša has a sewage network and the majority of houses are connected to it. The system has no local treatment plant thus one part of the waste waters are discharged to the river Toplluva/Toplluhë/Topluha while the other part is connected to the system of village Medvec /Medvec/ Medvece (Prizren municipality). The plan suggests constructing a waste water treatment plant of

small capacity with donors funding and the recommended location is near the waste discharging point respectively in a two rivers junction.

The plan also purposes the future rehabilitation of damaged pipes (as required) and the expansion of the sewage system for the connection of future developments.

Concerning the rain water system the spatial development concept recommends its construction alongside the regional and in local roads.

Solid Waste: the collection of waste is done by the private company I&S. There is one unmanaged informal dumpsite in the municipality which results in environmental degradation. The municipality has recently removed one of the former dumpsites for the construction of the market place.

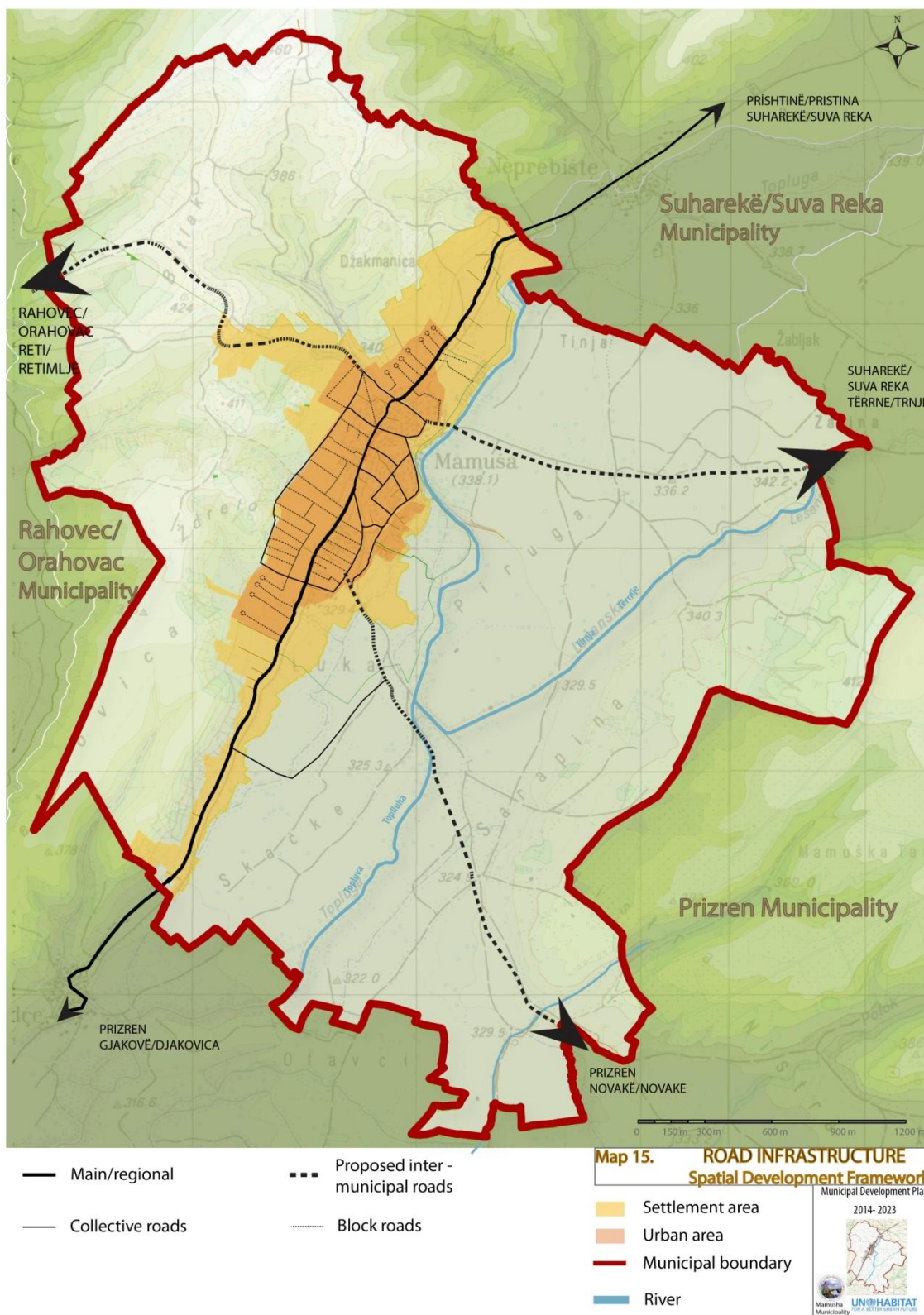
In order to mitigate the situation the plan purposes the following activities: increase the number of containers in the municipality and the establishment of a local municipal company.

In addition, the municipality may install a transfer station (a building/site for the temporary deposition and processing of the waste) in the southern part of the municipality near the area allocated for light industrial activities, in which the waste is compressed and emplaced in small trucks for further proceeding in the regional dumpsite and further recycling processes. (*see map 17*)

Energy: the electricity distribution network in Mamusha is relatively old and does not fulfil the needs of the current population. Nonpayment of the electricity fee by the citizens also contributes to the poor system.

The Municipality has already planned the project for relocation of transmitters of high tension into the outskirts of the settlement which will be supported by donors. Furthermore, the plan purposes the rehabilitation and improvement of the existing electricity network and its expansion in order to fulfil the demands of the projected population. Energy efficiency measures as well as the use of alternative energies are encouraged.

Communication (Telecommunication and Internet): the territory of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa is covered by two operators PTK and Ipko. These two operators provide land line phone, mobile phones, and mobile phones. Provision of the services is recommended for the new developed areas.



Map 15. Proposed road infrastructure

3.2.5 Environment, natural heritage and resources, landscape and cultural heritage

External influences – projects and strategies foreseen in Spatial Plan of Kosova/Kosovë/Kosovo 2010-2020+

In the field of environment protection the Kosova Spatial Plan foresees the protection of the environment from degradation through measures that prevent the extraction of inerts from riverbeds, prevent throwing waste into rivers, use of pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture, construction of waste water treatment plants, elimination of illegal dumpsites, termination of illegal constructions in arable lands, reduction of the need for the use of firewood through alternative solutions, undertaking of anti erosion actions which may prevent the erosion.

In terms of environment Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is rich with beautiful natural landscape, and in order to protect and enhance it, it is recommended to undertake important steps. Due to a high percentage of agricultural land, it will be used as basis for the future economic development. Moreover, the agricultural land adds value to the landscape of the municipality. On the other hand, since a large part of the area is covered by a green space the proper management of these fields should be promoted and the functions in these fields increased. Therefore, in these areas spaces for entertainment and sports activities are purposed to be developed. In order to create a connection between the green areas the creation of pedestrian paths is recommended.

Toplluha/Toplluhë/Topluha river contributes to the beauty of the municipal landscape; the plan recommends the enhancement of the riverbed and its continual maintenance. It is also recommended the creation of a green corridor along the riverbed, which will offer to the citizens of all ages a space for walking, exercises and relaxing as well as a better access to the riverbed.

Furthermore, in order to prevent wood cutting priority activities are suggested for its sustainable use, including the planting of seedlings and the preservation of the existing trees.

For the prevention of soil pollution it is recommended organization of awareness raising activities in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

The other recommendation related to environment protection is the creation of natural buffer zones between different sectors. In order to protect the environment from degradation and pollution the plan also suggests the development of a Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP).

Disasters and Risks: the profile indicates as main threats in Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality: erosion, flooding, fires, degradation, and earthquake.

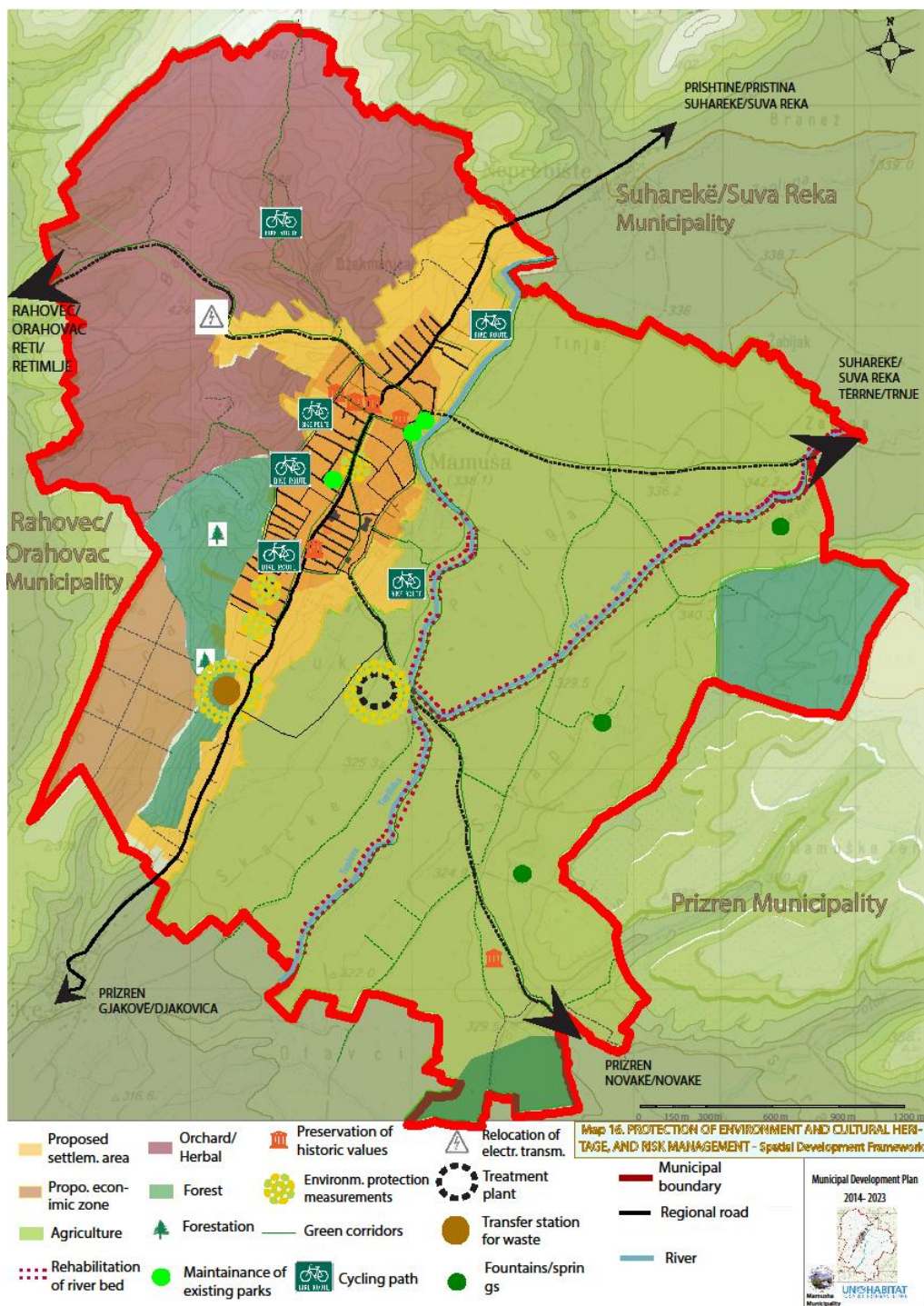
Erosion - In Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša the erosion is mainly of medium and low rate. In order to prevent the erosion in the area presented in the map the following measures are proposed: the prevention of wood cutting, forestation, creation of natural terraces and the prevention of illegal construction in this area.

Flooding – the flooding of Toplluha/Toplluhë/Topluha River is caused by seasonal precipitations and by blockages caused by solid waste thrown by residents and those coming from neighbour settlements. The plan proposes the regulation of the riverbed and river bank, the creation of green corridors and also recommends preventing constructions in a distance less than 30 m (Law no. 04/L-147 on Waters) from the riverbed. Another recommendation is the prevention of solid waste disposal.

Earthquake – In terms of seismic classification the territory of the municipality is classified as zones VII and VIII. The normal fault is located in the western and southern part of the municipality, wherein the plan recommends

the prevention of constructions. In addition, the plan suggests the application of technical standards and regulations for the construction of buildings in areas prone to earthquakes.

Fires – the fires mainly occur in the surroundings of petrol stations, from gas and oil tanks and because of the high temperatures in the forest and agricultural areas. The plan suggests undertaking protection measures for the prevention of fires in those areas. According to the Law on protection from natural disasters and other disasters (no.04/-L-027) the Municipality should prepare the Local Plan for the protection from natural and other disasters. In addition it is necessary to establish volunteer groups and train them for any kind of disasters.



Map 16. Environment, risks and cultural heritage

Cultural landscape: the concept of Cultural Landscape brings together a number of different territorial elements in order to create a network of the most outstanding features of the settlement and make them very easy to access and enjoy. Moreover it intends to use these elements to give a character to the mobility structure within the municipality.

The aspects that were considered here are:

- Cultural Heritage

Central Mosque , 3 Old Houses

- Cultural and other Public Facilities

New Mosque, Fountain, Primary School “HACI OMER LUTFU”, Cultural center, Municipal Building, Bus Station

- Public Spaces

Ancara Park, Cocuklar Park, New Park

- Water lines

Segment of River “Toplluha/Toplluhë/Topluha”

- Slow-mobility network

Network of slow mobility which incorporates bicycle lanes along the settlement roads and field roads

- Agricultural Fields

Agricultural fields along the river in order to further expose the branding product of Mamusha, and promote organic products as part of this network

- Green Corridors

Presence of greenery along the network to guide the user and give scent to arteries within the settlement.

This network intends to give to the inhabitant/visitor/user a parallel alternative for moving within the municipality which will enable one to witness the main resources of the Municipality.

Segments of the network have a distinguishing quality depending on the character of the elements that they bring together:

Tomato Path - the path has as a starting point the Municipal building and as end point the Primary school “HACI OMER LUTFU”, as two main locations for festive events. The Path lies along the river Toplluha/Toplluhë/Topluha and together with the agricultural fields creates a system that aims to promote sustainable agricultural development. It has been marked as a Tomato path since it aims to connect two main points that foster the Tomato festival events, which is growing every year. Such path would provide a very pleasant public promenade, enrich promoting events, improve accessibility to the fields and ensure the wellbeing of the river segment.

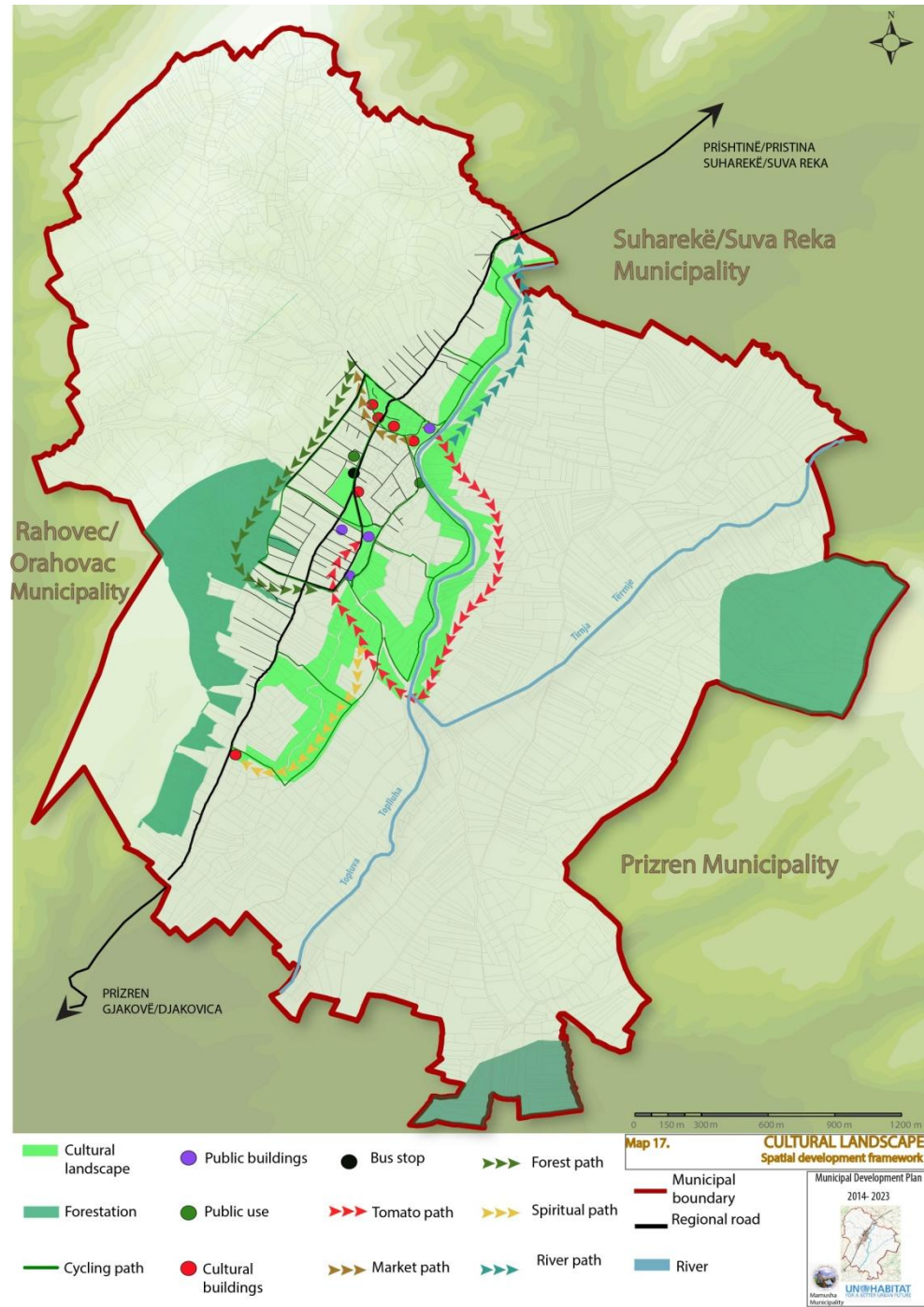
Forest Path - the green path lays along the western border of the settlement area, bridging this way the forest and the settlement area. It aims to give to the users an appropriate promenade for relaxation. This segment of the network is accompanied with a denser fund of greenery. This is done with the purpose to soften the passage from a built up area with an absolute absence of trees to a forest area.

River Path - The starting point of this segment indeed presents the entering point of the Municipality from Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka Municipality marked with a distinguishable Gate. The path fulfils the aim of the network by giving immediate accessibility to the river area as an alternative mode of movement along the municipality parallel to the main road of the settlement. The path is characterized with a special treatment of the river which would contribute into slowing the flow of the river towards the settlement area in order to

reduce the possibilities for flooding by using natural elements of the zone. This combination would result with very pleasant water effects in relation to other parts of the river where there would be a more natural flow of the water.

Spiritual Path - similar to the prior one, this segment as a starting point has a new Mosque which although is not located in the very border of the municipality, with the presence that it has presents the starting point of the settlement when approaching from the Prizren Municipality. Considering that religion is a very important part of the identity of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša and that the New Mosque fosters these activities on daily basis, the plan proposes the creation of a line that beside the connectivity with the central area, intends to provide a promenade that will foster activities that enable socializing, with a special focus on elderly (ex. Chess tables, etc).

Cultural Heritage: Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality has a few monuments of historic value from the ottomans period, and the spatial development concept recommends that the Municipality in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport allocation of funds for the projects on restoration.



Map 17. Cultural Landscape

3.3 MARKING OF THE EXISTING SETTLEMENT AREA AND PROPOSED AREAS AND REGULATION CONDITIONS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

According to the Law on Spatial Planning (no. 2003/14, article 2) the urban/settlement area is land with defined boundaries within the scope of which the settlement development is planned.

Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa had no demarcated urban area and conditions and regulations for development control, thus occurred the uncontrolled developments on the agricultural land. Therefore the first step that the plan initiated was the definition of the existing and future settlement boundary that was approved by Municipal Assembly.

The size of the existing settlement area is around 117 ha which is consisted of residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial, public, social and recreational uses.

The population of the municipality in a period of 10 years is expected to increase in around 900 residents. According to the plan's recommendation the space for this number of residents will be provided within the approved settlement area around 64 ha that already has an infrastructure and access to public services, which will be achieved through infilling and/or densification while around 82 ha land is reserved only for development of agro industry.

The plan also proposes as a potential location for economic activities an area of SOE land covering around 43 ha, which is outside the settlement boundaries. The development of this area will be in accordance with the provisions of Law on Spatial Planning No. 04/L-174

Furthermore, the plan proposes the criteria and elements for regulation of space within the settlement area.

4. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS

This chapter describes the transition between the existing situation and the proposed spatial development. It formulates set of strategies and actions for the realization of goals within the spatial development framework, taking into account responsibilities, time issues and financial implications.

Below are a number of tables which describe in a condensed form how the six main municipal components are to be developed. The components are:

- A. DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO ECONOMIC SITUATION**
- B. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**
- C. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC SERVICES**
- D. LAND USE, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS**
- E. ENVIRONMENT, AREAS PRONE TO RISK AND DEGRADATION AND CULTURAL HERITAGE**
- F. HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES IN A FIELD OF SPATIAL PLANNING AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

The goals and objectives for each component are in accordance with chapter 2. In order to implement the goals and objectives, strategies are proposed with actions, projects, and/or programmes outlining responsibilities, timeframes, financial implications etc.

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS

A. DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO ECONOMIC SITUATION

According to the analysis Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality is faced with following issues: unemployment within the young population (the youth that is not interested to work in agricultural activities), low level of women education and involvement in public institutions and activities, and lack of social infrastructure for recreation and entertainment. Considering that the principles promoted by MDP are increase quality of life and social welfare, integrated approach, stable economy, good urban governance, thus it proposes the following strategies to achieve the goals.

Thematic Area	Goal	Strategy	Project code	ACTIONS/PROJECTS/PROGRAMS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION	OTHER SUBJECTS INVOLVED	PRIORITY High-H Medium-M Low-L	TIMEFRAME* Short term-SHT Mid term-MT Long term-LT Continuously-C	FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS* Minimum Low Medium High	BUDGET	Monitoring output indicators
A. DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO ECONOMIC SITUATION	Goal A1: Improvement of the social situation and welfare	Strategy A1: Capacitate, awareness raising and physical interventions to improve the social situation and welfare	A1: New opportunities provided for business mainly focused in agriculture								
			A1.1	Return of SOE land into municipal property	Municipality	KPA	H	SHT	Low	Municipal	Signed agreement
			A1.2	Opening of new professional branches in a field of agri allied industry, agritourism, livestock, agriculture, treatment of organic waste (same as in B.1.5)	Municipality DE	MEST, MAFRD and donor	M	MT	Medium	Municipal, Ministerial Donors	Professional branches within the sec. school
			A1.3	Data base of employment and its updating	Municipality DF	MESP	L	MT	Low	Municipal	Database
			A1.4	Promote vocational trainings on creation of new job opportunities	Municipality DE	MEST, MAFRD and donor	M	MT	Medium	Municipal, Ministerial Donors	No. of trainings held
			A2: Encourage women to continue with higher education and to be engaged in public activities and be employed								
			A2.1	Encourage establishment of women NGO	Civil society	MESP, Municipality	L	SHT	Minimum		NGO
			A2.2	Informative campaigns, seminars, trainings regarding the benefits from education	Municipality DE	Donors	M	C	Low	Municipal Donors	No. of campaigns, seminars held
			A2.3	Vocational trainings on self employment and job creation	Municipality DE	Donors	M	C	Low	Municipal Donors	No. of trainings

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A. DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO ECONOMIC SITUATION		A3: Advancement of social infrastructure and of education and health services through continuous development of capacities of the staff in these services;								
Goal A1: Improvement of the social situation and welfare	Strategy A1: Capacitate, awareness raising and physical interventions to improve the social situation and welfare	A3.1	Construction of youth center (multi-purpose)	Municipality DE	DU, DPS MCYS Donor	M	MT	Medium	Municipal Donors	The center established
		A3.2	Expand the capacities of secondary school	Municipality DE	DU DPS MALG MEST	H	SHT	Medium	Municipal and Ministerial Donors	The annex provided
		A3.3	Expand the capacities of health center / gynaecology and obstetrics	Municipality DH	MH	H	SHT	Medium	Municipal Donors	The annex provided
		A3.4	Training of the staff of education and health	Municipality DE and DH	MEST, MH Donor	M	C	Minimum	Municipal and Government Donors	Number of trainings held
		A3.5	Feasibility study for opening of university or research institute/center	Municipality DE	MEST donoe	H	SHT	Minimum	Municipal and Government Donors	The document produced
		A3.6	Opening of local radio station	Municipality	Donors	M	SHT	Medium	Donors	The radio station established
		A3.7	Provision of the equipments of new technology in education and health	Health center, Schools	DE DH Donors	M	MT+C	Medium	Municipal Donors	equipments in place
		A3.8	Provide mobile services for care of elderly and people with special needs	Municipality DH	Donors	M	MT+C	Low	Municipal Donors	mobile service provided
° Short term (1-3 years); Medium term (up to 6 years); Long term (more than 6 years); Continuously (the activity that is developing contiuously;										
*Minimum (< 1 000 €); Low (<10 000 - ≥ 1 000€); Medium (<500 000 - ≥10 000 €); High (≥500 000€)										

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B. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

According to the analysis the citizens of Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality are faced with lack of irrigation system and products promotion activities to the region, and loans and grants, as well as waste and wastewater discharges.

Another problem that the municipality is faced is lack of other employment opportunities to attract the youth who are not interested to be engaged with agricultural activities. There is a lack of trainings, seminars and loans and grants for young professionals in a field of businesses.

The principles promoted by MDP are stable economy, and sustainable development therefore proposes the strategy to achieve the goal:

Thematic Area	Goal	Strategy	project code	ACTIONS/PROJECTS/PROGRAMS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION	OTHER SUBJECTS INVOLVED	PRIORITY	TIMEFRAME°	FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS*	Monitoring indicators	BUDGET
							High-H	Short term-SHT	Minimum;		
							Medium-M	Mid term-MT	Low;		
							Low- L	Long term-LT	Medium;		
								Continuosly-C	High;		
B. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Goal B1: Sustainable economic development of all fiels, especially agriculture/livestock	Strategy B1:Creation of conditions for sustainable agriculture / livestock and business development	B1: Advancement and promotion of agricultural and livestock products through provision of the access to local and regional markets;								
			B1.1	Drafting of program for agriculture / livestock development	Municipality DPS	MT or LT	H	SHT	Low	The document	Municipal Donor
			B1.2	Drafting of URP for economic zone (same as in D1.1)	Municipality DU	MESP Donor	H	MT	Medium	The URP	Municipal Donor Investor
			B1.3	Establishment of unit or department of agriculture within the organizative structure of municipality	Municipality DPS	MAFRD	H	SHT	Low	The unit / sector established	Municipal
			B1.4	Physical infrastructure projects (same as in C2.1, and C4.4)	Municipality DPS	MAFRD Donor	M	LT	High	Network of the systems	Central (ministries) Municipal Donor
			B1.5	Opening of proffesional branches agriindustr,agritourism, livestock,agriculture, treatment of organic waste (same as in A.1.2)	Municipality DE	MEST, MAFRD and donor	M	MT	Medium	School branches	Municipal Central and donors
			B1.6	Organization of trainings in a field of agriculture and livestock	Municipality DPS	MAFRD/NGO University of Kosova Donor	H	SHT	Low*	Number of training holds No. of citizens certified	Municipal Donor
			B1.7	Provide conditions to increase the production of agricultural crops - production during all seasons - construction of contemporary greenhouses	Municipality DPS	MAFRD Donors	H	LT	High	Number of green houses constructed	Central level Donor
			B1.8	Increase of new surfaces with orchards	Municipality	MAFRD Donors Investors	M	MT	Medium	Hectares of land with orchards	Central Donor Investor
			B1.9	Provide favorable conditions for development of light industry	Municipality DPS and U	PPP	M	LT	High	Number of facilites	Municipal Investor

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B. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Goal B1: Sustainable economic development of all fields, especially agriculture/livestock	Strategy B: Creation of conditions for sustainable agriculture / livestock and business development	B1.10	Cultivation of herbal plants - st. John's wort, mint, chamomile	Municipality DPS	MAFRD Donors	L	MT	Low	Hectares of land with herbal plants	Central Donor
			B1.11	Development of the trade for selling the agricultural-livestock products including storing activities as a distribution center - construction of market place and cold storage and provision of easy access	Municipality DPS	Donor	H	SHT	High	Market place and cold storage in place	Municipal Donor
			B1.12	Development of programs for the marketing of eco products	Municipality DPS	Donors Farmers and business assoc.	H	SHT	Low	Eco-programes developed	Municipal, Donor
			B1.13	Opening of information point for promotion of agricultural and livestock products, tomato festival	Municipality DPS	NGO	H	SHT	Low	Information point (office) established	Municipal Donor
			B1.14	Promotion of agritourism, gastrotourism and specific cultural heritage	Municipality DE	Farmers and business associations	M	MT	Medium	number of tourists that visit municipal.	municipal Donor
			B1.15	Opening of tourist information office (within the municipal buildings)	Municipality DE		M	MT	Low	Tourist information office established	Municipal
			B2: Promotion of preservation and further development of small and medium businesses;								
			B2.1	Organization of vocational trainings and workshops for young professionals in a field of businesses	Municipality	Business association	M	MT	Low	Number of training held No. of citizens trained	municipal donor
			B3: Creation of the conditions for farmers to have access to loans and subsidies								
			B3.1	The agreement between central, local level and banking institutions for loans	Municipality (DF)	Associations (business and farmers) Banking Inst. Chamber of commerce	H	MT	Medium	signed agreement	Central Bank of Kosova Donor
			B3.2	Support farmers to get subsidies from central level institutions	Municipality DPS	MAFRD Donor NGO	L	MT	Medium	% of farmers receiving subsidies	central level Donor
			<p>° Short term (1-3 years); Medium term (up to 6 years); Long term (more than 6 years); Continuously (the activity that is developing continuously);</p> <p>*Minimum (< 1 000 €); Low (<10 000 - ≥ 1 000€); Medium (<500 000 - ≥10 000 €); High (≥500 000€)</p>								

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C. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC SERVICES

<p>As far as the road infrastructure concern according to the situation analyses the municipality is faced with following issues: relatively poor quality of road pavement, lack of safety along side the main/regional road, lack of pavement of field and local roads, lack of public parking places, lack of bus lines from Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša to Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva reka and Rahovec/Rahovec/Orahovea Municipalities, lack of bus station, lack of safe slow mobility network.</p> <p>Concerning the public services there is a need for improvement of existing services (water, sewage, waste, telecommunication, electricity) and expansion to the new development areas. The principles promoted by MDP are accessibility and easier access to public services, stable economy, the common interests of residents, therefore proposes the strategies to achieve these goals:</p>											
Thematic Area	Goal	Strategy	Project code	ACTIONS/PROJECTS/PROGRAMS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION	OTHER SUBJECTS INVOLVED	PRIORITY High-H Medium-M Low- L	TIMEFRAME* Short term-SHT Mid term-MT Long term-LT Continuously-C	FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS* Minimum Low Medium High	Monitoring indicators	BUDGET
C. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC SERVICES	Goal C1: Improvement, extension and construction of physical infrastructure in municipality according to modern standards	Strategy C1: Improve, extent and construct road infrastructure	C1: Improvement of road infrastructure in all municipal territory and provision as per required;								
			C1.1	Construction of road Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša - Reti/Reti/Retimlje	Municipality DPS	MT Rahovec M.	H	SHT	Medium	The road constructed	Central Municipal
			C1.2	Construction of road Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša - Tërre/Tërre/Tërre	Municipality DPS	MT Suhareka M.	M	MT	Medium	The road constructed	Central Municipals
			C1.3	Rehabilitation of road Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša - Prizren	Municipality DPS	MT Prizren M.	L	MT	Medium	Rehabilitated road	Central
			C1.4	Maintainance of intermunicipal and local roads	Municipality DPS		H	C	Medium	Km of paved road	Municipal
			C1.5	Extension and asphaltting of road Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša - Novake/Novakë/Novake village	Municipality DPS	MT Prizren M.	L	MT	High	The road	Municipal
			C1.6	Rehabilitation of secondary roads	Municipality DPS		M	MT	Medium	Km of paved road	Municipal
			C1.7	Naming the roads and installment of addresses	Municipality	Municipality EC	H	SHT	Low	Number of roads and houses	Municipal EC
			C2: Easier access to agricultural areas for farmers provided								
			C2.1	Opening and pavement of field roads with gravel (same as in B1.4)	Municipality DPS		H	SHT	Medium	Km of paved road	Municipal
	Goal C2: Offer an efficient modes of transport for people and goods	Strategy C2: Create conditions for efficient and non motorized modes of transport	C3: Encourage the use of non motorized modes of transport and provide safe public transport								
			C3.1	Expansion of sidewalk	Municipality DPS		M	SHT	Medium	Km of sidewalks	Municipal
			C3.2	Construction of slow mobility network (same as in E5.2) where possible	Municipality DPS		M	SHT	Medium	Km of paths	Municipal
			C3.3	Awareness raising campaigns for use of non motorized modes of transport	Municipality DPS	NGO	M	SHT	Low	% of use of non motorized modes	Municipal + NGOs
			C3.4	Construction of bus station	Municipality DPS	Donor	H	MT	Medium	Bus station build	Municipal Donor

