Municipality:
Istog

2012/2017

...for my city!

Local Environmental Action Plan

Local Environmental Action Plan

2012/2017

Municipality: Istog

The project was finance by:

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REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

Regional Environmental Centre, REC – Office in Kosovo.

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What is REC?

Regional Environmental Centre (REC) is the International Organizations neutral, non-advocating and non-profit organization, which supports the resolution of the environmental problems in Central and Eastern Europe-hand (CEE). This centre fulfils its mission by promoting cooperation among non-governmental organizations (NGOs), governments, businesses and other key environmental persons and by supporting the free exchange of information and public participation in environmental decision-making. REC was established in 1990 by the United States of America, the European Commission and Hungary.

Currently, the REC is legally based on its Charter signed by the governments of 29 countries and the European Commission, and on an international agreement with the government of Hungary. REC's head office is in Szentendre, Hungary, and field offices and state offices in 17 beneficiary countries.

A note from the Mayor of the municipality

Dear citizens of Istog Municipality

I have the honour and pleasure to inform you on the process of drafting the Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP), a very important process for the future of our municipality. For successful implementation of this project, initially, was established the coordinating body composed of five (5) members at the municipal level, and part of which body is also the Deputy Mayor of the Municipality.

Furthermore, we have established a Working Group with 21 members from civil servants, representatives of businesses, as well as from the civil society, who with quite sufficient dedication have worked on the design of LEAP, working closely with representatives of the Executive and Legislative of our municipality who assisted by providing information and useful data from different fields, such as environmental protection, urbanism, health, green areas, traffic, agriculture, economy, social welfare etc. In this context, a valuable contribution to the design of LEAP has been provided by our citizens sharing their opinions that deal with the environmental sphere.

The main purpose of this plan is to create a strategy to overcome, respectively to eliminate the problems of environmental pollution, as well as other types of problems. To achieve this goal, it was necessary to work in continuity, in a quality and objective manner. For the actions and the preparation of the LEAP, the citizens of the municipality of Istog were informed through public media, electronic and print media, as well as through direct meetings, through public debates and certain round tables. Drafting a long-term environmental plan will make it possible to solve environmental problems step by step.

Istog nature is very valuable. It has many functions, is home to many species of flora and fauna. Istog with its powerful sources of water, fertile land, with a rich natural and cultural heritage, offers recreation for locals and attracts tourists who contribute to the local economy. Therefore, our goal and commitment will be the preservation and protection of these assets in order to make the environment even more beautiful, creating and ensuring a future with the clean and healthy environment for our citizens. Our attention will be focused on improving the lives of our citizens, strongly supporting the development and improvement of infrastructure in the city and generally in the municipality. Istog municipality is on the way towards success and we want you to be part of this path. Our cooperation with you, dear Citizens, will enable us to identify issues that LEAP will be committed to. Local Environmental Action Plan is a working document, which is expected to serve as the first step in making investments to improve the environment in the municipality of Istog for years to come. This document will serve all domestic and foreign stakeholders in order for them to focus on the investments in the city environment, in our municipality respectively. I will be ready, at any time, to work together with you, to deal with your concerns, in order for the town of Istog and our municipality to be a good example on the environment issues. On this occasion, I would like to thank Sida and REC in Kosovo, for their continuous contribution that they have been giving and continue to give to the city and municipality of Istog in the field of conservation and environmental protection.

Sincerely yours,
Mr Haki Rugova
Mayor of Istog Municipality

WHO	- World Health Organization
OSCE	- Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
NGO	- Non-governmental organization
BO	- Budgetary organization
AER	- European Agency for Reconstruction
EPAK	- Environmental Protection Agency of Kosovo
WB	- World Bank
IMF	- International Monetary Fund
EC	- European Council
EU	- European Union
ISK	- Institute of Statistics of Kosovo
USAID	- United State Agency for International Development
MESP	- Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
MA	- Ministry of Agriculture
MH	- Ministry of Health
NIPHK	- National Institute of Public Health of Kosovo
REC	- Regional Environmental Centre
CS	- Civil Society
KEK	- Kosovo Energy Corporation
LEAP	- Local Environmental Action Plan
SWOT	- Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UA	- Administrative Instruction
KP	- Kosovo Parliament
EDHWC	- European Directive for human water consumption
KSC	- Kosovo Sanitary Commission
MDP	- Municipal Development Plan
MUP	- Municipal Urban Plan
QDW	- Quality of Drinking water
RWC	- Regional Water Company
WWRO	- Water and waste regulatory office

The stakeholders and persons in charge of the LEAP

This project is implemented by:
The Regional Environmental Centre, REC (Regional Environmental Centre) - Kosovo Office.
REC Coordinator for LEAP:

Daut BLAKAJ

Municipality of Istog

Municipal Coordinator for LEAP:
Elfete BLAKAJ

The members of the Coordination Body:

1. Agim Ademaj	- Deputy Mayor of the municipality, chairperson
2.Deme Ceta	- Chairperson of the municipal assembly, member
3. Qazim Loxha	- Director of Directorate for Finance, Economy and Development, member
4. Isa Hoxhaj	- Director of Urbanism, Cadastre and Environmental protection, member
5. Bedri Hasanaj	- Director of Public Services, Protection and Rescue, member
6. Elfete Blakaj	- Environmental officer, member

Persons and different groups that were involved in drafting the LEAP for Istog Municipality are:

1. Elfete Blakaj	- Environmental officer, coordinator
2. Muhamet Gusturanaj	- Head of the office for European integration
3. Lulzim Blakaj	- Head of the administrative sector of the municipal assembly
4. Sanije Mavraj	- Coordinator for the Human Rights unit
5. Rrustem Gashi	- Rural planning officer
6. Zekije Sutaj	- Legal adviser
7. Beqir Metaj	- Head of the sector for agriculture, forestry and hydro-economy
8. Fadil Kabashi	- Inspector for agriculture, forestry and hydro-economy
9. Sami Ferati	- Head of the education sector
10. Arta Fetahu	- Officer for development and planning
11. Brahim Hetemaj	- Head of the health sector
12. Alma Destanoviq	- Head of the sector for right and integrations of communities, and
13. Naser Gjocaj	- Officer for public spaces and energy efficiency
14. Naim Ferati	- From the water supply company "Hidrodrini"
15. Daut Latifaj	- From company "Ambienti"
16. Luana Hasanaj	- from NGO "Liria I"
17. Zeqir Mehmetaj	- from Radio "Fontana"
18. Ismet Rugova	- from company "Ma Con"
19. Ismail Bytyqi	- from company "Trofta e re"
20. Ismet Loshi	- from company "Graniti"
21. Naim Imeraj	- from company "Sinalco" and
22. Rexhep Shoshi	- from the agriculture experts
3. Rrezarta Logja	-Office for heritage

Also, the drafting of the document was assisted by the following entities:

- PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND PRIVATE BUSINESS COMMUNITY
- PUBLIC ENTERPRISES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT
- REGIONAL COMPANIES FOR WATER SUPPLY AND WASTE AND
- CIVIL SOCIETY AND CITIZENS

The legal bases for drafting the LEAP

Republika e Kosovës	KUVENDI I KOMUNËS		Komuna e Istogut
	01 Nr.49/2011	Data: 28.10.2011	

Kuvendi i Komunës, në bazë të nenit 24 alineja 1. Të Ligjit për mbrojtjen e mjedisit, Ligji nr.03/L-025 dhe nenit 17 pika (e) të Ligjit për vetëqeverisjen lokale (Gazeta Zyrtare e Republikës ë Kosovës nr.28/2008), në mbledhjen e mbajtur më: 28.10.2011 mori:

V E N D I M

I. Me qëllim të ruajtjes dhe mbrojtës së mjedisit dhe zhvillimit të qëndrueshëm ekonomik të komunës të hartohet Plani Lokal i Veprimit në Mjedis (PLVMN) .

II. Plani Lokal i Veprimit në Mjedis do të hartohet nga Grupi punues për hartimin e PLVM-ns dhe i njëjti duhet të përmbaj të gjitha elementet e përcaktuara në Ligjin për mbrojtjen e mjedisit.

III. Ky vendim hyn në fuqi menjëherë dhe për zbatimin e tij do të kujdeset Trupi Koordinues dhe Grupi Punues për hartimin e PLVM-ns.

IV. Me kopje të këtij Vendim të njoftohen: Trupi Koordinues, Grupi punues dhe një kopje në arkivin e Kuvendit

REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS KOMUNA E ISTOGUT OPŠTINA ISTOK REPUBLIKA KOSOVO

K r y e s u e s i,
Hemë Çeta

Legislation of the Republic of Kosovo in the domain of environmental protection harmonized with European standards that are used as a reference for the preparation of the LEAP.

- Law on Environmental Protection (03/L-025 2009)
- Law on Waste (02/L -30, 2005)
- Law on air Protection from pollution (03/L-160 2010)
- Law on protection of plants (2006/02-L95)
- Law on Nature Protection (03/L-233 2010)
- Law on protection of varieties of plants (2007/02-L98)
- Law on Noise Protection (2007 02/L-102)
- Law on protection from fires (2006/02-L41)
- Law on Agriculture and Rural Development (03/L-098 2009)
- Law on Organic Farming (02/L-122 2007)
- Law on hunting (02/L-53 2005)
- Law on the artificial wastes (2003/10)
- Law on Spatial Planning (2003/14, 2003)
- Law on Forests, amendment 2004/29
- Law on Waters (2004/24)
- Law on irrigation of agricultural lands (02 / L -9 2005)
- Law on environmental impact assessment (2009 03/L-024)
- Law on Local Self-Government (03/L-040 2008)
- Law on protection of special areas (2008/03-L039)
- Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment (2009 03/L-015)
- Administrative Instruction No. 02/07 on waste batteries and accumulators
- Administrative Instruction No. 03/07 on the Used waste oils management
- Administrative Instruction on the casted vehicles and their waste, 20.12. 2006
- Administrative Instruction no. 12/2008 for the disposal of medical waste
- Administrative Instruction no. 05/2008 for the management of medical waste
- Administrative Instruction no. 05/2009 on public waste management
- Administrative Instruction no. 04/2009 for mandatory penalties and fines
- National Environmental Action Plan of Kosovo, 2006 - 2010

Part 1

I. INTRODUCTION

Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs) are local environmental policy documents, which represent the environmental priorities and the list of actions to solve them. The preparation of these plans furthers the development of the skills of local governments and other entities interested in the environment and the community.

Furthermore, LEAP also promotes cooperation between civil society, the public, local government and central government, business and other environmental subjects, supporting the free exchange of information and public participation in decision-making.

The legal obligations for drafting the LEAP

Preparation of LEAP is mandatory for countries of the Central and Eastern European that have begun the process of stabilization and association and which countries seek integration into the EU. For our country, the development of these plans by local governments is a legal duty, provided with the Article 24 of Law on the environmental protection No.03/L-25.

The Local Environmental Action Plan aims to:

- Solve environmental problems by identifying the priorities and setting the actions to address them, including all potential actors for the determination of these actions and the creation of strategies for implementing them effectively, combined according to an action plan.
- Develop civil society by strengthening coordination and communication between different sectors in the community, bringing together representatives of the various communities that represent different interests in these communities, including local authorities, representatives of NGOs, business, scientists, by explaining the specific techniques that local organizers can use to determine the main actors in the process, to increase the participation and contribution of the public in the process of recruiting and working with volunteers and foster cooperation between stakeholders and organizations.
- Increase the capacity of local government and the community to present essential elements of the community action plan, assess community problems and opportunities, organizing civic committees, including the public, setting priorities, drafting the strategies and the development of an Action Plan.

- Increase the exchange of information at the local level through behaviour patterns and models from previous plans of the communities out of which the participants can draw ideas and techniques applicable to their specific cases, carefully gather information on the current state of the environment.
- Provide concrete solutions to community problems through exchange of experiences related to the use of skills in analysis, planning, discussion and assessments, which are essential to the effective community action. By giving the participants the opportunity to put into practice group work, dealing with solving practical problems through small working group interactions.

The methodology of the LEAP preparation

Local Environmental Action Plan for the Municipality of Istog was drafted during a period of one year and in its drafting are included the local government actors and the wider community. For this purpose it was established the working group of experts in various fields (environmental, architecture, tourism, health, education, sports, cultural heritage, etc.), who worked in collaboration with other local and international experts to develop the LEAP.

Initially, the training of the working group took place, who was invited to the project in terms of development of LEAP and finding additional resources for the implementation of activities to improve environmental quality.

Within the project for drafting the Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP), a survey of citizens of the Municipality of Istog was undertaken. There were a number of questionnaires that have helped and guided the working group in the right way during the selection of priority areas. A special thanking belongs to the citizens of the Municipality of Istog and civil society, who in the process of survey respondents helped survey process to be successful. To have a wider involvement and to have the opinions of the community and civil society, are organized public debates and debates in the media.

The document is presented to the Municipal Assembly of Istog and was approved on 28.05.2011; turning it to an official working document.

The basic process of drafting the LEAP is divided into phases, which are interrelated to each other:

a) The signing of memorandum of understanding between the REC and the Municipality;
b) Preparation activities;
c) Formation of TK coordinating body;
d) Establishment of working group WG;
e) Training of the GP members;
f) Assessment of the environmental situation;
g) A survey of citizens
h) Drafting of the community Vision;
i) Setting priorities;
j) Drafting of an action plan for priority areas; and
k) Setting the priorities in the implementation of the action plan.

The document is designed on three main grounds:

1. Analysis of the environmental situation

It presents a detailed analysis of the situation related to all matters that are considered by the plan, presenting those analyses in all aspects and interrelated among them. This analysis serves to have a clear idea of environmental problems, which concern the municipality of Istog.

2. List of environmental issues

Environmental problems are presented by a predetermined matrix, which gives in a detailed form all the indicators for the identification of a problem. The most important parts of this matrix are the causes of the problem and the priority for each of them.

3. An action plan for resolution

This chapter is the most important part of the Plan, as it set forth all potential actions and projects for solving environmental problems that are already defined.

This matrix serves the local authorities to develop concrete projects and to secure funding from donors.

VISION

"Clean and green Istog with values of natural and cultural heritage, with developed tourism and agriculture, attractive for all"

Vision for the future of the municipality of Istog is a continuation of the goals defined by the Spatial Plan, where Istog territory belongs to the "Gardens of Kosovo."

Based on the potential and natural resources of the Municipality, the vision is built on three major development pillars related to each other: Agriculture, Tourism and Enterprises.

Istog is considered as a potential and agricultural tradition, farming, aquaculture, and apiculture and forestry development. A region with sustainable enterprise development, competitive at the domestic and foreign markets, and small businesses primarily oriented towards existing development potentials, such as apple plantations, fish ponds, wood processing, light industry, etc.

To achieve this it is necessary that the economic development in general and tourism in particular, transformed Istog into a quiet place for investors and local and foreign tourists. Improving the environment, preservation and increase of natural resources and values and providing the conditions for a sustainable development for the needs of the community and citizens in general. Moreover, preservation, protection and rehabilitation of cultural heritage and historical monuments, as well as increased attraction for domestic and foreign investors through the preparation of local development offer.

Part 2

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE MUNICIPALITY OF ISTOG

2.1 Background of the city

Istog municipality lies in the northern part of Dukagjini. The Municipality, in north-west borders with Montenegro and Serbia, in the north-east with the municipality of Zubin Potok, on the east with the Skenderaj Municipality, the south with the municipality of Kline and south-west with the municipality of Peja. The municipality has an area of 453.84 km2. The Municipal centre is the city - Istog.

Istog has a convenient geographical position, open on all sides, with the exception of the northern part which is surrounded by high mountains with an altitude beyond 2,000 meters. With good road infrastructure, enabling better communication with other areas of Kosovo.

Picture 2. Istog in old days 1930

Picture 3. Istog nowadays (2012)

This territory, in geographical and ethno-cultural aspect, known as Podgur. Conceptually, Podguri is an ethnographic sub-province that occupies the northern position of Dukagjini region. The geographical limitation of Podguri begins with the source of the river "Drin", climbs to the top of Rusolia Mountains, followed by the massive of Mokna Mountains, while the east and southeast border is the river "Gujavç". The unification of River "Gujavç" with river "Istog" and "Drin I Bardh" closes geographically the area of Podgurit. Indigenous population have named "Pod I gurit" the rock that forces the three water sources Istog, "Vrella" and "Drini I bardh" to explode at the same altitude. Istog is founded in the centre of Podguri.

Geographical location, the climate, natural resources have conditioned Istog to be inhabited since antiquity. Istog was an integral part of the Illyrian-Albanian space. In the territory of the municipality of Istog are found traces of settlements dating from prehistory. Istog was also emblematic of the heritage value of the material and spiritual culture.

According to historical sources, it is said that Istog is lying in the territory between large Istog and small Istog, where the river "Istog" river "Qaushi" join.

According to the records, there was a Roman colony, which has been placed in that location which belongs to the today's Istog. Also, Istog is mentioned as the location by the end of XIV century, when this part of Dardania was occupied by Slavs.

Picture 4. Old neighbourhood of Istog;

Picture 5. New neighbourhood of Istog

During the Turkish rule, Istog settlement has been familiar with the mills for grain milling and wool processing workshops (zhgun). During the Turkish rule, kazaj (municipality) of Istog belonged to Peja Sanxhak, as Gjakova Berane (Ivangradi) and Gucia Kazan.

Istog district in terms of administrative meaning of nowadays was formed in 1913, after the invasion of Kosovo by Serbian and Montenegrin armies. Istog as district centre has been operating from 1912 until 1947. In 1947 the centre was transferred to Gjurakoc. On 1 January 1960, was also a reorganization of local government structures, so that the entire territory of Kosovo was suppressed at all districts. After suppression, the Municipalities of Istog and Gjurakoc, with the centre in Istog have jointed and formed a unit of local administration, as it is functional today. With addition of administrative, educational, cultural contents Istog was declared city in 1978.

2.2 Population

In terms of population, human resources and labour market it is of particular importance to undertake the socio-economic analyses, since in most cases the original existing data and statistics are inadequate because they do not provide accurate information regarding the number of people where they live, places where they live if outside of the municipality of Istog, and do not provide data on how many residents of other municipalities work in the municipality of Istog.

Now the last census of the population, after the final results in most of the areas mentioned, may have more accurate data. But this does not mean that the existing data are totally useless.

According to preliminary results of the latest population census, Istog municipality has 39.294 inhabitants. Out of these number males are identified to be 19,987, and female were identified 19,307 inhabitants.

Data on population and employment statistics in the municipality of Istog out of the latest registration undertaken in April, 2011, look like this:

Table 1. The number of population and employment statistics

Municipality	Total number of population	Male	Female	Inhabitants density/ km2	Employed	Manpower	Employed in the public sector
Istog	39.294	19.987	19.307	86.5	9.938	25.921	2.095

Apart from the data in the table there are around 15.000 inhabitants that are non-residential inhabitants outside of Kosovo. From the communities that live in Istog Municipality:

- 90.0 % are Albanians
- 4.3 % are RAE
- 3.2 % are Bosnians, and
- 1.6 % is others.

2.3 Gender equality

Gender equality is a cornerstone in the process of democratic development of a nation. In order to set this stone where it is necessary one should take into account all gender inequalities that characterize the family, the community, the labor market and the society in general.

Profound political, social and economic transformation after '99 brought significant changes in the structure of the economy, the standard of living of the population, as well as gender balance in Kosovo society. However, despite these changes, it has not impacted greatly on improving the situation of women's position in society. From the demographic point of view, women in Kosovo make up half of the population. By the late '80s are dominating the patriarchal families, where 2 - 3 generations live in one household. However, after the 90s the emigration that took place outside Kosovo and migration of population from rural to urban areas accelerated the disintegration of the patriarchal family.

Despite improvements in subsequent years, unemployment and poverty threaten a large number of households in Kosovo, but in particular, unemployment and poverty are impacting negatively on the social status of women.

