



ОПШТИНА ГРАЧАНИЦА
KOMUNA E GRAÇANICËS
MUNICIPALITY OF GRACANICA



MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



2014-2029+

Municipal Spatial Planning Support Programme in Kosovo
Programi i Mbështetjes së Planifikimit Hapësinor Komunal në Kosovë
Program Podrske Prostornom Planiranju u Opstinama na Kosovu

Implemented by:
UN HABITAT
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„Municipality of Gracanica, opulent with antique and medieval treasures and natural beauty- modern environment with developed economy and infrastructure where everyone enjoys the same rights and freedoms“

(“Gracanica Visioning Workshop”, Ohrid, 2010)

This document is prepared by Municipality of Gracanica, which bearer is the Directorate of Urbanism, Cadastre and Environment, with support of Municipal Spatial Planning Support Programme (MuSPP), implemented by UN-Habitat, and Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, respectively Spatial Planning Institute.

This draft version of the Gracanica Municipal Development Plan is the result of a close cooperation and support from UN-Habitat but does not necessarily express the views and opinions of UN-Habitat.



Gracanica, July 2014

MDP DRAFTING WORKING GROUPS- MUNICIPALITY OF GRACANICA

Steering Committee

(Present Administration)

Branimir Stojanovic, Mayor;
Srdjan Petkovic, Deputy Mayor;
Miljaz Gashi, Deputy Mayor for Albanian community issues;
Sebastian Serifovic, Deputy Mayor for Roma Ashkali and Egyptian community issues;
Nebojsa Peric, Advisor to the Mayor for political issues.
Vladeta Kostic, Chairman of the Assembly.
Dejan Jovanovic, Director, Department of Planning;
Aleksandar Mihajlovic, Director, Department of Public Services;
Dragan Dimitrijevic, Director, Department of Education;
Jovica Vasic, Director, Department of Healthcare and Social Welfare.
Slavisa Nacic, Director, Department of Finance;
Zvonko Stevic, Director, Department of Administration;
Milos Dimitrijevic, Director, Department of Inspection;
Vojkan Marinkovic, Chief of Cadastre.

(Past Administration)

Bojan Stojanovic, Mayor;
Igor Ariconovic, Deputy Mayor;
Viktor Djokic, Advisor to the Mayor for political issues and Projects Coordination.
Goran Lazic, Chairman of the Assembly.
Nada Brkljac, Director, Department of Planning;
Jelena Stojanovic, Director, Department of Public Services;
Verica Ristic and Elia Mladenovic, Directors, Department of Education;
Bojan Todorovic, Director, Department of Healthcare and Social Welfare.
Slavisha Nacic, Director, Department of Finance;
Nebojsa Milovanovic, Director, Department of Administration;
Agron Batalli, Director, Department of Inspection;
Vojkan Marinkovic, Chief of Cadastre.

Core Team

Dejan Jovanovic, Director, Department of Planning (MDP Project Manager- Present);
Nada Brkljac, Director, Department of Planning (MDP Project Manager- Present);
Natasa Dimitrijevic, Planning Official (MDP Coordinator);
Mirjana Stanojevic, Planning Official.

Municipal Planning Team

Natasha Dimitrijevic, Planning Officer (Head of Thematic Group), Department of Planning;
Mirjana Stanojevic, Planning Officer (Head of Thematic Group), Department of Planning;
Nevenka Rika, Building Permit Officer, Department of Planning;
Igor Rasic, Environmental Protection Officer, Department of Planning;
Alexander Kukurekovic, Land Surveyor, Department of Planning;
Zoran Mandic, Land Surveyor, Department of Planning;
Ljubisa Janicijevic, External Collaborator (Head of Thematic Group), Department of Planning;
Milos Nacic, Public Services Officer, Department of Public Services;
Boban Marinković, Education Officer, Department of Education;
Sonja Jovanovic, Social Issues Officer, Department of Healthcare and Social Welfare;
Sonja Artinovic, Economic Development Officer (Head of Thematic Group), Dept. of Economy and Finance;
Sasha Zdravkovic, Rural Development Officer, Department of Economy and Finance;
Mirjana Stankovic, Internal Auditing Officer, Department of Economy and Finance;
Sinisa Subaric, European Integration Officer, Department of Administration;
Aleksandar Jovic, Information Technology Officer, Department of Administration;
Sladjana Maksimovic, Information Officer, Department of Administration;
Miljan Blagic, Information Officer, Department of Administration;
Boban Todorovic, Cultural Heritage Coordinator;
Miloš Maksimovic, Director, Regional Hospital;
Manushaqe Susari, Translation Officer, Department of Administration;

UN-Habitat/ Municipal Spatial Planning Support Programme in Kosovo

In-house Support:

Sadije Kelmendi, Spatial/ Urban Planning Officer.

Specialized Support:

Visar Salihu, Spatial/ Urban Planning Officer.

Support Team:

Jillian Bywater, Spatial/ Urban Planning Officer;

Ishaku Maitumbi, Spatial/ Urban Planning Officer;

Pren Domgjoni, Spatial/ Urban Planning Officer;

Lumnije Gashi Shabani, Spatial/ Urban Planning Officer;

Rudina Qerimi, Spatial and Urban Planning Officer.

Klodeta Krasniqi, Junior Spatial/ Urban Planning Officer;

Arijeta Himaduna, Gender and Civil Society Officer;

Gloriosa Hisari, Legal Officer;

Peter Engstrom, Planning Unit Coordination Advisor;

Hasse Eriksson, Planning Unit Coordination Advisor.

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List of Abbreviations

CEZ- Centre Economic Zone
CGO- Clinic for Gynaecology and Obstetrics
CSW- Centre for Social Welfare
EIA- Environmental Impact Assessment
EULUP- EU funded project "Further Support to Land Use"
KDP- Kosovo Spatial Plan
KED- Kosovo Economic Development
KEDT- Kosovo Economic Development Triangle
KEK- Kosovo Energy Corporation
KEPA- Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency
LED- Local Economic Development
MAFRD- Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Rural Development
MCR- Ministry for Communities and Returns
MCYS- Ministry of Culture Youth and Sports
MDP- Municipal Development Plan
MED- Ministry of Economic Development
MESP- Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
MF- Ministry of Finance
MI- Ministry of Infrastructure
MLGA- Ministry of Local Government Administration
MLSW- Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare
MPA- Ministry of Public Administration
MPT- Municipal Planning Team
NGO- Non-governmental Organization
OCA- Prime Minister's Office for Community Affairs
OSCE- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PF- Preschool Facility
PS- Primary School
RTV- Radio and Television
SEA- Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIA- Social Impact Assessment
SOC- Serbian Orthodox Church
SS- Secondary School
UNESCO- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Spatial Planning and its Importance

The structure of Kosovo spatial plans are determined by Law on Spatial Planning no.2003/14 and its respective administrative instructions. A Spatial plan is defined as a plan for regulation and use of municipal territories within Kosovo.

Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning issued Kosovo Spatial Plan based on which all municipalities are required to develop their respective Municipal Development Plans.

New approaches to spatial and strategic planning include more than simple rules on land use, consequence of which is more integrated strategy for land development as well as a clear vision in accordance with all integrated groups acting toward accomplishment of goals identified during the visioning process. Active community participation, capacity building and increased awareness are also important elements of the planning process.

The basic idea of development processes is to regulate existing situation and to harmonize it with the planned activities.

1.2 Goal of MDP (Municipal Development Plan)

The Municipal Development Plan covers the whole municipal territory, including urban and rural areas. This plan defines long-term goals in relation with spatial, social and economic development.

The purpose of the Municipal Development Plan is to offer clear vision and goals for future municipal spatial development and to define programs, development policies and activities for accomplishment of identified goals and promote sustainable development. How to direct housing; how to preserve in proper way but also develop natural wealth and cultural heritage values in favor of economic development and social welfare; how to facilitate movements of inhabitants and to provide easier access for visitors – are only some of issues where MDP should provide answers.

Gracanica Municipal Development Plan offers strategy for municipal urban and rural development and further advices on basic planning issues. Once it is adopted by the Municipal Assembly and consent provided by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), Municipal Development Plan will have the key role in attraction and orientation of private and commercial investments. Moreover, it will serve as a basis for future planning activities.

All changes within urban development are part of a wider context. Municipality was permanently under influence of different economic, social and political processes occurring in the society. Important goal of the planning process is development of sustainable and balanced communities where all parts of society, regardless their wealth, profession or origin, consider themselves included. Therefore, it is vital that planners and decision makers have a clear picture of the context when planning future municipal development.

1.3 Legal Basis for drafting MDP

According to the Law on Spatial Planning no.2003/14 and the Law no.03/L-106 on Amending Law on Spatial Planning no.2003/14, the Municipal Assembly of Gracanica in the meeting held on 23.06.2010, issued the decision for drafting of Municipal Development Plan of Gracanica.

When the MDP profile was drafted, the following laws have been taken into consideration:

- Law on Spatial Planning No. 2003/14;
- Law No.03/L-106 on Amending Law on Spatial Planning No. 2003/14;
- Law on Cultural Heritage No.02/L-88;
- Law on Construction No.04/L-110;
- Law on Roads No.2003/11
- Law No.03/L-120 for Amending and Supplementing the Law No.2003/11 on Roads;
- Law on Road Transport No.04/L-179;
- Law on Agricultural Land No.02/L-26
- Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment No.03/L-230;
- Law on Environmental protection No.03/L-025
- Law on Nature protection No. 03/L-233;
- Law No. 04/L-027 for Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters;
- Law on Economic Zones No.04/L-159;
- Law on Waste No.04/L-060;
- Law on Waters of Kosovo No.04/L-147;
- Law on Agriculture and Rural Development No.03/L-098
- Law No.04/L-090 on Amending and Supplementing the Law no.03/L-098 on Agriculture and Rural Development;
- Law on Municipal Administrative Boundaries No.03/L-041;
- Law on Special Protective Zones No. 03/L-039;
- Law on Local Elections in Republic of Kosovo No.03/L-072;
- Law on Local Self Government No.03/L-040;
- Decision on Protection of Archaeological Site Ulpiana;
- Relevant decisions and regulations of the Municipality of Gracanica.

1.4 Documents consulted with spatial planning relevance

Until late 2009, Municipality of Gracanica and its settlements were under Municipalities of Pristina/Prishtine, Lipljan/Lipjan and Kosovo Polje/Fushe Kosove. Therefore, the municipal administration was not in process of drafting its own Municipal Development Plan. In addition to this, Municipality of Pristina failed to draft Municipal Development Plan that would serve as a basis for guiding future developments.

The following documents have been used as a basis when the Gracanica MDP has been drafted:

- Kosovo Spatial Plan (2010-2020);
- Marti Ahtisari's Plan;
- Municipality of Gracanica Action Plan on infrastructure development;
- Green Agenda of Gracanica Municipality;
- Lipjan/Lipljan Municipal Development Plan;
- Visioning Integrated Document (2011)

Furthermore, the Municipal Planning Team while drafting the MDP was engaged in consulting the Draft Municipal Development Plan of Prishtina and Draft Municipal Development Plan of Lipjan during their public review process.

1.5 Establishment of Gracanica Municipality

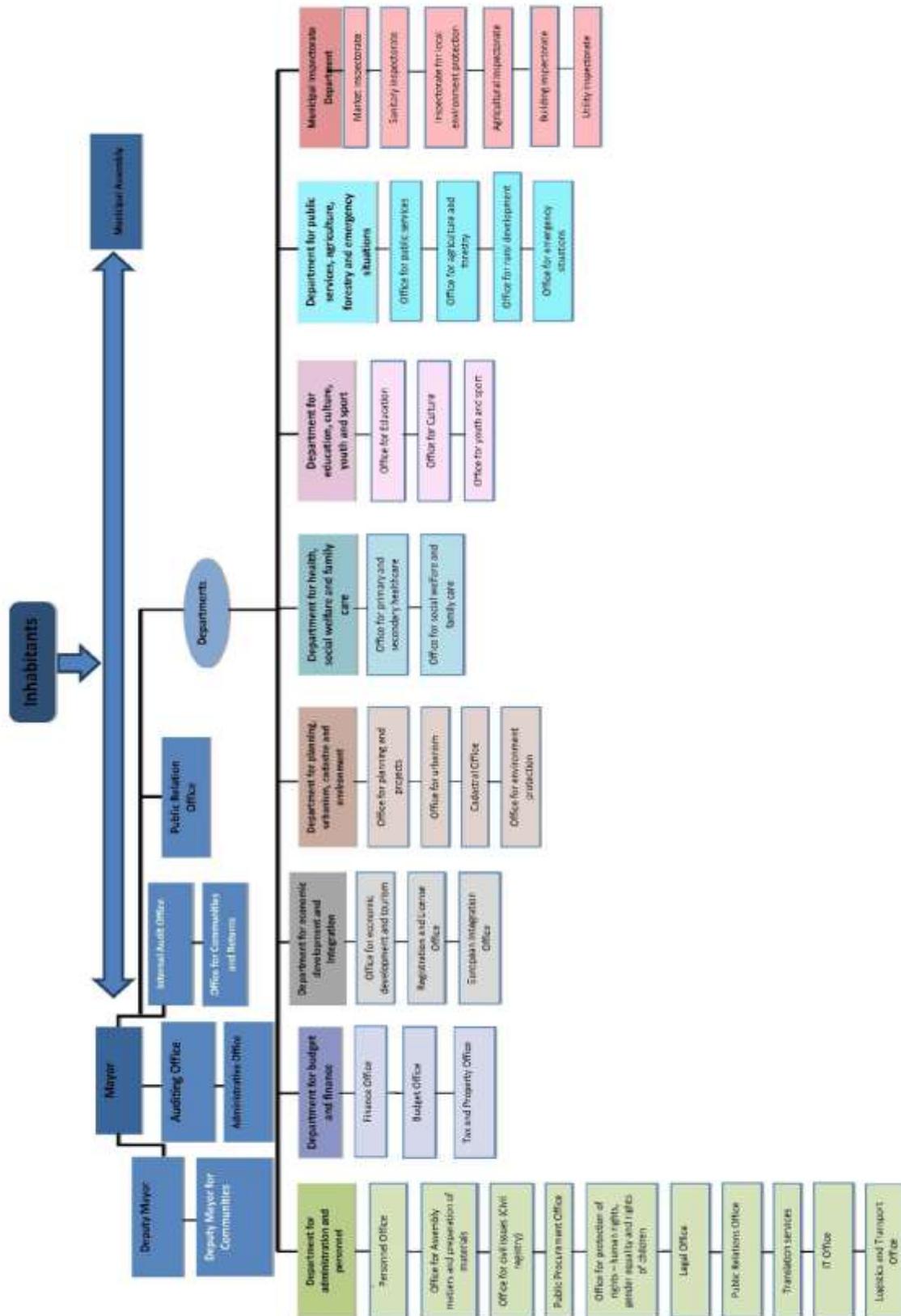
Municipality was established in accordance with Ahtisaari plan through incorporation of parts of municipalities of Pristina/ Prishtine Lipljan/ Lipjan and Kosovo Polje/ Fushe Kosove.

Municipality of Gracanica includes the following settlements and cadastral units:

- from Municipality Kosovo Polje/ Fushe Kosove: Batuse and Ugljare;
- from Municipality of Lipljan/ Lipljan: Gornja Gusterica, Dobrotin, Donja Gusterica, Lepina, Livadje, Radevo, Skulanevo and Suvi Do,
- from Municipality of Pristina/ Prishtine: Gracanica, Novi Badovac, part of Stari Badovac, Laplje Selo, Preoce, Susica, Kisnica and part of Caglavica.

Municipality of Gracanica was established in accordance with the Law on Municipal Administrative Boundaries adopted on 20 February 2008. Following elections from 15 November 2009, Municipality of Gracanica is officially established on 29 December 2009.

1.6 Structure of Municipal Bodies



1.7 Gracanica within the National and regional context

1.7.1 Historic Basis

During an ancient historical period, Kosovo was populated with Ilirs, of which the most influential was the tribe Dardans, which formed Kingdom of Dardania 1000 BC. Dardans frequent clashes against the Macedonians and Romans took place in the third and second century BC. Dardanians sovereignty ruled until the first century AD when they were conquered by the Romans.

The most valuable archaeological site of the ancient period is the Roman city of Ulpiana near today's Gracanica. Assumptions are that the city Ulpiana is formed between first and second century AD during the Roman emperor Trajan (Marcus Nerva Ulpianus Traianus). Ulpiana was a town under superior Roman authority, but with its own self-government, constitution and laws. Its citizens were granted Roman civil rights, including the right to vote. There is no doubt that Ulpiana, as a self-standing town within the Roman Empire, developed into economic and cultural centre of the time, owing to extraordinary favorable geographic location, close to major deposits of lead, zinc and precious metals. Ulpiana reached its climax during the third Century AD because of its beauty and the glory was rightly called URBS SPLENDISSIMA- GORGEOUS TOWN. Ulpiana was ravaged by Goths in 471st AD, the complete destruction Ulpiana experienced in 518 due to a strong earthquake. The town was later rebuilt in mid-sixth century by Byzantine Emperor Justinian, after whom the city was renamed Justiniana sekunda.

For the first time Gracanica was mentioned as Grazanica in 1303, in one letter of Pope Benedict IX sent to the Archbishop Marino, in relation with the Catholic parish in Janjevo/Janjeva and the mining colony Kisnica/Kishnice in the outskirts of Gracanica. In this letter it was mentioned as a Catholic parish of Grazaniza. It is evident that the name of this parish stemmed from the name of the village of Gracanica in the vicinity of which existed Saxons' colonies and miners in Janjevo. Until IX Century, Kosovo was Byzantine border area. During this period, Gracanica was part of medieval Serbia, erected in the immediate vicinity of Ulpiana.

Under its actual name, for the first time Gracanica was mentioned by King Milutin in 1321 in Gracanica Charter, issued on the occasion of the construction of the Monastery. The monastery was the center of spirituality that time until the fall of Serbia under Turkey. Due to the Austrian - Turkish war of resistance and awakening the people of Turkey, in the fight against Turks, Serbs and Albanian joined the army. Due to their defeat and in fear of revenge from the Turkish, in 1690 a great migration of Serbs happens. This influenced that the settlement of Gracanica was completely abandoned.

Gracanica has been liberated from Turks during Serbian- Turkish wars in 1878, when Serbian army reached outskirts of Pristina, but because of the decision of the Berlin Congress, Gracanica remained outside the Serbian state, what caused that numerous inhabitants, not just war participants, had to flee to Serbia. After wars in the Balkans and liberation from Turkey, in 1918 it becomes part of Serbia, more precisely Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians, respectively Kingdom of Yugoslavia and then in 1945 a part of Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

1.7.2 Gracanica in Kosovo Context

Municipality of Gracanica is located at the central part of Kosovo respectively in south of capital city Prishtina. The municipality is divided into 16 cadastral zones. The municipality has a rural character with high quality agricultural land. Figure 1 shows location of the municipality within Kosovo.

Kosovo is located at the central part of South-eastern Europe with the area of 10.907 km². Kosovo has borders with Albania, Macedonia, Serbia and Monte Negro. Its territory includes broad valleys right up to the high mountains. Kosovo is surrounded by mountain ranges: Sar Mountain, Pastrik, Prokletije, Mokra Gora and Kopaonik, with the highest altitude of 2.656 meters.



Photo 1- Position Municipality of Gracanica within Kosovo and region

Rivers have formed deep valleys, overcoming natural obstacles, thus forming natural connections with surrounding areas. In the middle of Kosovo there are two main areas, Kosovo valley and Dukagjin plain, which are separated from one another by Drenica plateaus.

Kosovo capital Pristina/ Prishtine is situated in Kosovo valley. It is administrative and economic centre of Kosovo. High density of heavy industry, due to coal deposits within the Prishtina region, caused heavy pollution of the environment in this region. Highways connect Prishtina with Albania, Macedonia and Serbia. Railway network is currently in poor condition.

1.7.3 General data on Municipality of Gracanica

Municipal territory covers area of 122,25 km². Due to the fragile political situation in the municipality, there was no will among the municipal population to participate in 2011 population registration. Data presented below, were collected through municipal household survey.

Municipality of Gracanica has 25.000 inhabitants with the multiethnic structure, out of which 85.7% Serbs, 3.7% Albanians and 10.6% Roma, Ashkali, Egyptians and others.

With its convenient location, with proximity of capital Pristina/ Prishtine, offers great opportunities for development of Gracanica into prosperous, multicultural, vibrant trade, commercial and residential location. (Source: Gracanica Action Plan 2010).

By establishment of new municipality, inhabitants residing in this area have been provided with great opportunities for better services and improvement of standard of living.

1.7.4 Gracanica in Blue Area of Kosovo Spatial Plan

According to the adopted Kosovo Spatial Plan, Municipality of Gracanica is situated in blue area designated for economic development.

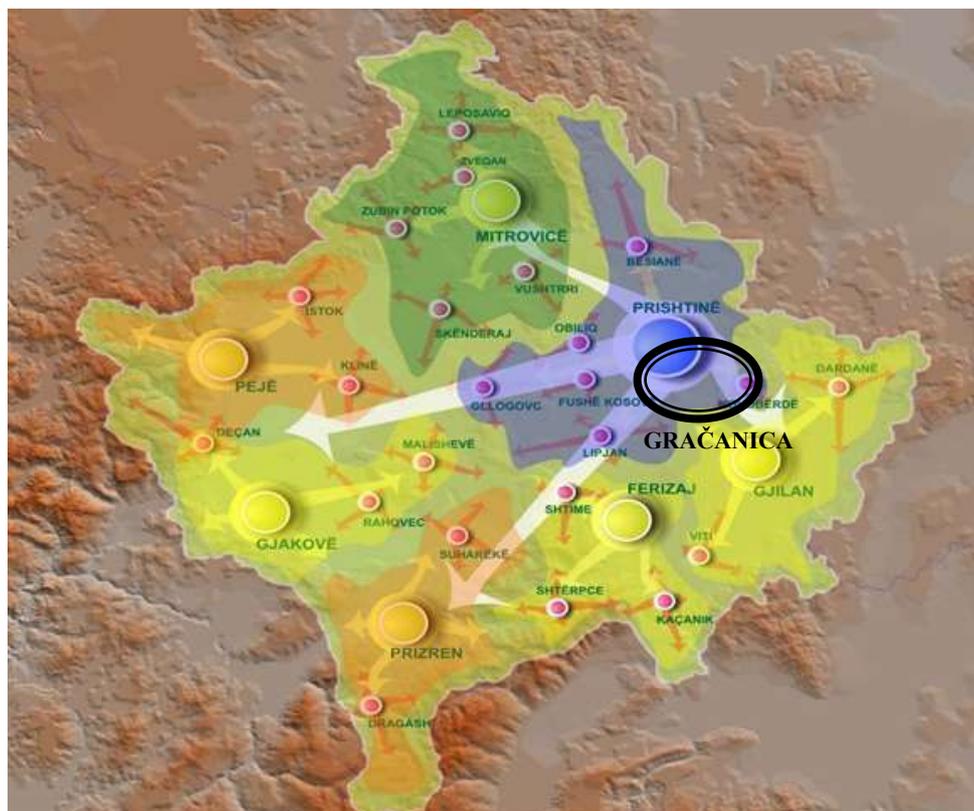


Photo 2- Strategy of Spatial Development- Blue Area

1.7.4.1 Blue Area Characteristics

This area represents the Northeast part of Kosovo that includes: Pristina/ Prishtine, Obilic/ Obiliq, Podujevo/Podujeve, Kosovo Polje/ Fushe Kosove, Lipjan/ Lipjan, Glogovac/ Glogovce and Stimlje/ Shtime, with Pristina/ Prishtine in the middle. This area, presented in blue color, has the population density that is characteristic for urban centers and for developing rural areas, with high quality agricultural land, underground resources (lignite, nickel, lead, zinc, gold), important archaeological and cultural sites, empty green areas, while economic activities are characterized with the industry, trade and services. When it is about administrative issues, there are international and local authorities, academic, educational and scientific facilities.

1.7.4.2 Blue Area Vision

Prosperous and vibrant zone, where cities seek continuous modern urban development, in planned and competitive way, while at the same time they are united and cooperative for competition with neighboring cities in wider region, attractive for life and work. Blue area with Pristina/ Prishtine in the middle, as a metropolis, national capital, place of the Government and foreign diplomatic offices, good access from other Kosovo cities and cities across borders, with developed infrastructural networks (roads, railways, air traffic, energy facilities), as well as administrative and institutional facilities. Networking of these facilities will create preconditions and proper environment for economic, industrial, commercial and service activities. In the middle of the blue area the Triangle of Kosovo Economic Development (TKED) is foreseen, so-called the backbone of economic development of national interest, the source of income for Kosovo economy, as well as possible place for investors from multinational companies. Reasons for such determination of TKED future spatial development are: 1) proximity of Pristina/ Prishtine as the biggest administrative, educational-scientific and service centre in Kosovo, as possible attractive place for local and foreign investors, but also for congress tourism; 2) main corridors of road, railway, air, telecommunication and energy infrastructure; 3) Pristina International Airport as a future strategic point for connection with the world in domain of people and goods movement, already proven as the important hub for economic development; 4) proximity of regional corridors.

1.7.4.3 Blue Area General Goals

- Development of cities network with easy access, attractive for life and work;
- Support to LED for KED- use of competitive advantages;
- Development of efficient urban connections, interurban with 5 other areas and wider, regional through development of network infrastructure (road, railway, air, IT);
- Promotion of TKED locations for grouping of activities from the spatial aspect, foreign investments of multinational companies;
- Support to P&R activities for economy of knowledge, with the support of organizational capacities;
- Promotion of Pristina/ Prishtine as a skill centre of the wider region of South-eastern Europe;
- Development of administrative, educational and trade activities, energy facilities, food-processing industry and tourism.

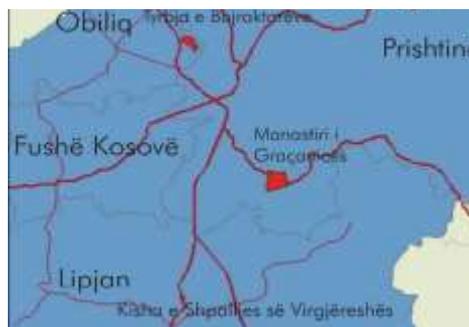
1.7.4.4 Development of Settlements Network

Smaller centers, including Municipality of Gračanica, represent group of centers that in future spatial developments should play active role in:

- Improvement of provision of services and making them more efficient;
- Strengthening connections with surrounding villages; and
- Efforts to create a zone functioning as a whole based on specific development programs.

1.7.4.5 Areas of Special Interest within the Blue Area

Special Protective Zones are special spatial category that is thoroughly described in the Law on Special Protected Zones No.03/L- 039. This Law is an integral part of the Ahtisaari package adopted by the Kosovo Assembly in July 2008. According to this Law, Kosovo territory includes 45 such zones which mostly belong to the inheritance of the Orthodox culture.



Boundaries of such zones on the map include:

1. Gracanica Monastery, Gracanica;

Polluted environmental zones that should be rehabilitated and used for other purposes are:

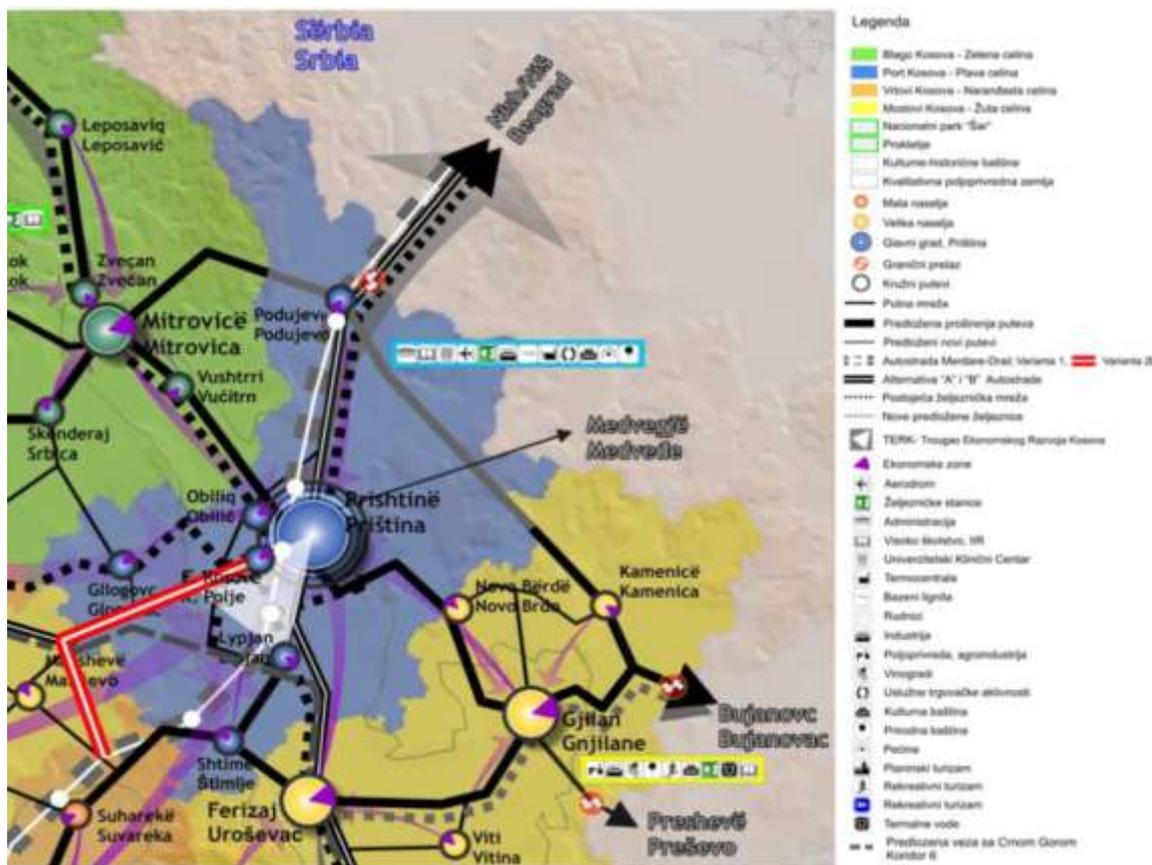
- Industrial waste landfills in Kishnica
- Locations of closed municipal landfills.

Zones of Special Interest for Kosovo

There are zones within this category where determined development regime should be provided:

- Central level capital investments;
- Zone of coordinated action (Triangle of Kosovo Economic Development – TKED);
- Pristina Airport;
- Other zones designated by the central Government

1.7.4.6 Conflicts and Synergies of Blue Area Development Scenarios



1.7.4.7 Conflicts

TKED development is in conflict with protection of agricultural land, environment and housing. Possible development of TKED will be in conflict with strategies for agricultural land, environment and housing.

1.7.4.8 Synergies

TKED development is conducive to Kosovo economic development, increasing the attractiveness of Pristina, foreign investments/ attraction of international companies, development and direct application of researches and development, orientation of capital investments for physical infrastructure.

2 MUNICIPAL PROFILE

2.1 Geo-Climate Overview and land use

Municipality of Gracanica is situated in the central part of Kosovo, with its borders in the North and East with Pristina/Prishtina Municipality, in the South with Lipljan/Lipjan Municipality and in the South with Municipality of Kosovo Polje/Fushe Kosove.



Administrative centre of the municipality is Gracanica settlement, situated eight kilometers south-east from Pristina, on the eastern edge of Kosovo basin, where begins slight rise of Veletin slops with altitude of 874 m and slightly steeper slopes of Strazevac with altitude of 796 m, as well as Glasnovik. The settlement is situated in the vicinity of Gracanka River, tributary to Sitnica River, within the large valley below Gracanica Lake and industrial landfill of Kishnica- Novo Brdo lead and zinc mining facility. The village has an altitude of 570 m and is situated in the part of tectonic basin stretching along the cleavage since mid-Tertiary. Veletin and Ostri vrh are extinguished volcanic peaks rich in mineral stones.

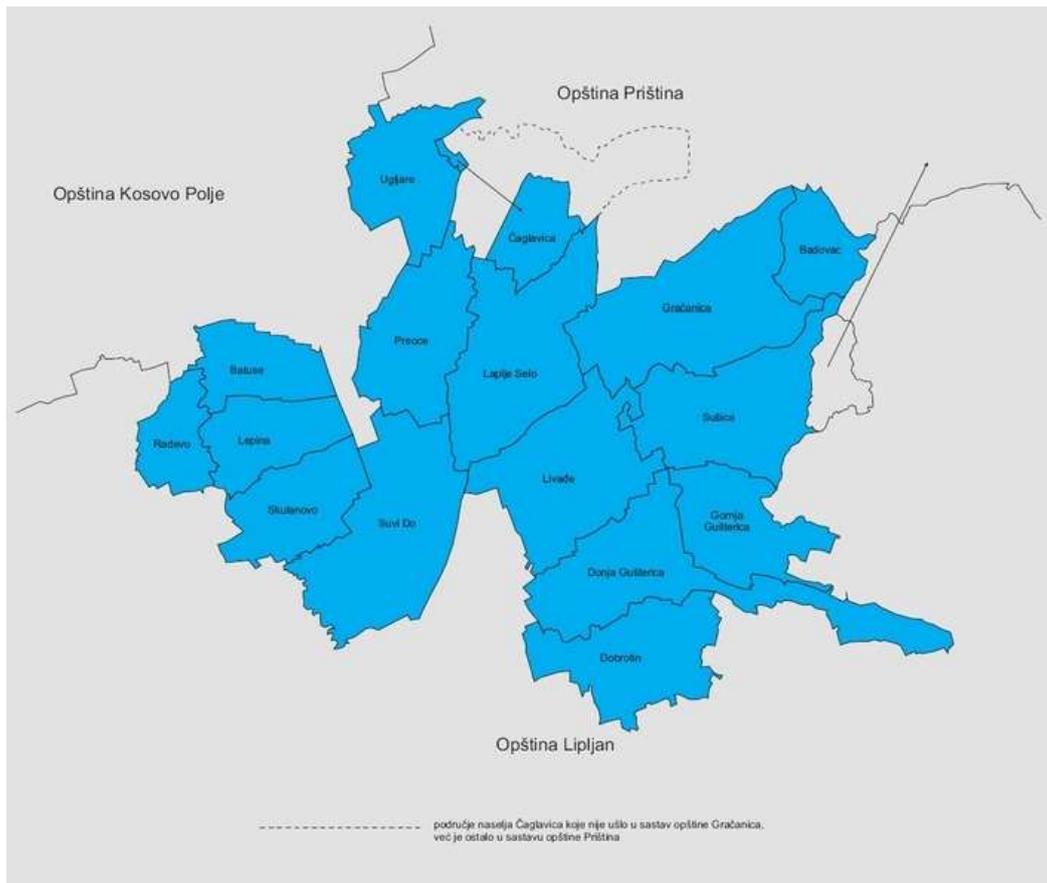


Photo 3- Geographic position in relation with neighboring municipalities

The regional road passing through the settlement connects Gračanica with South-East Serbia and roads leading toward West Pomoravlje connect Gračanica with Adriatic Sea and Albania. Gračanica River belongs to Sitnica River system. Nearby the village there is an artificial Gračanica Lake. The dam on the river was built in the period 1963-1966. This lake provides drinking water for number of settlements in central Kosovo, including Pristina, Gračanica and surrounding settlements.

2.1.1 Climate

The climate of Kosovo is prevailing continental climate, characterized by warm summers and cold winters, with influences of Mediterranean and Alpine climate (average temperatures range from plus 30°C during the summer up to minus 10°C during the winter). Also, depending on differences in altitudes, there are some variations in temperatures and precipitations.

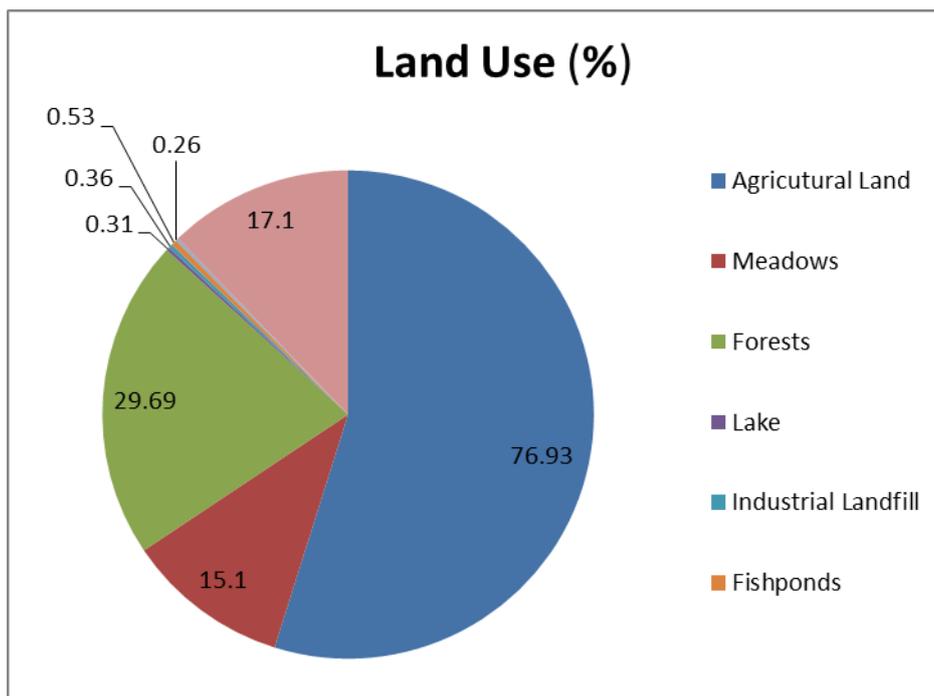
December and January are the coldest months and July and August are the warmest ones. The maximum amount of rainfall is in October and December. In the period between November and March, snowfalls could be expected all over Kosovo, even in lowland areas. The greatest snowfalls can be expected in mountainous areas. Snow in the valley generally reaches 10 to 30 cm. Snowfalls are also possible in the period until late April.

Based on climate characteristics, Kosovo could be divided into three climatic areas: Kosovo valley, Dukagjin valley and high mountains and forests. Climatic area of Kosovo valley, including Ibar River valley, is under influence of continental air masses. For this reason, this area is characterized by colder winters with average temperature lower than minus 10°C, sometimes reaching minus 26°C. Summers are very warm with average temperature of 23°C and maximum sometimes reaches 40°C. It is characteristic that in addition to high daily temperatures during the summer, nights are very chilly. This area is characterized by a dry climate with total annual rainfall around 600 mm per m².

2.1.2 Land use

No.	Unit	Ha	Km ²	%
1	Agricultural Land	9519,64	95,196	76.93
2	Meadows	178,11	1,7811	15.1
3	Forests	389,79	3,8979	29.69
4	Lake	41,44	0,4144	0.31
5	Industrial Landfill	48,35	0,4835	0.36
6	Fishpond	69,82	0,6982	0.53
7	Orchards	34,25	0,3425	0.26
8	Urban part with infrastructure	1828,6	18,286	17.1
9	Total	12107	121,0996	

Table 1- The total land area



CZ Gracanica Municip.	Municipal		Social	
	m ²	%	m ²	%
CZ Sušica	94097	0.95%	1252442	12.61%
CZ L.Selo	427061	3.82%	2733765	24.45%
CZ Batuse	164145	3.60%	100629	2.21%
CZ Livađe	112579	1.09%	5490	0.05%
CZ Lepina	42144	0.85%	303188	6.13%
CZ Suvi Do	266171	2.18%	1369376	11.24%
CZ Preoce	195473	2.50%	913581	11.67%
CZ Radevo	82083	2.37%	858319	24.80%
CZ Skulanevo	142911	2.39%	534489	8.93%
CZ Ugljare	140396	2.14%	220034	3.35%
CZ Dobrotin	54738	0.69%	881487	11.04%
CZ G.Gušterica	811879	12.78%	110918	1.75%
CZ D.Gušterica	1361287	12.01%	577684	5.10%
CZ Gračanica	3275542	24.82%	749083	5.68%
Total	7170506	5.87%	10610485	8.68%

Table 2- Areas of Municipal and Socially-Owned Land

Out of 7170506 m² of the municipality land, 1595591 m² is already in use. Unused area is 5574915 m².

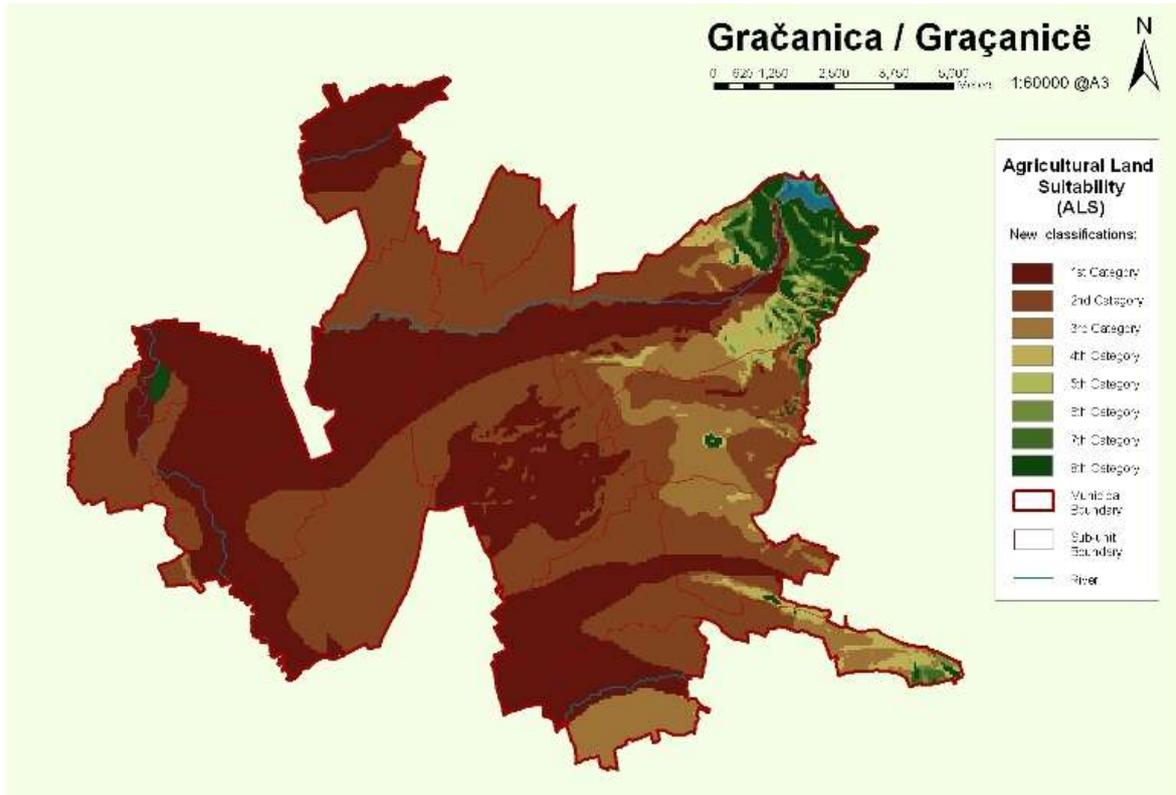


Photo 4- Agricultural land suitability classification (Source: EULUP)

From the map one can see that majority of the agriculture land are of I-IV category which is by the Law on Agricultural Land protected.

2.2 Social Infrastructure, Housing and Demography

2.2.1 Population

Based on the data provided by MF¹ and OSCE, in 2008 there were 18,642 inhabitants, and based on estimations of the Municipality of Gracanica from 2011, this number was 25000. Results of Kosovo population and households census from 2011 cannot be taken as authentic since census was carried out only partially.

(It is estimated that around 50% of population was included in census- Source: Municipal Census Commission).

Within the territory of Municipality of Gracanica there are around 4.500 households (Source: representatives of villages).

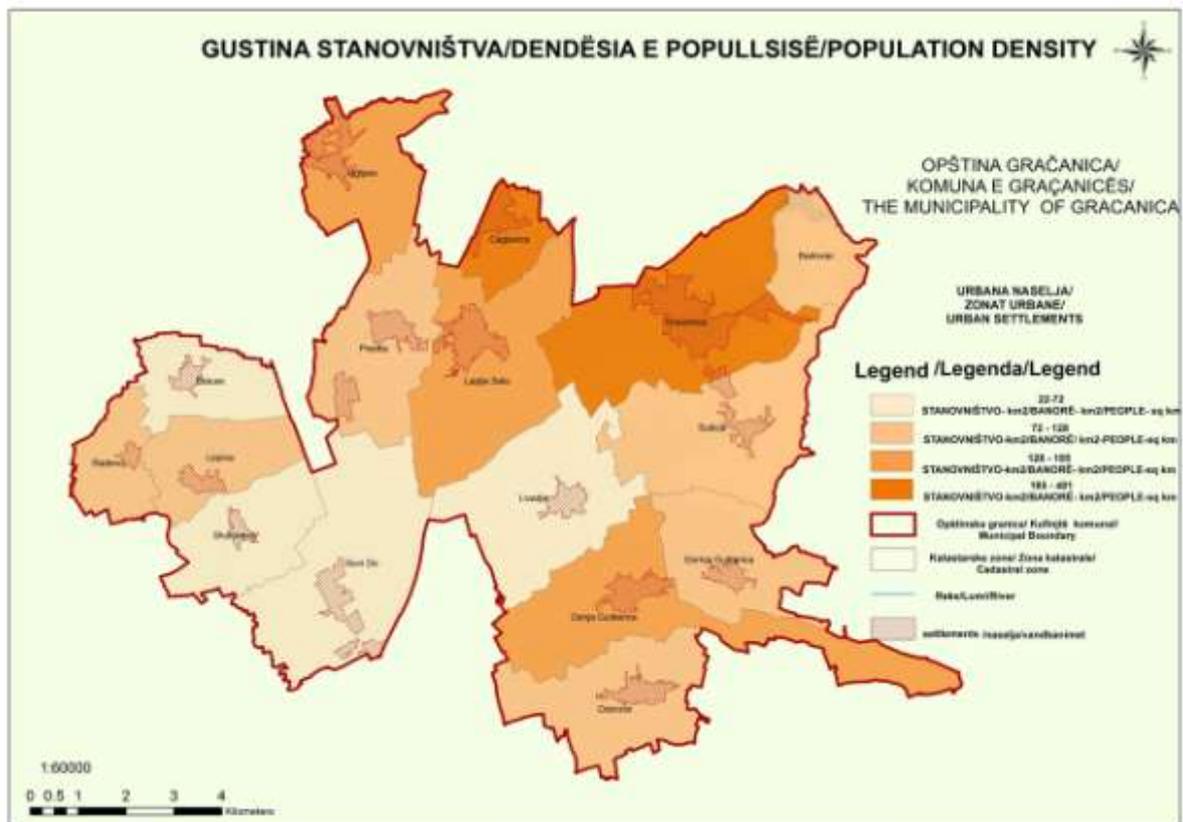
Table 3- Population, Households in Settlements and Territorial Organization of Gracanica until 2008 (Source: Kosovo Agency of Statistics)

No.	Settlements	Population						Households						
		1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	2008
1	Gracanica	1,087	1,240	1,891	3,478	4,537	4,739	160	208	329	672	905	930	915
2	Badovac	351	419	977	280	302	413	56	79	315	54	56	78	3
3	Kisnica	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	119
4	Laplje Selo	852	932	1043	1072	1209	1383	135	144	172	208	240	271	343
4	Preoce	428	471	520	585	661	755	56	65	81	107	124	140	168
5	Caglavica	669	741	789	866	1,104	1,205	83	95	122	156	208	222	571
6	Susica	575	643	757	718	746	863	74	89	98	116	130	145	160
7	Ugljare	595	682	748	763	949	1,107	80	91	118	147	191	218	353
8	Batuse	373	409	419	458	489	542	50	57	61	85	88	99	41
9	Dobrotin	858	931	958	902	1,004	1,111	133	146	152	170	194	212	257
10	G.Gusterica	391	451	479	495	537	604	59	64	80	86	101	109	133
11	D.Gusterica	974	1,097	1,187	1,158	1,210	1,269	154	162	190	214	245	245	280
12	Lepina	343	413	453	425	455	498	52	68	75	73	76	84	83
13	Livadje	777	863	914	704	626	618	121	127	142	126	129	118	159
14	Radevo	254	282	322	260	272	272	40	46	54	49	57	174	52
15	Skulanevo	462	525	515	440	425	361	64	75	80	79	74	64	73
16	Suvi Do	725	679	626	589	638	641	124	116	130	129	144	143	176
	TOTAL	9,714	10,778	12,598	13,193	15,164	16,381	1441	1632	2199	2471	2962	3252	3886

Due to historical circumstances and the permanent neglecting in the economic development of the region has led to constant migrations of these villages population to nearby centers in the region. The lack of institutions, secondary schools, the poor quality of social services as a whole affected the non-increase or decrease the number of population in villages like Lepina, Radevo Skulanevo, Suvi Do and Livadje. Development of coal mine near the village Kišnica led to greater opportunities for employment and thereby settling in the village of Gracanica. Due to the dissolution of Yugoslavia sanctions in the nineties of mine worked like a charm but on a smaller scale.

¹ Ministry of Finance

2.2.2 Population density



2.2.3 Population Growth

According to data provided by Health Department, i.e. CGO², 372 babies were born in Municipality of Gračanica in 2010, while this number was 472 in 2011. On the basis of data obtained from the Registry of Birth, 437 newborns were registered in 2011, while this number was 394 in 2012. Number of deceased persons in 2009 was 176, in 2011 it was 177, and in 2012 this number was 177.

These data show that number of inhabitants increased for 195 persons in 2010, while in 2011 this number was 295, and in 2012 it was increased for 217. On average, annual population growth was 236 inhabitants, what in proportion with the estimated number of 25,000 inhabitants gives annual natural growth of 0.94%. In a 15-year period, natural population growth up to 28783inhabitants is expected.

$$P = 25000 (1 + 0.094)^{15}$$

$$P=28783$$

² Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrics, Gračanica

2.2.4 Mortality Rate

Sttlement	2011		2009		2012	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gračanica, Badovac, Sušica	34	0.14%	37	0.15%	27	0.11%
Čagllavica, Preoce, L. Selo	73	0.29%	74	0.30%	88	0.35%
D. I G. Gušterica, Livađe, Lepina, Suvi Do, Radevo,	44	0.18%	40	0.16%	42	0.17%
Batuse, Ugljare	26	0.10%	25	0.10%	20	0.08%
Total	177	0.71%	176	0.70%	177	0.71%

2.2.5 Composition of Population by Ethnicity

Municipality of Gracanica has multiethnic structure of population composed of 85.7 % Serbs, 3.7 % Albanians and 10.6% Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians and others.

2.2.6 Composition of Population by Age

According to the Kosovo Census of 2011, in which approximately 50% of municipal population took part, the young population aged 20-29 presents a high ratio of 17.2% of the total registered population in the municipality of Gracanica. (Source: Kosovo Agency of Statistics).

2.2.7 Migrations

Mobility of population is characteristic of human society since its beginning up to the present. So-called forced migrations, which are result of a big social – political turmoil, before all war conflicts, existed also in this area. UNHCR³ Office in Pristina has no official information on number of displaced persons from the territory of Municipality of Gracanica. According to UNHCR estimates from 2001, until July 2011, 392 families with 1.381 family members returned to Municipality of Gracanica, with the following composition:

- Serbs: 331 families with 1.095 family members;
- Roma: 51 families with 231 family members;
- Ashkali: 9 families with 50 family members;
- Montenegrins: 1 family with 5 family members.

Simultaneously, there are emigration and immigration processes in this area. Namely, there are people who do not want to leave this area, but rather looking for a better life in Gracanica as a main administrative, educational, health and cultural centre of, not only Serbian, but also other ethnicities, move from their home places to Gracanica.

There is no precise information on number of those who left abroad. Many emigrants looking for better life left toward Scandinavian countries, as well as toward Western Europe.

Total number of repatriated families registered in Municipal office for communities and returns since establishment of Municipality of Gracanica is 104, composed of:

- 28 men,
- 23 women,
- 53 children.

Municipal office for communities and returns (MOCR) since its establishment, from May to November 2012, registered 70 repatriated persons. Out of this number, 48 persons belong to RAE (Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian) communities and 22 to Serbian community.

Before commencement of its work, MOCR Gracanica registered 34 repatriated persons, all from RAE communities. This registry includes person deported to Pristina Airport.

(Source: UNHCR)

³ Abbreviation

2.2.8 Housing

2.2.8.1 Housing Facilities

Predominant type of housing facilities within the municipal territory is individual housing. According to preliminary Census results provided by Statistical Office, there is 3250 individual dwellings. In Gracanica, currently there are 5 collective housing facilities, 5 in Laplje Selo and 2 in Dobrotin, with the total of 210 housing units.

(Source: Municipality of Gracanica).



Figure 5- Collective Housing Facilities, Gracanica



Figure 6- Collective Housing Facilities, Laplje Selo



Figure 7- Collective Housing Facilities, Dobrotin

2.2.9 Settlements

2.2.9.1 Informal Settlements

Term “Informal settlement” was initially used in Kosovo Standard Implementation Plan in 2004 under the following definition: “Informal settlements are human settlements offering to their inhabitants no possibilities to enjoy their rights to adequate standard of living, especially rights to adequate housing”. Signing of Vienna Declaration in 2005 enabled consent of all member countries about measures for regulation of informal settlements in sustainable way, in order to prevent their creation in the future. This Declaration was followed by Action Plan for European Partnership 2006 imposing obligation to implement regularization of informal settlements.

Based on Law No. 03/L-106 amending Law on Spatial Planning No. 2003/14, informal settlement was characterized as settlement with the following characteristics:

- Informal ownership of the property,
- Inadequate or privation in elementary services,
- Inadequate participation or non-participation in governance, and
- High level of discrimination of inhabitants.

Since its establishment, Municipality of Gracanica faced many problems, one of which was that the whole municipality is rural and should be regulated. Based on criteria about informal settlements, detailed analysis of all settlements was conducted in 2010 and it was ascertained that there was 15 (fifteen) informal settlements. Analysis shows development level of social and physical infrastructure of these settlements.

Three years since Municipality was established, there was significant improvement in development of these settlements in respect of social and physical infrastructure.

Based on conducted analysis and taking into account implemented projects, it was concluded that some settlements being informal in 2010, now have the form of formal settlements. Out of previously registered 15 informal settlements, only three remained as such:

- Part of settlement Padaliste in Gracanica;
- Roma Neighborhood in Gracanica, and
- Roma Neighborhood in Preoce.

Table 4- Situation analysis of the existing informal settlements in Gračanica in 2013

Informal settlements	Area (ha)	Type of locality	No. of houses	No. of population	Physical Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Property	Situation in relation with informal settlements	Priority	If any other subject in regulation of informal settlements was included	
Gračanica											
1	Padaliste Gračanica	4.35	Urban	22	100	-Water supply/YES -Sewerage/YES -Streets and pathways/street lighting –NO/YES -Empty areas/YES -Regulated green areas/NO	-School / There is no need for new facilities -Ambulance / There is no need for new facilities -Childcare/ There is no need for new facilities -Nursing home/ YES -House of Culture- / There is no need for new facilities	Municipal property	Settlement is unregulated; within the settlement there is container settlement for internally displaced persons.	Priority is to provide donations.	No information
2	Roma Neighborhood Gračanica	17.58	Urban	120	580	Water Supply/Partially Sewerage/Partially Streets and pathways/Street lighting – Partially/Partially Empty areas/YES Regulated green areas/NO	-School / There is no need for new facilities -Ambulance / There is no need for new facilities -Childcare/ There is no need for new facilities -Youth Centre /YES	Private property; small part is municipal property	Settlement is unregulated with the low level of living standard	Depends on provision of donations	No information
3	Roma neighborhood Preoce	1.56	Rural	40	320	Water Supply/Partially Sewerage/Partially Streets and pathways/Street lighting –NO/NO Regulated green areas/NO	-School / There is no need for new facilities -Ambulance / There is no need for new facilities -Childcare/ There is no need for new facilities	Private property	Settlement is unregulated with the low level of living standard	Depends on provision of donations	No information

2.2.10 Collective centers

According to UNHCR estimates, there are 68 households within four collective refugee centers (until July 2011).

Table 5- Number of Households and Number of Family Members in Collective Centers

Collective Centre	No. of Households	No. of Family Members	Ethnicity
Container Settlement „Vocar“	25	63	Serbs
„Padaliste“	19	31	Serbs
„Bergen“	17	21	Serbs and Ashkali
Ugljare	7	11	Serbs and Montenegrins

2.2.11 Illegal Buildings

Although there is no recording of identified illegal buildings, municipality considers that there are existing illegal buildings within the territory of municipality. This issue shall be regulated once the Draft Law on Treatment of Constructions without Permit (DLTCwP) is finally adopted⁴.

2.2.12 Health

Health care system providing primary and secondary health care for all inhabitants in Kosovo district is a system recognizable for its high level services and includes hospital, health houses and number of ambulances.

Situation in health care system is satisfactory taking into account specific conditions of work, lack of medical equipment and lack of specialist ambulances, premises for reception of patients etc. Very often they give their maximum if we look at the number of specialist check-ups, number of ultrasound examinations, number of surgeries and number of newborns.

Despite limitations due to the lack of premises, inadequate capacities and premises, lack of necessary equipment, medical staff managed to provide full secondary health care for all citizens asking for medical treatment in our hospitals.

Table 6- Health Care Facilities within Municipal Territory

<i>HOSPITAL</i>	<i>HEALTH HOUSE</i>	<i>AMBULANCE</i>
Surgery and GAK-Gracanica	HH in Gracanica	Caglavica
Internal hospital L.Selo	HH in D. Gusterica	Preoce
	HH in Ugljare	Lepina
	HH Pristina in Gracanica	Suvi Do
		Livadje
		Gornja Gusterica
		Batuse
		Susica
		Dobrotin
		Laplje Selo

Source: Hospital, Laplje Selo, Gracanica

Since its establishment, Gracanica Health House medical staff offered emergency interventions and Emergency services are separate organizational unit. This service has two emergency teams working around the clock, composed of 1 medical doctor, 2 paramedics and a driver. First team is a field team, and another one is permanently on duty in Emergency Room, as well as laboratory staff.

⁴ DLTCwP has passed the first reading in the Assembly of Kosovo on March 19th, 2013

Table 7- Number of Medical Doctors and Number of Beds

<i>CLINIC</i>	<i>NUMBER OF DOCTORS</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
Surgery	29	18
GAK	12	22
Internal-Paediatric	31	30
TOTAL	72	70

Source: Hospital, Laplje Selo, Gracanica

- Gracanica Surgery Clinic has 18 beds for overnight stay of patients. It employs 25 surgeons and anesthesiologists, 3 resident doctors and 1 general practitioner, in total 29 medical staff are employed at this clinic.
- Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrics has 22 overnight beds for patients. It employs 8 gynecologists and obstetricians, 1 resident doctor, 3 neonatologists, what gives the total of 12 medical staff.
- Internal- Paediatric Clinic has 30 overnight beds for patients. It employs 10 internists, 8 pediatricians, 8 neurophysiologists, 2 resident internists, 1 biochemist and 2 general practitioners, what gives the total of 31 medical staff.

Table 7. Number of Specialist Medical Doctors in Clinical and Hospital Centre

Specialist Medical Doctors	Surgeons	Gynecologists-Obstetricians	Internists-Pediatricians
Surgery and Anesthesiology	25		
Gynecology and Obstetrics		8	
Neonatologists		3	
Internists			10
Pediatricians			8
Neurophysiologists			8
General Practitioners	1		2
Resident Doctors	3	1	3
TOTAL	29	12	31

Source: Hospital, Laplje Selo, Gracanica

In order to enhance the level of health services, it is necessary to provide new premises and new medical equipment that would enable much better organization of work in delivering of health services.

In late 2001 Municipality of Gracanica has established the Diagnostic- Laboratory Centre in Gracanica. This laboratory provides a wide range of services including all biochemical, hematological, immunological and hormonal analysis.

2.2.13 Social Services

One of the primary duties of municipal centers for social work is provision of social assistance in accordance with the Law on Social Assistance Scheme no. 2003/15. Social assistance scheme includes two categories of users. The first category provides financial assistance to families which have members with disabilities, in which no member is employed. This category includes single parents. The second category is intended to provide monthly financial assistance to unemployed parents with at least one child under 5 years, as well as foster families. Centre for Social Work shall exercise the rights in the field of social protection, the provision of social security to citizens and family.

This centre provides services for the following categories of people:

- Vulnerable children and youth due to poor family situation, children and youth with behavioral disorders, children and youth with special needs, persons with mental disorders or with psychophysical disabilities,
- Adults with behavioral disorders, physically and mentally disabled adult persons, persons without income and persons without care.
- Persons with family problems, persons with family violence, persons who are foster parents.
- Elderly people without family care, elderly people without income, elderly chronically ill and disabled people, elderly people with family problems, other elderly people with temporary custodian.

When providing social welfare services, the following activities are carried out:

- Realization of right to material support;
- Realization of right to housing in the social welfare facility;
- Child adoption;

Social Welfare Centre provides its services everyday free of charge to all municipal inhabitants. Taking into account types of social and family services, there is a need for the following premises within the Municipality:

- Safe Home to provide shelter for victims of family violence and other kinds of violence;
- Elderly Home (facility is under construction);
- Counseling facilities for socially important issues
- Shelter for children without parental care;
- Shelter for children with disabilities (such facility exists in Padaliste, so-called "Children House" which is currently under competence of Municipality of Stimlje/ Shtime).

Social Welfare Beneficiaries

One of priority tasks of municipal Social Welfare Centers is to provide social assistance in accordance with Law No. 2003/15 on Social Assistance Scheme. Social assistance scheme includes two categories of beneficiaries. First category includes families with family members with disabilities where all family members are unemployed. This category includes also single parents. Second category includes unemployed parents with at least one child younger than 5 years, as well as foster families.

According to Gracanica SWC, in June 2011 there were 176 registered families receiving social welfare. Out of this number, 25 families are from the category of single parents, 69 families have persons with disabilities and 82 families are from the second category of beneficiaries.

Financial aid is provided by Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. Municipality provides support for the most vulnerable population through many other projects.

Table 9- Number of Social Welfare Beneficiary Families in June 2011

Settlements	Gracanica	Laplje	Preoce	Caglavica	Badovac	Susica	Kisnica	Livadje	Dobrotin	Donja Gracanica	Gornja Gracanica	Janina	Radevo	Skulanevo	Suvi Do	Ugljare	Batuse	Total
Number of Families	4	1	2	3	5	2	2	3	10	8	3	4	7	2	5	1	1	17
	1	2	2				2									5	2	6

The highest percentage of beneficiaries is from Gracanica 23.3%, what corresponds with the number of inhabitants, then from Preoce and Kisnica with 12.5%. Poverty is obvious in collective centers in Gracanica and Ugljare as well as in Roma settlements in Gracanica and Preoce.

By ethnicity, structure of social welfare beneficiary families is the following:

- 93 Serbian families- 52,84% ;
- 44 Roma families- 25%;
- 31 Albanian families- 17.61%;
- 6 Ashkali families- 3.41 %;
- Turkish families- 1.14%.

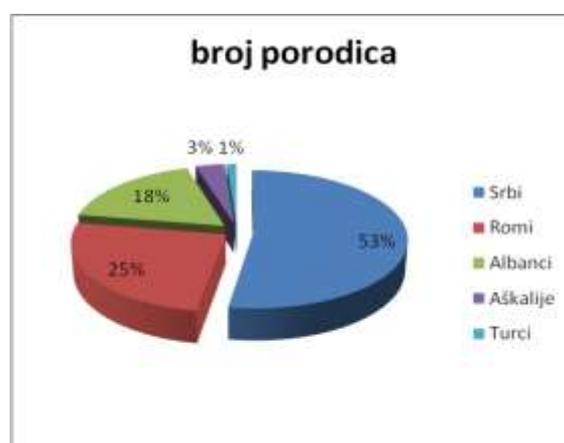


Figure 8- Structure of beneficiary families by ethnicity

Persons with Disabilities in Municipality of Gracanica

There are four associations of persons with disabilities in Municipality of Gracanica: Association of Persons with Muscular Dystrophy, Association of Disabled Persons, Association of Blind and Visually Impaired Persons and Association of Civil War Disabled Persons. Associations are facing many problems, before all lack of premises for activities related to disabled persons.

Special school

Within the primary school “Miladin Mitic” in Laplje Selo exists a special school class for children with disabilities. There is a need to open special school for primary and secondary education of children with special needs.

Muscular dystrophy

According to data provided by Organization of persons with disabilities from November 2012, there are 620 persons with disabilities registered in four associations. In addition to premises, there is also need for daily center.

2.2.14 Education

Within Municipality of Gracanica, education is provided in elementary and secondary schools as well as in preschool facilities. In addition to main schools, education is provided also in school branches. There are several faculty branches of Pristina University from Kosovska Mitrovica within municipal territory providing classes in Serbian language. All these schools provide education in native Serbian language, with an exception of Kisnica and one class in Susica where education is provided in Albanian language.

Secondary education of local population in Municipality of Gracanica until 1999 was provided in Serbian language in secondary schools in Pristina, Lipljan, and Kosovo Polje/ Fushe Kosove. Following 1999, all secondary schools with Serbian classes from abovementioned municipalities have been relocated on the territory of Municipality of Gracanica. Currently these schools provide education in premises of existing elementary schools in inadequate conditions for educational process due to lack of premises.

In order to enable work of secondary schools and faculty branches, it is necessary to erect secondary center building or separate buildings for each of secondary schools with all required infrastructures: cabinets, sport halls and playgrounds.

Teachers in all secondary schools and in faculty branches are properly trained and sufficient in numbers, but work conditions obstruct adequate realization of curricula.

Table10- Educational Institutions with Number of Students and Employees

No.	School	Location	No. of Class es	Area /m ²	No. of Students/ Pupils	No. of Employees	No. of Teachers/ Educators	No. of Administrative Workers	No. of Support Workers
1.	PS Petar Pan	Laplje Selo , Dobrotin		400	45	23	10	4	8
2.	PS "Djurdjevak"	Gracanica, L.Selo, Preoce, Čaglavica		1300	318	75	27	4	23
3.	Preschool Institution	Lepina, Gusterica, Suvi Do		300	100	11	6	2	2
4.	PS "Nasa radost"	Ugljare		220	102	25	15	3	6
5.	ES "Kralj Milutin"	Gracanica	26	4000	580	80	56	4	19
6.	EŠ "Miladin Mitic"	Laplje Selo	44	3500	400	78	57	5	14
7.	EŠ "Sveti Sava"	Sušica-Badovac	15	2500	100	39	30	2	7
8.	EŠ "Ditet e minatorit"	Kišnica (Sušica)	9	420	182	20	16	0	3
9.	EOŠ "Knez Lazar"	D.Gušterica(Dobrotin, Livade G,Gusterica)	32	4000	530	105	83	6	15
10.	EŠ "Vuk Karadžic"	Lepina (Radevo,Skulane vo Batuse)	18	2000	130	47	35	5	6
11.	EŠ "Ugljare"	Ugljare	10	1500	210	37	30	2	4
12.	OŠ "Braca Aksic"	Suvi Do	4	300	93	11	8	1	2

13.	Medical School	Gracanica	8	In premises of ES K.Milutin , K.Lazar ,ES V.Karadzic	350	43	87	10	22	
14.	Civil Engineering/ Traffic School	Gracanica	12	In premises of ES K.Milutin ,	250	69	47	5	11	
15.	Musical School	Gracanica (D.Gusterica)	20	In premises of ES K.Milutin , ES K.Lazar ,ES M.Mitic	180	41	24	6	9	
16.	Economic/ Trade School	Laplje Selo	14	In premises of ES M.Mitic	200	33	27	3	3	
17.	Gymnasium	Laplje Selo	8	In premises of ES M.Mitic	115	37	27	3	2	
18.	Mechanical School	Preoce	9	In premises of ES M.Mitic	90	58	42	4	13	
19.	Electrical Engineering School	Susica-Badovac	11	In premises of ES S.Sava	150	37	56	10	10	
20.	Agricultural School	Lipljan (D.Gusterica)	18	In premises of ES.V.Karadzic	250	96	74	6	15	
21.	Special Education	Laplje Selo			250	27	7	4	1	2
TOTAL			262		33,370	4,357	949	751	82	188

Municipality of Gracanica includes twenty (20) educational institutions within its territory, out of which four (4) kindergartens- preschool facilities, eight (8) elementary and eight (8) secondary schools. All elementary schools provide education in their own premises, while secondary schools use premises of elementary schools during morning shift for educational process.

Majority of schools work in three shifts: secondary schools from 06.30-11.00h, elementary schools from 11.00-14.00h (1st to 4th grade) and 14.00-18.30h (5th to 8th grade).

All elementary school facilities are old ones, i.e. there is a lack of newly constructed buildings, with an exception of several annexes (school gyms) which are continuously upgraded since 1999.

In late 2010, two preschool facilities have been constructed, the main facility in Laplje Selo and its branch in Dobrotnin.

Number of primary school buildings, their arrangement and the distance is within the set of standard benchmarks.

Construction and equipping secondary schools would create conditions for the full and proper operation of the faculties as well.



Photo 9- Preschool facility, Laplje Selo



Photo 10- Preschool facility, Dobrotin



Photo 11- ES "Kralj Milutin", Gracanica



Photo 12- ES "Miladin Mitic", Laplje Selo



Photo 13- ES "Ditet e Minatorit", Susica



Photo 14- ES "Knez Lazar", Dobratin



Photo 15- "Ditet e Minatorit", Kisnica

2.2.15 Cultural institutions

Fostering cultural and national tradition and preservation of cultural and religious facilities-monasteries and churches throughout the centuries, is a part of cultural heritage of Kosovo population.

The most important feature of Gracanica settlement is Monastery of Gracanica, where through the centuries local population used to gather and which was the centre of education and cultural events.

Considering that until the establishment of the municipality Gračanica was rural, from all cultural facilities it had only the Culture House, which for decades, from 1948 presents a centre of cultural events, as in most of the villages in the municipality. These are multipurpose spaces in which there is a hall for cultural and entertainment events, library with reading room, areas of local communities, galleries and public spaces.



Figure 16- Cultural House Gracanica

Currently, cultural houses are operational in the following villages: Gracanica, Laplje Selo, Donja Gusterica, Dobrotin and Batuse. Within the Cultural House in Gracanica operates a Gallery, which is used for exhibitions, promotions and literary events throughout a year.

The Cultural House is a home of professional and amateur ensemble “Venac”, which is operational for more than 30 years.

Following establishment of Municipality of Gracanica, cultural centers in Badovac and Batuse as well as Youth Centre in Preoce, have been constructed. In the past all these villages lacked cultural facilities.

2.2.16 Public Spaces (Squares and Memorials)

Prior to establishment of new municipality, majority of green areas have been unregulated and neglected. There was neither squares nor children playgrounds, and memorials were neglected. Following establishment of Municipality of Gracanica, number of projects was implemented, including construction and regulation of public parks, regulation of children playgrounds, regulation of memorial parks, construction and regulation of squares.

There are still green areas to be regulated, planted and made operational. The future developments and improvements in implementation will create possibilities for increased number of projects for renovation and regulation of new parks.

Parks:



Photo 17- City park, Laplje Selo



Photo 18- Memorial park and children playground, Livadje



Photo 19- Memorial park, Gracanica

Public squares:



Photo 20- Simonida square, Gracanica



Photo 21- Square, Dobrotin

2.2.17 Recreation and Sports

In the area of sport activities, immediately following the establishment of the Municipality, rehabilitation and reconstruction of sport fields was carried out in all settlements, as well as construction of new ones, with installation of lighting equipment.

In Gracanica has begun the construction of the sport centre composed of already built tennis courts and fields for basketball and volleyball. Construction of football field has commenced which includes running track, seats for spectators, auxiliary field and facilities for athletes.

The cooperation with sport associations with organizational and financial support has been already established, which resulted in organization of first “Sport Olympics”. Also, tennis school, basketball school, football school and karate school have been opened. Currently in all villages within the municipality, with an exception of the village of Radevo, exist sport fields as independent complexes or within school facilities.



Photo 22- Tennis Court, Gracanica



Photo 23- Sport Compound Admin. Facility

In order to achieve higher level of education, culture and healthy life, the real challenges for the future are construction of facilities and investment in human resources.

Existing educational staff and cultural and sport workers should be supplemented with young, educated and perspective staff. Also, continuous improvement through seminars, trainings and meetings should be enabled for everyone, including through establishment of Educational Centre as a backbone of such activities.

2.3 Economic Development

According to adopted Kosovo Spatial Plan, Gracanica Municipality is located in the Blue Zone. According to Strategy for Regional Development, Municipality of Gracanica belongs to the Central Economic Zone (CEZ). CEZ occupies central location in relation with other economic zones. Kosovo capital is situated in this zone and its represent centre of state administration, private business and services, as well as cultural and educational centre. The highway that will connect Kosovo and Albania will pass through this zone (CEZ), encompassing other main traffic routes linking the capital with other parts of Kosovo.

Geographic location is the biggest potential of the Municipality, and the most important one is for sure available agricultural land.

Main railway routes linking Pristina- Kosovo Polje/Fushe Kosove- Pec/Peja and Pristina- Skopje/ Shkup and Pristina International Airport, are part of CEZ. There are two electric power stations Kosovo A and Kosovo B in this zone, as well as open pits Belacevc and Dobro Selo. Due to a fact that Municipality of Gracanica occupies central location within this region, all abovementioned parameters influence municipal economic development (Source: Agency for Regional Development).

2.3.1 Local Economic Situation

There are 496 companies registered within the territory of Municipality of Gracanica. Activities performed by these companies expressed in percentages are as the following:

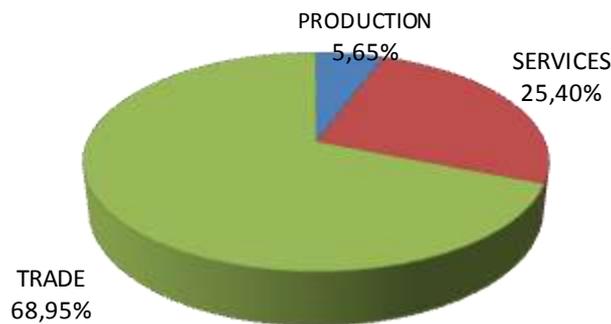


Photo 24- Types of Activities within the Territory of Municipality of Gracanica

Currently, most business activities in municipality include micro and small enterprises dealing with trade, services and production.

Table 11- Business Activities in Municipality of Gracanica

No.	Locations	Production	Services	Trade	Total
1	Gracanica	2	52	120	174
2	Laplje Selo	6	30	63	99
3	Čaglavica	2	7	39	48
4	Preoce	4	8	23	35
5	Livadje	2	6	10	18
6	Donja Gusterica	5	8	25	38
7	Gornja Gusterica		3	3	6
8	Dobrotin	4	7	27	38
9	Susica	1		4	5
10	Badovac	1		5	6
11	Kisnica			2	2
12	Lepina		2	5	7
13	Radevo		1	3	4
14	Skulanevo			2	2
15	Suvi Do	1	2	8	11
16	Batuse			3	3
	Total	28	126	332	496

Source: Economic Development Unit, Municipality of Gracanica

Table 12- Service Business Activities in Private Sector

No.	Location	Banks	Hospitals	Hotels ⁵
1	Gracanica	6		2
2	Laplje Selo	3	1	4
3	Gornja Gusterica			1
4	Dobrotin			2
5	Livadje			1
6	Čaglavica		1	1
7	Preoce		2	3
8	Total	9	4	14

Source: Economic Development Unit, Municipality of Gracanica

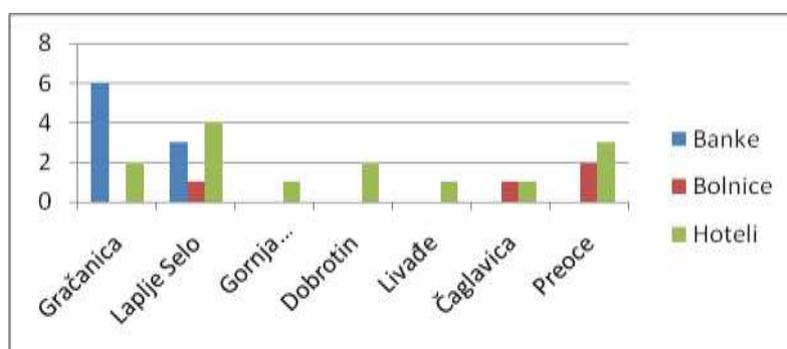


Photo 18- Service Business Activities

⁵ Motels, restaurants are also included

2.3.2 Industry

The biggest lead and zinc mine is Kisnica mine which is not operational since 1999. However, in last few years this mine processes lead and zinc ore from Marevac and Novo Brdo mines. Kisnica mine represents industrial asset but it should be thoroughly checked.

Table 13- Production

No.	Company	Activity	Location
1	"MILLENIUM GROUP"	Flour production	Laplje Selo
2	"ELNOR" SH.P.K	Production of tables and chairs	Laplje Selo
3	"MIQESIA"	Concrete production	Laplje Selo
4	"KEMA COMPANY"	Concrete and cement products	Laplje Selo
5	"EUROBETON COMPANY"	Production of concrete elements for sewage systems	Preoce
6	"SOLID"	Gutter production	Preoce
7	"YLLITERM"	Production of boilers	Dobrotin
8	"CONCEZUS"	Production of concrete elements	Dobrotin
9	"KRYEZIU 2"	Production of concrete elements	Dobrotin
10	"LAS PALMAS"	Production of vegetables and flowers	Dobrotin
11	"XELLA"	Production of silicate bricks	Dobrotin
12	"MENTORI COM"	Recycling of metal waste	Dobrotin
13	"INTER QADRA "	Production of tarpaulins and tents	Livadje
14	"SCAMPA"	Production of plastic bags	Livadje
15	"FRATELO TRADE"	Production of cakes	Badovac
16	"FITORJA"	Concrete production	Čaglavica
17	"RELUX"	Production of paints and varnishes	Laplje Selo

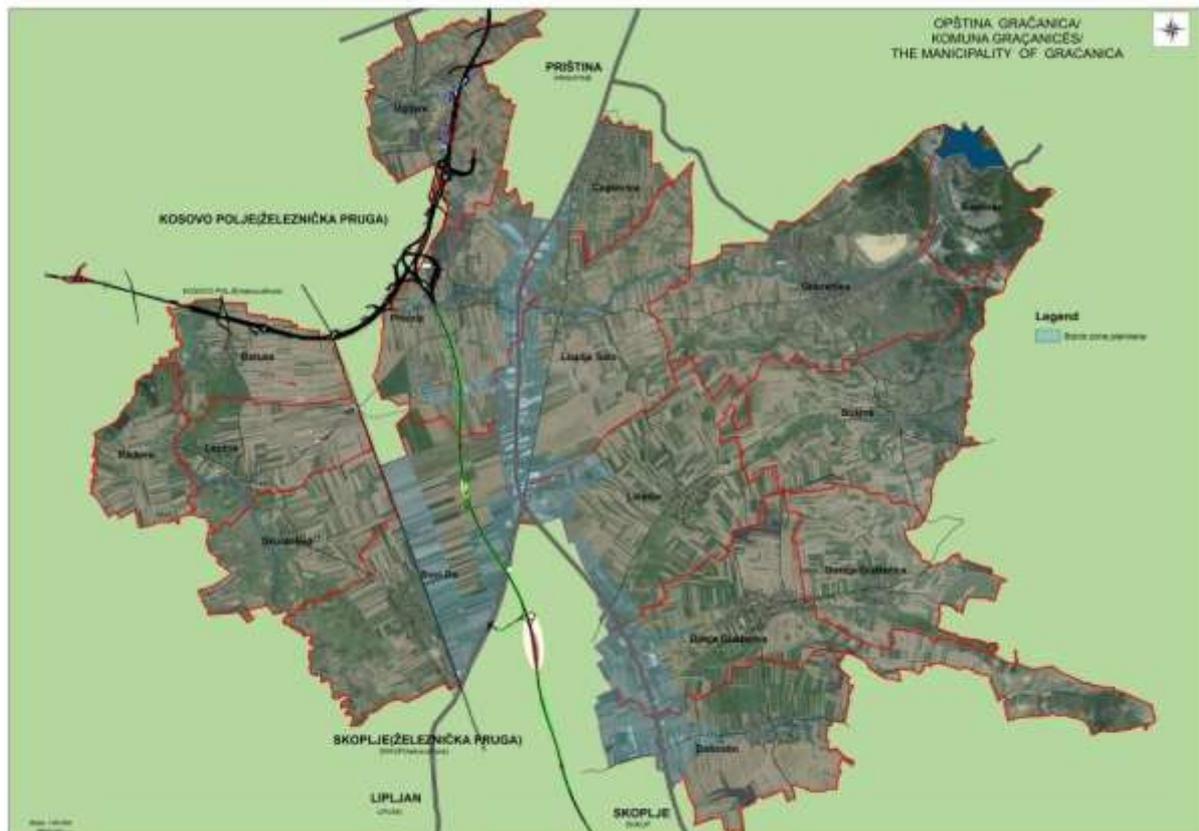


Figure 25- Location of the existing Business Zone

2.3.3 Employment (Private Sector)

According to registered and certified businesses, number of employees in private sector is from 992 to 1488. Below table presents 10 companies with 196 fully employed workers and 25 seasonal workers, although the real number should be even higher. Officially registered number of employees is not realistic and objective.

Table 14- Major Employers in Municipality

No.	Company	Activity	Location	No. of Employees
1.	"ANTON" SH.P.K	Wholesale of glass and paints	Laplje Selo	20+seasonal workers
2.	"RELUX" SH.P.K	Production of paints and varnishes	Laplje Selo	10
3.	"KOSOVA KOLOR" SH.PK	Wholesale of paints and varnishes	Laplje Selo	5
4.	"ELNOR" SH.P.K	Production of tables and chairs	Laplje Selo	39+9 seasonal workers
5.	"HIB" SH.P.K	Gas station, restaurant, shop	Laplje Selo	26
6.	"INTER QADRA" SH.P.K	Production of tarpaulin and tents	Livadje	7+7 seasonal workers
7.	"KEMA" SH.P.K	Concrete and cement products	Laplje Selo	21
8.	"ORBICO" SH.P.K	Wholesale of foods and cosmetics	Laplje Selo	17
9.	"EBC COMPANY" SH.P.K	Wholesale of cosmetics	Laplje Selo	19
10.	"PORSHE" SH.P.K	Car shop	Laplje Selo	32

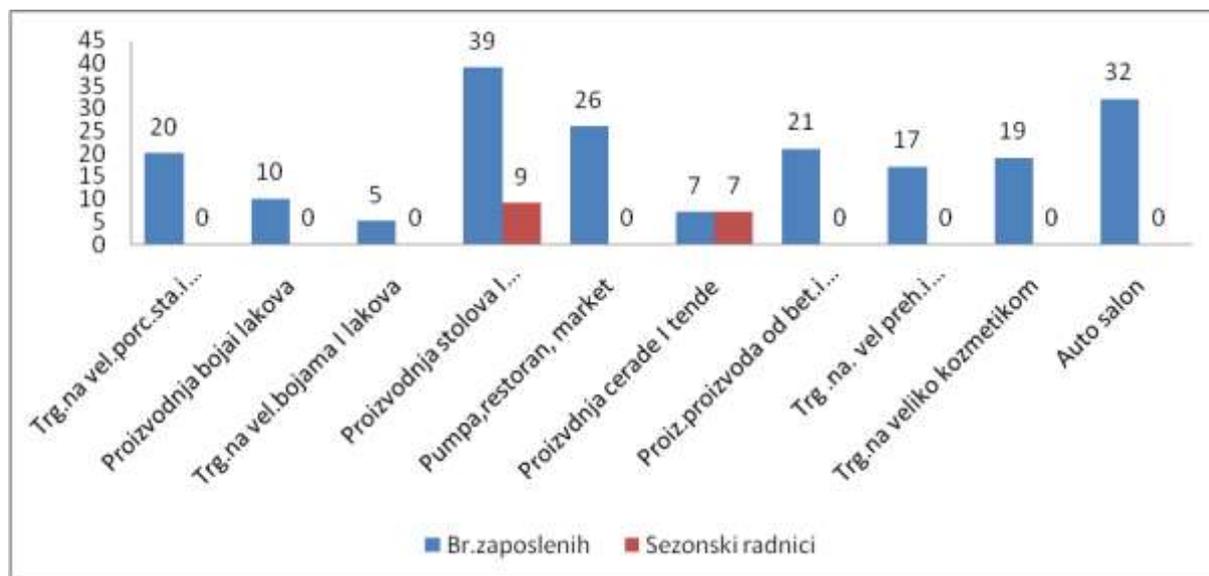


Photo 15- Graphical Presentation of Major Employers

2.3.4 Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO)

There are twenty two (22) active nongovernmental organizations within the territory of Municipality of Gračanica.

Table 16- Nongovernmental Organizations in Municipality of Gračanica

No.	NGO	Activity	Location
1	NGO "CSD"	Communication for society development	Gračanica
2	"CRT/KPA"	Centre for peace and tolerance	Gračanica
3	NGO "Mother Teresa"	Cooperation for building multiethnic kindergarten	Kišnica
4	"AVENIJA"	Economic empowerment of women	Laplje Selo
5	"SUZ"	Alliance of women associations	Laplje Selo
6	"FUTURE"	Human rights and empowerment	Gračanica
7	"PUTEVIMA SUNCA"	Children and youth organization	Gračanica
8	NGO "Ruka ruci"	Empowerment of women from minority communities in Kosovo	Ugljare
9	NGO	Centre for dialog and reconciliation	Laplje Selo
10	NGO	It will be better	Gračanica
11	"OČI BUDUĆNOSTI"	Roma organization	Gračanica
12	"POKRETAČ"	Sport association	Sušica
13	NGO "GETO"	In cooperation with CSD	Gračanica
14	"SAVEZ SLEPIH"	Association of blind persons	Gračanica
15	NGO	Organization of persons with disabilities	Gračanica
16	NGO "Moja inicijativa"	Youth devoted project (sport)	Kišnica
17	"MINATORI I RI"	Cultural- Artistic Association	Kišnica
18	"REAL KLUB"	Boxing Club	Gračanica
19	"UGLJARE"	Football Club	Ugljare
20	"ZELENA AGENDA"	Green Agenda	Gračanica
21	NGO "Kometa"	Human rights, economic development, youth etc.	Gračanica
22	"OMLADINSKI CENTAR"	Near achievement	Gračanica

2.3.5 Agriculture

The agriculture is ranked as high quality. Based on the information obtained from the Directorate of Agriculture 76.93 % of land is arable land mainly crops (wheat and corn). There are also small orchards and small vegetable gardens mainly only for personal use. About 15.1 % is meadows and pastures however there is very limited number of farms (19 farmers registered in all municipalities).

Gračanica is primarily rural municipality and its economy is heavily dependent on agricultural production. Major part of its territory is composed of land of I and II categories.

Two basic agricultural branches prevailing in Gračanica Municipality are farming and cattle breeding. Gračanica Municipality encompasses around 8700 hectares of agricultural land, what represents around 71% of the total area. This land includes meadows and pastures.

Municipality of Gračanica in cooperation with Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry encourages development of agriculture through subsidies for spring and autumn season, supporting in this way economic strengthening of farms in order to intensify their production capacities.

Agricultural production within the municipality includes production of food from vegetable and animal sources such as fish farming, apiculture, mushroom farming, snail farming, production of spices and medicinal herbs and other products cultivated on agricultural land, but they are underrepresented in the Municipality.

Agriculture is mostly based on production of the following crops:

Table 17- Farming Crops

No.	Crop	Cultivated area /h	Cultivated area/ %	Yield kg/ha	Total yield /kg
1	Wheat	3,834.81	53.80%	6,000	23,008,860
2	Barley	653.34	7.50%	4,000	2,613,360
3	Maize	3,933.23	38.50%	4,000	15,732,920
4	Sunflower	83.11	1,4 %	2,200	182,842

Above table presents crops and yield in 2011. It could be seen that the highest percentage of agricultural land is under wheat and maize, and that these crops give the highest yields.

It can be concluded that agriculture is not developed as an economic sector even though there is potential considering the quality of agriculture and tradition of the local community in agriculture. The possible food processing industry and creating a market for local products might promote and stimulate the development.

2.3.6 Irrigation

Abovementioned crop yields are achieved under the simplest conditions of exploitation of agricultural land, meaning that so far within the territory of Municipality of Gracanica does not exist crops irrigation systems. Construction of irrigation systems would increase crop yield by 50%, what would create better conditions for better market placement of these products.

2.3.7 Livestock Breeding

Livestock breeding is one of the most represented economic sectors in Municipality of Gracanica. There are 19 farmers registered by the Institute for Food and Veterinary with around 160 milking cows. Municipality of Gracanica is trying to give incentives to farmers in order to engage themselves in livestock breeding and agriculture through loans and subsidies granted by Ministry of Agriculture. Farmers who produce milk and are engaged in livestock breeding find this kind of assistance provided by local administration as very important incentive for future development of livestock breeding.

2.3.8 Tourist Potentials

Kosovo is a rich treasure of ethnic cultural and spiritual heritage from different historical periods. Cultural heritage is characterized by its diversity, values and historical significance.

Tourist attractions in Municipality of Gracanica are:

- Gracanica Monastery, magnificent building from XIV century, was built by King Milutin in 1321. It is dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
- Archaeological site Ulpiana with remnants of Roman and Early Byzantine town, founded in the middle of II century A.D.
- Plenty of different style churches in almost every village;
- Gracanica Lake;
- Radevo fishpond;
- Natural source- Cesma.

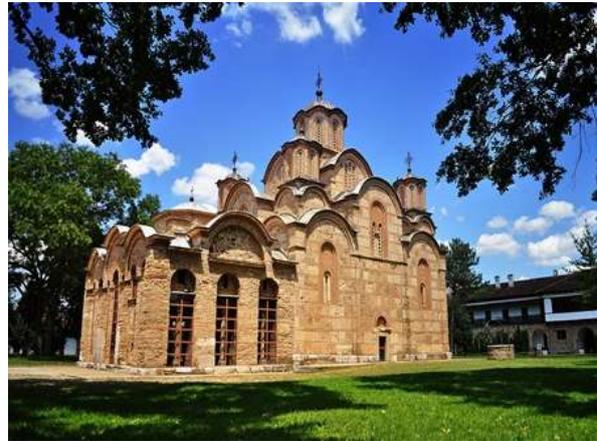


Photo 26- Tourist Potentials of Municipality of Gracanica

Municipality of Gracanica has significant potentials for development of cultural, religious, recreational, sport, village and hunting tourism. Tourism is poorly developed. However, Municipal Tourist Organization of Gracanica is under development.

2.4 Infrastructure and Public Services

2.4.1 Traffic and Roads

Three national roads pass through Municipality of Gračanica:

- National Road Pristina- Gnjilane/ Gjilan (5.5 km through municipal territory);
- National Road Pristina- Skopje/ Shkup (12.3 km through municipal territory);
- National Road Pristina- Prizren (3.45 km through municipal territory).

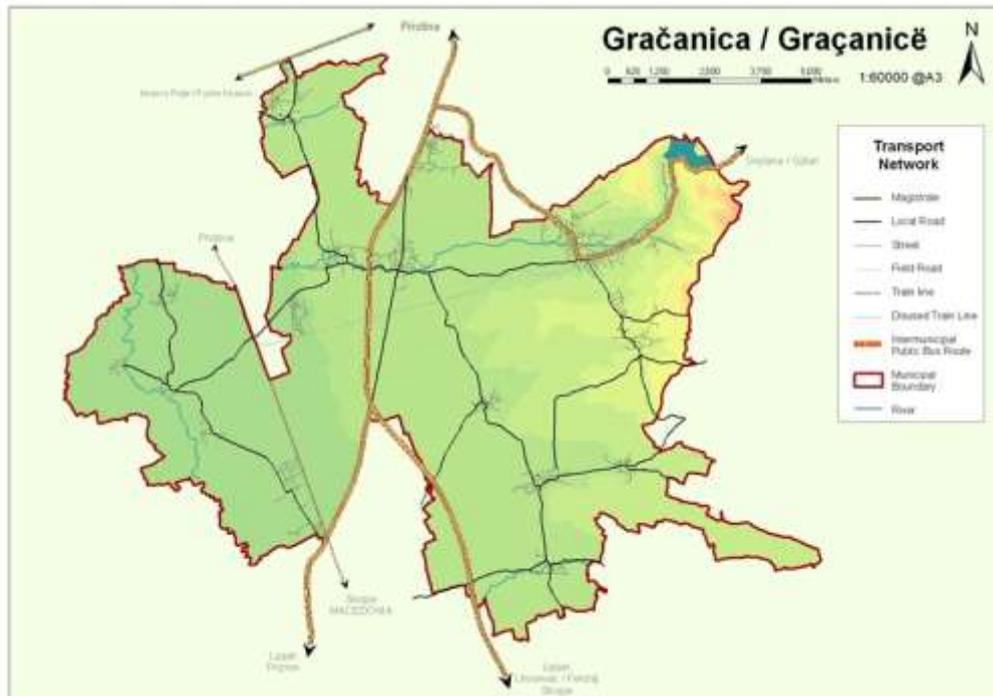


Photo 27- Municipal Road Network

Additionally, the highway that will connect Kosova, Albania and Serbia (European Corridor 10) is being constructed and it passes through Municipality of Gračanica.

Municipality of Gračanica includes 16 (sixteen) villages which are more or less connected with local rural roads. Most roads within settlements are inadequate ones. Since establishment of Municipality of Gračanica, local roads connecting settlements are mostly reconstructed and paved. Other roads within settlements are partially paved. The whole area of all roads within the territory of Municipality of Gračanica is 2,696.301.00 m².

According to data from Gračanica police station in 2012 in the municipality there were recorded 197 accidents, there were no accidents resulting in death.

Black spots in the municipality recorded in the previous period are:

- Local road Gračanica- N.Badovac (curve in front of the pool, 5 incidents);
- Local road Gračanica- Laplje Selo (double curvature near the fountain, 13 incidents);
- Local road in Laplje Selo (between the restaurant “Hrana” and restaurant “Vožd”, 33 incidents).

(Source: Municipality of Gračanica Cadastral Office)

Table 18- Area of Local Roads within the Territory of Municipality of Gracanica

Settlement	Area/m ²
Gracanica	105,930.00
Radevo	78,366.00
Laplje Selo	301,507.00
Preoce	174,823.00
Lepina	147,197.00
Suvi Do	293,842.00
Batuse	63,990.00
Ugljare	125,459.00
Susica	185,580.00
Badovac	77,417.00
Skulanevo	125,995.00
Gornja Gušterica	97,168.00
Donja Gušterica	301,465.00
Dobrotin	165,690.00
Livadje	266,301.00
Total	2,696,301.00

	Ugljare	Gračanica	Badovac	Laplje selo	Preoce	Sušica	Gornja Gušterica	Donja Gušterica	Dobrotin	Lepina	Livađe	Radevo	Skulanevo	Suvi Do	Čaglavica	Batuse
Ugljare	x	10.1	12.1	5	4.3	13.3	14.8	13	15.1	10.1	10.5	11.6	11.6	14.3	8.3	13
Gračanica	10.1	x	2.1	5.1	6.6	3.3	7	9.2	11.3	12.4	8.7	13.9	13.9	16.6	8.1	14.7
Badovac	12.1	2.1	x	7.1	8.6	1.2	4.9	6.7	8.8	14.4	10.9	15.9	15.9	18.6	10.1	16.7
Laplje selo	5	5.1	7.1	x	1.5	8.3	9.8	8	10.1	7.3	5	8.8	8.8	11.5	3	9.6
Preoce	4.3	6.6	8.6	1.5	x	9.8	11.3	9.5	11.6	5.8	6.6	7.3	7.3	10	4	8.1
Sušica	13.3	3.3	1.2	8.3	9.8	x	3.7	5.5	7.6	15.6	10.5	17.1	17.1	19.8	11.3	17.9
Gornja Gušterica	14.8	7	4.9	9.8	11.3	3.7	x	1.8	3.9	17.1	5.3	18.6	15.6	12.9	12.8	19.4
Donja Gušterica	13	9.2	6.7	8	9.5	5.5	1.8	x	2.1	15.3	3	16.8	13.8	11.1	11	17.6
Dobrotin	15.1	11.3	8.8	10.1	11.6	7.6	3.9	2.1	x	17.4	4.8	18.9	11.7	9	13.1	19.7
Lepina	10.1	12.4	14.4	7.3	5.8	15.6	17.1	15.3	17.4	x	12	1.5	1.5	4.2	9.8	2.3
Livađe	10.5	8.7	10.9	5	6.6	10.5	5.3	3	4.8	12	x	13.5	13.1	9	13.4	14.2
Radevo	11.6	13.9	15.9	8.8	7.3	17.1	18.6	16.8	18.9	1.5	13.5	x	3	5.7	11.3	3.8
Skulanevo	11.6	13.9	15.9	8.8	7.3	17.1	15.6	13.8	11.7	1.5	13.1	3	x	2.7	11.3	3.8
Suvi Do	14.3	16.6	18.6	11.5	10	19.8	12.9	11.1	9	4.2	9	5.7	2.7	x	13.7	6.5
Čaglavica	8.3	8.1	10.1	3	4	11.3	12.8	11	13.1	9.8	13.4	11.3	11.3	13.7	x	11.8
Batuse	13	14.7	16.7	9.6	8.1	17.9	19.4	17.6	19.7	2.3	14.2	3.8	3.8	6.5	11.8	x

Photo 19- Travel Distance in km between the villages within the municipal territory with tolerance of $\pm 5\%$ (Municipality of Gracanica)

2.4.2 Railway Traffic

There are two railway routes passing through the territory of Municipality of Gračanica:

- International railway Pristina- Skopje- Athens;
- Local railway that connects settlements Kisnica, Gračanica, Laplje Selo and Lepina with the main railway hub in Kosovo Polje/Fushe Kosove.

This railway line was used for ore transportation from Kisnica mine. The line was operational until 2003. It was also used for passenger traffic.



2.4.3 Air Traffic

Pristina Airport is international airport with a distance of 22 km from Gračanica settlement. This airport is the biggest within Kosovo territory and has strategic location. It is situated in the central part of Balkan region enabling good connections with other regional centers. Pristina Airport enables passenger air traffic and cargo air traffic. In the past, in addition to civilian purposes it was also used for military purposes.

2.4.4 Public Transport

Public transport is not operational in Gračanica. There are two types of private transport in Municipality of Gračanica, urban and interurban transport. Urban transport within Municipality of Gračanica is mostly provided by small travelling agencies with minibuses. These companies generally have one or two minibuses.

This transport operates from 6:30 to 15:00, after this time only taxis may be used. This problem of residents' communication between the villages is an added obstacle in the development of these areas, and residents of this municipality are forced every day to hitchhike to get to work, school, and health centre.

Department for Public Services in cooperation with Ministry of Infrastructure organized humanitarian transport for all inhabitants of Municipality of Gračanica. Urban transport is organized 3 times a week within the whole municipal territory and is provided by company "Arsa prevoz". Interurban transport is organized 3 times a week and is provided by company "Selo Turs".

In addition to abovementioned, there are the following bus- lines passing through Gracanica settlement: Pristina-Gnjilane/Gjilane, Pristina-Janjevo and Pristina-Susica. Bus Pristina-Gnjilane/Gjilane passes daily every 20 min in the period from 7:45 a.m. until 6:30 p.m. Bus Pristina-Janjevo passes through municipality three times every day. However, such transport does not meet needs of inhabitants. There are no bus lines operating in evening hours between settlements and also there is no direct bus line to Pristina. Lack of bus station where passengers could wait for buses makes this situation even worse.

Only one taxi company operates within municipality.

Public utilities services are provided by the regional public utilities department in Prishtina. Similarly to other rural areas in Kosovo, utility services are very bad.

2.4.5 Water Supply

Municipality of Gracanica is supplied with drinking water by the “Regional Water Supply Company” from Pristina. Pristina Region as well as one part of settlements within Municipality of Gracanica including Gracanica, Kisnica, Badovac, Susica, Laplje Selo, Preoce and Caglavica are supplied with potable water from artificial reservoir, so-called Gracanica Lake. Artificial lake was built in 1966 and became operational in September 1966. Capacity of the Gracanica lake is around 26,000.000.00 liters. In the vicinity of the lake there is a water supply station for production of drinking water. There is a protection zone around Gracanica/Badovc lake.



Photo 28- Water Supply Station in Gracanica- Regional Water Supply Pristina

Number of customers/households from abovementioned settlements within Municipality of Gracanica who are provided with water supply is 2723. Also, regional water supply company with its branch in Lipljan/Lipjan provides potable water for the following villages within Municipality of Gracanica: Dobrotin, Donja Gusterica, Gornja Gusterica and Livadje. These settlements are supplied with water from the water processing station in Lipljan, but also from nearby wells.

Table 20- Pipeline length, number of customers and network capacity

No	Network Section	Pipeline Length/m	Number of Customers	Capacity l/s
1	Lipljan- Gornja Gusterica	L = 7,300	257	12 l/s
2	Lipljan-Donja Gusterica	L=4,200	112	2 l/s
3	Lipljan-Livadje	L=8,100	165	2-3 l/s
4	Lipljan-Dobrotin	L=7,300	145	2-2,5 l/s
	Total	L=26,900	679	

In total, there are 3402 households provided with water supply which shows that from total number of households there are 1098 households without water supply.

Settlements Lepina, Batuse, Skulanevo, Radevo and partially Suvi Do have no water supply systems and water is supplied from private wells. Unfortunately none of the relevant institutions do not check the water quality from private wells.

2.4.6 Sewerage System

Municipality of Gracanica is composed of rural settlements, because of which, before the establishment of Municipality of Gracanica, coverage with sewerage systems was weak. Following the establishment of Municipality of Gracanica, sewerage systems are constructed in settlements throughout the Municipality..Poor coverage of sewerage network is still in places like Lepina, Batuse, Radevo. All the water from the sewer system together with rainwater end in rivers, without prior filtering (there are no systems for wastewater treatment).

By measuring the composition of the waste water, the quality of surface and underground waters was determined. In order to protect public health, basic preventive and protective measures are implemented to reduce water contamination. Municipal Assembly has managed the implementation of capital investment projects (construction of sewerage collectors) to eliminate temporarily contaminants of underground and surface waters.

Indicate percentage of households connected in sewerage system. (check during public review). The total coverage of the Municipality of Gracanica with public sewerage collector is 30,173 m. Rainwater drainage system in Gracanica settlement in 2011 and 2012 is around 2,500 m. Regional Water Supply Company PRISTINA is responsible for the functionality of the sewerage and rainwater drainage networks. Although these networks are in an old condition and doesn't have more capacity for enlargement.

2.4.7 Waste Management

Gracanica doesn't have waste management plan yet. However, following establishment of Gracanica municipality, municipality together with regional waste company Pastrimi took charge for waste collection and disposal. But, the capacity of company Pastrimi is considered insufficient and there is no sufficient number of containers within municipal territory. The waste is collected twice a week in entire municipal territory (twice in Gracanica settlement and once a week in other settlements). The waste in business zone is managed by business owners themselves. The amount of waste collected in entire municipality is about 140m³ per week. The waste is not selected (all organic and other waste is mixed together). Significant problem is disposal of medical waste which is disposed together with other types of waste. One of major landfills is Kisnica mine tailing dam. This landfill is the main environmental challenge municipality is faced with.

2.4.8 Electricity Networks

Territory of Municipality of Gracanica is almost completely covered with electricity network. Company KEK is provider of electricity. Electricity is produced in thermo power plant Obilic.

Frequent electricity cuts during the winter season create difficulties for normal functioning of households and business companies. Despite the fact that majority of customers pay their electricity bills regularly to the KEK distribution, power cuts during the winter season are part of life of inhabitants of Gracanica Municipality.

Due to non-provision of data from relevant institutions, there is no information about number of customers and network capacities on energy supply.

2.4.9 Communications (Telecommunications and Internet)

There is number of companies within the territory of Gracanica Municipality dealing with this business activity. According to available information, there is more than 15 companies providing Internet, cable TV, landline and mobile telephony services. We have to mention that according to our estimation, Telecom Serbia covers with landline telephony around 95% of the territory of Gracanica Municipality, as well as with the mobile telephony. This company also offers ADSL and IPTV services, but in Gracanica and Susica only. These data have been obtained using field estimates in absence of official information.

In addition to the abovementioned, mobile and landline telephony services are also provided by IPKO and PTK. When it is about landline telephony, IPKO has two customers and PTK one customer. There are no official information about customers of mobile telephony.

It should be mentioned that all settlements within the municipality have cable TV, but there is no official information. IPKO has its cable TV with around 70 channels in Albanian, Serbian, English and Turkish languages.

2.5 Environment, Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage

2.5.1 Natural Resources

For Municipality of Gracanica it could be said that it is opulent with natural resources.

Badovc Lake is an artificial reservoir on the Gracanka River two kilometers from Gracanica settlement, constructed to supply Pristina and surrounding settlements with drinking water. One part of lake Badovc belongs to the municipality. Construction of Gracanica Lake began in 1963, and water from the lake started to flow toward Pristina in summer 1966. The dam height is 52 meters and the length is 246 m. It was constructed in Badovac strait in the foothill of Androvac mountain, nearby “Kisnica” mining facility. Lake is 3.5 km long and 500 m wide, with maximal depth of 30 m and total water volume of 26 million m³. One can find different kinds of fishes, mainly carps and chubs.

During its construction, Serbian settlements Novo Selo, which was in the area of lake water and Stari Badovac, which was located below the dam, have been relocated.



Photo 29- Badovc Lake

One of the most important natural resources is also the agricultural land, which is a beautiful landscape in the Municipality of Gracanica.



Photo 30- Agriculture landscape

2.5.2 Rivers within Municipal Territory

Municipality of Gracanica is opulent with water resources. There are four rivers and one creek flowing through Gracanica Municipality: Gracanka, Sitnica, Pristevka, Janjevka and Zegovo Creek.

Gracanka River is Kosovo river flowing nearby Gracanica Monastery, through settlements Gracanica, Laplje Selo, Preoce, Gornje Dobrevo and joins Sitnica River in the village of Donje Dobrevo. Source of the river is under the dam of Gracanica Lake and it flows along Kisnica mine industrial waste landfill. While there was no lake, Gracanka was richer in water and was made of small rivers and streams nearby the village of Labljane and Mramor. Length of the river is 18.50 km. One part of Gracanka riverbed is regulated.



Photo 31- Gracanka River



Photo 32- Sitnica River

Sitnica River is one of major Kosovo rivers. Its source is in the southeast part of Kosovo on Zegavac mountain. Its length is 90 km with the average flow of 9,5 m³/sec at the mouth of the river. Although the average altitude of its basin is 1.000 m, flowing along Kosovo valley, it has all characteristics of lowland rivers: small drop (0.76‰) and shallow meandering riverbed from which water regularly spills over when at higher water levels, what causes modification of the riverbed.



Photo 33- Pristevka River, Uglarë

Pristevka River thirty years ago was clean river. Today, throughout its length of 15.43 km, this river serves as a sewerage collector for Pristina City. In the lower part this river flows through settlement of Ugljare and joins Sitnica River. Pristevka riverbanks are unregulated, overgrown in bushes, shrubs and willows. Riverbed is full of mud and sewage sludge. Pristevka River was bridged in the village of Ugljare and this bridge prevents unimpeded water flow and causes frequent floods of nearby housing facilities.

Janjevka River flows through Gornjand Donja Gusterica. Janjevka River dries up during summer periods, especially at high temperatures, so water flows only during winter periods.

Watercourses:

Water quality in Municipality of Gracanica is disastrous and requires urgent action as well as significant infrastructural investments. Inheritance of dirty industry which was not based on the sustainable development, but rather on misuse of resources and their direct and brutal pollution caused significant deterioration of watercourses within the territory of Municipality of Gracanica. Also, majority of households discharge their waste waters into rivers and some of them into underground waters. When Municipality of Gracanica Polluter Cadastral is drafted, it is necessary to make categorization of polluters dividing them into collective and individual polluters.

(Source: "Green Agenda", Document of Municipality of Gracanica)

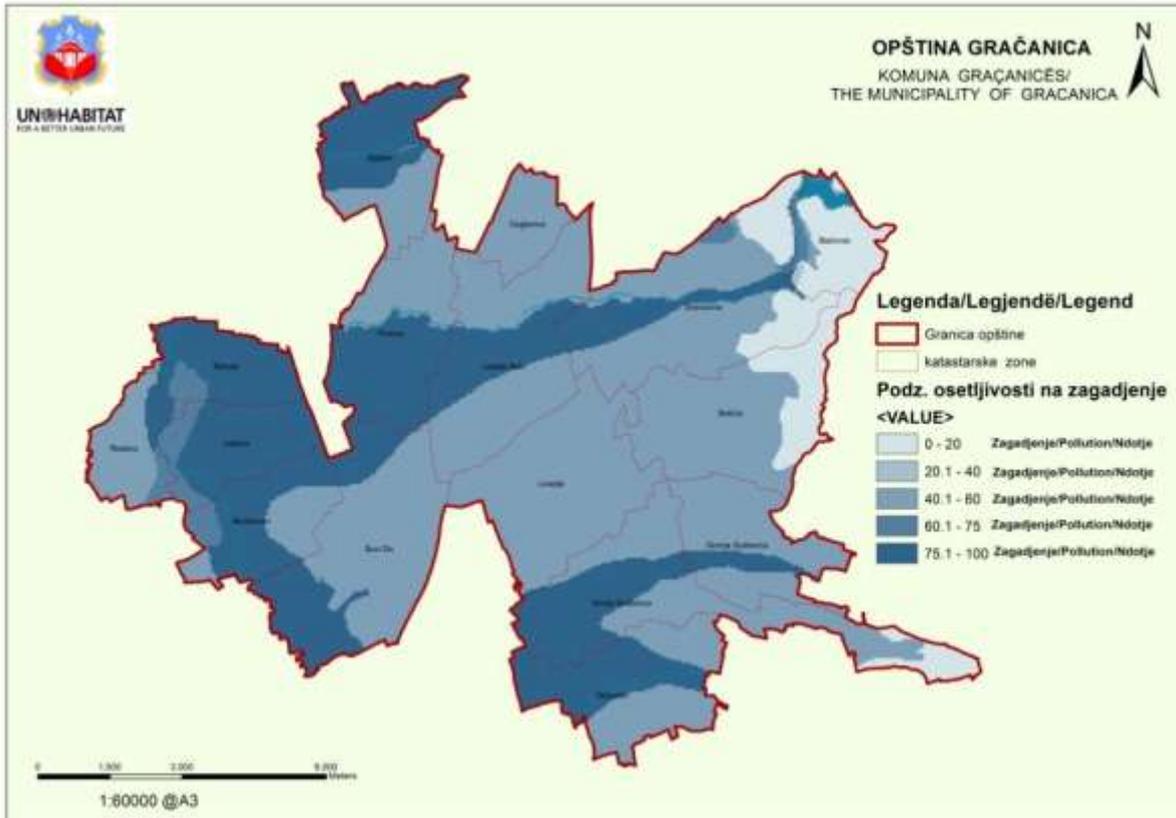


Photo 34- Underground sensitivity on pollution (source: EULUP)

2.5.3 Forestry

Forests in Kosovo account 41.8% or around 455000 ha. Forests in Municipality of Gračanica occupy area of 1300 ha, or around 9.9% of the total territory of Municipality of Gračanica. The most common types of forest tree species are black and white pine and oak.



Photo 35- Forest Zone

2.5.4 Environmental situation

Environment situation in Gracanica Municipality it is determined by natural conditions, rural structure, economic activities, transport and ongoing social- economic processes.

Mean annual concentration of polluting gasses in the air in 2011 was provided by Hydro-meteorological Institute of Kosovo. Station for air quality measuring is located in Pristina and it covers area of 10 km² (data PM₁₀ -57,83 ng/m³; 3- 49,41ng/m³; SO₂– 19,6 ng/m³; CO 3784,55 ng/m³; NO₂- not available).They provide measuring data for air and soil pollution within the municipal territory, but from experience it could be stated that air in Gracanica is polluted by Kisnica mine tailing dam. Also, the main air pollutant in the whole municipal territory and the source of noise is traffic.

2.5.5 Pollution

Collective Polluters- as defined, include all polluters or settlements with more than fifty (50) households with access to sewerage system or sewer drain.

Most of the settlements are supplied with the drinking water from Gracanica Lake. However, villages of Batuse, Radevo, Suvi Do, Skulanevo, Lepina, also located within the territory of Municipality of Gracanica use drinking water from wells or nearby natural springs. Rural wells are connected to pneumatic pumps through which inhabitants use the water for different purposes. Those pneumatic pumps use electricity as a power source, and due to frequent electricity cuts inhabitants are often left without water. This water contains limestone, in some settlements inhabitants use bacteriological irregular water what threatens their health. Many villages still use sewer drains what pose a threat for water used by inhabitants for everyday purpose.

2.5.5.1 Water Pollution

Waste water from Gracanica settlement flows to six water recipients. Most waste water flow to Gracanka River, Zegovka River, Janjevka River, Susica Creek, PristevkaRiver and then to Sitnica Rivers.

Settlement	Waste Water Recipient	Purifying Collectors
Gracanica, Laplje Selo, Preoce, Kisnica	Gracanka River	NO
Dobrotin	Zegovka River	NO
G. Gusterica, D. Gusterica	Janjevka River	NO
Livadje	Susica Creek	NO
Ugljare	Pristevka River	NO
Lepina, Radevo, Skulanevo, Suvi Do	Sitnica	NO
Caglavica	Irrigation channels, sewer drains	NO

Table 21- Tabular Presentation of Waste Water Polluters Flowing to Riverbeds

The biggest individual polluter of Gracanka River is Kisnica mining facility. Until the late nineties, the quality of water in Gracanka River was seriously compromised due to continuous discharge of waste waters from flotation. Currently, operations of these major individual polluters are suspended.

Another serious pollution source is flotation of industrial waste located along the riverbed. Due to erosion significant part of mud reaches the riverbed.

Kisnica Mine is a black spot of pollution of Black Sea basin waterways, where through Sitnica River, Ibar River and Morava River, significant amounts of heavy metals reach Danube River and Black Sea. This was the subject of one study drafted in 1996 under the title “Rehabilitation and Recultivation of Gracanka River”.

Table 22- Water Quality Parameters in rivers flowing through Municipality of Gracanica
(Source: Kosovo Hydro meteorological Institute)

Parameter	River	SITNICA					PRISTEVKA	GRACANKA
	Sampling Location	Babljak	Lipljan	Vragolija	Plemetina	Mitrovica	Bresje	Vragolija
SHBO₅		2.695	1.43	4.34	3.8	4.49	18.43	6.92
Nitrates		1.091	2.289	3.545	4.93	11.0	10.84	2.9
Nitrite		0.057	0.445	0.296	0.37	0.681	0.279	0.167
Ammonia		0.58	3.834	1.474	4.46	2.124	22.473	2.416
P_{total}(poli+orto)		0.133	0.621	0.397	0.51	0.435	0.670	0.400

This study, drafted upon the request of the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Serbia, states among others, that Ibar River is continually polluted with waste materials from Kosovo.

As it was the case with Pristevka River, also Janjevka River, Zegovka River (14.28 km long) and Susica Creek are used as sewerage systems and waste landfills in settlements of Gornja and Donja Gusterica and Livadje. The consequence of this is the smell of waste water in spring, summer and autumn days. The following table presents water quality parameters in rivers flowing through Gracanica Municipality in 2008 and 2009.

The measurements conducted by the Hydro Meteorological Institute of Kosovo, in 50 measuring points in all rivers, were used to get the following physical and chemical parameters: according to the results, all rivers in Kosovo exceed EU standards as regards water color, especially in the areas around the middle and the end as a result of industrial water and sewage discharge (app. 1500 l/s are discharged in the eastern part of Kosovo alone). Based on the measurements and chemical parameters cyanide, nitrates, zing and phenols, are present in greater quantities from time to time, when compared to EU determined standards. Based on these analyses conducted in the rivers of Kosovo, only the river Sitnica turned out to have values at a dangerous level.

Water pollution is increased by the sewage, which is discharged in the water, as well as garbage, use of sand and gravel and land being washed. Plants used to process urban sewage do not exist in any settlements. (Source: SEA for MDP of Gracanica)

2.5.5.2 Air and Soil Pollution

In addition to air quality testing performed in Pristina station that covers the area with the diameter of 10km², as well as air and soil pollution testing performed within the territory of Municipality of Gracanica show there is no pollution within the municipal territory, but from the everyday experience it could be stated that air and soil are polluted due to Kisnica mining facility industrial waste landfill in central part of the municipality and due to open coal pits, in northwest part of municipality.

It is possible that there is pollution due to the bombing campaign, but the Municipality has no relevant data and has no access to such data.

Significant problem is disposal of medical waste which is disposed together with other types of waste. One of major landfills is Kisnica mine tailing dam. This landfill is the main environmental challenge municipality is faced with.

Table 23- Air Quality Measured by Pristina Station (Source: Hydro-meteorological Institute of Kosovo)

Period in 2011	PM ₁₀ <i>(µg/m³)</i>	O ₃ <i>(µg/m³)</i>	SO ₂ <i>(µg/m³)</i>	CO <i>(µg/m³)</i>	NO ₂ <i>(µg/m³)</i>
January					
February					
March	56	43,2	23,8	5049	
April	45,2	50,9	25	4834	
May	37,2	51,5	23,8	5049	
June	38,9	54,6	23,6	4889	
July	78,6	53,3	26	5009	
August	41,7	50,8	28,9	5249	
September	52,3	64,7	10,7	1581	
October	58,1	42,9	5,3	830	
November	112,5	32,8	9,3	1571	
December	/	/	/	/	
Average annual values	57,83	49,41	19,6	3784.55	No data

2.5.6 Illegal Landfills

Within the territory of Municipality of Gracanica one can find number of illegal landfills created by human carelessness. One of the biggest illegal landfill is located in the vicinity of industrial waste landfill in Gracanica. This landfill, as it is a case with other illegal landfills, threatens the environment due to its proximity to settlements, kindergartens, schools, riverbeds, roads etc. Public Services Department is in charge for removal of illegal landfills as well as for regulation of green areas within the municipal territory.



Photo 36- Illegal Landfill

Department for Urbanism, Planning, Cadastre and Environment of Municipality of Gracanica in April, May and August 2011 carried out registration of illegal landfills. It was concluded that within the municipal territory exist twenty five (25) illegal landfills with negative influence to the environment and health of municipal population. In order to resolve the problem of illegal landfills, experts have prepared detailed Action plan for removal of illegal landfills. The following table presents illegal landfills:

Table 22- Illegal Landfills Locations

Number and Name of Landfill Location (1)	Estimated Area in m ² (2)	Estimated waste in m ³ (3)
1.Graanica a. Padaliste	Around 600m²	180m³
2.Laplje Selo a. Hospital Road – along the railway b. Near ES "Miladin Mitic"		24m³
3. Livadje a. Near Elementary School b. At the outskirt of Livadje toward D. Gusterica		21,00 m³
4.Donja Gusterica a. Along the river in the vicinity of the graveyard b. In the vicinity of the village, on the road toward Slovinje		100m³
5.Dobrotin a. Outside the village at location called "rupe"		35 m³
6.Gornja Gusterica a. Along the road toward Oklape b. In the outskirt of G. Gusterica toward D. Gusterica		56m³
7.Caglavica a. Along the road toward Ajvalija		28m³
8. Preoce a. In the vicinity of Youth Centre		28m³
9. Ugljare a. Near new cemetery b. Near antenna pole		40 m³
10.Batuse a. Near cemetery		21,00 m³
11.Lepina a. Along the railway between Lepina and Preoce b. Near ES "Vuk Karadzic"	10,00x4,00x0,20m 20,00x10,00x,030 m	28,00 m³
12.Skulanevo a. Near football playground along the river b. On the left side along the road Skulanevo-Suvi Do	40,00x20mx0,40 m	35,00m³
13. Suvi Do a. Near cemetery b.Novo Naselje (along the railway)	20,00x4,00x0,50m 40x3,00x0,40	56,00m³
14.Kisnica Three (3) landfills		100m³
15. Radevo		14,00m³
16. Landfill in the location of the industrial waste landfill in Gracanica	100mx150m x 2.5m	37.500 m³

2.5.6.1 Open Industrial Landfill of the Waste from Ore Exploitation Facility



Photo 37- Mining tailings sites in the municipality

Kisnica industrial waste landfill poses environmental disaster for the municipality and permanent threat for degradation of the environment. Threat for the environment is reflected in pollution of waterways, air and surrounded soil.

Since 1965, pollution poses a threat to waterways through erosion of waste material and to air through winds that spread floating dust waste, as well as surrounding agricultural land where the dust is settled. Erosion is frequent phenomenon in landfills.

Amongst accidents presented in the report of International Commission on Big Dams as well as in the United Nations Environment Program, only two accidents were registered in the area of former Yugoslavia, the industrial landfill dam failure in Brskovo lead and zinc mining facility in Mojkovac (Monte Negro) and failure on the slop of Kisnica mining facility landfill bank. Accident occurred in September 1988 when over 10.000m^3 of polluted water spilled over the dam. Polluted water flooded agricultural land and around ten houses. Overspill was caused by negligence during landfill operation and this accident was largely politicized (RI, 1988).

2.5.7 Disaster Risk Assessment Management (DRAM)

For ensuring the sustainable development it is very important to recognize the level of risk based on hazards and vulnerability of the area.

Floods:

Based on the studies Gracanica is partially prone to floods, earthquakes, wild fire, erosion, hail and transportation of dangerous goods. The flood prone areas are alongside the Sitnica River. The river embankments are built in both sides of the river, however during long heavy rains and when the snow melting during the winter the water penetrates the embankments. The other rivers and streams are narrow and solid waste disposal cause floods. The atmospheric water also causes flash floods during the heavy rains in some flat areas.

Earthquakes:

Kosovo is in high seismic area which is heat by earthquakes in the past, which area caused by autochthon earthquakes generated 15-20 km depth in the ground. The tectonic structure and earthquake epicenters with magnitude $M > 4.0$ which affected Kosovo until 2009 are shown in the map below 2009.

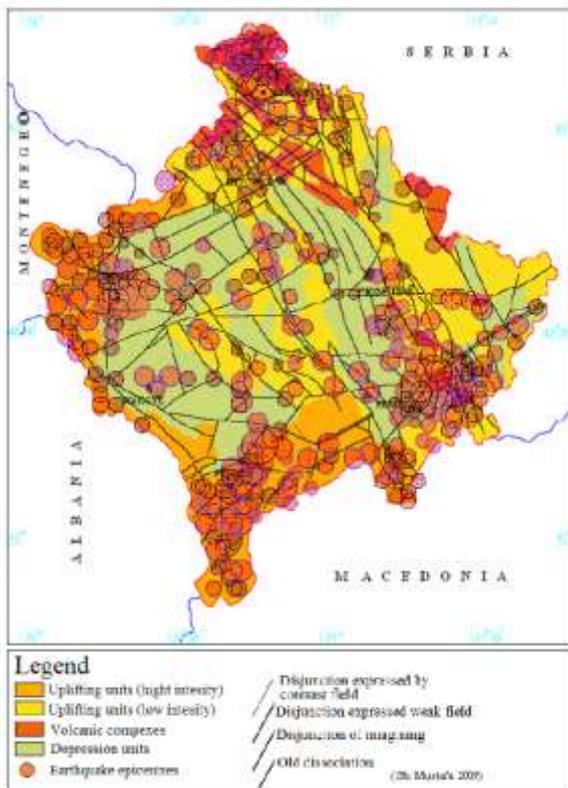


Photo 38- Seismic-tectonic map of Kosovo

Based on existing seismologic and tectonic and geological maps, Kosovo is divided into 6 seismological zones. Pristina is one of these zones with magnitude ($M_{max}=3.8$). In this zone belongs Gracanica municipality. These seismic zones have generated in the past and can generate strong earthquakes. Despite the fact that Kosovo is in seismic zone the construction is not properly controlled if the seismic code is respected. Graicanica is close to Ulpiana archeological site and based in the information Ulpiana was destroyed in 515 AD. This is another fact that shows earthquake vulnerability (Source Ulpiana (ancient settlement) Pristina-Kosovo/UNMIK 2006).

Transport of dangerous goods:

Gracanica territory is situated in the area where main corridors pass through the territory. The transportation of dangerous goods is potential for disaster. The proper control with respective standards shall be considered for ensuring safety of citizens.

Wild fire:

The forest area is prone to fires during summer seasons. Also the fields after the wheat is harvesting in many cases is burned by the farmers. This activity in summer season in many cases causes fire in the forest nearby the field areas.

Erosion:

Based on the observation from the field survey and maps obtained from EULUP the forest area is prone to erosion. The causes of the erosion are deforestation and also the mining in the area of Jalovine.

Hail storm:

During the summer season the hail storms has caused damages to agriculture crops, vegetables and orchards often. Considering the vulnerability of agriculture crops and orchards in Gracanica the hail is considered as a hazard that might cause a lot of economic lost to local farmers.

Heavy snows:

The weather in Kosovo often during the winters is very hard. The heavy snows and cold winters cause problems to movement of citizens. The houses without proper construction of roofs and old houses are vulnerable to this hazard.

2.5.8 Traffic Frequency and Noise

Regional road Pristina- Gnjilane/Gjilan with its length of 48 km influences above all the settlement and Monastery Gracanica along the road with constant emission of vibrations, smog and dust, exhaust gasses and noise. Measurements conducted in the period 26 August – 5 September 2011 indicated the average noise level of 78 dB during the day, 13 dB more than permitted level of noise pollution.

Table 25- Level of Acoustic Load Produced by Regional Road Pristina- Gnjilane/Gjilan in the vicinity of Monastery Gracanica

Measurement Location	Average noise level / day	Excess of Allowed Noise Level / day	Measured peak of the noise	Average noise level / night	Excess of Allowed Noise Level / night
Simonida Square Vicinity of Monastery Gracanica	78dB	13dB	98dB	67dB	12dB

Allowed noise level/ day- 65 dB

Allowed noise level/ night- 55 dB, for residential area 45 dB

Note: Average value is obtained on the basis of 90 samples where all daily values have been in the range from 55 to 98 dB, and the most frequent interval was from 65 to 84 dB, what indicates a high level of daily excess of the noise.

Table 26- Traffic Frequency in Relevant Measurement Locations

Measurement Location	Cars	Buses	Tractors	Trucks	Motorcycles
Simonida Square	209	5	2	18	3
Vicinity of Monastery Gracanica	63	1	0	3	0

Types of vehicles- Frequency of vehicles within 15-minute intervals (average measured values for day/night)

2.5.9 Cultural and Natural Heritage

Kosovo is opulent with cultural- historical heritage. It is a legacy inherited from our ancestors we should preserve and leave for future generations. There is a number of Serbian Orthodox churches and monasteries within the municipal territory, and some of them are built by medieval Serbian rulers (Gracanica Monastery). Within the municipal territory one can also find many cultural – historical monuments, including archaeological site Ulpiana.

Despite the large number of churches and monasteries, cultural – historical monuments and archaeological site within the territory of Municipality of Gracanica, currently only Gracanica Monastery is within the special protective zone.

When it is about protection of cultural heritage, Municipality of Gracanica is engaged to ensure that areas surrounding churches, historical monuments and archaeological site area under protection.

Gracanica Special Protective Zone

According to Law on Special Protective Zones **No. 03/L – 039** from 2008, in addition to regulation of the role of Serbian Orthodox Church, this Law states that surrounding area of Gracanica Monastery is one of special protective zones. Also, this Law clearly defines protected zones and types of activities permitted within such zones.

Source: Law on Special Protective Zones No. 03/L – 039 from 2008.

Article 2. Special Protective Zones

“Special Protective Zone” shall be an area defined by a map, or by a defined area surrounding a monument, building, group of buildings, ensemble, village, or historic town centre that is safeguarded from any development or activity which could damage its historical, cultural, architectural or archaeological context, natural environment or aesthetic visual setting.

Article 3. Objectives

The objectives of the Special Protective Zones are:

- a) to provide for the peaceful existence and functioning of the sites to be protected, and to preserve monastic way of life of the clergy;
- b) to preserve the character and appearance of the sites to be protected, in particular, the historical, cultural, architectural or archaeological context, natural environment or aesthetic visual setting; and
- c) to prevent adverse development around the sites to be protected, while ensuring the best possible conditions for harmonious and sustainable development of the communities inhabiting the areas surrounding such sites by regulating development and other activities.

Number of monasteries, churches and other religious sites of Serbian Orthodox Church, as well other historical and cultural facilities of special importance for community of Kosovo Serbs, will enjoy special protection by application of the Law on Special Protective Zones.

Enjoyment of property rights within protective zones may be limited due to prohibition of every new activities within these areas:

- a) industrial construction or development, such as the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources and the building of power plants or power lines, kilns and factories;
- b) Construction or development of other structures such as structures taller than the monastery/ church/ cultural monument to be protected; use of dangerous materials during construction works (including housing facilities); road/street construction; construction of warehouses, workshops, shops, restaurants, bars, cafes, hotels/motels, food stalls and kiosks, petrol and automobile repair stations, supermarkets, night clubs, etc.
- c) Public construction or development leading to deforestation in rural areas.



Photo 39- Map of Special Protective Zone

2.5.10 Gračanica Monastery

Gračanica Monastery is a temple dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It is situated on the left bank of Gracanka River, south of Pristina. It is an endowment of King Milutin, his wife Simonida and son Stefan. It was constructed in 1321 when received rich gifts in form of land and privileges. It was erected on the foundation of old church which was the seat of Lipljan diocese.



Photo 40- Gračanica Monastery, XIV Century

Gračanica is one of the most significant monuments of ancient Serbian culture. It is one of pearls of Serbian medieval art, one of the brightest indicators of high culture during the era of Nemanjic rulers and Middle Ages generally.

Gračanica Monastery Church is a structure with five domes, with the cross-shaped foundation, and as such, belongs to the first-class architectural achievements of the time. Narthex was built in late 14th Century under Princ Lazar. Frescos characterize Monastery interior.

Monastery is on the UNESCO list of World Cultural Heritage, together with other three monasteries of SOC⁶ called “Medieval Monuments in Kosovo. In 2004, UNESCO included Monastery Gračanica in the list of World Cultural Heritage, and since 2006, Monastery is on the list of endangered heritages

⁶ Serbian Orthodox Church



Photo 41- Fresco of Queen Simonida, XIV Century



Photo 42- Fresco of King Milutin, XIV Century

2.5.11 Ulpiana

Ulpiana (lat.*Ulpiana*) or *Iustiana Secunda* was Roman and Early Byzantine town in the province of Upper Moesia. Its remnants are spread on the area of ca. 300 hectares, including a buffer zone of 100 m along the protection zone, in the territory between Pristina, Gracanica and Lipljan, only 1 km away from Gracanica Monastery. Archaeological researches commenced in 1954 and are still ongoing, and the most significant artifacts are marble female head, jeweler from so-called Gothic tomb and gold-plated cross fibulas.





Photo 43- Archaeological site within the Territory of Municipality of Gracanica

Remnants of Roman and Early Byzantine Ulpiana occupy area of ca. 300 ha, including a buffer zone of 100 m, along the along the protection zone. They are located in Gradina, in the vicinity of Gracanica settlement. On this multilayer site, cultural layer of 4t was discovered. Ramparts of the Roman city formed irregular square basis. Necropolis existed in the north and west of the town, and square-shaped castrum in the northeast. Foundation of the city is linked with the reign of Traian (98-118). Initial small mining settlement grew into a city with a status of Roman municipality. In its early days Ulpiana became seat of diocese. Bishop Macedonius was present at Seridica gathering in 343. Following the rehabilitation made by Justinian in the middle of VI Century, the city was named Justiniana Secunda. The city was completely destroyed during Avar-Slav attacks in VI and VII Centuries. Sounding archaeological excavations initiated in 1953 (followed with conservation work), discovered parts of antic Ulpiana: single-nave basilica with a crypt in northwest part of the settlement; remnants of two thermal baths; parts of mosaic floor; part of stilobatus of an antic temple; city gate with towers and part of main street (cardo). On the northern necropolis built toms have been discovered, memorial with big marble sarcophagus and remnants of floor mosaic with donor inscription.

(Source: Archaeological Institute of Kosovo)

Besides Ulpiana, which lies in an area of ca. 300 ha, and of an additional perimeter buffer area of 100 m (in accordance with Law on Cultural Heritage br.02/L-88 since 2006). In the protection zone as well as within perimeter buffer of the ancient city- archeological site Ulpiana (Justiana Secunda), activities such as construction of infrastructural facilities (mining) and other initiatives of physical intervention; are sanctioned by law, respectively legal protection measures undertaken. Every enterprise must have prior approval issued by responsible institutions, IAK- MCYS IAK, according to the Law on Cultural Heritage.

Within the territory of the Municipality of Gracanica exist some localities and identified archaeological potential.

These locations are in:

- Badovc, findings from Neolithic period, to the foot of the dam of Badovc Lake;
- Badovc, findings from locality-medieval necropolis in Badoc Field;
- Batuse, locality of Latin inscription from the Roman period;
- Dobratin, locality of Qeramidana Roman period;
- Gracanica, locality of Neolithic, and Neolithic metal period in 'Gladnica';
- Laplje Selo, locality of 'Selista' Roman period;
- Livadja, locality of old 'Selista' Roman period;
- Lower Gusterica, close to Roman fountain it is considered that there are traces of Roman viaduct;
- Lower Gusterica, in the meadows of the village it is considered that there are traces of imperial Roman road station, Statio Herculana;
- Ugljare, without specifying exact location, somewhere between Uglare settlement and Caglavica, it is considered that there are traces of Viciano Roman Road station.

(Source: Archaeological Institute of Kosovo)

2.5.12 Wetlands of Radevo- Special Protected Zone of Birds

Special Protected Zone of Birds- Wetlands of Radevo, is taken under protection as a whole space due to special values and natural characteristics, such as: ornithological, ichthyologic, geological, botanical and landscape.

The zone includes a surface of 109 ha 52 are 35 m² and is located in the territory of the municipalities: Gracanica, Lipljan and Kosovo Polje.

(Source: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning)

2.5.13 Churches and Settlements within Municipality of Gracanica

Church of Holy Friday, Laplje Selo: Serbian village, 14 km south of Pristina, along regional road Pristina- Skopje. It was mentioned in Gracanica Charter 1314-1316 as L'apov. In the village existed remains of the old church. On its foundations, prior to Second World War, new big church of Holy Friday was erected, dedicated to Christian ascetics Holy Friday or Paraskeva.

Church of St. Lazar, Lower Gusterica: Serbian village, 5 km northeast of Lipljan, created by separation of Gornja Gusterica through decree of Sultan Mahmud I (1729-1730).

In place of old dilapidated St. Jovan church, in period 1901 – 1910 new church dedicated to Vidovdan and Princ Lazar was erected. In the churchyard, the first Serbian school in this region was established, as one of the most beautiful Serbian school buildings.

Church of St. Dimitrije, Dobrotin: There is a temple of St. Dimitrije in the village of Dobrotin. It was erected during the Turkish reign, buried around one and a half meter in the soil, surrounded with a fence, more resembling a house, than a church.

Church of St. Grigorije Bogoslov, Livadje: On the ruins of old church, in 1935 inhabitants erected new church dedicated to St. Grigorije Bogoslov.

Church of St. Dimitrije, Susica: The church is situated on the outskirts of the village. St. Dimitrije Church, known as “Marko’s Monastery”, was erected by King Vukasin (1366 – 1371), father of Marko Kraljevic, with his sons, dedicated to St. Dimitrije. There are no many written records about the church. On the old foundations in period 1992 – 1993 new church was erected.

Church of St. Trinity, Skulanevo: Gracanica Charter (1314-1316) mentions “Skulanovo vodenisce”. There is old shrine and old Serbian cemetery in the village.

Church of Holy Sunday, Batuse: There was old church in the village. On its foundations in 1932 new church was erected.

Church of Holy Sunday, Upper Gušterica: In the village, next to the river, there is a sacred site of the church dedicated to Elijah and the ruins of the church of Sv. Immaculate with the surrounding old cemetery. On the foundations of one of them, a new church Holy Sunday was built.

Church of Holy Pantelej, Lepina: In the Devic katastichos in 1761, 1763, 1776 and 1772 were registered Serbian donors from the 'Lepene or Lepina "to" Nuria of priest Janko". In the village there is an old church yard and the old Serbian cemetery.

(Source: “Legacy of Kosovo, monuments and symbols of Serbian population”, Atanasije Jevti)



Photo 44- Church of St. Lazar, Lower Gusterica



Photo 45- Church of St. Dimitrije, Susica



Photo 46- Church of St. Panteleu, Lepina



Photo 47- Church of St. Trinity, Skulanevo



Photo 48- Church of Holy Sunday, Batusa



Photo 49- Church of Holy Sunday, Upper Gushterica



Photo 50- Church of Holy Friday, Laplje Selo



Photo 51- Church of St. Gligor Theologist, Livadja



Photo 52- Church of St. Dmitri, Dobratin

2.6 Current Situation Analysis

Assessment of the municipality was made during a one day working meeting with municipal planning team and civil society. Evaluation is done by thematic areas set in profile. SWOT technique is used. Below we present assessment by thematic areas, followed by analysis.

2.6.1 Social Infrastructure, Housing and Demography

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Young Population; 2. Expert Staff; 3. Multiethnic and multicultural population; 4. Good coverage with health, educational facilities; 5. Proximity to the capital city; 6. Business Zone; 7. Open Sport Playgrounds; 8. Planned Residential Areas; 9. Rich Cultural Heritage; 10. Geographic location of Municipality. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of housing Capacities; 2. Lack of some premises for Health Services; 3. Lack of school Premises-secondary school Centre; 4. Lack of shelter for Children without Parental Care; 5. Lack of Safe House; 6. Lack of hotel capacities; 7. Lack of Cultural Facilities (Library, Theatre, Cinema, Youth Centers); 8. Informal Settlements.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Business Development; 2. Funds and Donations; 3. University; 4. NGO Sector. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Migration.

2.6.2 Infrastructure, Public Services and Traffic

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Road Infrastructure; 2. Regulation of Riverbeds; 3. Sewerage and Water Supply System in the Most of Municipal Territory; 4. Electric and Telephone Network in Most Parts of the Territory; 5. Proximity of main road axes (magisterial and regional roads), railway and airport; 6. Good inter-municipal connections. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traffic Through Gracanica Centre; 2. Unpaved Roads in few settlements; 3. Not all settlements covered with water supply system; 4. Planning and building without standards; 5. Lack of Public Enterprises; 6. Lack of Bus Station and not operational public transport within municipality; 7. Poor electricity supply in winter time; 8. Lack of Parking Space; 9. Lack of Underground Cadastre Registry.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lowland (good morphologic conditions); 2. Access to the Airport; 3. Proximity of the Capital; 4. Railway; 5. Production of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Threat to the Dam due to proximity of the quarry; 2. River floods during the winter time; 3. Unadjusted Vehicle load on the road.

2.6.3 Economic Development

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industrial Zone; 2. Spirit of Entrepreneurship (associations of farmers, livestock breeding, or fruit-growing); 3. Spirit of young entrepreneurs is on higher level; 4. Mineral exploitation (long-term); 5. Assets for tourism development- archeological, religious, cultural, recreational); 6. Quality of agricultural land. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unemployment 2. Lack of support to production activities? 3. Market for product placement lacking 4. Lack of qualified staff working in education and health sector 5. Lack of business park 6. Insufficient foreign investments
OPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tourism development; 2. Production and placement of agricultural products (assortment); 3. Increase rate of employment in tourism, agriculture etc.; 4. Workshops (souvenirs, goldsmiths, shoemakers, hand-made crafts...). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Migration.

2.6.4 Environment, Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geographic Location; 2. Monastery Gracanica and surrounding churches; 3. Ulpiana; 4. Natural springs; 5. Lake; 6. Cultural Monuments; 7. Rivers; 8. Fishpond; 9. Agricultural Land; 10. Water mill; 11. Traditional Cuisine; 12. Hunting and Fishing; 13. Tina's Well; 14. Kisnica Mine; 15. Veletin and Stezevac Hill; 16. Proximity of the capital. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient protection of cultural and natural heritage; 2. Illegal landfills; 3. Water degradation from waste waters; 4. Water and land degradation from industrial waste; 5. Unregulated watercourses.
OPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of cultural, rural and recreational tourism; 2. Cultural and natural heritage; 3. Cleaning of landfills; 4. Agricultural development; 5. Recycling of waste materials; 6. Waste water purification system; 7. Construction of road infrastructure; 8. Production of natural and domestic food. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illegal construction; 2. Lack of understanding on importance of preservation of cultural and natural heritage; 3. Dam- crack of the dam spillway; 4. Industrial landfill; 5. Illegal landfills; 6. Floods; 7. Loss of agriculture land.

2.7 Development Challenges

Challenges of the highest priority are specified according to thematic groups during the workshop with Municipal Planning Team, civil society representatives and UN-Habitat. This chapter considered the input from the workshop and profile analysis.



2.7.1 Social Infrastructure, Housing and Demography

Newly established municipality without inherited infrastructure with a large number of young people and expert staff in all areas have to cope with the following development challenges (in relation with social infrastructure):

Challenge 1: Provision and improvement of social infrastructure is needed

How can plan contribute to provision of premises in sectors: health, education, social welfare, culture and sport and along with that building (human and technical capacities) to improve services in these areas?

Challenge 2: Demand on housing supply is high

How to ensure provision of housing capacities in order to improve the living standards of inhabitants whilst taking care about the environment and culture heritage?

2.7.2 Infrastructure, Traffic and Public Services

Challenge 3: The conditions for mobility are not at satisfactory level. There is no public transport and traffic flow through Gracanica creates noise and disturbance for inhabitants

How can the plan improve mobility?

Challenges 4: Advance development of physical infrastructure and public services

How can the plan improve existing infrastructure network and service and provide new ones where needed?

2.7.3 Economic Development

Challenge 5: Low Level of Production Activities

- Insufficiently developed economy and agriculture
- Inadequate agricultural production
- Insufficient market for product placement
- Insufficient use of natural resources
- Insufficiently developed infrastructure (roads, water supply system, sewerage system, electricity, Internet)
- Lack of public transport

How to enhance production level within our Municipality in a more sustainable way?

Municipality of Gracanica is rural municipality with high-quality agricultural land, what creates favorable conditions for modern and better use of fertile agricultural land.

Challenge 6: Tourism Development

How we can develop tourism in our Municipality?

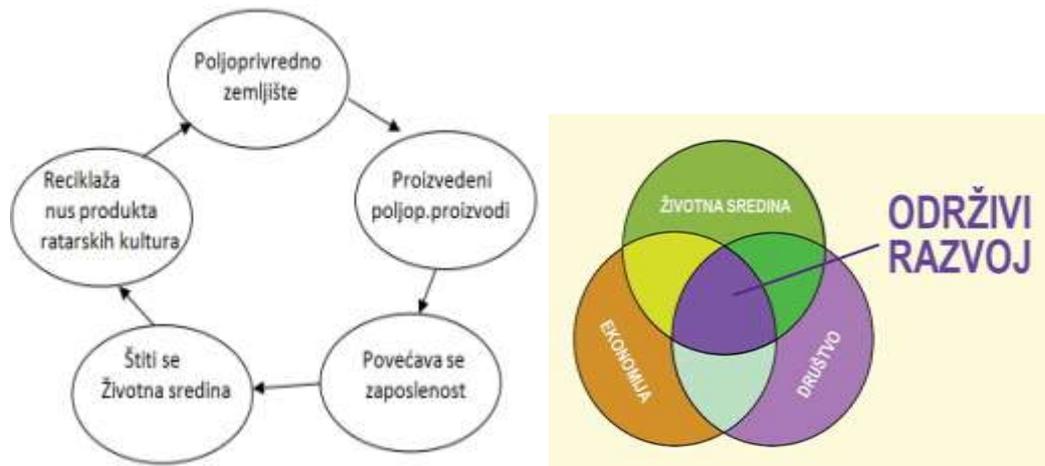


Photo 53- Diagram of Sustainable Development

2.7.4 Environment, Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage

Challenge 7: Insufficient Protection of Cultural Heritage and Natural Resources

How this plan can protect cultural and natural heritage, whilst at the same time using them as assets for future economic growth?

Challenge 8: Industrial Landfill and Illegal Landfills- degraded areas- high level of water, soil and air pollution

How the plan can resolve these environmental issues?

2.8 Assessment of Municipal Investment Capacities

Municipality of Gracanica total budget for 2011 was 4,538,780.00€, out of which 4,138,780.00€ was financed from governmental grants and 400,000.00 € was planned own income.

THE TOTAL BUDGET IS ALLOCATED TO THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:

- GENERAL GRANT FOR ADMINISTRATION IN THE AMOUNT OF 1,746,282.00€
- SPECIFIC GRANT FOR HEALTH IN THE AMOUNT OF 1,587,667.00€
- SPECIFIC GRANT FOR EDUCATION IN THE AMOUNT OF 1,204,830.00€

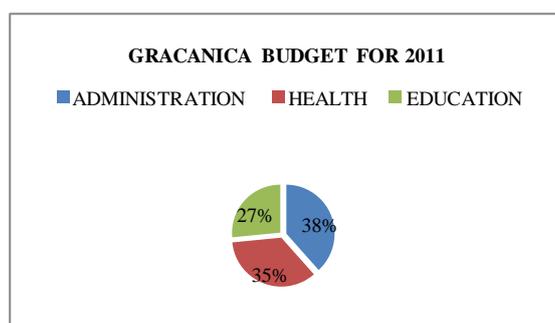


Figure 54- Municipality of Gracanica Budget for 2011

Report on Budget Execution for 2011

With proper and adequate planning and management with funds, municipality managed to spend all available funds, from planned budget and from donations. Through proper budgetary management, all planned infrastructural projects and all budgetary obligations have been implemented, what provided better living conditions for municipal population.

The following table shows that Municipality of Gracanica was granted with the budget in the amount of 4,538,780.00€, and that final budget amounted 5,671,059.27 €.

Table 27- Report on the Budget Execution for 2011

Description	2011			Total € '000
	GV € '000	SP € '000	OD € '000	
Payments				
Buildings	248,250.86	99,439.41	263,245.26	610,935.53
Road Construction	105,948.43	145,694.80		251,643.23
Sewerage System	-	-		-
Water Supply	-	-		-
Electricity, Production, Transmission and Supply	-	-		-
Equipment more expensive than 1000 Euro	172,299.00	26,350.00		198,649.00
Transport Vehicle	34,930.00	14,995.00		49,925.00
Machinery - Vehicles	-	-		-
Other Capital	612,720.14	438,639.92	26,364.45	1,077,724.51
Land	-	-		-
Intangible Assets	-	-		-
Capital Transfers for Public Entities	-	-		-
Capital Transfers for Nonpublic Entities	-	-		-
Court Decisions	1,830.90	-		1,830.90
Total Payments	1,175,979.33	725,119.13	289,609.71	2,190,708.17

Table shows that Municipality of Gracanica spent for capital investments (construction of roads, sewerage systems, equipment, transport vehicles and other capital) 1,175,979.33€ from governmental grants and 725,119.13€ from own income.

Municipality of Gracanica received amount of 289,609.71€ as a donation from the Government of Albania and this amount was spent as a capital investment for implementation of number of projects. It is clear that Municipality of Gracanica spent for capital investments in 2011 the total amount of 2,190,708.17€.

Municipality of Gracanica also received donations for category of goods and services as the following:

- World Bank donation in the amount of 10,000.00€ for purchase of school equipment
- UNOPS donation in the amount of 2,340.00€ for population census.

Donations

Municipality of Gracanica signed several memoranda of understanding with Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, Ministry for Communities and Returns and Ministry for Local Administration.

Municipality of Gracanica signed in 2010 Memorandum of Understanding with the government of Albania and received donation in the amount of 400,000,00 Euro. These funds have been invested in implementation of capital projects.

Municipality of Gracanica, in addition to regular budgetary funds, received number of subsequent grants and donations from MLSW and MCR⁷, OCA⁸, MLA in the total amount of 4.774.458,00 Euro, which was spent for funding of more than 50 infrastructural projects, implementation of which contributed to the development of a positive image of the Municipality.

Table 28- Budgetary allocations 2011-2013

Budget 2011			
Programs – Grants	Governmental Grants	Salaries	Total
General Administration*	1,346,282.00	400,000.00	1,746,282.00
Education	1,204,830.00	0	1,204,830.00
Health	1,587,667.00	0	1,587,667.00
Total	4,138,779.00	0	4,538,779.00
Budget 2012			
General Administration*	1,468,867.00	537,000.00	2,005,867.00
Education	1,562,103.00	0	1,562,103.00
Health	1,410,500.00	0	1,410,500.00
Total	4,441,470.00	537,000.00	4,978,470.00
Budget 2013			
General Administration*	1,468,867.00	537,000.00	2,005,867.00
Education	1,562,103.00	0	1,562,103.00
Health	1,410,500.00	0	1,410,500.00
Total	4,441,470.00	537,000.00	4,978,470.00

⁷ Ministry for Community and Returns

⁸ Office for Community Affairs within the Prime Minister Office

Based on the data presented in Table 14 it is possible to estimate municipal budget only, while private or public sector as well as donations can be estimated on the basis of their average percentage participation in Kosovo (25%, 75%, 5%).

Municipality of Gračanica has approved budget for 2012 in the amount of 4,978,470,00 €. Governmental grants participate with 4,441,470,00 €, while planned own revenues with the amount of 537,000.00€.

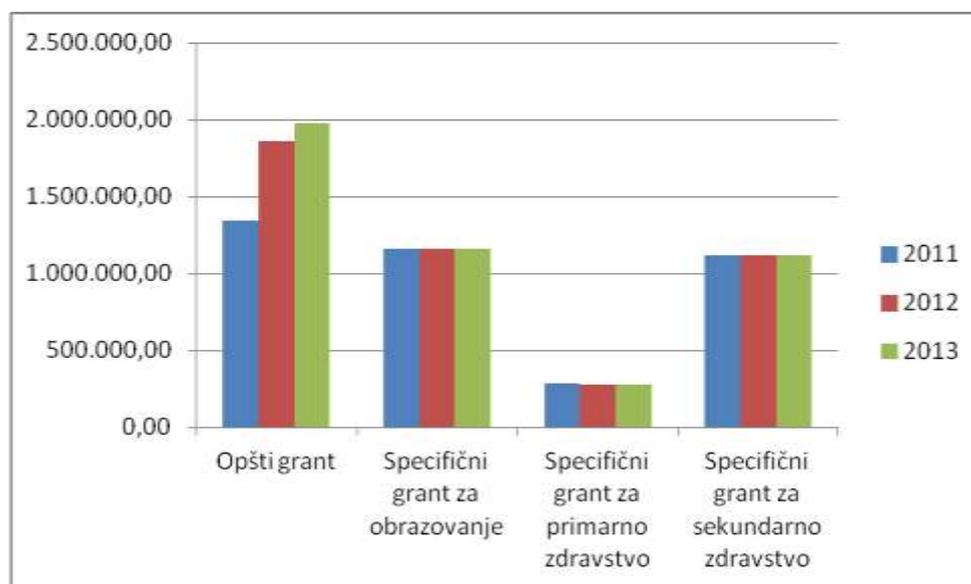


Figure 55- Governmental Grants

Municipality of Gračanica has 529 employees, for all programs.

Municipality collects personal revenues from traffic tickets, administrative taxes, municipal taxes, taxes for issuance of various permits and property taxes. Collection of funds from these categories so far was satisfactory. There was only limited growth of funds collected from personal revenues in comparison with other types of revenues, so that Municipality is very dependent on central grants. Significant work was done for implementation of property tax system within the municipality, and this ensured possibility for growth of municipal personal revenues. Municipality actively looked for ways to enlarge the basis of personal revenues and to improve their collection. Main source of municipal personal revenues is property tax.

Table 29- Revenues of Municipality of Gračanica

Br.	Opis	Budzet 2009	Plan 2010	2011 Procena	2012 Procena	2013 Procena
618	Gračanica					
1	UKUPNI OPŠTINSKI PRIHODI	-	-	400,000	537,000	537,000
1.1	SOPSTVENI PRIHODI	-	-	400,000	537,000	537,000
1.1.1	Porez na imovinu			200,000	251,000	251,000
1.1.2	Opštinske takse	-	-	200,000	286,000	286,000
	Licence i dozvole			84,000	119,880	119,880
	Sertifikati i službena dokumenta			28,000	63,000	63,000
	Takse za motorne opreme			10,000	13,000	13,000
	Dozvole za izgradnju			8,000	15,120	15,120
	Ostale opštinske takse			70,000	75,000	75,000

Municipality of Gračanica exceeded planned revenue realization in 2011 for 400,000.00€. In 2011, it collected revenues in the amount of 1,121,553.64€, out of which amount of 11,985.00€ is amount received from traffic tickets.

3 Vision, Principles and Goals

3.1 Vision for the future of the municipality

Common logo about vision:



Integrated declaration about vision:

„Municipality of Gracanica, opulent with antic and medieval treasures and natural beauties–modern environment with developed economy and infrastructure where everyone enjoys the same rights and freedoms“

In order to integrate aspirations and opinions of civil society and municipal staff in planning process, this declaration about vision came out from the visioning workshop held in Ohrid, Macedonia from 25 to 29 November 2010, where jointly and with the participatory approach vision of future municipal development was developed.



During the visioning workshop each thematic group came out with its own vision followed by a motto, including visioning maps and declaration about their vision. The following mottos are:

- Green-greener, old-modern, healthy and attractive Municipality of Gracanica
- Municipality of Gracanica, accessible, attractive and traditional
- Modern municipality with developed infrastructure and economy
- Every family in its own house within socio-urban environment

All above mentioned mottos resulted in a common motto and integrated declaration about the vision as mentioned above. The common motto is:

Motto:

“Gracanica Monastery- the World Treasure and our Pearl”

The results from the visioning workshop were used as guidance in MDP drafting and implementation process in order to transform this vision into reality.



The final and integrated vision represents modern, urban, economically strong municipality with vibrant environment, developed economy and preserved cultural heritage.

3.2 General Development Principles

General development principles provide broad framework of guidelines stemming from relevant local, national, European and international development planning documents:

- Law on Spatial Planning;
- Principles of sustainable spatial development from European spatial development perspective EU-ESDP;
- Principles of sustainable development - Agenda 21;
- Principles of good urban governance - Program UN HABITAT;
- Principles of local self-government and decentralization- Ahtisaari Plan.

Proposed principles and values should be respected in the future. Principles determined as the most important ones in Gracanica Municipal Development Plan that should be taken into account during and even following adoption of the Plan are the following:

- MDP supports principle of integrated approach, including elements of infrastructure and transport, economic development, social and ecological elements as well as other strategic municipal policies;
- MDP promotes common interests of Gracanica inhabitants with the aim to raise the quality of life and social welfare;
- Plan is based on principle of provision of access for all inhabitants to education, healthcare and other social services;
- Promotion and support to sustainable development with rational use of natural, historical and cultural values for development in order to promote and preserved them for future generations;
- Promotion of stable economy that will create possibilities for creation of new jobs for Gracanica inhabitants with equal rights for all;
- Good urban governance promoting public participation and involvement in development of Municipal Development Plan, including different interested groups without excluding needs of special groups in this process; promoting transparency in planning and equality in terms of gender equality and needs of person with special needs, young people, women, children, elderly etc.;
- Subsidiary principle, according to which plan should be focused on local problems, but should not be in conflict with higher level issues; Municipality will take responsibility for implementation of central level decisions but also to made decisions that could be efficiently implemented at the local level;
- Gracanica MDP emphasizes principle of compact development, especially in urban areas, in order to use space in more rational way, insisting on equal distribution of basic development functions in rural areas in order to diminish differences between urban and rural zones;
- Developments proposed in MDP should contribute to the process of European integration.

3.3 Long-term Development Goals

Definition of development goals and tasks is continuation of the vision. Based on SWOT analysis and taking into account possibilities and potential for development as well as developmental challenges, MDP defined goals and objectives for the period covered by the Plan according to thematic areas.

MDP took into account recommendations defined by Kosovo Spatial Plan for Blue Zone. In the center of the Blue Zone, Kosovo Economic Development Triangle (KEDT) was planned, so called the Pillar of economic development of national interest, the source of income for Kosovo economy as well as possible location for investors from multinational companies. Reasons for such determination of KEDT future spatial development are: 1) proximity of Pristina as the biggest administrative, education-scientific and service center in Kosovo, as possible attractive place for local and foreign investors, and also for congress tourism; 2) main road, railway and air corridors, telecommunication and energy infrastructure; 3) Pristina International Airport as future strategic point for connection with the world in the area of passenger and freight transport, that is already important node for economic development; 4) Proximity of regional corridors.

Visionary document for Gracanica Municipality developed in 2010 gives significance to agricultural and economic development, development of modern municipality with adequate infrastructure, provision of high-quality services within socio-urban environment, better management with environment and natural resources as well as human resources development, including education, training etc.

Motto of the document “Visioning declaration for Gracanica” according to thematic groups is:

- Green-greener, old-modern, healthy and attractive Municipality of Gracanica;
- Municipality of Gracanica, accessible, attractive and traditional;
- Modern municipality with developed infrastructure and economy;
- Every family in its own house within socio-urban environment.

Goals and tasks determined by MDP through comprehensive consultative process represent group of goals determined in above-mentioned documents and listed according to above-mentioned thematic areas: social infrastructure, housing and demography; Economic development; Public services, infrastructure and transport; and Environment, natural resources and cultural heritage.

Based on goals determined in the visioning process and based on development challenges obtained by situation analysis, goals and objectives for Gracanica Municipality development according to thematic groups have been set:

3.3.1 Social infrastructure, Housing and Demography (A)

AC1- Expansion of housing facilities and improvement of services in the area of health, education, social services, culture, sport and recreation:

AO1.1- Strengthening the capacities of staff and improvement of the conditions of the facilities;

AO1.2- Providing adequate and quality services.

AC2- Improvement of the living standard of citizens through proper planning of settlements and housing facilities:

AO2.1- Development of human settlements and enforcement of relevant legislation;

AO2.2- Expansion of housing capacities through construction of collective and individual residential facilities.

3.3.2 Economic Development (B)

BC1- Improvement of an economic development through the development of agriculture production and tourism:

BO1.1- Stimulation of sustainable agricultural production;

BO1.2- Development of market for local products;

BO1.3- Awareness raising on sustainable agriculture;

BO1.4- Encouraging and stimulating local family businesses;

BO1.5- Prevention of illegal use and exploitation of publicly-owned agricultural land;

BO1.6- Development and promotion of local tourism (cultural, religious, rural, sport and entertainment);

BO1.7- Business stimulation and development.

3.3.3 Public Services, Infrastructure and Transport (C)

CC1- Improvement of Public Services:

CO1.1- Coverage of the whole territory of the Municipality with water supply and sewage networks;

CO1.2- Improvement of the electricity network and electricity supply;

CO1.3- Coverage of the whole territory of the Municipality with telecommunication networks;

CO1.4- Improvement of solid waste management.

CC2- Improvement of Transport in Gracanica Municipality:

CO2.1- Reduction of traffic congestion in the centre of Gracanica;

CO2.2- Improvement of public transport, public spaces, as well as pedestrian and cycling mobility;

CO2.3- Creation of green corridors along the roads whenever possible;

CO2.4- Improvement of the local road network.

3.3.4 Environment, Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage (C)

DC1- Protection of Environment and Natural Resources:

DO1.1- Protection of agricultural land against chemical influences (agro-technical products);

DO1.2- Protection of agricultural land against illegal construction;

DO1.3- Prevention of illegal logging and forestation of barren areas;

DO1.4- Awareness raising on environment protection;

DO1.5- Use of renewable energy sources;

DO1.6- Improvement of quality of water, air and soil through resolution of problem of tailing dam and illegal landfills.

DC2- Protection and Promotion of Cultural Heritage

DO2.1- Protection of cultural heritage (architectural, archaeological, cultural landscapes, spiritual);

DO2.2- Promotion of cultural heritage values (tangible and intangible).

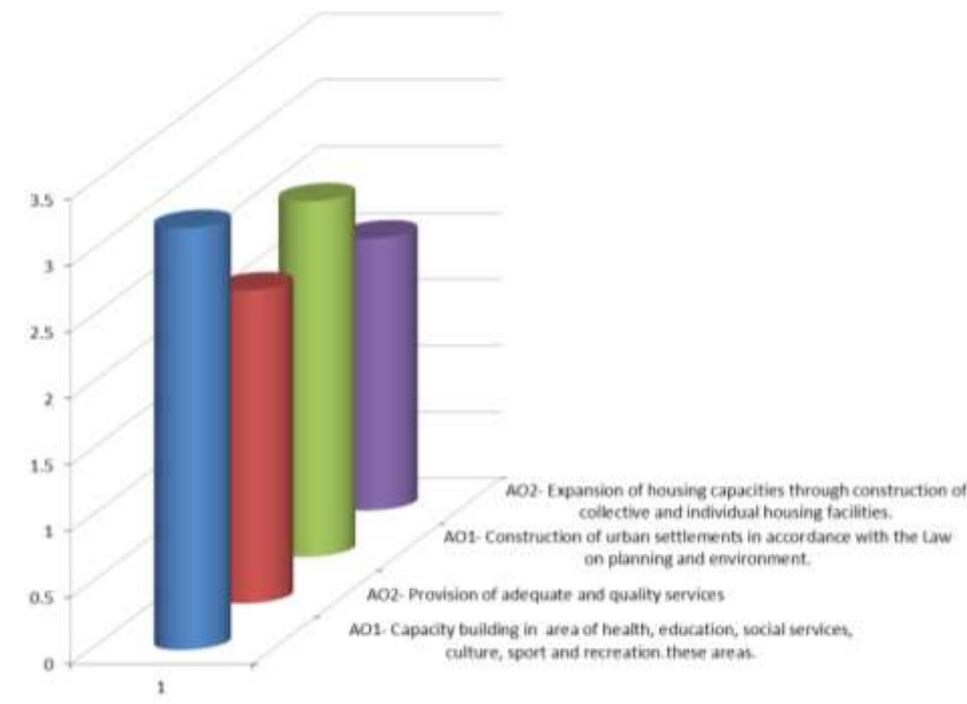
DC3- Decrease of risks & improve management of negative impact to environment caused by natural disaster or human driven activities

DO3.1- Awareness raising and capacity building on cultural heritage;

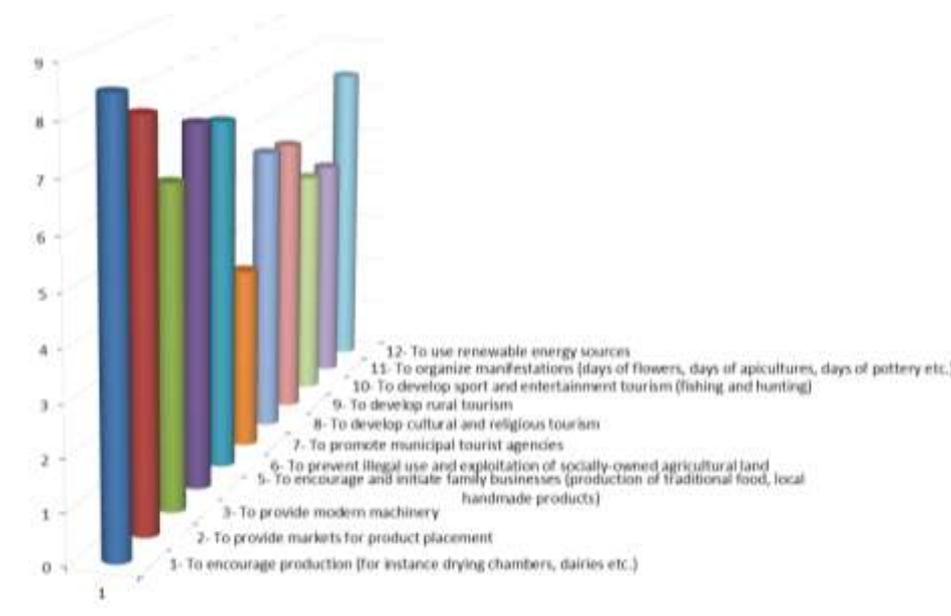
DO3.2- Reducing negative environmental impacts in areas prone to natural disasters.

3.4 Strategic Priorities

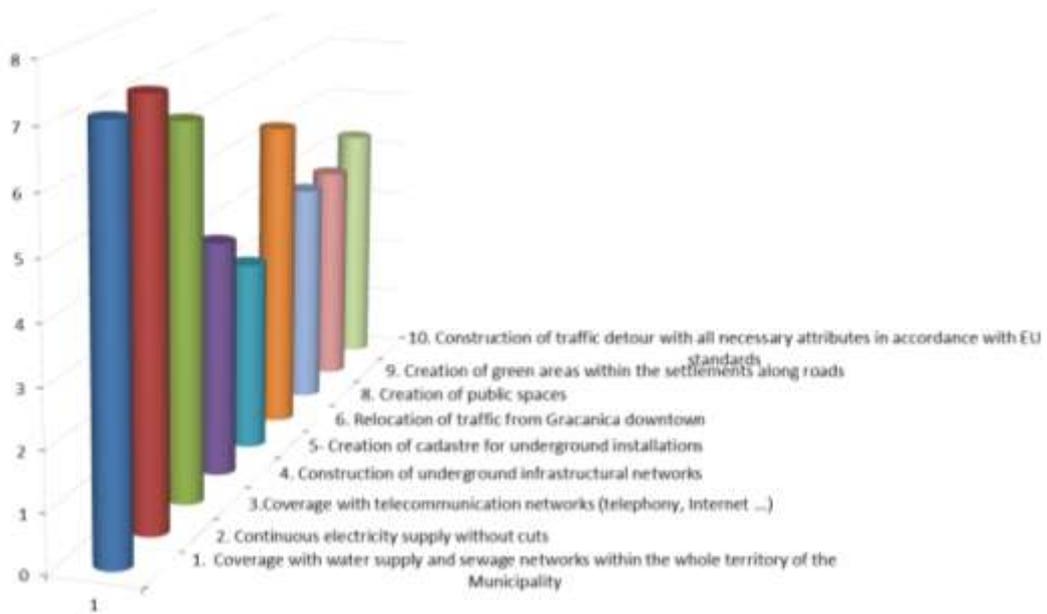
Municipal planning team (MPT) in cooperation with UN-Habitat Program MuSPP, in order to provide transparency of work and to include citizens in development of MDP, conducted survey “Objectives for Gracanica Municipality Development” with above-mentioned objectives. Survey was published on municipal web pages as well as on municipal Facebook group from May to July 2012. In addition to inhabitants themselves, possibility to rank priorities also used employees of Gracanica Municipality, representatives of civil society, representatives of business society from Business zone and others. Ranking was made according to thematic areas, from higher toward lower priorities. Results of above-mentioned survey are presented in following charts.



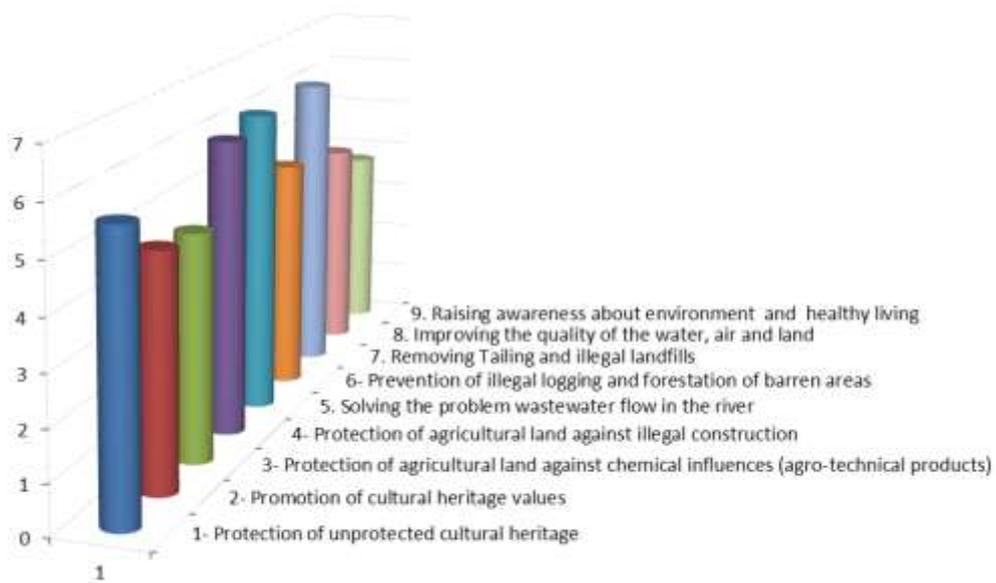
A- Social infrastructure, Housing and Demography



B- Economic Development



C- Public Services, Infrastructure and Transport



D- Environment, Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage

4 MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The MDP has undergone an interactive process during which experts and municipal staff developed three alternative development scenarios. In these sessions the participants worked on maps by presenting the current situation and future development.

4.1 Features of development scenarios

4.1.1 Trend scenario

- Very large areas with risk of urban sprawl;
- Large development areas on land not suitable for building or on good agricultural land;
- Land-use, promotion of mixed use within a “realistic approach” of containing the current trend;
- Encourages maximum use of existing main and transit roads;
- As far as the land use concern the developments will be also more intensified, making possible that the investments on public transport and housing to be more feasible;
- Attention is given to increase the productivity and consumption;
- Considerable attention is given to environment protection;
- Services are oriented mainly alongside the corridor (road axes).

Description of Trend Scenario

It is proposed:

- Based on current development trends the group thought that in the future the neighboring settlements will merge;
- Check the possibility of Ulpiana location size reduction in the future;
- Mainly the single family housing is proposed and only in Gracanica is proposed the multi-family housing;
- Plan a bypass in order to avoid the traffic congestion and noise in the centre of Gracanica within a particular period of time;
- Considering that the villages in western part as a main activity have farming and agriculture, it is proposed that they should continue with these activities and develop further;
- Develop a public transport that connects all settlements;
- Provision of water and sewage network for the western part of the municipality- since the citizens are supplied from private wells. The water supply system would be partly supplied by Badovc lake;
- Groundwater capacity study to supply 5 villages (Suvi Do, Radevo, Skulanevo, Lepina i Batuse)
- Pedestrian and cycling paths where is possible;
- Landfill site for construction waste and solid waste in the location near the mining waste disposal-opposite mine Kisnica;
- Planning for a railway stop (in Lepina, Laplje Selo, in Kisnica) and to reopen the railway line for passengers and for cultural attraction;
- Bus stop at the roundabout in Preoce;
- Building a recycling station for waste selection;
- Cattle cemetery in Lower Gusterica;
- Systems for waste water at the end of the river streams- the sewage collectors;
- Mosque in Kisnica;
- Special protected zones around churches in Dobrotin, Laplje Selo, L. Gusterica;
- Facility for disposal of medical waste in the vicinity of the hospital.



Remarks:

- Scenario of trend is a scenario when we do not do anything in planning aspect; however this scenario includes also some planning elements, which enables protection of agricultural land;
- The determination of Marigona settlement construction zone, which in the future will tent to expand and the shorter road to airport since the developments are already happening;
- Further expansion of Marigona settlement should be prevented in the future;
- Also the trend of buying land of western villages by the airport of Prishtina can be as risk in the future.
- The issue of land consolidation/re-parceling was raised;
- After the discussion with SEA expert emerged the idea to reactivate the mining railway and to construct the bus stops and railway stations and in each stop to provide the visitors with bicycles for cycling and to enjoy landscape of the municipality;
- Planning of walking and cycling paths impacts the reduction of CO2;
- There is a new a system for managing solid waste;
- Respecting the river basins in the village and planned systems for wastewater treatment;
- Land and infrastructure - the concentration of new zones, reducing the use of the land;
- Culture and economy - raising awareness about the importance of economic development and culture.

Strengths:	Conflicts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed land use, bus stops, bike paths (the part that relates to public transport very positive) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Use and Housing (As a possible solution to the concentration of new housing areas, multiple-story buildings) • Culture and Economics

4.1.2 Concentrated Development Scenario

- Encourages rehabilitation and / or reuse of existing structures;
- Focuses on maintenance of existing infrastructure (roads, water supply, sewage, etc);
- Promotes new developments in zones where already exist road infrastructure and public services;
- Preserves agricultural land and agricultural enterprises especially in rural areas;
- Increases the possibilities for public transport and mobility (walking, driving, riding, train, bus services, etc.) but an individual transport;
- Encourages developments around the existing buildings of value for municipality;
- Encourages rehabilitation of empty/unused spaces and abandoned industrial zones;
- Encourages use of energy efficiency in buildings;
- Maintain and extends the parks, natural zones, and recreational services;
- Encourages qualitative and realistic housing;
- Cities/centers are supported with their functions as an engines for economic and cultural development;
- Infrastructure is concentrated and optimally used;
- There are contrasts of landscape developments between urban and rural zones.

Description of Scenario for Concentrated Development

It is proposed:

- Protection of agricultural land;
- Maintaining the rural context;
- Retention of rural landscapes (tourism);
- The introduction of railways (the creation of green corridors);
- New transport route for airport;
- Areas for the expansion of settlements;
- Defined zone of settlements;
- Tourism (Ethno-hotel - synergies with cultural heritage);
- Promotion of organic food production;
- Bypass in Gracanica (to take into account the potential risk to the urban area);
- Tourist hotel-near the well, close to archaeological site Ulpiana;
- Emphasis on extensive agriculture, conservation and protection of agricultural land;
- Provision of green belt and bike paths along the new road and putting the railway into function;
- Landfill in Preoce;
- Council to examine the financial viability, i.e. unavailability of the new road.



Remarks:

- The new road next to railway presents a potential risk that construction of commercial buildings will start along the road;
- Regarding landfill in Preoce, this municipal owned land is planned for businesses incubator, because of the flat terrain and good soil so that it would be a pity that waste disposal is on this land and that settlement would be endangered.;
- Nothing should be planned on the very borders of the municipality;
- In exercise of inter-sectorial relationships, members of other groups consider that the relationship between land use and housing - population is not as negative as this group has labeled it, but should be a medium; the relationship of environment and natural resources versus infrastructure, transport and mobility should be negative.

Strengths:	Conflicts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed land use, bus stops, bike paths (the part that relates to public transport very positive) • Protecting a good agriculture land • The introduction and revival of the railway line • Public transport routes • Expansion of settlements • Hotel-ethno areas • Promotion of organic farming • Bypass (to take into account the risk to the urban area) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road which is planned to connect Gracanica with Airport needs to be developed just as a local road with vegetation along it, because in contrary it may be spread and in such manner agricultural land on which the emphasis has been placed in this scenario would not be preserved. •

4.1.3 Decentralized Development Scenario

- Decentralized development is weakening the existing city-centre
- Development focused on many points uses land and other resources effectively
- The city and most parts of the villages are supplied with services,
- Large parts of plains can be used for agriculture,
- Short distances within the municipality
- Inter-city traffic is kept outside the town of Gracanica
- Remote parts of villages have no development

Description of Scenario for Decentralized Development

It is proposed:

- Center remains settlement of Gracanica;
- Sub-centers:
 - Lower Gusterica (mini center Dobrotin, Livadje, Upper Gusterica);
 - Lepina-Skulanevo (for villages of Suvi Do, Radevo, Batuse).
- Expansion of the village of Gracanica to Susica and up to the north (provision of collective housing);
- Build a bypass around Gracanica. From the direction of Pristina, get off in Ajvalija and get out in village of Mramor;
- New road: The route from the magisterial road (which leads to Lipjan) to road-Lepina Preoce;
- Faster connection to the airport, the existing road for agriculture;
- Putting into operation the existing railway Lepina-Preoce, which could be used for tourism purposes (Ulpiana, picnic site "Fountain");
- Provision of market for product placement in the village and Laplje Selo and Lepina;
- Provision of business zone Incubator in the area towards Ugljare;
- Provision of settling basin in Preoce and Gracanica;
- Provision of landfill-on the stretch of Upper Gusterica to Janjevo;
- Bus-station on the way Laplje Selo-Livadje (at the entrance to Laplje Selo);
- Train station in Suvi Do (previously there existed a rail stop);
- Narrowing the protected zone around the archaeological site of Ulpiana, but the possibility for examination to remain;
- To narrow the Special Protected Zone of Gracanica as well;
- Greening mining remaining, to make it a recreational zone;
- Sports-recreational area on the outskirts of Laplje Selo towards Livadje;
- Craft centers in Gracanica (around "the city drinking fountain") and in Lower Gusterica;
- The Green River corridor along roads where there is a possibility;
- Planning the business zone in the area from magisterial road to the road Laplje Selo-Livadje, near the so-called "Potok", which is already under sprawl;
- Business-zone along magisterial road Pristina-Skopje and Pristina-Lipljan;
- Possibility of having light industry in Suvi Do;
- Tourist places: picnic site "Fountain" and archaeological site "Ulpiana";
- Fishing-Radevo.



Remarks:

- In planning and construction of new roads it is required to do the strategic environmental assessment;
- Landfills: better solution (since it is a small volume of waste) to be a covered recycling yard and that each settlement is covered by the service. The recycling yard to be combined with sedimentation tanks. Sediment material can be used as an energy source;
- To leave business incubators to the private property owners, whereas municipal land (given that it is not much) to use for public services. In addition they will be paying taxes to the municipality;
- Belt along the stream (Livadje) that was affected from businesses to preserve (not to allow expansion) in order to preserve good quality agricultural land;
- To limit the spread of Gracanica to Susica on all sides;
- If business incubator is located in outskirts of Preoce to Ugljare, there is a big risk that agricultural land will be lost (proximity of developed Caglatica);
- For this decentralized scenario there should be controls on the development, be limited to one place;
- Can the railway be used only for tourism purposes?
- Check possibility for land consolidation!
- Take into account the population growth-how much land is needed to plan for new settlements;
- In the vicinity of planned spreading of Gracanica settlement to the north there is a quarry and the land is intersected by mining canals. In order to prevent landslide, it is needed to do a feasibility study before spreading the settlement;
- New roads shorten distance and save time, but they are all subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
- Municipality has to impose a certain percentage of green space for each business parcel;
- It's a good idea to use municipal land and recreation.

Strengths:	Conflicts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-network is the most developed; • Two green cores, one near the lake in the north and another south-eastern part. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New roads- subject to EIA; • Business Park-good for development but it can change the environment character from rural to urban.

4.2 Evaluation of the development scenarios

After the development of scenarios in an interactive way, the MPT together with the SEA consultant has conducted a mini-workshop. In this workshop, each scenario was evaluated with a matrix method, in which was assessed the relationship between the planning determinants and the SEA objectives. Each scenario set up a development framework on different land use patterns and economic development options. In the following lines these scenarios are described and tested against their adherence to the sustainability principles and thus the environmental objectives.

Comments to Trend scenario from the SEA point of view are presented as follows:

1. The merger of settlements is a reality and although it may result in sprawl, loss of quality agricultural land and possibly in loss of biodiversity, it cannot be prevented. Mitigation is possible by defining clear boundaries for extension of settlements and by keeping the population density within the existing levels and establishing limits for height of houses / buildings and defining a minimum percent of greenery within an urban block.
2. The transport infrastructure naturally attracts businesses as they require supply and dispatch of commodities. streets, water supply, wastewater & storm water collection and disposal systems, electricity The SEA would suggest a full coverage of the business zones with necessary technical infrastructure (a network of internal and other energy distribution systems etc.) environmental infrastructure (fat traps, sedimentation ponds, green belts along the public roads etc.) in the aforementioned zones to mitigate the related health and environmental impacts.
3. The restriction for settling residential areas on agricultural land goes in the same direction with the SEA objectives. The settling of residential areas will be restricted, which will protect the further degradation of agricultural land.
4. The bypass leading outside Gracanica is potentially attracting business and residential activity which in turn results in sprawl. The planners should take it into account when setting the boundaries for the future development of the municipal centre; in addition, any uncontrolled land development, either for residential or business activity, should be strictly prohibited.
5. The proposed public transport could take a form of an inter-modal scheme. It comprises of combining available public transport modes (railway, bus) including also definition of transport nodes (shifting from one to another public transport mode). To this end the railway stops that are planned in Lepina, Laplje Selo and Kisnica can be combined with bus stops. Alternatively, the planned railway stops can remain in Lepina and Kisnica, while instead of the one in Laplje Selo a node for shifting from railway to road transport can be planned at the crossroad in Preoce. As the cycling corridors are also planned with this scenario, rental points for bicycles can be planned at the transport nodes.
6. By this SEA it is proposed to introduce Best Agricultural Practices (BAT) at the consolidated parcels. In addition, to protect the agricultural landscape utilization of traditional land operation techniques is envisaged.
7. The proposed water supply concept is fully in line with the SEA objectives;
8. The proposed landfill for inert waste should be in line with the Directive 1999/31/EC and therefore should not accept wastes that are leaching in the ground as a result of any material decomposition;
9. Key to sound operation of healthcare waste, apart from setting up suitable technical infrastructure, is improving the capacities of operators (at the level of waste segregation, packing and handling within and outside hospitals` premises - collection, temporary storage, transportation and final treatment) and regular maintenance of facilities;
10. Next to any biomass plants, Photovoltaic (PV) panels can be installed to support the energy generation of public (municipality, schools etc.) and private buildings (for high-rise and single houses as well as industrial establishments) and for public lighting. Wind farms can also be implemented at consolidated agricultural parcels. Integration of aforementioned renewable energy sources (RES) into the existing electricity grid goes in line with the EU Green House Gases (GHG) reduction targets; still, there might be legal, institutional and technical barriers that require detailed observations.
11. The regular Waste Water Treatment Plan can be a costly solution for Gracanica municipality. Therefore it is proposed to analyze the possibility to use engineered lagoons to treat the municipal wastewaters. For the industrial establishments Integrated Prevention and Pollution Control (IPPC) procedures should be implemented in order to prevent any discharge of polluted water into the recipients.
12. The protection of cultural heritage is fully in line with the SEA objectives.

Comments to Concentrated scenario from the SEA point of view are presented as follows:

1. The concentration of public services in the central part of the municipality is not favoring a balanced development. Dispersion of primary education, healthcare, sport, telecommunications and communal services (waste and water) would prevent the depopulation of presently underdeveloped villages. A completely new outlook of settlements must be worked out to secure equal quality of life in every part of the municipality.
2. The commentaries related to the public transport expressed for the ‘trend’ scenario are valid;
3. The same applies to the bypass;
4. The planned restoration of the ecological networks is strengthening the biodiversity and landscape, therefore it can apply to any development scenario as a mitigation measure accompanying the transport infrastructure and/or regulation of rivers;
5. Regarding the new national transport framework under which highways intersect the territory of the municipality of Gracanica, EIA processes must be implemented in order to prevent or mitigate the related environmental impacts and risks which will certainly arise and will have bigger magnitude than any local economic activity;
6. The organic agriculture can be implemented only where mineral fertilizers and pesticides were used with a limited extent. Certification and other incentives will have to be introduced to compensate the agricultural producers who decide to apply best agricultural practices. The eco-tourism is a rather new economic activity and the interested entrepreneurs should be trained in order to design their products and marketing;
7. The planned multipurpose tourist area (including an Ethno-hotel) in the vicinity of Ulpiana can have good economic effects. Still, this project should be carefully designed and accompanied by an EIA;
8. A landfill for municipal waste is not needed for the municipality of Gracanica. Only a landfill for inert waste can be planned. The collected municipal waste on this territory should be segregated and commodities (paper, plastics, metal, glass) prepared for recycling. In such a way a reduction of waste quantities for transport to the regional (sanitary) landfills can be achieved.
9. The improved water supply and sanitation is fully in line with the SEA objectives;

The following general comments derive from the environmental assessment of the alternative planning scenarios:

1. All subsequent plans and particular investment projects must be prioritized and tested against the environmental objectives throughout SEA and/or EIA processes;
2. Strategic Environmental Assessment may be needed when developing urban plans of lower level; this possibility must be always examined by the municipal staff in consultation with MESP prior to initiating any urban planning document; This is particularly true for planning of any extension of settlements and organizing new business zones in order to prevent converting high quality agricultural land, intensifying erosion, jeopardizing environmental media`s quality and land stability, as well as potentially causing unwanted environmental, social and public health risks of any kind;
3. Environmental Impact Assessment must be undertaken for the new transport corridors and industries, in line with the EIA Directive and its annexes;
4. The dedicated zones for business development should be organized nearby the settlements to make use of existing infrastructure and protect the agricultural land; stretching business zones along the transport corridors renders the infrastructure development inefficient and therefore expensive; The scarce publicly owned land should not be used for commercial use- it should be converted into public amenities and other services for the benefit of the entire community;
5. A strong ecological network shall enhance the biodiversity, maintain the water quality and positively contribute to both- climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Main strengths and weaknesses for each scenario

Areas for future study common to all scenarios were identified:

- Waste management
- Water capacity

After this evaluation, the Trend scenario was selected to be developed in combination of some elements from each scenario.

The integrated (proposed) scenario took into consideration strengths of three scenarios, analyzed conflicts between sectors, and tried to strengthen the medium relations whereas the conflicts to mitigate.

4.3 Integrated scenario concept

Based on developed scenarios (trend, concentrated and decentralized), it was concluded to keep trend scenario with parts from concentrated and decentralized scenarios. The integrated (proposed) scenario will be a base for future spatial development in municipality.

Concentrated scenario is composed of:

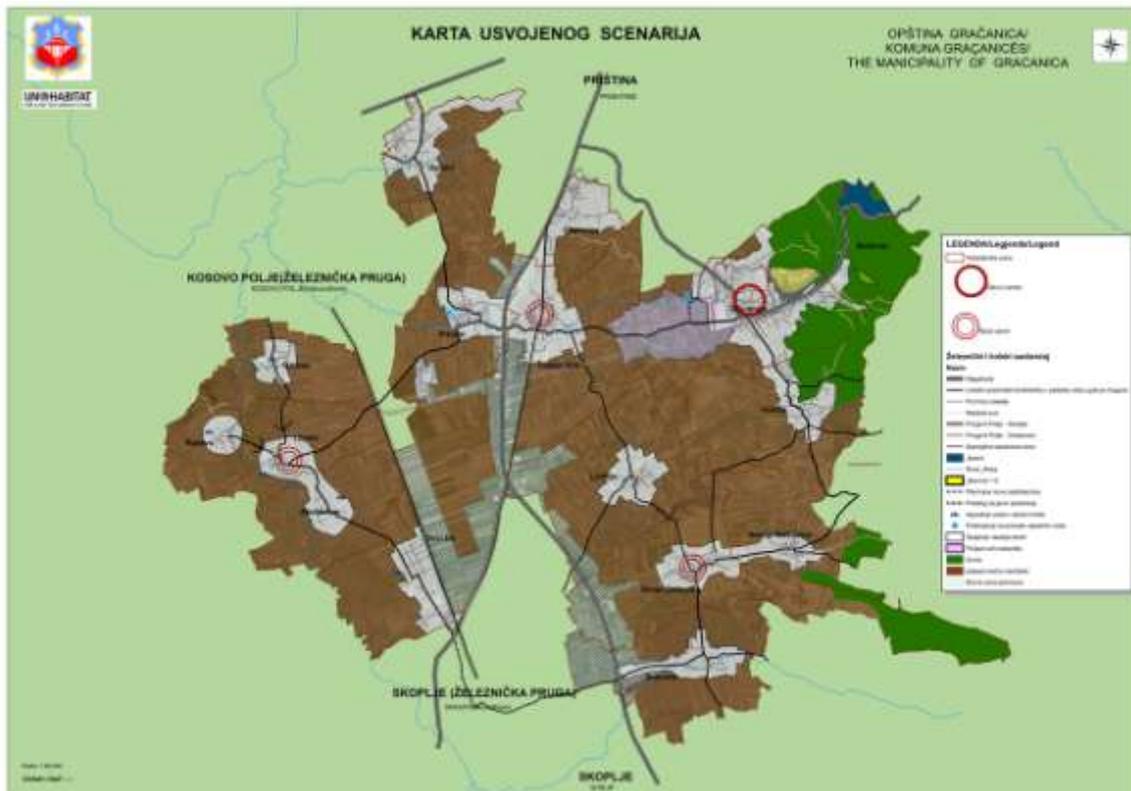
Main Center:

Gracanica- all settlements gravitate towards;

Sub-centers:

- Laplje Selo (for settlements Preoce and Caglavica);
- Donja Gusterica (for settlements Livadje, Gornja Gusterica and Dobrotin);
- Lepina (for settlements Skulanevo, Suvi Do, Radevo, Batuse).

Based on existing development trends it is considered that in the future settlements will expand in centric way (as it was the case in the past) and that some settlements will merge with each other. Expansion of Gracanica settlement goes toward settlements of Badovac and Susica (individual housing) and toward north where complex of collective buildings was already developed. Merger of these settlements is planned, although it could be said that these settlements are already merged.



Photos 56- Integrated scenario map

Expansion of Laplje Selo is planned to be centric, and mostly individual housing was planned. Also, in Laplje Selo already exists constructed complex of collective buildings where it is feasible to foresee collective buildings, depending on available space. This settlement is connected with settlement Caglavica in the north and with settlement Preoce in the west.

Expansion of settlement Caglavica is planned to be centric and only for individual housing. Settlements Donja Gusterica and Gornja Gusterica expand in centric way, but also in line along the road Lipljan- D. Gusterica- Janjevo. One can say that these two settlements are already merged. Individual housing is planned.

Expansion of settlements Lepina and Skulanevo is planned to develop in centric way. Individual housing is planned and these settlements gravitate toward merger in the future.

Settlements whose centric way of expansion was foreseen and which are not merged with other settlements are Batuse, Radevo, Livadje, Dobrotin and Ugljare. Individual housing is planned.

- New bypass was planned in order to:
 - Reduce traffic congestion in the settlement of Gracanica;
 - Create pedestrian zone that will be periodically closed for traffic in order to improve the quality of social life and encourage development of tourism;
 - Create linear square;
 - Protect medieval Gracanica Monastery.
- Development of public transport connecting all settlements;
- Improvement of roads with adequate profile, pedestrian pathways, and where it is possible construction of cycling lanes;
- Creation of green corridors along riverbeds and roads, where it is possible;
- Construction of water supply and sewerage systems for western part of Municipality in order to prevent water supply from private wells;
- It is necessary to elaborate Study of underground waters for 5 settlements- western part (Suvi Do, Radevo, Skulanevo, Lepina and Batuse);
- Construction of waste water treatment system- sewerage collectors;
- Construction of precipitators in Preoce and Gracanica;
- Bus station is planned in Gracanica, and bus stops are planned in all settlements;
- Construction of railway stop in Suvi Do (which existed before the war);
- Municipal business zone is created along highways Pristina- Skoplje and Pristina- Lipljan. Expansion of business zone is planned only along the road, as it was the case. In the western part of municipality with settlements Lepina, Radevo, Skulanevo, Batuse, Suvi Do and Novo Naselje, where predominantly exist livestock breeding and agriculture, it is suggested to continue with these activities and to provide assistance for further development;
- There is possibility to build new business zone in Suvi Do- light industry of agricultural and food products;
- Construction of business incubator is planned in the outskirt of Preoce in direction of Ugljare;
- Market for product placement should be planned;
- It is necessary to develop Research study for archeological site Ulpiana in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Archeological Institute and to examine if there is possibility to shrink protective zone surrounding the archeological site Ulpiana;
- Construction of tourist Ethno hotel in the vicinity of the fountain near archeological site Ulpiana;
- Construction of new graveyard in Gracanica;
- Construction of the mosque in Susica;
- Construction of green market in Gracanica;
- Plan/ provide location for deposition of the construction waste;
- Construction of the cattle cemetery in Donja Gusterica;
- Revitalize and protect fish pond in Radevo;
- Depot for temporary deposition of medical waste is planned in Badovac, where construction of hospital commenced;
- Primary school in Gracanica- upgrade or construction of new secondary school;
- Upgrade the school in Laplje Selo or construction of new secondary school;
- Construction of fire station in Laplje Selo or Lepina;
- Construction of police station in Lepina;
- Reconstruction of house of culture, relocation of health house and construction of new health house in Laplje Selo;
- Construction of sport facilities between Laplje Selo and Livadje;
- Development of hunting and fishing;
- Construction of biomass factory in Suvi Do (use of renewable energy sources);
- Development of orchards;
- Development of beekeeping;
- Development of rural tourism;
- Rehabilitation of tailing dam through planting and forestation.

4.4 Structure of Development Framework

4.4.1 Social Infrastructure, Housing and Demography

4.4.1.1 Housing and Settlements

Analysis of current condition in respect of expanding shows that settlements mainly expand in centric way. Different movements of population caused different ways of development of settlements. For the main urban municipal center and sub-centers, development of urban-regulatory plans is proposed. Before URPs are developed, zoning map with the regulation table should be used.

Expansion limits of settlements and land purpose (zoning)

When determined future limits, MPT key group was guided by 1987 Regulation Plan and settlement development trends in recent years. Also, important factors were migration as well as natural growth of municipal population.

Gracanica settlement:

Since establishment of Municipality and its designation as municipal center, faced the problem of possible ways of settlement sprawl.

Major part of settlement is located within the special protection zone under UNESCO protection of Gracanica Monastery, what conditioned the height and the way of construction of future buildings.

On the west, the sprawl is limited because of existence of archeological site Ulpiana. Under such conditions, the sprawl of the settlement spontaneously took direction toward Badovac and Susica (individual housing) and toward Padaliste (collective housing).

On the basis of existing trends of expansion, future expansion toward Badovac and Susica was planned, as well as their merger.

Laplje Selo settlement:

Has very good location for development, both in social and economic ways. There is highway Pristina- Skopje in the vicinity of the settlement where construction of business premises and business development is allowed.

This settlement sprawls in centric way toward Caglavica in the north, toward Preoce in the west and toward Livadje in the southeast.

Sprawl toward Gracanica in the east is limited due to existence of archeological site Ulpiana.

In the part of the settlement toward Caglavica, business zone is under development and future merger of these settlements is planned.

Taking into account existence of highway Pristina- Skopje toward village of Preoce, individual housing is planned until determined perimeter, and business facilities along the road. Settlements are already merged.

In the southeast, toward village of Livadje, sport hall is under construction, what conditioned sprawl of the settlement in this direction (individual housing and business facilities). Within the settlement there are several collective buildings where, depending on the available space, new collective buildings could be planned.

Due to its location and possibilities for development, it is planned that Laplje Selo becomes sub-center for settlements Preoce, Caglavica and Ugljare.

Caglavica settlement:

Territorially partially belongs to Gracanica Municipality, namely part of the village on the east side of highway Pristina- Skopje. This part of the settlement sprawls in centric way, in the north toward Pristina, in the east toward Ajvalija, and in the south is merged with Laplje Selo.

Northern part of the settlement expanding toward Pristina with individual housing is determined to be a housing area. In the part of the settlement toward Laplje Selo there is a business zone under development, and merger of these settlements is planned. Part of the settlement along highway Pristina- Skopje offers possibilities for economic development.

Preoce settlement:

Also has good location for economic development. There is a nearby highway Pristina- Skopje along which construction of business premises and development of business is allowed.

This settlement sprawls in centric way as it was planned, where individual housing is allowed. In the north sprawl is taking place toward Ugljare, but limited one, in order to preserve high-quality agricultural land. In the west settlement is merged with Laplje Selo through business zone.

In the southwest part of settlement there is a settlement Marigona, where individual housing prevails.

Ugljare settlement:

Location of settlement Ugljare conditioned construction tendency in direction toward Kosovo Polje/Fushe Kosove. In the eastern part of the settlement there is a settlement Emshir with individual housing.

Within the center of the settlement there is temporary shelter that should be closed and its inhabitants provided with adequate housing through construction of social housing facilities.

Radevo, Skulanevo and Batuse settlements:

Have no sprawl tendencies. They use services from Lepina settlement which functionally connects these settlements. If there is a need, there is a possibility of expansion of individual housing.

Lepina settlement:

Is, thanks to its location, planned for sub-center for settlements Radevo, Skulanevo, Batuse and Suvi Do. Currently there are no sprawling tendencies. If there is a need in the future, centric way o sprawling is planned and possibility for individual housing is offered.

When Municipality Gracanica was established, it included settlements Suvi Do, part of Novo Naselje and settlement Ashani which are all considered as one settlement with mostly individual housing. Currently there is no sprawling tendency in terms of individual housing. Due to its location, proximity of highway and railway, structure of the settlement and available municipal land, future construction of industrial park between Suvi Do and Novo Naselje is planned, as well as industry of agricultural and food products.

Livadje settlement:

Has no sprawling tendencies. If such a need arises in the future, individual housing along the road to Laplje Selo and along the village road connected with the highway Pristina- Skopje is planned. Sub-center Donja Gusterica provides services to this settlement.

Dobrotin settlement:

Has tendency of linear sprawling toward west along the road Janjevo- Lipljan which is connected with the highway Pristina- Skopje. There is a tendency for development of individual housing and business facilities along the road.

Gornja Gusterica settlement:

Has tendency of linear sprawling through individual housing toward Gornja Gusterica what would lead to their functional merger.

Donja Gusterica settlement:

Due to its location and size, as well as possibility for expansion, planned as sub-center for settlements Livadje, Dobrotin and Gornja Gusterica. Linear expansion of individual housing is planned toward Gornja Gusterica and Livadje.

4.4.1.2 Healthcare

Certain primary and secondary health care services are provided in Gracanica Municipality. Current health capacities are not sufficient. There is a lack of adequate facilities where citizens could receive adequate health services since existing facilities operate in prefabricated buildings. Capacities of existing facilities cannot meet needs of patients, who are not only municipal inhabitants, but also inhabitants of municipalities Novo Brdo, Strpce, Kamenica, Partes etc.

When new hospital with sufficient capacity, which is under construction, becomes operational, it will provide complete services for all who need them.

Priority of health sector is provision of adequate health services to patients regardless the race and religion, as well as habitual residence, 24 hours daily, including emergency services and hospital treatment. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to ensure adequate working conditions, in this case new ambulances in settlements where they do not exist as well as emergency room for primary healthcare.

In addition to hospital, depot for temporary disposal of medical waste is also planned.

Medical waste is very hazardous for environment and cannot be disposed at the landfill before adequate treatment. Smoke and vapors which are result of medical waste destruction are very cancerous and poisonous for the soil. Waste management includes enforcement of legal measures for waste management, including collection, segregation, transport, treatment, recycling and final disposal, with the permanent supervision of the above-mentioned activities. Waste management is done in the way which will ensure the smallest risk for health and lives of people and the environment, through permanent control and measures for reduction of water, air and soil pollution and risk of fire or explosion.

4.4.1.3 Social services

Immediately following the establishment of Gracanica municipality, inhabitants got Social Welfare Center (SWC) responsible for social protection of socially vulnerable inhabitants. Social Welfare Center is located in the same building together with other public services (Pension Office, Employment Office). MDP planned the following:

- Extension of the existing facility;
- Furnishing of children room (SWC provides contact between children and divorced parents);
- Possibility of expert advices in relation with important issues in the area of social welfare.

There are four associations of disabled people in Gracanica municipality: Muscular Dystrophy Association, Association of Disabled Persons, Association of blind and visually impaired persons and Association of war civilian invalids. Associations are lacking adequate premises for their activities. Elderly people also have no adequate place for their activities. Construction of Multipurpose Center will enable:

- Daily stay for persons with disabilities;
- Daily stay for elderly persons which will provide possibilities for socializing, learning and information of elderly fellow citizens in accordance with offered activities;
- Expert training of personnel engaged to work with these categories of people.

There is no institutional facility for family violence victims and for children without parental care in Gracanica Municipality. The following measures are planned:

- Construction of adequate facilities;
- Assistance to family violence victims;
- Re-socialization of family violence victims;
- Adequate care for children without parental care;
- Training of personnel dealing with above mentioned vulnerable categories.

4.4.1.4 Education

Existing capacities of educational facilities are inadequate and insufficient to cover educational needs. Educational system exists in Gracanica Municipality covering areas from pre-school up to university education. There are no adequate educational facilities for secondary and university education, with an exception of primary education and pre-school facilities. It is necessary to increase capacities of pre-school facilities, reconstruct existing primary schools and construct secondary schools and university premises.

In addition to existing pre-school facility in Gracanica with insufficient capacity to cover needs of large number of children, it is necessary to build another facility bigger than the existing one. Also there is a need for pre-school facilities in sub-centers (Laplje Selo, Lepina i Donja Gusterica).

Following construction of secondary schools in Gracanica settlement and in above mentioned sub-centers, it is necessary to renovate and reconstruct existing primary school buildings where due to large number of students educational process is conducted in three shifts and it is impossible to provide maintenance and equipment according to required educational standards.

Primary school facility in Suvi Do is more than 100 years old and is in very bad condition. It is necessary to build new facility.

Having in mind the fact that some faculties within Pristina University from Mitrovica have their branches in Gracanica and in order to facilitate studying of large number of students from Gracanica Municipality, it is necessary to build one facility for university education.

4.4.1.5 Culture, youth, sport and recreation

Before establishment of Gracanica Municipality, there was small number of cultural institutions and facilities. Existing cultural facilities were houses of culture in almost every village, where all cultural and social activities have been performed.

Having in mind that number of inhabitants in all villages, and especially in Gracanica, is significantly increased due to creation of all institutions within new Gracanica Municipality, existing capacities are insufficient. Municipality allocated significant amount of money in order to create as better as possible living conditions for population, especially for youth.

In order to improve the situation, the house of culture in Gracanica was extended and upgraded with all necessary facilities: multipurpose hall (theater and cinema), main hall, gallery, library with a reading room, outer stage as well as office premises. House of culture is surrounded with regulated park.

Existing houses of culture in villages are also renovated and partially furnished. New cultural centers are built and furnished in Badovac and Batuse as well as youth center in Preoce and building of Radio Gracanica.

Municipal needs are still much greater in comparison with the existing situation. When it is about the culture, it is necessary to build and furnish cultural facilities where they do not exist, because villages are distant one from another and transport issue within the Municipality is still completely unresolved. Social facilities are necessary for conducting of social activities.

Due to the fact that Gracanica Municipality is rural municipality, there was a lack of regulated park areas. In some villages within the municipal territory parks with adequate facilities have been constructed, providing fun for children and adults.

Municipality also lacked sport facilities with an exception of few village football playgrounds. Municipality reconstructed existing playgrounds and constructed new multipurpose sport compound and tennis hall in Laplje Selo.

Current implementation of multipurpose sport facility project near road Laplje Selo – Livadje includes large hall, open sport playgrounds, secondary facilities and their complete furnishing.

In addition to multipurpose sport facility it is necessary to construct smaller sport facilities or playgrounds for everyday activities and recreation in all villages, as well as to reconstruct school playgrounds and halls for sport activities.

4.4.2 Economic Development

Gracanica Municipality belongs to Center Economic Zone (CEZ) and has central location in regard to other economic zones. According to adopted Kosovo Spatial Plan, Gracanica Municipality is located in the Blue Zone, which is priority and vibrant zone.

In the center of the Blue Zone, KEDT- Kosovo Economic Development Triangle is planned, so-called pillar of the economic development of national interest, the source of income for Kosovo economy and possible place for investments from multinational companies.

This is the region where central Government plans to build new power station “New Kosovo” with new lignite open pit mine capacity of which will be 830 million tones- Sibovac field.

The biggest lead and zinc mine is Kisnica mine which is not operational since 1999. However, in last few years this mine processes lead and zinc ore from Marevac and Novo Brdo mines. Kisnica mine represents industrial asset but it should be thoroughly checked.

Gracanica Municipality is rural municipality with the high-quality agricultural land. Two the most represented agricultural branches are agronomy and livestock breeding.

Territory of Gracanica Municipality hosts the biggest business zone. Trade is the main activity in this zone with 69%, followed by services with 26% and production with 5% of all activities.

Having all above-mentioned in mind, economic development of Gracanica Municipality has to be improved. Economic development should be improved through the development of agriculture, economy and tourism.

Activities identified by MPT as necessary to improve agriculture are the following:

- Encourage sustainable agricultural production;
- Increase livestock production;
- Production of specific agricultural products (medical herbs, aromatic herbs and spices) thanks to existence of favorable natural conditions;
- Increased agricultural production through irrigation;
- Provision of market for product placement;
- Development of SMEs in the area of agricultural product processing (winter food, dried products);
- Education about adequate use of agro-technical means and measures;
- Improvement of degraded land;
- Prevention of illegal use and exploitation of socially-owned agricultural land;
- Use of modern machinery;
- Education about production of organic food;
- Creation of clusters;
- Laboratory for product quality control;
- Stimulation of sustainable agricultural production;
- Certification and other incentives in order to convince farmers to use the best agricultural products;
- Promotion of investments in ecologically compatible use of local resources, their organization in value chains and improvement of competitive capacities with preservation of long-term sustainable environment, social and gender equality;
- Development of feasibility study for sustainable agricultural production.

Only competitive and attractive economy with developed sector of micro, small and middle size enterprises and entrepreneurship initiative can be generators of new employments in Gracanica Municipality.

Activities identified by MPT as necessary to improve economy are the following:

- Support to new and existing businesses;
- Encouraging and establishment of family businesses;
- Strengthening necessary business infrastructure;
- Business incubator center- Ugljare;
- Industrial zone and business park- Suvi Do;
- Business service center- Suvi Do;
- Establishment of Office for local economic development (OLED);
- Enhance employment through stimulation and investments in permanent education and development of alternative education and improvement of knowledge which will harmonize available labor with demands of private sector;
- Creation of new educational institutions;
- Development of curricula for retraining;
- Service for business orientation;
- Employment fairs;
- Advanced business zone- ABZ;
- Promote Private Public Partnership;
- Attractive economic and social environment for foreign and local investors;
- Creation and maintenance of database SMPs;
- Analysis of existing resources.

Tourism represents perspective development opportunity, complementary with other economic branches. Problems in tourism developments are insufficient skilled personnel, lack of projects and tourist capacities.

Activities identified by MPT as necessary to improve tourism:

- Development and promotion of local tourism: Religious, Cultural, Historical, Rural, Sport-recreational;
- Development of tourist SMEs;
- Development of tourism development strategy;
- Enhancement of tourist offers and better promotion of existing resources;
- Enhancement of population awareness on religious, cultural and natural heritage;
- Multipurpose tourist area- Ethno hotel in Ulpiana archeological site;
- Sport- recreational center- Laplje Selo;
- Promotion of fishing sites- Radevo and Gracanica Lake;
- Promotion of hunting sites- Location Cesma toward Laplje Selo, Livadje, Gornja Gusterica (quail, partridge, rabbit, pheasant, fox and wolf). Area of Radevo fishpond and Sitnica river is hunting place for mallards and wild geese;
- Tourist information signs;
- Organization of different manifestations (festivals, fairs, carnivals etc);
- Promotion and development of Eco Network (stimulation of ecologically sound habits);
- Establishment point of interests (POI) within the territory of Gracanica Municipality;
- Establishment of Tourist info center;
- Establishment of private- public partnership;
- Education of tourist guides and managers.

4.4.3 Infrastructure and Transport

4.4.3.1 Public transport

Creation of public transport would resolve these problems; all parts of municipality will be connected what would enable balanced development of the whole municipality and prevent migration of inhabitants from distant settlements.

One of preconditions for creation of public transport is construction of bus station and garage space for maintenance of public transport vehicles. This station will serve vehicles operating in inter-urban and international bus lines.

- Bus station is planned in the outskirts of Gracanica settlement in direction toward Kisnica due to proximity of the highway Pristina- Gnjilane and lack of suitable locations in Gracanica for such purpose. Bus stops are planned in all settlements. Central garage for public transport vehicles is planned in Laplje Selo.

International railway Pristina- Skopje intersects territory of Gracanica Municipality, as well as local railway for Kisnica mine, Kisnica- Lepina. After 1999 conflict, railway stop in Suvi Do was closed and there is no single functional railway stop or station within the municipal territory.

- Reconstruction and putting into operation existing railway stop in Suvi Do. Railway traffic is one of the cheapest transportation modes and strategically is convenient for transport of large quantities of goods and products, directly influencing the development. Railway stop in Suvi Do is convenient due to proximity of highway Pristina- Skopje, what creates preconditions for establishment of the future Industrial zone for food and agricultural products.

4.4.3.2 Road network

Poor road infrastructure is result of long-lasting negligence and the lack of investments. One can say that when it is about the road infrastructure, the present situation is even worse than before 1999.

Political situation caused that for ten years there was a lack of investments in this area and one of consequences is poor road infrastructure. Mostly, roads have no adequate profile. Road infrastructure is in the poorest condition in the western part of municipality, where inhabitants of this part of municipality call themselves “The forgotten”.

In order to resolve these problems, it is necessary to:

- Reconstruct existing roads and construct new roads in settlements and connecting roads;
- Regulate roads with an appropriate profile, construct pedestrian pathways and where it is possible, construct cycle lanes;
- Reconstruct and construct street lighting in settlements along main roads;
- Construct green corridors along roads, where it is possible.

4.4.3.3 Water Supply

Inhabitants of Gracanica Municipality, especially inhabitants of villages of Radevo, Skulanevo, Lepina, Batuse, Suvi Do and Ugljare are lacking basic preconditions for normal life. These villages have no water supply system. They use private wells with mostly poor quality of water preventing them to use it as potable water. Also, this problem exists along the highway Pristina – Skopje, where exist illegally constructed facilities, so called “Business zone”.

Due to unplanned and illegal construction this zone lacks water supply and sewerage systems. This is one of major existing problems which has to be resolved as soon as possible. This problem can be resolved through:

- Construction of water supply and sewerage systems for western part of municipality, since inhabitants use private wells for water supply;
- Elaboration of research study about quality and quantity of underground water for water supply of five settlements in western part of municipality (Suvi Do, Radevo, Skulanevo, Lepina i Batuse).

Major problem in the water supply represent increased number of inhabitants in surrounding settlements who use water from Gracanica Lake, because the quantity of water in the lake is insufficient.

- One possible solution of this problem is reconstruction of water supply system which connects Gracanica Lake with Gazivode Lake;
- Regulation of infrastructure in business zone.

4.4.3.4 Sewerage

Due to rural character of settlements within Gracanica Municipality, sewerage system does not exist or did not exist in near past. Since creation of Gracanica Municipality in 2009, significant part of municipality is covered with sewerage network. There is justified need for construction of waste water treatment facility.

- Construction of waste water treatment facilities before releasing the waste waters in riverbeds (these facilities should be constructed in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Study).

4.4.4 Environment

Environment situation in Gracanica Municipality it is determined by natural conditions, rural structure, economic activities, transport and ongoing social-economic processes.

4.4.4.1 Air and noise pollution

Mean annual concentration of polluting gasses in the air in 2011 was provided by Hydro-meteorological Institute of Kosovo. Station for air quality measuring is located in Pristina and it covers area of 10 km² (data PM₁₀-57,83 ng/m³; 3- 49,41ng/m³; SO₂- 19,6 ng/m³; CO 3784,55 ng/m³; NO₂- not available). They provide measuring data for air and soil pollution within the municipal territory, but from experience it could be stated that air in Gracanica is polluted by Kisnica mine tailing dam. Also, the main air pollutant in the whole municipal territory and the source of noise is traffic. It poses a threat to inhabitants in central zones as well as in areas of highways. In order to resolve these problems the following should be done:

- Reduce air pollution and the level of noise in central zones
- Rehabilitate the mine tailing dam through planting and forestation

4.4.4.2 Water pollution

Quality of water in rivers and canals is beyond norms due to massive presence of waste waters. The source of Gracanka River is Gracanica Lake and from its very beginning it is polluted due to the presence of pollutants from Kisnica mine tailing dam. This pollution is continuous and is result of drainage and leaching. This pollution has chemical character what means that water is saturated with heavy metals what prevents existence of living organisms with an exception of some species of algae. Contaminated river also influences underground waters what causes intensive pollution of soil in upper part of Gracanka River. Gracanka, Janjevka, Zegovka, Sitnica and Pristevka rivers are unregulated and with the presence of waste waters. In some settlements where riverbeds are unregulated, heavy rains lead to flooding, causing significant damages to inhabitants. It should be stated that once existing green corridors along riverbeds have been illegally cut without taking care of their importance. The following measures are proposed:

- Construction of waste water treatment facility- sewerage collectors;
- Construction of precipitators in Preoce and Gracanica;
- Creation of green corridors along riverbeds and roads;
- Regulation of riverbeds using natural materials in order to prevent floods.

4.4.4.3 Soil pollution

Soil pollution and degradation is significantly influenced by illegally constructed buildings due to the fact that they have been erected on fertile agricultural land and green areas and without adequate infrastructure. There is a number of unplanned settlements built near rivers within municipal territory. Some of these settlements lack regulated infrastructure and waste waters are released into rivers. All these rivers are tributaries to Sitnica river carrying also polluted waters. Another example is illegally constructed business zone without adequate infrastructure where waste waters are released into agricultural land. The following measures are required:

- Rational and controlled use of construction land;
- Protection of agricultural land against illegal construction;
- Provision of adequate infrastructure for business zone.

4.4.4.4 Solid waste

There is a number of illegal landfills emerged due to a human negligence. Before establishment of municipality, Gracanica preparation team placed containers for solid municipal waste. Government of the Republic of Serbia established public waste company operating in this area. Waste disposal was unplanned, meaning that waste was disposed near mine tailing dam, causing creation of another illegal landfill. Following establishment of Gracanica Municipality, Municipality together with company Pastrimi took charge for waste collection and disposal. However, it is considered that capacity of company Pastrimi is insufficient and that there is no sufficient number of containers within municipal territory. Significant problem is disposal of medical waste which is disposed together with other types of waste. One of major landfills is Kisnica mine tailing dam. This landfill is the main environmental challenge municipality is faced with.

For waste management it is foreseen to develop a plan for solid waste management, which will include clear strategies for reducing, recycling and selection of waste. Concerning the management of medical waste, until a permanent solution is found, it is planned to foresee a temporary container near the new hospital for periodical waste disposal.

Basic goals of environmental protection are:

- Construction of waste selection station;
- Construction of recycling station;
- Construction of the storage place for temporary disposal of medical waste within the future hospital premises;
- Improvement of the waste disposal services;
- Increase of number of containers and placement of waste selection containers;
- Resolution of the tailing dam problem on regional level.

4.4.4.5 Natural resources

One part of Gracanica Lake belongs to the Municipality. This lake is located two kilometers from Gracanica and is artificially constructed in order to supply Pristina and surrounding settlements with drinking water. There is also a fishpond in Radevo village that was operational before the war and now is abandoned. Currently, Radevo fishpond is under supervision of the Privatization Agency, but Municipality is not in favor of privatization.

There is natural wellspring in the vicinity of archeological site Ulpiana. This place is called Picnic Fountain and is used by inhabitants as a picnic place during the summer.

The following actions are planned:

- Development of hunting and fishing in Gracanica Lake and Sitnica River;
- Revitalization of Radevo fishpond;
- Rehabilitation of the Picnic place- Fountain;
- Construction of tourist ethno hotel in the vicinity of the Fountain.

4.4.4.6 Disaster Risk Reduction

Based on the information obtained the potential hazards in Gracanica are: floods, earthquake, wild fire and accidents cause from transportation of dangerous goods. Therefore the Disaster risk reduction measures shall be considered to ensure secure and sustainable development communities.

Flooding:

Based on flooding map part of Municipality of Gracanica is prone to flooding. The flood hazardous area is alongside Sitnica River. The plan proposes measures through land use. Therefore the green corridors are proposed alongside all rivers to minimize the potential risk caused by floods. The surface drainage system shall not be interrupted in new construction zones.

Earthquake:

Gracanica new construction should consider proper building code in force and assessment for old public buildings should be conducted and retrofitting buildings can be applied if necessary especially for public and heritage buildings.

Transport of dangerous goods:

Main transport corridors pass through Municipality of Gracanica. Therefore risk reduction and mitigation measures shall be taken into consideration in cooperation with Ministry of Internal Affairs (Agency for Emergency Management) and Ministry of Infrastructure.

Wild fire:

Most of the settlements in Gracanica municipality are flat area without forest. However there is a part of forest area which should be protected from forest fire. The buffer zone to divide the forest in parts will help to control the possible fire and reduce the risk. The awareness rising for community awareness also shall be conducted by local authorities.

Erosion:

Due to the forest degradation the forest the erosion is present. The plan proposes the protection of further degradation of the forest and reforestation activities as a protective measure for erosion rate reduction and improvement of forest.

Hail:

The measures for protection from hail storm and early warning system shall be built in order to protect agriculture activities in Gracanica. Also insurance for agriculture should be considered in order to protect farmers and their products from potential atmospheric hazards.

Heavy snows:

The heavy snow in Kosovo often causes problems and paralyzes the movement. The old houses and not proper roof construction are vulnerable. The proper construction of roofs as well as protective measures for snows slide from the roofs should be considered when the houses are constructed.

4.4.4.7 Cultural heritage

It could be said that municipality is opulent with cultural-historical heritage. In addition to Gracanica Monastery that is located within the special protection zone and which is under UNESCO protection, Orthodox churches and many cultural-historical monuments are constructed in almost every village within the municipal territory. Archeological site Ulpiana is also located within the municipal territory.

- Respect all relevant legal provisions related to protection of cultural heritage;
- Maintenance and preservation of all Orthodox churches and all other religious facilities;
- Development of research study for archeological site Ulpiana in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Archeological Institute and check if there is possibility to shrink protective zone surrounding Ulpiana archeological site.

4.5 Socio-Economic and Environmental Assessment on Proposed Framework

The municipal development plan of Gracanica as the first document for entire territory of the municipality aims to improve living conditions and create opportunities for development. However, the new development besides being positive at the first glance can usually have also negative effects on socio-economic and environmental aspect. Therefore, the MPT has conducted an assessment of the above-mentioned aspects on the proposed framework.

The main elements of the developed concept are taken from the trend scenario with some elements taken from other two scenarios.

From the environmental point of view, trend scenario was initially assessed as not a sustainable one. However, the Municipal Planning Team and other stakeholders brought forward a slightly deviating land use pattern which, besides following the development trends, incorporated some planning elements of land use instruments with the aim to protect the environment and prevent sprawl.

Further decentralized concept from the second scenario is integrated in this framework. The concept proposes a decentralized development with urban sub-centers and the main administrative centre Gracanica.

Through polycentric development proposed in this framework, it is intended to create compact settlements by merging settlements which are close to each-other which positively impacts the environment by protecting the agricultural land, enables settlement with social cohesion and provides services with a lower cost of physical infrastructure and public transport. Secondary settlements (sub-centers) will provide services to surrounding settlements. This will reduce the numbers of commuting by car to Gracanica and consequently will have positive impact to the CO2 emission reduction.

Moreover, the planned public transport and mobility system in general would have a very positive impact on inhabitants' lives as it will enable movement and integration of all parts of the municipality. More precisely, it will ease the commuting to work and school and will have positive impact to economic development.

As for the foreseen development in Gracanica towards Badovac/Badovc and Sušica/Sushicë, it can be stated that in principle it is not sustainable to develop settlements linearly. However, the development is already happening on that direction and also, considering the trend, the lack of available land due to Special Protective Zone and Ulpiana restrictions and tailing from mining remaining, the proposed extension is the only possibility for development. As a mitigation measure, it is proposed to have an in-fill development in this zone where the soil quality is poorer compared to the other part. This proposal is assessed as economically reasonable, since the primary physical infrastructure in this zone exists, hence there will be no need for large investments.

We can conclude that with this proposed in-fill development, the best agricultural land will be protected and the compact development will be promoted, which will result to positive socio-economic and environmental impact.

The business zone alongside the National Road Prishtina-Skopje and Prishtina-Prizren is proposed to be restricted aiming to protect surrounding agricultural land. The development of this zone is proposed to be 150m from road border on both sides of the road, except in the junctions. As a mitigation measure, it is proposed to introduce greenbelt along the magisterial road and in between the buildings, aiming to balance the provision of open green space and business area. This is presented in detail in the zoning map.

The zone of light industry and business incubator near the settlements of Suvi Do and Novo Naselje will be environmentally friendly industry for food processing which will stimulate agricultural production and create jobs in rural area which is for the moment not developed at all. The location is close to main rail and road transport nodes and the raw material (agricultural product) is within the area, therefore there is no need for transportation costs.

The proposed scenario intends to protect agricultural land and promotes farming activities. Considering the local agricultural tradition and the good agricultural soil, this the highest potential for sustainable development in Gracanica. As a measure for Green House Gases (GHG) reduction it is proposed to build biomass plants which will produce heating energy for settlements. This energy is environmentally friendly and will substitute electrical energy which is nowadays consumed for heating, cooking, etc.

In addition to biomass plants, Photovoltaic (PV) panels are proposed to be installed to support the energy generation of public (municipality, schools etc.) and private buildings (for high-rise and single houses as well as industrial establishments). This scenario is assessed as the most favorable one for socio-economic development and environment protection.

However, the institutional and legal issues as for instance some clauses in Law on Agricultural Land present a barrier in efficient agricultural land protection.

5 STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLAN

This chapter will provide strategies and actions to achieve the vision of the municipality within the period of the plan (2014-2029+). All the actions that are presented in this chapter present the proposed projects which have derived from the consultation meetings with relevant stakeholders held during the drafting of this plan.

5.1 Social Infrastructure, Housing and Demography

As a newly established municipality, the main challenge to cope with in facing the ongoing development challenges of the municipality is the lack of inherited social infrastructure, and the large number of young and inexperienced staff. In this thematic field there are two strategies set to address the ongoing issues:

Strategy 1: Expansion of housing capacities and provision of services in the areas of health, education, social services, culture and sports, along with that capacity building in these areas.

There are two main objectives which are set by the strategy to address the issues on the expansion of the housing capacities and provision of social services.

O1: Increase of capacities in the fields of health, education, social services, culture, youth, sports and recreation;

O2: Provision of adequate and qualitative services.

The strategy proposes the improvement of the physical conditions of the existing facilities, as a precondition for improvement of social infrastructure.. The following actions present concrete projects that have derived from the above-mentioned strategy and its objectives in the fields of Health, Education, Social Services, Culture, Youth, Sports, and Recreation. For better explanation the projects are divided in their respected field.

Health

The municipality has two general projects for better management of the health system: improvement of primary care centers as well as the completion of the building of the clinical hospital.

- Completion of the centre of clinical hospital;
- Improvement of facilities in the existing health centers in the sub centers.

Education

The education system is planned to be addressed from the preschool institutions up to the rehabilitation and equipment of the existing school facilities in the entire territory of Gracanica. The education system is addressed from pre-school facilities up to secondary school and higher education, with the below mentioned actions:

- Construction and equipment of school centers in the centre and sub-centers;
- Rehabilitation and equipment of existing school facilities;
- Construction of kindergartens

Social Services

Taking into account that the plan aims at improving the quality of life of the citizens of Gracanica, the strategy proposes projects that would also improve the existing situation of the less favored groups in the society such as elderly, people with special needs, orphans. The projects are mainly focused on the provision of the facilities/spaces for accommodation and socialization of the above-mentioned groups.

- Expansion of the existing Center for Social Work;
- Construction of a community centre (for socializing of people with special needs, socializing of elderly, and children with special needs and other activities of social importance);
- Construction of the home for children without parental care/orphanage;
- Shelter for Victims of Violence.

The above mentioned actions are set to significantly improve the existing situation of the social infrastructure facilities.

Public Services

Taking into account the newly established municipality, many public service buildings are still missing. They are mainly accommodated into private buildings improvised as public ones. The construction/improvement of these buildings would help to improve public access and services to the citizens of Gracanica in general. Moreover, the Municipality is committed to ensure space for these buildings in the frame of the MDP.

- Construction of the post office;
- Construction of the Court building;
- Construction of the premises for bus station;
- Construction of the fire station.

Culture, Youth, Sports and Recreation

In order to increase opportunities for Gracanica youth to participate in sport, recreation and cultural activities, so as to enhance personal development, community cohesion and pride through the encouragement and empowerment of local individuals, community organizations and institutions, the municipality has planned several activities within the frame of the MDP. They are as follows:

- Rehabilitation and equipping existing facilities culture centers (neighboring Serb village, Donja Gusterica, Dobratin);
- Construction of youth centers in the sub-centers;
- Construction of sports and children's playgrounds in the neighborhoods;
- Rehabilitation of existing sports facilities;
- Construction of the building for the museum;
- The construction of religious facilities in Caglatica and Kisnica.

O2: Provision of adequate and qualitative services.

Apart from the improvement of physical infrastructure the municipality is also committed on the enhancement of the professional capacities of the professional staff, through provision of trainings in the respective field.

- Training of professional personnel in all areas (professional training ...)

Strategy 2: Improvement of living standards through planning and regulated settlements.

O1: Regularization of the existing settlements in accordance with relevant laws.

The finalization of the Municipal Development Plan (MDP), will guide future developments of the settlements in the entire municipality of Gracanica. The MDP has also foreseen the creation of the sub-centers, which would create better conditions for the citizens living in those areas through bringing them closer to the services, and this would balance the development in the entire municipality of Gracanica. It is very important to set the priorities when it comes to drafting the URPs for the settlements including informal settlements.

In order to regulate the spatial use, constructions zones and give construction conditions, for the new settlements, informal settlements and municipal sub centers Laplje Selo, Donja Gusterica and Lepina, which will be regulated based on the Law no. 04/L-174 on Spatial Planning.

O2: Expansion of housing capacities through the construction of collective and individual units

Housing affordability is an important issue for the local government of Gracanica. The municipality is committed to work on this regard and give the chance of home ownership to the citizens of Gracanica considering that it provides financial security and a form of savings and lowers dependence on public assistance later in life. To address housing issues in general the municipality will initially draft a three year programme for housing.

- Providing housing at affordable prices
- Making a three-year program for sustainable housing in the municipality
- Building and Land use restrictions
- Advance the work of inspection in order to control the illegal construction;
- Respect applicable laws and regulations in the development of design and technical documentation;
- Develop municipal geographic information system.

5.2 Economic development

Strategy 1: Improvement of economic development through the development of economy, agriculture, and tourism

The municipality of Gracanica falls into the economic zone centre (EZC) according to the Spatial Plan of Kosovo, and it has a central position in relation to other economic zones. One of the largest business areas in the country is located within the municipality of Gracanica. Trade is the most common activity in Gracanica consisting of 69%, services 26%, and 5% of production. The strategy puts an emphasis on the stimulation of production and services.

O1: Encourage sustainable agricultural production

Gracanica is a rural municipality with high-quality agricultural land. In order to create favorable conditions for modern and better use of fertile agricultural land, the strategy has set an objective to encourage sustainable agricultural production and placement of those products in the market. The municipality will facilitate farmers to develop new, innovative strategies to produce and distribute the products sustainably. The municipality's strategy is to embrace three broad goals, or the 3 pillars of sustainability: Profit over the long term; Stewardship of the land/soil, air and water; and quality of life for farmers of the municipality of Gracanica. The essential components of agriculture such as production, processing, marketing, distribution, research and development, regulation, support services, and natural resource management are addressed through the projects/actions as follows:

- Education of farmers and herders, through visits on fairs and study visits;
- Development of projects for donor funding;
- Drafting of the study on sustainable agriculture;
- Application of modern agricultural practices and encouraging organic production;
- Construction of irrigation systems (rehabilitation of the existing system and building new ones, establishment of water enterprise within the municipality).

O2: Provide access to the market and product placement

In relation to the strategy the objective is also set for the product placement. The projects are set to follow the entire chain for selling the products from the establishment of the business association up to the building the market for selling the products. An emphasis is also put on the training of traders on product placement, as well as building facilities for food storage and drying.

- Training on product placement;
- Promote cooperation between producers and processors (establishment of the Commission, signing of a memorandum of cooperation, annual program);
- Construction of cold storage and drying facilities;
- Building markets for product placement;
- Establishment of business associations.

O3: Raising awareness about sustainable agriculture

Even though not very much promoted in Kosovo in general, the sustainable use of pesticides and the development of good agriculture is becoming quite an important issue worldwide. The strategy is focused on sustainable agriculture as it addresses many environmental and social concerns, and it offers innovative and economically viable opportunities for growers, consumers, policymakers and others in the entire food system, therefore an objective is set to raise awareness in this regard:

- Education on good agricultural practices.

O4: Employment stimulation

The objectives that are set from the strategy, apart from their specificities, all relate to the stimulation of employment. Special emphasis is put on capacity building, new technologies and market needs; the establishment of business incubators which would be a substantive support for the business start-ups. The municipality will support businesses which stimulate employment, through incentive measures.

- Creating a program for upgrading and retraining as well implementation of trainings in the needed fields;
- Establishment of a business centre and a business incubator;
- Implementation of incentive measures (incentives for tax, and alike.).

O5: Encouraging the opening of family businesses and micro, small and medium enterprises

The municipality of Gracanica will take the initiative of creation of good climate/environment for boosting the local economy, encouraging family businesses and creation of small and medium enterprises. This is planned to be achieved through enabling closer and faster access on administrative services and simplifying the procedures for the new businesses. The municipality will also be as a linking bridge between the donors and different organizations which would help also on the establishment of a fund for supporting MSME.

- Education/trainings on running family businesses, visiting and organizing fairs;
- Provide budget and subsidies to run family business.

O6: Development and promotion of local tourism (cultural, religious, rural, sports and recreational tourism)

The development and promotion of local tourism is planned to be done through the protection and promotion of cultural heritage and natural sites, and providing the needed infrastructure for improving and creating better access in these location. Apart from the physical interventions the municipality will also take soft measures in this regard, such as promotion and marketing of Gracanica's sites and products. In order to achieve this, the municipality is ready to cooperate with different organizations and institutions from the local and central level.

- Education, visit trade fairs, preparation of brochures, training of tour guides;
- Promotion of traditional food and local handicrafts and souvenirs;
- Organization of events (flower days, bee-keeping/honey days, pottery days, etc.);
- Promotion of fishing in Radevo and Sitnica;
- Improvement of the fish-pond in Radevo;
- Building of ethno-hotel;
- Development of space for recreation and jogging trail around the lake.

O7: Stimulation of Business Development

The MDP sets the spatial location for business development. Even though the attraction of external investments, as well as tax administration belongs to the central level, the municipality is committed to create a good climate for businesses by offering them the needed infrastructure, being that municipal services or physical infrastructure which would help them for the development of businesses within the municipality.

- Establishing an office for local economic development and education of its staff;
- Encourage cooperation between the entrepreneur and businesses of the Municipality and the formation of clusters;
- The construction of an industrial park;
- Providing subsidies and grants for the development and promotion of business expansion;
- Reconstruction and build the necessary infrastructure network in business zones.

5.3 Public Services, Infrastructure and Transport

Strategy 1: Improvement of utilities within the municipality of Gracanica

For the improvement of the quality of the public services/utilities the Municipality has set four objectives which aim at addressing primary services within the municipality. Each objective has set number of projects and programmes which will help achieving the set objectives.

O1: Coverage of water supply and sewerage system in the whole territory of the municipality

Within the municipality there are villages/settlements where there is no water supply system and water is supplied from private wells, therefore the objective has set a project to expand the water network in those settlements. Taking into account that the main economic development asset in Gracanica is fertile agricultural land, construction of an alternative irrigation system would help save the drinking water and would improve the services. In order to permanently protect public health, reduce water and land contamination, this objective has foreseen the construction of the micro wastewater treatment plants in three settlements in Gracanica, Preoce and Lapjeselo.

- Construction of new water and sewage system in Radevo, Skulanevo, Suvi Do, Batuse, Lepina, business areas and places where it does not exist;
- Reconstruction of the existing water supply network;
- Construction of alternative water supply system for irrigation purposes;
- The construction of three micro plants for wastewater treatment in Gracanica, Lapjeselo and Preoce.

O2: Improvement of electrical network and supply with electrical energy

The electrical energy supply is the competence of the central level respectively of the Kosovo Energy Corporation (KEK), but the municipality can facilitate through the construction of the underground infrastructure for the electrical energy and can explore new/alternative ways of energy production in order to achieve the set objectives which would improve the supply in the municipality. In this regard the municipality is planning to orient the alternative energy production from the biomass, therefore there are two projects set for this; one is for the factory for production of the biomass and the other one is for the biomass-energy production plant. The projects to achieve this objective are set as follows:

- Electricity production from renewable energy sources;
- Construction of a factory for the production of biomass;
- Construction of the biomass-energy production plant;
- Construction of underground infrastructure in Gracanica and LapjeSelo and places where is needed.

O3: Coverage of telecommunications networks

The municipality is mainly covered with different telecommunications networks, but it needs to be further expanded and its quality to be enhanced. The placement of the entire infrastructure underground and installation of an optic cable network are projects foreseen by this objective. This objective requires cooperation with telecommunication companies and the municipality will work on this direction.

- Construction of underground telecommunications network in Gracanica;
- Installation of optic fiber cable network infrastructure in all areas;
- Extension of the existing telecommunication networks in Gracanica.

O4: Improvement of Solid Waste Management

Even though there are many illegal dump sites within the municipality, a landfill for municipal waste is not planned to be built because it will be transported to the regional landfills. Apart from this, the strategy proposes that the landfill for construction waste and a temporary landfill for medical waste should be within municipal territory. The establishment of a local publicly owned enterprise is planned, in order to closer manage the utilities within the municipality.

- Establishment of a local publicly owned enterprise;
- Construction of cattle cemetery;
- Landfill for temporary storage of medical waste near the hospital clinical centre;
- Landfill for construction waste.

Strategy 2: Improvement of mobility through the municipality of Gracanica

This strategy addresses the traffic issues in the municipality of Gracanica. It has set five objectives and each of them is prioritized in a number of projects/programmes, with the overall aim at improving the traffic within the municipality. Apart from this, the strategy also promotes a healthier lifestyles through offering the infrastructure for non-motorized transport, and the use of public transport.

O1: Reduction of the traffic congestion in the centre of Gracanica

In order to reduce the traffic congestion in the centre of Gracanica, the strategy has set an objective integrating three actions to ensure its achievement. The construction of the bypass around the historic centre would protect the monastery's site from the noise and dust pollution which is created by the heavy traffic, and it would increase the safety of the citizens in the centre. The municipality is committed to limit the heavy traffic in the centre and manage the mobility in order to enhance the life close to the monastery. The expansion of parking capacities would contribute to the safety of the citizens and would improve the quality of the public spaces such as pavements, squares and parks.

Comment/Risk: The activity related to the construction of the bypass might divert economic activity from the city centre and might encourage sprawl.

- Construction of the bypass in Gracanica;
- Expansion of the capacity of parking space in Gracanica and Lapljesele;
- Construction of a parking garage.

O2: Improvement of pedestrian and bicycle traffic and public spaces

The improvement of public realm is particularly important for the citizens of Gracanica. The rural character of this municipality does not offer qualitative public spaces and public life; therefore the strategy has set an objective to address this issue through building the needed infrastructure for the promotion of a healthier transport which will improve the public realm and life quality:

- Construction of sidewalks in all areas;
- Building bike trails where possible;
- Construction of accesses and paths for people with special needs.

O3: Creation of green corridors in the municipality

In order to make the built environment and the natural environment to co-exist in harmony and in balanced proportions, the strategy has set an objective to create green corridors along the rivers and roads. Measures should be taken to promote traffic safety by avoiding to plant on the critical points and curves along the road, in order to improve visibility.

- Building a green corridor along the river Gracanka in settlements and construction of pedestrian and bicycle paths from Gracanica to Laplje Villages;
- Building a green buffer zone along roads.

O4: Improvement of the road network

An objective is also set for the improvement of the road network, which consists of three projects/actions. There are sections within the municipality which need rehabilitation, signage design for elderly and people with visual impairments to reduce the incidence of vehicular accidents. This would also help farmers and small businesses in rural areas to bring their products to the market more easily and at a lower costs.

- Reconstruction and construction of local roads throughout the municipality;
- Building lighting along major roads;
- Marking all roads horizontal and vertical signalization.

O5: Improvement of public transport in the municipality of Gracanica

Public transport in the municipality of Gracanica, needs a special attention having in mind its rural character and local communities, where many residents rely on it. In order to succeed in the context of Gracanica where there are spread settlements in the territory of municipality, public transportation must operate in flexible schedules and routes, and has to be a combination of various services. Indeed, coordination of overlapping services- employer shuttles and the like- can be one of the major challenges; therefore a feasibility study on the needs of public transport should be conducted.

- Construction of the central terminal;
- Feasibility study on the needs of public transport;
- Construction of the garage for public transport vehicles.

5.4 Environment, natural resources and cultural heritage

The issue of environment, natural resources and cultural heritage is quite high in the agenda of the municipality, having in mind its high quality agricultural land and the possession of the archaeological site Ulpiana and the medieval monastery Gracanica. The municipality has proposed three strategies to address these issues and manage its assets in the best way possible.

Strategy 1: Protection of Environment and Natural Resources

O1: Protection of agricultural land against chemicals (agro-technical means)

In order to reduce the impact of Agriculture on the environment the objective has set three projects to address this issue. The municipality will support projects/programmes and will stimulate the campaigns which will raise awareness of the farmers concerning the use of chemicals for agricultural production. To choose means and ways of plant protection it is possible to use not only chemical spraying of plants but also agro technical, mechanical and biological control methods or seed treatments, therefore the municipality is committed to work in this direction. Agro technical pest control means strictly observing a crop rotation to avoid accumulation of pests, disease agents and weeds or soil exhaustion. It is not recommended to sow related plants on neighboring fields or on the same field several years in a row. It is also necessary to be timely in all agro technical measures. The regulation of sowing terms can also be an agro technical pest control measures. Thus the numbers of pesticide treatments can be reduced by using agricultural measures.

Considering that the rivers in the municipality are highly polluted, mainly from the sewage system, and posing risks to soil contamination the municipality will take measures on river decontamination..

- Raising awareness in the community about the use of chemical means;
- Assessment of the contamination of agricultural land;
- Construction of sewage treatment plant (Gracanica, Prishtevka Zegovka, Janjevka, Sitnica - inter municipal cooperation).
- Performing an environmental “clean-up”.

O2: Protection of land from illegal constructions

The construction borders are set with the document of the MDP. Having in mind the high quality of the agricultural land, the municipality has to be specifically careful in this regard. Therefore it has set actions concentrated on strengthening the inspectorate, and also an aggressive campaign on raising awareness amongst citizens on the consequences of the construction on agricultural land.

- One-year campaign on informing the citizens and raising awareness on the importance of permitted and prohibited construction areas on agricultural land;
- Strengthen the inspectorate (strengthen controls and on-site inspections for illegal construction).

O3: Prevention of illegal deforestation and forestation of bare land

In the municipality of Gracanica there are close to 10% forest land in the entire territory, and this area is endangered from illegal deforestation. In this regard, the municipality has set an activity to conduct a campaign which would raise awareness on the consequences of illegal deforestation as well as on the ecological benefits of the forests. Apart from this, the municipality is planning to take measures on the forestation of the erosive land near Kisnica landfill, which would also serve as a green belt to protect the neighboring settlements from the landfill pollution.

- Green belt along Kisnica landfill;
- Prevention from erosion by putting construction waste on the erosive site of Kisnica;
- Raising awareness about ecology and illegal deforestation;
- Forestation of erosive land near Kisnica landfill;
- Rehabilitation of the existing parks through the use of natural local materials and creation of access for all.

O4: Use of renewable energy resources

The integration of different renewable energy resources into the existing electrical grid in the municipality of Gracanica would contribute a lot in the quality of the energy supply, as well as it would go in line with EU green House Gases (GHG) reduction targets. Based on this, the municipality has set three projects which would serve as a starting point towards the use of green energy, amongst which a campaign that would inform inhabitants of Gracanica on the importance and benefits of biomass and solar based energy.

- Building a solar public lighting;
- Building a renewable energy plant on biomass;
- Conduct a campaign to raise community awareness on the importance of the use of biomass & solar energy.

O5: Improvement of the quality of air, water and land by addressing waste and illegal landfills

As cited many times in the document, the municipality of Gracanica possesses good agricultural land, good hydrological network, good landscape and all this is endangered from the pollution from wastewaters and from the inherited and devastated mine landfill. On the other hand, there are many settlements which require good services and above all a healthy living environment. In order to address the aforementioned issues, the municipality will take the following actions:

- Raising awareness on environmental issues;
- Application of municipal penalties for illegal dumping;
- Reclamation of surface where there were illegal dump sites / remediate depredated land;
- Drafting the Waste Management Plan;
- Creation of the Green Corridor along all roads in the settlements;
- Creation of Protective green belt around the Kisnica landfill;
- Landfill removal;
- Quality assessment for the water from wells;
- Construction of water supply network in the villages Radevo, Skulanevo, Lepina, Batuse, Suhadoll;
- Regulation of the river-bed and creation of the green corridor (Biodiversity Conservation).

Strategy 2: Protection and promotion of cultural heritage

The municipality of Gracanica is quite opulent with cultural heritage sites, with religious objects as well as with archaeological sites. There are two objectives set for the strategy on the protection and promotion of the cultural heritage.

O1: Protection of Cultural Heritage (architectural, archaeological, landscapes, spiritual)

The cultural heritage requires a lot of financial and professional capacities to protect and maintain it, in order to resist weather and development conditions throughout the time. Depending on its scale and legal status, its management and administration has to be done in cooperation with the central level institutions, therefore the municipality is committed to cooperate with competent institutions for the better management of these sites.

- Study on the archaeological site/area in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the Institute of Archaeology;
- Redefining activities in the archaeological site Ulpjana;
- Assessment on the archaeological remains within the protected site of Ulpiana.

O2: Promotion of the cultural heritage (tangible and intangible)

There is a very strong link between cultural heritage promotion and tourism development. The municipality is committed towards tourism industry, and through this local residents will experience pride for Gracanica and its history. The municipality will support local tourism programs which will lead to the improvement of the local economy and to the enhancement of the quality of life for local residents. In Kosovo there is an annual event happening every year in September supported by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the European Union funds, and the municipality of Gracanica is committed to cooperate and take part in the activities organized during these days, which will give substantial input on boosting the local tourism.

- Promotion of heritage through tourism (Gracanica Monastery, archaeological site Ulpiana);
- Marking Heritage Days/ European Heritage Days every September.

Strategy 3 - Reduce risk and improve negative impacts on the environment

In order to reduce risks and improve impacts on the environment, caused by natural and mankind disasters, it is very important to be aware of and understand the nature of those risks. The plan has set an objective consisting of several activities to address these issues in the best way possible.

O1: Reducing negative impacts on the environment in the areas prone to natural disasters through drafting and implementing DRAM

Considering the hydrological network of Gracanica, there are many areas vulnerable to flooding and in order to prevent it, there are certain measures that need to be taken such as study/assessment of the flood prone areas and then regulation of the riverbed in the most vulnerable areas. Apart from this the municipality will work on the development of the emergency response plan. All this is addressed with the activities listed below:

- Conduct a study to prevent flooding;
- Regulation of river-bed to prevent flooding of the rivers;
- Perform land-use restrictions in areas prone to flooding;
- Development of the fire protection, evacuation plan / establishment fire-fighting units;
- Reforestation of erosive zone;
- Investigate soil bearing capacity before construction and respecting the building code;
- Assessment and retrofitting of the existing public buildings for seismic features.

5.5 Action Plan

THEMATIC AREA	STRATEGY	CODE	ACTIVITY/ PROJECT/ PROGRAM	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS	OTHER ACTORS INVOLVED	PRIORITY High- H Medium- M Low- L	TIME-FRAME* Short-term- ST Mid-term- MT Long-term- LG Continuous- C	FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS** Minimal- M Low- L Medium- M High- H	BUDGET LINE	INDICATORS
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSING AND DEMOGRAPHY	Strategy 1: Expansion of housing capacities and provision of services in the areas of health, education, social services, culture and sports and along with that capacity building in these areas.	O1. Increase of capacities in the fields of health, education, social services, culture, youth, sports and recreation:								
		HEALTH								
		1.1.	Completion of the centre of clinical hospital;	Municipality;	Ministry of Health;	H	LT	H	Government of Kosovo, Municipality, Donors;	Functional health facility of Center of Clinical Hospital;
		1.2.	Improvement of facilities in the existing health centres in the sub centres;	Municipality;	Ministry of Health;	M	MT	M	Government of Kosovo, Municipality, Donors;	Health care facilities built for the primary care in subcenters;
		EDUCATION								
		1.1.	Construction and equipment of school centres in the centre and sub-centres;	Municipality;	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology;	H	MT	H	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Municipality, Donors;	Secondary school centres built in the centre and subcenters;
		1.2.	Rehabilitation and equipment of existing school facilities;	Municipality;	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology;	H	C	M	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Municipality, Donors;	Existing school building renovated and supplied;
		1.3.	Construction of kindergartens;	Municipality, Private Sector;	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology;	H	MT	M	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Municipality, Donors, Private Sector;	Preschool centres built;
		SOCIAL SERVICES								
		1.1.	Expansion of the existing Center for Social Work;	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare;	Municipality;	M	MT	M	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare;	The centre for social care expanded;
		1.2.	Construction of a community centre (for socializing of people with special needs, socializing of elderly, socializing of children with special needs and other activities of social importance);	Municipality;	NGOs, Civil Society;	H	MT	M	Municipality, Donors;	Community Center Built;
		1.3.	Construction of the home for children without parental care/orphanage;	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare;	Municipality;	M	MT	M	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Municipality, NGOs;	Orphanage built;
		1.4.	Shelter for Victims of Violence;	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare;	Municipality, NGOs;	M	MT	M	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Municipality, NGOs;	Shelter for violence victims built;
		PUBLIC SERVICES								
		1.1.	Construction of the post office;	Ministry of Infrastructure;	Municipality;	M	MT	M	Government of Kosovo, Ministry of Infrastructure;	Post office built;
		1.2.	Construction of the court building;	Ministry of Justice;	Municipality;	M	MT	M	Government of Kosovo, Ministry of Justice;	Court building built;
		1.3.	Construction of the premises for bus station;	Municipality;	Ministry of Infrastructure;	M	MT	M	Municipality, Donors;	Bus Station built;
		1.4.	Construction of the fire station;	Ministry of Internal Affairs;	Municipality, Department for Emergencies;	M	MT	M	Ministry of Internal Affairs, Municipality;	Fire station built;
		CULTURE YOUTH SPORTS AND RECREATION								
		1.1.	Rehabilitation and equipping existing facilities culture centres (neighbouring Serb village, Donja Gusterica, Dobratin)	Municipality;	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology;	M	MT	M	Municipality, Donors;	Existing culture houses renovated and supplied;
	1.2.	Construction of youth centres in the sub-centres;	Municipality;	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology;	M	MT	H	Municipality, Donors;	-	
	1.3.	Construction of sports and children's playgrounds in the neighbourhoods;	Municipality;	NGOs, Civil Society;	L	ST	M	Municipality, Donors;	Number of hectares designed as open space (% change to previous);	
	1.4.	Rehabilitation of existing sports facilities;	Municipality;	NGOs, Civil Society;	L	ST	L	Municipality, Donors;	% of existing sports fields renovated;	
	1.5.	Construction of the building for the museum and library;	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports;	Municipality;	M	MT	H	MCYS, Municipality, Donors;	Conventionally located/accessible community library and museum;	
	1.6.	Construction of religious facilities in Cagllavica and Kishnica;	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports	Municipality;	M	ST	H	MCYS, Donors, Religious Communities;	-	
	O2. Provision of adequate and qualitative services:									
	2.1.	Training of professional personnel in all areas (professional training ...);	Responsible Ministry;	Municipality;	M	C	M	Municipality, NGOs, Donors;	Number of staff trained per year;	
	O1. Regularization of the new and existing settlements in accordance with relevant laws:									
	1.1.	Drafting URP for informal settlements based on priority;	Municipality;	Ministry of Env. and Spatial Planning;	H	ST	M	Municipality;	% of settlements covered with URPs;	
	1.2.	Drafting URP for municipal sub-centres (which sub-centres);	Municipality;	Ministry of Env. and Spatial Planning;	H	MT	M	Municipality;	% of subcenters covered with URPs;	
	1.3.	Drafting URP for neighbourhoods of Gracanica;	Municipality;	Ministry of Env. and Spatial Planning;	H	MT	M	Municipality;	% of urban area covered with URPs;	
	O2. Expansion of housing capacities through the construction of collective and individual housing:									
	2.1.	Providing collective housing at affordable prices;	Municipality;	Private Sector;	L	MT	H	Municipality, Private Sector;	% of increase of housing unit with affordable housing;	
	2.2.	Making a three-year program for sustainable housing in the municipality;	Municipality;	Municipality, Ministry of Env. and Spatial Planning;	L	MT	H	Municipality;	Housing programme document provided.	

*Short-Term (1-3 years); Mid-Term (up to 6 years); Long-Term (more than 6 years); Continuous (activity that develops continuously);

**Minimal (< 1 000 €); Small (<10 000 - ≥ 10 000€); Medium (<500 000 - ≥10 000 €); High (≥500 000€)

Measures:

1. Control of illegal construction: no construction of new buildings without permit;
2. Determine the location for the provision of plots for all new facilities (identify the location);
3. Harmonize existing municipal regulations with provisions of the municipal development plan;
4. Respect applicable laws and regulations in the development of design and technical documentation;
5. Develop municipal geographic information system.

THEMATIC FIELD	STRATEGY	CODE	ACTIVITY/ PROJECT/ PROGRAM	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS	OTHER ACTORS INVOLVED	PRIORITY High- H Medium- M Low- L	TIME-FRAME* Short-term- ST Mid-term- MT Long-term- LG Continuous- C	FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS** Minimal- MIN Low- L Medium- M High- H	BUDGET LINE	INDICATORS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		O1. Encourage sustainable agricultural production								
		1.1.	Education of farmers and herders, through visits on fairs and study visits;	Municipality;	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development; Agriculture Enterprises; Farmers Association; Donors;	H	C	M	Subsidies; Goods and Services;	Number of seminars/ trainings held on agriculture and number of seminars visited;
		1.2.	Development of projects for donor funding;	Municipality;	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development; Agriculture Enterprises; Farmers Association; Donors;	H	C	M	Capital Investments;	Number of projects submitted for grants in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development and other donors;
		1.3.	Drafting of the study on sustainable agriculture;	Municipality;	Faculty of Agriculture; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development; Agriculture Enterprises; Farmers Association; Donors;	H	ST	M	Donors; Capital Investments;	Plan/ study on the sustainable agriculture;
		1.4.	Application of modern agricultural practices and encouraging organic production;	Municipality; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development;	Individual Agriculture Producers;	H	C	M	Subsidies and Grants;	-
		1.5.	Construction of irrigation systems (rehabilitation of the existing system and building new ones, establishment of water enterprise within the municipality);	Municipality; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development;	Individual Agriculture Producers (maintenance, payment, usage);	H	MT	H	Grants;	Percentage (%) of the coverage with irrigation system of the agriculture land ;
		O2. Provide access to the market and product placement								
		2.1.	Training on product placement;	Municipality; Ministry of Trade and Industry;	Donors;	H	C	M	Subsidies; Goods and Services;	Number of seminars/trainings on the product market;
		2.2.	Promote cooperation between producers and processors (establishment of the Commission, signing of a memorandum of cooperation, annual program);	Municipality;	Producers;	H	C	MIN	Subsidies; Goods and Services;	Commission established, signed memorandum between producers and traders;
		2.3.	Construction of cold storage and drying facilities;	Municipality;	Public Private Partnership;	M	MT	L	Capital Investments;	Refrigerator and dryer built;
		2.4.	Building markets for product placement;	Municipality;	Public Private Partnership;	H	ST	M	Donors;	Market built;
		2.5.	Establishment of business associations.	Municipality;	Producers;	M	ST	L	Donors;	Association of businessmen established;
		O3. Raising awareness about sustainable agriculture								
		3.1.	Education on good agricultural practices;	Municipality;	Faculty of Agriculture; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development; Agriculture Enterprises; Farmers Association; Donors;	M	C	L	Subsidies, Goods and Services;	Number/ percentage of farmers trained on good farming practices;
		O4. Employment stimulation								
		4.1.	Creating a program for upgrading and retraining as well implementation of trainings in the needed fields;	Municipality; Ministry of Economic Development, Professional Schools;	Ministry of Economic Development; Ministry of Trade and Industry; Donors;	M	MT	M	Subsidies, Goods and Services;	Training centre established and number of people trained;
		4.2.	Establishment of a business centre and a business incubator;	Municipality- Office for Local Economic Development;	Technological Faculty; Ministry of Trade and Industry; Entrepreneurs Association, Donors;	M	MT	M	Donors; Capital Investments;	Business centre and business incubator established and number of business active in the business centre;
		4.3.	Implementation of incentive measures (incentives for tax, and alike.);	Municipality;	-	M	C	M	Donors; Subsidies, Goods and Services;	Favourable municipal taxes in place;
		O5. Encouraging the opening of family businesses and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME)								
		5.1.	Education/trainings on running family businesses, visiting and organizing fairs;	Municipality;	Ministry of Trade and Industry; Donors; Business Association; Agriculture Enterprise; Farmer's Association;	H	C	M	Subsidies; Goods and Services;	Number of people trained on business start-up;
		5.2.	Provide budget and subsidies to run family business;	Municipality;	Donors, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development; Ministry of Local Government Administration; Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare;	H	C	M	Subsidies; Goods and Services; Capital Investments;	Allocated municipal budget for the business start-up scheme;
		O6. Development and promotion of local tourism (cultural, religious, rural, sports and recreational tourism)								
		6.1.	Education, visit trade fairs, preparation of brochures, training of tour guides;	Municipality;	Ministry of Trade and Industry; NGOs, Touristic Organizations;	H	C	M	Donors; Subsidies; Goods and Services;	Number of training/seminars held for tourism development and promotional materials developed ;
		6.2.	Promotion of traditional food and local handicrafts and souvenirs;	Municipality;	Ministry of Trade and Industry; NGOs, Touristic Organizations;	H	C	M	Donors; Subsidies; Goods and Services;	Number of fairs held for the promotion of the national food and arts and crafts
		6.3.	Organization of events (flower days, bee-keeping/honey days, pottery days, etc.);	Municipality;	NGOs; Business Association;	H	C	M	Donors; Subsidies; Goods and Services;	Promotion days marked and celebrated every year;
		6.4.	Improvement of the fish-pond in Radevo;	Municipality; Privatization Agency of Kosovo;	NGOs; Business Association;	M	MT	H	Donors; Capital Investments;	Regulated fish pond in Radevo;
		6.5.	Building of ethno-hotel;	Municipality;	Public Private Partnership;	M	MT	L	Capital Investments;	Ethno hotel built;
		6.6.	Development of space for recreation and jogging trail around the lake;	Municipality;	Ministry of Infrastructure; Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;	M	MT	M	Capital Investments;	Recreation spaces and built and around the lake ;
		6.7.	Development of space for recreation and jogging trail around the lake;	Municipality;	NGOs; Municipality of Lipljan; Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;	-	-	-	-	-

O7. Stimulation of Business Development									
Strategy 1: Improvement of economic development through the development of economy, agriculture, and tourism	7.1.	Establishing an office for local economic development and education of its staff;	Municipality- Office for Local Economic Development;	Donors, Ministry of Economic Development;	H	ST	L	Municipal Budget;	Office for local economic development established and trained staff;
	7.2.	Encourage cooperation between the entrepreneur and businesses of the municipality and the formation of clusters;	Municipality- Office for Local Economic Development;	Donors, Ministry of Economic Development; Ministry of Trade and Industry;	H	C	L	Municipal Budget;	Business clusters established;
	7.3.	Providing subsidies and grants for the development and promotion of business development;	Municipality- Office for Local Economic Development;	Ministry of Trade and Industry; Donors;	H	C	M	Donors; Subsidies; Goods and services;	Number of projects/ businesses funded from donors;
	7.4.	Drafting of the Feasibility Study (FS) on the system of planned (2014- 2029+) Municipal Economic Zones (MEZ)- industrial, business and trade; as well as the Action Plan (AP) for the implementation of the outcome deriving from the Feasibility Study (FS).	Municipality;	Ministry of Trade and Industry; Donors;	H	ST	H	Donors; Capital Investments;	-
	7.5.	Land use change, in accordance with the outcome deriving from the Feasibility Study (FS) on the system of planned (2014- 2029+) Municipal Economic Zones (MEZ)- industrial, business and trade; based on the Activity Plan (AP) for the implementation of the outcome deriving from the Feasibility Study (FS).	Municipality;	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development;	H	LT	H	Donors; Capital Investments;	-
	7.6.	Drafting of Detailed Regulation Plans (DRPs) for each Municipal Economic Zone (MEZ)- industrial, business and trade; in accordance with the outcome deriving from the Feasibility Study (FS)- 7.4;	Municipality;	Public Private Partnership;	H	ST	H	Donors; Capital Investments;	-
	7.7.	Construction of the networks of technical and road infrastructure for each Municipal Economic Zone (MEZ)- industrial, business and trade; in accordance with the outcome deriving from the Feasibility Study (FS)- 7.4; as well as in accordance with Detailed Regulation Plans (DRP's)- 7.5.	Municipality;	Public Private Partnership;	H	LT	H	Donors; Capital Investments;	-

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THEMATIC FIELD	STRATEGY	CODE	ACTIVITY/ PROJECT/ PROGRAM	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS	OTHER ACTORS INVOLVED	PRIORITY High- H Medium- M Low- L	TIME-FRAME* Short-term- ST Mid-term- MT Long-term- LG Continuous- C	FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS** Minimal- MIN Low- L Medium- M High- H	BUDGET LINE	INDICATORS	
PUBLIC SERVICES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT	Strategy 1: Improvement of municipal services	O1. Coverage of water supply and sewerage system in the whole territory of the municipality:									
		1.1.	Construction of new water and sewage system in Radevo, Skulanevo, Savi Do, Batuse, Lepina, business areas and places where it does not exist;	Regional Water and Sewage Company; Municipality;	Inhabitants;	H	MT	H	Municipality; Regional Water and Sewage Company;	The % of the settlement covered with water and sewage system;	
		1.2.	Reconstruction of the existing water supply network;	Regional Water and Sewage Company; Municipality;	Inhabitants;	H	MT	M	Municipality; Regional Water and Sewage Company;	% of the recovered sewage system;	
		1.3.	Construction of alternative water supply system for irrigation purposes;	Municipality; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development;	Inhabitants; Farmers; Association of Farmers;	M	LT	H	Municipality; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development;	% of agricultural land covered with alternative irrigation system;	
		1.4.	The construction of three micro plants for wastewater treatment in Gracanica, Lapjeselo and Preoce.	Municipality; Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;	Municipality;	H	MT	H	Municipality; Donors; Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;	Waste water treatment plant built;	
		O2. Improvement of electrical network and supply with electrical energy:									
		2.1.	Electricity production from renewable energy sources;	Municipality; Kosovo Energy Corporation; Ministry of Economic Development; Donors;	Public Private Partnership; Kosovo Energy Corporation;	M	LT	H	Municipality; Donors; Ministry of Economic Development;	Number of KW produced from alternative energy resources;	
		2.2.	Construction of a factory for the production of biomass;	Municipality, Kosovo Energy Corporation; Ministry of Economic Development; Donors;	Public Private Partnership; Kosovo Energy Corporation;	M	LT	M	Municipality; Donors; Ministry of Economic Development;	Number of KW produced from Biomass;	
		2.3.	Construction of the biomass-energy production plant;	Municipality, Kosovo Energy Corporation; Ministry of Economic Development; Donors;	Public Private Partnership; Association of Farmers;	M	LT	M	Municipality; Donors; Ministry of Economic Development;	Factory built and number of tons of biomass produced;	
		2.4.	Construction of underground infrastructure in Gracanica and LapjeSelo and places where is needed.	Municipality, Kosovo Energy Corporation; Ministry of Economic Development;	Donors;	H	MT	H	Municipality; Kosovo Energy Corporation; Donors; Ministry of Economic Development;	% of the villages/settlements covered with underground infrastructure;	
		2.5.	Revitalization of the existing power grid;	Municipality, Kosovo Energy Corporation;	Municipality;	M	C	H	Municipality; Kosovo Energy Corporation; Donors;	-	
		O3. Coverage of telecommunications networks:									
		3.1.	Construction of underground telecommunications network in Gracanica;	Municipality; Telecommunication Companies; Ministry of Infrastructure;	Users;	H	LT	M	Telecommunication Companies; Ministry of Infrastructure;	% of the villages/settlements covered with IT network;	
		3.2.	Installation of optic fibre cable network infrastructure in all areas;	Municipality; Telecommunication Companies; Ministry of Infrastructure;	Users;	H	LT	M	Telecommunication Companies; Ministry of Infrastructure;	% of the settlement covered with the infrastructure of optical network;	
		3.3.	Extension of the existing telecommunication networks in Gracanica.	Municipality; Telecommunication Companies; Ministry of Infrastructure;	Users;	M	ST	M	Telecommunication Companies; Ministry of Infrastructure;	% of expansion of the existing network;	
		O4. Improvement of Solid Waste Management:									
		4.1.	Establishment of a local publicly owned enterprise;	Municipality; Ministry of Public Administration; Ministry of Local Government Administration;	Inhabitants; Donors;	H	MT	M	Municipality; Ministry of Local Government Administration; Donors;	Public Enterprise Established;	
		4.2.	Construction of cattle cemetery;	Municipality;	Association of Farmers; Donors;	M	MT	M	Municipality; Donors;	Animal graveyard/dumpsite established;	
		4.3.	Landfill for temporary storage of medical waste near the hospital clinical centre;	Municipality; Ministry of Health;	Inhabitants; Healthcare Institutions; Donors;	H	LT	M	Municipality; Ministry of Health; Donors;	Temporary dumpsite built;	
		4.4.	Landfill for construction waste.	Municipality;	Inhabitants; Donors;	M	LT	M	Municipality; Donors;	Construction dumpsite built;	
		Strategy 2: Improvement of mobility through the Municipality of Gracanica	O1. Reduction of the traffic congestion in the centre of Gracanica:								
			1.1.	Construction of the bypass in Gracanica;	Municipality; Ministry of Infrastructure;	Ministry of Infrastructure; Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Donors; Inhabitants;	H	MT	H	Municipality; Ministry of Infrastructure; Donors;	Ring road around Gracanica built;
			1.2.	Expansion of the capacity of parking space in Gracanica and Lapjeselo;	Municipality;	Inhabitants; Donors; Private Sector;	M	MT	M	Municipality; Donors;	Number of new parking spaces in Gracanica and Laplje selo;
			1.3.	Construction of a parking garage.	Municipality;	Inhabitants; Donors; Private Sector;	M	MT	M	Municipality; Donors; Private Sector;	Public garage built and number of new parking places obtained;
			O2. Improvement of pedestrian and bicycle traffic and public spaces:								
			2.1.	Construction of footpaths in all areas;	Municipality; Donors;	Inhabitants;	M	MT	M	Municipality; Donors;	Walking/pedestrian trails number of km;
			2.2.	Building bike trails where possible;	Municipality; Donors;	Inhabitants;	M	MT	H	Municipality; Donors;	Cycling trails, number of km;
	2.3.		Construction of accesses and paths for people with special.	Municipality; Donors;	Inhabitants;	M	MT	M	Municipality; Donors;	% of public buildings, with handicap access;	
	O3. Creation of green corridors in the municipality:										
	3.1.		Building a green corridor along the river Gracanka in settlements and construction of pedestrian and bicycle paths from Gracanica to Laplje Villages;	Municipality; Donors;	Inhabitants;	M	LT	M	Municipality; Donors;	Number of hectares designed as green corridor and number of km of cycling trails;	
	3.2.		Building a green buffer zone along roads.	Municipality; Donors;	Inhabitants;	M	LT	M	Municipality; Donors;	Number of ha designed of green tampon zones;	
	O4. Improvement of the road network:										
	4.1.		Reconstruction and construction of local roads throughout the municipality;	Municipality; Donors;	Inhabitants	H	LT	H	Municipality; Donors;	Number of km of new roads built and reconstructed;	
4.2.	Building lighting along major roads;		Municipality; Donors;	Inhabitants;	H	LT	H	Municipality; Donors;	Number of km of roads lightened;		
4.3.	Marking all roads horizontal and vertical signalization.		Municipality; Donors;	Inhabitants, Ministry of Infrastructure;	H	LT	M	Municipality; Donors;	% of the roads supplied with signalization;		
O5. Improvement of public transport in the Municipality of Gracanica:											
5.1.	Construction of the central bus terminal;	Municipality; Ministry of Infrastructure, Donors;	Inhabitants, Private Sector;	H	MT	H	Municipality; Ministry of Infrastructure; Donors;	Central bus station built;			
5.2.	Feasibility study on the needs of public transport;	Municipality; Ministry of Infrastructure, Donors;	Inhabitants;	H	MT	L	Municipality; Donors;	Feasibility study document completed;			
5.3.	Construction of the garage for public transport vehicles;	Municipality; Ministry of Infrastructure, Donors;	Inhabitants, Private Sector;	H	MT	M	Municipality; Ministry of Infrastructure; Donors;	Public transport garage built and number of vehicle parking places.			

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ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE	Strategy 1: Protection of Environment and Natural Resources	O1. Protection of agricultural land against chemicals (agro-technical means):									
		1.1.	Raising awareness in the community about the use of chemical means;	Municipality;	NGO's; Agricultural Enterprises; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development- Agency for Rural Development;	M	ST	L	Municipality;	Trainings and awareness campaigns on use of the pesticides (5 training or campaigns yearly);	
		1.2.	Assessment of the contamination of agricultural land;	Municipality;	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development- Forestry Agency;	M	ST	L	Municipality; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development;	Land pollution report submitted to the municipality;	
		1.3.	Construction of sewage treatment plant (Gracanica, Prishtevka Zegovka, Janjevka, Sitnica - inter municipal cooperation);	Municipality;	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; Municipality of Lipjan; Municipality of Prishtina;	H	MT	H	Municipality; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development; Donors;	Types & numbers of Sewage Treatment/ pumping Stations and % of the Treatment;	
		1.4.	Clean-up program;	Municipality;	NGO's; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development; Citizens;	M	C	L	Municipality; Donors;	-	
		O2. Protection of land from illegal constructions:									
		2.1.	One-year campaign on informing the citizens and raising awareness on the importance of permitted and prohibited construction areas on agricultural land;	Municipality- Department of Inspection and Public Services;	NGO's; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development- Agency for Rural Development;	H	ST	MIN	Municipality;	Campaign delivered/media monitoring and surveys on the impacts of the campaigns;	
		2.2.	Strengthen the inspectorate (strengthen controls and on-site inspections for illegal construction);	Municipality;	Ministry of Local Government Administration;	H	ST	L	Municipality; Ministry of Local Government Administration;	Number of reported cases from the field;	
		O3. Prevention of illegal deforestation and forestation of bare land:									
		3.1.	Green belt along Kisnica landfill;	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development- Forestry Agency;	H	ST	MIN	Municipality; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development- Forestry Agency;	Campaign delivered/media monitoring and surveys on the impacts of the campaigns;	
		3.2.	Prevention from erosion by putting construction waste on the erosive site of Kisnica;	Municipality; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development- Forestry Agency;	NGO's;	M	C	L	Donors;	Hectares designated for forestation;	
		3.3.	Raising awareness about ecology and illegal deforestation;	Municipality; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development- Forestry Agency;	NGO's;	M	C	L	Municipality; Donors;	Campaign delivered/media monitoring and surveys on the impacts of the campaigns;	
		3.4.	Forestation of erosive land near Kisnica landfill;	Municipality;	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development- Forestry Agency;	H	MT	M	Municipality; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development; Donors;	Number of hectares forestated;	
		3.5.	Rehabilitation of the existing parks through the use of natural local materials and creation of access for all;	Municipality;	Donors;	M	MT	M	Municipality; Donors;	Number of hectares designed and implemented as parks within the municipality;	
		O4. Use of renewable energy resources:									
		4.1.	Building a solar public lighting;	Municipality;	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; Ministry of Infrastructure;	H	C	H	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; Ministry of Infrastructure; Donors;	% of public lighting supplied with solar energy;	
		4.2.	Building a renewable energy plant on biomass;	Municipality;	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development;	M	LT	H	Donors; Municipality; Private Sector;	KW produced from biomass production;	
		4.3.	Conduct a campaign to raise community awareness on the importance of the use of biomass & solar energy;	Municipality;	NGO's;	M	ST	MIN	Municipality;	-	
		O5. Improvement of the quality of air, water and land by addressing waste and illegal landfills:									
		5.1.	Raising awareness on environmental issues;	Municipality;	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; NGO's;	H	MT	M	Municipality; Donors; Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;	Number of campaign on the environment protection;	
		5.2.	Application of municipal penalties for illegal dumping;	Municipality;	Municipality- Department of Inspectorate;	H	ST	L	Municipality; Donors;	Number of penalties executed for illegal dump sites;	
		5.3.	Reclamation of surface where there were illegal dump sites / remediate depredated land;	Municipality;	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;	M	ST	L	Municipality; Donors; Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;	% of illegal dumpsites remediated;	
		5.4.	Drafting the Waste Management Plan;	Municipality;	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;	H	LT	M	Municipality; Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; Donors;	Waste management plan produced;	
		5.5.	Creation of the Green Corridor along all roads in the settlements;	Municipality;	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;	H	C	M	Municipality; Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; Donors;	km of green corridors along the main roads;	
		5.6.	Creation of Protective green belt around the Kisnica landfill;	Municipality;	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;	H	C	M	Municipality; Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; Donors;	Number of afforested area in ha (Yearly);	
		5.7.	Landfill removal;	Municipality;	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; Ministry of Economic Development;	H	LT	H	-	-	
		5.8.	Quality assessment for the water from wells;	Municipality;	Ministry of Health- Institute for Public Health;	H	C	L	Municipality; Ministry of Health; Donors;	Well water quality and safety analyses checked periodically;	
		5.9.	Construction of water supply network in the villages Radevo, Skulanevo, Lepina, Batuse, Suhadoll;	Municipality;	Ministry of Infrastructure; Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;	H	MT/LT	H	Ministry of Infrastructure; Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; Donors;	% of extension of the public network of water supply;	
		5.10.	Regulation of the river-bed and creation of the green corridor (Biodiversity Conservation);	Municipality;	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;	H	C	L	Municipality;	% of the area under public green spaces (change to the existing situation);	
		Strategy 2: Protection and promotion of cultural heritage	O1. Protection of Cultural Heritage (architectural, archaeological, cultural landscapes, spiritual heritage):								
			1.1.	Study on the archaeological site/area in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the Institute of Archaeology;	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports; Municipality;	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports- Archaeological Institute, Museum;	H	MT	H	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports; Donors;	Number of m2 uncovered in the archaeological sites;
			1.2.	Redefining activities in the archaeological site Ulpjana;	Municipality;	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports;	H	C	L	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports; Donors;	Conservation plan of Ulpiana delivered;
			O2. Promotion of the cultural heritage (tangible and intangible):								
2.1.	Promotion of cultural heritage through tourism visit into the cultural sites (Gracanica Monastery, archaeological site Ulpiana);		Municipality;	Municipality- Touris Enterprise; Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports;	M	C	MIN	Municipality; Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports; Donors;	% of tourism increase yearly (number of tourists visiting Monastery, Ulpiana);		
2.2.	Marking Heritage Days / European Heritage Days every September;	Municipality	Municipality- Touris Enterprise; Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports; NGO's;	M	C	MIN	Municipality; Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports; Donors;	Number of events and manifestation during the European Heritage Days;			

Strategy 3: Reduce risk and improve negative impacts on the environment	O1. Reducing negative impacts on the environment in the areas prone to natural disasters:								
	1.1.	Conduct a study to prevent flooding;	Municipality;	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning- Department on Waters; Municipality;	H	ST	M	Municipality; Donors; Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;	Flood prone area study delivered in the municipality;
	1.2.	Regulation of river-bed to prevent flooding of the rivers;	Municipality;	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; Faculty of Biology;	M	MT	H	Donors; Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;	% of flood prone areas reduced (riverbed improved);
	1.3.	Development of the fire protection, evacuation plan/ establishment fire-fighting units;	Municipality;	Government of Kosovo; Ministry of Internal Affairs- Agency for Protection and Emergencies;	M	MT	M	Donors; Ministry of Internal Affairs;	DRAM plan delivered in the municipality;
	1.4.	Introduction of land-use limitations in flood prone ares;	Municipality;	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; Faculty of Biology;	M	MT	MIN	Municipality;	DRAM plan delivered in the municipality;
	1.5.	Reforestation of erosion areas;	Municipality;	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development;	V	MT	M	Municipality; Donors;	Reforested areas (ha);
	1.6.	Soil examination prior to construction- compliance with construction code;	Municipality;	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; Faculty of Civil Engineering;	V	C	MIN	Public Private Partnership;	DRAM plan delivered in the municipality;
	1.7.	Assessment and rehabilitation of the existing public buildings on seismics;	Municipality;	Government of Kosovo; Ministry of Internal Affairs;	V	LT	H	Municipality; Donors; Ministry of Internal Affairs;	DRAM plan delivered in the municipality.

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6 IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS

This chapter provides mandatory provisions following from the legal framework which guide the implementation of the plan.

6.1 Guidance on MDP Interpretation during the drafting of URP's/ DRP's and other plans

- The MDP provides guidelines for the developments within and out of the settlement areas.
 - The MDP guides all the relevant municipal sectors on developing future programs or projects through the thematic guidelines set in the Development Framework and Action Plan.
 - The MDP guides the development of the following plans or programs such as URP's, Housing Program, Economic Development Strategy, Land Regulation Project as well as other projects that might become a requirement by legislation.
1. The MDP through the regulation set in the following pages guides the development of the URP's, which have to fulfill the development concept for the focus area set forward by the development framework.
 2. The MDP provides a situation analysis on the demographics, socio-economic state, housing trends and typology as well as population projections, proposed housing typology according to the settlements and development limits which will guide the in-depth analysis as required by the Law on Housing Financing Specific Programs no.03/L-164 and the relevant administrative instructions for the development of Housing Program.
 3. The MDP proposes the potential area for agricultural land regulation through the land use plan, as set by the Law on Land Regulation no. 04/L-040.

6.2 Conditions set by the local government regulation set regarding development and land use in the municipality.

Guiding principles for Land-Use planning

- The land-use plan of the municipality is the spatial interpretation of the vision and strategic goals set by the plan, built upon the main potentialities for social and economic development with a special regard towards environmental issues. Through the land-use plan the MDP defines the:
 1. Settlement Areas including Housing, Social infrastructure, Public spaces, Commercial areas and Public administration.
 2. Cultural Heritage - Protected Sites,
 3. Economic Zones,
 4. Agricultural land including orchards,
 5. Forest.
- The land-use plan set by the MDP is in line with the guidelines and restrictions set by the Law on Agricultural Land no. 02/L-26 concerning the use on agricultural land in respect to its category, the Law on Land for Construction no.14/80 & 42/86 in defining the character of the zones within the settlement areas, the Law on Special Protected Zones no.03/L-039 concerning the buffer zone of Gracanica Monastery, as well as the Law on Mines and Minerals no.03/L-163 concerning restrictions in respect to Kisnica Tailing Zone.

6.3 Spatial Regulation Conditions

- The MDP regulates the constructions within the settlements accordingly to the hierarchical level set in the Development Framework.
- Construction can take place only within the development limits set by the MDP.
- The expansion of the settlements shall be guided by a financially sound approach. The constructions within the set boundaries shall not take place if the distance from the existing technical infrastructure (street, electricity, water supply and sewage network) is larger than 150 m.

6.4 Buildings/ Zones of National Importance

The MDP lists two main locations which are areas of national importance:

1. Gracanica Monastery, defined by the Law on Special Protected Zones no.03/L-039 amongst the Protected Zones within the territory of Kosovo and defines the buffer zone to which apply a number of restrictions for the future developments.
2. The archeological site of Ulpiana. All the procedures concerning developments within the buffer zone of 100 m from the perimeter of the protected archeological site including the Archeological Excavation is regulated by the Law on Cultural Heritage no.02/L-88 article no.7. In all cases it is required that the applications are submitted to the relevant Institutions at the central level for a review.
3. Kisinica Tailing Zone, an asset of Trepca, which according to the SEA is considered the greatest threat of the environment and public health. Since the informal expansion of the settlement of Gracanica has breached the buffer zone set by the Law on Mines and Minerals no.03/L-163, the municipality has foreseen a number of activities to mitigate the impact on the settlement. Nevertheless the Municipality reserves the right to put a number of measures which the permit holder is obliged to respect in order to minimize the impact on public health.

6.5 Settlement Areas

- Through the development limits the MDP has allocated sufficient land to accommodate the projected population growth and the supporting physical infrastructure.
- The Municipality is obliged to provide the social and technical infrastructure only within the set limits of the settlements in the location as planned by the MDP.
- The Re-Parceling procedures which shall be done in accordance with the below set term are regulated by the Law on Cadastre no.04/L-013 and Administrative Instruction 02/2013 on implementing the Law on Cadastre.

6.6 Guiding Principles for Setting Economic Activities

The mixed-use areas within the settlements

- The activities that fall under this category are trade and services.
- The activities that fall under this category can be located within commercial and residential zone defined by the land use plan.
- The economic activities which fall under this category and are obliged to obtain an environmental permit as regulated by the Administrative Instruction no.10/2012 for the release of Municipal Environmental Permit.
- The Municipality is obliged to define the minimum standards/norms for the above mentioned activities within a period of 6 months.
- The restricted economic activities within the buffer zone of Gracanica Monastery by the Law on Special Protected Zones no.03/L-039 are defined through: Article no.5, which prohibits the following functions:
 - a) Industrial activities such as exploration and exploitation of mineral resources, construction of dams, power plants or power lines, kilns and factories, and transit roads in rural areas; and Construction or development leading to deforestation or pollution of the environment
 - b) Article no.6, which restricts the following functions if The Orthodox Church does not approve. In such case the parties shall refer the matter to the IMC for review in line with the article no.4.:
 - a) Commercial constructions or development such as structures or edifices taller than the monastery/ church/cultural monument to be protected; road/street construction; construction of warehouses, workshops, shops, restaurants, bars, cafes, hotels/motels, food stalls and kiosks, petrol and automobile repair stations, supermarkets, night clubs, any other large scale construction in rural areas;
 - b) Public gatherings, recreation and entertainment; and
 - c) Urbanization of agricultural land.
- For all the restrictions and generally applicable procedures concerning the buffer zone of the archeological site of Ulpiana refer to the Law on Cultural Heritage no.02/L-88 article no.7.
- For all the restrictions and generally applicable procedures concerning the buffer zone of Kisnica Tailing Zone refer to the Law on Mines and Minerals no.03/L-163, article 8 and 13.
- The Design Norms for mixed-used facilities as defined within this section, are obliged to fulfill the minimum standards set by Law on Noise Protection, no.02/L-10 , Article no.5. Administrative Instruction no.03/2009 on technical regulation on Energy Efficiency and Thermal Protection; Administrative Instruction no.33/2007 on technical regulation for Access to Buildings for People with Disabilities;
- The Construction Terms set by the applicants for Building Permits, as regulated by the Administrative Instruction no. 10/2013 on Setting Procedures for Submission and Review of Applications for Terms of Construction and Construction Permits, are obliged to be in line with the following term set by the MDP.

6.7 Municipal Economic Zones- Industrial, Business and Commercial Zones

- The MDP though land-use plan allocates land for the system of municipal economic zones;
- The activities within the Economic zone are exclusively economic activities.
- The Law on Economic Zones no.03/L-129 restricts the economic activities to those that do not affect the environment, flora, fauna and national wealth of the Republic of Kosovo and which is not in contradiction with the laws in force.
- The MDP requires that Economic Zones have a green buffers to mitigate pollution impacts.
- The MDP discourages accessibility to the economic zones through the settlement areas.
- The Design Norms for Administrative, Trade and Service Buildings are obliged to fulfill the minimum standards set by the Administrative Instructions, such as:
Administrative Instruction no.03/2009 on technical regulation on Energy Efficiency and Thermal Protection; Administrative Instruction no.33/2007 on technical regulation for Access to Buildings for People with Disabilities.

6.8 Guiding Principles for Setting the Public Functions

- The MDP has planned the infrastructure of public functions in accordance to the norms and standards set by the relevant Ministries.
- In case of Uglare, where there is a lack of communal land for service provision in the proper location, according to the Law on Expropriation of Immovable Property no.03/L – 139 article 4. the Municipality is entitled to purchase private property in the location fit for the purpose of relevant service provision.
- The Design Norms for Educational facilities, Sports and Recreation, Healthcare facilities as well as those for other social services such as Nurseries, Shelters or Social Centers are obliged to fulfill the minimum standards set by the Administrative Instructions, such as:
Administrative Instruction no.03/2009 on technical regulation on Energy Efficiency and Thermal Protection; Administrative Instruction no.33/2007 on technical regulation for Access to Buildings for People with Disabilities;

Healthcare

- The Law on Healthcare no.2004/4 article no.74 regulates the health care institutions in three levels:
 1. Primary healthcare institutions;
 2. Secondary healthcare institutions;
 3. Tertiary healthcare institutions.The MDP foresees the provision of:
 - a) Primary Healthcare Institutions
 - b) Family Health Centers;
 - c) Health Ambulances;
 - d) Pharmacies;
 - b) Secondary Healthcare Institutions
 - a) Hospital;
 - b) Diagnostic and Therapeutic Centers;
 - c) Center for Oral Health and Dental Care;
- The Rehabilitation of the existing facilities for Primary Healthcare shall be in line with the Administrative Instruction no. 15/2000 on The establishment of Family Health Center.

Education

- The Law on Pre-University studies no. 04/L-032 regulates the pre-school and the pre-university studies in four levels: 0|Pre-primary education; 1|Primary education (5 years); 2|Lower Secondary (4 years); 3| Upper Secondary (3 years).
- The construction and reconstruction of the relevant educational facilities as set by the MDP shall be in line with the Guidelines for standards and norms for educational facilities published by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Volume I and II as well as the guidelines set by the MDP such as :

Pre-primary Education

Maximal distance dwelling/educational facility: 400- 600 m;
Parcel Area/ per child: 20- 40 m²/child;
Maximal number of children/facility: 120 children;

Primary and Lower Secondary Education

Maximal distance dwelling/educational facility: 500- 800 m;
Parcel Area/ per child: 7-16 m²/pupil;
Maximal number of children/facility: 500- 800 pupils;

Upper secondary Education

Maximal distance dwelling/educational facility: 1000- 1500 m;
Parcel Area/ per child: 6.4- 11.5 m²/pupil;
Maximal number of children/facility: 500- 600 pupils;

Higher Education

Norms and standards for construction of the University are determined by the Municipality Rulebook.

Culture, Youth, Sports and Recreation

- The relevant department of the Municipality is obliged to develop a Task Design accordingly to the relevant standards.
- The MDP recommends that all such facilities or complexes have either direct accessibility to the public spaces or consist of 20 % open (block) green space within the plot area.

6.9 Guiding principles for setting tracks and corridors and other infrastructure systems.

Green Corridors and Cycling Lanes

- The slow mobility network along the water lines (Sitnica, Gracanka), archeological site (Ulpiana) and areas of natural value (Badovac, Radevo) shall be constructed out of permeable paving.

Railway Network

- The Law on Railways no.04/L-040 defines buffer zone of:
- 25 m from the axes of the end gages for construction of housing, business, auxiliary and similar buildings, digging wells, reservoirs, septic tanks etc., construction of long distance power lines and 50 m from the axes of the end gages for the opening of mines, quarries, construction of lime or bricks production facilities, construction of industrial buildings, plants and other similar structures in the protection area.

Road Network

- The Law on Roads 2003/11 (Law 03/L-120) regulates the roads into 7 categories:
Competence of Central administration:
 - a) Motorway;
 - b) National Roads;
 - c) Regional Roads;Competence of Local Administration:
 - d) Local Roads;
 - e) Settlement Roads;
 - f) Uncategorized Roads.
- In case of road constructions or reconstruction which require widening the tracks of the movement into the private land, the Municipality is entitled to purchase private property in line with procedures set by Law on Expropriation of Immovable Property no.03/L- 139.
- The Law on Roads 2003/11 (Law 03/L-120) article no.26 sets a buffer zone for the different road categories based on the surrounding functions which affect the definition of tracks for the new roads as well as the construction limitation within the settlements that they pass.
The minimum distance from the public roads in case of activities/functions such as opening a mine, artificial lake, factories or similar installations that might damage the public roads are:
 - a) 100 m from motorway;
 - b) 60 m from main road;
 - c) 40 m from regional road;
 - d) 30 m from local roads.The minimum distance from the public roads in case of constructions of housing, administrative buildings, septic tanks, wells, electric transmitters or similar installations that might damage the public roads are:
 - e) 40 m from motorway;
 - f) 20 m from main road;
 - g) 10 m from regional and local road.
- The construction and the reconstruction of the roads have to be in line with the standards set by the Law on Road traffic safety no.02/L-70 on maintenance and signage. Important norms to be drawn from the law, article no.8,9 & 10 in terms of design are as follow:
 - Public roads must have 2 traffic tracks and 2 terminal tracks without interruption on its length with the same width which is different depending on the road type. The local roads might only consist of one traffic track in cases when on a distance of max 500 m exists the possibility to have a corresponding enlargement for opposite passage of the vehicles.
 - On the entire width of the road, public roads must have free space in height or at least 4,5m.
 - The Public roads, except the local roads must be in a condition to face an axle burden of 15000 kg, while the local roads the capacity should be up to 6000 kg.
 - Bus stops for entrance and emersion of passengers, on the public road outside and inside the inhabited zone in the motorway and regional road must be out of the traffic track.

Water Supply

- The municipality is obliged to provide access to water supply network in the areas defined with the MDP as settlement areas, business and economic zones.

Sewage System

- The municipality is obliged to provide access to sewage network in the areas defined with the MDP as settlement areas and economic zone.
- The developments outside the set areas of the settlements, are obliged to present the solution for wastewater. In cases when the connection to the existing sewage system is not possible or is not considered feasible by the municipally, the developer is obliged to present such solution with the supporting infrastructure though a septic tank or constructed wetlands.
- The MDP recommends that the waste water treatment alternatives be followed by a management plan and considered under the conditions as they follow:
 1. Proximity of the housing units in terms of noise and air pollution
 2. Land availability and land 5th category.

6.10 Protection Measures for Landscapes, Natural Values and Cultural Heritage

- The MDP defines the locations of special cultural value. The municipality in cooperation with the relevant institutions from the central government shall legitimate the proposed list, state the current situation of the listed facilities and develop an Management and Action Plan for the Restoration of such facilities.
- The MDP endorses and empowers the measures that are set by the legal framework regarding the Gracanica Monastery and Ulpiana Archeological Site.
- The architectural character of the developments that the plan foresees as supporting facilities of the archeological site of Ulpiana shall respect the character of the location. All the relevant procedures shall be in line with the Law on Cultural Heritage no.02/L-88 article no.7.
- The MDP defines the zone of Badovc Lake, Fishpond in Radevo, are around the Sitnica River and forests as locations of Natural Protected Values, which shall be a subject of the procedures as set by the Law on Nature Protection no.03/L-233.

6.11 Prevention Measures for Negative Environmental Impact

- The Law on Environmental Protection no.03/L-025 article no.24 obliges the municipality to develop the Local Environmental action plan and Environmental Programs which have to be in line with the Kosovo's Environmental Action Plan.
- The developments which are required to obtain an environmental permit from the relevant departments of the central level which are subject to an environmental impact assessment are regulated by the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment no.03/L-214 and the Administrative Instruction no.25/2012 on environmental permit.
- The treatment plant which are required to obtain an integrated environmental permit from the relevant departments of the central level which are not subject to an environmental impact assessment, are regulated by the Law on Integrated prevention pollution control no. 03/L-043. The planned activities by the MDP which fall under this category are as follow :
 - Mini-waste-water treatment plants
 - The developments which are required to obtain a municipal environmental permit, which are not subject to an environmental impact assessment are regulated by the Administrative Instruction no.10/2012 for the release of Municipal Environmental Permit.
 - The SEA report lists a number of measures to mitigate the impact on the environment:
 - Creation of an ecological (continuous) network;
 - Use of Biomass CHP plants and other sources of renewable energy ,
 - Closure of landfills with a capacity bellow 100 m3,
 - Remediation measures for Kisnica tailing dam such as: creation of a green belt around the dam, forming a landfill of inert waste close to the tailing dam, planting relevant vegetation as means to rehabilitate the location;
 - Reduction of water consumption to 120 l/capita/day;
 - Improve the public transport as means to reduce the CO2 emission;
 - Implementation of constructed wetlands where possible.
 - The Municipality is entitled to issue the water permits according to the procedures as set by the Law on Waters of Kosovo no.04/L-147 as means to prevent extensive use of the resources.
 - For activities that do and do not require water permits please refer to article no.72.

6.12 Prevention Measures on Negative Social Impact

- The municipality will provide the necessary social infrastructure and drafts programs and activities that will generate and create conditions for social welfare, as means to fight the negative social behavior.
- The municipality drafts the employment program and takes care to undertake activities that generate new jobs while taking into account the interests of different society groups depending on age, gender, skills, education, etc.
- During the development of various projects, the municipality shall favor the local potential of Gracanica in performing works, normally under the condition that they are equal to other participants who apply for the project.
- The municipality, in cooperation with NGOs, businesses, donors, etc., develops projects that enhance in terms of quality and quantity the cultural-sports activities as means for youth engagement in a healthier social life.
- Through the planned activities the municipality should provide the conditions for providing public safety. E.g.
 - For securing the traffic and movement during the night it is important that the road construction projects are always accompanied by the provisions of public lighting;
 - The municipality will not issue any building permits for facilities that do not take into account the application of design standards for the provision of necessary infrastructure for the movement of persons with special needs. These measures will prevent the social segregation.
 - In drafting the planned URP's and other design oriented project the municipality must ensure the participation of the key stakeholders, a transparent and inclusive process. In this regard the municipality must give particular attention to the information and how the information is made for eliminating every possible chance to have any dissatisfaction presented by the parties, which have an interest in the project.

6.13 Measures on Plan Implementation

Liabilities on plan drafting

- The Municipal Assembly is obliged to provide financial and other conditions for preparing and supervising the implementation of plans.
- The proposed plans in MDP should be in accordance with provisions of the Law no. 04/L-174 on Spatial Planning.
- According to the draft Kosovo Spatial Plan 2010- 2020+, approved in 2010, for every space that exceeds a surface of more than 2 ha outside the urban area, Urban Regulation Plans(URP)/ Detailed Regulatory Plans (DRP) should be drafted;
- The Municipality shall draft DRPs for the zones outside the urban area:
- The urban and building permits for developments outside the urban area are issued in accordance with the decisions of the MPD and under the provisions defined by the MDP. The municipality takes into account the legal provisions for urban planning and construction permits for facilities as described by the Law on Spatial Planning, 2003/14, Law on Construction 04/L-110 and the respective Administrative Instructions.

Application of Development and Other Measures

- Upon approval of the plan, the municipality undertakes measures for linking the plan with the cadastral register including activities for creating a new cadastre plan, if the plan converts the land use in a different destination.
- The implementation of re-parceling and expropriation is necessary for achievement of space objectives, which have to be done following the procedures as set by the Law on Expropriation of Immovable Property no.03/L – 139, Law no.04/L-115 and Law no.03/L-205 on Amending and Supplementing Law no.03/L-139 on Expropriation of Immovable Property, Law on Cadastre no.04/L-013 and the respective administrative Instructions.
- The municipality establishes and maintains the data system of municipal spatial plan (in reference to the Law on Spatial Planning) which should be in harmony with data system of the country.

Reconstruction of buildings which designation is in contradiction to the planned designation

- The specific issues related to informal settlements will be solved in accordance with actions outlined in the MDP and according to the instructions of MESP/DSP.
- The municipality undertakes measures to prevent construction in areas where buildings are not allowed.

6.14 Provisions on Cooperation

- The municipality informs, cooperates and/ or reaches cooperation and co-financing agreements with ministries and relevant agencies for projects proposed in the MDP that require the participation of these institutions.
- The municipality informs, cooperates and/ or reaches co-financing agreements with neighboring municipalities for projects of common interest.
- The municipality informs, cooperates and reaches partnership agreement with public companies for public services in the competencies of these companies (issues of water supply, sewerage, electricity, waste management, etc.).
- Municipality cooperates and establishes partnership agreements (PPP) with the private sector for projects, in which both sides have a common interest.
- Municipality establishes cross-border cooperation relations with municipalities of the neighboring states for projects of common interest.
- Municipality cooperates with various donors for projects envisaged by the plan, whose implementation can be assisted by various donor programs.
- The municipality supports and cooperates with NGOs in a number of projects envisaged by the plan, especially in those dealing with awareness campaigns and promotion of the municipal values.
- During the development of other plans derived from the MDP, the municipality should ensure the participation and involvement of the public (civil society and the respective stakeholders) from the early stages throughout the process and undertake information campaigns as foreseen by the provisions of the Law on Spatial Planning.

6.15 Provisions on Chronologic Order for Implementation Phases

- Within a period of six months from the date of the MDP approval, the municipal departments should review sectoral policies in order to fulfill the provisions of the MDP.
- Within a period of six months from the date of the MDP approval, the municipal assembly should approve a budget plan for at least three years, which will include explanations and directions on financing the plan implementation.
- The actions/ projects proposed in the MDP are grouped in three development phases:
 - phase I: the period 2014- 2017, during which mainly short term projects/actions are included that are also associated with the mid-term municipal budgetary planning;
 - phase II: the period 2014- 2020 and includes mid-term action/projects;
 - phase III: the period 2014-2029+ and includes long term actions/projects.
- All investments in the municipality that have a spatial character must be in harmony with the proposals and priorities outlined by the Municipal Development Plan
- Upon approval of the plan and its entry into force, the municipality must analyze the current budget plan (budget framework) and incorporate the resulting projects from the MDP according to their priority level.

6.16 Elements and Instructions for Further Research

The MDP provides a framework for the development of studies and research in specific areas such as:

- Feasibility study for using alternative energy in general but also the possibility of its use for central heating;
- Feasibility study for the system of planned municipal economic zones;
- Feasibility study for the expansion of settlements in areas prone to slide;
- Feasibility study for the purposes of public traffic;
- Study design for sustainable agriculture;
- Study design for flood prevention.

6.17 Final Provisions

Entry into force:

- This plan enters into force after adoption by the Municipal Assembly and eight days after its publication in the Official Gazette of Kosovo. The plan shall be published at the official website of the municipality.

Validity:

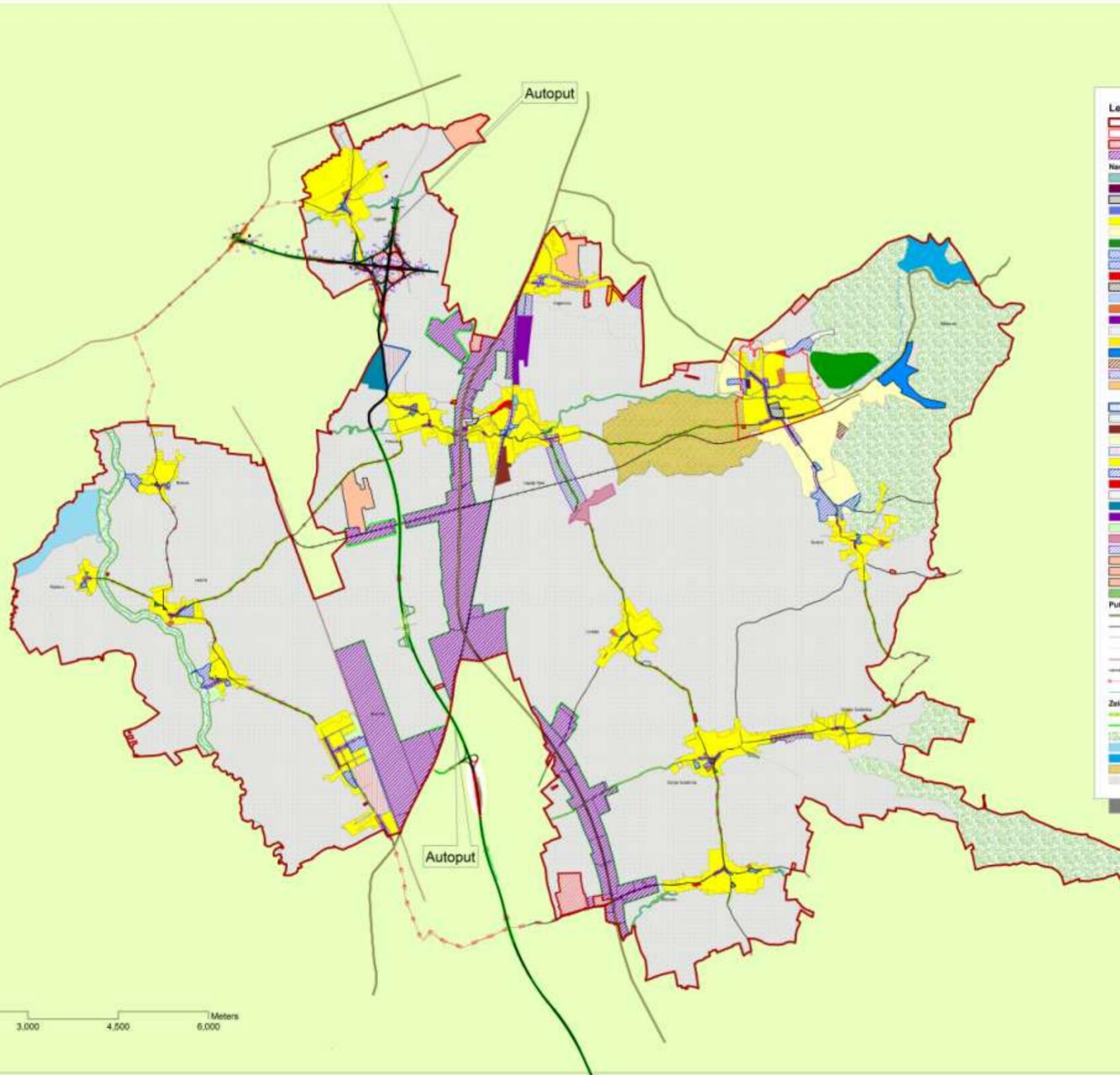
- This plan shall be valid until 2029.

Monitoring, evaluation and amendment of plan:

- Monitoring, implementation assessment, amendmenting and changing of the MDP shall be done based on the provisions set by Law no. 04/L-174 on Spatial Planning.

7 ANNEX- MDP Maps

KORIŠÇENJE ZEMLJIŠTA SHFRYTEZIMI I TOKËS LAND USE

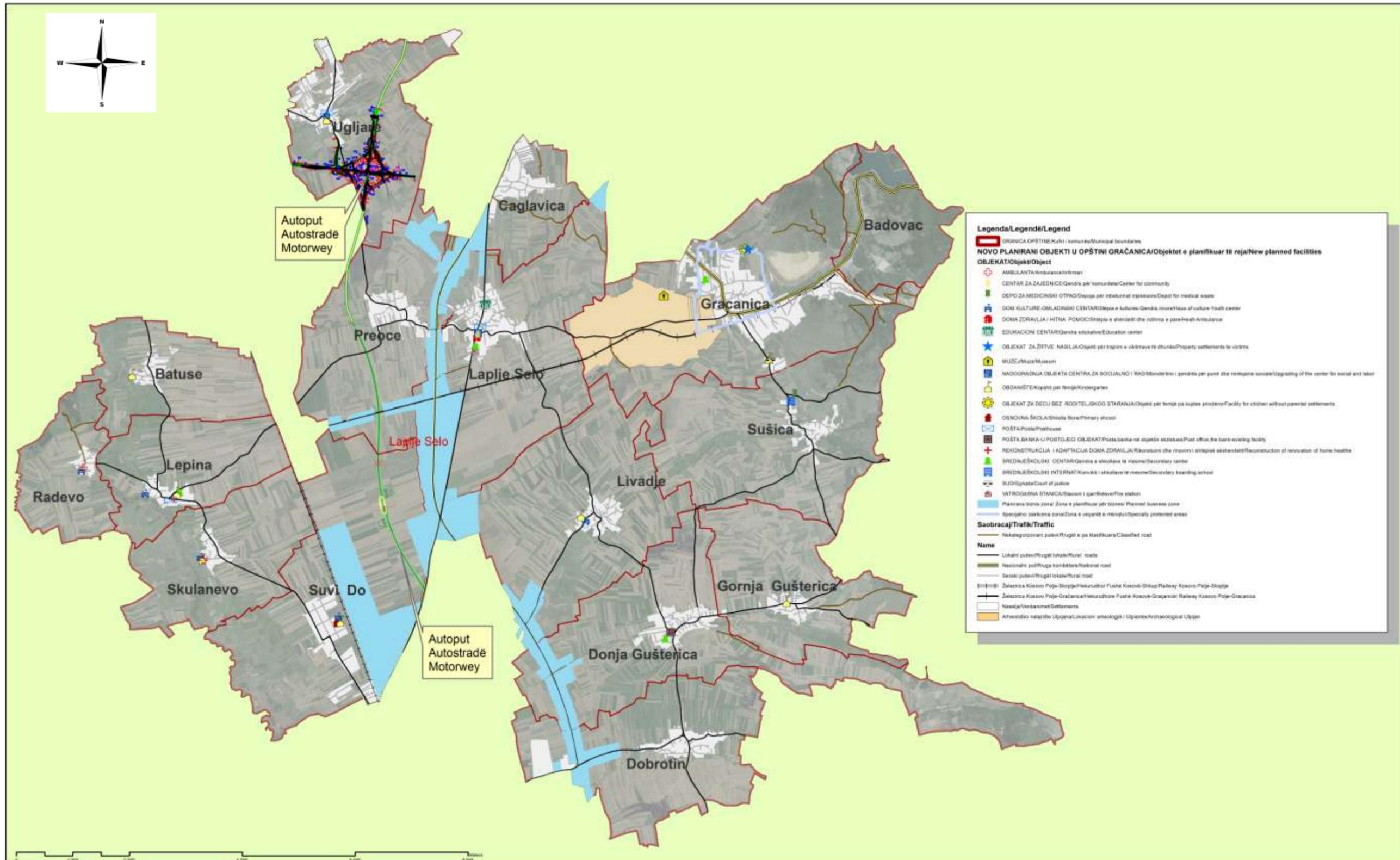


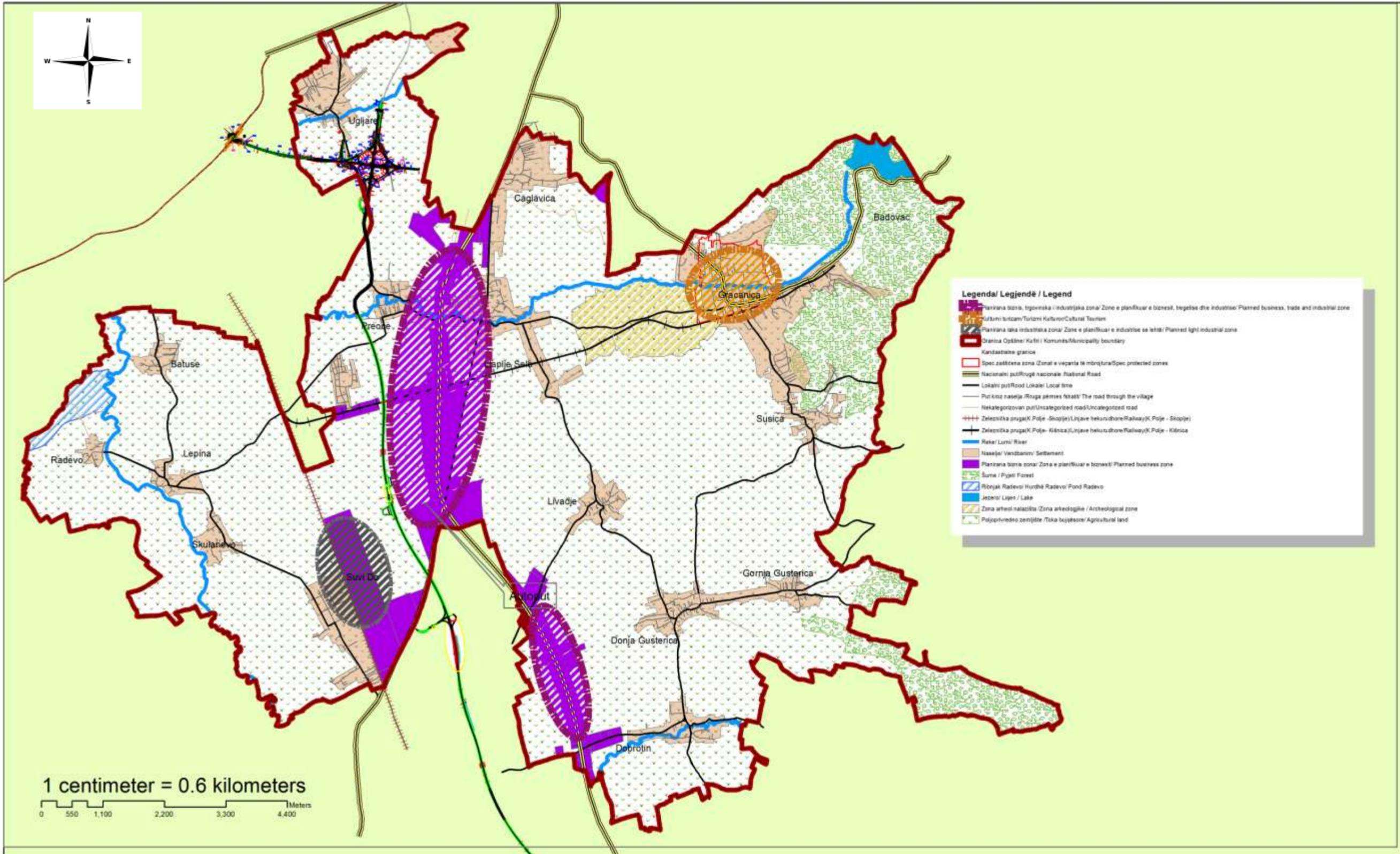
Legenda/ Legjendë / Legend

-  Gjerësi Optivë: Kufiri i Komunës/Municipality boundary
 -  Shtetëzimi i tokës (Zona e rezervë të rrethshme) Land reserved zone
 -  Konvertimi RUAH / Conversion
 -  Planimi formë zonalë Zona e planifikuar e biznesit Planned business zone
- Namena poverinë postejecë starija**
-  Qendërreze / qendërreze Pr+Pb
 -  Qendër për edukim Pr+Pb/Qendra për arsim Pr+Pb/ Centre for Education Pr+Pb
 -  Dera/Kisha/Church
 -  Dera Kulturë Pr+Pb/Objekta e Kulturës Pr+Pb/ House of Culture Pr+Pb
 -  Individualizim starija Pr+Pb/Banorë individual Pr+Pb/ Individual housing Pr+Pb
 -  Individualizim starija Pr+Pb/Banorë individual Pr+Pb/ Individual housing Pr+Pb
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 -  Jeta private Pr+Pb/ Jeta private Pr+Pb/ Public housing Pr+Pb
 -  Kolektivizim starija Pr+Pb/Banorë kolektiv Pr+Pb/ Collective housing Pr+Pb
 -  Kolektivizim starija Pr+Pb/Banorë kolektiv Pr+Pb/ Collective housing Pr+Pb
 -  Namena Qendërreze/Objekta e Qendërreze/ Commercial/Industrial
 -  Individualizim Pr+Pb/Banorë Pr+Pb/Individual Pr+Pb
 -  Jeta private Pr+Pb/ Jeta private Pr+Pb/ Public housing Pr+Pb
 -  Programi arsimor/Objekta e Arsimor/Objekta e Arsimor/Commercial area/Objekta
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 -  Puna/Punja / Pump
 -  Puna/Punja/Puna/Punja/Puna/Punja
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 -  Puna/Punja/Puna/Punja/Puna/Punja
- Putevi i ulice /Rrugët/Roads and streets**
-  Rrugë kombëtare/National Road
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- Zelena infrastruktura**
-  Zelena infrastruktura/Objekta e Zelena/Objekta e Zelena/Commercial area/Objekta
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1 centimeter = 0.24 kilometers

SOCIJALNA INFRASTRUKTURA INFRASTRUKTURA SOCIALE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE





PUTNA INFRASTRUKTURA I JAVNI PREVOZ INFRASTRUKTURA RRUGORE DHE TRANSPORTI PUBLIK ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT