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C. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC SERVICES	Goal C3: Improvement of public services according to the modern european standards	Strategy C3: Expand, rehabilitate and intervene to improve the public services	C4: Access to the public service (water, sewage, electricity, telecommunication) provided								
			C4.1	Expansion of water supply network to the new developments	Municipality DPS	RWC "Hidrorregjioni i Jugor"	M	SHT	Medium	No of houses with water supply system	Municipal RWC
			C4.2	Rehabilitation of existing water supply netowrk and treatment	Municipality DPS	RWC Hidrorregjioni Jugor	M	SHT	Medium	Km of rehabilitate water supply network	Municipal RWC
			C4.3	Feasibility study for drinkable water sources	Municipality DPS	DH Institute of Public Health	M	MT	Medium	The study provided	Municipal Donor
			C4.4	Construction of irrigation system (same as in B1.4)	Municipality DPS	MAFRD	M	LT	High	Km of new irrigation system constructed	Central Municipal Donor
			C4.5	Expansion of sewage network to the new developments	Municipality DPS		M	SHT	Medium	No of houses with sewage s.	Municipal RWC
			C4.6	Rehabilitation of existing sewage network	Municipality DPS		M	SHT	Medium	No of houses with sewage s.	Municipal RWC
			C4.7	Expansion of rain water network	Municipality DPS	Ministries	M	LT	Medium	Km of netywork expanded	Central Municipal
			C4.8	Relocation of high tension of electricity	Municipality DPS	Kosova Electricity Corporation	M	SHT	Medium	No of electricity polls provided	Municipal

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C. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC SERVICES	Goal C3: Improvement of public services according to the modern european	Strategy C3: Expand, rehabilitate and intervene to improve the public services	C4.9	Expansion of public lighting network	Municipality DPS	Kosova Electricity Corporation	M	SHT	Medium	No of public lights provided	Municipal Donor
			C4.10	Installation of the new electrical network of low tension (underground)	Municipality DPS	Kosova Electricity Corporation	M	LT	High	km of network no of houses with network	Municipal Donor
			C4.11	Installation of telecommunication network for new developments	Municipality DPS	Kosova telecomm / IPKO	M	SHT	Medium	Km of network no of hosues supplied with el.network	Municipal PTK and IPKO
			C4.12	Awareness raising on the possibility of rain waters use and alternative energy	Municipality DPS	NGO	M	SHT	Low	Number of awareness raising campaigns delivered	Municipal +NGO
			C5: Promotion of management and treatment of solid waste and waste water through adequate activities								
			C5.1	Drafting of management plan for treatment of solid waste	Municipality DPS	Donor	M	MT	Low	The management plan	Municipal Donor
			C5.2	Awareness raising on solid waste recycling	Municipality DPS	NGO	M	SHT	Low	no of campaigns, discussions	Municipal+NGO
			C5.3	Establishment of public company for management of solid waste	Municipality	MESP	M	SHT	Medium or high	the public company established	Central Municipal
			C5.4	Determination of the location for transfer landfill or recycling station	Municipality	Donor	H	SHT	Low	transit landfill	Municipal Donor
			C5.5	Construction of the waste water treatment plant	Municipality DPS	Donor	M	LT	High	waste water plant constructed	Donor
			° Short term (1-3 years); Medium term (up to 6 years); Long term (more than 6 years); Continuosly (the activity that is developing contiuosly; *Minimum (< 1 000 €); Low (<10 000 - ≥ 1 000€); Medium (<500 000 - ≥10 000 €); High (≥500 000€)								

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D. LAND USE, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

According to the actual situation Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša is faced with the following issues: lack of planning documents and mechanisms that will direct the sustainable and compact development, lack of awareness on importance of proper spatial planning, tendencies of expansion toward the agricultural land, limited land for construction, and uncontrolled development. The principles promoted by MDP are sustainable development, compact development, therefore proposes the strategies to achieve these goals:

Thematic Area	Goal	Strategy	Project code	ACTIONS/PROJECTS/PROGRAMS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION	OTHER SUBJECTS INVOLVED	PRIORITY High-H Medium-M Low-L	TIMEFRAME* Short term-SHT Mid term-MT Long term-LT Continuously-C	FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS* Minimum Low Medium High	Budget	Monitoring indicators
D. LAND USE, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS	Goal D1: Protection and rational use of land through legal mechanisms	Strategy D1: Capacitate, awareness raising and law enforcement on development control	D1: Provision of the planning instruments for the protection and control of developments in municipality								
			D1.1	Drafting of URPs	Municipality DU	MESP	H	MT	Medium	Municipal	The draft of URP
			D1.2	Undertake training activities to strengthen capacities of the construction /planning inspectorate for development control	Municipality DPS	MESP	M	C	Low	Municipal; donor	Number of training activities held
			D2: Increase awareness of the citizens for the process of planning and development control benefits								
			D2.1	Awareness raising campaigns on development control	Municipality DU	NGO, MALG Donor	H	C	Low (yearly)	Donors	Number of awareness campaigns held within a year
			D1.2.2	Brochures (twice a year)	Municipality DE	Other municipal departments	M	C	Low (yearly)	Municipal OSCE	No. of Brochures
			D1.2.3	Establish information office	Municipality Mayor's office		M	MT	Low	Municipal	The office established
			D3: Increase the quality of housing areas through qualitative public spaces and necessary social services and programs								
			D3.1	Drafting of 3 yearly housing program	Municipality DU	MESP Donor	M	MT+C	Low	Municipal Donors	The program
			D3.2	Projects for improvement of public spaces D3.1; 3.2; 3.3)	Municipality DPS	Donors	M	MT	Medium	Municipal Donors	No. of constr. and rehab. public spaces
			D4: Infilling and densification within the settlement boundaries are encouraged								
			D4.1	Establishment of agriculture land cadastre (recording) in GIS	Municipality DU DPS	MAFRD	H	MT	Low	Municipal	GIS recordings
			D4.2	Regulation of construction according to the laws in force and conditions set by plans (MDP and URPs)	Municipality DU	MESP	H	MT	Low	Municipal	% of constructed and legalized buildings

* Short term (1-3 years); Medium term (up to 6 years); Long term (more than 6 years); Continuously (the activity that is developing continuously);

*Minimum (< 1 000 €); Low (<10 000 - ≥ 1 000€); Medium (<500 000 - ≥10 000 €); High (≥500 000€)

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E. ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

According to the actual situation Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša needs to undertake measures for the mitigation and reduction of natural and human driven disasters (earthquake, flooding, fires, wood cutting, solid waste and waste waters disposal in rivers and open spaces. Also, needs to undertake measures in order to prevent use of pesticide and artificial fertilizers that can pollute water and soil as well as the agricultural land loss.

The principles promoted by MDP are sustainable development, therefore proposes the strategies to achieve these goals:

Thematic Area	Goal	Strategy E2: Prevention, regulations and awareness raising for disaster and risk management	Project code	ACTIONS/PROJECTS/PROGRAMS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION	OTHER SUBJECTS INVOLVED	PRIORITY High-H Medium-M Low-L	TIMEFRAME* Short term-SHT Mid term-MT Long term-LT Continuously-C	FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS* Minimum Low Medium High	Monitoring indicators	BUDGET
E. ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES	Goal E1: Protection and sustainable development of the environment	Strategy E1: Awareness rising, law enforcement and inter municipal cooperation	E1: Decrease of pollution of land and river with solid waste, pesticides and waste water;								
			E1.1	Conduction of awareness raising campaigns related to the protection of environment, pollution of water and land	Municipality DU	Civil society association Donors	M	MT	Low	No of campaigns	Municipal Civil society Donors
			E1.2	Intermunicipal agreement - Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša - Suhareka/Suharekë/Suvareka for the protection of river Toplluha from the pollution	Municipality	Suhareka Municipality	H	SHT+C	Minimum	Agreement	Municipal
			E1.3	Organization of the further awareness raising campaign for farmers on eco products and limitation of pesticides use for agricultural products	Municipality DPS - agricultural sector?	Farmers association MAFRD	M	MT	Low	No of campaigns % of reduce in using the pestici	Municipal Donors
			E1.4	Training for farmers related to recycling of agricultural waste (to produce fertilizers)	Farmers association	European commission project and MAFRD	H	LT	Low	No of trainings no of trained farmers	European Commission grant
			E2: Awareness rising on environmental legislation;								
			E2.1	Organizing trainings for municipal staff regarding to the environmental legislation	Municipality DU and municipal inspectorate for environment	MESP	H	C	Low	No of trainings no of trained staff	Municipal
			E2.2	Drafting of the LEAP	Municipality D U	Donors	H	MT	Low	The LEAP	Municipal Donors
			E2.3	Awareness raising activities for children	Municipality DE	Donors	H	C	Low	No. of activities	Municipal Donors
			E3: Protection of natural resources including biodiversity from degradation;								
			E3.1	Undertaking measures in municipal plans for the construction of new buildings according to the requirements of law on waters	Municipality DU	DPS	H	SHT	Medium	No of rejected applications	Municipal
			E3.2	Organization of special programs for awareness raising and education of youth regarding the protection of environment and biodiversity	Municipality DE	MEST Youth and environmental NGOs	M	C	Low	No of activities	Municipal Donors

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E. ENVIRONMENT, AREAS PRONE TO RISK AND DEGRADATION AND CULTURAL HERITAGE	Goal E2: Decrease of risks and management of negative impacts to environment caused by natural disasters or human driven activities								
	Strategy E2: Preventions, regulations and awareness raising for disaster and risk management								
	E4: Decrease of negative impact to environment in areas prone to natural disasters								
	E4.1	Forestation in south west of municipality in order to prevent erosion	Municipality DPS	MAFRD donors	M	MT	Medium	No of planted plants or forestated area (km2)	Municipal Donors
	E4.2	Regulation of river bed of rivers Toplluha and Ternja in order to prevent the flooding of the agricultural land	Municipality DU	Donor	H	MT	High	Km of rehabilitated river bed	municipal, Donors
	E4.3	Prevent the construction in south west of municipality because of normal fault	Municipality	Inspectorate of DU	H	SHT	Low	No of rejected permissions	Municipal
	E4.4	Drafting of local plan for the protection from natural and human driven disasters	Municipality	MIA donors	M	MT	Low	The plan drafted	Municipal Donors
	E4.5	Training of municipal staff in dealing with disaster risk	Municipality	Donors	M	SHT	Low	No. of trainings held	Municipal Donors
	E5: Activities for the reduction of climate change effects promoted								
	E5.1	Promotion of environmental policies by the municipality (the reduced taxes in case of energy efficiency)	Municipality	MESP Donor	M	C	Low	No of issued the reduced taxes	Municipal Donors
	E5.2	Creation of green corridor alongside the river bed, which would promote non motorized transport (cycling and walking), provide connectivity, buffer zones, etc (same as in C3.2)	Municipality DPS and U	Donors	M	MT	Medium	Km of green corridor	Municipal Donors
	E6: Development and promotion of revitalization of cultural heritage;								
	E6.1	Revitalization of tower clock	Municipality	MCYS Donor	M	MT	Medium	The clock revitalized	Central Donors
	E6.2	To put the ottoman graveyards and houses in the temporary list of cultural heritage and springs as a natural heritage	Municipality	MCYS	H	SHT	Minimum	These assets are incorporated in MCSR list on culture heritage	Municipal
	E6.3	Offer the easier access through improvement of the infrastructure of graveyards	Municipality D U	DPS	L	MT	Medium	Km of road	Municipal
	E7: Improved sport and recreation facilities according to the modern standards								
	E7.1	Construction of indoor multipurpose sport and recreation facility, near primary school	Municipality DU	Donors	H	SHT	High	The building	Donors
	E7.2	Creation of pedestrian and cycling paths, particularly in hilly roads and alongside the river (same as in C3.2)	Municipality DU DPS	Donors - European commission	H	SHT	Medium	Km of paths	Donors

° Short term (1-3 years); Medium term (up to 6 years); Long term (more than 6 years); Continuously (the activity that is developing continuously);

*Minimum (< 1 000 €); Low (<10 000 - ≥ 1 000€); Medium (<500 000 - ≥10 000 €); High (≥500 000€)

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F. HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Based on the current situation there is a need for continuous advancement of the human capacities in a field of spatial and urban planning. This action would initiate in creation of planning mechanisms that will support implementation of the plan. The one of the principles that MDP supports is good urban governance that promotes transparency and equity in planning, therefore is proposed the following strategy in order to accomplish the goal.

Thematic area	Goal	Strategy	Project code	ACTIONS PROJECTS PROGRAMS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS	INVOLVED SUBJECTS	Priorities HIGH-H Medium-M Low_L	TIMELINE* Shortterm-SHT Medium term-MT Long term - LT Continuously - C	FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS* Minimum Low Medium High	Monitoring indicators	BUDGET
F. HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	GOAL F1: Improve the public administration in Mamuša/Mamushe/Mamuša Municipality	Strategy F1: Capacitate the municipal staff in public administration and law enforcement	F1: Enhancement of municipal staff capacities in public administration and planning;								
			E1.1.1	Support the advanced education and training of the municipal staff in a field of spatial and urban planning and public administration	Municipality DU	MESP Donor	H	C	Low	No of trainings and trained staff	Central municipal donor
			E1.1.2	Empowerment of inspectorate for monitoring and controlling the developments	Municipality DU DPS	MESP	H	C	Low	No of building constructed	Central municipal donor
			F2: Establishment of GIS database;								
			E1.2.1	Organize training for municipal staff	Municipal DU	MESP Donor	M	SHT	Low	No of trainings and trained staff	Central municipal donor
			E1.2.2	Establish the database in GIS software and harmonize with the data of ministry	Municipal DU DPS	MESP Donor	M	SHT	Low	database	Central municipal donor
			E1.2.3	Install the GIS software	Municipal DU DPS	Donor	M	SHT	Low	GIS software	Municipal donor
			F3: Mitigation of public administration procedures;								
			E1.3.1	Establish one stop shop office	Municipal	Donor	H	MT	Low	The office	Municipal Donor
			E1.3.2	Brochures and posters on procedures of obtaining the building permit	Municipality DU	Donor	H	SHT	Low	No. of brochures	Municipal Donor
			E1.3.3	Awareness raising activities to encourage citizens for building permit application	Municipality DU		H	SHT	Low	No of building permitt issued	Municipal
			E1.3.4	E-use of data	Municipality		H	SHT	Medium	Data in website	Municipal

4.2 EVALUATION OF STRATEGIES BASED ON CRITERIA DETERMINED WITH PRINCIPLES, POLICIES AND LAWS

There are six implementation strategies proposed within the MDP for the following components:

- A. Demography and socio-economic situation (1),
- B. Economic development (2);
- C. Infrastructure, transport and public services (3);
- D. Land use, housing and settlement (4);
- E. Environment, areas prone to risks and degradation, natural and cultural resources (5);
- F. Human and institutional capacities in the spatial planning field (6).

For every goal (as described in chapter 2.1) there is a strategy proposal with objectives, actions, timeframes and financial implications.

All the proposed strategies are in accordance with the overall nature of the MDP which is generally led to the improvement of the environmental condition, both natural and physical (living environment). The strategies of second, third and fourth component have the highest direct impact on the environment. As the strategy of first component mainly includes actions related to organisational matters the environmental impact is rather indirect and has positive nature.

From the second component some actions proposed to achieve objective 1 (Development of agricultural and livestock products is advanced, promoted by provision of the access to local and regional markets) such as setting up factories and implementing physical infrastructure projects might have possible negative environmental impact if not carried out sustainably. Yet, the sustainability necessity is mentioned in the general goal and these actions to revitalise and restore traditional agricultural/economical activities have indirect positive impact if the living quality will rise as a result of these actions. The proposed activities for the strategies of the third and fifth component will have significant direct positive impact on environment if implemented because they are directed to address and to solve main current environmental problems (solid waste, wastewater), also further avoidance of additional problems will be solved if non-motorized and or sustainable (public) transport possibilities will be provided and to protect natural and cultural heritage. The environmental awareness raising activities have also positive environmental effects which prevents the continuation of environmental degradation to continue. The strategy of fifth component mainly includes actions related to necessary planning documents, land protection and organisation of future development which has a positive nature and impact to the environment.

The strategy of sixth strategy with a general aim to increase the municipal capacities on the provision on public services (including urban planning) has an indirect influence as the effectively prepared and implemented planning decisions will prevent/minimize the risks of the possible negative effects to occur in the future.

In order to evaluate the proposed goals, strategies, objectives and actions on criteria determined with Mamuşa/Mamushe/Mamuşa MDP strategic principles (MDP Phase two, chapter 2.2) an evaluation matrix was composed (see Annex X). During phase two 8 general principles were identified to follow the developments need of Mamuşa/Mamushe/Mamuşa in accordance with current national and international policies and legislations such as: integrated approach, common interests of residents, sustainable development, stable economy, good urban governance, principle of subsidiary, compact development and inter municipal partnership/cooperation.

5. IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS

In order to ensure the plan implementation, all affected actors in the process of implementation should respect and fulfill mandatory provisions which are included in the chapter of Implementation provisions of Mamuša/Mamushe Mamuša MDP. The future developments in the municipal territory will be based on the adequate decisions that are to be undertaken by municipal authority.

5.1 GUIDANCE ON MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN INTERPRETATION ISSUES DURING THE DRAFTING OF REGULATORY AND OTHER PLANS

- The MDP should be in accordance with the Spatial Plan of Kosovo (SPK) and decisions on important developments in the national level should be fully respected. MDP should be the basis for drafting of URP's. The URP's should not contradict the MDP provisions.
- The MDP should be the basis for the regulation of the developments outside the urban area;
- The MDP is a guiding document for development of all other sectors in the municipality.
- Any proposal for changes, amendments or abrogation of the MDP are subject of a public review (*as it is required by Law on Spatial Planning no. 2003/14*) and will be approved by the Municipal Assembly.

5.2 CONDITIONS SET BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON ISSUES RELEVANT TO DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE IN THE MUNICIPALITY

5.2.1 Conditions for determining the destination of the land use within the municipal territory

The future land use within the municipal territory is determined based on geographical and morphological conditions and features, and vision and goals of the plan that direct the future development of the municipality. The MDP determines the following land use concept:

1. The settlement area which is composed of residential, social, administrative, cultural, sport, commercial, public and private services, public spaces - including market place uses
2. Agricultural land
3. Forest (bushes) area
4. Economic area (business and industry)
5. Parks, sport and recreation, green corridors and belts, picnic area and rivers
6. Cultural heritage area and natural heritage area
7. Physical infrastructure (road, water, sewage, and slow mobility network)
8. Disaster prone areas

5.2.2 Conditions for space regulation

- The MDP determines the conditions for space regulation within all land use areas in the entire municipal territory;
- Conditions for space regulations derive from spatial development framework and particular regulations determined by respective laws and Administrative Instructions of LSP that regulates the location conditions for constructions;
- Development will take place only in the areas designated for that purpose by MDP and in accordance with the provisions of Law on Spatial Planning No. 04/L-174;
- Until the drafting of relevant regulation documents, foreseen by Law on Spatial Planning No. 04/L-174, the development within the settlement area should be done according the regulation elements presented in Chapter 6 of MDP;

- Developments on the agricultural land will not be allowed, except of those for agricultural use as regulated by Law on agriculture land no. 02/L-26.
- Regulation of the developments in green areas shall be developed in respect of the requirements of Law for the protection of Nature no. 03/L-233 and Law for the Protection of Environment no.03/L-025.
- Existing facilities should be adapted to the measures determined by MDP.

5.2.3 Conditions for regulation of construction areas in settlements

- Construction areas in Mamuşa/Mamushe/Mamuşa settlement are defined with the MDP. Construction is permitted only in the areas designated for the settlement development.
- The developments will take place only within existing settlement and in proposed expansion area as defined by zoning map;
- Considering that the development should largely take place in the existing settlement, the rational use of land and infill development shall apply.
- In the construction areas the developments will be organized based on criteria, regulations and parameters set in by the space regulation elements (chapter 6) in MDP, until development and adoption of relevant planning document of Municipality, based on the provisions of Law on Spatial Planning No. 04/L-174;
- The future residential buildings will be allowed only within the demarcated urban construction area. The process of residential development will be made through infilling and densification and new expansion. In both cases the developments will be performed based on conditions of density, height, typology and size of the buildings set by MDP (space regulation elements provided in chapter 6). The developments shall be in line with the Law on Cadastre no.04/L-013 and Administrative Instruction no. 02/2013 on implementing the Law on cadastre;
- The Municipal Development Plan determines preservation of the agricultural land of I to IV category;
- On agricultural land will not be allowed the constructions apart from those related to agriculture activities as regulated by Law on Agricultural Land no. 02/L-26;
- The public and social infrastructure should be provided only on those areas where new developments are allowed by the plan;
- In the areas where development is permitted, the developer shall follow the steps as required by Law on Construction no. 04/L – 110 respectively the Unified Construction Code of Kosova;
- The developer shall respect environmental protection requirements during the construction or reconstruction as required by respective laws;

5.2.3 (a) Buildings of importance for Kosova

- Municipality will continuously monitor and control the developments alongside the regional roads in its territory.
- The development alongside the regional roads is to be based on the conditions set by Law on Roads no. 2003/11 (article 26), Law for Modification of Law on Roads no. 03/L-120 (article 16) and space regulation elements within MDP;
- The developments in and near disaster prone areas before undertaking the necessary measures will be forbidden as it is required by Law on Protection from Natural and other Disasters no. 04/L-027;
- The municipality will forbid developments in areas rich with natural and cultural resources

5.2.3(b) Structures built outside the settlements;

For areas that are not defined as construction areas by the MDP and where construction is not permitted, it has to be ensured:

- I. Preservation of the agricultural land;
- II. Preservation of the landscape;
- III. Protection of natural and cultural resources;
- IV. Prevention of possible negative environmental impacts from developments (aesthetic, water, sewage, waste, noise);

According to the Law on Spatial Planning no. 04/L-174 – article 18, the buildings which can be planned outside the construction area are:

- Buildings of civil protection;
- Buildings for the protection from fire and dangerous materials;
- Buildings for management of water resources;
- Buildings for transport and other infrastructures;
- Buildings for researching and use of mineral raw material;
- Recreation and tourism facilities; and
- Buildings for agricultural, forestry, hunting, fishing activities and rural tourism;

Municipality is not obliged to provide infrastructure for the developments outside the construction area.

5.2.4 Conditions for regulation of economic activities

Even though the economic development of Mamuşa/Mamushe Mamuşa is oriented in agricultural production, the development of other sectors of agriculture (trade and light industry) as well as the tourism sector will be important activities for economic growth of the municipality.

The MDP has determined the area for development of economic activities. The area is located in southern part of the municipality and alternative option is area of SOE land which may be used after the property issues will be solved. The economic activities will be developed according to the requirements set by Law on Economic Zones no.04/L-159.

5.2.4(a) Conditions for setting of agricultural activities

- Agricultural land of high quality is the main potential for economic development of the municipality. Therefore, this land cannot be used for non-agricultural purposes, except as provided in the Law on Agricultural Land no. 02/L-26 and the MDP.
- In order to preserve the quality of soil it is forbidden the discharge and disposal of hazardous and toxic substances and uncontrolled use of harmful chemicals and excessive fertilization.
- Municipality will encourage cultivation of fruits and herbal plants in the area in north – western part of Mamuşa/Mamushe Mamuşa ;
- For development of livestock the Municipality will make an agreement with Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Rural Development to provide the farmers access to different subsidiaries;
- Currently the beekeeping is developed on individually bases. The expansion of this activity shall be encouraged by the through awareness campaigns and creating conditions for financial support ;

5.2.4(b) Conditions for setting of industrial activities

- Development of the industrial activities is conditioned by their impact on environment;
- The economic activities shall be developed by undertaking the measures required by
- Law on Environment Protection no. 03/L-025;
- The Municipality shall provide the land and infrastructure to encourage the new investments in development of light industry and agro-allied activities;
- The Municipal Development Plan has determined the area for development of agro-industrial activities. For this area will be drafted the relevant regulation documents in accordance with the provisions of Law on Spatial Planning No. 04/L-174 that will be determine special conditions and the need for conducting an SEA;
- In order to reduce the constraints between the economic zone and residential zone the Municipal Development Plan has recommended a buffer zone;
- The Municipal Development Plan proposes regulation of the area of SOE land (proposed use is economic zone). In future, all construction permits for developments in this area, will be issued based on relevant planning document determined by Law on Spatial Planning No. 04/L-174;
- Municipality shall require the operators of the existing industrial activities in the settlement area within the period of 2 years to undertake measures to prevent the environmental pollution;
- Within period of 15 months. Municipality shall determine the penalties and fines towards the industry operators that do not respect the requirements of MDP;
- Municipality will support the further education of human resources in professional fields related to proposed economic development.
- Municipality will cooperate with different organizations and neighbouring municipalities in
- development of the projects of common interest such as technical infrastructure, inter municipal roads and water lines;
- In fostering the economic growth, municipality shall engage in promotion and marketing of local products;

5.2.4(c) Conditions for setting of trade and commercial activities

- As it is determined by Municipal Development Plan the trade and commercial activities will be developed alongside the regional/main road and in combination with other activities. This area provides retail, employment and commercial opportunities.
- The existing area along the main road is a traditional pedestrian-oriented destination that should be maintained and enhanced with regard to convenient car access too.
- Developments in this area should incorporate universal and barrier-free design features that enhance accessibility for low mobility and persons with special needs
- The trade and mixed use developments alongside the regional / main road should be enhanced through attractive building and landscape design in order to add value to the streetscape;
- The Municipality will draft the regulations for placing of the mixed use developments including commercial and residential uses in vertical and horizontal manner, where the groundfloor uses should accommodate trade and business activities.
- The negative impact emerging by commercial activities such as noise, loading and unloading
- and waste, to living environment will be prevented by respecting of the requirements of Law for the Protection from Noise no. 02/L-102, Law on Waste no. 04/L-060I;
- In order to increase the marketing of agricultural products and commercial activities the
- Municipality with the support of donors will build the market place and cold storage according to the standards;
- The negative impact emerging by commercial activities such as noise, loading and unloading

- and waste, emerging to living environment will be prevented by respecting of the requirements of Law for the Protection from Noise no. 02/L-102, Law on Waste no. 04/L-060I;

5.2.4(d) Conditions for setting tourism activities

- The Municipality shall restore / revitalize the cultural heritage facilities: Ottoman graveyard, clock tower and old houses, and improve the access to these sites;
- The Municipality will open the information office and will organize promotion activities;

5.2.5 Conditions for setting of public activities

- Municipality shall reserve land for public institution facilities and expansion of public activity areas consistent with the proposed developments in MDP.
- Municipality may allocate the land for the shared use of public activities: education, health, social services, community center.

5.2.5(a) Education, culture and health facilities

- The Municipality shall construct according to the standards the multipurpose youth centre (which will be used for education, culture and sport purposes);
- Expansion of the capacity of the existing secondary school will be planned according to the Guidelines provided by the MEST.
- Municipality shall establish new professional, agriculture- related branches in secondary education ;
- The schoolyards should be provided with green areas, open sport fields and indoor sport facility. Schoolyards will be open for public use for sport and recreational activities of the residents;
- Municipality shall expand the capacities of health centre for family medicine, in order to
- provide the space for elderly care;
- The location conditions, urban-technical conditions shall be defined in project design ToR;
- All the facilities for public activities should fulfil the required norms and standards for free access of people with special needs;

5.2.5(b) Green space and sport and recreation areas

- Municipality shall reserve at maximum the green space allocation and create sport and recreation areas.
- Municipality will support the protection and maintenance of natural areas within private developments which are used as public open space.
- MDP has designated the natural areas along the Toplluha and Ternja river as buffer zones. The same is foreseen along the infrastructure corridors and in between the industrial and residential zone.
- MDP has designated the natural area along the Toplluha river as a major open space system-green corridor ;
- The sport and recreation area should be developed based on the concept plan for a range of public open spaces that link residential area with recreational amenities and natural areas and create a continuous network of multi-use paths. Good pedestrian and cycle pathway linkages should be emphasized.
- Within the sport and recreation area will be allowed only construction of open and indoor sport facilities, parking spaces, small restaurants and shops associated with sport facilities;
- In a frame of these areas will be allowed only construction of open and closed sport facilities, parking spaces, small restaurants and shops that serve sport equipments;

- The Municipality shall construct the indoor sport and recreation facility according to the technical standards;

5.2.6 *Conditions for placement of corridors or tracks, communication surfaces and other systems of infrastructure;*

- The Municipality shall draft the detail mobility plan that should address the requirements for car traffic, walking, bicycling, parking, public transport, goods movement and other components of the transportation system;
- During the constructions of roads should be taken in consideration the width of the protection belt defined by the Law on Roads No. 2003/11, and amendment of law no. 2003/11 no. 03/I-120):
- In an area determined as a road protection belt cannot be opened the mine, build artificial lake, factories and similar installations that can damage public roads in a distance less than:
 - a) 100 meters from motorway
 - b) 60 meters from highway
 - c) 40 meters from regional roads
 - d) 30 meters from
- In an area determined as a road protection belt cannot be build buildings, residences, offices, wells, septic tanks, electrical transmitters and similar installations that can damage the public roads in a distance less than:
 - a) 40 meters from motorway
 - b) 20 meters from highway
 - c) 10 meters from local and regional roads
- The Municipality with the support of Ministry of Transport shall rehabilitate and construct the regional roads Prizren- Mamuša/Mamushe Mamuša –Suhareka/Suharekë/Suva Reka, Mamuša/Mamushe Mamuša –Rahovca/Rahovec/Orahovac according to the technical regulations and criteria (width, slope, layers, thickness, etc, foreseen by laws in force and road profiles presented in MDP;
- Municipality shall construct the road Mamuša/Mamushe Mamuša -Novake/Novakë/Novake;
- The Municipality shall build the local roads for new housing area according to the technical regulations and criteria (width, slope, layers, thickness, etc, foreseen by laws in force and road profiles presented in MDP;
- New neighborhoods shall provide a high degree of road and pedestrian connectivity to allow for safe and efficient mobility for all transport modes and good permeability of the area.
- The Municipality shall allocate the land near the location of market place and cold storage for construction of bus station;
- Where possible, the Municipality shall make available parking space for public alongside the roads.
- Municipality shall integrate the pedestrian and cycle paths alongside the roads;
- The street and other designs for public space projects should incorporate requirements of the Administrative Instruction Nr.2001/19 for technical conditions for construction facilities in regard to access of people with special needs.

- Municipality with the donor support shall install the public lighting alongside the main roads; Works for construction or expansion of electric distribution network should be implemented in accordance with the technical codes compiled by energy companies and approved by the Energy Regulatory Office; While planning and building new roads, the routes should be located in the manner which does not cause negative environmental impacts (cuts green corridor, locates at valuable natural area);
- Once the road traces are determined by road profiles, the targeted private land is converted to land for public use and are not taken into consideration during the definition of construction conditions as defined by regulation elements within MDP;

5.2.7 Measures for the protection of landscape, natural values and cultural – historical assets;

- Municipality shall undertake the projects and draft policies for the protection of the environment, natural and cultural assets;
- For protection of these assets Municipality shall cooperate with local, national and international public organizations, civil society organizations, and professional organizations to organize the awareness rising activities;
- In order to protect the agricultural land municipality will not allow developments in this area;
- Municipality shall rehabilitate and provide maintenance for the riverbed of Toplluha river alongside which the green corridor will be constructed with multi-use paths for sport and recreation;
- Municipality shall locate the industries outside the urban area in order to avoid the air pollution and shall plan relevant buffer zones if it's necessary to mitigate possible negative impacts from the industrial areas to the residential or natural areas;
- Municipality shall find the solution for wastewater treatment plant (with donors funds, MESP and in cooperation with neighbouring municipalities);
- Municipality together with relevant institutions and organizations shall draft the Local Environmental Action Plan;
- In order to prevent erosion Municipality shall undertake activities such as: prevention of the wood cutting, forestation and restriction of development in this area;
- Municipality shall forbid constructions of petrol stations within the settlement area and undertake the measures for the existing ones;
- Municipality shall undertake the measures designated in Law on Water no.04/L-147;
- Municipality will prevent developments near the area prone to earthquake, and will require the application of earthquake resistant construction techniques;
- Municipality shall take cultural heritage assets under protection and manage their development The Municipality together with Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport shall organize awareness rising campaigns with citizens regarding the protection of the assets of natural and cultural heritage;

5.2.8 Solid waste and wastewater treatment modes;

5.2.8.(a) Solid waste

- Municipality will draft the Local plan for management of solid waste harmonized with the Plan of Republic of Kosovo for waste management. The local plan for management of solid waste should be implemented by Municipality. The content of the plan is presented in a Law on Waste No. 04/L-060.

- According to Law on Waste two or more municipalities can draft a common plan according to their needs and agreement. Municipality of Mamuša/Mamushe Mamuša should consider drafting of the joint Local plan for management of solid waste with Rahovca/Rahovec/Orahovac and Prizren municipalities.
- The municipality regulates the environmental waste management activities and organizes the management within its territory through the issuance of permits for waste management. Obligations of holders of waste, producers of waste, carriers, operators for waste treatment and landfill operator's obligations are regulated by Law on waste.
- The municipality organizes, collects, treats and regulates the organization and the method of separation of waste for recycling in compliance with legal provisions on waste and in accordance with its local plan. Hazardous wastes (explosive, oxidizing, highly flammable and flammable, toxic, etc.) and special wastes are collected and transported separately by appropriate means of transport.
- The Municipality shall establish the local publicly owned enterprise for dealing with waste;
- The Municipality has determined the location for transit landfill or recycling station, where the waste will be selected and afterwards by tractors will be transferred to the regional depot located in Prizren municipality. The construction of facilities and equipment for waste management will be made in conformity with the legal provisions for the treatment of waste (Article 23). The collection, storage (places where waste is stored-transfer station must be technically prepared for temporary storage, the time limit for temporary storage cannot be longer than 3 years), treatment, reuse and processing of waste is done in accordance with the legal provisions provided by Ministry of Environmental and Spatial Planning. The waste, after being treated and previously used, will be disposed in landfills (licensed premises).
- The Municipality shall increase the numbers of waste containers; Municipality shall draft yearly report on waste management which should be submitted to Ministry (Law on Waste No. 04/L-060, Article 58);

5.2.8.(b). Wastewater treatment

- Municipality shall undertake measures to prevent the discharge of sewage into rivers such:
- Wastewater treatment will be done in a wastewater treatment plant (collector) that will be constructed in cooperation with neighbouring municipalities or by donor funding
- Municipality shall require the permission from Regional Authority for River Basin for construction of waste water treatment plant; Municipality shall undertake the rehabilitation of existing sewage network and its expansion in areas where this network is absent;
- Municipality shall require the permission from Regional Authority for River Basin for rehabilitation and expansion of current water and sewage system;
- Municipality will not allow illegal individual connections in water and sewage system;
- Wastewater network and rainwater network should be developed separately. Municipality shall expand the rainwater drainage system alongside roads;

5.2.9 Measures for prevention of harmful impacts on the environment

MDP has identified areas with pollution and environmental degradation and proposes general actions such as:

- Municipality in cooperation with relevant institutions and organizations shall draft the Local Environmental Action Plan for protection and management of forest/bushes and Plan for protection from nature and other disasters;

- Municipality in cooperation with respective Ministry and other institutions and organizations shall implement various programmes and projects focused on environment protection;
- The permission for economic activities will be issued only if the developers will apply the contemporary technology that will not create air, water and soil pollution;
- Municipality in cooperation with other institutions or organizations shall organize awareness rising activities for the protection of the soil and water;
- Municipality shall require conducting of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the projects that are listed in a EIA list (see the law on EIA) or Strategic Environmental Assessment if relevant for plans or programs;
- Municipality shall issue environmental permits for the projects which are not subject to EIA. The municipal environmental permit is undertaken during the procedure of obtaining the construction permit (Administrative Instruction no.10/2012 on issuance municipal environmental permit)
- The Municipality shall continuously clean the riverbed and remove illegal landfills;
- The Municipality shall build the transfer land fill as well as the waste treatment plant according to the standards specified by laws;
- In order to mitigate or reduce the noise near the housing area shall be undertake the measures by building the barriers and green belts;
- Municipality shall promote the use of alternative energy (solar energy, biomass, wind);

5.2.10 Measures for prevention of negative social impact

- In order to prevent the negative social impact, Municipality shall provide various facilities that provide options for social, recreational and sport activities as it is proposed in MDP (expansion of school and health facilities, construction of multipurpose centre, construction of annex for elderly, regulation of the sport and recreation spaces,..)
- Municipality shall organize and encourage participation of the residents in cultural, physical and sport activities of the residents to foster the community wellbeing.
- The design process for the public spaces shall be conducted in a transparent and participatory manner with involvement of all stakeholders to ensure that their needs will be met. The Municipality shall involve and consult the inhabitants of urban area for which the
- URP is being drafted, in order to fulfil their requirements;
- All social infrastructure facilities should be designed and constructed in respect of barrier- free design features that enhance accessibility for low mobility and persons with special needs (access ramps in building entrance, parking places, crossings, sidewalks, etc.)
- The Municipality will not issue the construction permit for the buildings that did not apply
- the designing norms for provision of necessary infrastructure for movement of people with special needs according to the Administrative Instruction Nr.2001/19

5.2.11 Measures for implementation of the plan

- In case of the substantial change of the general conditions in the municipality, a revision of the MDP should take place.
- The MDP shall be reviewed based on provisions determined by Law on Spatial Planning No. 04/L-174 – article 15;

5.2.11(a) Obligation for drafting the plan

- The Municipality shall provide the financial and other conditions for the plan implementation;

- According to the Spatial Plan of Kosova for each area bigger than 2 hectares located outside the urban area should be drafted a URP(including business/industrial parks, sport and recreation facilities, etc.);
- The Municipality shall draft the relevant regulation documents for economic zone, for placement of agro-allied industry and related businesses, in accordance with provisions of Law on Spatial Planning No. 04/L-174-articel 15 and 17;
- Construction permits for the developments outside the urban area will be issued based on
- MDP. In addition, the municipality takes in account the legal provisions set by Administrative Instructions of Law on Spatial Planning, Law on construction and other relevant laws;
- The Municipality shall draft a policy that sets regulations for the developments alongside the Novake/Novake/Novake road, in order to preserve the agricultural land;

5.2.11(b) Application of development and other measures

- After the approval of the MDP, municipality shall undertake the appropriate actions for drafting of the interrelated cadastral plan in case that the MDP has provided for change in the land use.
- It might be necessary that during the implementation of the proposals for infilling and densification of the residential area, the subdivision of parcels will occur.
- Municipality will establish and maintain the data system as per requirement of Law on
- Spatial Planning no. 2003/14, which should be in harmony with the system of Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;
- The Municipality will undertake the measures for the preservation of agricultural land, forest areas and other areas of special interest for the municipality;
- Municipal Assembly shall prepare a decision on protection of qualitative agricultural land.(Law on spatial planning and Law on agriculture land)

5.2.10(c)Reconstruction of the building whose use is in contradiction with the planed use

- The Municipality will not allow expansion or reconstruction of the existing buildings in areas for which plan does not allow for.
- The Municipality will undertake measures to prevent developments in areas where construction is not allowed.
- The legalization of the constructions without permit which are built before the approval of the MDP shall be done based on the Law for legalization of the constructions without permit.
- The legalization of the constructions without permit which are built before the approval of the MDP shall be done based on the Law for legalization of the constructions without permit.

5.3 PROVISIONS RELATED TO COOPERATION

- Municipality shall inform the relevant Ministries, and related Agencies for the projects that are proposed in MDP and require involvement of these institutions.
- Municipality informs, cooperates or conduct agreements for co-financing of the projects with neighbouring municipalities for implementation of the projects of mutual interest.
- The Municipality informs, cooperates and establish agreements with the public companies
- responsible for public services (water, sewage, electricity, management of solid waste);
- The Municipality cooperates with donors in implementation of projects foreseen
- by plan that can be assisted by the various donor programmes.
- Municipality cooperates closely with NGOs to implement the awareness raising and promotion activities foreseen by plan;

- The Municipality shall draft and design the plans and projects emerged from MDP with involvement of citizens and stakeholders as per requirements of *Law on Spatial Planning no. 2003/14* respectively *amendment law no 03/L-106*;

5.4 PROVISIONS ON IMPLEMENTATION PHASES

- In order to ensure the implementation of the Municipal Development Plan the following actions shall be undertake :
- The municipal department of Development, Planning, Urbanism, Geodesy and Cadastre shall compile the Program for the implementation of Municipal Development Plan;
- Department of Development, Planning, Urbanism, Geodesy and Cadastre shall monitor and evaluate the plan implementation and projects and prepare reports on their implementation and suggest amendments if necessary.
- The actions/projects/programs proposed in municipal development plan shall be implemented in three phases: short-term(linked with the municipal mid-term budget framework plan; mid-term and long-term.
- All investments in municipality that have a spatial character should be in compliance with the MDP.
- After the adoption of municipal development plan and its entry into force, Municipality should analyze the current budget and include the proposed projects in the revised the municipal budget plan.

5.5 ELEMENTS AND GUIDELINES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The MDP has proposed a number of preliminary analysis and studies which have been observed as necessary for obtaining the required information for project development and plan implementation:

- Feasibility study for drinkable water resources;

Drafting of the:

- Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP)
- Plan for Waste Management;
- Mobility Plan
- URPs

5.6 FINAL PROVISIONS

Entry into force: upon the approval by Municipal Assembly and announcement in the Official Gazette of RKS.

Validity: This plan will be valid until 2023.

Evaluation and amendment of plan: Evaluation and monitoring of the implementation of the plan respectively projects deriving by plan will be done by the municipal department of Development, Planning, Urbanism, Geodesy and Cadastre in yearly bases.

The monitoring report on implementation of goals and objectives declared in MDP, will be drafted each year by sectorial departments of municipality and will be reviewed in Municipal Assembly, as required with the Law on Spatial Planning No. 04/L-174 – article 10 (point 3). MESP will be informed on yearly

bases on implementation of the planning documents in municipality, as required with the Law on Spatial Planning No.04/L-174 – article 11 (point 1.14)

Amendments and additions to the MDP shall be conducted in accordance with the method and procedures applicable to their initial adoption.

6. SPACE REGULATION ELEMENTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter can be considered as an extension of the point 5.2.2 of chapter no. 5 Implementation Provisions.

It provides a set of space regulation elements regarding the settlement area, which will guide the future private and public developments.

Although the MDP has a strategic character, the incorporation of the regulation elements emerged as a need to make the document more practical in order to fit the purpose for Mamusha as a small Municipality.

Edhe pse PZHK-ja ka një karakter strategjik inkorporimi i elementeve rregullative ka dalë si një nevojë për ta bërë dokumentin me praktik në mënyrë që t'i përshtatet qëllimit të Mamushës si një komunë e vogël.

The guidelines presented in the following pages concern three main aspects:

1. The settlement **zoning**
2. Building construction conditions
3. Sections/Profiles of the **Road Infrastructure** Network

In all three cases the following regulation apply as mandatory guidelines for private developments as well as those managed and/or funded by the local administration.

The first part of the document, respectively **The Zoning Map**, defines the concept of the overall development of the different zones of the settlement, which goes along with the socio-economic dynamics and territorial structure of the focus areas. Moreover it provides indicators which will serve to assess the densification and further capacities for planning in the future.

The second part, **Construction Conditions**, lists the construction conditions according to which the building permits are to be issued by the municipal officials.

The third part of the document, **The Road Infrastructure**, regulates the hierarchy of the local roads as well as their profile.

The proposed network has strictly respected the existing structure of both the street layout and plot structure.

6.2 ZONING MAP

The zoning plan organizes the settlement area into 4 main zones, using two main criteria as basis for identification:

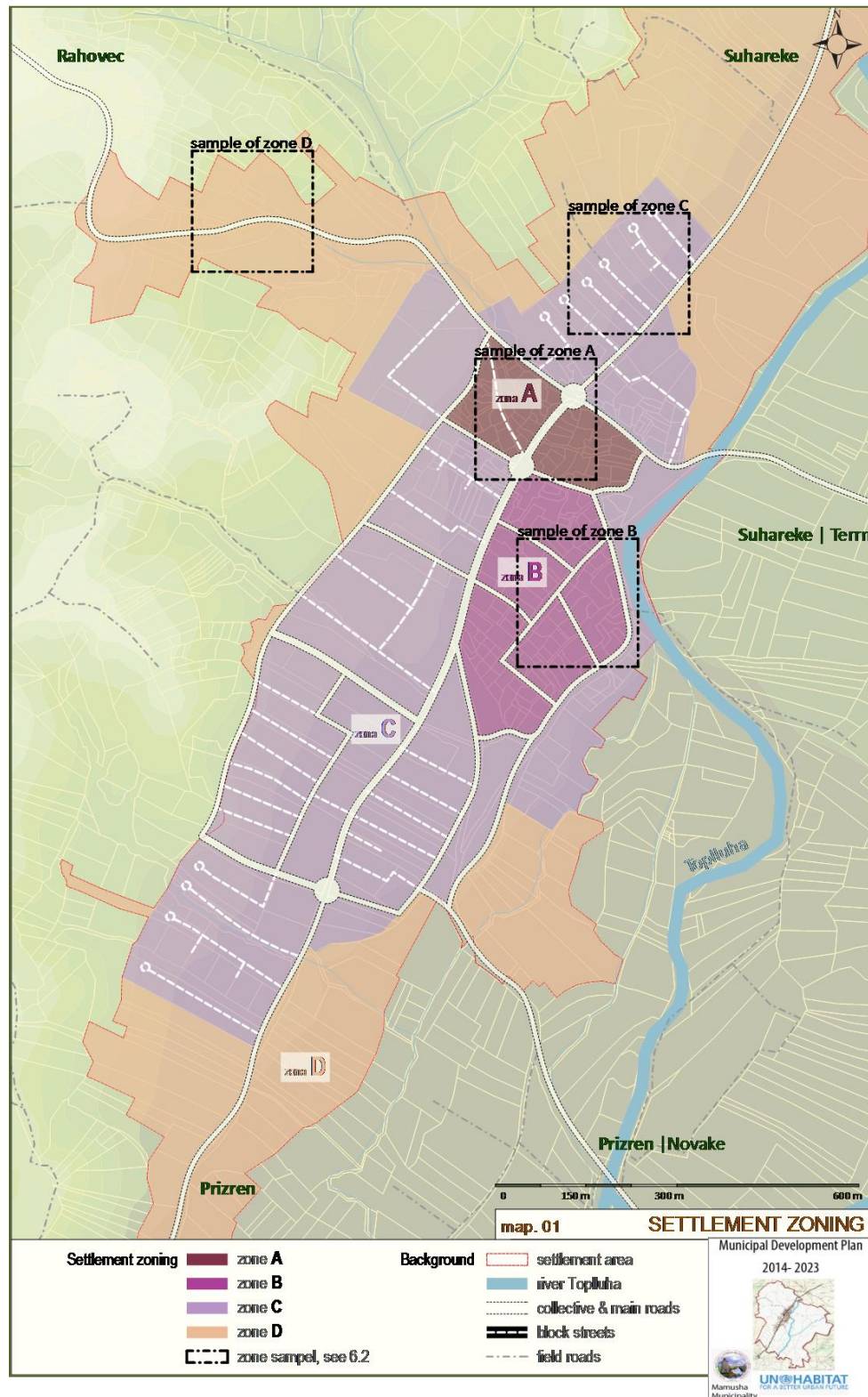
- The settlement structure and the socio-economic dynamics in the area.
- Potentialities that these areas represent for future development.

Although the settlement is characterized by a quite homogenous building fund, the fact that it was developed spontaneously regardless of any planning principles imposes the need to initially define and underline the main specificities of these the different zones within the settlement as means to strengthen their character.

Such in-depth analysis has led to a development proposal for each of the zones through which one intends to improve and promote the main features and resources of the focus areas.

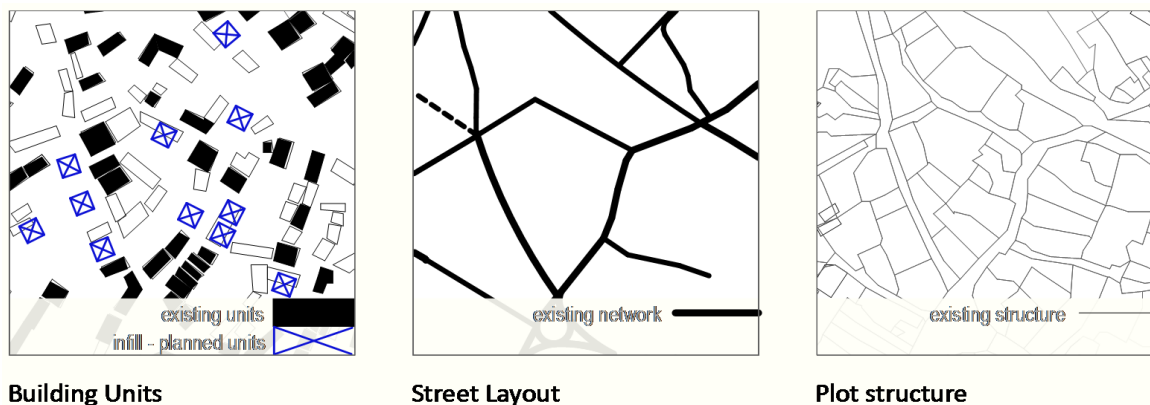
Both, the specific features that characterize them and the development proposal were presented in the following pages through three main instruments:

- **The graphical presentation.** It is done through a sample of the zone that best presents the main features of both the present and proposed state, through three main aspects, such as: *the building units, street layout and plot structure*.
- **Tables** as an empirical presentation of the planned densification, respectively the growth foreseen for each through the development proposal for each zone, which are to serve as indicators for development (growth) control in different areas.
- **Textual description** which reasons the logic of the development proposal.



Map 18. Settlement zoning

6.2.1 Zone A



Current Situation: Zone A consists of two small districts which lay on both sides of the regional road, respectively main road of the settlement. It was confined as a zone due to the presence of the domestic heritage – more precisely four house (*see point 3.1.5, Cultural heritage*).

Proposal: The proposal intends to strengthen the character of the area by promoting the identity of the community through the future developments in all spheres, public interventions; housing and economic activities.

The plan encourages densification through infill with an increase in density not more than 40 %. The residential construction is limited to single family houses, detached or semi-detached, up to 2 floors above the ground level. It is strongly recommended the use of micro elements that are characteristic to the typical housing unit packet in terms of design such as – color, window, doors, fences, proportions. In terms of parcel use, the allowed categories are 1 and 2 .

The four units of domestic heritage should be expropriated and be used for public purposes, preferably cultural or educational purposes for ex. library.

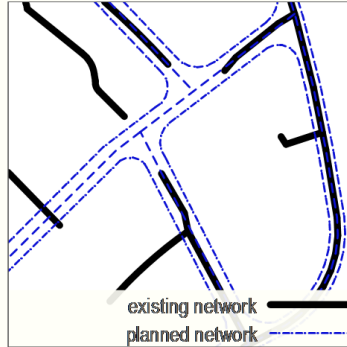
	AREA (HA)	AVERAGE PLOT SIZE (M2)	AVERAGE FOOTPRINT COVERAGE/UNIT (M2)	AVERAGE HOUSING SURFACE / UNIT (M2)	AVERAGE HOUSE-HOLD SIZE	DENSITY (INHAB/HA)	TOTAL AREA PER INHABITANT M2/ INHABITANT
CURRENT	4.65	560	123	251	9.28	80.25	110.52
PROPOSAL	4.65	350-700	< 140	< 280	6.5	140	70

Figure 34. Proposed structure of Zone A

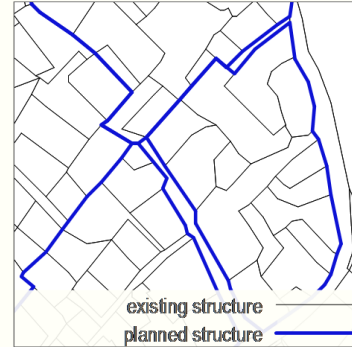
6.2.2 Zone B



Building Units



Street Layout



Plot structure

Current Situation: Zone B covers the central area. Together with Zone B it represents the original part of the settlement which has been developed spontaneously regardless of any kind of attention on the planning principles.

A very important element of the housing parcel is the agricultural activity (greenhouse, livestock, storage). Nevertheless the development trend is moving towards the relocation of the supporting facilities in the agricultural land and a multiplication of the housing units.

The street layout is characterized by dead end streets which fail to enable direct accessibility to each parcel or unit. Although all the streets have been paved and are in a good physical condition the quality of space is not satisfying, since no regard has been shown towards non-motorized modes of transportation.

The street section is of approximately 5.5 m and pedestrian paths of 0.40 m, with no green/natural elements along the lines.

Proposal: Considering the urban quality, land-price and demand for commercial and residential space in the central part, the plan for the long perspective proposes the reconstruction of the area into mixed used blocks combining residential, economic and social activities.

It is divided into 5 blocks (*see Map 18, Zone A*) These parcels are to be joined and registered as such initially and planned afterwards as residential blocks up to 4 floors.

Such development would increase the density up to 100%, excluding the necessity for future expansion of the settlement area into agricultural land, as the main resource for the Municipal economic development.

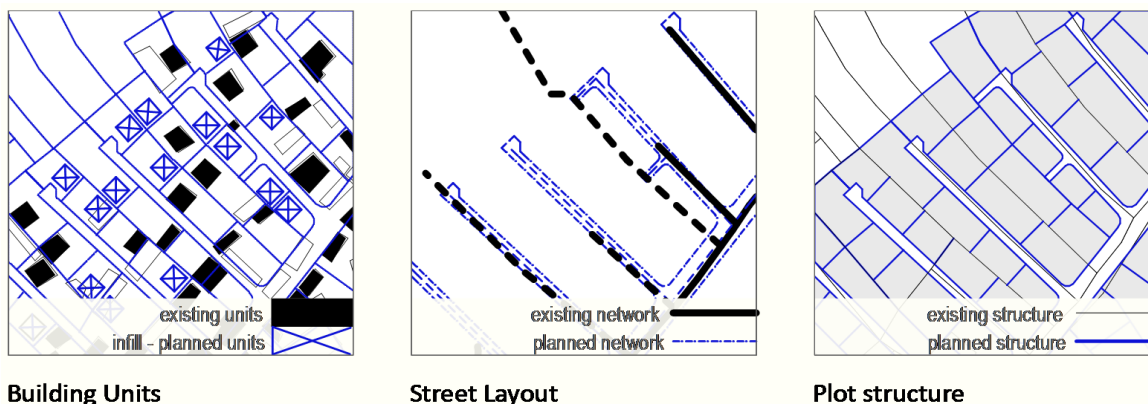
	AREA (HA)	AVERAGE PLOT SIZE (M2)	AVERAGE FOOTPRINT COVERAGE/UNIT (M2)	AVERAGE HOUSING SURFACE / UNIT (M2)	AVERAGE HOUSE-HOLD SIZE	DENSITY (INHAB/HA)	TOTAL AREA PER INHABITANT M2/ INHABITANT
CURRENT	9.07	560	123	251	9.28	101.42	98.60
PROPOSAL	9.07	16 580	-	-	6.5	210	48

Figure 35. Proposed structure of Zone B

Since conforming to such proposal at the moment is hardly possible due to the low individual investment capacities, the plan proposes that in the meanwhile the interventions contribute on improving the quality of the area (infrastructure – road network, water supply & sewage network) as planned for the future needs of the district.

As per housing development, the plan restricts new developments in the area, while the existing ones have to be consolidated according to the three housing categories preferably 2 and 3, presented under point 6.2.1.

6.2.3 Zone C



Current Situation: Zone C presents the expansion area of the settlement, with a higher intensity of densification during the last 12 years.

Most of the streets are individual ones which follow the parcel structure, enabling direct accessibility to each of the units. Most of them are paved and are used as shared space, with a width of approximately 4 m, with no pedestrian paths or reserved/signed lanes for walking or cycling.

Proposal: The low density and the plot structure present a potential for the development of a grid structure in the area, composed of a series of parallel streets which enable direct accessibility to each of the units.

The residential construction is limited to single family houses with the height up to 3 floors above the ground level.

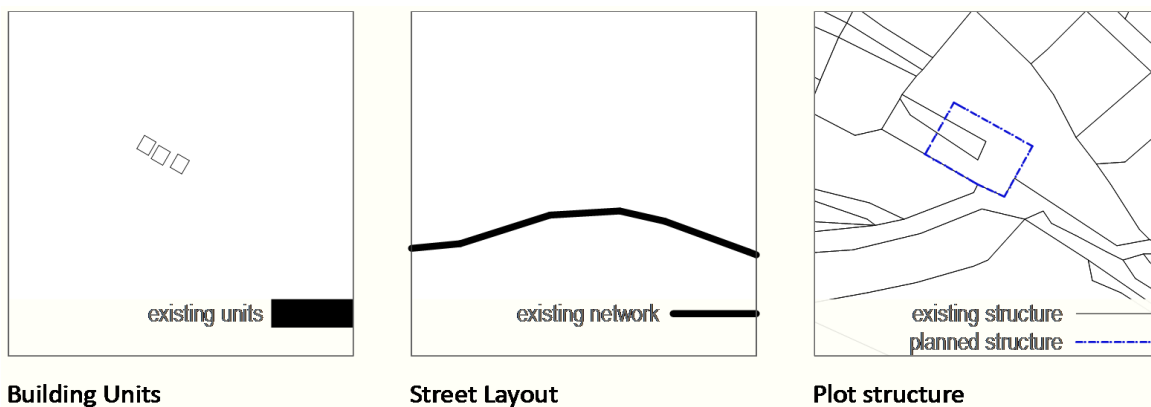
Three of the categories (*see point 6.2.1. Housing*) are applicable for this zone. An important factor concerning the third category is that in case of extensive need for residential area it is designed in a way that may be divided into two entities, fostering a unit from each of the first two categories.

Through the increase of the density in these three zones, the proposal aims to consolidate the settlement into a compact centralized structure as a self-sustained mechanism.

	AREA (HA)	AVERAGE PLOT SIZE (M2)	AVERAGE FOOTPRINT COVERAGE/UNIT (M2)	AVERAGE HOUSING SURFACE / UNIT (M2)	AVERAGE HOUSE-HOLD SIZE	DENSITY (INHAB/HA)	TOTAL AREA PER INHABITANT M2/ INHABITANT
CURRENT	35.97	5079	123	251	9.97	61.05	163.72
PROPOSAL	50.12	350-1150	< 140	< 320	6.5	120	82

Figure 36. Proposed structure of Zone C

6.2.4 Zone D



Proposal: Zone D covers the area that is reserved for future expansions in case such developments take place. In the meanwhile the area is used for agricultural activity while the settlements that exist, are to be consolidated according to the three housing categories (*see point 6.2.1. Housing*).

Since agriculture is the main drive of the economic development, the plan encourages the development of light – agro industry (farming) in the area.

The constructions are limited to montage systems and sustainable materials (mainly wood).

The road network is to be treated by natural materials such as stone slates, gravel, etc; While the utility infrastructure has to conform to the green methods of the independent systems.

	AREA (HA)	AVERAGE PLOT SIZE (M2)	AVERAGE FOOTPRINT COVERAGE/UNIT (M2)	AVERAGE HOUSING SURFACE / UNIT (M2)	AVERAGE HOUSE-HOLD SIZE	DENSITY (INHAB/HA)	TOTAL AREA PER INHABITANT M2/ INHABITANT
PROPOSAL	82.60	350-1150	up to 140	up to 320	6.5	5	200

Figure 37. Proposed structure of Zone D

6.3 CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS

This section provides the construction conditions that are to be followed from the municipal officers as a checklist for issuing building permits.

These conditions have been developed according to the function of the buildings such as: Housing; Mixed Used; Industry, Trade and Administrative Buildings.

6.3.1 Housing

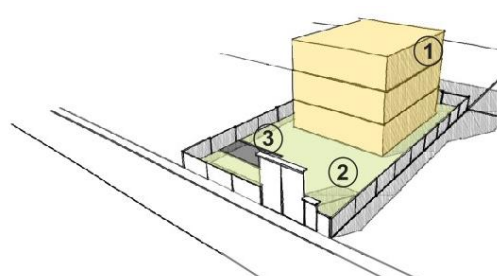
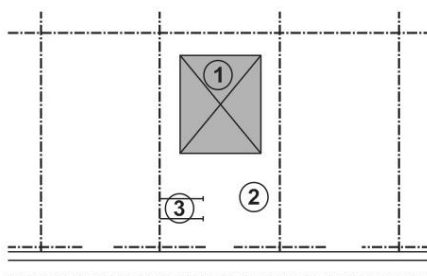
The housing typology in Mamusha is homogenous. One of the main goals of the plan is to maintain the rural character of the settlement therefore the plan proposes to strongly preserve the current housing culture with livestock and agricultural activity as a very important element of housing parcels.

Having said that the plan proposes three housing categories, which indeed present three combinations of the above mentioned activities depending on the dimensions of the parcel.

These three categories apply to each of the zones, with certain restrictions set under the Zoning Map Section.

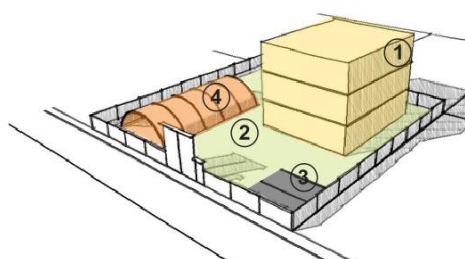
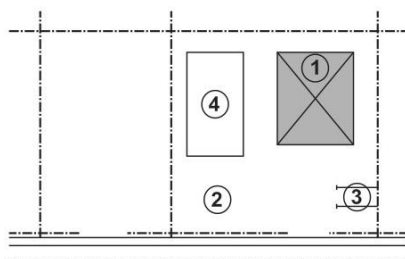
First category presents a traditional parcel for a single family house with an area up to 450 m2. It contains only the main functions such as:

1	HOUSING UNIT
2	GARDEN
3	PARKING OR GARAGE
4	LIVESTOCK FACILITY
5	GREENHOUSE



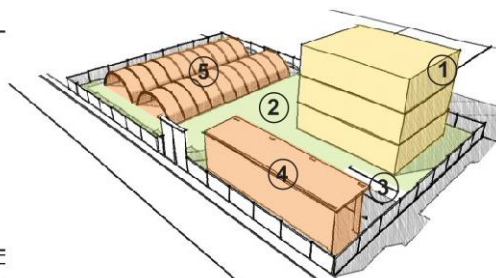
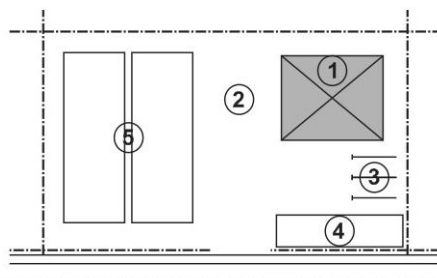
Second Category consists of a parcel up to 700 m2. The functions included are:

1	HOUSING UNIT
2	GARDEN
3	PARKING OR GARAGE
4	LIVESTOCK FACILITY or GREENHOUSE



Third Category consists of a parcel up to 1150m². Different from the other two the parcel has been designed in a way that could be divided into three parcels of the first category or into two which would be a combination of the first and second category depending on the demand for housing area in Mamusha. As such it contains:

1	HOUSING UNIT
2	GARDEN
3	PARKING OR GARAGE
4	LIVESTOCK FACILITY
5	GREENHOUSE



INTEGRAL COMPONENTS OF THE CATEGORIES		I CATEGORY	II CATEGORY	III CATEGORY
1	HOUSING UNIT	✓	✓	✓
2	YARD	✓	✓	✓
3	PARKING	✓	✓	✓
4	STORE OR STABLE			✓
5	GREENHOUSE		✓	✓

HOUSING CONDITIONS ACCORDING TO SET CATEGORIES			I CATEGORY	II CATEGORY	III CATEGORY
0.1	MAXIMAL PLOT SURFACE		350 – 450 m ²	700 m ²	1150 m ²
0.2	MINIMAL PLOT DIMENSIONS ¹		14 m	14 m	28 m
1.1	HOUSING UNIT (MAX)				
	DETACHED		< 130 m ²		
	SEMI DETACHED		< 180 m ²		
1.2	HEIGHT	Zone A	max P+1		

		Zone B	max P+3	
		Zone C	max P+2	
1.3	FLOOR HEIGHT (MAX)		H = 2.8 m	
	FLOOR HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS FOR MIXED USE		H = 2.8 m	
1.4	THE HEIGHT FROM THE LOWEST POINT OF TERRAIN BASED ON TYPE OF ROOF		max 12.0 m	
1.5	ONE PITCHED ROOF			
	Slope			
	The height from the highest point of the slab up to the highest point of the roof		max 3.0 m	
	TWO & FOUR PITCHED ROOF			
	Slope		< 30°	
	The height from the highest point of the slope up to the highest point of the roof		max 3.0 m	
1.6	THE MINIMAL DISTANCE FROM THE FENCE			
	Front distance	Main R..	min 10.0 m	
		Collective R.	min 3.0 m	
		Block R.	min 3.0 m	
	Side distance		min 1.5 m	
2.1	(CONCENTRATED) FREE SPACE (MIN)			min 1.5 x HA ²
3.1	GARAGE		< 20 m ²	
3.2	GARAGE - FLOORS		GF+0	
3.3	THE HEIGHT FROM THE LOWEST POINT OF THE TERRAIN UP TO THE LOWEST POINT OF COVER			
	FLAT ROOF		max 2.4	
	ONE PITCHED ROOF OF SLOPE < 15°		max 3.0	
4.1	LIVESTOCK FACILITY			20 %
4.2	THE HEIGHT FROM THE LOWEST POINT OF THE TERRAIN UP TO THE HIGHEST POINT OF THE ROOF – TWO PITCHED ROOF OF SLOPE < 15°			6 m

¹ The area delegated for the road infrastructure has to be extracted from the plot area.

² HA – housing area

- Not more than 30% of plot area can be extended out of the Settlement Area.
- Access to the plot will be from the road of the lower level, beside if it is specified different for special cases.
- Consoles or balconies should be included within the maximal footprint area determined by point 1.1 in the table above.
- While planning the future residential building energy efficiency measures will be promoted and suggested;
- The maximal height of the fence is 1.2 m. The fence is preferable to be of wood or metal structure. The entrance door is preferable to be of traditional type.

6.3.2 Mixed use: Housing +

- a. Conditions for activity
 - Within this category are included the mixed use buildings : housing + commercial activities.
 - The commercial activities are limited the regional/main road and collective roads.
 - Allowed activities are those that do not cause air, acoustic and physical pollution.
- b. Conditions for construction of building unit
 - Conditions for land use, building height and other plot contents shall refer to the conditions for the construction of the individual housing units depending on the relevant category.
- c. Conditions for the use of built environment
 - The commercial activities are limited in Ground floor
- d. Conditions on ratio with the space for public use
 - When the pedestrian or cycling lines are hampered by the need for eventual parking, the avoidance should be covered by the applicant.
 - In cases when for the use of service is necessary parking with longer period – more than 10 min, the applicant should secure relevant number of parking lots without hampering the movement of pedestrians, bikes or vehicles. IN this space are not included spaces for public use.

6.3.3 Industry, Trade and Administrative Buildings

- a. Conditions for activity
 - Construction of industrial buildings is limited to the industrial zone.
 - Construction of trade and administrative buildings are limited along the regional/main road.
 - The activities that cause physical or acoustical pollution within the housing areas should respect the conditions marked with *.
- b. Conditions for the construction of building unit
 - Construction Conditions are provided after having defined the plot clearly.
 - Storage and other auxiliary spaces should be organized within the construction area.
- c. Conditions on ratio with the space for public use
 - When the pedestrian or cycling lines are hampered by the need for eventual parking, the avoidance should be covered by the applicant.
 - *The applicant is obliged to foreseen the green wall as a division from the residential area.
 - *The applicant is obliged to foresee the green wall as a division from the neighbouring buildings if the activity prevents neighbouring acitivity.
 - *Entrance and the activity should be developed in back part of the building.

0.1	MAXIMAL PLOT SURFACE	1500 m ²
0.2	MINIMAL PLOT DIMENSIONS ¹	30 m
1.1	THE COEFFICIENT FOR LAND USE FOR HOUSING UNIT (MAX)	50 %
1.2	FLOOR HEIGHT (MAX)	H = 3.5 m
	FLOOR HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS FOR MIXED USE	H = 4.0 m
1.3	THE HEIGHT FROM THE LOWEST POINT OF TERRAIN BASED ON TYPE OF ROOF (MAX)	12.0 m
1.4	ONE PITCHED ROOF	
	Slope	< 15°
	The height from the highest point of the slab up to the highest point of the roof (MAX)	3.0 m
	TWO PITCHED ROOF	
	Slope	< 30°
	The height from the highest point of the slope up to the highest point of the roof (MAX)	3.0 m
1.5	THE MINIMAL SIDE DISTANCE FROM THE PLOTS FENCE (MIN)	
	The distance in both sides	3.0 m
	The distance in one side of the plot	6.0 m
	The distance on the back side	4.0 m

¹ The area delegated for the road infrastructure has to be extracted from the plot area

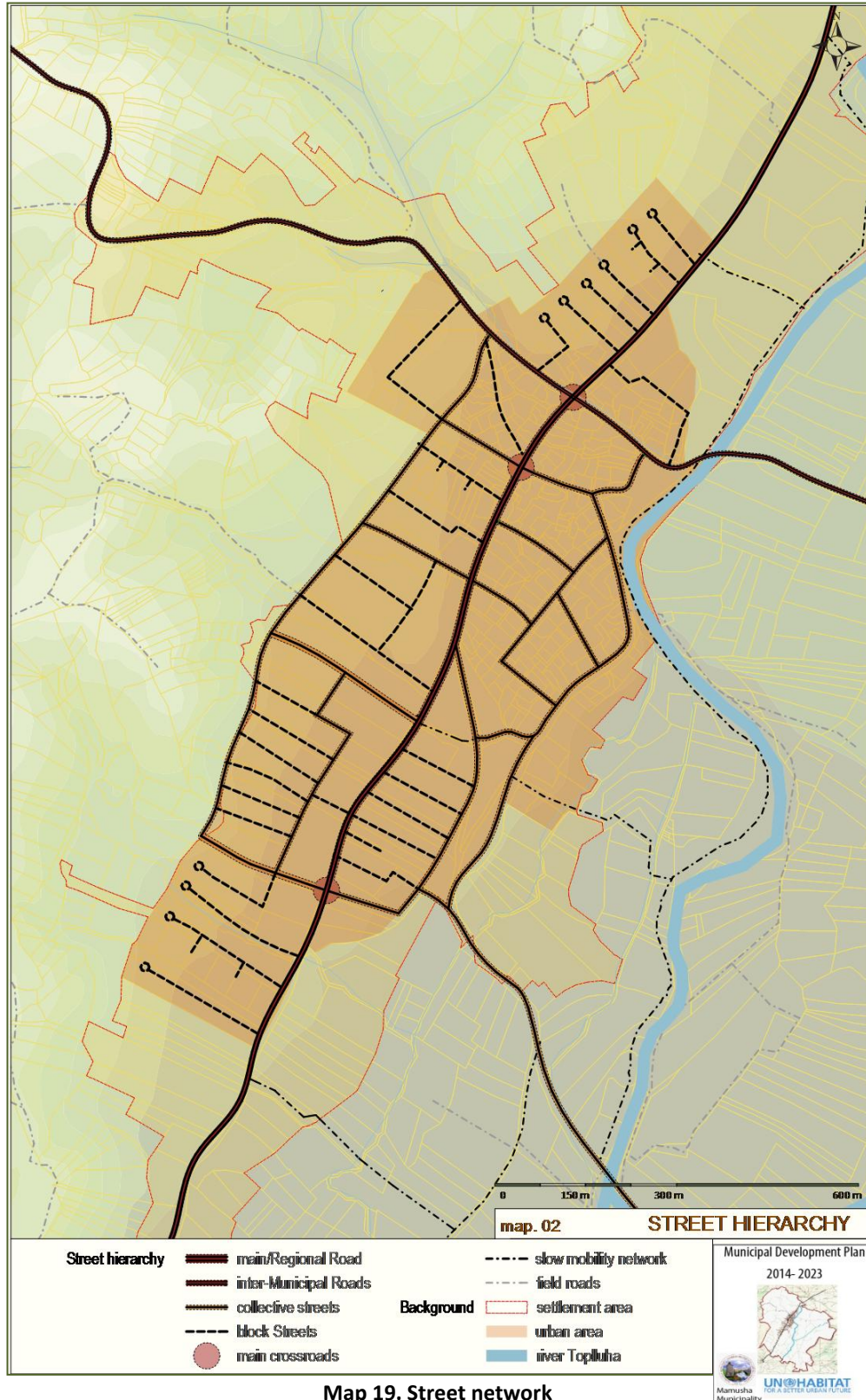
6.4 INFRASTRUCTURE – ROAD NETWORK

In this last section of the sixth chapter one provides the profiles of the streets which have been defined by taking under consideration the hierarchy and content respectively the network of slow mobility, green corridors, parking and safety issues.

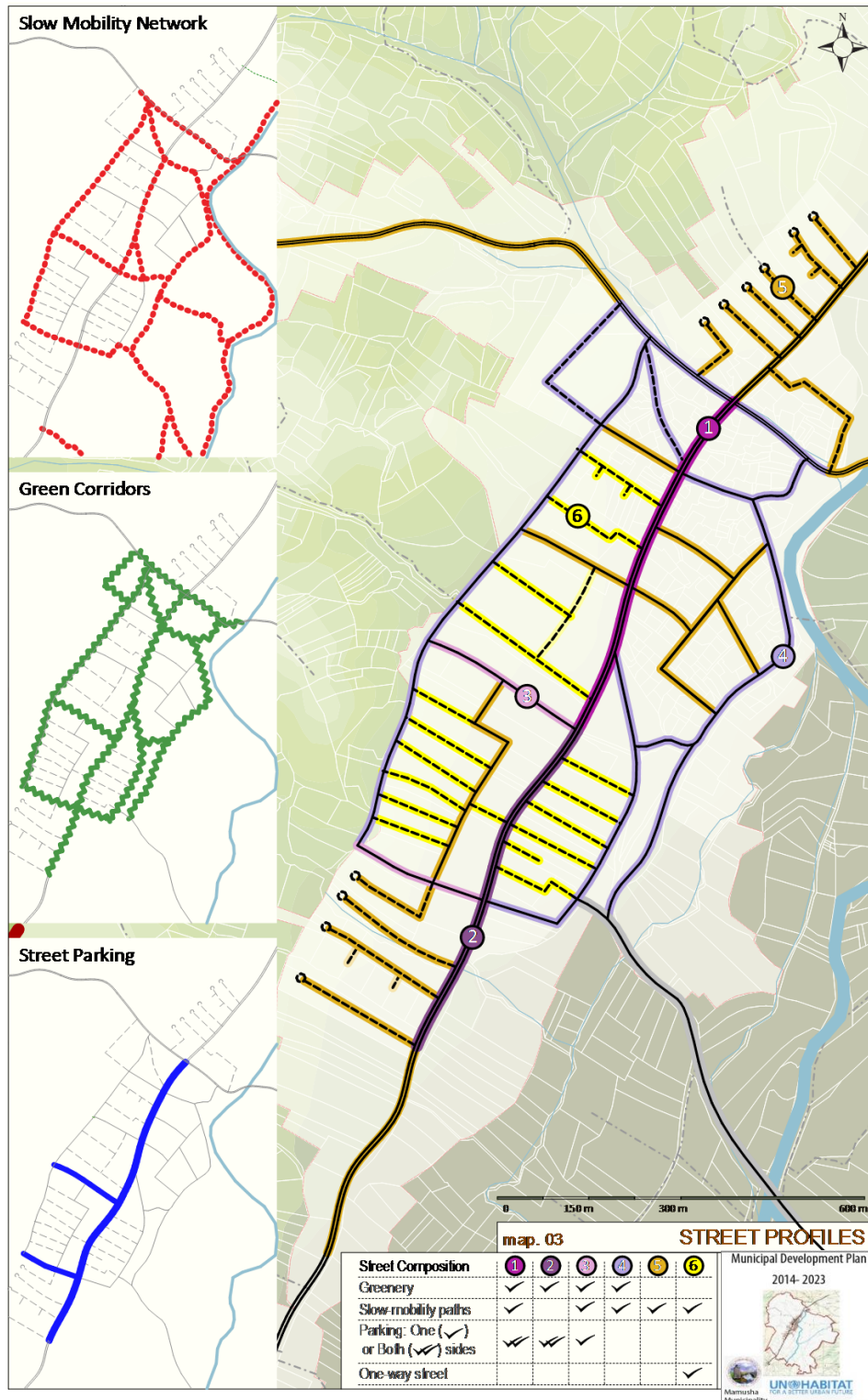
The network gives priority to non-motorized mobility given that the movement within the settlement is mainly done by walking, by foreseeing a slow mobility network which provides easy and direct accessibility to all main functions within the settlement (*see chapter 3, Road Infrastructure, Transport and Public Services*).

There are 6 profiles presented, which when implemented have to strictly respect the composing elements. The dimensions are the minimal requirements therefore during the implementation these dimensions may be larger when such opportunity is presented.

As far as the block streets are concerned (*see map*) the network shall be modified in case there are plot-merges, which has to be followed by a consensus between the landowners and the administration.



Map 19. Street network



Map 20. Street profiles

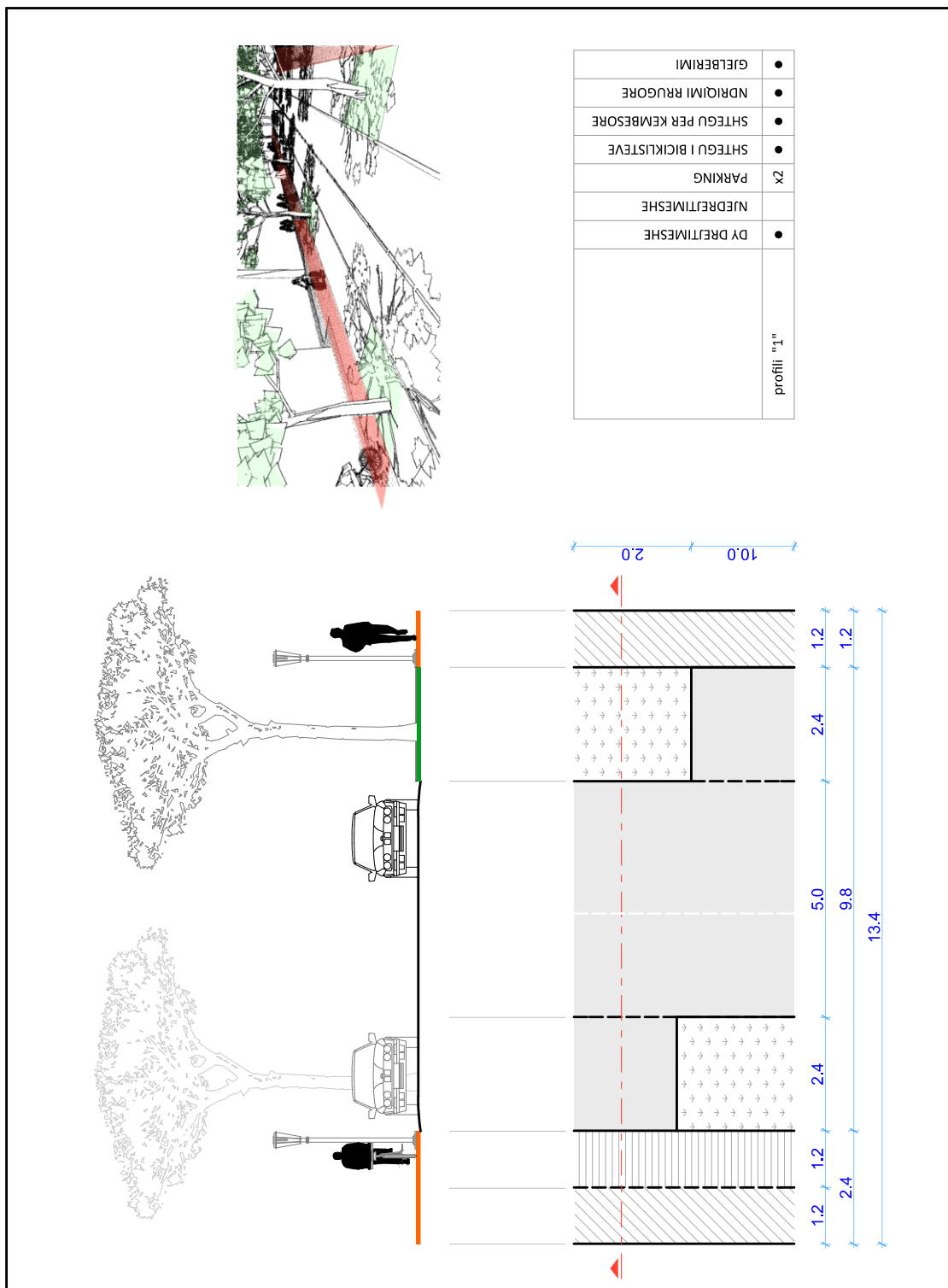


Figure 38.1 Profile

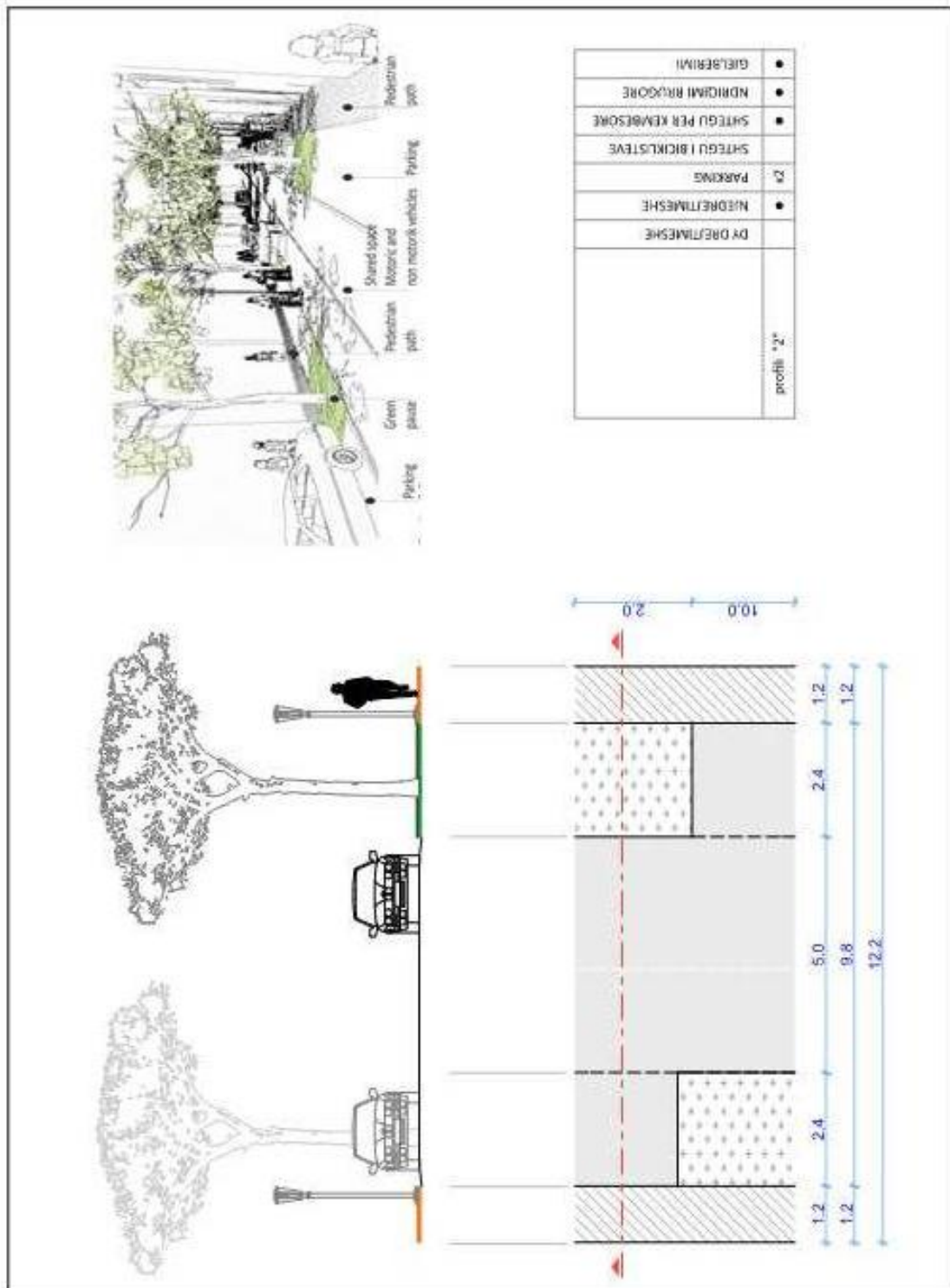


Figure 39. 2 Profile

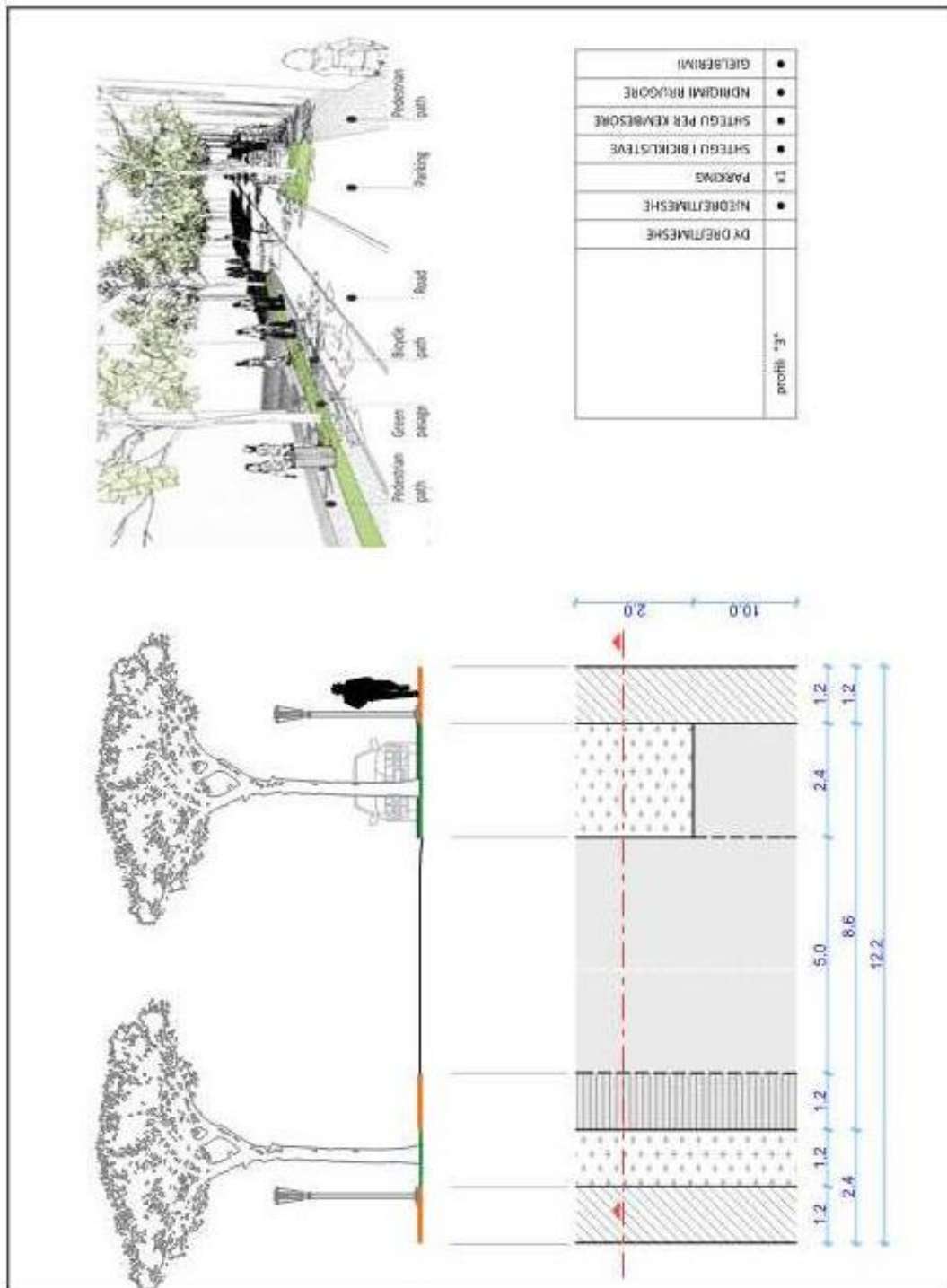


Figure 40. 3 Profile

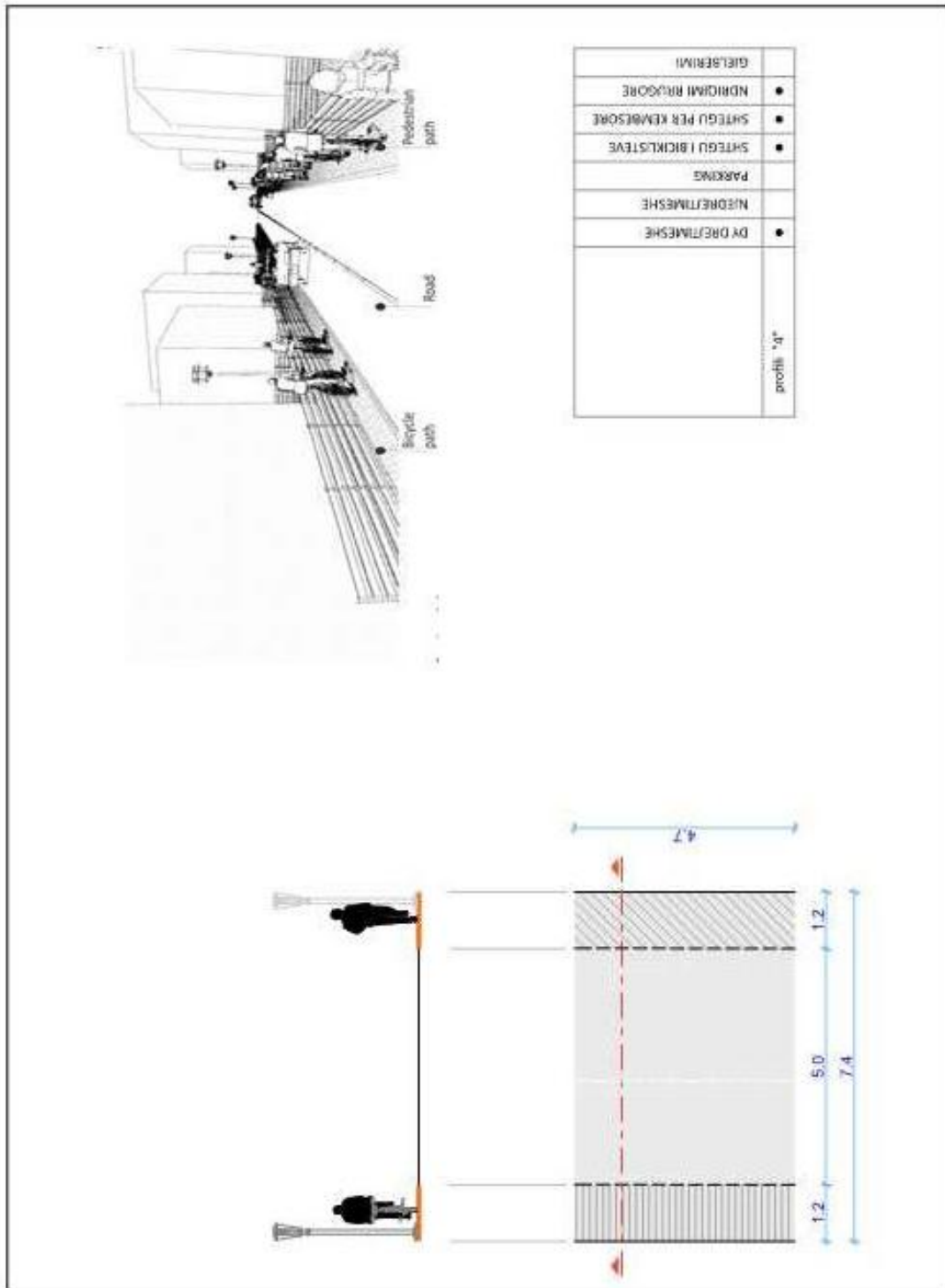


Figure 41. 4 Profile

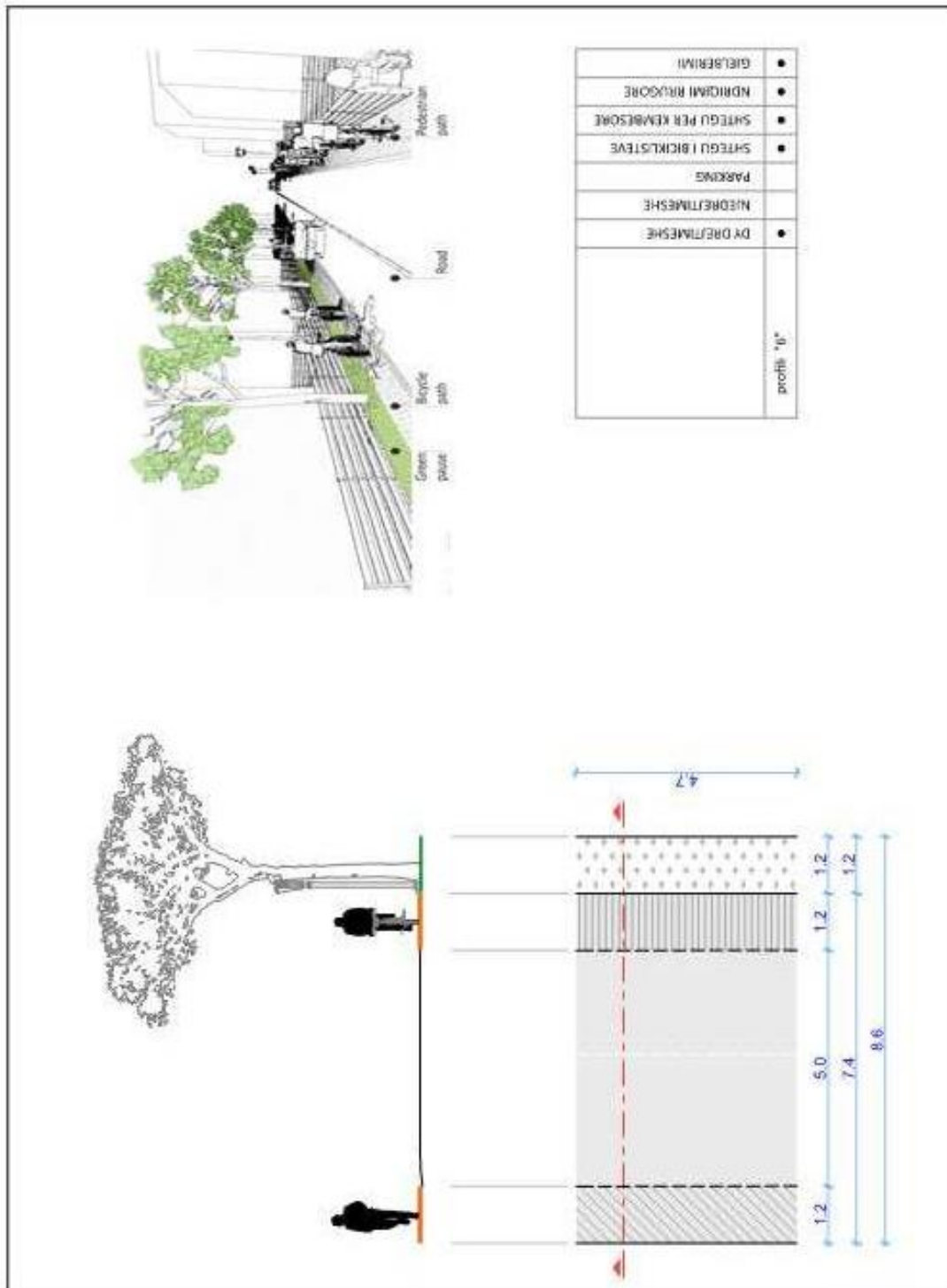


Figure 42. 5 Profile

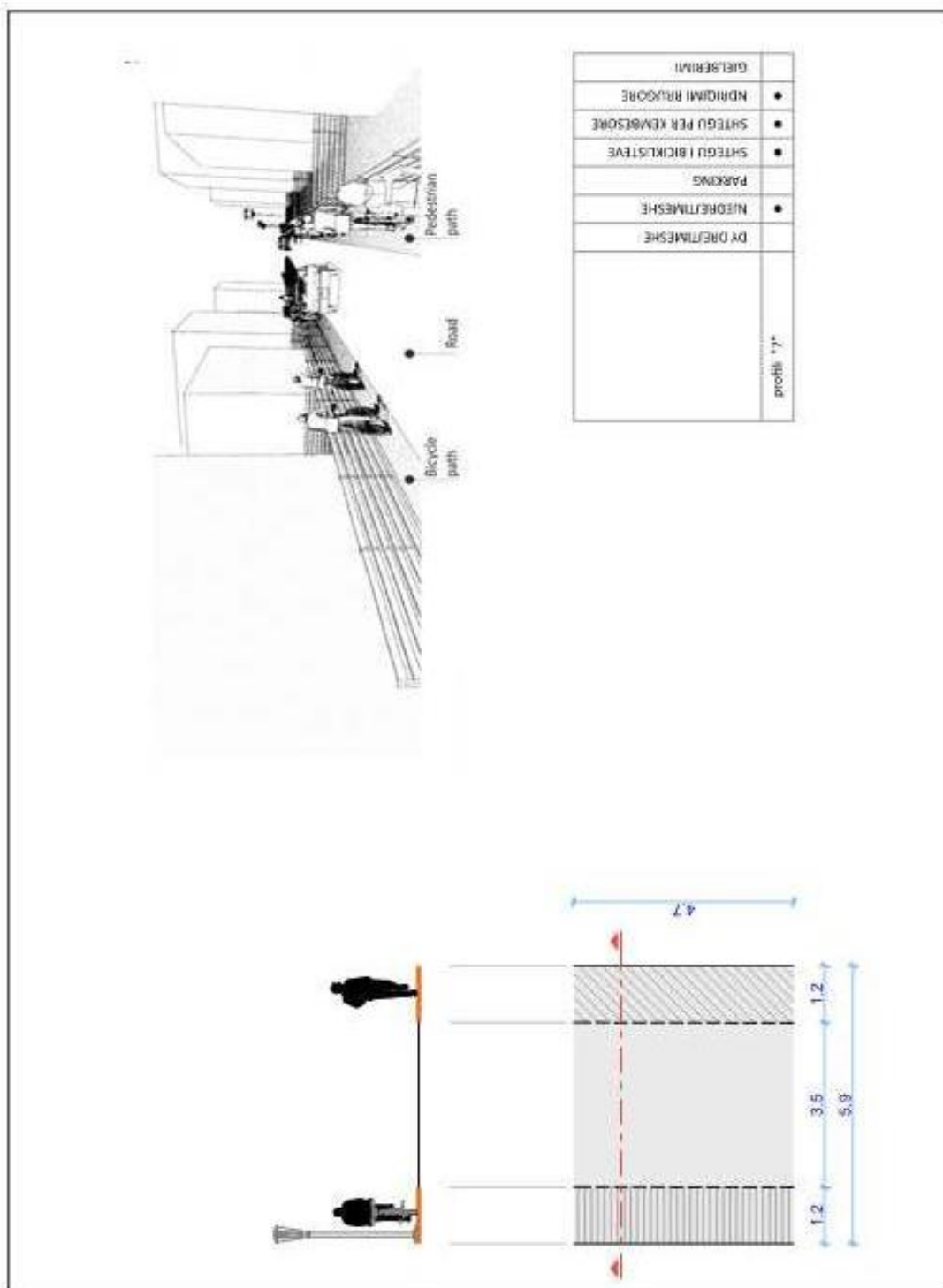


Figure 43. 6 Profile