

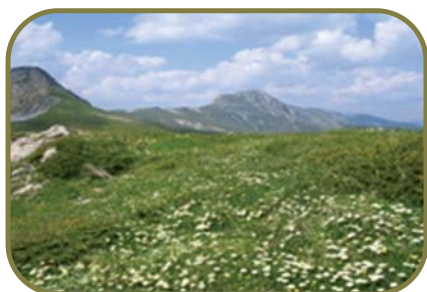


**Municipality of  
Deçan**

**2012/2017**

*...for my city!*

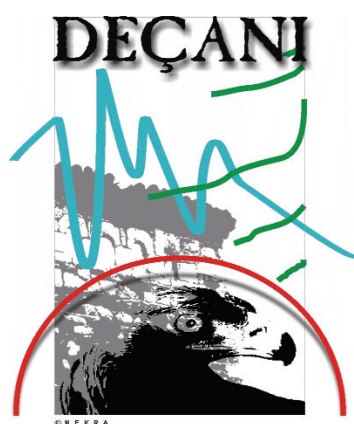
# Local Environmental Action Plan





# Local Environmental Action Plan

2012/2017



Municipality of Deçan

Project was funded by:



Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

Implementation of the project was also supported by:



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This project was implemented by:



**REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER**

Regional Environmental Centre

Regional Environment Centre, REC – Kosovo Office



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## What is REC?

The Regional Environmental Centre (REC) is a neutral, non-advocacy, not-for-profit international organization which assists in solving the environmental problems of the Central and Eastern European (CEE) Region.

This Centre fulfils this mission by encouraging cooperation among non-governmental organisations, governments, businesses and other environmental stakeholders, by supporting the free exchange of information and by promoting public participation in environmental decision-making.

The REC was established in 1990 by the United States, the European Commission and Hungary.

Today, the REC is legally based on a charter signed by the governments of 29 countries and the European Commission, and on an International Agreement with the Government of Hungary. The REC has its headquarters in Szentendre, Hungary, and local offices in each of its 17 beneficiary countries.



## Word of the Municipal Mayor

*Honoured citizens of the municipality of Deçan*

**L**ocal Environmental Action Plan for the Municipality of Deçan is a document of local-environmental policy, which presents the environmental situation, and the respective actions that should be undertaken for environment preservation and protection.

The main goal of this plan is development of a strategy for elimination of environment pollution issues and their overcoming. This document will also be used as an opportunity for promoting and setting organizational and economic fundaments, based for sustainable development of the Municipality.

Drafting of this plan was supported through active participation of respective institutions (local and central), local community and nongovernmental organizations.

Implementation of proposed activities is a long process, which should be realized through small steps rationally. This document will serve to all stakeholders, local and foreign, to focus on investments in the field of environment and the most rational utilization of natural resources.

For implementation of this plan, I want to thank the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the Regional Environmental Centre (REC), as well as the local community and nongovernmental organizations for their support.

*Municipal Mayor  
Rasim Selmanaj*

## Vocabulary of Abbreviations

LEAP	- Local Environmental Action Plan
REC	- Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe
Sida	- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
NGOs	- Nongovernmental Organizations
PS	- Public Services
PE	- Public Enterprise
KEK	- Kosovo Energy Corporation
HA	- Hunters' Association
MESP	- Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
CB	- Coordinating Body
WG	- Working Groups
PS	-Primary School
SME	- Small and Medium Enterprises
LC	- Local Communities
USAID	- United States Agency for International Development
CDF	- The Community Development Fund
NCA	- Norwegian Church Aid
UNDP	-United Nations Development Programme
IMD	- Integrated Management for Defectors
MDP	- Municipal Development Plan
UDP	- Urban Development Plan
URP	- Urban Regulative Plan

## Stakeholders and responsibilities of LEAP

This Project was implemented by:

**Regional Environment Centre, REC – Kosovo Office.**

REC Coordinator for LEAP:

Adem LUSHAJ

### **Municipality of Deçan**

Municipality Coordinator for LEAP:

Ajne IBERHYSAJ

### **Members of the Coordinating Body:**

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Rasim Selmanaj  | - Municipal Mayor   |
| 2. Ramë Meli       | - Director of Urbanism and Environment Protection Directorate |
| 3. Ajne Iberhysaj  | - Municipality Coordinator for LEAP                           |
| 4. Bashkim Ramosaj | - Director of General Administration Directorate              |
| 5. Jashar Dobraj   | - Assembly President  |
| 6. Agron Demukaj   | - Director of Budget and Finance Directorate                  |

### Working Group Members:

1. Ajne Iberhysaj - Municipality Coordinator for LEAP
2. Ramë Meli - Directorate of Urbanism and Environment Protection Directorate
3. Shkelzen Shehu - Directorate of Urbanism and Environment Protection Directorate
4. Hyse Dinaj - Directorate of Urbanism and Environment Protection Directorate
5. Musa Mushkolaj - Manager of Regional Unit "HidroDrini" - Deçan
6. Jashar Dobraj - Assembly President
7. Bashkim Ramosaj - Directorate of General Administration
8. Blerim Bajraktaraj - Private business
9. Zoje Sejfiija - Gender Equality Officer
10. Hane Lekaj - Inspection Directorate
11. Jashar Hulaj - Inspection Directorate
12. Mujë Kadrija - Inspection Directorate
13. Shkelzen Goçi - Inspection Directorate
14. Besmira Iberhysaj - NGO - "Jeta"
15. Admir Hasana - Directorate of Public Services
16. Sadik Ismajla - Public Services
17. Beqir Kadrija - NGO - "SHIP"
18. Ajshe Bozhdaraj - Directorate of Geodesy and Cadastre
19. Haxhi Thaqi - OSBE

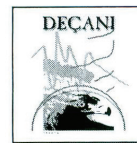


## Baza ligjore për hartimin e PLVM-së



REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS  
REPUBLIC OF KOSOVA  
REPUBLIKA KOSOVA

KOMUNA E DEÇANIT  
MUNICIPALITY OF DECAN  
OPSTINA DECANI



Në bazë të Ligjit Nr. 03/L-025 Për Mbrojtje të Mjedisit, si dhe Planit për Hartimin e Veprimit në Mjedis Lokal, dhe Ligjit mbi Vetëqeverisjen Lokale Nr. 03/L-40 të nenit 13, Statutit të Komunës neni 55 pika 20, Njoftimit të Asamblesë Komunale të dt. 30/09/2011 më nr. të protokollit 02/4901, Kryetari i Komunës me dt.21.09.2011, bie këtë:

**VENDIM****Për hartimin e Planit Lokal për Veprim në Mjedis****Neni 1**

Më qëllim të mbrojtjes së mjedisit dhe zhvillimit të qëndrueshëm komunal në Komunën e Deçanit bëhet hartimi i Planit Lokal për Veprim në Mjedis.

**Neni 2**

Plani Lokal për Veprim në Mjedis duhet të përmbajë të gjitha elementet themelore, të cilat janë përcaktuar në nenin 24 të Ligjit për Mbrojtjen të Mjedisit më Nr. 03-L 025, dhe elementeve strategjike të Planit të Kosovës për Veprim Mjedisor.

**Neni 3**

Ngarkohet Drejtoria për Urbanizëm, Planifikim dhe Mbrojtje të Mjedisit- Sektori i Mjedisit për hartimin e Planit Lokal për Veprim në Mjedis, në bashkëpunim me Drejtoratet e Komunës së Deçanit.

**Neni 4**

Drejtorja për Urbanizëm, Planifikim dhe Mbrojtje të Mjedisit në bashkëpunim me Drejtoratet e Komunës së Deçanit, Kompanitë Publike, OJQ-të, Komuniteti, duhet të sigurojë të dhënat për përgatitjen e Planit Lokal për Veprimin Mjedisor.

**Neni 5**

Plani Lokal për Veprimin Mjedisor në përputhje me këto udhëzime dhe nën kushtet dhe parametrat e ligjit të cekur duhet të zbatohen sipas dispozitave ligjore, rregulloreve dhe normave përmes Buxhetit të Komunës së Deçanit.

**Neni 6**

Projekti prioritar, që do të dalë nga dokumenti i Planit Lokal për Veprimin Mjedisor, do të bashkë financohet nga Komuna e Deçanit, më participim financiar të mjeteve prej 20 mijë (njëzet mijë ) euro, dhe nga SIDA (Agjencia Suedeze për Zhvillim dhe Bashkëpunim Ndërkombëtar), participim financiar prej 40 mijë (katërdhjetë mijë ) euro.

**Neni 7**

Ky vendim hyn në fuqi me ditën e nënshkrimit nga Kryetari i Komunës Rasim Selmanaj.

Deçan, dt.21.09.2011

DALËSE-PLAZHA-OUTGOING	
REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS - REPUBLIKA KOSOVA - REPUBLIC OF KOSOVA	
KOMUNA E DEÇANIT - OPSTINA DEÇANE - DEÇAN MUNICIPALITY	
Nr. Njësia Org.	Nr. Prot.
Drejt. Mbrojtjes	Dr. Prot.
Org. Ush.	Prot. No.
Nr. i fletës:	Data:
Dr. Strategjia:	Data:
Nr. Pjesës:	
DEÇAN-DEÇANE	

Kryetari i Komunës  
Rasim Selmanaj

Faqe 1 nga 2

**Legislation of the Republic of Kosovo in the field of environment protection harmonized with European standards that were used as a reference for preparation of the LEAP.**

- Law on Environmental Protection (2009/03-L-025)
- Waste Law (2005/02-L30)
- Law on Air Protection (2004/30)
- Law on Plant Protection (2006/02-L95)
- Law on Nature Conservation (2005/02-L18)
- Law on Protection of Plants Varieties (2007/02-L98)
- Law on Noise Protection (2007/02-L102)
- Law on Fire Protection (2006/02-L41)
- Law on Agriculture and Rural Development (2009/03-L-98)
- Law on Organic Farming (2007/02-L122)
- Law on Hunting (2005/02-L53)
- Law on Artificial Fertilizers (2003/10)
- Law on Spatial Planning (2003/14)
- Law on Forests Amendment (2004/29)
- Water Law (2004/24)
- Law on Irrigation of Agricultural Lands (2005/02-L9)
- Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (2009/03-L-024)
- Law on Local Self-Governance (2008/03-L040)
- Law on Special Protective Zones (2008/03-L039)
- Law on Environmental Strategic Assessment (2009/03-L-015)
- Administrative instruction No. 02/07 for waste from batteries and accumulators
- Administrative instruction No. 03/07 for administration of used waste oils
- Administrative instruction for junk cars and their waste, 20.12. 2006
- Administrative instruction No. 12/2008 for extermination of medicinal waste
- Administrative instruction No. 05/2008 for administration with medicinal waste
- Administrative instruction No. 05/2009 for administration of public waste
- Administrative instruction No. 04/2009 for mandatory fines and punishments
- Kosovo National Environmental Action Plan, 2006-2010

# Part 1

## I. INTRODUCTION

Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs) are documents of the local environment policy, which present environmental priorities and list of actions for their solution. Preparation of these plans further develops the skills of local governance, and other interested subjects for environment and community.

Furthermore, LEAP fosters cooperation between the civil society, public, local and central government, through supporting free exchange of information and public participation in decision-making process.

### Legal obligations for drafting of LEAP

Preparation of LEAPs is obligatory for Central and Eastern European countries that have started Stabilization and Association Process, and which aim to integrate into EU. In our country's case, drafting of these plans by local governances is a legal obligation, set in Article 24 of the Law on Environmental Protection No.03/L-25

### Local Environmental Action Plan aims to:

- Solve environmental issues through identification of priorities and determination of actions for their solution, by including all possible stakeholders in determination of these actions and development of strategies for their efficient implementation, combined in accordance with an Action Plan.
- Develop civil society through strengthening coordination and communication between different sectors in community, bringing together representatives of different communities that represent different interests in these communities, including local authorities, NGO representatives, business, scientists, by explaining specific techniques that local organizers might use to determine key actors of the process, increase cooperation and contribution of the public in process, for recruiting and working with volunteers, as well as fostering cooperation between groups of interest and organizations.
- Increase skills of local governance and the community to present key issues of the com-

munity action plan, through assessing community issues and opportunities, through organizing civic committees, through involving the public, setting out priorities, drafting of strategies and development of an Action Plan.

- Enhance information exchange at the local level through bringing examples and models from earlier plans of communities, out of which participants can take out ideas and applicable techniques in their concrete cases, to carefully gather information on current situation of the environment.
- Give concrete solutions for the community issues through experience exchange related to use of skills in analysing, planning, debates and assessments that are essential for an action of the effective community. By giving participants the opportunity to put work in groups into practice, dealing with solution of practical issues, through interaction of small working groups.

## Methodology of preparing the LEAP

Local Environmental Action Plan for the Municipality of Deçan was drafted over a one-year period and local governance actors and the wider community were involved in its drafting. For this matter, a working group was established with specialists of different fields (environmentalism, architecture, tourism, health, education, sports, cultural heritage, etc.), who worked in cooperation with other local and international experts in drafting the LEAP.

Initially, members of the working group, who were invited in the project, were trained on the aspects of LEAP drafting and identification of additional funds for implementation of activities for improvement of environmental quality.

Under the project for drafting the Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP), a survey was conducted with citizens of Municipality of Deçan. There were a considerable number of questionnaires, which assisted and orientated the working group appropriately in selection of priority fields. An acknowledgement for this goes to citizens of Deçan and civil society, which, in the process on surveying respondents helped in making the surveying process successful. In order to have the greatest inclusion possible and take out community and civil society's views, public debates and media debates were also organized.

The Document was presented to Deçan Municipal Assembly and it was adopted on 08.06.2012, turning it into an official working document.

**Basic process of LEAP drafting is divided into phases, which are related one after the other:**

- a) Signing of Memorandums of Understanding between REC - Municipality;
- b) Preparatory activities;
- c) Establishment of coordinating body CB;
- d) Establishment of working group WB;
- e) Training of WB members;
- f) Community visioning;
- g) Environmental situation assessment;
- h) Citizens' surveying;
- i) Priorities' setting;
- j) Drafting of action plan for priority fields, and;
- k) Setting of priorities on implementation of the action plan.

The Document is drafted on three main bases:

**1. Environmental situation analysis**

Paraqet një analizim të hollësishëm të situatës për të gjitha çështjet e marra në konsideratë nga plani, duke e paraqitur atë në të gjitha aspektet e tij dhe të ndërlidhura ndërmjet tyre. Kjo analizë shërben për të pasur një ide më të qartë të problemeve mjedisore, të cilat shqetësojnë Komunën e Deçanit.

**2. List of environmental issues**

Environmental issues are presented according to a pre-determined matrix, which gives all indicators for identification of an issue into details. The most important parts of this matrix are causers of the issue and priorities for each of them.

**3. Plan of actions for solution**

This chapter is the most important part of the Plan, since it presents all the actions and potential projects for solution of pre-determined environmental issues. This matrix serves the local authorities to draft concrete projects and fundraising from donors.

# VIZIONI

*"Deçan, a crossroad of the east-west link, regional centre for ecotourism, environment protection and preservation, as well as preservation of natural and cultural heritage values."*

---

Explanation about the Vision: Deçan with integrated road infrastructure will be one of the cross-roads that will link east with the west, creation of the linking triangle Deçan-Gjakovë Airport – Borderland. With natural abundance and geographic position it will turn into a regional logistic centre for tourism, and all this is related to reconstruction of the road Deçan-Play, which makes a sustainable development toward protection of natural values and cultural heritage possible, same as their cultivation. This road enables closer access of Deçan to two countries, namely to Montenegro and Albania.



## Part 2

### I. ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION ANALYSIS

Environmental situation presents the situation of indicators of the key environment components, such as: land, water, air, biodiversity, etc. Constant activity of human beings brought impact on these components, thus changing their natural state. In our municipality, as a result of the activities exercised by the human factor, forest fund was largely damaged, degradation of rivers and their banks, green spaces and waste disposal, etc.

Situation of "Lumëbardhi" of Deçan and "Lumëbardhi" of Lloqan is not good from exploitation without any criteria of sand and gravel, waste disposal, pouring of polluted waters (sewage) has also influenced on the water quality and its quantity. Waste disposed along rivers, streams, ravines, irrigation channels and their depositing impacts on their pollution, same as on emergence of phenomena such as, erosions and floods of agricultural lands, which extend along these rivers. Main source of pollution of superficial and subterraneous waters in our municipality are lack of sewage system, both in urban and rural part. Sewage system is missing throughout the rural part. Polluted waters are accumulated in septic holes, which are not built according to reconstruction criteria. These are rather accumulating holes that might influence on pollution of subterraneous waters, as well as on the superficial ones. The most serious problem is on those villages that lack drinking water system and supply with drinking water is done from wells. Distance of animal stables, organic waste, is not far from the wells, which can impact on the quality of drinking water. Channelling of polluted waters, in urban area its first phase has ended. Besides Deçan, the following villages have been connected to it: Carrabreg i Epërm, Carrabreg i Ultë, Beleg, Llukë e Epërme, Llukë e Ultë and Lumëbardh.

Furthermore, poor waste management has made that impact on environment and human health becomes huge, also present in the key components of the environment (land, water, air and biodiversity). Illegal dumpsites present a permanent risk for residents of our Municipality. At the same time, biodegradable waste through their decomposition releases harmful gases in the air, such as CH<sub>4</sub> (methane) and CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide). However, uncontrolled fires remain a great problem in illegal dumpsites, which lead to release of toxic gases (dioxin) harmful to the environment, as well as to human health. Waste recycling and their division in the source is indispensable, which should start from collection of waste from households. Determination of local dumpsites for passive waste (reconstructions and demolitions) will enable their better management. There is no treatment for dangerous waste, incinerator for burning hospital waste (family health centres.) This waste is disposed altogether with the urban waste. Amount of urban waste per capita is 0.30 kg waste per resident.

## 1. GENERAL DATA ABOUT DEÇAN

Deçan or old-time Ulëza is an inhabited place since the ancient times. Today's territory of Deçan was inhabited by Illyrian tribes, namely by the Dardan tribe. In ancient times, Kosovo was called Dardania. Autochthony traces and Dardan's presence in the area of the municipality of Deçan, same as in other territories of Kosovo, are ethnographic, cultural, historic, toponymical, topographical, archaeological and anthropological. All conquerors of these areas installed their territorial administrative system, which they adjusted to their interests, such as: Romans, Byzantines, Ottomans, Austro-Hungarians, Serb, Montenegrins, etc. At the time of Ottoman dominion, this territory was under the Sancak of Dukagjini with its centre in Pejë.

First written notes that mention Deçan and some of its villages are very old. They date back to first half of the XIV century. These documents are called "krisobula". In these documents, Deçan is mentioned in krisobula of XIV century. At this period, Deçan Monastery owned 40 villages with 2432 houses. Deçan Monastery church is the greatest work that preserves elements from Albanian-Dalmatian building that came from the seaside.

Historic data sources of the XV and XVI century prove that these territories had majority Albanian population. Territory of Deçan, same as the whole Kosovo, was under ottoman dominion. It is worth underlining the resistance of these people at the end of XIX century and at the beginning of XX century, the support that they gave to this resistance, which is also proved by the League of National Besa at Verrat e Llukës, in Llukë e Epërme, in March 1910.



Photo 1 and 2. Deçan once and now

At the beginning of the First World War, about the end of 1915, Austro-Hungarian administration was deployed in these territories, which lasted until 1918. With their departure, Serbian-Montenegrin ascendancy was installed. At that time, Deçan was under the Pejë and Gjakovë District. With the administrative and territorial changes in 1929, territories of the Municipality of Deçan were put under the Banovina of Zeta (Montenegro).

At the time of Second World War, territory of Deçan was under the Italian zone, until 1943, while after Italian capitulation it fell under German dominion. Municipality of Deçan is established as such in 1963 with the constitutional changes, and it was called the Assembly of Deçan Municipality. In 1989 bodies of the Assembly of Deçan Municipality were stripped off and forced Serb administration was installed. However, Deçan, same as all other municipalities, functioned as a parallel body under the Republic of Kosovo.

After the end of armed war with the Serb conqueror, United Nations Administration was deployed in Kosovo, and afterwards municipal bodies were constituted. Municipality of Deçan was



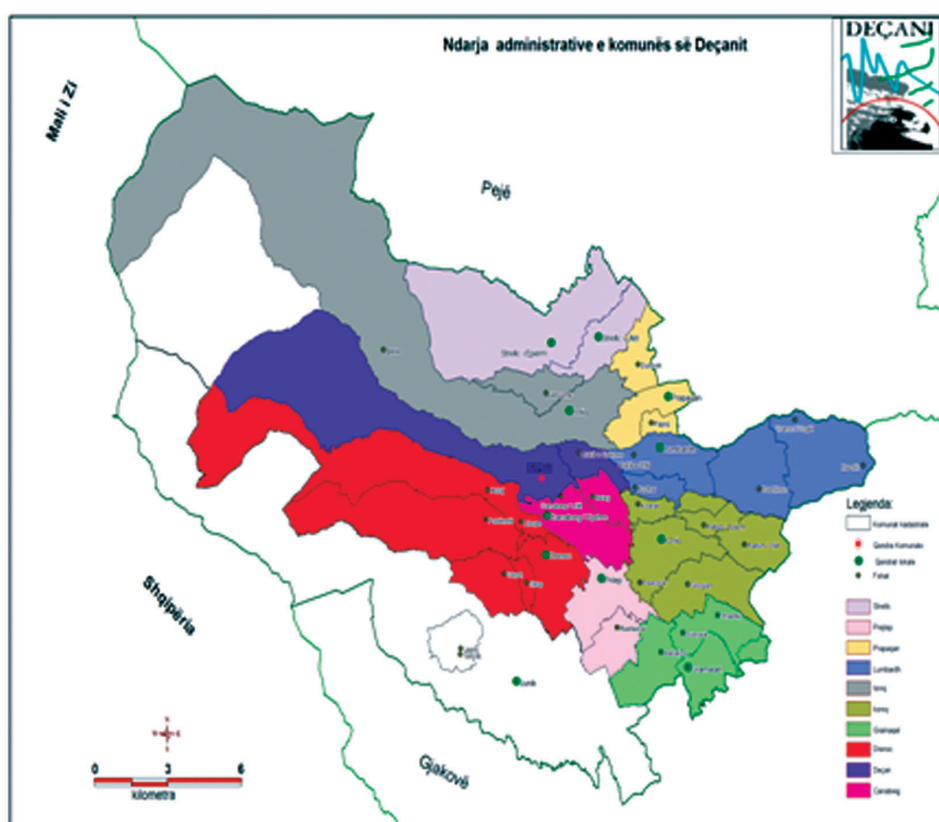
established as a territorial-administrative unit, according to provisions of the Regulation for Kosovo's Local Self-Government with No. 2000/45.

Habitats in the past were mainly villages with kullas (towers) which were built, above all, to live in them, and secondly to be protected from enemy's attacks. A characteristic for Deçan environs are also habitats that are built up during summertime, in mountains of these areas called tëbana (cottages). These are seasonal dwellings that are used for pasturing and living during summertime, when the livestock is breed, as an activity and existence in mountains of this area.

## 1.1. Geographic position

Municipality of Deçan extends on the western part of Kosovo and Dukagjini Valley, and it located almost at the centre of the Balkans. It is 90 kilometres air line distant from the Adriatic Sea, while 220 kilometres from the Aegean Sea. Direction of extension of the territory of Deçan Municipality is north-west/south-east between the eastern length:  $20^{\circ} 5' e 20''$  and  $20^{\circ} 32' e 8''$  as well as between northern length:  $42^{\circ} 33' e 30''$  and  $42^{\circ} 26' e 3''$  and according to Global Positioning System: North -  $47^{\circ} 00'$  and  $47^{\circ} 20'$  and East -  $20^{\circ} 52'$  and  $20^{\circ} 06'$ .

At the west it is limited with the Republic of Albania at a length of 5.5 km, while on the north-west it is limited to Montenegro 12.5 km. At the north it is limited to the Municipality of Pejë: PT-2424 up to 460 (Maznik) with a length of 38.5 km. At the north-west it is limited to the Municipality of Gjakovë from PT - 460 up to Gunga e Hereqit –in the South from PT 489 with length of 24.05 km. At the south and west it is limited to the Municipality of Junik 24.35m.



### REMARK:

*Territorial division with the Municipality of Junik is still considered disputable, because extension of the border between these two municipalities still has not been made official.*

Figure 1: Territorial map of Deçan

Municipality of Deçan has a surface of 288.40 km<sup>2</sup> or 28.840 ha out of which are:

- 8.940,4 ha fertile land;
- 14.420 ha forestsand;
- 5.479,6 ha pasture.

It possesses an administrative centre (Deçan), 10 –registry offices and 37 villages, (Deçan, Carrabreg i Epërm, Carrabreg i Ultë, Lluca e Epërme, Beleg, Dranoc, Voksh, Lloqan, Hulaj, Sllup, Prejlep, Pobergjë, Irzniq, Kodrali, Pozhar, Lluca e Ultë, Lumëbardhi, Dashinoc, Vranoc i Vogël, Maznik, Strellci i Epërm, Ratishë i Ultë, Ratishë e Epërme, Glllogjan, Shaptej, Dubravë, Gramoçel, Baballoq, Rastavicë, Prokolluk, Strellci i Ultë, Lëbushë, Isniq, Prapaqan, Dubovik, Papiq, Belle). Deçan town has a distance of 90 kilometres from the capital (Prishtinë).

## 1.2. Relief

Height varies from 412 msl, Maznik village up to 2530 m sea level height in Marjash, namely depending on the creation of the relief Municipality of Deçanis divided into two parts:

- In lowland that is the part of Dukagjini Valley, and;
- And height that includes the massif of Cursed Mountains (Albanian Alps).

Dukagjini Valley was created in the geographic period –neogene. From the tectonic movements a lake was created, which includes the whole Dukagjini Valley. From the middle of Lacer, the level of lake water starts to decrease even later, it starts to withdraw through the valley of Drini i Bardhë. "Cursed Mountains" or Albanian Alps are extended on the western part of the Municipality of Deçan and continue with Republic of Albania, including Shkodra, Tropoja, then Montenegro: Plav, Gusinje, Ibër Valley, up to Mokna, with a surface of 3500 km<sup>2</sup>.



Photo 3 and 4. Cursed Mountains

Height of "Cursed Mountains" varies a little from the height of alpine chain mountains. These are the highest and rocky parts of Chain Mountains of the Balkan Peninsula, whereas white and denticulate rocks form an impressive view.

## 2. 3. Climate

Climate characteristics of Deçan are the same, almost throughout the territory of Dukagjini Valley. Deçan has a continental climate with influence of the Mediterranean. During the year in Deçan there are 1.975 hours with sun. Lowlands of Deçan are characterized with relatively low temperatures, with an average value of over 110C, with hottest August and July as the warmest months 21,70 C and 21,680 C and coldest month, January with -0,5 0 C. Nearness of “Cursed Mountains” influences a lot on the climate and other air waves, which in lowlands are characterized with warm and dry summers and with relatively cold winters and humidity.

Average air humidity during the year is 70,2 %, on which occasion the increase is significantly higher from summer to winter for 17,5 %, than the decrease from winter toward to the summer. Average annual cloudiness in this region is 58 %, on which occasion the frequency of clearness is 60,5 (16,6 %) per year, while of gloomy days 119,3 days (32,6 %). Average annual length of sun blockage due to orographic influences is lower than the average for Kosovo and it is 1.972 hours, out of which 293 in July, 6 hours or 72,1 % sun per year. The amounts of falls are among the greatest in Kosovo. In lowland it is 724,6 mm, in mountainous areas average amounts of falls reach over than 1.300 mm.



Photo 5 and 6. Bjeshka e Belegut

During wintertime the depth of snow in hilly-mountainous areas reaches up to 50 cm, while in higher lands (mountains) it is over 1m, whereas in big mountainous heights (alpine) it remains throughout the year. Therefore, such climatic conditions provide the opportunity for development of recreational-sportive activities (skiing) during winter season. Rain falls mostly in spring and autumn and it falls 900- 1500mm on average. Average wind speed during the year is 16 m/sec., while the maximal reaches up to 26,5 m/sec. Wind most often blows from the north and northwest. Main climatic elements that belong to our Municipality are: sunniness, high sea level of mountains' complex, cool temperatures during summer and very cold over winter, plenty of atmospheric falls (snow), of sufficient water amounts.

## 1.4. Population

On the state of demographic mobility, Deçan, same as other municipalities has a difference from the average at the Kosovo level. Looked between the period of 1948-1981 the state has some differences with the one of Kosovo. According to 1948 census, in the Municipality of Deçan were 39

settlements, 2794 households with 20672 residents.

According to 1953 census, Popular Council of the Municipality - Strelc i Epërm – fell under the Pejë District.

Deçan with 10 villages, 874 houses has 6.834 residents. PCM of Irzniq with 16 villages, with 786 families and 5865 residents. According to processed data, Municipality of Deçan had 39 settlements with 2.912 households and 22218 residents. Based on 1961 census, Municipality of Deçan had the following structure: Settlements 39, households 3386 and 25582 residents. Out of this number 22472 or 87.8 % were Albanians, 413 or 1.6 % Serbs, 2534 or 9.9 % Montenegrins, 51 or 0.2 % Muslims, 6 Turks or 0.5 %.

According to 1971 census, Municipality of Deçan had 39 settlements with 975 households and 31335 residents, out of which 29474 or 94.2 % Albanians, 310 or 1.0 % Serbs, 1357 or 4.3 % Montenegrins, 133 or 0.4 %, Muslims. According to 1981 census, Municipality of Deçan had 40 settlements with 40640 residents, out of which 39179 or 96.4 % Albanians, 234 or 0.6 % Serbs, 898 or 2.2 % Montenegrins, 217 or 0.5 %, Muslims, 112 or 0.3 % others.

According to preliminary results of the 2011 census, number of residents in the Municipality is 40.168, while there are 6.141 households with average size of 6 members. Gender structure is 20.088 males and 20.080 females. After the war, there is a migration from villages to urban centre and abroad.

## 2. NATURAL RESOURCES

### 2.1. Minerals

Mineral resources, besides the land, forests' fund and water, are very limited. Assessment of geological conditions mainly depends on the level of research of mineral resources. Calcareous stone is the most widespread, but it is not utilized that much. Sand and gravel are very much spread in riverbeds, same as the marble, which is located at Deçan Outfall. Since researches are constantly being made, accurate information might be expected from the new researches.

### 2.2. Forests

Among natural resources of Deçan, forests take an important place and they have a priceless value. Besides the economic importance, forests also have a great impact on natural protective function: climate, air, water, land, conservation of biological heritage and social-cultural functions, such as: tourism, recreation and many other functions. Forest surfaces in the Municipality of Deçan are as the following: overall surface 14420 ha, out of the socially/state-owned 10144 ha and 4276 ha are private.

Annual growth is 92,691 m<sup>3</sup>; quality of ligneous size is of a high level where 70 % is technical wood, which is used for further processing in industry.

One of the main goals should be development of forest fund, through:

- Forestation of treeless surfaces;
- Gradual transformation of bushes into regulated forests;
- Gradual transformation (natural, artificial) of low forests into medium and high ones, and;
- Intensive cultivation of preserved high forests.



Forests are eco-systems on which a great number of vegetable and animal species are grown, with nursing and medical importance for the human being. Apart from impeding strong winds, they also are a relaxing environment for the human being. At the same time, forests are the greatest absorbers of CO<sub>2</sub> in the land, and main suppliers of the atmosphere with oxygen. They are renewable natural resources, whose products might be used in industry, for burning and other purposes. Extermination and degradation of forests is the first precondition of appearance of unwanted changes in nature, which is negatively manifested in living conditions, economy, and even in general interest of the population. Forests should be governed on the basis of woodland-economy plans. Cutting of forests should be handled within limits of the allowed/corresponding, which would ensure balance between growth of wood mass, namely, to ensure balance between growth and cutting. Besides this, it is required to constantly and systemically undertake measures on foresting-cultivating works for their regeneration and preservation. Nursing of forests and rational utilization of forests are the basis for long-term development of forestry.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Monitoring of forests in the aspect of illegal cutting and implementation of the law;
- Hindrance of cuttings, usurpations and illegal activities;
- People's awareness for forests' preservation, and;
- Forestation of treeless surfaces.

### 2.3. Agricultural land

Municipality of Deçan has 8940.4 ha of agricultural land at its disposal, which includes 31% of the overall surface in the Municipality of Deçan (28.840 ha). This agricultural land surface, divided on the basis of quality into categories/classes and reflected into percentage, is as the following:

• Good land	class	I,II,III	60 %
• Medium land	class	IV	25 %
• Poor land	class	V,VI	15 %

Out of this 8940.4 ha surface, 8180,4 ha are under private ownership and 760 ha under social ownership, (with which manages the Privatization Agency of Kosovo – PAK, and it is under privatization process). Lacking the institutional protection, loss of agricultural land is manifested in different forms. Permanent losses of the agricultural land: settlements/urbanism, commercial activities, various businesses, etc. Interim losses of the agricultural land: superficial diggings, sand and gravel exploitation, degradation, river erosions, etc. Lands of class I, II, III, and IV are protected with the law on agricultural lands.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Compilation of agricultural lands cadastre;
- Protection of agricultural lands from illegal constructions;
- Expansion of the town to be rationalised with high reconstructions-collective settlements;
- To do re-parcelling or management of lands,
- Repair of infrastructure in rural areas would contribute to development of agriculture, halt migration of population from village to town;
- Population's awareness on the importance of protecting the agricultural land;

- Prevention of further pollutions of land by polluters (waste);
- Re-cultivation, protection and lands' utilizations, and;
- Application of rigorous penalties for non-respecting the legal regulation on protection of land funds.

## 2.4 Erosive lands

This phenomenon in our Municipality is present in mountainous areas and along rivers. As an outcome of natural factors, such as: climatic conditions, lithological composition of earth's crust, inclination of the terrain, flux of water flow, impact on appearance of erosive processes. At the same time, actions caused as well by the human factor such as: deforestation, damaging of the protecting belt along rivers, waste, sand and gravel exploitation, increase of urbanized spaces and other actions, have impacted on erosion's scale increase.

There are two time periods or year seasons which are characterized with floods: Winter/spring seasons due to heavy rain and snow falls, and autumn due to heavy rainfalls.

Almost all villages of the Municipality of Deçan, more or less, are affected by the risk of flooding, either from the ones after storm in mountainous areas, the ones after constant rainfalls in field areas, or floods after snow melting followed by bad weather.

The most endangered places from erosion and floods in our Municipality are:

**Lloqan River** that passes in these localities causing flooding zones –Valleys at the east of Prejlep, Rastovicë, Devoll valley of Baballoq village, Regjaj and Mushkolaj neighbourhoods in Gramaqel village and Jasiq i Ri, from where it continues to village of Gjakovë Municipality.

**Lumëbardhii Deçanit** - From Ura e Demës, including valleys at the north of Deçan, Llukë e Epërm and Llukëe Ultë, Lumbardhë, Kotradiq and Vranoc.

**Prroni i Behovcit** - From Hajrizaj neighbourhood continues to Zalli Strellcit, Isniq (Bruqaj Neighbourhood) and Dubovik village.

**Prroni i Durakuat** - Northern part of Strellc i Epërm village, than the axis of Strellc –Lubeniq highway.

### RECCOMENDATIONS:

- Prevention of forests' cutting and degradation;
- Prevention of excessive pasturing;
- Prevention of irrational usage of natural resources that might cause erosion, and;
- Building on protective dams.

### 3. WATER RESOURCES

Territory of the Municipality of Deçan expands on the basin of two rivers that spring at the massif of “Cursed Mountains”, which have many water resources. All the rivers that traverse the territory of the Municipality of Deçan spring at the height of “Cursed Mountains,” and pour into Drini i Bardhë, which is a catchment and pour in Adriatic Sea. Rivers that spring and traverse the territory of the Municipality are:

#### 3.1 Lumëbardhi i Deçanit

With a length of 40,5 km it springs in the Roshkodol Mountains at the place called Tëdel i Lumëbardhit at a height of 2130m. Its pond traverses the following villages: Deçan, Isnîq, Llukë e Epër and Llukë e Poshtëm, Lumbardhë and Broliq, whose fields it irrigates and supplies with water the accumulating lake of Radoniq.

Lumëbardhiriverbed should be completely rearranged from the Monastery of Deçan through to Lumbardhë village with a width of 50 metres on the both sides of the river. This rearrangement of the river on both of its sides will take the function of walkways.



Photo 7. Lumëbardhi i Deçanit

### 3.2. Lumëbardhi i Lloqanit

With a length of 23,7 km it springs on hillsides of Kurvallë, Dervishë-Komit and Stanishtë e Zogut, at a sea level height of 2100m. Lloqan's basin traverses the villages of Hulaj, Lloqan, Carrabreg i Epër, Prejlep, Rastovicë, Baballoq, Gramaqel. Besides the water that irrigates the fields of these villages, this river's water is also used for irrigation of the fields of many other villages, such as: Pobërgjë, Voksh, Sllup, Dranoc, etc. River bed and banks are partially done.

In the rivers that traverse territory of our Municipality very suitable conditions for cultivation and breeding of fish exist, as well as for building of restaurants and hotels that would have a very positive socio-economic and touristic effect. Water potential of the "Cursed Mountains" is largely accumulated in reservoirs, from where it is distributed as drinking water to water-supply of settlements, and it is used by citizens for drinking. The other part of water is used by the population for irrigation of their agricultural surfaces. However, riverbeds are not repaired and periodically flood the agricultural lands and damage the vegetative cover. Their basins are exposed to erosive and flooding processes.

Territory of the Municipality of Deçan is also traversed by a considerable number of streams and ravines, such as: Përroi i Durakut of Strellc, Përroi i Behovcit, Prrojet e Vokshi, Përroi i Glllogjanit Stream, Përroi i Lëbushës and Përroi i Ratishit.

At the heights of the mountains are a great number of lakes with glacial origin known in the popular language as the "eyes of the mountains". These lakes are main sources of environmental, touristic and economic values for our Municipality. Natural lakes that exist in the massif of the "Cursed Mountains" present a habitat of special interest for development of tourism, but they are not sufficiently explored.

### 3.3. Mineral water

Mineral and thermal waters are found in four localities of Dukagjini Valley, whereas one of these sources, known as the most famous, is the one of sparkle water near the Deçan Monastery. Because of declaring this area as a zone of special importance, where the source is located, this area has remained without regulated touristic infrastructure, and commercial use of this spring was not allowed. Current state of the source does not offer conditions for its exploitation, same as for visitors. In the future, it is planned to repair the infrastructure for this source and opening of a unit for bottling of water near the sources, taking into account its various remediable qualities.



## 4. ECONOMY

Economic potential in the Municipality of Deçan is made of: small economies – private farms, individual farms, merchants, craftsmen (joiners, sawmills, etc.). Socio-economic situation has the following parameters: 40168 residents, 284.4 km<sup>2</sup> or 28440 ha, or 141 residents per km<sup>2</sup>. Out of the overall number of population skilled for work, only 37% of them are employed. The other part, 63 %, each day faces basic surviving issues, which become harder every day on.

### 4.1. Employment

High unemployment rate is one of the main issues and challenges for future development of Deçan. Unemployment rate is accounted to go up to 63 %. As a great problem in the Municipality appears to be the high number of unemployed from the population skilled for work, for which it is necessary to identify (attract) potential investors, who would invest in small and medium enterprises.

Unemployment (Notes from the employment bureau. See the statistical table)

Table 1. Statistics for the unemployed

No.	Unemployment in 2012	8010
1	Males	4755
2	Females	3255

The most concerning thing is the great number of jobseekers, particularly among young people and ones with secondary and high qualifications, which are over 2988.

### 4.2. Gender equality

Gender equality refers to the rights, obligations and equal opportunities of men, women, girls and boys in a society. In the Municipality of Deçan, special importance is paid to this issue, particularly in regards to employment opportunities and women representation in all fields of life. According to data taken out by the Municipal Employment Bureau, 124 people are employed in the public administration, out of them, 27 are females and 107 males.

Number of employees and gender representation in the education sector stands as the following: female teachers are:184, while male teachers are: 394.

In health: females are: 84, while males: 36

Due to limited ability to take part in decision-making processes, women and girls have reached leading opportunities through other alternatives, particularly in the nongovernmental sector. In our municipality they found more space and freedom in active engagement on issues of benefit to women/girls and children in particular, as well as the community in general. Women associations have managed to implement a wide range of activities related to women/girls and children rights, social and health care, economic development (small business mainly), etc.



Photo 9 and 10. Activities of NGO "Jeta" - Deçan

#### IT IS RECOMMENDED TO:

- Increase the number of projects or programs that foster professional build up and employment of women and girls, as well as expansion of these project in rural areas, and;
- Increase society's awareness about active participation of women and girls in decision-making (politics).

### 4.3. Industry

Industry sector is damaged by the war and it not functional. It would be very important that former factories, such as: Vehicle Parts Factory "Ramiz Sadiku" in Isniq, Piston Pumps Factory in Isniq, Reinforcement Network Factory in Deçan, Honey Processing Factory "APIKO" in Deçan, factories for wood processing, furniture would function and they also would have a positive effect in decreasing unemployment. Some of these premises were privatized by KTA and function very little, almost not impacting at all on decrease of unemployment. According to Municipal Development Plan, the industrial park was envisaged at the entrance of Deçan, at the left part of Pejë-Deçan highway, while land category III has no impact on flows of superficial and subterraneous waters, because, according to this plan, a light industry is envisaged.

### 4.4. Agriculture

Agriculture, as an important branch of the economy, has prodigious importance for Municipality of Deçan.

There are specific conditions that favour agriculture of this Municipality for production of high quality agricultural cultures. Agricultural production is orientated on: vegetable production, farming, birds and beekeeping. A considerable number of Municipality of Deçan population deals with agriculture, around 65 %, and a great part of population ensures their existence from it. Based on agro-ecological conditions, satisfactory and qualitative efficiencies can be reached from agriculture, as well as cultures such as ploughing and farming products. Although convenient natural conditions exists, development and production of local products of nutritive nature are low and most of them come from import, such: flour, milk, fruits, vegetables, oil, meat, seeds, etc. Municipality of Deçan has great advantages for development of agriculture, starting from very favourable agro-ecological conditions, natural resources, land, water resources (rivers), etc.

Experienced and qualified labour force; sale of in-country products, as well as export potential. Altogether with advantages, there are also difficulties in development of agriculture:

- Land surface is very limited-fragmented (0.19 ha per capita on average), with tendency of decrease that lowers the competing capability, and;
- Lack of agricultural production subsidy.

Overall surface /ha –with agricultural cultures are: 8.940,4 ha, while arable land are 5.916 ha. Main cultures are: maize, wheat, fruits and vegetables. According to the manner of usage with sowing it can be said that ploughing cultures are cultivated in larger surfaces (approximately) with this structure of sowing<sup>1</sup>:

Meanwhile, industrial cultures are very little cultivated, such as: tobacco, beet, colza, sunflower. Vegetables in the Municipality of Deçan take a surface of around 1600 ha. Earlier there were over 1000 ha with orchards of the workable land, while this surface now in plantation form is approximately estimated at only 790 ha from the earlier surface of orchards. Land surface is limited and it is decreasing every day more from the illegal constructions. In the Municipality of Deçan priority should be given to: development of agriculture, vegetable production, cultivation of different fruits and vegetables, etc.

Irrigation infrastructure in agricultural zones is of a low level. They need urgent improvement and action in repairing the irrigation ditches and channels, as well as for building of a water reservoir at the Lloqan Outfall, that would irrigate around 4000 ha of workable land; there will be supply with drinking water for several villages and a mini hydroelectric station.

#### 4.5. Vegetable production

Economic importance for our municipality also presents building of greenhouses for vegetables' cultivation. For this matter, plane fields should be destined for building of greenhouses, also taking into account the favourable conditions that streams of Lumëbardhi i Deçanit and Lumëbardhi i Lloqanit create, where the land is more qualitative, as well as nearness with the market/consumer. Adequate spaces for vegetable production exist in the villages of: Isniq, Prejlep, Rastovic, Irzniq, Gllloqan, Baballoq, Gramaçel, while in Ratish, Maznik, Pobergjë, Vokshë and Dranoc for cultivation of tiny vegetables. Cultivation of new cultures and expansion of the assortments and types of cultures that bring greater economic benefits, same as building up of capacities for conservation and processing of vegetables near the production centres are necessary.

#### 4.6. Arboriculture development

Adequate spaces for building up plantations exist in the hilly parts that extend in: Deçan, Irzniq, Rastovicë, Beleg, Pobergjë, Voksh, etc. The following measures should be applied for expansion of orchards: Giving incentives to farmers to bring up orchards, provision of qualitative saplings with high production potential and resistant against different diseases, to organize trainings with farmers for building and managing orchards, expansion of irrigation system, build-up of contemporary warehouses for fruit storage and processing. There is adequate space for building up orchards in the spaces of former agricultural cooperative in Rastovicë village.

1. These data change from year to year

## 4.7. Farming

Farming, as a very important branch of our agriculture, is a very significant sector which is continuously giving better results in half-commercial agriculture of our Municipality. Based on some figures, it is accounted that in the Municipality of Deçan are this number of animals<sup>2</sup>:

Milking cows	- 12.000 livestock;
Calves	- 4500 livestock;
Sheep	- 4000 livestock;
Lambs	- 2300 livestock;
Horses-	860 livestock;
Pigs -	680 livestock and;
Chicken	- 40.000



Agro-ecological conditions are very favourable for an intensive farming with long perspective of development. This is also made possible by great natural resources that Municipality of Deçan has at its disposal. Great surfaces with natural pastures (over 7,000.00 ha); workable land of 8940.4 ha and water resources throughout the territory of the Municipality make farming development possible. Development of farming happens in flat lowlands, but also in hilly-mountainous part, through using considerable surfaces of pastures and lawns for biological production of farming products.

Processing of farming products in our Municipality is done with outdated methods and it is only done in households (we do not possess factories for processing farming products), while sale of these products is done without any special organizing.

For agricultural surfaces cultivated in the Municipality of Deçan, utilization of pesticides is almost limited, nonetheless these are used in vegetables' cultures and orchards, while utilization of chemical fertilizers is rarely used in some agricultural surfaces, and those with average doses of 300-500 kg/ha, depending on agricultural cultures. According to data of the Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development, there is no pollution environment from intensive or excessive use of pesticides (herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, etc.). In the future, farmers should be more informed about eco-agriculture, for new varieties of fruits, vegetables, etc. respectively to motivate farmers to produce ecological products through integrated pest management (IPM). There is insufficient information about eco-agriculture or organic agriculture.

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

- To reactivate agricultural cooperatives based on new process of cooperatives' organizing;
- To build-up vegetable greenhouses;
- To reorganize trainings for new beekeepers;
- To build-up plantations: with strawberries, blackberries, hazelnuts, raspberries, plums, apples, etc.
- To build-up mini dairy farms, calves, heifers for reproduction, sheep, etc.
- To build-up chicken farms and broiler;
- To build-up beekeeping park and adding number of bee societies, etc.
- To repair irrigation systems (drop-drop irrigation system is preferable in greenhouses);
- To increase competing skills through increase of quality and productivity;
- To inform and train farmers through Kosovo counselling services.

<sup>2</sup> These data change from year to year



## 4.9. Energy

Supply with electric power is done by the Kosovo Energy Corporation (KEK). KEK unit in Deçan makes the distribution, oversight and management of the electric power. Issues that citizens face are: frequent electric power outages, low tension, frequent appearance of numerous defects, which are manifested with material damages for the household sector, economy, as well as with human losses.

The hydroelectric station “Lumëbardhi” in Kozhnjeri also operates in the municipality, which produces around 8.4 MG/h power. Electric power consumption in the Municipality of Deçan on the coming years will be on the rise; therefore it is necessary to draft/compile projects for building up other hydroelectric stations along “Lumëbardhi” of Deçan, etc. The energy corporation, Pejë distribution, should at the earliest time possible intervene to improve supply with qualitative electric power supply in settlements of Deçan Municipality. (Energy infrastructure repair). However, there is still a good part of the network that must be repaired, because it has turned old and makes problems to electric power supply, in particular during wintertime due to overcharges that the network faces.

## 4.10. Tourism and hosting

Development perspective of the Municipality of Deçan has been focused on development of tourism. High natural values, relief configuration, adequate climatic-hydrographical conditions, long stay of snow and flora diversity, which provide extraordinary possibilities for development of various touristic and recreational activities can only presented and promoted through tourism. In order to develop mountain tourism it is required to utilize natural resources rationally and draft development strategies, therefore development of touristic activities is possible in three basic forms:

1. Stationary tourism;
2. Weekend-tourism, and;
3. Transit tourism.

"Cursed Mountains" and its areas under the Municipality, provide favourable conditions for development of recreational, winter and summer tourism, hunting and fishing, as well as weekend-tourism. These mountains are also known for their valleys and outfalls, which apart of their traffic function also have a touristic and recreational function. “Deçan Outfall” and “Lloqan Outfall” have special and rare touristic landscape.

Natural conditions enable development of summer and winter tourism. Winter tourism takes an im-



Foto 11. Bjeshkët e Nemuna



Foto 12. Lumëbardhi i Deçanit



Foto 13. Bjeshkët gjatë dimrit

portant place in development of tourism, taking into account very suitable spatial terrain, nature and climate for development of skiing, in particular on "Bjeshka e Belegut" and on "Bjeshka e Kurvallës". According to a study carried out by Croatian experts in 1985, it was concluded that terrains at "Bjeshka e Belegut" and "Bjeshka e Kurvallës" have a favourable space for development of winter tourism. The project drafted for "Bjeshka e Belegut", as: touristic-recreational-sportive zone for winter sports should be implemented because; ecologic, scientific, educational, sportive, healthy-touristic values with wide social interest and not only for the Municipality, but also for the regional and internationally-wide values, can be presented through this project. For this matter, touristic values should be made sensible and that could attract investors to invest and implement the most economically profitable project.

These touristic values present attractive values, besides the natural ones, historic and cultural monuments also present a value. Medieval kullas and monasteries are distinguished among them, Islamic culture monuments from the Turkish period, as well as preserved fragments from the folkloric architecture. This region also presents a true ethnic museum and specific environment, both from the ethnological aspect and folkloric elements: dresses, games, songs and customs. Some of the old houses (restored kullas) with adequate architecture should turn into attractive hosting premises, galleries, museums and alike. Folkloric, cultural and ethnographic wealth of this territory could be used more for tourism, as touristic propaganda, same as for preparation of souvenirs, and exhibition of various manifestations. There are several restaurants with accommodating capacity in our Municipality, which have been built along the roads. 68 touristic businesses operate in the Municipality of Deçan, among which: 15 hotels and motel, 48 restaurants and others, 5 travel agencies. The most potential terrains (localities) in the "Cursed Mountains" because of their spatial characteristics are: "Maja Ropsit", "Bjeshka e Belegut", "Bjeshka e Kurvallës, Roshkodol," etc. For tourism development purposes, reconstruction of the road Deçan-Kozhnjer-Plav (Montenegro) is also important, which would gain an important function in development of inter-regional touristic development.

#### 4.11. Private businesses

Number of registered businesses is 807<sup>3</sup>, which carry their activities in all localities of the Municipality of Deçan, respectively 330 businesses in urban centre, while 477 businesses in other rural localities. Although they employ a small number of people, the role of these businesses is still vital in decreasing unemployment. It is utterly the unemployment the main problem of Municipality of Deçan citizens, which generates new problems. Seven bank branches operate in our Municipality, providing different services for the citizens. Out of these businesses, the operable ones with indirect impact on environment are: three butcheries, two stone-grinders, primary processing of wood – around 30 sawmills, 11 fuel stations, while other businesses don't have a great impact on the environment.

Table 2. Structure of private businesses

	<b>Businesses' activity</b>	<b>No. of businesses</b>	<b>No. of labour</b>
1	Merchant	395	790
2	Production	140	420
3	Services	190	380
4	Other	82	164
<b>5</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>1754</b>

<sup>3</sup> These data change from year to year

## 5. INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

### 5.1. Drinking water and sewage system

Reconstruction of the drinking water system started in the 50's to continue with its expansion in the 80's and 90's and in the post-war period 2000-2011, reaching a relatively wide coverage. Until today, it was achieved to cover the major part of settlements with primary drinking water system which reaches a length of 189 km. This infrastructure was sufficient for the time it was made, however demographic rise and increase of living standard addressed new request for repair, expansion and adding of new drinking water system and sewage. Starting from 1999 up to 2010, 16 projects were implemented in the municipality of Deçan, which primarily aimed to rehabilitate and repair systems – existing system that were mainly funded by the Norwegian NCA.

According to data, around 70 % of the population has access to public supply with drinking water, while 0% has access to sewage system. Polluted water sewage system is under reconstruction.

Only in Deçan town live around 3794 residents, out of which 100 % have access to public supply with drinking water. The remaining part of the population that lives in rural areas gets supplied with drinking water from the individually opened wells. Out of 37 villages that Municipality of Deçan has, 2 villages have individual drinking water system, 21 have joint drinking water system and around 14 villages still haven't found a solution for this matter.

Existing situation is considered to be satisfactory with improvement tendency on the rise. Over the last decade it was occasionally repaired and expanded in rural areas as well, applying advanced standards of reconstruction with types of materials according to standards current in the country, region and the world, PE pipes from NCA-Norway, Municipality, CDF. Supply system is with gravity (free fall), where besides the main drinking water in Deçan town we have the system in village of Strelc, Isnig, Voksh region, as well CDF's system that includes five village, two of which belong to Municipality of Pejë (Kryshec and Broliq).

Polluted water sewage system is under reconstruction. Seven settlements, including town of Deçan, have been included in it, while 30 other settlements still have not found a solution for this problem. The greatest part of the sewage network is made of combined channels with free fall, which take white waters and polluted (black waters). According to the situation in the field in the Municipality of Deçan and the risk assessment from pollution of superficial and subterraneous waters, the most endangered part of the population is the one in rural areas which gets supplied with drinking water from the wells. So, these wells present a risk for the citizens, who use uncontrolled water and there is evidence that they get supplied with polluted water. Management of polluted waters in this Municipality isn't currently being done by any company, since there is no built network of polluted waters channelling.

### 5.2. Waste management

Management of waste in town is done by "Hygiene and Drinking Water System" Company, which collects, gathers and transports waste to the regional dumpsite (Sverkë e Thatë- Pejë). This company also contracts work with the municipality for maintenance of public spaces (roads, green spaces and sidewalks). To deliver its services and gathering of waste this company faces with lack

<sup>1</sup> Unit in: mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> 6% O<sub>2</sub> dry

of number of containers 1.1 m<sup>3</sup> and family ones 120 l. Waste collection is only done in the urban area, therefore this company lacking the number of containers has not extended its network in the rural area, as well. Company delivers the waste collection service from businesses and companies in accordance with special contracts. Waste transport is done by tractor. The same waste is poured into a truck, but also by mixer trucks. Emptying/cleaning of containers is done five days a week, but also as required. Waste tariff is 3.50 € per house, while for economic operations, these tariffs are set according to their activity.

Waste collection/gathering in rural areas is done by the NGO "Pastrimi Rural" (Rural Cleaning) in 10 villages, two times a week. It has equipped households with containers of 80 litres, but also with plastic bags. Citizens' response in paying for services delivered is very low and it is an issue that needs more work in this regard, to increase citizens' awareness. As far as waste recycling, such as: iron, aluminium, paper, plastic... it is done by some individuals and a small number of businesses.

#### 6.4. Road infrastructure and public transport

Overall length of local roads in the Municipality of Deçan is around 172 km and 2 bridges. Citizens' transport in the Municipality of Deçan is mainly done by public and private transporters. The overview of road network that pervades the territory of Deçan Municipality is as the following: Highway road: Pejë - Gjakovë pervades the territory of Deçan Municipality at a length of 24 km.

Regional road: Carrabreg – Voksh at a length of 6 km is asphalted.

Table 3. Situation of roads

Road structure	Km
Asphalted roads /km	138.90
Non-asphalted roads /km	33.40

#### 6.4. Public Lightening

In the urban area of the Municipality it has a length of 74 metres. Lightening system network is made of 110 pillars, out of them 70 metallic pillars, while 40 pillars are wooden. Over 90% of the lightening is efficient. Road lightening is extended in rural areas, namely in these villages: Strelc i Epërm, Strelc i Ultë, Glllogjan, Isniq, Irzniq, Prejlep etc. Road lightening should be improved with medium lightening.

#### 6.5. Telecommunication services and media

**Fix telephony**—Besides the town, it is also extended into some villages (Carrabreg, Beleg, Llukë e Epërm, Isniq, Strelc, Lëpushe, Prapaqan, Lloqan). The central is digital. This network is managed by Post and Telecommunications of Kosovo (PTK).

**Mobile telephony**—It is very well covered. Almost all settlements have access to mobile telephony services, which are provided by licensed operators: Vala, Ipko and Kujtesa.

Internet services are spread in almost all settlements of the Municipality.

**Radio-television** – There is one local radio in the Municipality, while there is no local TV station.



## 7. SOCIAL SERVICES

### 7.1. Education

Education system in the Municipality of Deçan is organized on three levels: preschool, primary and secondary education. 17 primary schools and 4 divided classrooms, as well as 3 secondary schools are present in the Municipality of Deçan.

Organizational structure of the education system is organized on three levels: level 0, preschool education (5-6 years), level I, primary education (I-V), level II, low secondary education (VI-IX), and level III, secondary high education (X-XII).

In 2002 a new model for education system in the country was developed. Reformed structure offers 5 years of primary education, followed by 4 year of low secondary education and 3 or 4 year of high secondary education. Only one (private) kindergarten is within the territory of the Municipality for children under the age of 5.

#### **Number of students in levels and classrooms is:**

- Number of students at the level 0 (preschool level) - 486;
- Number of students at the level I (primary level cl. I-V) - 2754;
- Number of students at the level II (low secondary school level cl. VI-IX) - 2482 and;
- Number of students at the level III (high secondary school level cl. X-XII/XII) - 2115, whereas 1246 are in Gymnasium, and 869 in a secondary professional school.

Some school premises need to repair the surrounding spaces with greenness, for renovations, drinking water system, sewage system, improvement of sports fields, furnishing with labs, cabinets and workshops with necessary education tools.

#### **Environmental education**

Environmental education today is a necessary precondition for a sustainable development of the environment. Education activities aim at implementing programs on the fields of citizens' awareness, risk assessment for health, capacity building of medical institutions and risk management activities. REC in cooperation with the Ministry of Education has implemented the "Green Package" project in schools. According to this project, the environment subject was achieved to be held in schools. This project has impacted on increasing and strengthening the environmental education. Organization of environmental clubs also shows up as a need, which would implement educational activities in and out of school. Lack of funds has created difficulties for further and constant development of the awareness process (increase of environmental education) of the population.

### 7.2. Health

A number of institutions function in the health field, where the citizens receive primary health care. They operate as units of the Main Centre of Family Medicine in Deçan. The overview of health institutions functioning under the Municipality is:

Table 4. Health centres in the Municipality of Deçan

No	Name of the health institution	Place	Number of doctors/Nurses	Issue
1	Main centre of family medicine	Deçan	20/77	Lack of a location for disposal of ambulatory waste (remains) through to their transport to incinerator.  Only Irzniq family medicine centre has incinerator, and it does not work for technical reasons.
2	Family medicine centre	Strelle i Epërm	1/1	
3	Unit	Prapaqan	1/1	
4	Family medicine centre	Isnig	2/2	
5	Unit	Prejlep	Not working	
6	Family medicine centre	Irzniq	2/2	
7	Family medicine centre	Gramaçel	1/2	
8	Unit	Lumbardhë	Not working	
9	Unit	Ratish i Ultë	1 nurse	
10	Family medicine centre	Voksh	1/2	

In some settlements operate some private medicine units and pharmacies. At the same time, the Centre for psychological rehabilitation, located at the so-called "Podi i Gështenjave" in Deçan functions. Primary services of the specialized medicine fields are also provided by the private sector. It is worth mentioning that private sector concentration is mainly around the main centre of family medicine in town.

Social welfare – Municipality of Deçan is among insufficiently developed municipalities of Kosovo, therefore poverty is emphasised. 930 families receive social assistance.

### 7.3. Natural heritage

Municipality of Deçan is known for its natural heritage, where a part of this wealth is put under protection in accordance with international criteria. Deçan has the "Cursed Mountains" that have been proposed to become a National Park. It presents one of the most important natural assets; which meets all requirements for a National Park. With its declaration a National Park, Deçan would benefit in the economic aspect, as well as on touristic and recreational aspects.

It has historic and cultural monuments, as well as natural, such as "Cursed Mountains" with their characteristic nature. Natural beauties and values of this territory, "Deçan Outfall" in particular, take an important place in the ratings of the landscape and specific natural beauties with flora and fauna. A great value to this territory also adds the "Deçan Outfall" with "Lumëbardhi Canyon" of Deçan, as well as "Lloqan Outfall" with "Lumëbardhi i Lloqanit", values that create extraordinary opportunities for different excursions, visits of foreign and local tourists.

**Natural monuments** - Deçan Outfall is formed by the "Lumëbardhi i Deçanit", while "Lloqan Outfall" by "Lumëbardhi i Lloqanit". These outfalls are with rare very interesting and important natural beauties, not only in Dukagjini Valley, but also throughout the territory of Kosovo. "Lumëbardhi Valley", is also built on the former glacial canyon in the valley. It is 30 km long. At the exit of the Outfall, there is the recreational-touristic centre, hotels' compound and children's resort, which should be the base for further development of a recreational-touristic centre for the "Cursed Mountains".

Moreover, in this area is also the complex of sylvan black pine, put under legal protection, as a protected zone of sylvan pine. This forest was inseminated on the first part of 19th century, with a surface of 11,79 ha, while southern and eastern parts of this forests are rich with hazelnuts.

Lime-tree trunks in the village of Isniq are a complex of 21 oaks, that have been put under legal protection and they are located in Osdautaj's Cemeteries. Eleven out of these trees are in good natural state.

Furthermore, it was proposed to put under legal protection the over 350-years old lime-tree, with a height of 25-30 m and 1.5m diameter, in Rastovicë. Their situation is good; however a plate writing that these trunks are protected is missing. These plates should be placed in the future.



Photo 14. Deçan Outfall

**Natural reserves, such as:** - "Kozhnjeri", "Maja Ropsit", "Bjeshka e Prejlepit", "Special Importance Zone" (year of declaration - 2005), and other parts of the "Cursed Mountains" are endangered by activities of the human factor, such as wood cutting, which brings to erosion that in some spaces brought to removal of soil and appearance of rocks. The most important wooden plants in these regions are: Hazelnut (*Castane Sativa*), Spruce (*Picea*), Fir (*Abis*), Balkan Pine (*Pinus Peuce*), Bosnian Pine (*Pinus Cheldreichii*), Beech (*Fagus moesiaca*) and other types of leafy. Alder (*Alnus*) and different types of Osier (*Salix*) are also very well nurtured in Deçan Outfall. The geological aspect is also worth distinguishing which is very heterogeneous and is different from other part of Albanian Alps (Cursed Mountains).

Several types of cliffs are found in it. The most spread are silicate, serpentine and carbonate (dolomites) cliffs. Silicate cliffs are also spread at "Maja e Ropsit" and there is also present a flora, which is also characteristic and distinguishes from other parts of Albanian Alps.



Foto 15. Gështenja

Among the vegetal species that are endangered by extraction of roots for sale, it is worth to mention type *Gentiana Lutea* (Great Yellow Gentian), that was widespread, while it has now remained in some areas and almost obsolescent. This curable plant (was used for wounds and skin diseases) and its roots are still used and sold for an expensive price. Apart of wild usage of high plants (vascular), education of people that pick up mushrooms should also be done. They should be taught



how to harvest them (not with roots, but to be cut with knife and not to impact on extinction of these plants with economic importance).

In the vegetation aspect, some phytocenosis are important, which are very rare such as wulfenis and Balkan pine.



Photo 16 and 17. St John's wort (*hypericum perforatum*)



Photo 16 and 17. St John's wort (*hypericum perforatum*)

4. Peçi Naqellari: Botanic practicum and method of determining plants. Publishing House, Toena, Tirana, 2003, pg. 137.

Number of protected zones<sup>5</sup> according to category, importance, place and surface within the Municipality were presented in the table.

Table 5. Protected zones and monuments in Deçan

No	Name of the zone/object	Municipality	Surface in ha	Year of protection	Category in Kosovo	Category UUCN	Brief description of values
	“Maja e Ropsit”	Deçan	20.00	1955	II	I	Plant sanctuary of Balkan pine, fir, pine and beech
	“Kozhnjeri”	Deçan	150	1955	II	I	Natural sanctuary of chamois type ( <i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> L)
	“Malet e Prelepit”	Deçan	0.92	1963	II	I	Plant sanctuary with clean composition of mountainous maple ( <i>Acer heildreichii</i> )
<b>Monuments of nature</b>							
1	Lime-tree in Isnig (Tilia Argenta)	Deçan		1968			Natural monument with botanical character
2	Lime-tree trunks in Isnig	Deçan		1968			Natural monument with botanical character
<b>Park-Forest</b>							
1	Deçan pines	Deçan	15	1968		V	Clean composition of black pine

<sup>5</sup> Declared by the former Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo (Institute for Preservation of Nature).

Table 6. Objects proposed for protection

No	Name of the zone/object	Municipality	Surface in ha	Year of protection	Category in Kosovo	Category UUCN	Brief description of values
	“Bjeshka e Strelcit”	Deçan		2002	II	I	Botanic sanctuary of type Pinus hedreichii
	“Deçan region”	Deçan		2002			Botanic sanctuary – Hazelnut (Castane sativa)
	“Voksh region”	Deçan		2002			Botanic sanctuary
	“Bjeshka e Roshkodolit”	Deçan		2002			Botanic sanctuary (pinus poeae) – Balkan Pine
	Dervishkomi	Deçan		2002			
<b>Monuments of nature</b>							
1	Pine – Lluca e Ultë	Deçan		2002			Natural monument
2	Lime-tree – Rastovic	Deçan		2002			Natural monument
3	Lime-tree – Irzniq	Deçan		2002			Natural monument
4	Lime-tree at Iberhysaj’s cemetery – Deçan	Deçan		2002			Natural monument
5	Lime-tree in Pobergjë	Deçan		2002			Natural monument
<b>Landscapes</b>							
1	“Burimi i Lumëbardhit” – B. Roshkodolit	Deçan	15	1968		V	Canyon with waterfall and educational importance
2	“Deçan Outfall” and “Lloqan Outfall”.						Canyon with educational importance



## 7.4. Cultural heritage

Territory of Deçan is rich with cultural, historic and archaeological monuments. Places of great interest are, prehistoric archaeological localities in Vranoc i Vogël, Glllogjan, Strelle i Epërm, Rastovicë, Irzniq, and Baballoq, Muslim monuments, kullas, Christian monuments, and mills. Identification of places with archaeological importance is in: Llukë e Epërm, Lëbushë, Kisha Selishtave, Rrazhga, Qelia, Shpella e Madhe, Balleja, Kozhnjeri, Carrabreg, etc. Of great interest to our Municipality is that we have a great number of kullas, complexes of kullas in some of Deçan Municipality villages, such as complex of kullas in Isniq and Dranoc, as well as a number of kullas in some village of Deçan. Among the most known kullas are: Kulla e Osdautajve dhe Kulla e Kulecëve in kullas' complex in Isniq, Kulla e Demukajve and Kulla e Mushkolajve in Deçan, Kulla e Mazrekajve and Kulla e Binakajve in Kullas' complex in Dranoc, Kulla e Ramë Shabanitin Prapaqan, Kulla e Ali (Demë) Gecitin Llukë e Ulët6, Lockup's Complex, as well as a number of kullas in other parts of our municipality.

Kulla is a fortified stone house that originates from ancient times, evolved in today's form, and whose primary destination was protection from different conquerors of the time. Kullas are objects built with carved stones, with doors and windows shaped in arch form, which usually were three or four floors. First floor served for keeping livestock, second floor was destined for living and is made of the internal hall and sleeping rooms, whereas the highest floor was decorated with artisanal works from wood, men's room, was done with different wooden decorations (ceiling), handworks, as well as other artisanal works, while on the frontal part of it was located the characteristic chimney and destined for expecting guests.

Other cultural and historic objects are also old mosques in our Municipality, built with special Albanian autochthone architecture, such as:



Foto 20. Kulla e Osdautajve

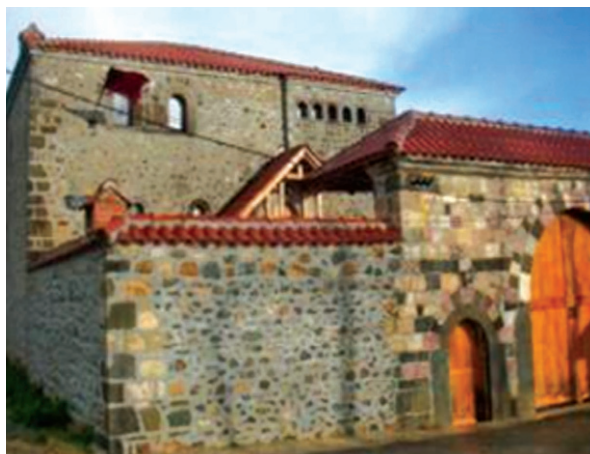


Foto 21. Kulla e Ali (Demë) Geci



Foto 22. Deçan Monastery

Mosque in Deçan, in Carrabreg i Epërm, in Dranoc and the one in Isnîq. Apart of these monuments, we also have mills in Isnîq village and Deçan built on autochthone architecture, and which work and are visited until today. As other monuments, we should also point out Deçan Monastery, a building with special and complex architecture at the entrance of Deçan Outfall and very attractive for visitors.

According to tradition, around today's church were two-three villages that extended on the verge of the mountains through to Kershî i Mark Gegës (micro place-name). These settlements 2-3 km above the Monastery were found to be built around two to three hundred years prior to today's church - "Lockup Kulla"<sup>7</sup>. Locality of "Lockup Kulla" is extended on the cliffy part, on the verge on Isnîq mountains, namely over the Monastery of Deçan. Within the locality of "Lockup Kulla" also exist the traces of a sacral building, which has also resisted the time. In this locality were found traces of some frescoes. Furthermore, in vicinity of "Lockup Kulla" today are found very well protected traces of a building that was built of small and carved rocks. It is well protected. This building was covered with rocky archways that are well protected.

The floor of this building was paved with carved stones. In this archaeological locality were also very important fragments for the time, through which can also be determined the date of this ancient locality with historic values. To our Municipality, these cultural-historic and archaeological monuments present a wealth, which in the future should be protected and used for development of tourism.

## 8. SITUATION OF ENVIRONMENT

### 8.1. AIR

Air polluters are chemicals, moles or biological matters that cause damages or concerns to people and other organisms, or cause damage to natural environment in atmosphere. Health effects caused by air polluters are classified as different physiological and easy biochemical, up to difficulties in breathing (respiratory) and different cardiac issues. Sources of air pollution might be natural or anthropogenic. Main polluters that impact on the air quality such as NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and benzene are transmitted from the burning of fossil substances for energy and transport. One of the key problems that come up as a consequence of the pollution from transport is high emission of gases from combustibles, such as CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, CO. Car emissions cause the greatest part of pollution with heavy metals, such as: Pb, etc. High concentration of this pollution from car traffic is along the main road Pejë-Deçan- Gjakovë. Waste burning and illegal dumpsites also impact on pollution. Traffic density, lack of parking spaces, old cars, lack of green spaces or their inadequate maintenance are the sources of great air pollution. Industry sector does not work since the end of the war.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS:

- Application of the air monitoring system;
- Air pollution caused from waste burning by irresponsible citizens;
- Mungesa e transitiit për mjetet e rënda transportuese;
- Mungesë e trajtimit të ujërave të zeza;

<sup>7</sup> Shkodran Imeraj: [www.filolet.com/sh\\_imeraj\\_kulla.htm](http://www.filolet.com/sh_imeraj_kulla.htm), dt.02/05/2012



- Prerja dhe degradimi i pyjeve;
- Automjetet e vjetërsuara dhe;
- Mungesa e energjisë elektrike (tensioni i ulët në disa pjesë të vendbanimeve)

## 8.2. Noise

Noise is one of the on-going concerns for this area. Municipality does not possess noise measuring equipment. Main source of noise comes from traffic and it has negative effect. Noise protected zones were envisaged in Municipality's development plan. Reconstruction and allowance of business activities that create noises over the levels permitted by law will not be allowed in these zones. This is proved by the field research, where noise pollution was outlined as the greater polluter, over 50 %. In main and local roads should be planted trees along greenest lanes with aim to amortize noise.

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Identification of existing noise zones;
- Noise decrease in urban areas;
- Noise decrease from cars and generators;
- Development of monitoring systems, drafting of maps for noise zones, and;
- Development of efficient and normally ecological norms.

## 8.3. WATER MANAGEMENT

### 8.3.1. Drinking water supply

Drinking water system enterprise manages with the drinking water network which provides services for Deçan town and 25 villages with a number of 5.360 consumers. Drinking water is provided 24-hours, with exception of the cases when there are defects or other issues (failures for different reasons). Sources for receiving water are natural springs, which are considered to be extremely clean as far as water quality is concerned. Water provided for the service area, which is covered by this enterprise meets drinking water standards, according to chemical and bacteriological tests that are made by Kosovo National Health Institute and World Health Organization's (WHO) standards, as well as regulations and norms of NHI. Cleaning/processing method is only done with chlorination in chlorination stations.

### 8.5. Drinking water network

Overall length of the drinking water system supply with drinking water is 189 km.

-Building material: the majority is of polyethylene material, while the other part is

PVC and asbestos-type i C and B, which should necessarily be replaced, while 3 are of tin. Existing sources of supply – natural spring.

## 8.6. Atmospheric channelling network – current situation

Infrastructure of the atmospheric channelling network is extended only in Deçan town, which is projected and built during 2007-2008, and it initially included the urban part of the town. Building material is of type PVC  $\varnothing=200-1000$ . This sewage system covers only the town, while it has not been installed in villages where the road network is asphalted.

## 8.7. Treatment of polluted waters – current situation

Treatment of polluted waters is the most problematic issue in the Municipality of Deçan. Until now, it has not been covered with respective network. As it outlined above, this year a part of the settlements was covered with this network, however 31 villages still have remained without this network. In some of them, they have built their local networks, but the vast majority uses the septic hole system.

Channelling of polluted water, which is under reconstruction, besides the Deçan town has also connected these villages: Beleg, Cararbreg i Epërm, Carrabreg i Ultë, Llukë e Epërm, Llukë e Ultë and Lumbardhë. Some of the village have built up channels for polluted water with their own funds, Strellci i Ultë-Jusaj Neighbourhood, Isniqu- TishukajNeighbourhood, Rastovicë, Gramaqel, Dranoc and Hulaj. The other part of the population, around 60 %, hasn't solved the issue of polluted waters. These waters are poured in open spaces in rivers, ravines and irrigation channels. Some of the families have also built septic holes, which are not done according to building criteria, and they are rather collection holes. However, it is considered that those villages that supply themselves with drinking water from wells get water of bad quality, while pouring of polluted waters in open surfaces also impacts on pollution of subterraneous waters.

## 8.8. Superficial and subterraneous water

Deçan and its surroundings are rich with streams of superficial and subterraneous waters. All the rivers and ravines in the territory of Municipality of Deçan flow in the direction of "Drini i Bardhë". The sources of supply for these rivers are numerous springs and atmospheric falls. Over their entire flow these water pass through a fragile terrain configuration. "Lumëbardhi i Deçanit" with a length of 40,5 km and surface of its reservoir of 243 km<sup>2</sup>. Under erosion is around 53 % of the reservoir surface, while annual production of the alluvium is 220.700 m<sup>3</sup> or 900 m<sup>3</sup> /km. Lateral cliffs, which rise vertically over its bed, have very powerful springs, whose waters are used for irrigation. These sources get supplied from subterraneous sandy horizons that get that amount of water which is lost by the river of falls. Snow strata are main sources of water in these regions.

Rivers of the Municipality of Deçan stream from the height of mountains, they are impetuous and pass through narrow and deep outfalls with steep banks which often have the form on canyons, such as "Deçan Outfall" and "Lloqan Outfall". This configuration of the terrain offers favourable conditions for building of hydroelectric stations. In Kozhnjer, the right affluent of "Lumëbardhi", was built the hydroelectric station "Lumëbardhi" with electric power production capacity of around 8.4 MG/h. Reconstruction of three hydroelectric stations was planned to be done along "Lumëbardhi i Deçanit" with electric power production capacity of around 23 MG/h. "Lumëbardhi i Deçanit" is a very important water river for "Drini i Bardhë". It is characterized with rich nature and plentiful types of flora and fauna, which are typical for "Deçani Outfall". This part was char-

acterized with many natural images and massive cliffs, which offer conditions for development of tourism.

It also provides various opportunities for exploration of the terrain, with a number of unexplored caves so far, places with natural and cultural heritage values that express autochthonism of Deçan people. Many recreational and touristic activities can be developed along the flow of "Lumëbardhi", same as reconstruction of hosting premises, adhering to building criteria for environment protection.

"Lumëbardhi" riverbed should be arranged and build the walkway along its banks. The municipality should prepare/draft projects for this matter. Throughout the year "Lumëbardhi i Deçanit" and "Lumëbardhi i Lloqanit" have sufficient water amounts, except during the summer period the amount of water in the subjacent part of these rivers decreases drastically. Waste disposal, degradation and exploitation of the riverbed for sand and gravel are an issue. Strategies should be drafted to impede/forbid exploitation of inert, disposal of municipal waste (households), damage of the protection belt, as well as building of primary, secondary and tertiary channels, etc.

**In order to solve the issue of water supply it is recommended to:**

- Improve the existing water supply system;
- Prohibition of abuse with water and enforcement of rational use of drinking water;
- Control the quality of drinking water from private wells, as well;
- Explore possibilities of new water sources;
- Searches for water sources in other villages where it isn't possible to be covered by the current drinking water system, and;
- Reconstruction of the drinking water network and water supply in ten (10) villages (under reconstruction by the Municipality and Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning).

## 9. WASTE MANAGEMENT

### 9.1 Urban waste

In some parts of the town and rural settlements, which haven't been covered with the waste collection and transport to the regional dumpsite, waste is being disposed on public spaces (non-utilized spaces), along riverbanks, local and regional roads, and as a consequence of this it comes to creation of illegal dumpsites with negative effect for the environment. At the same time, many illegal dumpsites are present in rural settlements of the Municipality Quite often 2-3 of them in each settlement, degrading green spaces with various consequences to citizens' health, impeding their and vehicles' free movement. Around 10.20 ha of agricultural surface have been damaged by waste disposal. Out of 78 identified illegal dumpsites, 16 of them were closed down. Action for closing down illegal dumpsites was not implemented in full, because of funds. Our town has a space for green market at its disposal, which does not meet minimum requirements. We also have a location for animal market, which is located at town's suburbia and maintained and managed by the owner of the land that opened for animal market. The project for supply of households with 2500 containers was implemented as a result of cooperation between the municipality and USAID. The first phase of the project for supply of households with container was implemented in Deçan, Carrabreg i Epërm, Carrabreg i Ultë, Llukë e Epërme, Llukë e Ultë and Prejlep.

## 9.2 Special waste

Medical waste, expired medicines and animal bones remain an emphasized issue in our Municipality. All the family medicine centres do not possess incinerators, while some family medicine centres lack the tools for assortment of general waste from the medical waste. Simultaneously, an organized system for collection of used oils, batteries and accumulators, vehicle tires, unusable vehicle, agricultural waste (vegetal and animal), butcheries (animal bones, blood, etc.) is also missing.

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Completion of legal norms for waste management based on EU directives;
- Implementation of the waste management infrastructure;
- Gradual decrease of the amount of waste prior to disposal, through recycling or their assortment, and;
- Drafting of the project for reconstruction of the object for combustion of medical waste, the so-called 'Incinerator', or extermination of medical waste with sterilisers and sterilising method.

## 9.3 Greenness

Based on a contract signed "Hygiene" company maintains town's park (irrigation, grass mowing and flowers' cultivation). At the same time, it maintains the public space of 30.000 m<sup>2</sup> surface. It also cleans up the following roads: "Luan Haradinaj", "Mentor Tolaj" boulevard, "Dëshmorët e Kombit", and "Sali Çeku", which is done every day, with exception of holidays. Washing of the streets, irrigation of green spaces in "Mentor Tolaj" boulevard and in vicinity of lapidaries should be included in the contract. These spaces should be irrigated and monitored more frequently by the contracting company during summertime.

The walkway that is located in "Skënderbeu" street, during summertime is used by citizens. Green bands along roads in town and around collective buildings should be added.

Table 7. Destination of surfaces in the Municipality of Deçan in 524.2 ha is:

No.	Destination	Surface in ha
1	Habitation	259
2	Commercial	15.40
3	Roads	172.30
4	Schools	20.0
5	Recreational	10
6	Industrial	35
7	Degraded	5
8	Different	5
9	Green	2.5

Remark: Surface of 524.2 ha falls under the general surface of the Municipality

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Drafting of the greenness project (planting of decorative trees and various flowers), along "Luan Haradinaj" and "Dëshmorët e Kombit" streets
- Greenness of surfaces before buildings, oasis in town centre, side parts of the roads with decorative trees, various flowers, and their maintenance;
- Drafting of the project for repair of "Lumëbardhi" river bed in Deçan;
- Building of the space for children games

## 10. Municipal spatial planning

Spatial Planning, as the main document of planning in the central level, has set the spatial development strategy until 2015. Spatial structure of the territory of Kosovo is categorized into zones, which base their development joint geographical, economic and social features. Among proposed zones that include our municipality are: Kosovo Bridges (yellow space) –Trade service, agro-industrial, light industry and tourism activities. Deçan, as a town with its very characteristic position, with the Municipal and Urban Spatial Planning has identified spaces, natural and cultural values and has systematized them to create an advantage in living process of this space. Methodology applied in drafting Municipal Development Plane is based on Kosovo's legal norms, application experiences in Kosovo, from the internationally-recognized associations, as well as other documents organized and developed in country and municipal scale.

## NATURAL RESOURCES AND BIODIVERSITY

Geographic position, geological, paedologic, hydrologic, relief and climate factors have made this territory have a rich biologic diversity with 70% of perennial herbaceous plants (hemicryptophytes), and around 7 % of ligneous plants and bushes (phanerophytes). Biodiversity includes the diversity within and between species, and the diversity of ecosystems. According to researches made, 795 types of different plants were described, endemic sub-endemic, which belong to different endemic elements, same as a big number of relict species. At the same time, this region is rich with numerous types of remediable plants (blueberries, Great Yellow Gentian, chamomile, and other natural teas, etc.). These circumstances have created favourable conditions for existence and preservation of a great number of them. In this regard, the human factor has also impacted with its intentional or unintentional actions by ruining great surfaces of sylvan phytocenosis through cutting without criteria, pastures and accidental or intentional burnings. Massive deforestations, forests' cutting, fires, uncontrolled hunting, are some of the factors that endanger biodiversity. All this leads to loss of sylvan surfaces, lessening of fauna fund, which has involved natural ecosystem and is one of the main problems for preservation of environment/nature in our Municipality. Decrease of sylvan surfaces and their degradation is a consequence of use of natural resources without any criteria in our municipality. Because of these actions, it comes to extinction of many special plant and animal species. Fauna of "Bjeshkëte Deçanit" is diverse and with many species which are characteristic for this area, such as: lynx, dark bear (*Ursus arctos*), chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*), squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*), wild pork (*Sus strofa*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), wild cat (*Felis silverscis*), deer (*Capreolus*), rabbit (*Lepus europaeus*), etc., as well as different species of birds, such as: mountain eagle, big wood hen, etc.



Hunting carried out during the reproduction period is concerning to these fauna species, while for plant species it is their collection during the blossoming phase, as well as collection of rhizomes, earth-nuts and other reproductive bodies of these plants. In order to overcome this situation, it is required to draft different strategies for preservation of biodiversity, implementation of existing laws in the field, including inhabitants' awareness campaigns for protection and preservation of nature. The massif belonging to this region offers favourable conditions for development of winter and summer tourism, hunting and fishing. Hunting and fishing development can be done precisely in those zones where the fauna fund is rich with numerous species of wild animals.

The most potential regions that offer the opportunity for hunting development, are: "Kozhnjerri", "Bjeshka e Baballoqit", "Bjeshka e Strellcit", "Bjeshka e Prejlepit", "Maja e Ropsit", while fishing can be developed along the rivers of "Lumëbardhi i Deçanit" and "Lumëbardhi i Lloqanit". Due to great pollution of waters and rivers, their fauna and flora have been endangered a lot.



Foto 24 dhe 25. Bjeshkët e Deçanit (Deçan Mountains)



The massif of mountains of "Municipality of Deçan" presents a rich resource with flora and fauna which has significant importance for development of all forms of tourism.



# Part 3

## III. IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS

### Waters

Problem	Cause (List of causes that bring problems, they can be physical and human)	Scale of impact	Impact (Presents the negative impact on the environment, health, welfare etc.)	Priority (Measured with scale: * Little important ** Relatively important *** Very important)
Rivers Constant pollution from pours of sewage and waste, and:  Floods as a result of narrowing riverbeds and waste disposal:	- Pouring of untreated sewage waters; - Disposal of debris; - Deviation of riverbeds and; - Primitive irrigation channels	High	- Increase of pollution level in rivers; - Decrease of chemical elements necessary for development of flora and fauna in water (destruction of biodiversity for adequate function of flora and fauna); - Flooding of agricultural lands from narrowing riverbeds and irrigation channels, and; - Unclean water	***
“Lumëbardhi i Deçan” Degradation of river flow and lowering of water level, and; Pouring of untreated sewage waters.	- Disposal of urban waste in the river and irrigation channels, and; Sand and gravel exploitation.	High	- Flooding of agricultural lands at times of seasonal rains; - Damage of agricultural cultures; - Impact on living quality, and; - High environment pollution	***
Irrigation system and; Damaging of irrigation channels.	- Inadequate function of irrigation system.	High	- Decrease of irrigated surfaces, and; - Loss of irrigation water.	***
Irrigation channels network; Non-maintenance of irrigation channels and; Obsolete system of channels.	- Loss of water; - Lack of investment and; - Lack of dams for irrigation channels.	High	- Decrease of efficiencies in agriculture; Decrease of agricultural products' quality, and; - Decrease of incomes.	***
Subterranean waters and; Pollution of subterranean waters from sewage	- Lack of channelling for polluted waters; - Organic waste, and; - Collection holes, animal stables.	High	- Decrease of the level of reserve of subterranean waters, and; - Negative impact on environment	***
Water springs and; Non-maintenance of spaces around springs	- Lack of infrastructure	Medium	- Unclean environment and; - Impact on quality of life	**
Springs of thermal-mineral (mineral water) and Lack of investments,	- Poor promotion and; - Lack of investment initiatives.	Medium	- Insufficient utilization of potential; - Unclean environment, and; - Decrease of number of tourists	**

## Land (Soil)

Problem	Cause	Scale of impact	Impact	Priority
Decrease of agricultural land surface	- Uncontrolled demographic movement and - Building in agricultural land	High	- Change of destination of agricultural land into building land, without any criteria; - Decrease of agriculture development level, and; - Decrease of production efficiency	***
Flooding of agricultural land	- Non-cleaning of riverbeds and; - Non-maintenance of irrigation channels and draining channels	High	- Loss of surface of workable land, and; - Change of land utilization	***
Decrease of employment level in agriculture	- Village-town migration - Lack of subsidies, and - Lack of sale market	Medium	- Low incomes, and; - Decreases the quality of land and negatively impacts on sustainable development.	**
Sylvan lands The problem of decreasing green surface	- Cutting without criteria of forests, and - Excessive pasturing	High	- Impact on landscapes; - Impact on quality of humus land, and - Impact on air quality.	***
Degradation of green surfaces in public space	- Waste disposal, and - Non-maintenance of green spaces.	High	- Impact on landscapes; - Degradation of public space, and; - Land pollution.	***
Erosive lands Poor vegetation, impact on erosion.	- Illegal cutting of forests; - Lack of protective dams, and; - Waste disposal in non-determined places.	High	- Flooding of settlements at falling seasons, and; - Decrease in deficiency of agricultural cultures.	**
Building lands Irrational use of building land.	- Non-implementation of laws; - Lack of regulative plans.	High	- Hinders the opportunity of developing priorities; - Urban irregularity; - Lowers environment quality, and; - Land pollution.	**
Traffic Lack of parking places	- Number of cars on rise	Medium	- Increase of air pollution level; - Increase of noises in environment; - Damage of sidewalks, and; - Increase of pedestrians' non-safety	**
Lack of parks and gardens with flowers	- Non-interest for investments in this direction; - Lack of an environment sector, and; - Lack of municipal budget in the field of environment.	Medium	- Lack of relaxation environments; - Unclean air and environment, and; - Decrease of touristic values of town	**

## Air

Problem	Cause	Scale of impact	Impact	Priority
Air pollution from harmful emission of gases	- Big number of cars without filter; - Generators, due to missing electric power; - Waste burning, and; - Decomposition of waste (illegal dumpsites) and sewage	High	- Impact on citizens' life quality; - Increase of asthmatic problems among citizens and; - Unclean air.	***
Air pollution from dust	- Non-qualitative structure of roads and; - Inadequate cleaning of roads	Medium	- Impact on people's health and; - Air pollution	***

## Biodiversity

Problem	Cause	Scale of impact	Impact	Priority
Biodiversity Lack of a strategy for protection of flora and fauna, and; Lack of a study on special types endangered species	- Lack of a strategy for biodiversity protection; - Lack of investments in this field, and; - Lack of an adequate action plan for protection of endangered species	High	- Damaging of flora and fauna; - Extinction of rare species, flora and fauna, and; - Impoverishment and damaging of habitats.	***
Decrease of green space (forests, valleys, etc.)	- Illegal cutting of forests (irrationally), and; - Erosion, due to non-maintenance of riverbeds	High	- Negative impact on environment, and; - Decrease of special types of flora and fauna.	***
Decrease of special types of wild animals	- Decrease of sylvan space; - Illegal hunting during breeding, and; - Lack of a strategy for protection of special types of animals.	High	- Damage of ecosystem (ecologic equilibrium), and; - Negatively impacts on development of fauna, sports and touristic hunting.	***
Decrease of types of fauna in rivers.	- Pollution of rivers from sewage pouring; - Fish hunting at breeding time with prohibited means (generators), and; - Damaging of rivers' biodiversity.	High	- Damage of water fauna and decrease of environmental and economic quality.	***
Protected zones Lack of implementation of legal mechanism for environment protection	- Disinterest of competent bodies, and; - Danger from damaging types of flora and fauna.	High	- Negative impact on environment - Loss of ecologic values, and - Damage of flora and fauna	***
Specific ecosystems Damaging of river banks	- Sand exploitation in uncontrolled manner, and; - Non taking adequate measures for repair of the damaged terrain.	High	- Change of river flow, and consequence erosion on the banks, and; - Degradation of environment	***

## Social and economic environment

Problem	Cause	Scale of impact	Impact	Priority
Education  Lack of a complete education structure in schools and communities.	- Lack of investments, and; - Inadequate coordination between relevant institutions.	High	- Negative impact on nature management; - Decreases citizens' value of the region, and; - Impacts on building up a new generation (environmentalist).	***
Agriculture  Decrease of land surface	- Land fragmentation (fragmentation of agricultural land); - Uncontrolled demographic movement, and; - Conversion of land from valleys to building land.	High	- Impact on economic decline and; - Disinterest for the land and sustainable cultivation of agriculture.	***
Decrease of employment level in agriculture	- Low production level; - Lack of subsidies, and; - Lack of sale market.	High	- Few economic incomes, and; - Stimulation of migration.	***
Structure of inseminations not fair	- No priorities for agricultural cultures.	Medium	- Decreases quality of the land, and; - Negative impact on sustainable development.	**
Farming	- Lack of investments in highbred improvement, and; - Non-subsidizing.	High	- Decrease of economic incomes.	***
Lack of processing and trading of farming products	- Lack of funds for the processing technology	Medium	- Little breeding of livestock in proportion to nursing potentials pastures.	**

## Tourism

Problem	Cause	Scale of impact	Impact	Priority
Lack of a policy for tourism development.	- Lack of planning in this field and; - Lack of budget.	High	- Low scale of tourism development and; - Diminishes the potential of income from this sector.	***
Lack of information centres.	- Lack of funds for promotion	High	- Diminishes touristic values, and; - Decreases the number of tourists.	***
Lack of a strategy for long-term socio-economic development	- Lack of funds for drafting short-term plan.	High	- Unorganized manner of tourism.	***
Lack of professional touristic packages for attraction of local and international clients.	- Lack of a professional promotion of the cultural and touristic product, combined with entertainment activities	High	- Diminishes touristic values.	***
Inability to visit attractive touristic zones.	- Lack of an appropriate network of road axes.	High	- Non-promotion of the zone, non-signalling for touristic zones.	***
Unprofessional management of hotels	- Professionally low staff, and; - Lack of promotion of traditional restaurants.	Medium	- Non-promotion of the zone, non-signalling for touristic zones.	**
Unexplored and unprotected archaeological and historic locations.	Indifference, and; - Disinterest of relevant central and local level institutions.	High	- Degradation of touristic and archaeological values of the region.	***
Lack of promotional and managing staff for touristic offer of the sector	- Lack of capacity building training for staff, and; - Lack of promotional touristic materials (guiding tables, brochures, touristic maps, etc)	High	- Non-development by the respective institutions, and; - Diminishes touristic values.	***

## Part 4

### IV. PLANNING OF ACTIONS

Actions:

List of actions that should be taken for solution of problems

Priority – measured with scale:

\* Little important

\*\* Relatively important

\*\*\* Very important

Timeframe – measured with scale

Short-term, up to 5 years

Mid-term, up to 10 years

Long-term, up to 15 years

Responsible actors and potential collaborators:

Might be institutions that are directly responsible for the problem, as well as other stakeholders at the role of the collaborator.

Effect:

A description of the positive effect that follows with solution of these problems.

## 1. Water

Problem	Actions	Priority-Timeframe	Actors	Effect
Rivers – (ravines, superficial waters).  Water pollution and degradation of rivers and ravines by the community and natural factors.	-Prohibition of waste disposal in rivers; - Build-up of anti-erosive fences in treeless banks, and; - Repair of riverbeds of (“Lumëbardhi i Deçanit”, “Lloqan” and “Përroi i Behovcit”)	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Line ministries; - Potential donors, and; - Community.	- Citizens’ awareness; - Protection of lands from floods, and; - Clean irrigation water.
“Lumëbardhi i Deçanit” Pouring of untreated sewage waters, and; Degradation of the river flow (waste).	-Cleaning and repair of riverbed and; - Repair of atmospheric and sewage channels.	*** Short-term	- Line ministries; - Donors, and; -Municipality;	- Solution the used waters issue; - Protection of river’s flora, and; - Clean environment.
Irrigation system;  Damaging of irrigation channels.	-Repair of irrigation channels.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Line ministries; - HidroDrini, and; - Donors.	- Clean water, and; - Increase of land’s surface in irrigation system.
Irrigation channels network;  Obsolete system of irrigation channels, and; Lack of dams.	-Cementing of irrigation channels; -Repair of the existing channels, and; - Build-up of dams for irrigation (Lloqan Outfall).	*** Mid-term	- Line ministries; - Municipality, and; - Potential donors.	- Higher efficiency of water usage; - Increase of agricultural products, and; - Increase of farmers’ welfare.
Subterraneous waters and;  Pollution from sewage.	-Reconstruction of sewage system in rural area.	*** Mid-term	- Line ministries; - Municipality, and; - Potential donors.	- Clean environment, and; - Better health of the population.
Springs Poor infrastructure near the water springs.	- Arrangement of the environment around the springs, and; -Placement of bins and benches for visitors.	*** Short-term	- Municipality, and; - Donors.	- Clean and attractive environment, and; - Encouragement of tourism.
Springs of mineral waters – inadequate utilization of capacities.	- Drafting of a strategy for the possibility of increasing workable capacities; - Arrangement of the environment around the springs, and; - Drafting of projects for utilization and promotion of the values of these springs	*** Mid-term	- Line ministries; - Municipality, and; - Donors,.	- Encouragement of economic development of the area; - Clean environment, and; - Development of health tourism.



## 2. Land

Problem	Actions	Priority Timeframe	Actors	Effect
Disintegration of land surfaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To make regrouping of land surfaces (re-parcelling);</li> <li>- Issuing of regulations for agricultural land usage, and;</li> <li>- Drafting of regulative plans.</li> </ul>	*** Long-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Line ministries;</li> <li>- Municipality, and;</li> <li>- Donors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase of land surfaces;</li> <li>- Increase of agricultural efficiency, and;</li> <li>- Increase of welfare and environment improvement.</li> </ul>
Flooding of agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Repair of riverbeds;</li> <li>- Opening of drainage channels, and;</li> <li>-Cleaning of irrigation channels and their cementing.</li> </ul>	*** Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Municipality;</li> <li>- Ministries; and;</li> <li>- Citizens.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase of land surface;</li> <li>- Increased efficiency, and;</li> <li>- Pleasant environment.</li> </ul>
Decrease of employment level in agriculture; Disinterest for doing the land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stimulating farmers with favourable loans;</li> <li>- Organizing of trainings for management of orchards and insemination of different vegetables-cultures;</li> <li>- Increase of stimulating measures, and;</li> <li>- State subsidies for agriculture.</li> </ul>	*** Mid-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries;</li> <li>- Municipality;</li> <li>- Donors, and;</li> <li>-NGOs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New jobs;</li> <li>- Economic development;</li> <li>- Increase of farmers' knowledge level through advises of agriculture engineers, and;</li> <li>- Application of new technologies in agriculture.</li> </ul>
Sylvan lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prohibiting usage of pastures without criteria.</li> </ul>	*** Long-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Municipality, and;</li> <li>- Line ministries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Situation of pastures is improves, and;</li> <li>- Risk from erosion is decreased.</li> </ul>
Erosive lands; Illegal cutting of woods, and; Exposure of surfaces of lands by stone grinders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forestation of treeless surfaces;</li> <li>- Prevention of illegal utilization of natural resources, and;</li> <li>- Reconstruction of dams.</li> </ul>	*** Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries;</li> <li>- Municipality, and;</li> <li>- Donors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decrease of risk from erosion;</li> <li>- Hindrance of solid materials pouring from mountainous ravines, and;</li> <li>- Decrease of risk from flooding of agricultural lands, as well as urban space.</li> </ul>
Building lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of laws, and;</li> <li>- Drafting of regulative plans.</li> </ul>	*** Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government, and;</li> <li>- Municipality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hinders urban irregularities, and;</li> <li>- Increases quality of environment, decreases number of cars and air pollution.</li> </ul>
Added traffic in town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drafting studies for the existing road network;</li> <li>- Drafting of a study on the possibility of using non-amortized means</li> </ul>	*** Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries;</li> <li>- Municipality, and;</li> <li>- Donors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of cars and pedestrian's traffic;</li> <li>- Decrease number of cars;</li> <li>- Decrease of traffic risks, and;</li> </ul>

	(bicycles), and; - Possibility of the line of urban buses.			- Improvement of air quality.
Lack of greenness near collective settlements, along roads and schools.	- Planting of evergreen trees, such as lime-trees, wild chestnut, acer, along the roads and in town's park. - Building of parks and flower gardens in rural area, and; - To arrange, namely to dress school environments.	*** Short-term	- Ministries; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	- Creation of relaxing and entertaining environments for the community, and; - Landscape improvement.
Lack of greenness in urban part – Town Centre	- To arrange and dress, and; - Planting of typical local evergreen trees (chestnut, lime-tree, etc.) in town centre.	*** Short-term	- Municipality, and; - Donors.	- Creation of relaxing and entertaining environments for the community, and; - Landscape improvement.

### 3. Air

Problem	Actions	Priority-Timeframe	Actors	Effect
Air pollution from health harmful emission gases.	- Elimination of dumpsites in urban and rural areas; - Prevention of waste combustions and registrations of vehicles without filters; - Building of a modern stove for combusting dangerous medical waste (incinerator), and; - Instalment of air quality monitoring system in town.	*** Short-term	- Ministries; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	- Decreases the risk from different respiratory tract diseases, bronchitis, and bronchial and cardiac asthma, and; - Minimization of air pollution from decomposition of organic waste in air and their combustion.
Air pollution from dusts.	- Quality increase of town's cleaning with road cleaning equipment, and; - Procurement of the monitoring equipment for measuring air quality from different polluters.	*** Short-term	- Ministries; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	- Improvement of environmental situation, and; - Precise recognition of the air pollution situation, as well as increase the possibility of intervention in mitigating polluters in inhabited areas of the town.

## 4. Biodiversity

Problem	Actions	Priority-Timeframe	Actors	Effect
Biodiversity  Risking of flora and fauna, in particular for endangered species.	- To draft a strategy for biodiversity protection; - To make a study on the types of endangered species and their protection, and; - Issuing/drafting of a promotional brochure with all the types of flora and fauna.	*** Short-term	- Ministries; - Municipality; - Donors, and; - NGOs.	- Creation of conditions for bringing up generations with appropriate knowledge and culture about protection and preservation of the environment, and; - Raise of citizens' awareness and creation of environmental tradition
Decrease of green spaces.	- Prohibition of illegal cutting of forests irrationally, - Forestation of landscapes (Bjeshka Jodoves, Bjeshka e Deçanit, along rivers, etc., and; - Declaration of special zones	*** Short-term	- Ministries; - Municipality; - Forests' Agency, and; - Donors.	- Increase of the arable land surface; - Economic development, and; - Population's welfare improvement.
Diminution of mammals.	- Prohibition of illegal hunting, and hunting during copulation time.	*** Short-term	- Ministries; - Municipality; - Hunting Association, and; - Forests' Agency.	- Welfare increase; - Increase of production capacities; - Fresh products in each season, and; - Decreases imports of vegetable products.
Decrease of water fauna.	- Preservation and breeding of trout and other river species, and; - Prohibition of disposing different waste.	*** Mid-term	- Municipality; - NGOs, and; - Police.	- Encourages sustainable development, and; - Planned insemination structure.
Protected zones Lack of implementation of the legal infrastructure.	- Insertion of the entire surface of the "Cursed Mountains" under the project for declaring the "Cursed Mountains" a National Park, and; - Make community sensible about recognizing values of protected zones and their importance.	*** Short-term	- Ministries; - Municipality; - Environmental NGOs, and; - Community.	- Improvement of highbred. - Welfare increase, and; - Enhancement of production for the market.
Specific ecosystems Damaging of river green surfaces by stone-grinders.	- Forcing gravel users and stone-grinders to repair damages surfaces (return to previous state).	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Ministries; - Environmental NGOs, and; - Police.	- Increase of incomes; - Increase of farming fund, and; - Application of new production technologies.

## 5. Social and economic environment

Problem	Actions	Priority-Timeframe	Actors	Effect
Education  Lack of a complete education structure in schools and communities. Lack of environmental programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Publication of written materials, issuing of books on environmental education;</li> <li>- Environment subject to become an obligatory school subject, and not just elective subject in schools.</li> <li>- Stimulation of youth groups in projects for forestation, cleaning, etc., and;</li> <li>- Publication of brochures on the importance of environment and the risks at the opposite.</li> </ul>	*** Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Education, and;</li> <li>- Municipality.</li> </ul>	***
Agriculture  Decrease of land surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To make regrouping of land surfaces (re-parcelling);</li> <li>- To subsidise agricultural producers, and;</li> <li>- Cleaning of land surfaces covered by bushes.</li> </ul>	*** Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Line ministry;</li> <li>- Municipality, and;</li> <li>- Donors.</li> </ul>	***
Decrease of employment level in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Application of new technologies in agricultural production;</li> <li>- Provision of adequate infrastructure for export of agricultural products, and;</li> <li>- Building of greenhouses for vegetable production.</li> </ul>	*** Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government;</li> <li>- Municipality;</li> <li>- Donors, and;</li> <li>- Farmers.</li> </ul>	***
Structure of inseminations inadequate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-To increase the surface of plants with high production varieties, and to adjust them to country's natural conditions, and;</li> <li>- Stimulation of producers through long-term convenient loans.</li> </ul>	*** Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government;</li> <li>- Municipality;</li> <li>- Donors, and;</li> <li>- Farmers.</li> </ul>	**
Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Stimulation for increase of the farming fund , and;</li> <li>- Improvement of races of animals with high production potential.</li> </ul>	*** Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Agriculture;</li> <li>- Municipality, and;</li> <li>- Donors.</li> </ul>	***
Lack of units for processing farming products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers' support through long-term convenient loans.</li> </ul>	*** Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government;</li> <li>- Banks, and;</li> <li>- Donors.</li> </ul>	**

## 6. Tourism

Problem	Actions	Priority-Timeframe	Actors	Effect
Lack of donations for tourism development.	- Implementation of the tourism development strategy.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Line ministry; - Donors, and; - Environmental NGOs.	- Sustainable touristic development, and; - Development of ecotourism.
Lack of touristic policies development.	- Opening of the touristic centre - Drafting of a short-term plan for promotion of types of tourism, and; - Training of professional staff for escorting tourists.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Ministry, and; - Donors.	- Sustainable touristic development.
Lack of professional touristic packages for attraction of tourists.	- Drafting of a regulative plan which determines environmental criteria for development of tourism.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Ministry, and; - Donors.	- Environment protection; - Touristic development of the area, and; - Enhancement of touristic values.
Lack of studies for mountainous touristic attractions.	- Reconstruction of the road that connects Dečan with Plav (Montenegro), and; - To evidence and explore caves.	*** Short-term	- Government - Municipality; - Donors; - Community, and; - Environmental NGOs.	- Sustainable development; - Protection of attractive natural resources, and; - Nature preservation.
Unprofessional management of hotels.	- Training of hosting staff of hotels through different seminars and workshops conducted by professional trainers, and; - Support and promotion of the rural tourism – traditional customs and foods.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Ministry; - Donors, and; - Private business.	- Increase of local and international tourists' influx, and; - Promotion of traditional values of the country.
Unexplored archaeological and cultural heritage.	- To research and conserve if rich archaeological heritage of the locality, and; - To research, evidence and preserve the rich cultural heritage through different publications (brochures, touristic guides, etc.)	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality; - Donors, and; - NGOs.	- Preservation of this rich heritage from further degradation; - Enhancement of touristic values in the country; - Promotion of the zone, and; - Economic development.
Lack of promotional materials and management of the touristic offer.	- Launch of the electronic website for promotion of the touristic values under the municipal administration; - To draft touristic guide for the needs of touristic promotion of the zone, and; - To publish catalogues, hand-outs, leaflets and touristic maps.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Ministry, and; - Donors.	- Tourism development; - Increase of touristic values of the Municipality, and; - Sustainable development.

## ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION

## Treatment of waters and protection of rivers

Activity (Projects)	Priority-Timeframe	Bodies in charge	Appro. cost in EUR	Effect
Drafting and harmonization of regulation for environment protection with legal-environmental infrastructure.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Ministry, and; - Donors.	5000	- Prevention of pollution, and; - Improvement of juridical norms.
Publication of brochures, leaflets about treatment of waters and protection of rivers.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Ministry, and; - Donors.	5000	- Informing people with situation of water and their management.
Drafting of the project for cleaning and repairing "Lumëbardhi i Deçanit" riverbed.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Ministry, and; - Donors.	15000	- Resolution of the polluted waters' issue.
Cleaning and repairing "Lumëbardhi i Deçanit" riverbed.	*** Short-term	- Government; Municipality, and; - Donors.	25000	- Resolution of the polluted waters' issue. - Protection of flora and fauna, and; - Qualitative agricultural products.
Drafting of the project for cleaning and repairing "Lumëbardhi i Lloqanit" riverbed.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Ministry, and; - Donors.	15000	- Resolution of the polluted waters' issue.
Cleaning and repairing "Lumëbardhi i Lloqanit" riverbed.	*** Short-term	- Donors; - Municipality, and; - Ministry.	25000	- Clean environment; - Citizens awareness raise for creation of environment protection traditions; - Increase of land surface in irrigation system.
Drafting of the project for repairing "Përroi i Behovcit" riverbed.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Donors, and; - Ministry.	5000	- Protection of lands from floods, and; - Clean water.
Drafting of the project for irrigation channel in "Nagip Caca" neighbourhood - Deçan.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; Municipality; - Donors, and; RWC "Drini i Bardhë".	2000	- Increase of drinking water capacity. - Clean water, and; - Clean environment.
Building of the dam in "Lloqan Outfall".	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Donors, and; - Ministry.	20000	- Irrigation of lands; - Development of agriculture, and; - Increase of land surface in irrigation system.
Drafting of the project for irrigation with bio-filter, in order for products to be ecologic.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Donors, and; - Ministry.	20000	- Development of agriculture, and; - Ecologic products.
Drafting of the project for infrastructure repair and use of mineral waters' springs (Gushavci).	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Donors, and; - Ministry.	50000	- Economic development, and; - Encouragement of health tourism.



## Reconstruction of sewage channels and collectors

Activity (Projects)	Priority-Timeframe	Bodies in charge	Approximate cost in EUR	Effect
Drafting of the project for reconstruction of sewage for rural areas.	*** Mid-term	- Municipality; - Donors, and; - Ministry.	15000	- Environment protection; - Improvement of drinking water quality, and; - Improvement of hygienic conditions of rural areas.
Reconstruction of the sewage channel for villages: Dranoc, Voksh, Pobergjë and Lloqan.	*** Mid-term	- Municipality; - Donors, and; - Ministry.	15000	- Clean water, and; - Improvement of hygienic conditions of rural areas.
Reconstruction of the sewage channel for villages: Lëbush, Strell i Epërm, Strell i Ultë, Isniq, Dubovik, Prapaqan, Papiq.	*** Mid-term	- Municipality; - Donors, and; - Ministry.	100000	- Clean water, and; - Healthy environment.
Reconstruction of the sewage channel for villages: Prejlep, Rastovicë, Prokolluk, Irzniq, Ratishë, Glllogjan, Shaptej.	*** Mid-term	- Municipality; - Donors, and; - Ministry.	50000	- Clean environment.
Reconstruction of the sewage channel for villages: Dubravë, Gramaçel, Baballoç.	*** Mid-term	- Ministry; - Donors; - Municipality, and; - Community.	30000	- Clean environment.
Connection of the public spaces (Palace of Culture, Municipal Assembly) in sewage channel, repair of public spaces in town's centre, repair of greenness.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Donors, and; - Ministry.	60000	- Pleasant environment for citizens.
Reconstruction of the main plant for treatment of sewage in the Municipality of Deçan.	*** Mid-term	- Municipality; - Donors, and; - Ministry.	100000	- Decrease of risk from diseases, and; - Protection of rivers' ecosystems from pollution.

## Waste Management

Activity (Projects)	Priority-Timeframe	Bodies in charge	Approximate cost in EUR	Effect
- Capacity building on waste management (staff dealing with waste); - Drafting of an action plan for waste management; - Drafting of the municipal regulation, and; - Launch of the program for waste selection.	*** Short-term	- Ministry. - Donors, and; - Municipality;	5000	- Environment protection, and; - Trained staff.
Publication of brochures, leaflets for decrease of waste, recycling and repair of dumpsites.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Ministry; - Donors, and; - NGOs.	5000	- Informing the people about waste and environment situation.
Expansion of the waste collection system in rural areas.	*** Mid-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	25000	- Sustainable solution for the community for a long period.
Elimination of illegal dumpsites.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	10000	- Clean environment.
Supply of households with containers in urban and rural areas.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	60000	- Sustainable solution for the community for a long period.
Rehabilitation of locations (greenness), after closing down illegal dumpsites.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	20000	- Clean environment.

## Protection from erosion and floods

Activity (Projects)	Priority-Timeframe	Bodies in charge	Approximate cost in EUR	Effect
Reconstruction of "Lumëbardhi i Deçanit" riverbed.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	100000	- Hindrance of erosion and protection from floods.
Reconstruction of "Lumëbardhi i Lloqanit" riverbed.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	300000	- Hindrance of erosion and protection from floods.
Building of protecting dam "Lloqan Outfall".	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	20000	Protection of the town from floods and debris.
Cleaning of protecting dam in "Llukë e Epërme".	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	2000	- Hindrance of erosion and protection from floods.
Reconstruction of "Përroi i Behovcit" bed.	*** Short-term	- Ministry, and; - Municipality.	150000	- Protection of agricultural land from floods.
Reconstruction of irrigation channel in "Nagip Cacaj" street - Deçan.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	70000	- Protection of agricultural land from floods.

## Air

Activity (Projects)	Priority-Timeframe	Bodies in charge	Approximate cost in EUR	Effect
Build-up of the incinerator for combustion of hospital waste.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	Cost not calculated	- Minimizes air pollution from decomposition of medical waste.
Reconstruction of a hydrological centre for measurement of falls, temperature, air movement.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	50000	- Precise recognition of the air pollution situation.

## Green Zones

Activity (Projects)	Priority-Timeframe	Bodies in charge	Approx. cost in EUR	Effect
Drafting of the Strategy for preservation of biodiversity.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	Cost not calculated	- Protection of ecosystems.
Making community sensible of environment protection through publication of brochures, leaflets, etc.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	4000	- Community awareness.
Drafting of the urban regulatory plan for the Protected Zone "Kozhnjerri".	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	7000	- Protection of ecosystems.
Drafting of the urban regulatory plan for the Zone of Special Importance.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	6000	- Preservation of natural values.
Drafting of the strategy for management of protected zones.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	7000	- Preservation of natural values.
Determination of hunting areas.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	5000	- Protection of ecosystems.
To draft and materialize adequate projects for Protected Zones under condition that these vital landscapes (Deçani's lungs) become part of the future ecologic town.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	30000	- Preservation of natural values.
Forestation of treeless surfaces in "Bjeshkët e Deçanit", "Judovë", "Carrabreg", etc.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	20000	- Protection and preservation of biodiversity.
Drafting and implementation of the Botanic Garden project.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	20000	- Pleasant environment for citizens.
Drafting of the project for children's play corner.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	Cost not calculated	- Pleasant environment for citizens.
Greenness of urban spaces (town's centre), reconstruction and cleaning of the 50m long channel, lightening, benches, connection of sewage water to channel, pavement of sidewalks with cement cubes and a space in front of collective buildings.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	60000	- Pleasant and clean environment for citizens.
Building of parks and green zones in villages.	*** Mid-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	Cost not calculated	- Clean environment
Building of parks and repair of school spaces.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	10000	- Protection of pupils' health.
Repair of public park (Podi i Gështenjave).	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	30000	- Nice view and clean environment.
Identification of Deçan as the unique zone for nursing and supply with chestnuts and sylvan fruits: blueberries, teas, mushrooms and remedial plants.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	10000	- Cultivation of natural values.

## Tourism development

Activity (Projects)	Priority-Timeframe	Bodies in charge	Approximate cost in EUR	Effect
Drafting of the Strategy for tourism development.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality; - Donors, and; - NGOs	5000	- Touristic development of the municipality.
Drafting of the Plan for Building of the tourism school.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality; - Donors, and; - NGOs	100000	- Touristic development of the municipality.
Publication of the touristic package, with brochures, leaflets, maps for visitors' information with the touristic offer.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	5000	- Promotion of touristic values of the municipality.
Signalling of historic objects, archaeological locations and their exploration.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	5000	- Preservation of historic, cultural and archaeological values.
Drafting of the Urban Regulation Plan for the Touristic Centre.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	15000	- Development of a sustainable tourism.
Building of a touristic centre at "Bjeshkët e Belegut" with following infrastructure.	*** Mid-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	200000	- Encouragement and development of regional tourism.
Reconstruction of the road Deçan-Plav (Montenegro).	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	Priority	- Encouragement and development of regional tourism.
To make identification and exploration of caves.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	5000	- Development of speleotourism.
Building of the touristic village in "Belle".	*** Mid-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	2000000	- Development of mountainous tourism.
Planning and repair of pathways.	*** Mid-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	5000	- Development of mountainous tourism.
Promotion of touristic products.	*** Mid-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	5000	- Development of mountainous tourism.
Development of rural and eco-tourism.	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	5000	- Development of mountainous tourism.
Development of cross-boundary tourism (Kosovo-Albania-Montenegro).	*** Short-term	- Ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	Priority	- Encouragement and development of regional tourism.

## Cultural and natural heritage

Activity (Projects)	Priority-Timeframe	Bodies in charge	Approximate cost in EUR	Effect
Signalling of natural and cultural monuments (publication of maps).	*** Short-term	- Municipality, - Ministry; and; - Donors.	5000	-Developed tourism, and; Preservation of heritage.
Drafting of the strategy for promotion of cultural heritage, such as: old traditional popular games, traditions, customs and rituals, etc.	*** Short-term	- Municipality, - Ministry; and; - Donors.	5000	Preservation of cultural heritage.
Publication of brochures, guides about cultural heritage.	*** Short-term	- Municipality, - Ministry; and; - Donors.	5000	- Encouragement of cultural tourism.
Exploration of archaeological sites – “Lockup Kulla”.	*** Short-term	- Municipality, - Ministry; and; - Donors.	5000	Preservation of cultural heritage.





## Part 5

### V. LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES

#### 1. RESULTS OF THE SURVEY FOR PRIORITIES

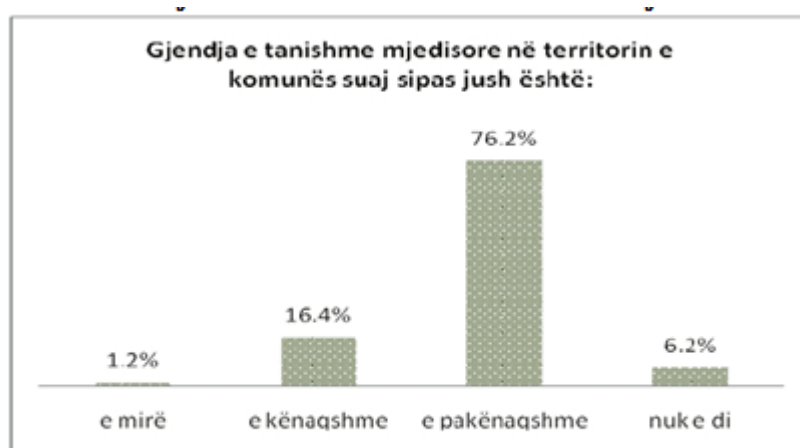
#### DEÇANI

##### DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE FOR DEÇAN MUNICIPALITY

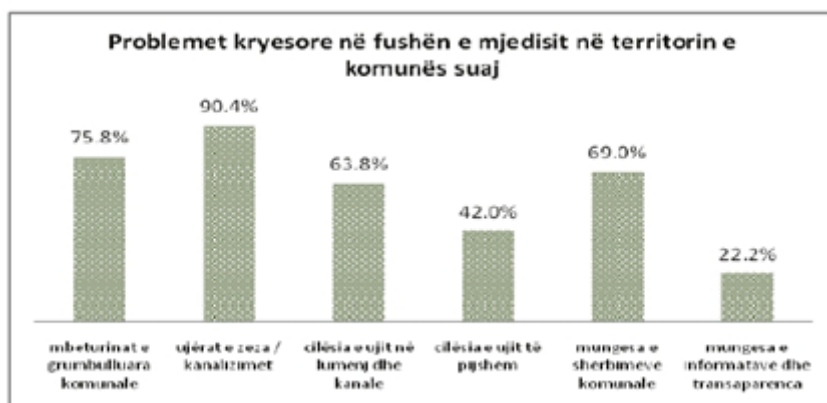
Komuna	Gjinia		Meshkuj (51%)					Femra (49%)				
	Mosha	>18	18-25	25-50	50-65	65+	>18	18-25	25-50	50-65	65+	
	# i resp.	10	20%	43%	20%	7	10	20%	43%	20%	7	
	%					%	%				%	
Deçan	500	26	51	110	51	17	25	49	106	49	16	

#### 1. PERCEPTION FOR DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE FOR DEÇAN MUNICIPALITY

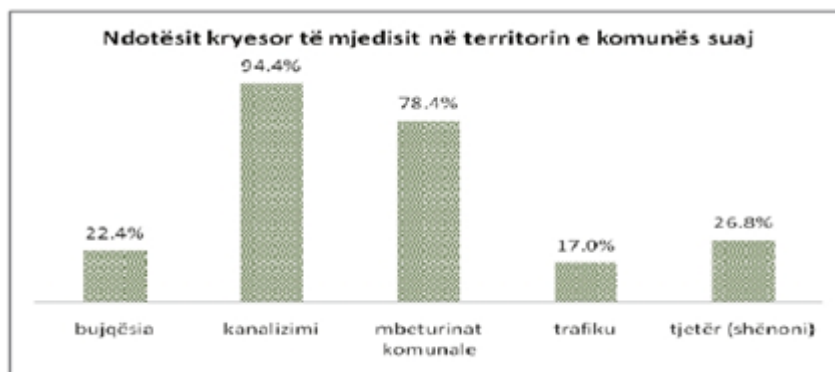
##### 1.1. Current environmental situation in the territory of your Municipality:



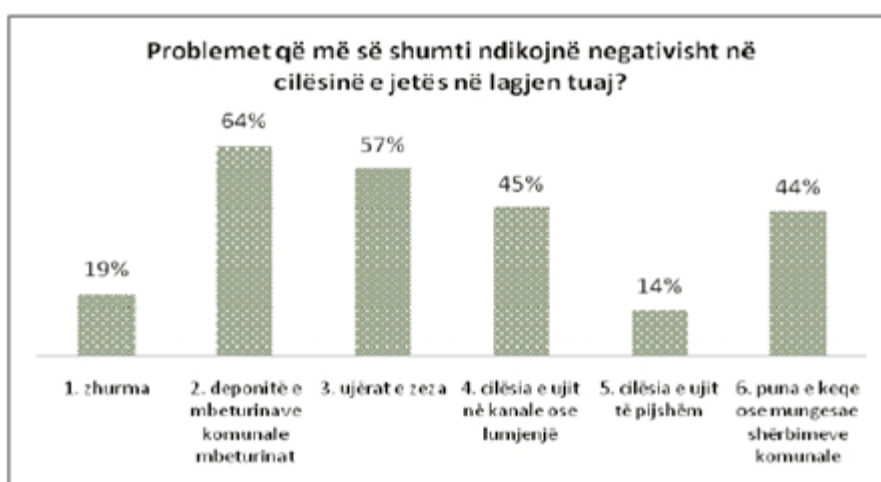
### 1.2. Five (5) main issues in the field of environment in your municipality:



### 1.3. Three (3) main environment polluters in the territory of your municipality:



### 1.4. Round up three (3) problems that impact most negatively in quality of life in your neighbourhood:



After survey results analysis, members of the Working Group and Coordination Body determined themselves for main priority that will be treated with the Local Environmental Action Plan.

**Priority 1 – Sewage management**

Legal and Political activities (L)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicator
L1	Deçan	Drafting of the municipal regulation for implementation of the central legislation about polluting activities.	Decrease of pollution and protection of water resources.
L2	Deçan	Drafting of the municipal regulation about obligations of businesses regarding pouring of used waters.	Identification of number of businesses as potential polluters.

## Administrative and Inspective Activities

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicator
A1	Deçan	Establishment of the professional service for water and sewage management.	Maintenance of drinking water and sewage system.
A2	Deçan	Capacity building of the environmental inspectors.	Number of trained staff.
A3	Deçan	Awareness campaign for protection of environment/water resources.	Number of trained owners of businesses, published brochures, media and local NGOs.

## Technical and Technological Activities

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicator
T1	Deçan	Reconstruction of sewage system.	Decrease of pollution.
T2	Deçan	Expansion of sewage system in rural and urban areas.	Collector for pouring waters in the plant.
T3	Deçan	Reconstruction of shafts and connection of public buildings to sewage.	Number of shafts.
T4	Deçan	Reconstruction of the collective sewage system in rural areas/bio-field treatment and septic holes.	Rural areas with sewage system.
T5	Deçan	Reconstruction of open channels for atmospheric waters in rural areas.	Protection and quality assurance of water-flows.

## L1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	L1
Name of the activity	Drafting of the municipal regulation for implementation of the central legislation about polluting activities.
Objective	Drafting of the regulation in line with the current legislation and reinforcement of fines at the local level
Comments	This project should be a priority for the Municipality in inclusion of key donors, since it is the first phase for solution of problems related to pollution of water-flows

## A1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Establishment of the working group	Municipality and MESP	1000
2	Involvement of experts in drafting municipal regulation and public debate	Municipality, MESP, NGOs and donors	10000
3	Adoption and publication of the final document	Municipality	2000
		Total	13000

## Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X			x									
2		X											
3			X										

## L2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	L2
Name of the Activity	Drafting of the municipal regulation about obligations of businesses regarding pouring of used waters.
Objective	Development of the regulation for protection of water-flows, which is in line with central legislation and set obligations and fines toward businesses, as potential polluters in the Municipality, and simultaneously creates the possibility of generating incomes for the Municipality.
Comments	This project should be a priority for the Municipality in inclusion of key donors, since it is the first phase for solution of problems related to rivers' pollution and management of sewage.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Establishment of the working group	Municipality and donors	1000
2	Involvement of experts in drafting municipal regulation and public debate	Municipality, MESP, NGOs and donors	10000
3	Adoption and publication of the final document	Municipality and donors	1000
		Total	1000

## Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1				x									
2						X							
3							X						

## L2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	A1
Name of the Activity	Establishment of the professional service for water and sewage management.
Objective	Maintenance and management of drinking water and sewage system. Provision of qualitative services for the population.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Needs assessment for establishment of the service.	Municipality	-----
2	Preparation of ToR for the service.	Municipality and RWC	-----
3	Preparation of competition procedures for the service provider.	Municipality and RWC	-----
4	Selection of the service provider.	Implementing company and donor	-----
		Total	-----

#### Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X												
2	X												
3		X											
4			X	X									

#### A2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	A2
Name of the Activity	Capacity building of environmental inspectors.
Objective	Training of inspectors for inspection, monitoring and reports' drafting; training of local police and courts about assessment of environmental issues in order for them to become more familiar with the law on environmental protection.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Training needs assessment.	Municipality	1000
2	Preparation of ToR for the project.	Municipality and donors.	3000
3	Selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	2000
4	Project implementation.	Municipality, MH and the selected company.	10000
		Total	16000

#### Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1						X										
2							X									
3								X								
4									X		X		X		X	

## A3 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	A3
Name of the Activity	Awareness campaign for protection of environment/water resources.
Objective	Raising people's awareness for protection of environment and its reflection on quality of life.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Information needs assessment.	Municipality	1000
2	Preparation of Terms of References for implementation of the project.	Municipality and donors.	2000
3	Project implementation.	Municipality, MH and selected company.	20000
		Total	23000

## Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X															
2		X														
3			X													
4				X		X		X		X		X		X		X

## T1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	T1
Name of the Activity	Reconstruction of separate networks for sewage and atmospheric waters in town.
Objective	Separate sewage and atmospheric waters networks with aim to decrease progressive pollution, as well as improvement of water-flows' quality.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of Terms of References for implementation of the project.	Municipality	25000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	1000
3	Project implementation.	Implementing company.	500000
		Total	526000



## Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X										
3							X									
4																

## T2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	T2
Name of the Activity	Connection of public and habitation buildings to the sewage network.
Objective	The main objective is to create the main collector for accumulation of sewage, as well as creation of the required infrastructure for access to regional plant, as a long-term solution.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of ToR for implementation of the project.	Municipality and donors.	2000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, RWC and donors.	1000
3	Project implementation.	Implementing company and donor.	560000
		Total	563000

## Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X										
3							X									

## T3 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	T3
Name of the Activity	Repair of existing shafts and reconstruction of the new shafts.
Objective	The main objective is to improve the sewage system for the town and surroundings, collection of polluted waters, as an effective solution for pollution of rivers and meeting EU standards.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of Memorandum of Understanding between the Municipality and managing company.	Municipality and donors.	1000
2	Preparation of ToR for the project and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	5000
3	Project implementation.	Implementing company and donor.	332000
		Total	338000

## Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									X							
2										X						
3											X					

## T4 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	T4
Name of the Activity	Reconstruction sewage systems in rural areas/bio-field treatment and reconstruction of septic holes
Objective	The main objective is to solve organization/management of sewage for rural area, as well as an effective solution for pollution of rivers and meeting EU standards.
Comments	This project must be of priority for the Government and Municipality, with involvement of key donors, since it is the first phase for solving the sewage issues

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of ToR for projects – determination of the location for treatment of used waters.	Municipality, RWC and donors.	15000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	5000
3	Project implementation (for a settlement).	Implementing company.	300000
		Total	-----

## T5 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	T5
Name of the Activity	Reconstruction of open channels for atmospheric waters in rural areas.
Objective	Effective solution for atmospheric waters, thus decreasing pollution of rivers and meeting EU standards.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of ToR and pilot projects.	Municipality, RWC and donors.	2000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the company.	Municipality, RWC and donors.	1000
3	Project implementation.	Implementing company and donor.	100000
		Total	103 000

## Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1																
2														X		
3															X	

**Priority 2 – Waste management**

## Legal and Political activities (L)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicator (*)
L1	Deçan	Development of a municipal regulation for management of solid waste.	Responsibilities of the main group of interest are clear.
L2	Deçan	Development of a municipal regulation for waste management.	Responsibilities of all the groups of interest are clear and funding sources have been identified.
L3	Deçan	Preparation of six monthly reports for situation of waste in the Municipality.	MESP and people in Municipalities are informed.
L4	Deçan	Preparation of brochures and guidelines for reduction of waste, reuse, recycling, composting and disposal of waste.	Population is informed about waste cycle.
L5	Deçan	Development of the municipal regulation for Eco-taxes, taxes for plastic bags and other incentives for environmental friendly products.	Principle – polluter pays is accepted by most of the citizens.

## Administrative and Inspective Activities

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicator (*)
A1	Deçan	Capacity building of staff on waste management and authorization.	Number of trained staff.
A2	Deçan	Capacity building of the environmental experts of regional companies on waste management and waste removal.	Number of trained staff.
A3	Deçan	Programs for public awareness on management of waste cycle.	Number of people and NGOs that took part.

## Technical and Technological Activities (T)

No. of activities	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicator
T1	Deçan	Environmental Auditing (EA) of the NWM in Municipality of Pejë.	EA report adopted with community's participation.
T2	Deçan	Creation of little stations for transfer and collection of waste for Pejë region.	Sustainable solution for the entire community and for a long time.
T3	Deçan	Instalment of centres near supermarkets for collection of recycling materials (plastic, paper, cans, etc.).	Sustainable solution for the entire community and for a long time
T4	Deçan	Expansion of collection system in rural areas.	Sustainable solution for the entire community and for a long time
T5	Deçan	Procurement of new equipment for waste extermination and collection.	Improvement of quality of service.
T6	Deçan	Closing down of all dumpsites.	Decrease of pollution in Municipalities and people's protection from any epidemic diseases.
T7	Deçan	Creation of waste transfer and collection stations.	Sustainable solution for the entire community and for a long time

## Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Region	Pejë
Activity (L, A, T) No.	L1
Name of the Activity	Development of a municipal regulation for management of solid waste.
Location	Deçan Municipality
Objectives	Main objective is to develop an environment regulation which is in line with the environmental legislation and to clearly identify Municipality's responsibilities and waste management companies, as well as protection of the environment at the local level.
Comment	The environment regulation should be very simple and in harmony with environmental regulations in other municipalities and in line with the central regulation

	Work phase	Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Creation of the working group.	Municipality, MESP and companies.	1000
2	Engagement of experts.	Municipality and donors.	10000
3	First publication of the draft and public debates.	Municipality, MESP and companies.	2000
4	Compilation of the final draft, adoption and publication.	Municipality	3000
5		Total	16000

## Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	Year One				Year Two				Year Three			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X							
2						X	X	X				
3						X	X					
4								X				

Region	Pejë
Activity (L, A, T) No.	L2
Name of the Activity	Development of the plan for municipal waste management.
Location	Deçan Municipality
Objectives	Main objective is to develop a municipal plan for waste management, which is in line with the national waste management strategy and which clearly identifies Municipality's responsibilities and waste management companies for four years.
Comment	This is an obligation from the waste law.

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Creation of the working group.	Municipality, MESP and companies.	3000
2	Engagement of experts.	Municipality and donors.	30000
3	First publication of the draft and public debates.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	2000
4	Compilation of the final draft, adoption and publication.	Municipality	3000
5		Total	38000

## Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	Year One				Year Two				Year Three			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X							
2						X	X	X				
3							X	X				
4									X			

Region	Pejë
Activity (L, A, T) No.	L3
Name of the Activity	Preparation of six monthly reports for situation of waste in the Municipality.
Location	Deçan Municipality
Objectives	Main objective is to prepare a report on the situation of waste management in Municipalities every 6 months and to inform the people and others in regards to situation of waste in Municipalities.
Comment	This is an obligation from the waste law.

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Creation of the working group.	Municipality and MESP.	1000
2	Engagement of experts.	Municipality and donors.	5000
3	First publication of the draft and public debates.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	2000
4	Compilation of the final draft, adoption and publication.	Municipality	1000
5	Reports to MESP	Municipality	
		Total	9000

## Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	Year One				Year Two				Year Three			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X											
2		X	X									
3		X										
4		X	X		X		X		X		X	

Region	Pejë
Activity (L, A, T) No.	L4
Name of the Activity	Preparation of brochures and guidelines for reduction of waste, reuse, recycling, composting and disposal of waste.
Location	Deçan Municipality
Objectives	Main objective is to prepare brochures and guidelines for reduction of waste, reuse, recycling, composting and disposal of waste for everyone, and to improve environment protection.
Comment	

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value
1	Creation of the working group.	Municipality and MESP.	3000
2	Engagement of experts.	Municipality and donors.	15000
3	First publication of the draft and public debates.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	3000
4	Compilation of the final draft, adoption and publication.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	10000
		Total	31000

## Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	Year One				Year Two				Year Three			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X				X				X			
2		X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X
3				X				X				X
4				X				X				X

Region	Pejë
Activity (L, A, T) No.	L5
Name of the Activity	Development of the municipal regulation for Eco-taxes, taxes for plastic bags and other incentives for environmental friendly products.
Location	Deçan Municipality
Objectives	Main objective is to develop a municipal environment regulation for economic instruments based on the principle 'polluter pays' and reduction of waste at the local level.
Comment	Principle – polluter pays is accepted by most of the citizens..

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value
1	Creation of the working group.	Municipality and MESP.	2000
2	Engagement of experts.	Municipality and donors.	10000
3	First publication of the draft and public debates.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	5000
4	Compilation of the final draft, adoption and publication.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	3000
5		Total	20000



## Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	Year One				Year Two				Year Three			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1			X									
2				X	X	X						
3						X	X					
4								X				

Region	Pejë
Activity (L, A, T) No.	A1
Name of the Activity	Capacity building of staff on waste management and authorization.
Location	Deçan Municipality
Objectives	Main objective is to train staff to develop policies, plans and different instruments for protection of the environment at the local level.
Comment	A range of stimulating instruments should be developed for staff in order for them to remain in this institution.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value
1	Training needs assessment.	Municipality and MESP.	2000
2	Preparation of Terms of References and description of the project.	Municipality and donors.	7000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	5000
4	Project implementation.	Selected company and donor.	40000
		Total	54000

Work phase	Year One				Year Two				Year Three			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1			X									
2				X	X	X						
3						X	X					
4								X	X	X		

Region	Pejë
Activity (L, A, T) No.	A2
Name of the Activity	Capacity building of the environmental experts of regional companies on waste management and waste removal.
Location	Deçan Municipality
Objectives	Main objective is to train staff to develop a working plan and different waste management instruments for companies in place and be more informed about with laws and regulations.
Comment	

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value
1	Training needs assessment.	Municipality and companies.	10000
2	Preparation of Terms of References and description of the project.	Municipality and donors.	10000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and selection of the company.	Municipality, MF, MESP and donors.	5000
4	Project implementation.	Selected company and donor.	50000

Work phase	Year One				Year Two				Year Three			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1			X	X								
2				X	X	X						
3						X	X	X				
4								X	X	X	X	X

Region	Pejë
Activity (L, A, T) No.	A3
Name of the activity	Programs for public awareness and activities for management of waste cycle.
Location	Deçan Municipality
Objectives	Main objective is to train staff in municipalities and NGOs to develop awareness programs and different activities on waste management and environment protection at the local level.
Comment	

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value
1	Training needs assessment.	Municipality and MESP.	2000
2	Preparation of Terms of References and description of the project.	Municipality and donors.	5000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	2000
4	Project implementation.	Selected company by the donor.	60000
		Total	69000

Work phase	Year One				Year Two				Year Three			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1			X									
2				X	X	X						
3						X	X					
4								X	X	X	X	X

Region	Pejë
Activity (L, A, T) No.	T1
Name of the activity	Environmental Auditing (EA) report on waste management.
Location	Deçan Municipality
Objectives	Main objective is to prepare a report of EA on waste administration in that area, to find problems and avoid negative impacts on population and protected zones.
Comment	EA report is done for assessment of waste situation and impacts.

Work phase:		Organization in charge	Approximate value
1	Preparation of terms of references for the project.	Municipality and MESP.	5000
2	Engagement of experts or companies.	Municipality and donors.	40000
3	First publication of the draft and public debates.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	5000
4	Compilation of the final draft, adoption and publication.	MESP and Municipality.	2000
		Total	53000

## Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	Year One				Year Two				Year Three			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1			X									
2				X	X	X						
3						X	X					
4								X				

Region	Pejë
Activity (L, A, T) No.	T2
Name of the activity	Creation of little stations of transfer for waste collection.
Location	Deçan Municipality
Objectives	Main objective is to create little stations for transfer, accumulation and selection of waste in rural areas, where the citizens might send waste individually or organized by RWCC, as the best solution for a longer period and decrease pollution.
Comment	

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value
1	Preparation of Memorandum of Understanding between the Municipalities, regional companies and citizens.	Municipality and MESP.	1500
2	Preparation of ToR and project description.	Municipality and donors.	10000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	2000
4	Project implementation.	Selected company and donor.	530000
5		Total	543500

## Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	Year One				Year Two				Year Three			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X	X	X	X								
2					X	X						
3						X	X	X				
4								X	X	X	X	X

Region	Pejë
Activity (L, A, T) No.	T3
Name of the activity	Presentation of centres near supermarkets for collection of recycling materials (plastic, paper, cans, etc.).
Location	Deçan Municipality
Objectives	Main objective is to create collection and selection centres near supermarkets and creation of pushing forces for accumulation of materials for recycling of plastic, paper, cans and other electric/electronic products, reimbursing buyers of supermarket's products for collection of these materials.
Comment	This project should be main priority for the Government and municipalities.

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value
1	Preparation of Memorandum of Understanding between the Municipalities; Pejë, Klinë, regional companies, recycling companies and supermarkets.	Municipality, MESP and regional companies.	2500
2	Preparation of ToR and project description.	Municipality, donors and regional companies.	20000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	2000
4	Project implementation.	Selected company and donor.	200000
5		Total	224500

## Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	Year One				Year Two				Year Three			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X	X	X	X								
2					X	X						
3						X	X					
4								X	X	X	X	X

Region	Pejë
Activity (L, A, T) No.	T4
Name of the activity	Expansion of collection system in rural areas.
Location	Deçan Municipality
Objectives	Main objective is to expand the collection system in rural areas, as a fair solution for a long time that will decrease pollution of the rivers.
Comment	This project should be main priority for the Government and Municipalities, with involvement of key donors.

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value
1	Preparation of Memorandum of Understanding between the Municipalities and regional companies.	Municipality, MESP and municipal companies.	500
2	Preparation of ToR and project description.	Municipality, donors and regional companies.	20000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	2000
4	Project implementation.	Selected company and donor.	5000000
5		Total	5022500

## Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	Year One				Year Two				Year Three			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1			X	X								
2					X	X						
3						X	X					
4								X	X	X	X	X

Region	Pejë
Activity (L, A, T) No.	T5
Name of the activity	Procurement of new equipment for waste collection and extermination.
Location	Deçan Municipality
Objectives	Main objective is procurement of equipment for collection and disposal of waste on that area to improve collection system.

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of Memorandum of Understanding between the Municipalities and regional companies.	Municipality, MESP and regional companies.	1500
2	Preparation of ToR and project description.	Municipality and regional companies.	5000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP, MF and donors.	2000
4	Project implementation.	Selected company, regional companies and donor.	1300000
5		Total	1308500

## Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	Year One				Year Two				Year Three			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1			X	X	X							
2						X	X					
3						X	X	X				
4									X	X	X	X

Region	Pejë
Activity (L, A, T) No.	T6
Name of the activity	Closing down dump-throwing sites.
Location	Deçan Municipality
Objectives	Main objective is to close town's dumpsites and recover the site, as fair solution for a long time and it will decrease pollution.
Comment	This project should be main priority for the Government and Municipalities, with involvement of key donors.

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value
1	Preparation of Memorandum of Understanding between the Municipalities, regional companies and citizens.	Municipality and MESP.	1500
2	Preparation of terms of references and project description.	Municipality, donors.	10000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	2000
4	Project implementation.	Selected company by the donor.	190000
5		Total	203500

## Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	Year One				Year Two				Year Three			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X	X										
2		X	X									
3			X	X								
4				X	X							

Region	Pejë
Activity (L, A, T) No.	T7
Name of the activity	Creation of waste transfer stations.
Location	Deçan Municipality
Objectives	Main objective is to create waste transfer, collection and selection centres as the right solution for a long time and it will decrease pollution.
Comment	Waste transfers should be managed by the regional companies.

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value
1	Preparation of Memorandum of Understanding between the Municipalities, regional companies and citizens.	Municipality and MESP.	1500
2	Preparation of terms of references and project description.	Municipality and donors.	10000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	2000
4	Project implementation.	Selected company and the donor.	230000
5		Total	243 500

## Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	Year One				Year Two				Year Three			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X	X	X	X								
2					X	X						
3							X	X				
4								X	X	X		

**Priority 3 – Biodiversity****ACTION PLAN**

## Legal and Political activities (L)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicator
L1	Deçan	Drafting of the municipal regulation for fines and obligations for damagers of forests (cutting, burning).	Decrease of the level of forests' damaging and preservation of biodiversity.
L2	Deçan	Drafting of the municipal regulation for sustainable management of forests	Identification of problems and eventual solutions.

## Administrative and Inspective Activities (A)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicator
A1	Deçan	Capacity building for foresters and biodiversity experts.	Preservation of biodiversity values for this generation and generations to come.
A2	Deçan	Awareness campaign for preservation of biodiversity and forests in particular	Population's awareness for preservation of biodiversity values.

## Technical and Technological Activities (T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicator
T1	Deçan	Instalment of signs with inscriptions for awareness in all zones of high biodiversity values.	Preservation of plant, animal species and nationally as well as internationally important ecosystems.
T2	Deçan	Reforestation of treeless zones from forest cutting and burning.	Increase of sylvan surfaces and improvement of landscape.
T3	Deçan	Increase of green surfaces in urban zone of the town.	Decrease of air pollutants, rest and recreation of people, children and elderly in particular.
T4	Deçan	Creation of wooden alleys along the roads.	Decrease of noise scale with about 30% of air pollutants.
T5	Deçan	Preparation of a brochure about biodiversity values of the Municipality of Deçan.	Population's awareness increase about biodiversity values.



A1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	A1
Name of the Activity	Capacity building for foresters and biodiversity experts.
Objective	Professionalism and higher mobilization at the local level for protection of forests and biodiversity in general.

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Training needs assessment.	Municipality, MAFRD and MESP.	1500
2	Permanent engagement of foresters.	Municipality.	3000 (per year)
3	Engagement of the biodiversity expert.	Municipality.	3600 (per year)
4			
		Total	Undetermined

Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2					X											
3						X										
4							X	X								

A2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	A2
Name of the Activity	Awareness campaign for preservation of biodiversity and forests in particular
Objective	Awareness rising of population to protect and preserve biodiversity values, forests in particular, and their sustainable utilization.

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Analysing sites for placement of tables.	Municipality.	500
2	Permanent engagement of foresters.	Municipality and donors.	1000
3	Preparation of tables	Municipality, MESP, MAFRD and selected company.	500
		Total	2000

Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X															
2		X														
3			X													
4				X												

T1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	T1
Name of the Activity	Instalment of signs at the entrance of the “Cursed Mountains” National Park which will be adopted this year – Deçan Region. In strict sanctuaries – “Maja e Ropsit”, “Kozhnjeri”, “Malet e Prilepit”. In natural monuments with botanical character – lime-tree ( <i>Tilia argentea</i> ) in Isniq, lime-tree ( <i>Tilia argentea</i> ) in Strelle i Epërm, lime-tree trunks in Isniq ( <i>Tilia argentea</i> ), and at “Pishat e Deçanit” (Deçan Pines).
Objective	Protection from damaging of biodiversity values.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of placement sites of tables for implementation of the project.	Municipality	300
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	400
3	Project implementation.	Implementing company.	1700
		Total	2400

Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X										
3							X									

T2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	T2
Name of the Activity	Reforestation of treeless zones from forest cutting and burning.
Objective	To increase surface of forests in treeless zones.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of the ToR for implementation of the project.	Municipality and donors.	500
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the company.	Municipality and donors.	500
3	Project implementation.	Implementing company and the donor.	22000
		Total	23.000

Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X				X				X			
2						X				X	X			X		
3							X					X			X	X

T3 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	T3
Name of the Activity	Increase of green surfaces in urban zone of the town.
Objective	Decrease of the number of polluters, rest and recreation of people, children and elderly in particular.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of the terms of reference for implementation of the project.	Municipality and donors.	300
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	400
3	Project implementation.	Implementing company and the donor.	8000
		Total	8.700

Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X	X		X	X							
2							X			X	X					
3												X				

T4 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	T4
Name of the Activity	Creation of wooden alleys along the roads.
Objective	Decrease of the noise scale for 30%, air polluters, etc.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of the ToR for implementation of the project.	Municipality and donors.	500
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the company.	Municipality and donors.	500
3	Project implementation.	Implementing company.	1500
		Total	2500

Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X															
2		X	X													
3				X												

## T5 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	T5
Name of the Activity	Preparation of a brochure about biodiversity values of the Municipality of Deçan.
Objective	Population's awareness increase about biodiversity values.

Work phases	Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1 Preparation of the ToR for preparation of the brochure.	Municipality and donors.	200
2 Selection of the expert for preparation of the brochure.	Municipality and donors.	1500
3 Project implementation.	Municipality and donor.	2000
	Total	3.700

## Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X	X									
3								X								

## Priority 4 – Tourism development

## Legal and Political activities (L)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicator
L1	Deçan	Drafting of a municipal regulation for development of tourism.	Promotion of touristic values of the Municipality.
L2	Deçan	Drafting of a regulation for development of ecotourism.	Development of regional tourism.

## Administrative and Inspective Activities

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicator
A1	Deçan	Capacity building for development of tourism.	Trained and professional staff.
A2	Deçan	Organization of campaign for increasing awareness of residents and businesses about development of tourism.	Residents and businesses will be informed about economic incomes that they might get from development of tourism.
A3	Deçan	Capacity building of local experts for development of tourism through demanding to open a branch in the secondary school for tourism.	Increases the number of local experts for touristic matters and a sustainable tourism.
A4	Deçan	Drafting of teaching materials for development of tourism.	Skilling young people to work in restaurants and other hosting premises.
A5	Deçan	Publication of different materials for promotion of tourism through brochures, touristic maps, guides, etc.	Promotion of regional tourism.

## Technical and Technological Activities (T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicator
T1	Deçan	Reconstruction of Deçan-Plav road.	Development of regional tourism.
T2	Deçan	Building of a touristic centre in “Bjeshka e Belegut” with the following infrastructure.	Stimulates development of regional tourism.
T3	Deçan	Signalling of cultural, historic and archaeological heritage buildings, etc.	Stimulates development of a sustainable tourism.

## L1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	L1
Name of the Activity	Drafting of a municipal regulation for development of tourism.
Objective	To draft a strategy for development of tourism and protection of cultural and natural values, protecting the environment, which sets the criteria, conditions that should be applied in harmony with the EU.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Creation of the working group.	Municipality and MESP.	1000
2	Engagement of experts.	Municipality and donors.	10000
3	Publication of the first draft and public debate.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	2000
4	Adoption and publication of the final draft.	Municipality	2000
5		Total	15 000

## Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									X							
2										X	X	X				
3											X					
4												X				

## L2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	L2
Name of the Activity	Drafting municipal regulations for eco-taxes.
Objective	Drafting of a regulation that aims to support economic activities which are nature friendly.
Comments	This tax will have a positive impact on the environment, including tax on transport vehicles, visits to protected zones, as well as other economic activities that cause environment pollution.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Creation of the working group.	Municipality and MESP.	1000
2	Engagement of experts.	Municipality and donors.	5000
3	Public debate.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	1000
4	Adoption and publication of the final draft.	Municipality	1000
5		Total	8000

Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1											X					
2												X	X	X		
3														X	X	
4																X

A1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	A1
Name of the Activity	Capacity building for development of tourism through meeting environmental criteria.
Objective	Training of inspectors on how to inspect, monitor and prepare adequate reports during inspection.
Comments	This will contribute to professional capacity building of environment inspectors and result with increase of their efficiency at work.

Work phases	Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1 Training needs assessment.	Municipality and MESP	1000
2 Preparation of concept and detailed projects.	Municipality and donors.	6000
3 Preparation of tendering documents and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	3000
4 Project implementation.	Implementing company and the donor.	15 000
	Total	25 000

Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X	X	X								
3								X								
4									X	X						

A2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	A2
Name of the Activity	Capacity building of local experts for development of tourism through demanding to open a branch in the secondary school for tourism.
Objective	Increase of young people's level to work in restaurants and other hosting premises.
Comments	Residents and businesses will be informed about their possibility to develop tourism, through meeting environment protection criteria.

Work phases	Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1 Assessment of needs for information.	Municipality and donors.	1000
2 Preparation of concept and detailed projects.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	3000
3 Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Implementing company and the donor.	1000
4 Project implementation.	Selected company.	10 000
	Total	15 000



## Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1			X													
2				X	X	X										
3						X	X									
4								X	X	X	X	X	X			

## A3 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	A3
Name of the Activity	Publication of different materials for promotion of tourism through brochures, touristic maps, guides, etc.
Objective	Environment professionals, competent and sufficient in number.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of the project for support of students in vocational schools.	Municipality.	500
2	Project implementation.	Municipality.	2000
		Total	2500

## Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X				X				X				X			
2		X				X				X				X		

## A4 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	A4
Name of the Activity	Drafting of regulations for increasing residents' awareness for development of tourism, meeting the environment protection criteria.
Objective	Residents' awareness increase and creation of the adequate culture to respect the environment.

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Creation of the working group.	Municipality, MESP and MEST.	1000
2	Engagement of experts.	Municipality.	2000
3	Public debate.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	1000
4	Adoption and publication of the final draft.	Municipality	1000
		Total	5000

## Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X															
2		X														
3			X													
4				X												

## T1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	T1
Name of the Activity	Arrangement of school spaces and methodological tools (computers, video-projector).
Objective	Creation of conditions for launching the tourism branch.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Project implementation.	Municipality and donors.	1000
2	Project implementation.	School building and the donor.	20000
		Total	21000

## Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X										
3							X									

## T2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	T2
Name of the Activity	Opening of a branch in the secondary school of tourism.
Objective	To open a branch for tourism in Deçan town, which will impact on increase of human capacities

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Determination of project implementation points.	Municipality (school building) and donors.	1000
2	Project implementation.	School building and the donor.	20000

## Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1								X								
2									X							
3										X						

## T3 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Deçan
Activity	T3
Name of the Activity	Publication of different materials for promotion of tourism through brochures, touristic maps, guides, etc.
Objective	The main objective is promotion of tourism with aim to meeting environment criteria, in line with the EU.
Comments	Through respecting environment protection criteria, the opportunities for a sustainable economic, touristic, etc. will be created.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of references for implementation of the project, including determination of the working plan for experts taking part.	Municipality, Businesses, NGOs.	600
2	Publication of the material, including selection of the publishing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	1000
3	Project implementation.	Publishing company, implementer and the donor.	20000
		Total	21600

## Implementation plan

Work phases	Year One				Year Two				Year Three				Year Four			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									X							
2										X						
3											X					



REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS  
REPUBLIC OF KOSOVA  
REPUBLIKA KOSOVA

KOMUNA E DEÇANIT  
MUNICIPALITY OF DECAN  
OPSTINA DECANI



Në bazë të nenit 24 të Ligjit për Mbrojtje të Mjedisit Nr. 03/L-025të, nenit 40.2 të Ligjit për Vetëqeverisje Lokale Nr.03/L-040 (Gazeta Zyrtare e Republikës së Kosovës nr.28/2008) dhe nenit 25 pika 7 të Statutit të Komunës së Deçanit i dt.04.05.2010, Kuvendi i Komunës së Deçanit në mbledhjen e mbajtur me dt.08.06.2012, bie këtë:

## VENDIM

### MBI APROVIMIN E PLANIT TË VEPRIMIT NË MJEDIS PËR KOMUNËN E DEÇANIT

I.

Aprovohet Plani i Veprimit në mjedis për Komunën e Deçanit.

II.

Projekti prioritar që do të përfiton nga dokumenti I Planit të Veprimit në mjedis duhet të jetë nga fusha e mjedisit dhe do të bashkëfinancohet nga Komuna e Deçanit, me participim financiar të mjeteve prej 20.000,00 € dhe nga SIDA (Agjensia Suedeze për Zhvillim dhe Bashkëpunim Ndërkombëtar), me participim prej 40.000,00 €, ndërsa do të implementohet nga REC-Qendra Rajonale e Mjedisit për Evropën Qendrore dhe Lindore në bashkëpunim me Komunën.

III.

Pjesë përbërse e këtij Vendimi është Plani i Veprimit në mjedis për Komunën e Deçanit.

IV.

Për zbatimin e këtij Vendimi kujdeset Drejtoria për Urbanizëm, Planifikim dhe Mbrojtje të Mjedisit dhe Drejtoria për Buxhet dhe Financa e Komunës së Deçanit.

V.

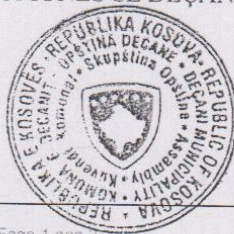
Vendimi hyn në fuqi ditën e miratimit.

01.Nr.VIII-2

Deçan.dt.08.06.2012

### KUVENDI I KOMUNËS SË DEÇANIT

HYRËSHULA E AKTIT REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS - REPUBLIKA KOSOVA - REPUBLIC OF KOSOVA KOMUNA E DEÇANIT - OPSTINA DECANI - DECAN MUNICIPALITY	
Nr. i Protokollit: <u>KK-Deçan</u>	Nr. i Protokollit: <u>2517</u>
Nr. i Aktit: <u>01</u>	Data: <u>08.06.12</u>
DEÇAN DECANI	



Kryesuesi i Kuvendit:

Jashar Dobraj

Faqe 1 nga 2

## Literature/References

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- Kosovo Spatial Plan
- Municipal Development Plan – Deçan
- Urban Development Plan – Municipality of Deçan
- Regulative Urban Plan
- Tourism Development Strategy
- Rural Development Strategy
- Recommendations of the working groups







Republic of Kosovo  
Government of Kosova  
MESP and MLGA



REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