Traditionally, women have the main burden of family welfare; however, they are less likely than men to use the resources and tools needed to fulfill their responsibilities. High levels of unemployment, low educational level, the involvement of women in unskilled labors, the lack of qualified opportunities, poor access and lack of freedom in the use of family planning methods, then the fact that very often women are subject to violence, ill-treatment and arbitrary actions in the family, as well as poor representation at the public structures and politics are affecting the deepening of poverty in Kosovo and its extension.

Picture 6. Visit to the municipal museum

Picture 7. Exhibition of costumes of Podguri

2.3.1 The causes that produce poverty and gender discrimination

- The dominance of patriarchal norms;
- Difficulties in implementing the law hinder gender equality;
- Low levels of education of women;
- Limited access to vocational training and ownership;
- Low levels of employment;
- Exclusion of women from decision-making due to social norms;
- Inequality in decision-making and representation in the highest state structures;
- Domestic Violence;
- Inequality in culture and media;
- Poor representation of women in academia.

2.3.2 The mechanism for achieving gender equality

In order to overcome this situation the position of women and its role in society, in Kosovo are created a range of institutional mechanisms and legal instruments aimed at advancing the position of women in society. In this context, the role of civil society is very important, particularly local NGOs that advocate raising awareness regarding the advancement of women position.

Mechanisms at the central level:
- Agency for Gender Equality;
- Office on Good Governance;
- Ombudsperson Institution and Gender Equality Unit;
- Ministerial Council for Gender Equality.

Mechanisms at the local level:
- Officials for Gender Equality in the municipalities and;
- Municipal committees for gender equality.

Istog Municipality, Office for Gender Equality, performs a variety of activities dealing with protection and promotion of gender equality, such as: monitoring and lobbying at the institutions for respecting the equal opportunity in jobs, admissions and various committees as administration, education and health. Then, direct commitment to financial aid for women households in the area of awarding scholarships to students of these families, medical assistance and food consistently. In addition, to organize activities and roundtables that are subject of protecting victims of domestic violence, and promoting women's rights through the publication of pamphlets, leaflets, which are about the protection of women and children.

Structure of employees in the municipality of Istog: out of the total number of 157 employees in the municipal administration, males are 118 and females are 39. In education, out of the 689 employees, 360 are male and 289 female, while in health, out of 123 total employees, males were 32 female 91 of them. From this scheme it is visible that the employment of women in the municipality of Istog is quite advanced and which comprises about 40% of the employees.

Table 2. Gender structure of employees

Istog Municipality	Employed in the administration	Employed in education	Employed in health
Total	157	649	123
Male	118	360	32
Female	39	289	91

However, despite the establishment of a number of mechanisms aimed at improving the position of women in the Kosovar society, these mechanisms have not yet achieved the right effect. Therefore, for this purpose the Kosovar society should be oriented to the development of a series of objectives:

- The spreading out of values and practices that promote gender equality, protection of rights and empower women;
- Increase of the access of women and girls in qualitative education;
- Improving the health of girls and women by boosting the health system to their health needs;
- Economic Empowerment;
- Improvement of the situation of women at risk;
- Improve the performance indicators for women and girls;
- Improve the image of women in media, culture and sport, and;
- To achieve equal participation of both genders in decision-making on all issues important in society.

2.4 Employment and unemployment

The employment rate in the municipality of Istog is quite low, taking into account the number of population active for work. Also, there is a lack of skills on the job, especially for the practical skills in problem solving. Most of the employees in private companies even though experienced are not formally certified. Provision of vocational training (formal) for the private sector employees is vague.

Number of employees in the public sector is 2095; while the private sector is estimated roughly at employing 2493 workers, in non-formal sector there are 1150 workers, while in agriculture is estimated at approximately 4,200 people who generate income from this area. According to the municipal office records are identified as unemployed are 5954 persons, of whom 3668 men and 2286 women.

Realistically, the number of unemployed is several times greater than the number of those identified at the municipal office of employment. Given the number of active population (25,921) and the total number of employees (9938), it appears that the level of employment in the municipality of Istog is 36%. While the unemployment rate is estimated at 64%, which is quite high rate. Data from the survey show that close to 25% of the population living in the city, are employed. Out of the others, 13% live on social assistance, and a part of the population have income sources from pension (from the budget), about 38%, while the rest live out of the assistance that they receive from families and relatives employed abroad. Municipal administration employees are 157 workers, out of those, 118 were males and 39 females.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

2.5 Social Welfare

Due to high unemployment prevailing in the municipality of Istog, and the consequences of the latter war, which are not yet sufficiently repaired, in the municipality of Istog is a large number of social and homeless cases seeking assistance.

According to the statistics, the number of cases included in the social assistance scheme in the municipality of Istog is 765 families with 3,437 members. There are 20 requirements that have applied to join this list of social assistance.

Number of households located in collective shelters in the municipality of Istog is 12 of them. But, the number of applications for social housing cases and people in need is 25.

2.6 Health

In the municipality of Istog are performed primary and secondary health services. These services are provided for members of the municipality of Istog at five (5) Family Medicine Centres and at ten (10) small clinics at the villages. Whilst, for the secondary services Istog residents use Peja Regional Hospital and private clinics. In the town of Istog the FMC is operational, and in the villages Vrellë, Banje, Gurrakoc, Rakosh FMC is operational. Medical services, the residents of the Municipality of Istog, perform at the Ambulances (clinics) of the villages; Kaliqan, Sudenicë, Dobrushë, Saradran, Zallq, Dubrava, Cerkolez, Shushicë, Veriq and Osojan.

At the FMC are provided the following services: Emergency Services, Family Medicine Service, Internal medicine services, Immunization Service, Maternity Service, Dental Service, Paediatrics service, X-ray Service, Laboratory Service.

At the FMC performed the Family Health Services and Dental services, while at the clinics are provided only family medicine services.

The structure of employees by occupation in health system is given in the following: Physicians (26), Medical Technician (63), Administrative Staff (8), and technical support staff (26). Total in medicine are employed 123 workers. Out of the total number of employees in health facilities 35 workers are male and 88 are female.

2.7 Education

The Municipality, through the Directorate for Education and Culture, performs the duties and obligations in compliance with laws and regulations of the Ministry and in accordance with the Law on Education in the Municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo, Municipal Regulations Statute that define responsibilities on the educational process at all levels. This directorate is engaged to organize, manage cultural, youth and sports activities. Performs also inter-official tasks that are provided by the status and rules of organization within and outside the municipality.

In the field of Education, this Directorate covers the organization and supervision of educational institutions from: Preschool Level 235 children (15 groups); special education of students with disabilities 18 children (2 classes); level of compulsory education involving students from 1 grade to grade 9 -7251 (308 classes); Upper Secondary Level: 2237 students (70 classes). The total number of students is 9,772 students, plus special classes with 20 students. Number of employees in education is 654, out of which 518 are teachers, 31 administrative staff and 105 technical - assistant personnel.

The number of educational institutions in the municipality of Istog: 5 kindergartens, 11 elementary schools, 15 satellite classes for primary education, 2 high schools and one satellite classes of the TSSH - professional "Rudina" in B. Dubrava.

It is an overall assessment that on the organizational point of view the education of Istog municipality is well organized and supervised.

Within the Directorate of Education in Istog municipality are operating the Department for Culture, Youth and Sport, which conducts a range of activities, in organizing and holding cultural and sports activities.

Istog has a House of Culture, a cultural centre and three libraries, where Istog citizens organize a series of cultural activities. Regarding sports, in Istog are 5 sports clubs, two youth centres, and two facilities for youth activities in communal areas and a sports facility.

Picture 8. Secondary school "Haxhi Zeka" in Istog

Picture 9. Pupils going to school

2.8 Surface density residential

Istog municipality today has an area of 453.84 km²; this represents 4.17% of the area of Kosovo. Istog cadastral unit (city) has an area of 3113.15 ha (31.13 km ²) and has a central position in the territory of the municipality. This cadastral unit, stretching from the border with Serbia in the north, including massive mountains and the territory of the two settlements, Istog and lower Istog, limited to 5 other cadastral unit, Syne, Dubrava, Dragolec, Muzhevina and Cerrce. Istog has 2.9 km of border crossing with Serbia, 15.5 km local community borders and 12.5 with other cadastral unit.

The municipality has 52 settlements, out of which one (1) is Istog town and urban centres; Gjurakoci, Banja, Rakoshi, Vrella. While other settlements are: Bajic, Llukavci I Begut, Belica, Bollopoja, Veriqi, Orroberda, Dobrusha Istog I Poshtem, Dragolevci, Dreja, Dubrava, Zhakova, Zallçi, Zabllaqi, Kaliqani, Kashica, Kovraga, Koshi, Kërnina Llugat, Lubova, Lubozhda,

Dubova e vogel, Mojstiri, Muzhevina, Veriqi i Ri, Osojane, Polana, Prekalla, Prigoda, Rakoshi, Syneja, Serbobrani, Crkolezi, Sudenica, Llukavci i thate, Syrigona, Shushica, Tomoci, Trubuhoci, Tuqepi, Uca, Corolluka, Cerrce and Shalinovica. These settlements are grouped into 10 local communities. Local communities correspond to larger settlements (Istog, Vrellë, Banja, Rakosh, Gjurakoc, Dubrava, Dobrushë, Zallq, Crkolez and Osojan).

To find the existing number of residents at the city level, was undertaken a research with questionnaires to every home, which research shows that the number of residents in the city is 6000, the number of households is 1200, while the average number of members in the household is 5.0 a / families.

Residential density in the municipality is 91 inhabitants/ km². Housing density in relation to the cadastral unit is larger than the area of the municipality. But this information is not necessarily the residential density within the urban area, because there are no known boundaries of the urban area. The built surface currently, is calculated as the urban area, which is 222 ha, out of which it results that the housing density on the built surface of the urban area is 27 inhabitants/ ha/.

2.9 Road infrastructure

Istog has good links with regional centres in Kosovo, as well as with the important cities in neighbouring states. Main road Mitrovica-Peje crosses into the territory of the Municipality and in some roads connects the municipality with Pristina and Klina.

Mountains massive in the northern part of the municipality make it difficult for the municipality to connect with Montenegro, Serbia and the municipality of Zubin Potok. However, the best connection with Rozhaje, Montenegro, is done through the road Istog-Peje-Rozaje and Istog Radac Rozhaje. While, through the road Istog-Rakosh-Cërkolez, communication with the northern part of Kosovo, as Zubin Potok, is quite difficult, due to poor road which connect these locations.

Istog local roads provide good links between local community centres and have mostly good access to all settlements in the municipal road network.

Based on their function in the area of the municipality, taking into account the link between the local community centres, connecting settlements with neighbouring municipalities settlements is done the categorizing of the local roads.

Table 3. Road infrastructure in the municipality of Istog

Length of the transport infrastructure	Km
Highway	0.0
Local roads	176
Urban roads	22
Length of the railway infrastructure	0.0

In this regard it should be noted that out of a total of 22 km urban roads 16 km are asphalted and out of the 176 km of local roads 81 km are asphalted. Gravitating regional roads in the municipality of Istog asphalted are totally 65 km.

Total roads that are included in the municipal plan for winter maintenance is 117 km. In the municipality of Istog in terms of road infrastructure attention has been paid to the sidewalks and parking.

Length of sidewalks paved in asphalt, concrete or square stones are 30 km, while the un-regulated are 15 km sidewalks. The Municipal plan for pavement maintenance, such as washing and cleaning during summer and winter includes 10 km. Number of places for access for disabled on the sidewalks is 12.

2.10 Public transport

Out of 52 villages of Istog municipality the involvement of citizens in public transport is good, i.e. 47 villages are involved in this type of transport. So the number of public transport bus stops is 120, and bus stops equipped with signs are 78, while the number of parking place on the road and off-road is 12.

Locations designated for parking are 2, the number of parking spaces for persons with disabilities is 2 and the numbers of reserved parking place for taxis are 7.

2.11 Electrical Network

In terms of maintenance of the network, as well as supplying customers with electricity, all electrical consumption of Istog, at the distribution level, is managed and exploited by Peja District. In terms of distribution network expansion planning this unit has in its disposal only the notes from the field. Also, the implementation of new projects, this work unit only guarantees as of the electrical safety aspect, as well as participates in technical committees for new facilities at the distribution level.

Istog area is supplied by TS Istog substation 110/10 kV / kV, with installed power 1x 31.5 MVA. This substation is supplied through lines 110 kV level, from the direction of TS Vallaqit by line no. 126/4, and the direction of TS Peja through line no. 126/3. The two lines are 150mm2 section. Despite the fact that the lines in question are among the oldest in Kosovo, their maintenance has resulted into not questioning its continual supply of TS Istog. It should be noted that here the electricity is followed by technical parameters under the allowed values as a consequence of major falls of voltage. Construction of the new substation in the village Veriq has created new lines from Istog to Peja, Kline and Skenderaj at 110 kV, and connection to the substation Peja III. With these projects, definitely, supply of Istog will be provided at a higher degree of energy supply.

Public lights in the municipality of Istog are situated at the town of Istog, i.e. only main roads and main roads of the urban centres, Vrellë, Gurrakoc and Banja.

From 22 km in urban areas, the total length of the public lights is 12.5 km, and out of 81 km of rural roads only 2 kilometres are covered with public light, which means that in the municipality of Istog in the public lights network are included one (1) per cent of the lengths of the roads of Istog Municipality.

Part 3

III. Assessment of existing situation

3.1. Geographic position

Istog is a municipality situated close to the Mokna mountains, in the north-western part of Kosovo and northern part of Dukagjini region, with an altitude of up to 2155 meters. Istog has a surface of 453.84 km2.

In the east, it borders with the Municipality of Skenderaj, in the south with the Municipality of Kilnë, in south-west and west with the Municipality of Pejë. In the north, it borders with Montenegro and Serbia and with the Municipality of Zubin Potok in north-east.

The Municipality of Istog has a favourable geographic position and it is open in all the sides, except for the northern part, which is surrounded by high mountains, dry mountains, and Mokna mountain, with an altitude of up to 2155 metres. It also is connected with all municipalities of Kosovo with asphalted roads.

The PLAIN zone covers around 44% of the territory and the majority of settlements are located in this zone. 62% of the general population of the Municipality of Istog live in this territory. This part of the Municipality is mainly plain, with an altitude of 400-500 meters. It is surrounded by beautiful landscapes of the Rrëzë hill, attractive greeneries and hilly background, which is an identifying element of the Municipality. Two sub-centres are located within this zone – Gurakoci and Banja - which offer good services to this area and have an impact on the social and economic development of the centres and other settlements. Two regional roads intersect in this zone – the Mitrovicë-Pejë and Prishtinë-Istog roads.

The zone called "Rrëzë" includes the settlements that are located between the plain area, called "Fusha," and the hilly area "Bjeshka" and that is the 'border' between the plain and hilly zones. It is situated in a zone of a 500-600 m altitude. It covers 17% of the entire territory of the Municipality. The regional Mitrovicë-Pejë-Montenegro road goes through this entire zone.

The "Bjeshka" zone is in the northern part of the Municipality and it is made up of mountains and partially agricultural land, meadows, and pastures. It covers around 39% of the general territory of the Municipality, and has a very low population density – only 4% of the general number of the residents of the Municipality.

3.2 Climatic conditions

Foto 14. Peizazh veror

Foto 14. Peizazh dimeror

The territory of the Municipality of Istog is characterised by a soft continental climate, affected by the closeness of the "Bjeshket e Thata" mountains from the northern side, which has a great impact on the frequent temperature changes during the day. In terms of the climatic conditions, this territory is not very different from other territories of the northern part of the Dukagjini region, which are to a great extent under the influence of the continental climate with less heat and more rainfalls. The average monthly temperature is around 0.5 C in January and 23.3 C in August. The average annual temperature is 11.3 C, respectively 17.6 C during the vegetative period. The average amount of rainfalls is 740 mm, which make this zone a wet area. However, the rainfalls during the vegetative period are 307 mm or 41%, 431 mm or 59% beyond the vegetative period, and around 147 mm (or 20% of the annual rainfalls) during the summer (June-August). Thus, the land is insufficiently damp during the vegetative period for normal development of agricultural crops, which is a limiting factor in the agricultural productivity.

The average annual humidity is 70%; it is 63% during the vegetative period, which characterises this zone as a region with average humidity. Rainfalls are insufficient, therefore, the land is not wet during the vegetative period; the deficit is about 307 mm (3.070 m3/ha), which has to be compensated by watering the land.

The wide Istog region is characterised by a middle continental climate, which is affected by the external and internal local factors, the most important of which are altitude, the stretch of the mountainous massifs, plain fields, closeness to the Adriatic Sea and the basin of the "Drini i Bardhe" River. According to data, the average air temperature is 10.7 C. "Lowest temperatures were registered in January, and the highest in July and August. The average monthly air temperature in January was -0.4C, 20.3 C in July, and 19,6 C in August. The average air temperature decreases as the altitude gets higher. According to 10-year data, the average rainfall amount is 730 mm. During the vegetative period they are 307 mm or 41% and 423 mm or 59% beyond the vegetative period.

During the cold part of the years – October-March, the average amount of rainfalls is high, and it is lower during the April-September period. Winter is characterised by snowfalls and the snow levels and its presence depend on the altitude, terrain morphology, and terrain exposition. Winds, as modifiers of climate in the wide Istog region, are very important because they bring the characteristics of the climate they come from. According to observations and available material, the most frequent winds reaching Istog come from south-west, west, and east. The dominant wind in the Municipality of Istog is the one from north-western side, 88%, western wind is 6.7% and the eastern wind is 40%.

It is worth stressing that a strong local wind is present in Istog and the surrounding locations. It is known amongst the local population as "meqava" and it is formed from the arrival of cold air

masses in the mountainous slopes. This wind blows through all the villages along the mountainous slopes from the village of Syrigane to Kaliqan and reaches a speed of up to 150 km/h, therefore it causes serious damages to the living facilities, roofs, agriculture, particularly, fruit trees. It blows in an area of 4 km towards Gurrakoc. The average humidity is around 70% and the average monthly sun radiation is around 176 hours.

Table 4. Monthly statistics about climate

Months/ Parameters	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Average falls in (mm)	77	61	54	47	59	56	36	40	41	55	91	86
Average temperature (C)	-0.4	0.8	8.5	11.8	16.1	18.4	20.3	19.6	18.4	11.5	5.7	1.3
Average sun radiation (h)	70	102	147	184	221	258	299	222	168	95	66	

Table 5. Average temperature according to seasons

Months/ Parameters	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Average falls in (mm)	77	61	54	47	59	56	36	40	41	55	91	86
Average temperature (C)	-0.4	0.8	8.5	11.8	16.1	18.4	20.3	19.6	18.4	11.5	5.7	1.3
Average sun radiation (h)	70	102	147	184	221	258	299	222	168	95	66	

3.3. Environment

It may be said that Istog has a clean environment as there are no factories that would cause high pollution. However, the environment is polluted and the environmental assets are degraded in this municipality as well. The past ten years and the war in Kosovo are a source of serious environmental problems in Kosovo as well as in Istog.

Istog has a very valuable nature. It has many functions as it is a habitat of many sorts of flora and fauna, offers leisure to the local residents and attracts tourists, who contribute to the local economy. However, this environmental situation, which is not very good, is a result of improper constructions and planning, inadequate infrastructure, increase of number of vehicles, pollution of surface and underground waters, non-treatment of waters, uncontrolled woodcutting, piling of urbane waste due to improper management, lack of recycling, etc.

Uncontrolled cutting of woods is one of the most important issues affecting protection of environment. The degradation of forests has an impact on the destruction of surfaces, which have a protection role, since the water from rainfalls runs freely through these areas and reaches the river beds, which causes floods. Another permanent threat is posed by the rainfalls, which increase water levels in rivers, which flood freely wide areas of qualitative agricultural lands.

So, protection of environment is of a special importance. Measures for preventing destruction of forests should be undertaken in order to create safety and protect the environment. Cutting of wood should be allowed only when offspring are replanted. Woodcutting is strictly forbidden in the areas endangered by erosion. Constant pollution of rivers and underground waters by waste-

waters should be prevented and they should not be let to run further into rivers. The work, which has started on connecting houses in villages and town to the drainage system, is very important. The drainage system will be expensive for the scattered houses in rural areas; therefore, septic tanks will be installed there. Running of wastewater into rivers is strictly forbidden. In rural zones, drainage system is in accordance with the Strategy of Kosovo for treatment of waters.

Photo 16. Waste in "Istog" river

Photo 17. Running of wastewater into river

Photo 18. Regulation of of "Istog" river bed

Table 6. Environmental problems in Municipality of Istog

No.	Problems
1	Inadequate treatment of wastewater, respectively running of wastewater into rivers
2	Unprocessed urbane waste, collected at open areas, close to habitation areas.
3	Some neighbourhoods in town do not have access to drainage system
4	Lack of places and green parks for leisure, squares and playgrounds
5	Collection of metal scrap in urban and habitable areas
6	Unused car dump yards
7	Mismanagement of forests
8	Opening of illegal waste dumps close to living areas and rural places.
9	Dumping of waste into watering channels.
10	Lack of strategy for protection of biodiversity
11	Non-inclusion of all urban and rural places in collection of waste in containers
12	Construction of collective buildings without green areas
13	Lack of developmental strategy
14	Lack of a sustainable development in touristic zones
15	Low capacity of municipal dump yard in Tuqep and transfer of waste
16	Lack of strategies for prevention of erosion

Measures that should be taken:

Thus, in order to protect the environment, the Municipality has to undertake some measures:

- Adequate treatment of wastewater;
- Limit expansion of settlements and regulate spaces in Istog and other areas of Municipality to make them as attractive for living as possible;
- Minimisation of dangerous impacts, such as floods, winds, fires, etc.;
- Protection of various natural landscapes;
- Creation of green areas in the town;
- Use of water resources;
- Minimisation of human activities that damage environment;

- Control development in urban areas;
- Advancement of water supply system;
- Construction of drainage system for wastewater and atmospheric waters;
- Reconstruction and regeneration of historic and cultural heritage zones;
- Protection of qualitative land and forbidding of constructions in 1-4 category lands;
- Protection of air from traffic pollution and urban and industrial production;
- Protection of waters from wastewater discharge through adequate treatment and building of plants
- Protection of rivers from discharge of fish plants' waters; and
- Regular control of water pollution

3.3.1 Urban pollution

One of the key problems in the world nowadays is pollution of environment. We have witnessed happening of big changes within a decade, which, in normal conditions, would perhaps require a century. Climatic changes, destruction of ecosystems, drying of plants and trees, global warming, erosion etc, are signs that we should be really worried about the environment we are living in.

The risk posed to the environment in the Municipality of Istog, as in other municipalities, is usually as a result of inadequate urban planning, improper infrastructure, increased number of vehicles, pollution of waters due to non-treatment of wastewaters, uncontrolled cutting of woods etc. Urban centres are overloaded with inert waste and illegal waste dump yards.

This situation threatens the environment by polluting the water, underground waters, air and soil. Wastewater runs freely into the rivers "Istog," "Vrella," as well as other smaller rivers in Istog. According to the statistics of a study entitled "The cadastre of water polluters in Kosovo," Istog is the most polluted town in the Pejë region by discharge locations, as there are 24 discharge locations – 10 are collective and 14 are special polluters.

The work done on collection and transportation of waste is insufficient. On the other hand, organisation of waste collection and transportation from rural areas is very low in comparison to the needs.

Another problem affecting the environment in Istog and surrounding is the degradation caused by surface mining, respectively by a considerable number of quarries. 7 quarries, which exploit gravel, have been evidenced in the Municipality of Istog. Two are in Vrellë, three in Lubozhdë and one in the village of Sine. There is also a producer of "Sinalko" juices in the villages of Vrellë and three producers of concrete bricks in Zallq.

3.3.2 Waste

Waste management in the Municipality of Istog has significantly improved thanks to foreign donations, which have bettered the conditions for collection of waste through their programs. The regional dump yard is in Cvërk, which accumulates 0.54 kg of waste per capita per day. But, the regional waste collection company "Ambienti," the unit in Istog, collects and transports the waste of Istog Municipality to the dump yard in the village of Tuqep. Waste is not dumped in Sverk because of high transportation costs, therefore, the dump yard in Tuqep has opened due to this reason. It temporarily meets the waste collection needs for this area. This company is contracted by the Municipality to maintain green areas and sidewalks, clean city streets, maintain the city park and graveyard. It also transports the waste at the dump yard in Tuqep. Waste is collected through con-

tainers. Thus, the company collects the inert waste.

This unit possesses three types of containers:
-1.1 m3 containers – 384 units
-1.3 m3 containers – 5 units
-1.5 m3 containers – 15 units

This company has three (3) trucks for transportation of waste from the 1.1m3 containers and one (1) truck for the big containers.

The amount of waste collected by the company is as follows:
-Daily…….. 216 m3
-Monthly……. 4.752 m3
-Annual…….. 57.024 m3; and
-Medical waste…… 150 m3.


Photo 19. Waste non-maintenance

The company provides waste collection service for the town of Istog and for 12 out of 50 villages of the Istog Municipality. The number of clients included in the waste collection network is as follows:
Households ……. 1.161;
Business …… 378; and
Institutions …… 18


Photo 20. Waste management

But 400 more containers and two more trucks are needed for waste transportation for the needs for collection of 80% of the waste in the Municipality of Istog to be met. The lack of containers and transportation as well as non-inclusion of all villages in the waste collection network has increased the number of illegal dump yards. Thus, as a result of this situation, 25 illegal dump yards have been evidenced in the Municipality of Istog. There are no formal dump yards in the urban area of Istog, but there are places where waste is piled up in a chaotic form. Two zones for inert waste as well as some locations of the waste of households have been identified. The streets are maintained only in the town of Istog.

3.3.3 Maintenance of city greeneries

The maintenance of green zones in the town, planting of flowers, offsprings, grass cutting, planting, cutting/regulation of green fence, and shearing of trees is carried out by the regional waste collection company "Ambienti," the unit in Istog.

Even though Istog has a green environment due to its geographic position given that the half of its territory are hills and mountains, it cannot take pride in any city park. There is a small park in city centre, which is a place for accumulation of waste and filth rather than a place for leisure and recreation. There are some green areas, but they do not meet the criteria for being genuine parks for recreation and leisure. The biggest maintained park is the Banja park.

There are seven (7) parks and squares in the Municipality. The regularly maintained municipal parks and squares cover a surface of 68 hectares and three (3) municipal parks and squares that have access to potable water.

Photo 21. Trofta Complex

Photo 22. Maintenance of greenery

3.4 Air

Air pollution, caused by a mixture of substances that enter through natural ways or anthropogenic ones (caused by humans), are the main degraders of air quality. Currently, the biggest air polluters in the Municipality of Istog are: Traffic or transportation by old vehicles, mainly without catalysts, light industry partially, generators, open municipal dump yards with methane and CO2, car dump yards, scrap metal yards, and various operators in the Municipality of Istog.

Vehicles are one of the main polluters in the Municipality of Istog. 7.000 vehicles of different types are registered in the Municipality of Istog. 2000 is the average year of their production and they drive about 100 km per day. Most of them lack catalysts, which has a direct impact on pollution of environment, respectively the air. There are currently no laws and standards on emissions on air and its quality.

There is a number of operators in the Municipality of Istog that have an impact on the pollution of environment and air.

Table 7. Operators affecting pollution of environment:

Nr.	Operators	Number
1	Gas stations	15
2	Quarries	7
3	Fish plants	10
4	Butcheries	7
5	Carpenter shops	14
6	Metal and plastic processors	19
7	Construction material dump yards and companies	48
8	Car services and car wash shops	23
9	Hotels and restaurants	27
10	Cow farms (more than 20 cows)	8
11	Sheep farms (more than 100 sheep)	18
12	Shopping centres	4
13	Blanket and carpet producers	3
14	Damaged cars dump yards	6
15	Scrap metal dump yards	2

3.5 Lands

The territory of the Municipality of Istog has a surface of 45.384 ha, or 4.17% of the territory of Kosovo, which has 46 municipalities. The main economic activity in this Municipality are agriculture and farming. Agricultural land covers a surface of 20.084 ha.

High regions are situated in the northern part of the Municipality of Istog. They border with the massif of "Bjeshkëve të Thata," in an altitude of up to 2.155m. In terms of orographic conditions, the territory of the Municipality of Istog has favourable conditions for agricultural products because of its favourable climate and water resources because 23.240 ha or 51.19% of the land is in an altitude of 600 m. Most intensive agricultural crops and garden products may be organised in surfaces that are in an altitude of up to 500 m; about 14.160 ha or 31.19 are in situated in the river valleys of the Municipality of Istog.

In the Municipality of Istog, 12.176 ha are used as arable land and gardens, while meadows and pastures cover an area of about 12.620. If there will be watering possibilities, the surfaces in an altitude of 500-600 m are favourable for production of fruits, particularly those in the eastern part of the Municipality towards Rakosh. On the other hand, the surfaces in the eastern part that are in an altitude of 600-700 m are used only partially for crops, while the land surfaces in an altitude over 700 m cover 40% of the territory of the Municipality, parts of which are used for pastures and their greatest part is in the form of forests. The land of the Municipality of Istog is a very heterogeneous, because it has many soil types and sub-types.

Most of the land is black limestone land, whicht covers an area of 14.815 ha, or 32.63% of the general territory, which belongs to the VI-VIII class quality, and this sort of land includes mainly the hilly areas. According to characteristics, it is a forestry land with mountainous pastures.

Table 8. Land surface according to quality, 1.2.3-8 class

Class	Surface	
	Ha	%
1,2 and 3	4.320	9.51
4 and 5	23.450	51.85
6,7, and 8	17.540	38.64

There is little good land of 1 and 3 class - 4.320 or 9.51% in total. However, living houses and other facilities are built on this land, therefore, the real land surface used for agricultural crops is very little. The alluvial land, which covers around 2.000 ha, is part of this group.

The 4 and 5 class land are the second group and they comprise the biggest the types of land, which cover a surface of approximately 23.540 ha or 51.85%.

This group of land includes: alluvial deluvial lands 428,5 ha, red lands 3.021 ha, grey carbonate lands with argil 286 ha, deluvial land 4.671 ha, lesin diluvium 2.014 ha, eroded resinous 1.285 ha, pseudolgley 4.906 ha, mineral swampy lands 2.742 ha, rendzina and grey rendzina 857 ha.

The use of the lands of these groups is limited as far as their arability is concerned, because they are under the influence of erosion, they are dry and shallow or with a lot of gravel, with a poor physical-water regime (mineral-swampy lands and pseudogley). Measures for maintenance of this land and regulation of the water regime should be taken in the future, since they can turn into arable lands.

The third group is made up of V-VII class land. This group includes black limestone lands covering a surface of 4.815 ha, dry grey sceletoid lands with 4.678 ha, or around 23.346 ha in total.

A part of these surfaces are arable lands, while the rest are under mountainous meadows, under trees, pastures and forests. The lands of this group are not very arable because they are shallow, sceletoid and dry and they are situated in a high altitude.

Therefore, the Municipality of Istog has a relatively small land surface for intensive use, respectively it has about 22.000 ha (gross), or 48% of the entire territory. Unfortunately, for the time being, agriculture in the Municipality of Istog is the basic economic activity of our population, since about 65% of the population generate incomes from agriculture.

The small sizes of farms are one of the factors that limit intensive agricultural production. Being in such a situation, farmers, who are concentrated on commercial production, have often been forced to rent land (8.9%).

As a result of a situation, where agricultural land surfaces are very limited, the increase of productivity rate per surface unit is a real possibility, which should focus in a near future on replacing the imported agricultural lands. Of course, the possibilities for export of Kosovo products should be explored continuously.

Table 9. Important farm indicators

Average farm size (ha)	2.36
Average size of agricultural parcels (ha)	2.01

Intensive agricultural production in the Municipality of Istog is mainly concentrated on production of fruits, vegetables and wheat.

3.5.1 Erosive lands

During the periods of frequent rainfalls and after melting of the snow, the level of water increases and causes floods. Other factors causing floods is the waste thrown into rivers as well as rolling of rocks from mountains.

The zones endangered by floods are close to waters since there are no protection dams. "Perroi i Bollovanit" is a threat to the city of Istog because it has changed the running path. "Perroi i Dragiqit," formed by forest waters, endangers the village of Cerrce, because its bed is being used as the village road. Vrella is threatened by the river called "Lugu i Madh." Kaliqan is considered to be endangered by the "Perroi Drenik," which runs also in the village of Studenice. The Istog River also floods and damages the villages of Llukovac i Begut, Lluge, Zabllaq, a part of the Hasanj neighbourhood close the bridge in Gurrakoc, and up to the village of Rudice. Guavci causes such damages in Dreje and Zallq, too. In the period of rainfalls, brooks accumulate water and mostly erode the mountainous areas. This erosion is stressed in Syrigane, Kaliqan and Vrelle. Thus, the Municipality should create a database about running of rivers and erosions and place it in the GIS maps in order to display the zones where floods can take place. These data would serve for continuous monitoring of rivers and spatial analysis about the impacts of floods. The Municipality, in cooperation with the respective central institutions, should draft an action plan about the floods and about the measures that should be taken as an immediate response for softening the dangers posed by floods.

The necessary measures for prevention of erosion are:

- Hydraulic measures
- Agricultural measures and
- Biologic measures.

Aiming to prevent erosion and reduce the negative impacts, the Municipality should undertake immediate steps as below:

- Prevent cutting and degradation of forests;
- Prevent excessive pasturing
- Prevent irrational use of natural resources that may cause erosion; and
- Create protection dams.

3.5.2 Forests

The Municipality of Istog, according to the geographic location of its territory, is situated in the northern part of the Dukagjini region and it is mainly a mountainous area. Forests are an asset of the Municipality of Istog. They cover a considerable part of this territory. Before, oak forests covered a considerable part of the current fertile plain field, where wheat and other crops are planted. According to the statistics of the census of 1991, the mountainous surfaces cover an area of 19.220 ha, 13.570 ha or 68.8% of which are in the socially-owned sector and 5.650 or 32.2% in the private sector.

Of the general mountainous surfaces in Kosovo (490.000 ha), Istog has a share of 3.92%.

Istog mountains are lined in the form of 'floors' or bands, starting from the plain field with small trees up to rocky peaks in the high mountains. They are lined in this form due to the conditions, respectively the natural elements: pedological base, climate, depending on the altitude, and the geographic position of certain areal.

Istog forests are made up of a line of high and short forests. They are rich with woods in an average of 90 m3/ha. The most characteristic types are: firs, beech, oak. However, Turkey oak, shparri and rrapi (which is infected by a sickness and is disappearing as a specie), ash-tree, hornbeam, maple tree and low conifers grow up separately in a mountainous height of 1500 m. Hazelnut, sturgeon, willow, and acacia grow as grouped and separated trees.

The annual growth in the Istog mountains is around 4-5 m3. Unfortunately, the fund of woods is decreasing due to the high level of legal and illegal woodcutting, fires, and lack of new planting. According to a strategy on local economic development of Istog, based on the vision, aims, and objectives, planting of barren surfaces is amongst the projects planned to be implemented.

The high forests have been preserved mainly due to the difficult terrain they are in. In most of the cases, these forests are populated by oaks (about 8000 ha, 3000 ha out of which have been degraded), the remaining forests are made up of high breech, red fir, and fir.

Photo 23. Medium band (coniferous forest)

Photo 24. High woods (coniferous)

3.5.2.1 The state of forests

In spite of principles about management, preservation and sustainable development, including the preventive, biologic diversity conservation, inter-band equality and sustainable economic development principles, the state of forests is changing day after day. The changes on the state of the forests are mainly related to the reduction of wood fund, types of woods, and planted surfaces due to illegal cutting and fires.

Table 11. The structure of public forests in the Municipality of Istog

Nr.	Forest structures	Surface - ha	Surface - %
1	Fir only	3.700	27.3
2	Beech only	5.000	36.8
3	Oak	2.050	15.1
4	Bushes	320	2.3
5	Forestry land	2.500	18.5

3.5.2.2 Production role

Due to the structure of mountainous surfaces, the production role of the Istog forests is very important. It can be noted on the data (1978 Economic Institute – Orushtine) that the pure leafy and coniferous forests cover 8.700 ha or 64.41% of the general forest surface.

But the current production of forests in the territory of Istog has notably declined due to rough woodcutting before the war and illegal woodcutting taking place nowadays. The general non-productive and partially productive forest surfaces cover about 35.9% or 1/3 of the total territory with forests.

The most important role of forests is the protection they provide for the land against erosion and different devastation ways. They also have an impact on the climatic characteristics, hinder flooding of agricultural surfaces and settlements in the parts close to the shores.

There are no forests with a special destination in the Municipality of Istog. They have mainly economic character and provide partial protection against erosion and different natural impacts. There are no declared zones protected by the law, there are only proposals for the national park "Bjeshket e Nemuna."

3.5.2.3 Forest management

The Agriculture, Forestry and Hydro-Economy Directorate of the Municipal Assembly of Istog has managed and protected publicly-owned and private forests as well as the mountainous land until 2003, but they are now under the competencies of the Forestry Agency of Kosovo.

Publicly owned forests have been under the supervision and protection of the "Radusha" company, which was responsible for issues related to administration of forests, mountainous land and protection of flora and fauna in the Municipality of Istog. Compared to other municipalities of the Dukagjini region, the forestry of the Municipality of Istog has the first place.

Photo 25. Damaged forests

Photo 26. Forest mismanagement

Table 12. The state of forests and their use

Land forest under forests (ha)	**20.150**	
Type of forest woods (%)		
	Coniferous	27.3%
	Beech	36.8%
	Oak	15.1%
	Bushes	2.3%
Forest ownership	% private	% publicly/municipality owned
	32.2	68.8
Use of woods for heating	64. 677 m3	
Regular cutting	2.000 (woods for fire + technology	11.705
Illegal cutting	No data	3. 644. 49 m3 (woods for fire + technology)

3.6 Water

The territory of municipality of Istog is distinguished by a developed hydrography. The main rivers are: river of Istog, river of Vrella, and Drini i Bardhë. In addition to these rivers, there are a considerable number of permanent and temporary streams such as Përroi i keq, Shushica, Çaushi, Gujavçi and Bllagaq, etc.

Throughout Istog, river "Istog" flows in the length of 14 kilometres which is formed out of the "Istog"spring. "Istog" spring derives from the cleavage of limy rock which is located above the residence areas. This river is rich with water and through the lines it is conducted to the residence areas. The water is used for irrigating gardens, groves and meadows. The upper stream of "Istog" river is 4 metres wide and at the very end it expands to 6-10 meters. The river bed is shallow, crisp and mainly with gravel, whereas its outfall is with grit and oozy. It has a lot of curves and its banks were once filled with woods. In spring, the water invades the banks by the river. On the left side of "Istog" river is "Shushica" in the length of 24 km, "Çaushi" 13 km and "Gujavçi" in the length of 26 km. During the summer period, "Shushica" dries up whilst "Çaushi" and "Gujavçi" always have water. River "Istog" is the right branch of Drini i Bardhë which flows in a part of municipality of Istog and thus represents a sort of natural boundary between Municipality of Istog and Municipality of Peja. The river flows in the municipalities of Klina and Rahovec and therefore the streams in these municipalities belong to the branches of river Drini i Bardhë.

3.6.1 Springs

Drini i Bardhë – from the spring of Drini i Bardhë, in the municipality of Istog, the Banja locality is mainly supplied with potable water including the following: Dubovë e Vogël, Lubovë and Carralukë. For the needs of this area, from the Drini i Bardhë spring, which is in the territory of Peja, 221/s are used within a year.

Spring of Istog – from the spring of Istog, the majority part of residents of this municipality are supplied with potable water and irrigation that use water capacity of 255,741/s. The capacity of Istog spring from the observations, and measurements carried out from 1933 to 1941 and then from 1953-59, concluded that the average flow of this spring is 6,6m3/s whilst the quantity variety of the water is 2, 4 - 8, 5m3/s.

Spring of Vrella – the spring of Vrella supplies with water Vrella, Stupet, Temali, Sudenica, Kaliqan and Orroberden. 46,721/s are used currently from this spring and the capacity of this spring, according to the observation in 1961-63, is 0, 12 – 1, 1m3/s. The average flow of this spring is 1, 1 m3/s (1 metre = 1000 litres).

Sources – in addition to the main water sources supplying residents of municipality of Istog, there are alternative sources or small sources, respectively fountain-heads where residents of different localities collect water.

Thus local community of Rakosh including its five villages, also known as mbivada, are supplied with potable water in the mountains of "Kosharishte", "Vojdull" and "Strofci". In the mountains of Kosharishte, water is collected from the "source of Qajri", "Gurrat e Bardha" and "Source of Xhafe". From the mountains of Vojdull, the sources of Hysen Muli, Bajraktarëve and Rrafshi are used. All these six sources together produce 7 litres per second in a year, supplying 6 villages, part of the Dubrava Prison Facility and Veriqi. In the mountains of Strofc, water is collected from the source of Shaba Sejdia, Gurrat e Mëdha and sources of Maja e Madhe. Together these three sources produce 4, 5 l/s of water in a year. The alternative sources are to be found in the mountains of Kaliqa, Rodopoles and Ujmir.

Villages like Sineja and neighbourhood Avdylaj are supplied with potable water from the mountains of Boavica, respectively sources "Mihana", "Cibreli" and "Haxhi Avdyli".

Picture 27. Spring of Istog

Picture 28. Spring Dam in Istog

Picture 29. Water source in Vrella

Otherwise, in the Municipality of Istog there are 320 kilometres of water supply supplying 95% of the population with potable water, including the town of Istog, urban centres, Gurrakoc and Banja and 48 villages. Thus, based on the present scheme, only 4 villages have remained outside the water supply network and those are supplied with potable water from different dwells and springs.

Within the supply and production of potable water in the operational unit in Istog there are the following assets:

- Eight reservoirs of water with the following capacities: 700m3, 400m3, 800m3, 500m3, 200m3, 400m3, 400m3
- Four pump stations
- Five cloning stations, and
- A network of 320 km of Ø50 to Ø 500 of water supply pipeline.

Public service for water supply	The length of the water supply	Collection of bills	Water consumption tariff (EUR/m3)	Quantity of water consumption m3 per year	Quantity used by the industry m3 in a day	Water consumption for residents m3 per day	Quantity of water used for green areas m3 per year	Water losses within the supply system
Unit Istog "Hidrodrini"	320	65	0,27	12.380.000	17.280	0,780	221.617.120	72

3.6.1.1 Water quality

In relation to the quality of water in the Municipality of Istog, the sources are good, with chemically and bacteriologically clean water. These sources are known as solid water or wild sources due to their solvation (ph) since they stream from limy rock and do not undergo sedimentation (there are no stones) in the process of boiling within the limits of normality. On the basis of respective analysis, it turns out that source water in Istog is one of the cleanest water and their solvation (ph) is 7.81. In addition, they are recognized as sweet water, with no colour or odour. These are in demand in the water industry as well as for the production of various juices and beers. Whilst they are used for the needs of the public and managed by the company, all these sources undergo glorification and on weekly basis a measurement is carried out on water's health states. To date there were no negative results. On the basis of the capacity of these sources, if these waters are used rationally, then for the 100 next years they will meet the needs of residents of this locality.

In relation to the villages which are not included in the water supply network and which for water supply use the dwells, chemical and bacterial analysis is regularly conducted on these dwells. Based on the analysis carried out on these dwells, 11 private dwells, 8 local water supply units and a school dwell, the results showed that these dwells are clean and useable. Out of 20 bacteriological samples, 13 of them were contaminated with bacteria that do not meet the permitted standards or 65%. And out of 20 chemical samples, two chemical samples do not meet the permitted standards or 10%.

3.6.2 Sources of thermo mineral waters:

- Thermal water in Banja;
- Thermal water in Sudenica;
- Thermal water in Banja, and
- Thermal water in Zabllaq.

Picture 30. Source of thermo mineral water in Banjë

Picture 31. Source of thermo mineral water in Studenicë

3.6.2.1 Thermal water in Banjë

The many sources of thermo-mineral water in Kosovo are a consequence of intensive volcanic activity and many tectonic processes in its geological past. In Banjë there is a source of thermo-mineral water with a capacity of 17, 51 l/s. The water has a temperature of 46-48 degree Celsius and it may be expanded and used for thermal-touristic capacities. The water in Banjë has healing qualities for many rheumatic diseases and other diseases. In addition to Banjë, which is a characteristic place for the presence of these waters, thermo-mineral but with smaller capacities may be found in Studenicë.

Banja is located in 540 above sea level, in a bygrene terrace and because of land chasm some hot water springs flow, and cold minerals. In relation to their quality, they fall in the category of soil-alkaline waters, carbo-acid and with small quantity of sulphur. Based on the ruins of the old bath and the soil pipes, it was concluded that water in Banja were used by the Romans, then the rulers and mediaeval aristocracy and the ottomans. The waters located in Studenicë are shallow waters. These waters are nowadays used by 30 households, mainly for irrigation. The characteristics of these waters are unknown.

3.6.3 The environmental condition of sources of Istog

Source of rivers "Istog" and "Vrella"

- Poor infrastructure;
- No bridge to connect the banks, a danger for citizens;
- Lack of seats for visitors;
- Unclean river bed below the spring flow;
- Lack of containers for garbage disposal, and
- Lack of protection from erosion.

Thermo-mineral water in Banjë

- Unclean environment;
- Inadequate use of potentials;
- Mismanagment;
- Poor promotion, and
- Inadequate care by the municipal institutions.

Warm water in Studenicë

1. Lack of promotion;
2. Lack of infrastructure, and
3. Lack of initiatives for project by the municipality and the donors.

Sources of mineral water – Banjë and Zabllaq

- Lack of promotion, and
- Lack of initiatives for investments.

Rivers

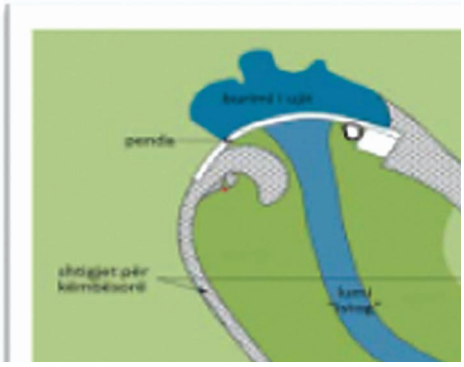
1. Pollution of rivers with sewage water;
2. Garbage disposal;
3. Unregulated river bed;
4. Lack of dams for irrigation channels;
5. Flooding of arable land and residence areas;
6. Unclean water and
7. Floods in fall and winter.

3.6.4 Water management

The management of water supply system and sewage in the Municipality of Istog is carried out by the Regional Water Supply Company "Hidrodrini", licensed for that purpose. The management and maintenance of waste and rain waters system is provided by the Municipality of Istog through external contractors.

During the summer period there are problems with water supply, especially in the critical points of the system, distant points and remote areas. The main reasons for such problems consist in the fact that water losses in the transmission and distribution system are extremely high, circa 60%. These losses represent the difference between the quantity produced and the quantity of water bills paid. Thus they included the commercial and physical/technical losses. The proportion of these two categories is not known specifically, but estimations are 50%-50%. The main factors that influence the high level of losses are: the old water supply network, illegal connections and inaccurate measurement of water.

The treatment of potable water is done with the disinfection system, in the form that in water sources there are chlorine stations and whereby water is chlorified in accordance with the legally-provided standards. The water supply system is divided in 2 areas: (1) the upper area, supplied with water through the pomp system, and (2) the lower area, supplied with water by gravitational flow.



Picture 32: Irrigation channels (source Istog)

Picture 33. Water management (penstock)

Having in mind the importance of water supply, waste water and rain water infrastructure for the quality of life, welfare of the population and economic and social development, undoubtedly the Municipality has an important role in the development of this infrastructure. This, first and foremost, means the interest and responsibility of the Municipality to provide quality services for the population included in these services as well as to expand the infrastructure and create conditions to include areas which are currently uncovered with water supply and waste water systems. As a result, the development and urban plans of the Municipality must be harmonized with the capital investments plan for the rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure in its administrative territory.

In this respect, the working group assessed that the project for water supply and waste waters must be the results of consultations with the RWS Company "Hidrodrini" and these must correspond with the investment plan of this company, and it must be in compliance with the development plans of the Municipality of Istog. On the other hand, the sewage infrastructure of rain waters is a direct responsibility of the Municipality and for which task there is neither a public company nor a specific municipal department responsible for its management or maintenance. As a consequence, there is no full picture on the current state of affairs and the projects planned.

3.6.5 Protection of waters from pollution

The sewage system for the town of Istog was constructed in 1972, 2004 and 2008 in the length of 20.900m, as a system divided into: a special system for the removal of waste water from the system of removal of rain waters. The sewage network of waste waters in Gurrakoc was constructed in 1994 and 2007 in the length of 17.200m.

The key problems related to the sewage network of waste waters in the Municipality of Istog are:

1. Non-inclusion of some urban areas of the town;
2. Non-inclusion of rural areas;
3. Inadequate dimensions of the network (as a result of population growth).

3.6.6 Sewage

The town of Istog has its network of faecal sewage but it does not have the atmospheric one. The construction of the sewage network was carried out without adequate planning, depending on the needs of a given period and on the funds available. The consequence of this is that pipe dimensions are inadequate and render certain problems. In addition, the maintenance of the network is difficult. Another difficulty is posed by the irregular payment of bills by citizens for the services provided. As in any other country, in Kosovo the land configuration too played the dominant role in the distribution of the sewage system. Thus all waste wasters are, indiscriminately, dumped into the river in Istog. The dumping of waste waters is carried out without any preliminary treatment and hence the river water is polluted.

The sewage and water supply infrastructure in the Municipality of Istog is inadequate concerning its quality as well as its insufficient extension. This situation consequently resulted in poor provision of vital services to the population, such as water supply and sewage services. Moreover, such an inadequate infrastructure, and in the case of waste waters plant and rain waters system, and the complete lack of infrastructure has environmental consequences and certainly poses obstacles for the economic and social development of the Municipality.

Table 14: Five key environmental problems in the Municipality of Istog

Gender	Noise	Municipal waste	Waste waters	Lack of municipal services	Inadequate local roads, paths, lack of parking	Lack of information and transparency	Non-maintenance of green areas, parks and paths	Protection of natural assets and richness
Men	**102** **20.4%**	**175** **35.0%**	**167** **33.4%**	**69** **13.8%**	**91** **18.2%**	**95** **19.0%**	**108** **21.6%**	**91** **18.2%**
Women	**103** **20.6%**	**171** **34.2%**	**144** **28.8%**	**87** **17.4%**	**64** **12.8%**	**96** **19.2%**	**110** **22.0%**	**82** **16.4%**
Total	**205** **41.0%**	**346** **69.2%**	**311** **62.2%**	**156** **31.2%**	**155** **31.0%**	**191** **38.2%**	**218** **43.6%**	**173** **34.6%**

3.6.61 Measures that must be undertaken

a. Rehabilitation of the existing sewage waste waters network

The existing network of sewage waste waters is quite old in the sense of the projected period i.e. the same was constructed for the projected period up to 1990. As a consequence, the dimensions of the network pipes are inadequate (insufficient) for the current number of population in Istog. This results in often blockages of sewage collectors and flooding of public roads and private properties.

Therefore it is recommended to provide a hydraulic modelling to the existing network that for serve as the basis for the redesigning of this network and for the drafting of implementation project that would meet the need of the population up to 2036.

Based on the geographical configuration of the Municipality of Istog and on the studies conducted for this matter by the drafters of the Municipal Developmental Plan, the sewage waters system may be collected by gravity and we have four areas (pools) of collection. The total collection of waste waters from all residence areas of the Municipality of Istog would end up in the village of Zabllaq, where its treatment will take place.

b. Expansion of the sewage waste waters network

Expansion of the sewage waste waters network in urban areas which are not included in it, pursuant to the Urban and Developmental Plan of Municipality of Istog is considered by the working group as a high priority and a basic precondition for the development of Istog.

Negative influences on waters are mainly from the dumping of waste waters which are not completely treated. The new plan provides the integration of sewage waste waters infrastructure and the division of atmospheric sewage which may flow out into rivers. In addition, the construction of a main plant, or a local plant or a substation, is foreseen before the operation of the main plant which is to be constructed in Municipality of Peja, depending on coordination activities between the two municipalities as well as the institutional policies, in this case the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

In addition to the elimination of garbage from river beds, measures for protection from floods provide the prevention of negative influences of water increase in the rivers and streamlets of Municipality of Istog.

The Municipality must draft and sign a memorandum of understanding with the fish producers since the waters from ponds are dumped into river and such waters pollute river water. The measurement of pollution level will make possible adequate actions. In addition, the Municipality must oblige these producers to maintain the water level in the irrigation channels from which the fish ponds are supplied with water, in order not undermine the irrigation of arable land which is an essential component of successful agricultural production.

Therefore, it is necessary for the respective institutions of the Municipality of Istog and the RWS Company "Hidrodrini" to harmonize their actions regarding planning and review of forms and possibilities of funding investments which are identified and analysed in the present document, and to consider as indispensable the construction of a functional and qualitative water supply and sewage infrastructure.

Conclusions:

- Inadequate treatment of waste waters, respectively dumping of waste waters into rivers without previous treatment;
- Sanitation problems of collection and insufficient and inadequate removal of waste waters;
- The lack of full connection of all neighbourhoods in the sewage system;

- Garbage disposal in irrigation channels;
- Often floods in certain parts of the town;
- Coverage with this service is still insufficient in the rural areas, and
- Lack of equipment to treat waste waters and the lack of local bio-field factories in rural areas.

Actions:

- Rehabilitation of the existing network of sewage waste waters;
- Expansion of the network of sewage waste waters;
- Construction of separate networks for waste waters and atmospheric in the town;
- Construction of a collective sewage system in rural areas, bio-field treatment, and
- Construction of open channels for atmospheric waters in rural areas.

Picture 34. Waste waters treatment plant in Bajicë

Picture 35. Collector for cleaning water (planned to be built in Zallq)

3.6.7 Underground and ground waters

Istog is renowned for a developed hydrography. The main rivers are: river of Istog, river of Vrella, and Drini i Bardhë. In addition to these rivers, there are a considerable number of permanent and temporary streams such as Përroi i keq, Shushica, Çaushi, Gujavçi and Bllagaq, river Renovaqa, etc.

Istog, in addition, has a great quantity of underground water which has its underground flow in parallel with the ground flow. Due to its high above sea level of 350-450 metres, the valley of river between "Drini" and "Istog" is considered as one of the most favoured regions in the Balkans regarding its climate. Through the valley of "Drini i Bardhë", the Mediterranean currents penetrate and thus favour the development of plant vegetation. It is important to note that the waters of this area spring from the "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" and "Bjeshkët e Thata" and "Mokna" mountains which have an inclination of view from west to east, whereas the plane elevates from west to east which basically creates a pond, respectively a water collector for the region of Dukagjin and thus provides sufficient quantity of water, both underground and ground. All this is made possible by the Bed, respectively the layers of the bed of this pond which is a good collector of waters.

The underground waters are not used for water supply but for potable water from the family dwells as well as for the irrigation of agricultural land. These waters are polluted indirectly from the use of pesticides and mineral fertilizer but at a small quantity. The underground waters are mostly polluted by the dumping of waster waters, other environment pollution operators, butcheries, asphalt producers, etc.

3.7 Biodiversity


Picture 36. Lynx


Picture 37: Deer


Picture 38: Falcon

The data shows that in the last 100 years, species extinction caused by humans has increased by 1000 time fold. In addition, 12% of birds, 23% of mammals and 32% of amphibians are in risk of extinction whereas world's fish reserves are reduced by 90% since the beginning of the fish industry.

Experts assume that if we continue with this trend, then the loss of biodiversity will have fatal consequences for the human kind. The latest scientific estimations foresee that, with the current rate of deforestation, within next 25-30 years up to 10% of the recognized species will be extinct. The consequences of such loss will be reflected in the world economy and social developments in general, taking into account that circa 40% of the world economy and 80% of man's needs are fulfilled from biological resources.

In order to overcome this situation we must act as quickly as possible to draft a strategy on biodiversity, adopt law, regulations and other legal acts to protect biodiversity, strengthen institutions which provide protection to nature, biodiversity, and organize awareness-raising campaigns on the importance of biodiversity.

In the "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" there are species of birds and mammals which are quite rare for the Balkans and wider. Some of them are relicts, endemic, threatened by extinction and that is why they are found in international red lists and books.

The most representative species of the fauna of "Bjeshkët e Nemuna", including "Bjeshkët e Istogut" and "Mokna" mountains, are: lynx, brown bear, roe deer, chamois, the imperial eagle, lesser kestrel, capercaillie, etc., which enjoy national and international conservation status. They are on the IUCN list (International Union on the Conservation of Nature), EU-RL (European Red List), ARL (Red list of Albania) and the Kosovo Law on Hunting.

The brown bear dwells in the "Bjeshkët e Thata" and "Mokna" mountains. There are 110 brown bears throughout Kosovo. In "Mokna" wild hog may be encountered and the animal has multiplied especially in the last ten years because herdsmen did not visit the mountains. The roe deer is native and is seen not only in the forests and meadows but also in high mountainous areas. Capercaillie also dwells in these areas, but she threatened by extinction. Kestrel and quail may be found in the "Bjeshkët e Thata" and "Mokna" mountains.

In the waters of river "Istog" the following fish are bred: catfish, trout, Danube trout, stream trout, eel, etc. The rivers contain crabs, frogs and turtles. In general the rivers were characterized by pollution, extraction of sand and gravel which has had an effect on the fish population, erosion of river banks and river stream. Today rivers are characterized by pollution from household garbage.

In Istog a pond was built for the cultivation of Californian trout. However throughout the municipality, there are 6 hectares of water areas of fish farms-ponds.

The following domesticated animals are breed: cows, sheep, pigs, horses and poultry. The conservation of these species must be one of the most important activities of the Strategy on the Conservation of Biodiversity.

In the region of "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" mountains, including the "Bjeshkët e Moknes", as the east-

ern region of this ridge, as well as the Municipality of Istog, there are more than 797 different species of plants, flora and fauna.

In addition, this region is rich with a diversity of medicinal plants. However as the days pass by we are witnessing a loss of biodiversity and the main cause threatening the existence of many species of animals and plants is undoubtedly the mankind factor. In the meantime, massive deforestation, intensive use of land, air and water pollution, and uncontrolled hunting are some of the other factors that endanger biodiversity. One of the urgent problems for the nature of Istog is the loss of forest areas which has included a great party of the natural ecosystem

The reduction of forest areas and their continuous degradation is mainly the result of uncontrolled and criteria-free use of forest areas. Rare animals like the lynx, the brown bear, roe deer, and chamois are endangered and their numbers dropped as a result of damages and changes to their habitats, uncontrolled hunting, degradation and deprivation of ecosystems, erosion and deforestation. Even more concerning for the animals is the hunting practiced during their reproduction period, and for the plant is their collection during the blooming season.

In order to overcome the present situation, the following must be undertaken:

- To draft a strategy on biodiversity;
- To adopt the respective laws for this field and implement them;
- To organized awareness-raising campaigns for the community on the importance of biodiversity, etc.;
- To develop touristic offers for the development of tourism in general, and
- To develop the tourism of concentrated/controlled hunting in those locations which are enriched with different species.

3.7.1 Landscapes

The Municipality of Istog is rich with natural landscapes of various types: hilly landscape, agricultural landscape, rural landscape, meadows landscape, river landscape. "Bjeshkët e Istogut" mountains are known for beautiful and attractive landscapes which are also used for cattle pasture and cattlemen's summer loggia. The most renowned landscapes are: "Gurrat e bardha", "Livadhet e Istogut", "Bollovani", "Bajshja", "Radusha", "Vuqa", "Rudina", "Kosharishta", "Vojdulla", "Mokna", "Shymeku", "Cerrovoda", "Lugu i Butë", "Lugu i Zajmit", "Koreniku", "Lugu i Madh", "Kodra e Dynes", "Gurra", "Klopqani". The most attractive landscapes that may be used for the construction of touristic centres are: "Mokna", "Gurrat e bardha", Livadhet e Istogut", "Lugu i Butë" and "Radusha".

3.7.2 Caves

The mountains of "Bjeshkët e Istogut" are also known for their peaks and many caves which are found in this region. The mountain peaks are: "Maja e Zezë", "Koreniku", "Mokna", "Sejnova", "Vojdulla", "Rudina", "Maja e Legjenices". At least 24 caves are evidenced; however to date none was explored in a scientific way and thus in the future such exploration should take place. The most famous ones are as follows: "Shpella e Keqe", "Shpella e Tershanit", "Shpella Shkëmbi i zhveshur", "Shpella e Sinesë", "Shpellat Binake", "Shpella e Majës së Legjenices", "Shpella e Golakut", "Shpella e Hoxhës", "Shpella e Hutit".

3.7.3 Animal and plant life

Wild animals and birds - bear, wolf, boar, deer, chamois, rabbit, fox, jackal, squirrel, quail, woodpecker, nightingale, cuckoo, eagle, hen, turkey, stoat. In the mountains "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" some species of snakes are also breed: the rattlesnake, the garter snake, copperhead, etc. However many of the species of animals are endangered by illegal hunting. According to the records of the Hunters Association "Gurrat e Bardha" in Istog, great attention is paid to this question and they respect the hunting schedule situation as provided by law.

No.	Type of animals hunted with permission	Quantity (number) per year
1	Rabbit	70
2	Wild boar	4
3	Wolf	18
4	Fox	16

Medicinal herbs – The mountains "Bjeshkët e Istogut", which are a continuity of the "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" are rich with various medicinal herbs such as: hawthorn, drizzle, mint, blueberry, nettle, raspberry, camphor, elder, strawberry, camomile, peony, valerian, sage, burdock, etc.

3.7.4 Natural heritage

In the territory of Municipality of Istog there is no area or site with special natural value of protected status even though in its territory a part of "Bjeshkët e Nemuna", "Bjeshkët e Moknës" mountains, some sources of thermal and natural water, as well as many other monuments of natural value are found. In 2002-2003, the Kosovo Institute for the Conservation of Nature conducted a study on the feasibility of announcing the "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" mountains as National Park. The National Park would include an area of 5065 hectares of the Municipality of Istog. However the proposal would include only a part of "Bjeshkët e Istogut", thus leaving out the "Bjeshkët e Moknës" and the "Bjeshkët mbi Cerrcë dhe Istog" mountains. The total area of buildings or sites with special natural value evidenced in the territory of the municipality is 8976.497 hectares. Once put under protection and conservation, around 20% of the territory of the municipality would be declared a protected area.

Picture 39. Trunk of oak

Picture 40. Complex of oak trunks

Table 16. Natural monuments – Istog

No.	Name	Location	Category protected
1	Two trunks of mulberry tree	Cercë	Category III, natural monument of botanic character
2	Trunk of silver lime	Lubozhdë	Category III, natural monument of botanic character
3	Spring of natural water	Vrellë	Category III, natural monument of hydrologic character
4	Trunk of red stem lime	Istog i Poshtëm	Category III, natural monument of botanic character
5	Complex of oak trunks	Sine	Category III, natural monument of botanic character
6	Trunk of silver lime	Shushicë e Epërme	Category III, natural monument of botanic character
7	Spring of natural water	Istog	Category III, natural monument of hydrologic character
8	Trunk of American mountain-ash	Uçë	Category III, natural monument of botanic character
9	Trunk of silver lime	Kaliqan	Category III, natural monument of botanic character
10	Spring of thermal water	Banjë	Category III, natural monument of hydrologic character
11	Trunk of red stem lime	Lubovë	Category III, natural monument of botanic character
12	Trunk of pedunculate oak	Zallq	Category III, natural monument of botanic character
13	Trunk of pedunculate oak	Trubuhoc	Category III, natural monument of botanic character
14	Trunk of pedunculate oak	Saradran	Category III, natural monument of botanic character
15	Trunk of pedunculate oak	Gurrakoc	Category III, natural monument of botanic character

7.4.1 Mokna

"Mokna" which has a surface area of 6.782 ha, and which stretches in the territory of Mitrovica and Istog, was proposed by the Provincial Entety for Protection of Nature, to be declared as Natural Park with the Law on Protection of Nature. The overall surface area in the territory of Istog Municipality which is proposed to become natural park is 3.905,41 ha and stretches in six cadastral zones (Zhakovë, Uçë, Shushicë, Cerekolez, Mojstir, Syrigonë). Out of this surface area 1.737.18 ha are forests, and fields 460.58 ha, and other surface areas are 21.84 ha.

This territory, and its values such as: natural landscape, geologic composition, climate and hydrologic characteristic, flora, vegetation and fauna, represent a territory with natyral and aesthetic values with educational, scientific, touristic, and recreational importance, thus it completely meets the conditions for protection as Natural Park. Fauna is pretty developed and several species are very rare, such as brown bear (Ursus), Lynx Lynx, quail, deer, wild cat, roe deer, wild goat, squirrel etc. Most of them are endangered species and are contained in international books and red lists. It has altitude of over 1300 m, while some peaks are over 1800 m.

Foto 41. Mokna Lake

Foto 42. Landscape from "Mokna Mountains"

3.7.4.2 Preservation of natural heritage

For preservation and protection natural heritage it is necessary for the "Bjeshkwt e Nemuna" to be declared a national park. This would establish a certain development regime, which would regenerate the degraded environment and use for touristic purposes. This would protect the curent biodiversity and valuble natural recourses. The national park can be used for educational, cultural, spiritual and recreational activities, by respecting the principles of protection of nature. The municipal assembly of Istog requested that the territory of "Istog Mountains" be covered by the project for declaring "Bjeshkwt e Nemuna" as National Park. It is also a request of the Municipal Working Group for drafting the LEAP that the "Istog Mountains" be included in the project for declaring "Bjeshkwt e Nemuna" as National Park, for the purpose of their preservation and protection especially preservation of biodiversity.

Conclussions:

For the purpose of establishing control and spatial rules and urban management, the Istog Municipal Assembly adopted the Municipal Development Plan (MDP), but not the Urban Regulatory Plan (URP).

From the information obtained by the municipal bodies and the MDP and URP it is evident that Istog Municipality has no data about the:

- Surface area of public utilities;
- Surface area of agrecultural land turned into construction land ;
- Surface area of forests bunt by fires;
- For monitoring of quality of land;
- Surface area of industrial zones;
- Flooded zones and;
- Touristic capacities.

Based on the above one can observe that the Municipality lacks important data which would have an impact in preparation of adequate projects for the purpose of quick economic development and improvement of quality of life of its citizens, as well as preparation of projects for protection of natural recourses and biodiversity.

Thus, it is recommended that the Municipality:

- Ensures complete data for the above mentioned fields;
- Prepares projects for increasing green areas within the urban zones of the city;

- Prepares detailed Urban (regulatory) plans for all zones in the city;
- Prepares regulatory plans for subsidiary centres foreseen in the MDP;
- Protects and preserves agricultural lands, by preparing detailed urban plans and orients itself towards higher constructions;
- Cooperates with MAFRD for certification of private forests;
- Prepares projects for afforestation of damaged surfaces;
- Prepares projects for awareness raising of public in protection of biodiversity values;
- Prepares projects for prevention of erosions and;
- Controls hunting through the Association of Hunters and other Mechanisms.

3.7.5 Cultural Heritage

The territory of Istog Municipality has rich cultural, material and spiritual heritage. This territory belongs to ethnographic province of "Podguri", which was inhabited since prehistory. The proof of this are the Dardanian tumulus graves, cities and antique roads, as well as considerable archaeological materials. The first traces of habitation of these areas, ever found, belong to the Neolith era and onwards (The VI Millennium b.c. – the flint axe found in Rakosh).

Although the case stations have not been explored, it seems like many caves in Kosovo were used as housing stations during the times of Palaeolithic Mesolithic era (such discoveries are expected to be made once the caves are explored). The research in this field is thought to be favourable, considering the big number of settlements of the next era and of a very rich culture it had. The first interest for archaeological centres started in the XIX century, whereas the first explorer to conduct an arceological exhibition during the World War I was Budaj Arpad. During 1960's and 70's, based on different decisions 14 cultural sites were subject of protection. During the period august-september 2000, there was a study on the situation of 49 castles of Istog, which was lead by Sahar Rassam (Architect) – official for residential issues at the United Nations Interim Mission in Kosovo.

In 2002, an inventory of immovable cultural heritage in Istog Municipality was done by the the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments in Gjakova, which evidenced a total of 116 monuments of cultural heritage, out of which arceological sites (9), medieval orthodox churches (4), mosques (8),schools (3), castles (72), bridges (1), Mill (1), water powered saw (1), panniers and garners (5).

In April 2005, the Kosovo Archaeological Institute, in cooperation with the section of the Museum and Archaeology of Istog Municipality, implemented and expedition of evidencing archaeological findings at the site in the entire territory of Istog Municipality. During this expedition around 30 archaeological sites were evidenced with a time span since Neolith until the medieval times. Based on the archaeological materials, it is apparent that this part as an integral part of antique Dardania, it was inhabited very early.

Picture 43. The foundation of Studenica Castle

Picture 44. The gates of Rame Ali Bicaj Castle

3.7.5.1 Architectural Heritage

Prehistoric Era

The researched archaeological sites

Banja – the prince tomb in two parts, belongs to the era between VI-V century b.c. Discovered accidentally in 1974, during some construction works of a hotel, while the archeological researches have been made the same year by the Kosovo Museum.

Bajica – The Dardanian tribes barrow, researched in 1979 by archaeologists at the Kosovo Museum. Where 18 tombs were found, together with some valuable archaeological exhibits. The central tomb belongs to the Bronze Era (XVIII-VIII b.c.). All 17 tombs of the upper part of the barrow belong to medieval era centuries XII-XIII, while the coins belong to the Roman Era between III-IV centuries b.c.

Archaeological Sites

Rakosh – The oldest traces of settlement in the territory of Istog Municipality were found in this site and together with the site of Runik (the former Ilironi), are considered to be the earliest settlements discovered to date in Kosovo. A flint axe found in Rakosh proves the routes of Illyrian civilisation of before 5500 years ago neolith and onwards.

Lubozhda – Three evidenced Illyrian tombs belong to VII-V centuries b.c. They are situated to the left side of the regional road Istog-Vrella, 100 m away from the road, at a field (private property of Gezim Meshi).

Tomb I – with dimensions 13 x 7 x 1.5 m, constructed on a plain field and damaged in the southeast side. Tomb II – is preserved better than the first one. It has dimensions 18x7x1 m. Tomb III- disintegrated by erosion and agricultural activity. A decision was taken for archaeological excavations in this site.

Shushica – Traces of three old churches.

A small church with residential infrastructure around it was evidenced next to the forest. It was a settlement dogged around the church land with surface area of 1 ha. Archaeological findings prove a late bronze era but which continued until the early iron era.

Foundations of a another church in Mulaj neighbourhood, which also has residential infrastructure around it.

Archaeological materials were also found in Nimanaj neighbourhood.

Zhakova – The Old stone Monolith tombs in Zhakovë – Seishte site. Archaeological fragments proving the Bronze Era – 1500 Years b.c. were found. Whereas, in the Lugu I Vakëfit, under Shkoza there is a small church. In the direction of Stropci there is "Kroi I etheve" water spring, which is considered as sacred and with healing power.

45. Dionysus (god of harvest) found in Vrellë

Picture 46. The Fire place of the Uke Syla's Chamber in Lower Istog

Antique Era

Istog – Relicts of antique trade roads called "drum" by the people, have been evidenced beneath the "Quka e madhe" site, to the right of the Bollovoni water stream in Istog. This road goes to the east in the direction of west through Radishevë, Suhogërllë and Syneje villages, where it might have been branched into two directions. One direction continued through Istog until Sanxhak, whereas the other direction went through the Lower Istog, Peja, Gjakova until the trans-Ballkanic road Lezha Nish. This road was 4 m wide and was paved with cobble stone.

Dragolevc – the foundations of a small Roman Church were evidenced, with dimensions 12x6 m. The construction materials is lime stone bound by mortar. It is directed towards the east. The people call it the Church of Rimi.

Veriq – The foundations of Illyrian-Roman church from the II century were evidenced in the site called "trolli I kishws" (the church parcel). The church is turned east. The altar crown was found at this site.

Shushica – Antique foundations were found at the site called "Ledina e kishës" in Sarasellë (to the northwest of Shishica- 2.5 km air distance from the centre of shushica village). The foundations of the church and settlement around belong to IV-V century, which means late antiquity until the medieval times.

Vrella – Traces of antique neighbourhood have been evidenced on the spring of Vrella, known as the "Krye" site. It was stretched in an inclined terrain with surface area of 1.5 ha. Based on the archaeological materials found in the vicinity of the site sector, it is observed that the site belongs to the late antiquity which continued to be inhabited in the early medieval era, V-VI century.

Cerrcë – Traces of antique settlement of V-VI century were evidenced in a surface area of 5 ha.

Lubozhdë – Old foundations of the settlement belonging to Illyrinan-Roman era, constructed by stone, were evidenced at the "shkwmbi I kroit" site, over the Luboxhda water spring. Gjyteti – the site located at the Field of Llokfave over Lubozhdë, is considered to be the foundation of a castle of Justinian Emperor Era.

Syne – a small Illyrian church is located to the left side of the road Syne-Mojstir. The church is turned eastwards, and has domentions of 5.6 x 4.6 m, constructed of lime stone. The church door was constructed in the west side. Likewise a settlement of Roman era from II and III century was evidenced in the Syne site in Senishtë. It stretches to the south side and has a surface area of 10 hectares. In the vicinity there is a site called "Kunjë" by the people, which is thought to be a tomb or Paleo-Christian church (it remains to be determined in the future by archaeologists).

Medieval Era

Bajica – Paleo-Christian Dardanian Church. This interesting church comprised of one part, from the early Christianity, with Crypto and Aspid was discovered and researched by archaeologists in 1967, in the village cemetery.

Studenica – Paleochristian Dardanian Basilica of V-th century. The foundations of this basilica made of three parts of the early Byzantine era were discovered during 1967-68, under the rubble of Studenica church (XIII-XIV century). This can be a typical example of how the Serbian medieval churches were constructed in many cases over the foundations of early Illyrian-Dardanian churches and basilicas.

Bridges

Zallq – The old stone bridge – constructed in 1965, with longitude of 82, 45 m; 4,72 m wide, and 13 arches, constructed with limestone carved stone, bound by mortar and paved by causeway. It is a pretty nice example of old bridges and one of the most valuable buildings of architectural heritage of Istog. Now its renovation and conservation has been done by the Ministry of Culture. During the Othman era until 2003 when it was declared out of order, it had a vital importance for

connecting the two sides of Podguri, and onwards but also link the village with Klina and other centres of Kosovo.

Picture 47. The Zallçi Bridge, before the restoration

Picture 48 The Zallçi Bridge, after the restoration

Mosques

Istog – The mosque constructed in 1730 by Mulla Kurta. Burned and bombarded by Serbs in june 1999, restored after the war.

Shushica – The Mehmed Akif Mosque. Mehmed Akif was born in Istambull and has the origin from Mulaj family in Shushica (His father was Tahir Haradin Mujaj). He constructed the mosque in 1878, as a sign of respect for his predecessors. It was burnt during the recent war and was stil not renovated. Only the walls have remained.

Kaliqan – The mosque constructed in XIX century. Although it was protected by the law, it was burned during the war in 1999. During its restoration, it has undergone a lot of significant changes and it lost a lot of its values. This building is massive in a square form, constructed from stone. The minaret with a four part roof was covered by tiles. In the top of the building, at the ground level there was an open balcony (çardak) constructed of wood in the spirit of the best examples of popular architecture.

Other mosques that might have values of heritage are the following: The Vrella Mosque, the Mosque and Meytep (Religious school) in Ucë, the Mosque and Meytep in Tomoc, Mosques in Studenicë, Trubuhovc, and the Meytep in Zabllaq.

Picture 49. The Kolicani Mosque

Picture 50. The Cerkolezi Church

Mills

A characteristic at the time of Turkish rule and later on, is development of water mills for cleaning/processing of wool fabrics. There were in total 60 mills and 6 wool cleaning/processing devices in Istog Municipality. There were 36 water mills only alongside Istog river.

The oldest mills are: Grijaj Mill in Istog (constructed in 1520), the Pren Paloka Mill in Gjurakoc, (constructed in 1695, with five milestones and which was used for four generations in a row).

The mostly known mills are: The mill of Idriz Sak Bytuqi (with five milestones, with capacity of

1200 kg/per day) the Mill of Nimon Shaban Sadikaj (with five milestones, a premise that also had the Castle and the Han). Only few walls have remained out of these mills.

Active mills – There is a small number of such mills which are exclusively used for milling corn: The Mill of Ibish Arifaj – in Lower Istog, the Mill of Qelë Shaban Bicaj – in Vrella, the Mill of Mazo Hajdarpashiq – in Cerrollukë, the Mill of Tahir Morina – in Bajicë.

Castles

The castles are authentic Albanian architectural objects constructed by Feudal Albanian families. They used to serve as family shelters. The first (I) floor usually served for sheltering livestock, second (II) floor was used by the family, and the master piece of every castle was the chamber in the third (III) floor. The castles were constructed by the most advanced stonemasons from Dibra.

Picture 51. The castle of Halil Dervish Syla

Picture 52. Rosetta and the window of the Podguri castle

3.7.5.2 Ethno-cultural heritage

Ethnography

Alongside the architectural inheritance, Istog Municipality is also rich in ethnocultural heritage. One of the richest heritages of these areas is the:

Popular dress of Podguri (known as the Dukagjini Dress).

A well defining feature of ethnoculture of Podguri area is the Podguri dress, which is considered the queen of the popular dress for women. The ethnocultural zone that was covered by this dress is the entire Dukagjini Field. The popular dress in general, and especially the Podguri dress comprise a treasure of values in the entire material and artistic culture of Podguri. This dress forms a part of 140 types of women popular dresses that are known today by Albanian ethnography. This dress in the context of historic circumstances of cultural development of these areas had an impact in enriching the values that we encounter in dressing cultures structure, its morphology, chromatics, function and especially function, based on the living conditions and needs.

The national dress of men, was mainly traditional dress of Dukagjini area.

Picture 54. Ethnographic heritage

3.7.6.1 Agriculture

Agriculture as an important branch of the economy has a great importance for the municipality of Istog.

One of the primary tasks of agriculture is the production of adequate food and quality for the entire population, as well as providing raw materials for the processing industry.

With agriculture deal about 65% of the population of the municipality of Istog and from it they provide their living. Based on the agro-ecological conditions that Istog region has, can be achieved satisfactory yields and quality, as different cultures, as well as dairy products. Although there are favourable natural conditions, then the existence of qualified human resources and the development and production of local food nature are low and consequently have insufficient supply of necessary food items to the public. For this reason the majority of these items, as well as the reproductive material, mainly coming from imports, these are food products, such as: flour, milk, fruit, vegetables, oil, meat, seeds, etc.

Table 17. Structure of agricultural land in the municipality of Istog

No	Structure of agriculture surface	Ha
1	Fields	10.085.21 ha
2	Vineyards	23.77 ha
3	Orchards	715.83 ha
4	Pastures and alpha alpha	6.404.37 ha

Istog municipality has great advantages for the development of agriculture, ranging from:
- Agro-Ecological conditions, which are very favourable;
- Natural resources, land, water resources (rivers, etc.);
- Workforce, experienced and qualified, and;
- Sale of products in the domestic market, as well as the ability to export (former markets Of Montenegro and Bosnia).

In addition to the advantages there are difficulties in the development of agriculture. One of the difficulties that the Istog municipality is facing for proper development of agriculture is damaging irrigation channels, and the lack of possibilities to refurbish existing ones. In the municipality of Istog there is an extensive network of canals for irrigation of agricultural land in the length of 85.50 km. In this regard should be noted that the majority of irrigation channels in the municipality of Istog are open channels built early in '30, respectively, only 9 kilometres are cemented. So from 3990 hectares of arable land planed for irrigation system of irrigation canals, which are supplied with water from springs and rivers that cross the municipality of Istog, like "Burimi Istog", "Drini", "Source of Vrella" are irrigated only 1240 hectares. Out of this surface, 150 hectares are irrigated by groundwater flow collection.

Because irrigation channels are open type of non-cemented and they are not cleaned regularly, during major rainfall seasons, their water floods the large areas of food land and cause damage and erosion, destroying large areas of land. Just last year by rainfall and outflow of water from the beds are flooded 170 hectares of arable land. Also, lack of irrigation network in the municipality is the lack of feathers respectively dams for irrigation of lands, as Bajic, then Lluga te Saradranit and Gurrakoc, where the “Jazi I Gogës” joins with “Shushica”.

A particular problem for Istog Municipality are the damages of channels, the left and right side of the source of Istog, from where the most of the agricultural land area of the municipality of Istog is being irrigated. These channels are confined to the pipes in the entire length up to 25 km, but they are affected by violent openings respectively opening holes along the lines where this channel network is for the needs of the residents. Whereas, in the past ten years, thee water from this canals fails to go to the destination channels in Istog Municipality fields because it is used by manufacturers of fish farms, who are forced to use water after treatment, or filtration, to return the water into the channels in order to be used for irrigation. However, they do not do this, therefore the contaminated water from fish ponds flows into streams or sewage, and from there to the river "Istog".

Difficulties faced by Istog agriculture are:
- Very limited land area, with a tendency to be reduced from the uncontrolled construction on the agricultural lands;
- Surfaces on the ownership of the Farmers is chopped into several small plots, which disables the rational use of land and agricultural machinery;
- Lack of working capital for the farmers;
- Marketing of agricultural products is not organized;
- Lack of intermediate market - product collection, storage, preservation in the huge refrigerator and its processing.)
- Lack of subsidies for agricultural production;
- The high price of raw materials etc
- Uncontrolled utilization of natural resources;
- Global market competition;
- Limited access to financial resources;
- Lack of technical assistance; and
- Uncertainty in long-term investments in agriculture.

But the possibilities are evident as well:
- Developing trade outside of Kosovo;
- A good opportunity to increase local production;
- Investment in adding value to local products;
- Better management of water resources;
- Better management of forest and mountain areas, and;
- Development of rural tourism and mountaineering.

3.7.6.2 Vegetable production

Istog municipality, especially Field area, respectively the area known as "Lugu i drinit" is recognized as the region of cultivation of vegetables, thanks to agro-ecological conditions, as well as gaining tradition of farmers in their cultivation. This gives the municipality of Istog an extremely feature-agrarian characteristic. These areas allow for the possibility of intensive use for irrigation.

The agricultural areas of the municipality of Istog are consisted of fields and gardens with an area of 12 059 ha, usually planted with crops which precede the following: wheat, corn, barley, alfalfa, vegetables etc. Also favourable are the conditions for the cultivation of apple, plum, and pear, cherry, quince and peach.

Table 18. Land surface planted with cereals

Distribution of the land surface according to the cultivation	ha
Corn	1.750
White	2.740
Sunflower	00
Vegetables	320

The composition of land and possibility to irrigate those lands, enable greater productivity of different vegetables, especially: potatoes, peppers, watermelon, melon, onion, tomato and cabbage.

Picture 55. Development of gardening

Picture 56. Development of arboriculture

3.7.6.3 Development of arboriculture

The development of arboriculture has a great importance in terms of economic and social aspect because fruits of the trees, whether fresh or processed are an important component to feed the population. World nutrition recommend to spent about 115 kg fruit trees per year per capita, while in Kosovo, according to some statistical data are spend around 45 kg fruit trees per year. From here one can see the demand for fruit cultivation, seed fruits (apples, pears, quince, etc.), nucleus (plums, cherry, peaches etc.), nutty (nuts, walnuts etc.), Small fruits (strawberries, raspberries, blackberries), which are required, as in the three internal threshold, and in the international market.

Important should also be the stimulation measures or subsidies:

- Encouraging farmers to establish orchards;
- Providing quality seedlings, varieties with high processing potential and resistant towards the diseases and pests;
- Organize training of farmers for the establishment and management of orchards;
- To create modern nursery seedling production capacities;
- Providing loans under favourable conditions;
- Expansion of irrigation system (include all possible areas of land and irrigation; and
- Establishment of modern warehouses for storage of fruits and their processing etc.

Recommendations for the future of agriculture in the municipality of Istog:

- Protection of agricultural lands from illegal construction;
- Expansion of the city to be rationalized with high collective shelters construction;
- Undertake land consolidation or grouping because of the small pieces of parcels and scattered property are a factor for agricultural production simulator organized for application of modern agro measures for rational use of machines, application of herbal circulation, the use of the irrigation system, etc.;
- To consider the possibility of increasing land surface, in the middle band, especially the plains and hillocks, which are covered with shrubs, planting with appropriate cultures, such as grapevine and different seeds;
- Reconstruction of existing irrigation system, the expansion of its network, the establishment of concrete dams of the river, which are used for irrigation, flood prevention. Use of the spaces to small accumulations of water which will contribute primarily in the microclimate of relevant regions, fisheries development, the use of water for irrigation, the establishment of mini-hydro-power plants, as well as for recreation;
- Organization of farmers on the basis of their activity (livestock, orchards, vegetable growers etc.), agricultural cooperatives, farmers' associations, farmers union etc.;
- Marketing of agricultural products, collection, storage and processing of agricultural products and selling those products (the existence of intermediate market);
- Capacity building of farmers (the organization of training courses for the respective areas of agriculture;
- Application of new technologies in agricultural production;
- The use of quality seeds and seedlings with high production potential;
- Increased agricultural fund, as well as improved animal breeds with high potential production;
- Use of existing pastures in hilly and mountainous parts and application of ecological farming in hilly-mountainous parts;

- Establishment of nurseries and orchards with different trees;
- The establishment of greenhouses for growing vegetables or elimination of seasonal character in vegetable production and flower cultivation;
- Improvement of agricultural mechanisms;
- Preservation of forests from illegal logging and reforestation;
- Development of hunting for recreation;
- Preserving the herbs and review of the opportunities for their cultivation, and;
- Construction of infrastructure in rural areas will contribute to the development of agriculture, obstruction of rural-urban population migration etc.

3.7.6.4 Agriculture (livestock, medicinal plants)

The climatic and soil conditions in this area allow the cultivation of different medical herbs, which can be used in the pharmaceutical industry. The growth of herbs and flowers is important for beekeeping, honey production and other beekeeping products.

Farming as an economic activity in the area, mainly developed near settlements and seasonal activities (during the summer) in pastures and meadows. Meadows and pastures, as a potential resource for farming, lie mainly in this area. The way how this activity works today, is not satisfactory and there is a good organization. For better utilization of agricultural potentials are needed additional skills and knowledge for production and marketing, as well as the growth of medium-sized agricultural units.

Measures to be taken for the advancement of farming:
- Improving animal breeds;
- Production and processing of animal food, the use of modern mechanism for voluminous food preparation and the concentrated one, such as: machinery for preparing of silage, machinery for stripping corn, roto-baler for conservation of the food, equipment for the preparation of the concentrated food;
- Collection and processing of livestock products (milk collection points);
- Provide professional services in the villages (stations for promotion of livestock and veterinary services); and
- The provision of funds (financing) for livestock development.

3.7.6.5 Apiculture

The development of this activity is closely related to agriculture, especially the cultivation of trees which provide good conditions and stimulate beekeeping. Another positive impact on the development of this activity has the flowers and other plants, such as herbs, especially those that grow in other areas, in the mountains and foothills. Products of beekeeping, honey and wax are widely used by national pharmaceuticals and cosmetic companies, medicine and cosmetics ingredients. Even in apiculture, a better organization could affect the capacity, quality, and the production of honey and other products of this culture. Beekeepers Association should aim that the honey products have a quality label to distinguish them from those in Kosovo and abroad.

3.7.6.6 Aquaculture (fish cultivation)

Water resources and other climatic conditions allow the cultivation of fish. Aquaculture is the world food industry that is growing very fast in the world. This activity makes Istog distinguish from, not only this area but also the municipality with its surroundings.

Aquaculture refers to the growth, cultivation and production of all kinds of plants and animals in aquatic environments. As agriculture and aquaculture can take place in natural environments created by man.

Picture 57. Fish pond

Picture 58. Cultivation of Fish

In Istog is developed the cultivation of sweet waters fish. There are two basic requirements for the successful operation of a farm for fish farming:

Physical space (land) and good water quality provision.

The amount of water and land area available, determine the type of equipment for cultivation and the number of fish that can be cultivated. Groundwater from springs and wells are the best sources of water for fish farms, which in this area are sufficient. Also, other sources, such as surface waters, the mobile waters etc, can be used for fish farming, but of course all resources must be clean of fish diseases, parasites, prey fish, clay, pesticides, chlorine and other chemicals that are harmful to the health of the fish. Good water supply with sufficient quantity and quality are crucial elements to the cultivation of fish farms. However, the ideal places for establishing fish farms are the highest parts of the area, where the land is at the highest level of flooded surfaces and continuous supply of clean water is mandatory.

3.7.6.7 Forestry

Istog Mountain area offers potential for development of activities related to the forest resource. The mountainous area is covered with high forests which can be used to produce raw wood material, small carpentry production and biomass production which can be used for heat and power production on a small scale. Exploitation of forest resources should be sustainable, controlled cutting and reforestation policy. The duty of the municipality is that together with the responsible institutions to stop the illegal and uncontrolled cutting of forests.

3.7.6.8 Industry and Economic Development

It is anticipated that Istog will further develop the timber industry, processing industry, while in terms of fish production; it is intended to grow in order to meet the needs of the external markets.

Exploration of mineral resources

For exploitation of mineral resources there are no specific plans, however, the development plan reviews the possibility of coal exploitation opportunities and onyx in the municipality. In the plan is described coal exploation (7-7.5 tons) at a mine in Istog and Kline, as well as the construction of 600 MW power plant in Zllokuqan, Kline. While, the exploitation of onyx and travertine-onyx is dependent on the development of spa and the health tourism development in general.

3.7.6.9 Small and Medium Enterprises

Istog links the further strengthening of economic development of small and medium enterprises, as well as industries and businesses with low emission. The focus of local enterprises should focus on agriculture and services.

In addition to the production also the processing and perfection of food products are very important for the development of this industry. For the production of quality products is necessary to have a skilled workforce, so training and professional courses are the ones that have to meet the agricultural production and food products processing.

Because most of the territory in the area is flat, fields planted with cereals and fruit and vegetables should be protected and enhanced.

Industries and businesses that process regional resources, should find support in the regional agencies for agreement, which is responsible for professional research of the sites, as well as their management. In the context of established business and industrial areas should be ensured the infrastructure and efficient regional road network links. Municipal business park space should be equipped with own power supply, based on regional renewable forms of energy. This ensures constant supply of power for enterprises. Young professionals should be trained for the economic development and marketing, through seminars and courses in professional schools.

3.7.7 Trade

As in Istog municipality there is no proper economic development, as well as industry and agriculture developed, it can be said that trade is the primary branch of the economy of this municipality. However, in these cases the goods are mainly imported from the neighbouring municipalities and from the neighbouring states, which means that internal trade is more emphasised compared to the foreign trade. Thus, the trade continues to be the most prevalent form of the concentration of capital in the private sector. The number of businesses operating in the municipality of Istog is 2036, where out of this figure 704 are trading companies.

3.7.8 Craftsmanship

Istog municipality, which lies in the north-western part of Kosovo, due to inadequate geographical position from large regional centres and main roads of Kosovo, cannot boast for a developed craftsmanship. In between crafts represented by traditional crafts such as: carpentry, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, etc. With proper investment and support from the municipality and other donations this branch of economy of the municipality of Istog its production and services present a particular segment of the development of small and medium enterprises.

3.7.9 Tourism

"Bjeshket e Nemuna "Accursed Mountains" and the mountains of "Mokna", some of which are also "Istog Mountains", are key elements for the development of sustainable tourism. However, the concept of tourism should focus on natural and cultural potentials of the Municipality: the opportunities offered by this region for treatment with thermo-mineral waters, dealing with nature-based sports, especially extreme sports, interests for nature, interest in cultural heritage and rural life.

"Istog Mountains" are popular with a rich flora and fauna, with many grasses and meadows which are good basis for the development of livestock, then good surface for the establishment of skiing terrains and forests and environments attractive for tourism development. Also "Istog Mountains" have been known to growing various medical plants. Namely "Istog Mountains" with their height and attractive landscapes offer various sports development opportunities, such as: aircraft launcher from upland areas, then the development of the sport of mountain cycling and motorcycling. However, most of these resources are not used due to the lack of road infrastructure.

Types of tourism can be developed in the region of the municipality of Istog: mountain tourism, transit tourism, health tourism, cultural tourism, eco-tourism and rural tourism.

Mountain tourism

"Istog Mountains" with its natural beauty with its high ecological value, geo-morphology, flora and fauna, its very rich localities extraordinary landscape, with gorges, canyons, caves and rich heritage monuments, offers favourable conditions for tourism development, which will be a driving promoter for the development of other branches of the economy. Winter and summer mountain tourism should be one of the most advanced forms of tourism and this due to the favourable conditions offered by this region for visitors. "Istog Mountains" are known for beautiful landscapes and attractive landscapes, which at the same time are used for grazing cattle and places for vacations for the farmers.

The most popular landscapes are: "Gurrat e bardha" the "Livadhet e Istogut", "Bollovani", "Bajshja", "Radusha", "Vuqa", "Rudina", "Kosharishta", "Vojdulla" "Mokna" "Shymeku" "Cerrovoda" "Lugu Gentle", "Lugu Zajmi" "Korenik", "Lugu I madh" "Kodra e Dynes", "Gurra", "Klopqani". Locations of these landscapes provide favourable conditions for the construction of various tourist centres.

Namely "Istog Mountains" offer favourable opportunity for the development of winter tourism. Even though they are low mountains, for a period in winter they are covered with snow which will have enough space for skiing, especially in the "Livadhet e Istogut (Istog Meadows)", "Bajshe" "Lugu I Bute" etc.

As for the summer tourism, it can be said that it has already started frequenting of these places

even though this form of tourism is at an early stage, due to the lack of road infrastructure to these attractions, as well as lack of hotel infrastructure in the mountains. This type of tourism mainly carried out by local residents of the municipality of Istog, as well as those who own properties in these locations who have already started the construction of Stan (small wood houses) and villas for use during their few days stay in the mountains. In this case besides the above mentioned the "Istog Mountains" occasional offer to the visitors' attractions such as: canyons, gorges and mountain peaks. The most popular Peaks of the Istog Mountains are: "Black Peak", "Korenik" "Mokna" "Sejnova" "Ruselia" "Vojdull", "Rudina" the "Maja e Legjenicës" etc.

For the development and promotion of this form of tourism should be built mountain houses that could be used especially for pensioners, because this society is affected by various diseases, who would need the fresh air, relaxation and quietness.

Picture 59. Stan in the Istog Meadows

Picture 60. Stan in the Perrua te Vrelles

Health Tourism

Spa thermal water source is a potential resource for the development of health tourism centres for national and international clients. The development of this activity has a tradition in Istog municipality. The standards are very important when it comes to the health care.

The development of this activity requires completion of at least three conditions:

- Official recognition of the international health care;
- Proof for the healing abilities; and
- Quality guaranteed.

Rehabilitation Centre "Health Spa" in Banja, with the Development Plan is proposed to be declared area as a Tourist area, due to water resources and environmental healing, which this locality offers. Within this complex has acted the Old Station and Onix five star hotel that had in their disposal 750 beds but currently are used only 270 beds as a result of war damage. But tourists during the summer season use the hotels, or private hostels for accommodation and food, with a capacity of 250 beds, and healing services are performed on the premises of this station.

Speleo-tourism: "Istog Mountains" are well known for the numerous caves found in this region. There were identified more than 24 caves, but so far none of them have yet been explored in a scientific manner, which in the future would have done their research.

Large numbers of caves in the mountains are potential resources for tourism development. Difficult conditions, such as humidity and lack of light, are factors that make speleo-tourism an adventures activity and for this reason it is very popular for young people. The most famous caves are: "Cave of Evil", the "Cave of Tershani", "naked Rock Cave", "Sina Cave", "Binak caves", "Cave of the Maja e Legjenices", "Cave of Golak", "Hoxha's Cave "," Owls cave"etc.

Picture 61. Rural landscape

Picture 62. Vojdulli's Cave

Three caves were visited during a joint expedition of the speleological associations "Aragon" from Peja and "Spiljar" from Split, in August 2006. These are:

Cultural Tourism

Traditions, cultural heritage and archaeological localities in the municipality of Istog are potential for the development of cultural tourism. Large numbers of heritage buildings, towers, mill, religious objects, archaeological sites etc, are resources that can be used by different associations or corporations that deal with maintenance, for the promotion of this type of tourism.

Cultural heritage buildings, built before many centuries, which have a great cultural and historical value, such as "Bridge of Zallqi" built in the nineteenth century and many archaeological and cultural locations, provide a good basis for the development of this form of tourism.

In 2011 a project was implemented in the field of cultural tourism by NGO "Podguri" in cooperation with the municipality of Istog, which is funded by the EC/EU, which has its own purpose "promoting tourism through cultural heritage". With this project, several cultural heritage locations were selected and natural attractions in the municipality, forming a tourist guide for visitors. This guide, with these cultural locations is published in a map that will serve as a guide for tourists to visit these locations. Also selected locations in the vicinity were put out an informative plaque with general information for the site. At the same time NGO "Podguri", with the purpose of promotion of tourism through cultural heritage values, has published a catalogue and a documentary film for Costumes of Podguri as a rare ethno culture heritage of the area.

Rural tourism

One of the forms of tourism in the municipality of Istog may be rural tourism. Arable Lands found in Istog villages are planted with many different products, such as fruits, as well as vegetables. Also in this area is well developed livestock which shows the production of dairy products where Istog villagers have a tradition and which is a good opportunity to be exploited. Repair of Kullas, as cultural heritage, the villagers will be able to offer tourist accommodation in their families and food from local products. Positive impact on the development of this type of tourism has various festivals related to agriculture or farming, such as "Apple Festival", which is organized every year in the village Kovrage of Istog, on the occasion of the beginning of apple harvest. A proper organization of agro-tourism, will offer tourists the opportunity to collect the apples, to see how to make honey, how the mill functions, to get closely acquainted with livestock, poultry etc, and buy local products.

Transit Tourism

This form of tourism can be developed in the municipality of Istog, due to the position that holds being at the border with Montenegro and Serbia. Tourists within the regional transit visits, especially the cultural and archaeological monuments and diverse natural attractions, will be able to use the gastronomy services offered by the hotels in this location, nice food for those that want to taste pleasant food. Among all of these facilities the most famous is hotel "Trofta (trout)" which has a beautiful and attractive environment, and offers a rich collection of all types of fish food, and different types of food specialties. Such an accommodation and service at this level, for tourists, are offered by the hotels "Kosova Park" Banje, hotel "Park" in Gurrakoc, as well as numerous restaurants.

Eco-tourism

Istog, as a very abundant and not destroyed nature, fertile land, which cultivated by farmers, who provide more nutritious products, treated only with organic fertilizers, with attractive mountains which provide favourable conditions for rest and recreation, with a greater attention to cleanliness of city maintenance and collection waste, offers very affordable conditions and prosperous offer for all tourists who would like to visit this location.

What to taken for the promotion of tourism

To achieve all these goals that are based on the development of tourism there should be more investments in tourist infrastructure, such as: information centres, restaurants, cafes, local roads, etc, in order for the families with children and people who appreciate the elements of nature-based activities can take place in the appropriate locations in nature or in the city and villages.

Tourist Information Centre offers information on accommodation options, sports and cultural activities, places to visit develops additional tourist infrastructure concepts and cheap activities as excursions or events. Workshops and courses of various levels for qualifying staff will be provided temporarily in the municipality in order to provide quality tourist services.

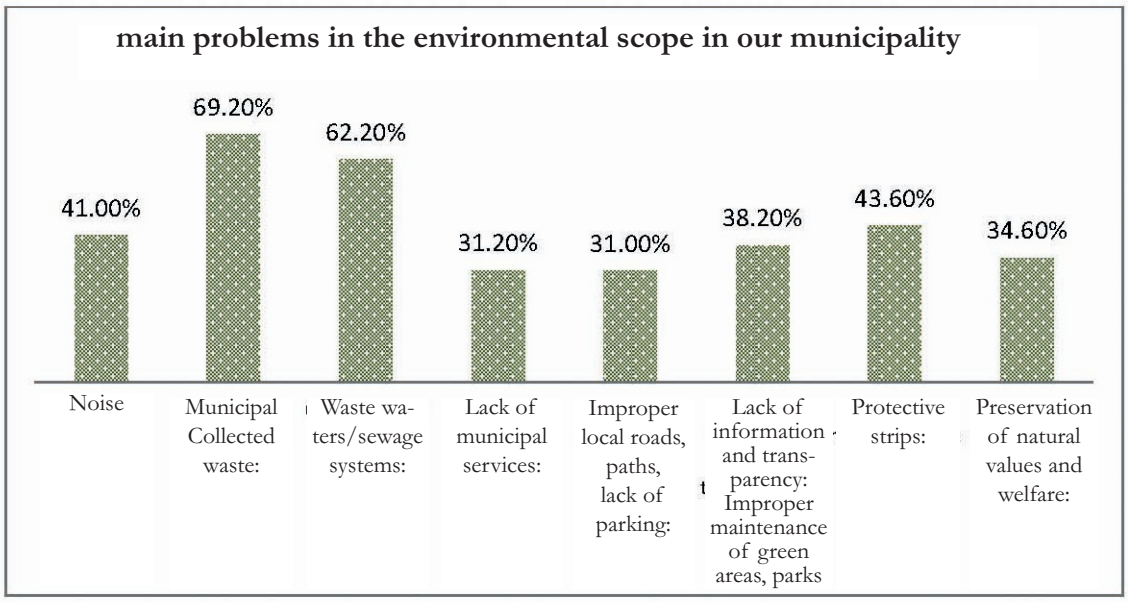
The construction of tracks for walking and hiking which is the best format to experience nature. While, walking or mountain biking on long distances or across difficult terrains, requires physical skill and knowledge and bicycles trails. Other activities that can be developed here are hiking, mountain biking, camping and hunting.

Therefore, the protection of biodiversity and landscape should be permanent task of the municipality. While the inclusion of the "Istog Mountains" within the announcement of the "Bjeshket e Nemuna", a national Park, would increase the value of this area and enable the development of economic activities.

Part 4

V. Citizens survey and identification of the Problems

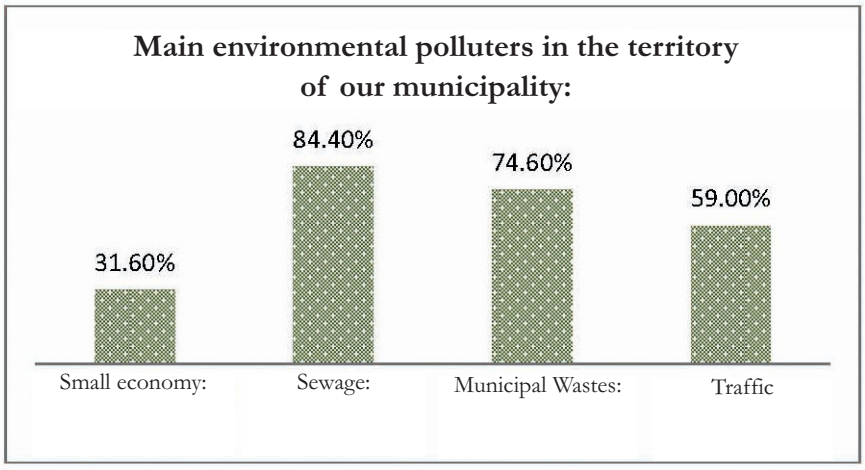
1.1 Five main problems in the environmental scope in our municipality



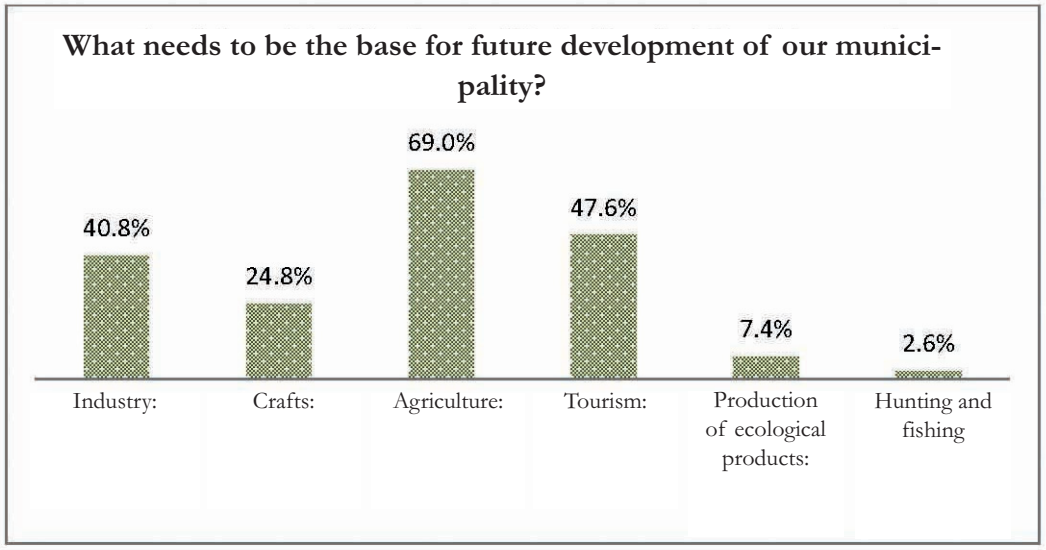
Other problems highlighted by the citizens of Istog: cutting or damaging of forests and igniting fires - whether for field cleaning or other debris.

1.2 Three main environmental polluters in the territory of our municipality

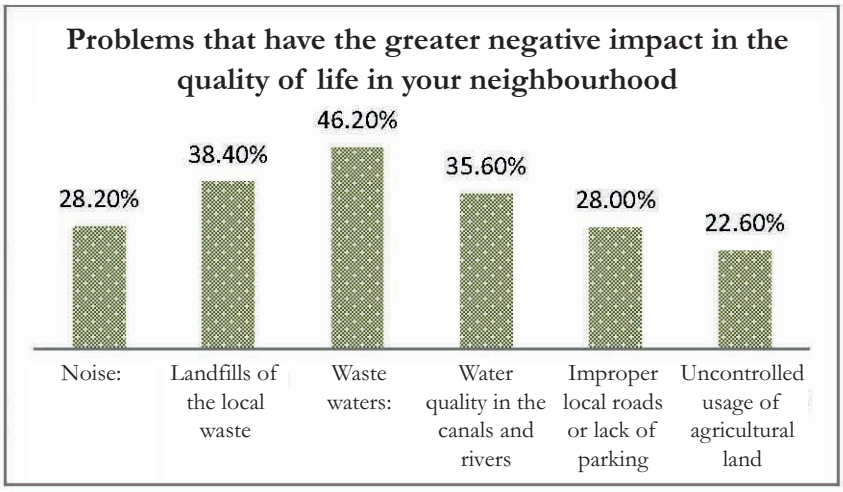
Other problems highlighted by respondents, as environmental pollutants are: Burning waste, generators, quarries and humans.



1.3 What needs to be the base for future development of our municipality



1.4 List three problems that have the greater negative impact in the quality of life in your neighbourhood



Part 5

IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS

Waters

Problem	Cause (List of causes that bring problems, that 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
1.1. Rivers Constant pollution from discharges of sewage and waste, and: Floods as a result of narrowing riverbeds and urban waste disposal:	- Discharge of untreated sewage waters; - Urban waste disposal - Disposal of debris; - Narrowing of riverbeds from uncontrolled constructions; - Deviation of riverbed from its natural state and; - Lack of dams for irrigation channels	High	-Increase of pollution level in rivers; - Pollution of riverside until the settlements nearby; - Decrease of oxygen endangers flora and fauna in water; - Flooding of agricultural lands from narrowing of riverbeds and channels, and; - Unclean water	***
1.2. "Istog" River Degradation of river flow and lowering of water level, and; Discharge of untreated sewage waters.	- Lack of a system for treatment of atmospheric waters; - Few atmospheric falls; - Climatic changes, and; - Disposal of urban waste in the river and channels.	High	- Flooding during falls; - Decrease of water reserves; - Impact on living quality, and; - High environment pollution	***
1.3. Irrigation system and; Damaging of irrigation channels.	-Inadequate functioning of irrigation system, and; - Damaging of atmospherics.	Medium	- Decrease of irrigated surfaces, and; - Loss of irrigation water.	**
1.3.1. Irrigation channels network; Non-maintenance of irrigation channels and; Obsolete system of channels.	- Loss of water; - Non-maintenance of channels by the water company; - Lack of investments, and; - Lack of dams for irrigation channels.	High	- Decrease of efficiencies from agriculture; - Decrease of agricultural products' quality, and; -Decrease of incomes.	***
1.4. Subterraneous waters and; 1.5. Decrease of subterraneous waters due to few falls	- Climatic changes, and; - Damaging of green surfaces and forests.	Medium	- Decrease of the level of reserves of subterraneous waters, and; - Negative impact on environment.	**
1.6. Water springs and; Non-maintenance of spaces around springs.	- Lack of investments, and; Lack of infrastructure.	Medium	- Unclean environment and: - Lack of protection from erosion, and; - Contamination of the bed along the river.	**
Springs of thermal-mineral waters. Their irrational use.	- Mismanagement; Poor promotion and; - Lack of investment initiatives.	Medium	- Insufficient utilization of potentials; - Unclean environment, and; - Decrease of number of tourists	***

2. Land (Soil)

Problem	Cause	Scale of impact	Impact	Priority
2.1. Decrease of agricultural land surface	- Demographic movement of population; - Lack of urban regulative plans, and; - Constructions in agricultural lands.	Medium	- Change of destination of agricultural land into construction land; - 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	Medium	- 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.	**
2.2 Sylvan lands The problem of decreasing green surfaces	- Cutting without criteria of forests, and; - Non-forestation.	Low	- Impact on landscapes, and; - Impact on quality of humus land.	*
2.3 Erosive lands Poor vegetation, impact on erosion.	- Cutting without criteria of forests, and; - Lack of protective dams.	Medium	- Infliction of erosions, and; - Flooding of settlements at falling seasons.	**
2.4 Building lands Irrational use of building land.	Insufficient interest; - Lac of regulative plans; - Non-implementation of laws, and; - Lack of funds and capacities.	High	- Hinders the opportunity of developing priorities; - Urban irregularity; - Lowers environment quality, and; - Increases the volume of debris and air pollution.	**
Traffic Lack of parking places	- Increased number of cars.	Medium	- Increase of air pollution level; - Increase of noises in environment, and; - Damage of sidewalks.	**
Lack of parks and gardens with flowers	- Non-interest for investments in this direction; - Lack of funds.	Medium	- Lack of relaxation environments; - Unclean air and environment, and; - Decrease of touristic values of town.	***

3. Air

Problem	Cause	Scale of impact	Impact	Priority
Air pollution form harmful emission of gases	- Big number of cars without filter; - Generators, due to missing electric power; - Plastic, rubber and family waste burning, and; - Evaporations from dumpsites and uncovered sewage network.	High	- Impact on citizens' life quality; - Possibility of various infections, and; - Unclean air.	***
Air pollution from dust	- Non-qualitative structure of roads; - Inadequate cleaning of roads, and; -Non-asphalted roads.	Medium	- Impact on people's health, and; - Air pollution	***

4. Biodiversity

Problem	Cause	Scale of impact	Impact	Priority
4.1 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, and ; - Lack of investments in this field.	High	- Damaging of flora and fauna; - Extinction of rare vegetal and animal species, and; - Impoverishment and damaging of habitats.	***
Decrease of green spaces (forests, valleys, etc.)	-Illegal cutting of forests without criteria, and; - Erosion, due to non-maintenance of riverbeds	Medium	- Negative impact on environment, and; - Decrease of flora and fauna.	**
Decrease of animal and bird species.	-Decrease of sylvan space, and; - Illegal hunting during breeding.	High	- Damage of ecosystem (living feeding chain), and; - Negatively impacts on development of fauna, sportive and touristic hunting.	**
Decrease of the amount and species of fish in rivers.	- Pollution of rivers from sewage Discharge, and; - Fish hunting at breeding time with prohibited means (generators).	High	- Damage of fish and decrease of environmental and economic quality.	***
4.2 Protected zones Lack of protected zones.	- Disinterest of competent bodies; -Danger from damaging types of flora and fauna, and; - Poor management of the forests' authority.	Medium	- Negative impact on environment - Loss of ecologic values, and; - Damage of flora and fauna.	***
4.3 Specific ecosystems Damaging of river banks	- Sand exploitation without criteria, and; - Non taking adequate measures for repair of the damaged terrain.	Medium	- Change of river flow, and as a consequence erosion on the banks; - Damage of natural landscape, and; - Unpleasant landscape.	**

5. Social and economic environment

Problem	Cause	Scale of impact	Impact	Priority
5.1 Education Lack of a complete education structure in schools and communities.	- Lack of vision; - Lack of investments, and; - Inadequate coordination between relevant institutions.	High	- Negative impact on nature management; - Decreases civic values of the region, and; - Impacts on building up a new generation (environmentalist).	***
5.2 Agriculture Decrease of land surface	-Land fragmentation; - Demographic movement of population, and; - Conversion of land into valleys.	High	- Impact on economic declination and; - Disinterest for the land and sustainable cultivation of agriculture.	**
Decrease of employment level in agriculture	- Low level of agricultural land work; - Low level of subsidies, and; - Lack of sale market.	High	- Few economic incomes, and; - Stimulation of migration.	**
Structure of inseminations not fair	- No priorities for industrial (seeds) cultures and viniculture.	Medium	- Decreases quality of the land, and; -Negative impact on sustainable development.	**
5.3 Farming Decrease of livestock in 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 of pastures.	**

6. Tourism

Problem	Cause	Scale of impact	Impact	Priority
Lack of a policy for tourism development.	- Lack of planning in this field.	High	- Low scale of tourism development, and; - Diminishes the potential of incomes from this sector.	***
Lack of attractive touristic product. Lack of information centres.	-Lack of promotion for the touristic offer (mountainous tourism, field tourism, speleo tourism).	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 a short-term plan.	Medium	- 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.	Medium	- Diminishes touristic values, and: - Low interest of tourists to visit the country.	***
Inability to visit attractive touristic zones.	- Lack of an appropriate network of road axes.	High	- Non-promotion of the zone.	***
Unprofessional management of hotels. Lack of traditional restaurants.	- Professionally low staff, and; - Lack of promotion of traditional restaurants.	Medium	- Disinterest for visits in the country, and; - Loss of touristic values.	**
Unexplored and unprotected archaeological and historic locations.	Indifference, and; - Disinterest of relevant central and local level institutions.	High	- Degradation of touristic values of the region.	***
Lack of promotional and managing staff for touristic offer of the site.	- Lack of capacity building training for staff, and; -Lack of promotional touristic materials (guiding tables, clips, brochures, etc.)	High	- Non-development by the respective institutions; - Decrease of touristic values, and; - Migration of people lacking jobs.	***

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.

Problem	Actions	Priority-Timeframe	Actors	Effect
1.1 Rivers – (ravines, superficial waters). Water pollution and degradation of rivers and ravines by the community and natural factors.	- Prohibition of debris disposal in rivers; - Build-up of anti-erosive fences in treeless banks, and; - Repair of riverbeds of "Qaushi", "Shushica", etc.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Line ministries; - Potential donors, and; - Community.	- Citizens'' awareness; - Protection of lands from floods, and; - Clean irrigation water.
1.2 "Istog" River Discharge of untreated sewage waters, and; Degradation of the river flow and its level decrease.	- Building of a plant for treatment of sewage in town; - Feasibility study of the river because of climatic changes, and; - Reconstruction and arrangement of the "Istog" riverbed.	*** Short-term	- Line ministries; - Donors, and; - Municipality;	- Solution the used waters issue; - Protection of river's flora, and; - Clean environment.
Non-treatment of atmospheric waters	- Reconstruction of channels for treatment of atmospheric waters.	** Mid-term	- Line ministries; - Donors, and; - Municipality;	- Town's flooding is prevented.
1.3 Irrigation system; Damaging of irrigation channels.	-Repair of irrigation channels (right and left part of the channels of Burimi – Istog); - To implement the law: Fish producers, used water, filtered, to return in irrigation channels.	*** Mid-term	- Municipality; - Line ministries; - RWC, and; - Donors.	- Clean water, and; - Increase of land's surface in irrigation system.
1.3.1 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 (Bajicë, Lluga e Saradrinit, Gurrakoc).	*** Mid-term	- Line ministries; - Municipality, and; - Potential donors.	- Higher efficiency of water usage; - Increase of agricultural products, and; - Increase of farmers' welfare.
1.4 Subterraneous waters	- Hydrologic study for decrease of subterraneous waters, and; - Forestation of treeless surfaces.	*** Mid-term	- Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, and; - Municipality.	- Improvement of ecosystems in the region, and; - Increase of afforested surfaces.
1.5 Springs Poor infrastructure near the water springs.	- Building of the bridge that connects banks of Istog river; - 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
2.1 Disintegration of land surfaces.	- To make regrouping of land surfaces (re-parcelling); - Issuing of regulations for agricultural land usage, and; - Control of demographic movement of the population.	*** Mid-term	- Line ministries; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	- Increase of land surfaces; - Increase of agricultural efficiency, and; - Increase of welfare and environment improvement.
Flooding of agricultural land	-Repair of riverbeds; - Opening of drainage channels, and; -Cleaning of irrigation channels and their cementing.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Ministries; and; - Citizens.	- Increase of land surface; - Increased efficiency, and; - Pleasant environment.
Decrease of employment level in agriculture; Disinterest for doing the land.	- Stimulating farmers with favourable loans; - Organizing of trainings for management of orchards and insemination of industrial (seeds, vineyards), and; - Increase of stimulating measures, and; - State subsidies for agriculture.	*** Mid -term	- Ministries; - Municipality; - Donors, and; -NGOs.	- Opening of new jobs; - Economic development; - Increase of farmers' knowledge level, and; - Application of new technologies in agriculture.
2.2 Sylvan lands	- Prohibiting usage of pastures without criteria, and; - Fertilization of certain pasture surfaces.	*** Long-term	- Municipality, and; - Line ministries.	- Situation of pastures is improves, and; - Risk from erosion is decreased.
2.3 Erosive lands; Cutting of woods without criteria, and; Exposure of surfaces of lands by stone grinders.	- Forestation of treeless surfaces; - Prevention of illegal utilization of natural resources, and; - Reconstruction of dams and protective fences.	*** Long-term	- Ministries; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	- Decrease of risk from erosion; - Hindrance of solid materials Discharge from mountainous ravines, and; - Decrease of risk from flooding in town.
2.4 Construction lands	Drafting of regulative plans for the town and all urban centres; - Implementation of laws, and; - Building projecting capacities.	*** Short-term	- Government, and; - Municipality.	- Hinders urban irregularities, and; - Increases quality of environment, decreases number of cars and air pollution.
Added traffic in town Lack of parking places.	- Drafting studies for the reconstruction of the road network; - Reconstruction of a parking place for vehicles near the Municipality, and; - Looking at possibilities for increasing parking places in town and in urban centres of the Municipality.	*** Mid-term	- Ministries; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	- Improvement of cars and pedestrian's traffic; - Protection of specific zones of town from over-traffic;
Lack of parks and flower gardens	-- Building of the town park in the space of former enterprise "Radusha"; - Building of parks and flower gardens at the interest of villages (known as Utrina), and; - To arrange, namely to dress school environments.	*** Short-term	- Ministries; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	- Creation of relaxing and entertaining environments for the community; - Landscape improvement, and; - Increase of town's touristic values.

3. Air

Problem	Actions	Priority-Timeframe	Actors	Effect
Air pollution from emission of health harmful gases.	- Elimination of dumpsites in urban and rural areas; - Prevention of family waste combustion, tyres, waste with composition, and registration of vehicles without filters; - Building of a modern stove for combusting dangerous medical waste.	*** Short-term	- Ministries; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	- Decreases the risk from different respiratory tract diseases, bronchitis, and bronchial and cardiac asthma; - Minimization of air pollution from decomposition of organic waste in air and their combustion, and; - Minimizes air pollution around the hospital territory.
Air pollution from dusts.	- Quality increase of town's cleaning with road cleaning equipment; - Asphalting of roads and alleys in town and urban areas, and; - Procuration of the monitoring equipment for measuring air quality from different polluters.	*** Mid-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
4.1 Biodiversity Risking of flora and fauna, in particular for endangered species.	- To draft a strategy for biodiversity protection, and; - To make a study on the types of endangered species and their protection.	*** Mid-term	- Ministries; - Municipality; - Donors, and; -NGOs.	- Protection of special species of animals and vegetables, and; - Protection of ecosystems.
Decrease of green spaces.	- Prohibition of illegal cutting of forests without criteria, - Forestation of landscapes (Gurrat e Bardha, Lugu i Zajmit, Lugu i Butë, Lugu i Madh, Radusha, etc.	*** Mid-term	- Ministries; - Municipality; - Forests' Agency, and; - Donors.	- Environment protections; - Preservation of landscapes, and; - Preservation of ecologic values.
Decrease of mammals (deer, foxes, squirrels) and local and migrant birds).	- Increase of sylvan surfaces, and; - Prohibition of illegal hunting, and hunting during copulation time.	*** Mid-term	- Ministries; - Municipality; - Hunting Association, and; - Forests' Agency.	- Preservation and increase of biological diversity values; - Increase of animals and birds endangered from extinction, and; - Development of sportive and touristic hunting.
Decrease of the quantity of local fish species in rivers.	- Prohibition of fishing during copulation time, as well as fishing with generators (power), and; - Preservation and breeding of trout and other river species.	*** Long-term	- Municipality; - NGOs, and; - Police.	- Protection of special species and; - Increase of mountainous tourism (sportive and touristic hunting).
4.2 Protected zones Lack of protected zones.	- Insertion of the entire surface of the "Cursed Mountains" under the project for declaring the "Cursed Mountains" a National Park; - "Mokna" to be declared a protected zones, and; - Make community sensible about recognizing values of protected zones and their importance.	*** Short-term	- Ministries; - Municipality; - Environmental NGOs, and; - Community.	- Preservation of ecosystems (natural chain); - Preservation of flora and fauna, and; - Protection and nursing of the landscape.
4.3 Specific ecosystems Damaging of green surfaces by stone-grinders.	- Forcing gravel exploiters and stone-grinders to repair damaged surfaces (return to previous state).	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Ministries; - Environmental NGOs, and; - Police.	- Preservation of rivers' landscape; - Protection of special species, and; - Decrease of risk from erosion.

5. Social and economic environment

Problem	Actions	Priority-Timeframe	Actors	Effect
5.1 Education Lack of a complete education structure in schools and communities. Lack of environmental programs.	- Environment subject to become an obligatory school subject; - Publication of written materials, issuing of books on environmental education; - Organization of environmental excursions in the nature.	*** Mid-term	- Ministry of Education, and; - Municipality.	- Creation of conditions for bringing up new generations with knowledge and appropriate culture for respecting the environment, contributing to country's future, and; - Increase of civic awareness and creation of environmental tradition.
5.2 Agriculture Decrease of land surface	- To make regrouping of land surfaces (re-parcelling); - To subsidise agricultural producers' - Impact on demographic movement of the population from villages to towns, and; - Cleaning of land surfaces covered by bushes.	*** Mid-term	- Line ministry; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	- Increase of doable land surface; - Economic development, and; - Increase of population's welfare.
Decrease of employment level in agriculture. Seasonal character of fruit production and flowers'.	- Application of new technologies in agricultural production; - Provision of adequate infrastructure for export of agricultural products, and; - Building of greenhouses for vegetable production.	*** Short-term	- Government; - Municipality; - Donors, and; - Farmers.	- Increases welfare; - Production capacity building; - Fresh products in each season, and; - Decreases the vegetable production imports.
Inadequate structure of inseminations.	- To increase the surface of industrial plants (seeds and viniculture), and; - Stimulation of producers through long-term convenient loans.	*** Short-term	- Government; - Municipality; - Donors, and; - Farmers.	- Fosters sustainable development, and; - Adequate structure of inseminations.
5.3 Farming Decrease of farming livestock.	- Stimulation for increase of the farming fund , and; - Improvement of races of animals with high production potential.	*** Short-term	- Ministry of Agriculture; - Municipality, and; - Donors.	- Improvement of highbred; - Welfare increase, and; - Increase of production in the market.
Lack of units for processing farming products.	- Farmers' support through long-term convenient loans.	*** Short-term	- Government; - Banks, and; - Donors.	- Increase of incomes; - Increase of farming fund, and; - Application of new production technologies.

6. Tourism

Problem	Actions	Priority-Timeframe	Actors	Effect
Lack of a planning for tourism development.	- Drafting of the tourism development strategy.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Line ministry; - Donors, and; - Environmental NGOs.	- Determines touristic development of the Municipality, and; - Harmonizes developmental policies.
Lack of tourism sector. Lack of touristic product.	- Opening of the touristic centre, and; - Drafting of a short-term plan for promotion of field, mountainous, and cultural tourism.	*** Short-term	- Municipality; - Ministry, and; - Donors.	- Sustainable touristic development, and; - Raises civic education.
Lack of professional touristic packages for attraction of tourists.	- Drafting of a regulative plan which determines environmental criteria for development of tourism., and; - "Banja" to be declared a Zone of medical 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 mountainous road network; - Reconstruction of a ski elevator from town "Livadhet e Istogut"; - To evidence and explore caves, and; - To build touristic villages and skiing areas.	*** Short-term	- Government - Municipality; - Donors; - Community, and; Environmental NGOs.	- Sustainable development; - Protection of attractive natural resources, and; - Nature preservation.
Unprofessional management of hotels. Lack of traditional restaurants.	- Training of hosting staff of hotels through different seminars and workshops conducted by professional trainers, and; - Initiation, 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 the rich archaeological heritage of the locality, and; - To research, evidence and preserve the rich spiritual heritage through publication of catalogues, video recordings, aiming at touristic promotion.	*** Mid-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 and management staff for the touristic offer.	- To create the tourism sector within the municipal administration; - To build up touristic guide for touristic promotion of the area, 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; - Opening new jobs, and; - Sustainable development.

ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Priority 1: Sewage management (Rivers' protection)

Legal and Political activities (L)

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

Administrative and Inspective Activities

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicator
A1	Istog	Capacity building of the environmental inspectors.	Number of trained staff.
A2	Istog	Awareness campaign for protection of environment/water resources.	Number of trained owners of businesses, published brochures, media and local NGOs.

Technical and Technological Activities (T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicator
T1	Istog	Reconstruction of separate systems for sewage and atmospheric waters in town.	Length of separated networks and improvement of quality of water-flows.
T2	Istog	Rehabilitation of the existing sewage system network.	Increase of accumulating capacity for discharge in regional plant.
T3	Istog	Expansion of sewage system in urban area.	Coverage with sewage network in the territory of urban area.
T4	Istog	Reconstruction of the collective sewage system in rural areas/bio-field treatment and septic holes.	Rural areas with sewage system.
T5	Istog	Reconstruction of open channels for atmospheric waters.	Protection and quality assurance of water-flows.

L1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
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

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	2	3	4
1	X															
2		X														
3			X													

L2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	L2
Name of the Activity	Drafting of the municipal regulation about obligations of businesses regarding discharge 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	12000

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									

A1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	A1
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 pilot 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
5		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	

A2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
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	Istog
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.	700000
		Total	726000

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	Istog
Activity	T2
Name of the Activity	Rehabilitation of the existing sewage system.
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.	25000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, RWC and donors.	1000
3	Project implementation.	Implementing company and donor.	1 200 000
		Total	1 226 000

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										
3							X		X	X	X					

T3 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	T3
Name of the Activity	Expansion of the sewage system in urban area.
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 ToR for the project and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	25 000
2	Tender procedures and selection of the implementing company	Municipality and donors.	1 000
3	Project implementation.	Implementing company and donor.	950 000
		Total	976 000

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									
3								X		X	X	X				

T4 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
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 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.	15 000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	2 000
3	Project implementation (for a settlement).	Implementing company.	300 000
	Total (per a settlement)		317 000

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									
3									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

T5 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	T5
Name of the Activity	Reconstruction of open channels for atmospheric waters.
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.	5000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the company.	Municipality, RWC and donors.	1000
3	Project implementation.	Implementing company and donor.	800000
		Total	806 000

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								
3								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Priority 2 – Waste management

Legal and Political activities (L)

No. of activities	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicator (*)
L1	Istog	Development of a municipal regulation for management of solid waste.	Responsibilities of the main group of interest are clear.
L2	Istog	Development of a municipal regulation for waste management.	Responsibilities of all the groups of interest are clear and funding sources have been identified.
L3	Istog	Publication of brochures and guidelines for reduction of waste, reuse, recycling, composting and disposal.	Population is informed about waste cycle.
L4	Istog	Drafting 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	Istog	Capacity building of staff on waste management and authorization.	Number of trained staff.
A2	Istog	Capacity building of the environmental experts of regional companies on waste management.	Number of trained staff.
A3	Istog	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	Istog	Environmental Auditing (EA) of the NWM in Municipality of Istog.	EA report adopted with community's participation.
T2	Istog	Creation of little stations for transfer and collection of waste in the Municipality of Istog.	Sustainable solution for the entire community and for a long time.
T3	Istog	Building of centres near supermarkets for collection of recycling materials (plastic, paper, cans, etc.).	Sustainable solution, clean environment.
T4	Istog	Expansion of collection system in rural areas.	Sustainable solution for the entire community and for a long time
T5	Istog	Procurement of new equipment for waste extermination and collection.	Improvement of quality of service.
T6	Istog	Closing down of all dumpsites.	Decrease of pollution in Municipalities and people's protection from diseases.

Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	L1
Name of the Activity	Development of a municipal regulation for management of solid waste.
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.

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.	10 000
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	16 000

Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	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								
5																

L 2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	L2
Name of the Activity	Development of the plan for municipal waste management.
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 (4) years.

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.	30 000
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	38 000

Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	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							
5																

L 3 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	L3
Name of the Activity	Publication of brochures and guidelines for reduction of waste, reuse, recycling, composting and disposal.
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.

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	31 000

Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	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	X	X		X	X	X				
3				X				X				X				
4				X				X				X				
5																

L 4 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	L4
Name of the Activity	Development of the municipal regulation for Eco-taxes, taxes for plastic bags and other incentives for environmental friendly products.
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.

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	20 000

Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	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								
5																

A 1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	A1
Name of the Activity	Capacity building of staff on waste management.
Objectives	Main objective is to train staff to develop policies, plans and different instruments for protection of the environment at the local level.

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	54 000

Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	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						
5																

A 2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	A2
Name of the Activity	Capacity building of the environmental experts of regional companies on waste management and waste removal.
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.

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value
1	Training needs assessment.	Municipality and companies.	10 000
2	Preparation of Terms of References and description of the project.	Municipality and donors.	10 000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and selection of the company.	Municipality, MF, MESP and donors.	5 000
4	Project implementation.	Selected company and donor.	50 000
5		Total	75 000

Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	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												
2				X	X	X										
3						X	X	X								
4								X	X	X	X	X				
5																

A 3 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	A3
Name of the activity	Programs for public awareness and activities for management of waste cycle.
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.

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.	60 000
		Total	69 000

Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	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			
5																

T 1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	T1
Name of the activity	Environmental Auditing (EA) report on waste management.
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.

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.	40 000
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	53 000

Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	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								
5																

T 2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	T2
Name of the activity	Building up little stations of transfer for waste collection.
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.

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.	10 000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	2000
4	Project implementation.	Selected company and donor.	530 000
5		Total	543 500

Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	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										
3						X	X	X								
4								X	X	X	X	X	X			
5																

T 3 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	T3
Name of the activity	Building up centres near supermarkets for collection of recycling materials (plastic, paper, cans, etc.).
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.

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value
1	Preparation of Memorandum of Understanding between the Municipalities; regional companies, recycling companies and supermarkets.	Municipality, MESP and regional companies.	2500
2	Preparation of ToR and project description.	Municipality, donors and regional companies.	20 000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	2000
4	Project implementation.	Selected company and donor.	20 0000
5		Total	224 500

Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	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										
3						X	X									
4								X	X	X	X	X	X			
5																

T 4 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	T4
Name of the activity	Expansion of waste collection system in rural areas.
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.

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.	20 000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	2000
4	Project implementation.	Selected company and donor.	5,000 000
5		Total	5 022 500

Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	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												
2					X	X										
3						X	X									
4								X	X	X	X	X	X			
5																

T 5 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Region	Istog
Activity	T5
Name of the activity	Procurement of new equipment for waste collection and extermination.
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.	1 300000
5		Total	1 308 500

Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	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									
3						X	X	X								
4									X	X	X	X	X			

T 6 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity.	T6
Name of the activity	Closing down dump-throwing sites.
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.

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.	190 000
5		Total	203 500

Plan implementation timeframe

Work phase	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														
2		X	X													
3			X	X												
4				X	X											
5																

Priority 3: Biodiversity Protection

Legal and Political activities (L)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicator
L1	Istog	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	Istog	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	Istog	Capacity building for foresters and biodiversity experts.	Preservation of biodiversity values for this generation and generations to come.
A2	Istog	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	Istog	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	Istog	Reforestation of treeless zones from forest cutting and burning.	Increase of sylvan surfaces and improvement of landscape.
T3	Istog	Increase of green surfaces in urban zone of the town.	Decrease of air polluters, rest and recreation of people, children and elderly in particular.
T4	Istog	Creation of wooden alleys along the roads.	Decrease of noise scale with about 30% of air polluters.
T5	Istog	Preparation of a brochure about biodiversity values of the Municipality of Istog.	Population's awareness increase about biodiversity values.

L1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	L1
Name of the Activity	Drafting of the municipal regulation for fines and obligations for damagers of forests (cutting, burning).
Objective	Drafting of the regulation in line with the current law on forests and nature law and reinforcement of fines at the local level.

Work phases		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Creation of the working group.	Municipality, MAFRD, and MESP.	1200
2	Drafting of the municipal regulation and debates.	Municipality, MAFRD, and MESP and donors.	3000
3	Adoption and publication of the final document.	Municipality.	1000
5		Total	5200

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																

L 2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
Activity	L2
Name of the Activity	Drafting of the municipal regulation for sustainable management of forests
Objective	To do an authentic study at the Municipality about the situation of forests, where the exact issues that characterize forest and biodiversity in these ecosystems would be identified, and solutions for these issues would be proposed.

Work phase		Organization in charge	Approximate value (€)
1	Establishment of the group of experts.	Municipality and donors.	1500
2	Preparation of the ToR for the study project and assessment of the real situation of sylvan ecosystems.	Municipality and donors.	4000
3	Publication of the study report and assessment of the real situation.	Municipality and donors.	500
		Total	6000

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																

A1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
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.

Implementation plan

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

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	Istog
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	Istog
Activity	T1
Name of the Activity	Instalment of signs in natural monuments with botanical character – Two trunks of black mulberry (Morus nigra) in Cerrcë; trunk of the silver lime (Tilia tomentosa) Lubozhdë; trunk of the red lime (Tilia sp.) Istogu i Poshtëm; trunks of the Downy Oak (Quercus pubences) Sinaj; trunk of the silver lime (Tilia tomentosa) Shushicë e Epërme; the trunk of Service Tree (Sorbus domestica) Uqë; trunk of the silver lime (Tilia tomentosa) Kaliqan; trunk of the red lime (Tilia sp.) Lubovë; trunk of the English Oak (Quercus robur) Zallq; trunk of the English Oak (Quercus robur) Trubuhovc; trunk of the English Oak (Quercus robur) Saradran; trunk of the English Oak (Quercus robur) Gurrakoc.
Objective	Protection from damaging of natural monuments with botanical character.

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.	1500
		Total	2200

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	Istog
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.	20 000
		Total	21.000

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	Istog
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.	500
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	500
3	Project implementation.	Implementing company and the donor.	11.000
		Total	12.000

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	X							
2							X			X	X					
3												X				

T4 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Istog
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 the project.	Municipality and donors.	500
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the company.	Municipality and donors.	500
3	Project implementation.	Implementing company.	2500
		Total	3500

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	Istog
Activity	T5
Name of the Activity	Preparation of a brochure about biodiversity values of the Municipality of Istog.
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								

Republika e Kosovës	KUVENDI I KOMUNËS		Komuna e Istogut
	01 Nr.25/2012	Data: 28.05.2012	

Kuvendi i Komunës, në bazë të nenit 24 alineja 1. të Ligjit për mbrojtjen e mjedisit, Ligji nr.03/L-025 dhe nenit 17 pika (e) të Ligjit për vetëqeverisjen lokale (Gazeta Zyrtare e Republikës ë Kosovës nr.28/2008), në mbledhjen e mbajtur më: 28.05.2012, shqyrtoi Plani Lokal i Veprimit në Mjedis (PLVMN) dhe mori:

V E N D I M

I. Miratohet Plani Lokal i Veprimit në Mjedis (PLVMN), pa vërejtje.

II. Plani Lokal i Veprimit në Mjedis është pjesë përbërëse e këtij Vendimi.

III. Ky vendim hyn në fuqi menjëherë pas miratimit dhe për zbatimin e tij do të kujdeset Drejtorati për Urbanizëm, Kadastër dhe Mbrojtje të Mjedisit.

IV. Me kopje të këtij Vendim të njoftohen: Drejtorati për Urbanizëm, Kadastër dhe Mbrojtje të Mjedisit, Ministria e Mjedisit dhe Planifikimi Hapësinor dhe një kopje në arkivin e Kuvendit

REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS KOMUNA E ISTOGUT OPŠTINA ISTOK REPUBLIKA KOSOVO

K r y e s u e s i,
Dumë Ceta

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SWEDEN

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Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria e Kosovës
Government of Kosova
Ministry of MESP and MLGA

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER