

# MAPA NOSTALGIJE - PARTES



draft -Report  
from  
"Visioning Workshop Partesh/Partes"  
Ohrid/Ohër, Macedonia 2011



**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

MUNICIPAL SPATIAL PLANNING SUPPORT PROGRAMME  
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## Joint vision declaration

**New municipality with rich cultural tradition that is socially advanced and ecologically conscious, with transformed agriculture and infrastructure that aspires for sustainable development.**

## Joint mottos of the Visioning Workshop:

**New Municipality New Opportunities;  
Visited, Observed, Remained.**

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## 1. Introduction

The visioning workshop is the initial step in the process of drafting long-range development plans.

The purpose of Partes-Pasjane 2022+ Visioning Workshop was to explore the aspirations, issues of concern, and visions of various stakeholders for this municipality.

The visioning workshop was an opportunity for the municipal stakeholders to get familiar with the role of the visioning in planning, methods used to identify spatial issues and setting goals as well as formulating the initial spatial concepts that serve as a basis for drafting municipal spatial plans.

The input of the workshop has been an important component in the municipal planning process and the first step in gathering public input for the plan.

In addition, participants shared their broad vision for what they would like Partes-Pasjane/ Partesh-Pasjan Municipality to be in ten years and beyond.

The visioning workshop was jointly organized by the Municipality of Partes-Pasjane/ Partesh-Pasjan and UN-HABITAT Kosovo, based on the Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of "The Municipal Spatial Planning Support Programme", signed by the parties at the end November 2011- closely supported by UN-HABITAT partner institutions: the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, partner at central level; Cultural Heritage without Borders, partner in promotion of cultural heritage and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, partner in promotion of public debates.

## Process

Partes-Pasjane 2022+ Visioning was a community-based process in which participants focused on defining an integrated vision for the municipality. The process involved eight plenary sessions, featuring interactive lectures and exercises, which took place from July 19 to 23, 2011, in Ohrid, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM).

Each session began with a plenary presentation, led by UN-HABITAT facilitators, featuring, spatial planning process, public participation and gender issues in planning, sustainable development. They were followed by discussions feedback and relevant instructions and clarifications for the exercises. Prior to conducting exercises, specific thematic areas were selected and participants were divided into the workgroups, accordingly.

At the end of each evening, all participants re-grouped to present the findings of the workgroups and ultimately identified an integrated vision for Partes-Pasjane 2022+.

## Participants

A group of twenty-five individuals throughout the community, representing various sectors, personal characteristics and political views, participated in Partes-Pasjane 2022+ Visioning Workshop.

Each participant was engaged in one of four workgroups to develop goals and vision for the specific area and all of them contributed substantively both in terms of their professional and personal perspective.

The Partes-Pasjane 2022+ Visioning Workshop was facilitated by UN-HABITAT, whose staff served as a resource persons to each of the four groups throughout the process, with close support of the partner institutions, Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHwB), Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) and the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP).



## 2. BACKGROUND

## 2. BACKGROUND

The municipality of Partes-Pasjane/ Partesh-Pasjan, previously a unit within the municipality of Gnjilane/ Gjilan, was established on August 19, 2010, after the foundations were laid by the municipal preparation team. The first municipal elections were held on June 20/ July 18, 2010, based on the "Comprehensive Proposal for Kosovo Status Settlement" and "Law no. 03/L-041 on Administrative Municipal Boundaries".

Partes-Pasjane/ Partesh-Pasjan municipality is located at the easternmost part of Kosovo, approximately 8 km southeast of Gnjilane/ Gjilan, intersecting regional road Gnjilane/ Gjilan-Urosevac/ Ferizaj, in the vicinity of the border triangle with Serbia and Macedonia and about 56 km from the capital, Pristina/ Prishtina.

The municipality borders the municipalities of Gnjilane/ Gjilan in the north, east and south; and Vitina/ Viti in the south-west.

The municipality consists of three cadastral units, each including a settlement. The largest settlement is Pasjane/ Pasjan, which is also the administrative centre of the municipality, whereas, Partes/ Partesh and Donja Budriga/ Budrige e Ulte are the other two smaller settlements in the municipality.

Partes-Pasjane/ Partesh-Pasjan is a rural municipality with an area of 28.64 sq. km and an estimated population of 3960 inhabitants, predominantly Kosovo Serbs (99%), excluding an estimated number of approximately 883 displaced persons. In addition, the municipality has an estimated number western Diaspora which exceeds 405 persons.

The municipality lies at an altitude of 473 meters and it is characterized as plain to hilly; with ample natural resources, such as Morava River and fertile land, pastures, forests, vineyards, orchards encompassing a total area of 10.87 sq. km.

The primary economic activity in Partes-Pasjane is agricultural production.

Utilities, such as water supply and sewage network are not available, while waste collection service is

provided by neighbouring municipality of Gnjilane/ Gjilan. Telecommunications and internet infrastructure in the municipality is inexistent as well. Road infrastructure and electric power infrastructure networks are generally basic or not available.

The highest employment rate is in public sector; in administration, health and education.

Partes-Pasjane/ Partesh-Pasjan municipality has a number of public health, educational and cultural facilities, all of them located in each unit.





# MAPA NOSTALGIJE - PARTEŠ



## 3. THE VISION WORKSHOP

## FORMAT

Five day workshop and training sessions by international and local facilitators, interactive discussions, and active participant involvement. Audio visual aids were used and supportive written and electronic materials were distributed to participants at the beginning of each session. Workshop program included morning and afternoon sessions.

## AGENDA

### Session 1

Plenary meeting: **Workshop introduction;** Plenary discussions.

Exercise: Instructions and clarifications: Storytelling/ Memory mapping.

### Session 2

Plenary presentation: **The planning game;** Plenary discussions/ feedback.

Exercise: Instructions and clarifications: Selecting themes.

### Session 3

Plenary presentation: **Introduction to SWOT analysis;** Plenary discussions/ feedback.

Exercise: Instructions and clarifications: Establishing workgroups on theme basis;

Conducting SWOT analysis on theme basis.

### Session 4

Plenary presentation: **The power of visioning;** Plenary discussions/ feedback.

Exercise: Instructions and clarifications: Defining a vision and a logo on theme basis;

Goal setting on theme basis.

### Session 5

Plenary presentation: **Public Participation in Planning;** Plenary discussions/ feedback.

Exercise: Instructions and clarifications: Developing strategies for spatial development.

### Session 6

Plenary presentation: **Gender issues in planning;** Plenary discussions/ feedback.

Exercise: Instructions and clarifications:  
Transforming vision into spatial development concepts on theme basis.

### Session 7

Exercise: **Designing memory map;** Instructions and clarifications:

### Session 8

Final presentation: **Memory map; Integrated vision; Motto.**

Defining integrated vision and motto.

## SESSION 1

Plenary meeting: **WORKSHOP INTRODUCTION**

Participants were informed on the agenda, key principles and the objectives of the visioning workshop.

Exercise: **STORYTELLING/ MEMORY MAPPING**

It is a tool that is used to communicate a strategy in a way that increases participants' motivation, commitment and engagement.

Participants were asked to introduce themselves, tell a short story- a positive memory, for which they have rational and emotional connection and relate it with a spatial context through mapping.

## SESSION 2

Plenary presentation: **THE PLANNING GAME**

Participants were introduced to basic planning principles and inclusive planning.

Exercise: **SELECTING THEMES**

A variety list of planning themes, from the very specific ones, were developed by the facilitators of the workshop, based on the context of the municipality issues, and presented to the participants during the plenary presentation. Prior to conducting exercises, all themes were jointly discussed, further enriched and the following were approved by the participants:

**Group 1:**

Environment Protection, Land Use and Natural and Cultural Heritage;

**Group 2:**

Economic Development and Agriculture;

**Group 3:**

Housing/ Settlements, Social Services and Return;

**Group 4:**

Infrastructure and Mobility.

## SESSION 3

### Plenary presentation: **INTRODUCTION TO SWOT ANALYSIS**

Participants were lectured on how to conduct analysis of the current situation of the municipality, its internal and external environment.

### Exercise: **ESTABLISHING WORKGROUPS**

Once the themes were selected, four interdisciplinary workgroups, each per theme, were composed. Workgroups comprised of six to seven participants, each supported by two facilitators throughout exercises.

### Exercise: **SWOT ANALYSIS**

It is a strategic planning method that is used to identify the municipality's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats that either support or obstruct the municipality in achieving its desired goals.

### **CONDUCTING SWOT ANALYSIS**

Participants were asked to identify municipality's strengths that make their municipality attractive, weaknesses that detract from their municipality, opportunities that their municipality has to take advantage of and threats that may hinder their municipality from improving in the future.

### **THE OUTCOMES**

The outcomes of the exercise, for each group are presented below and they provide a general overview of the situation in the municipality and will serve as the basis for defining municipality's goals.

### S3. Results from the exercises: Group 1, Environment Protection, Land Use and Natural and Cultural Heritage.

#### Strengths:

- Clean air;
- River- Binacka Morava/ Morava e Binces;
- Mountains;
- Forests;
- Pastures;
- Fertile soil- agriculture;
- Barren soil- construction;
- Rural fountains;
- Cultural and religious sites;
- Cultural and religious events.

#### Opportunities:

- Functional formal water supply system;
- Functional formal sewage system;
- Construction of riverbeds;
- Construction of irrigation systems;
- Construction of the fountains;
- Effective use of fertile soil;
- Protection of forests:
- reforestation of hills in Visoca/ Visoke;
- Restoration- preservation of cultural heritage sites:
- churches, traditional style houses and water-mills.

#### Weaknesses:

- Lack of irrigation systems;
- Lack of watermills;
- Lack of flood protection;
- Poor quality of the potable water;
- Poor use of fertile soil;
- Poor protection of forests:
- deforestation of hills in Visoca/ Visoke;
- Poor state of cultural heritage sites:
- churches, traditional style houses and watermills;
- Informal landfills.

#### Threats:

- Pollution of the water sources;
- Deforestation of hills;
- Field fires;
- Forest fires.



### S3. Results from the exercises: Group 2, Economic Development and Agriculture

#### Strengths:

- Geographic position;
- River- Binacka Morava/ Morava e Binces;
- Fertile soil;
- Forests;
- Pastures;
- Livestock;
- Former agricultural cooperative facilities;
- Former radiator factory facilities;
- Former battery factory facilities;
- Soft drink factory.

- Primitive soil processing techniques;
- Complicated procedures for resolving legal property issues;
- Lack of market placement for local products;
- Poor quality education of young generations;
- Poor motivation for work of young generations;
- High unemployment.

#### Threats:

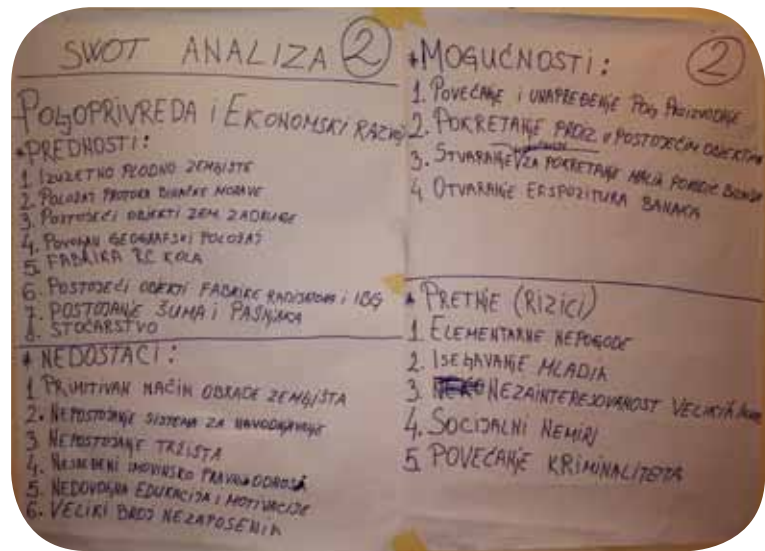
- Natural disasters- floods and fires;
- Migration of young generations;
- Lack of interest for large private investments;
- Lack of social security;
- Increased levels of crime.

#### Opportunities:

- Improving the quality of agricultural production;
- Increasing the quantity of agricultural production;
- Commencement of agricultural production in existing facilities;
- Fostering small family businesses;
- Opening of bank branches.

#### Weaknesses:

- Lack of irrigation systems;
- Primitive soil treatment techniques;



### S3. Results from the exercises: Group 3, Housing/ Settlements, Social Services and Return

#### Strengths:

- Single family houses with garden and auxiliary buildings;
- Possibility for social cohesion;
- Possibility for additional work:
- agriculture, crafts, trade;
- Fertile soil- agriculture;
- Barren soil- construction;
- Affordable housing;
- Located in the vicinity of Gnjilane/ Gjilan.
- System of elementary education;
- System of secondary education;
- System of primary healthcare;
- Culture and arts societies;
- Youth council;
- Construction of a new cultural center.
- Family reunion;
- Property ownerships;
- Homogeneous interpersonal relationships.

#### Weaknesses:

- Large area of land occupied by buildings;
- Large number of old buildings;
- Complicated procedures on resolving legal property issues;
- Individual heating systems;

- High energy consumption;
- Traditional wells;
- Traditional latrines;
- Incomplete sewage network;
- Incomplete water plumbing system;
- Unpaved streets;
- Groundwater during heavy rains and snow melting.
- Lack of qualified teaching staff;
- Limited space of schools;
- Lack of institutional support on education;
- Lack of higher education;
- Old fashion education system;
- Lack of qualified healthcare staff;
- Limited space of healthcare facilities;
- Lack of secondary healthcare;
- Lack of extensive agricultural production;
- Inactive industrial facilities;
- Underdeveloped private sector;
- Poor banking system;
- High unemployment.
- Lack of institutional support;
- Lack of jobs;
- Lack of housing;
- Lack of conditions for return.

### S3. Results from the exercises: Group 3, Housing/ Settlements, Social Services and Return - continued

#### Opportunities:

- Government funds;
- Non-government funds;
- International organization funds;
- Individual investments on reducing energy consumption;
- Institutional solution to property issues;
- PP-Partnerships on implementing infrastructure projects.
- Expand education facilities;
- Increase the number and variety of qualified teaching staff;
- Increase the number and variety of qualified healthcare staff;
- Activate former industrial facilities;
- Decrease unemployment.
- Government ministries;
- International organizations;
- Banking institutions.
- Lack of sense for volunteer work.
- Migration of young generations;
- Brain drain.
- Lack of support from the government ministries;
- Lack of community support;
- Inertia of displaced persons.

#### Threats:

- Natural disasters- floods, fires and earthquakes;
- Inertia of international organizations;
- Low living standard;
- Lack of human resources;





### S3. Results from the exercises: Group 4, Infrastructure and Mobility

#### Strengths:

- Flat land;
- Well-defined road network;
- Power supply network;
- Waste management service.



#### Weaknesses:

- Poor road conditions;
- Unpaved streets;
- Lack of sidewalks;
- Old power supply network with insufficient capacity;
- Lack of fixed telephone network;
- Lack of internet network;
- Lack of cable television networks;
- Lack of irrigation systems;
- Lack of flood protection systems;
- Lack of bridges;
- Large amount of informal dump sites.

#### Opportunities:

- Good access to regional road network;
- Opening of border crossing point with Macedonia;
- River- Binacka Morava/ Morava e Binces.

#### Threats:

- Lack of reliable sources for financing infrastructure projects and their implementation;
- Lack of funds for maintenance and extension of civilian infrastructure.

## SESSION 4

Plenary presentation: **THE POWER OF VISIONING**

Participants were introduced to the role and the visioning in planning.

Exercise: **DEFINING A VISION AND A LOGO- THEME BASIS:**

Based on the SWOT analysis, each group has developed a thematic vision.

### Group 1

Environment Protection, Land Use and Natural and Cultural Heritage:

"Reviving our beautiful nature and the past".

### Group 2

Economic Development and Agriculture:

"New municipality, new opportunities".

### Group 3

Housing/ Settlements, Social Services and Return:

"Improved quality of life through planned land use and social development".

### Group 4

Infrastructure and Mobility:

"Connected among ourselves and with the world".

Participants were lectured on how to conduct analysis of the current situation of the municipality, its internal and external environment.

Exercise: **GOAL SETTING**

It is a process that builds on the outcome of SWOT analysis.

### SETTING GOALS ON THEME BASIS

Participants generated a list of potential SMART (Specific- Measurable- Attainable- Realistic- Timely) goals on theme basis, which are presented below, that will serve for the future development of the municipality.

## S4: Results from the exercises: Group 1, Environment Protection, Land Use and Natural and Cultural Heritage.

### Short Term (1- 3 years):

- Protection of water sources;
- Protection of forests;
- Protection of mountains;
- Identification of natural heritage sites;
- Awareness rising/ information on the role and importance of natural heritage;
- Protection of natural heritage sites;
- Identification of built heritage sites;
- Awareness rising/ information on the role and importance of built heritage;
- Restoration- preservation and maintenance of built heritage sites;

### Mid Term (3- 6 years):

- Protection of fertile soil;
- Improving production of various crops;
- Establish regional cooperation in the field of culture.

### Long Term: (6- 10+ years):

- Protection and maintenance of air quality;
- Development of cultural eco-tourism.

Theme Vision:

**Reviving Our Beautiful Nature and the Past**



## S4: Results from the exercises: Group 2, Economic Development and Agriculture.

### Short Term (1- 3 years):

- Construction of irrigation systems;
- Agriculture subsidies;
- Construction of collecting stations;
- Setting up economic/ industrial zone;
- Opening of bank branches;
- Promotion of existing arts and crafts.

### Mid Term (3- 6 years):

- Specializing production mode;
- Regulation of legal property issues;
- Creation of new working places;

### Long Term (6- 10+ years):

- Construction of cold storage facilities.

Theme Vision:

**New Municipality, New Opportunities.**



## S4: Results from the exercises: Group 3, Housing/ Settlements, Social Services and Return.

### Short Term (1- 3 years):

- Ensure rational land use;
- Develop and implement construction standards.
- Create of conditions for business development;
- Decrease unemployment and reduce poverty.
- Institutional support for displaced persons

### Mid Term (3- 6 years):

- Ensure security of land tenure;
- Develop and implement design guidelines for urban settlements.
- Improve the quality of education and healthcare system;

### Long Term: (6- 10+ years):

- Improve the quality of education and healthcare system;
- Decrease unemployment and reduce poverty.

Theme Vision:

**Improved quality of life through planned land use and social development.**



## S4: Results from the exercises: Group 4, Infrastructure and Mobility

### Short Term (1- 3 years):

- Improving waste management system;
- Preventing informal landfills;
- Improvement of existing local road infrastructure;
- Introduce public transportation services;
- Installation of fixed telephone network;
- Installation of internet network;
- Installation of cable television network;

pedestrians

- Create conditions for movement of cyclists and persons with disabilities;
- Installation of storm water drainage system.
- Connection from Uroseva/ Ferizaj railway, through municipality, to Bujanova/ Bujanoc main railway that connects Munich & Vienna with Athens.
- Connection to the gas corridor (add the direction), that passes close to municipality;
- Continued lobbying the central government for financial support.

### Mid Term (3- 6 years):

- Effective use of natural water sources;
- Conservation of natural water sources;
- Paving of forest road tracks;
- Paving of local road infrastructure;
- Expansion of electrical supply network in the new neighborhoods;
- Construction of new electricity distribution stations;

Theme Vision: **Connected among ourselves and with the world.**

### Long Term: (6- 10+ years):

- Improvement of regional road infrastructure;
- Improve cross border connection;
- Create conditions for movement of



## SESSION 5

Plenary presentation: **THE POWER OF VISIONING**

Participants were introduced to the role and the visioning in planning.

Exercise: **DEFINING A VISION AND A LOGO- THEME BASIS:**

Based on the SWOT analysis, each group has developed a thematic vision.

Plenary presentation: **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING**

Participants were lectured on the importance that public participation plays and the principles of involvement in spatial planning processes.

Exercise: **DEVELOPING STRATEGIES FOR SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT- THEME BASIS:**

Each theme group discussed possible strategies for development through roundtable discussions.

## SESSION 6

Plenary presentation: **GENDER ISSUES IN PLANNING**

Participants were lectured on gender issues and their impact in development planning.

Exercise: **TRANSFORMING VISION INTO SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS- THEME BASIS**

Design workshop- each theme group transformed its theme vision into spatial context through sketching and drawing on the settlement scale.

Each theme group discussed possible strategies for development through roundtable discussions.

## SESSION 7

Exercise: **DESIGNING MEMORY MAP**

Based on the short stories in the first exercise and their reference to the spatial context through mapping, a design with most important sites for the participants was developed.

Exercise: **DEFINING INTEGRATED VISION AND MOTTO**

A group composed of four participants, members from each theme group, facilitated by two planners, discussed and analyzed all theme visions and motivations, prioritized through a consensus and jointly contributed in defining an integrated vision and motto.

## SESSION 8

In the last session, each group presented their achievements in front of guests representing Municipality of Partes-Pasjane/ Partesh-Pasjan, UN-HABITAT and its partner municipalities and Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP).

Final/ Plenary presentation: Memory map:

**Integrated vision:**

**New municipality with rich cultural tradition that is socially advanced and ecologically conscious, with transformed agriculture and infrastructure that aspires sustainable development.**

**Motto's:**

**New Municipality New Opportunities;  
Visited, Observed, Remained.**



## OUTCOME

Partes-Pasjane 2022+ Vision will serve as the framework for identifying and accomplishing future municipality goals.

The 2022+ Vision will also serve as the framework for taking the first step for the future generation and will help ensure that the "new municipality" turns into a place of "new opportunities".

The outcome of the workshop will be utilized in development of long-range planning processes, such as spatial development plans and capital projects, to insure that the Vision 2022+ is accomplished.

## ZAJEDNIČKA DEKLARACIJA VIZIJE :

Nova opština sa bogatom  
kulturnom tradicijom,  
ekološki svesna,  
transformisanom poljoprivre-  
dom i infrastrukturom koja  
teži ka održivom razvoju

## ZAJEDNIČKI MOTO

Dodoh.  
videh.  
ostadoh ...

Nova opština  
bolje mogućnosti



# CONCLUSION

## CONCLUSION

This visioning document is an elaboration and explanations of the methods, process of how the participants came up with the joint vision declaration. This document is just a first step towards the initiation of drafting the Municipal and Urban Development Plan. The aim is to provide a guideline in the process of preparing implementation roadmap of the MDP/UDP and to turn these visions into reality.

All the outcomes of this workshop will be presented to the public and to the municipal administration in coming months. A post visioning workshop is planned to take place where a summary of the outcome of the visioning workshop in the form of 'Vision Declaration' will be presented to the workshop participants and to the municipal officials. The next step will be to combine the results of the visioning workshop in other words the results from the four thematic municipal working groups that have carried out an in-depth analysis of the municipal development into an integrated vision .



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