

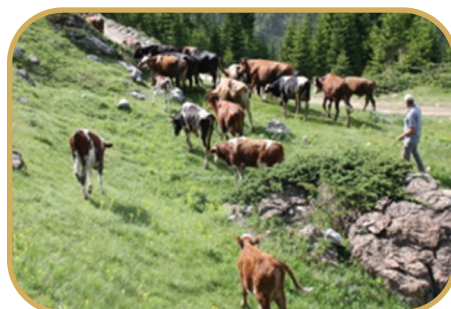


**Municipality
of Junik**

2012/2017

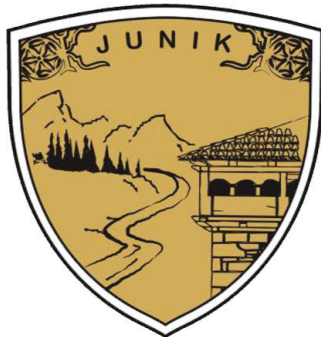
...for my city!

Local Environmental Action Plan



Local Environmental Action Plan

2012/2017



Municipality of Junik

The project was finance by:



Swedish Agency for International Development and cooperation.

Project implementation was supported by:



MESP and MLGA

This project was implemented by:



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.



Mayor's Speech

"Junik quite unique"

Thinking about life and its values, conveying such inherited values to the coming generations is a human obligation as well as a legal obligation. In this respect, taking into account the fact that life is nature itself (environment), we necessarily have to approach to such a problem, though it is not similarly

evident

I will begin my speech with the motto: "Junik quite Unique", since not everyone has the opportunity to be in the heart of nature, but such cases are rare and unique. It combines: urban area with nature, the mild with the wild, the plain with the hill, and the field with the mountain. Therefore, conservation of environment requires different level approach of society organization, starting by the individual, as a fundamental element of a society.

For the above reason, we initiated drafting of the Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP), which is a document of local environmental policies that provides direction to the ways of using and protecting the environment, by assigning persons in charge to take the responsibility along the activities and the cost of such activities.

The aim of the LEAP is to orientate the development of environment, as well as its protection through adoption of mutual policies in respect to economic development of the town being in the heart of the nature - Junik.

The Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) has continuously supported our Municipality through various organizations, which has been newly born, and it is being grown along with the country and it necessarily requires support of various dimensions.

Therefore, I would like to use the opportunity, that on my behalf, on behalf of my citizens and of the Municipality of Junik, to extend my gratitude to the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) for their cooperation and support, which financed drafting of this document as well as the Regional Environmental Center – REC, which provided professional support in drafting of this document.

Sincerely,
Agron KUÇI
Mayor of the Municipality of Junik

Abbreviations

MA	- Municipal Assembly
KEK	- Kosovo Energy Corporation
KEPA	- Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency
KFA	- Kosovo Forest Agency
KAS	- Kosovo Agency of Statistics
EU	- European Union
NIPHK	- National Institute for Public Health of Kosovo
IPH	- Institute of Public Health
MLGA	- Ministry of Local Government Administration
MESP	- Ministry of Environment and Special Planning
MPS	- Ministry of Public Services
WHO	- World Health Organization
NGO	- Non-Governmental Organization
KEAP	- Kosovo Environmental Action Plan
LEAP	- Local Environmental Action Plan
PM10, PM2.5	- Particles suspended in the air
MDP	- Municipal Development Plan
UDP	- Urban Development Plan
EIA	- Environmental Impact Assessment
SEA	- Strategic Environmental Assessment
MFHC	- Main Family Health Centre
REC	- Regional Environmental Center
SIDA	- Sweden International Development Agency

Stakeholders and Responsibilities of the LEAP

This project was implemented by:

The Regional Environmental Center, REC – Office in Kosovo. REC Coordinator for LEAP:
Eranda BAÇI

Municipality of Junik

Municipal Coordinator for LEAP:
Ferdane TOFAJ

Members of Coordination Team:

1. Faik Tofaj – Chairman of CT
2. Sinan Gacaferri – Member
3. Ferdane Tofaj – Member

People and various groups involved in drafting the LEAP for the Municipality of Junik are the following:

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3. Xhemë Shehu – Geodesist, Municipality of Junik
4. Tafë Tofaj – Forest Technician, Municipality of Junik
5. Shkelzen Shehu – Agriculture Technician, Municipality of Junik
6. Drenushe Gagjerri – Journalist, Municipality of Junik
7. Arton Krasniqi – Professor, Municipality of Junik
8. Beqë Gacaferri – Professor, Municipality of Junik
9. Leonard Lllolluni – linguist, Municipality of Junik
10. Ali Gacaferri – Agriculture Engineer, Municipality of Junik
11. Saranda Isufi – Economist, Municipality of Junik
12. Isuf Balaj – Economist, Municipality of Junik
13. Blerta Lokaj – Economist, Municipality of Junik
14. Dinë Maloku – Market Inspector, Municipality of Junik
15. Venera Shala – Lawyer, Municipality of Junik
16. Teuta Jaha – Architecture Engineer, UN HABITAT
17. Lumnije Gacaferri – Food Technician, K.U.R. Hidrodrini
18. Syzana Krasniqi – Lawyer, NGO Sh. P. P. Gjeravica
19. Bekim Gagjerra – Professor, NGO Sh. B. A. Rrasa e Zogut
20. Safete Shehu – Student, NGO Qershiza
21. Mirishahe Krasniqi – NGO Rrënja

Drafting of this document was also supported by:

- Public enterprises and private business community;
- Public enterprises for waste management;
- Regional companies of water supply and sewage, and;
- Civil society and citizens.

Legislation of the Republic of Kosovo in the field of environmental protection harmonized with the European standards used as reference in compiling the LEAP.

- Law on Environmental Protection (2009/03-L-025)
- Law on Waste (2005/02-L30)
- Law on Air Protection (2004/30)
- Law on Plant Protection (2006/02-L95)
- Law on Nature Protection (2005/02-L18)
- Law on Protection of Variety of Plants (2007/02-L98)
- Law on Noise Protection (2007/02-L102)
- Law on Air Protection (2006/02-L41)
- Law on Agriculture and Rural Development (2009/03-L-98)
- Law on Organic Agriculture (2007/02-L122)
- Law on Hunting (2005/02-L53)
- Law on Artificial Fertilizers (2003/10)
- Law on Spatial Planning (2003/14)
- Law on Forests (2004/29)
- Law on Water (2004/24)
- Law on Irrigation of Agricultural Lands (2005/02-L9)
- Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (2009/03-L-024)
- Law on Local Self Government (2008/03-L040)
- Law on Special Protected Zones (2008/03-L039)
- Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment (2009/03-L-015)
- Administrative Instruction No 02/07 for waste from batteries and accumulators
- Administrative Instruction n No 03/07 on administration of oil waste
- Administrative Instruction on administration of end of life vehicle and their waste, 20.12. 2006
- Administrative Instruction No. 12/2008 on elimination of medical waste
- Administrative Instruction No. 05/2008 on administration of medical waste
- Administrative Instruction No. 05/2009 on administration of public waste
- Administrative Instruction No. 04/2009 on penalties with mandatory fines
- Kosovo National Environmental Action Plan, 2006- 2010

Legal Basis for drafting the LEAP

REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS-REPUBLIKA KOSOVA Komuna Junik-Opština Junik		
02/Nr.Port.	Nr./faq	Data
1-A-6221	2	09.12.2011

REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS – REPUBLIKA KOSOVA – REPUBLIC OF KOSOVA
 KOMUNA JUNIK – OPŠTINA JUNIK- MUNICIPALITY OF JUNIK

Kuvendi i Komunës
Nr. 001/23
Datë:31.10.2011

Në bazë të Nenit 24 paragrafi 1. i Ligjit për Mbrojtjen e Mjedisit (Ligji Nr. 03/L-025); Nenit 12.2 paragrafi d) i Ligjit për Vetëqeverisjen Lokale (Ligji Nr. 03/L-040); Nenit 10 paragrafi e); dhe Nenit 22 paragrafi 4) i Statutit të Komunës së Junikut, Kuvendi i Komunës së Junikut në Mbledhjen e rregullt të mbajtur më 31.10. 2011, merr:

V E N D I M

PËR HARTIMIN E PLANIT LOKAL PËR VEPRIM NË MJEDIS

I

Me qëllim të mbrojtjes së mjedisit dhe zhvillimit të qëndrueshëm komunal, Komuna e Junikut harton Planin Lokal për Veprim në Mjedis.

II

Plani Lokal për Veprimi në Mjedis duhet të përmbajë elementet e përcaktuara në nenin 7 të Ligjit për Mbrojtjen e Mjedisit dhe elementet e Planit të Kosovës për Veprim në Mjedis 2006-2010.

III

Për hartimin e Planit për Veprim në Mjedis në bashkëpunim me Qendrën Rajonale për Mjedis për Evropën Qendrore dhe Lindore (REC) ngarkohet Drejtoria për Urbanizëm, Kadastër dhe Mjedis sipas Marrëveshjes me numër 01-4-2889 të nënshkruar në mes të Komunës së Junikut dhe Qendrës Rajonale për Mjedis (REC).

IV

Drejtoria për Urbanizëm, Kadastër dhe Mjedis në bashkëpunim me Drejtoritë e tjera të komunës së Junikut, kompanitë publike, OJQ-të, komunitetin e biznesit dhe komunitetin në përgjithësi duhet të sigurojnë të dhënat e nevojshme për përgatitjen e Planit Lokal për Veprim në Mjedis.

vendimin për themelimin dhe përbërjen e Grupit Koordinues dhe Grupit punues për hartimin e Planit Lokal për Veprim në Mjedis e nxjerrë Kryetari i Komunës së Junikut me propozim të Drejtorisë për Urbanizëm, Kadastër dhe Mjedis.

VI

Plani Lokal për Veprim në Mjedis në përputhje me këto udhëzime dhe nën kushtet dhe parametrat e ligjit të cekur duhet të zbatohen sipas dispozitave ligjore, rregulloreve dhe normave përmes buxhetit të komunës së Junikut.

VII

Projekti prioritar që do të dal nga dokumenti i Planit Lokal për Veprim në Mjedis do të bashkë financohet nga Qendra Rajonale për Mjedis (në shumë jo më të lartë se 40.000,00 €) dhe Komuna e Junikut (në shumë prej 20.000,00 €) sipas nenit 4 paragrafi 4 dhe nenit 5 paragrafi 6 të Marrëveshjes me numër 01-4-2889.

VIII

Ky Vendim hyn në fuqi ditën e miratimit nga Kuvendi i Komunës së Junikut

Me këtë vendim njoftohen

1. Zyra e Kryetarit,
2. Drejtoria për Urbanizëm Kadastër dhe Mjedis,
3. Arkiva e Komunës.



Part 1

I. INTRODUCTION

Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs) are local environmental policy documents, which present environmental priorities and the list of actions for their solutions. Compilation of such plans further develops the local government and other interested subjects for the environment and the community.

Moreover, the LEAP encourages the cooperation among the civil society, public, local government and the central government, business and other environmental subjects, supporting free exchange of information and public participation in decision-making.

Legal obligations in drafting the LEAP

Adoption of LEAP-s is mandatory for the Central and Southern European countries, which initiated the Association-Stabilisation Process and who aspire to get integrated into the EU. Drafting such plans by local governments is a legal obligation for our country, which is set forth in **Article 24 of the Law on Environmental Protection No. 03/L-25**

A Local Environmental Action Plan has the aim to:

- resolve environmental problems through identification of priorities and determining actions to resolve their, including all potential stakeholders in determining such actions and developing strategies for their efficient implementation, outlined according to an Action Plan.
- develop the civil society through strengthening coordination and communication among various sectors of the community, bringing together the representatives of various communities representing various interests in such communities, including local authorities, representatives of NGO-s, businesses, scientists, explaining specific techniques, which can be used by local organizers in order to determine the main stakeholders of the process, enhancing participation and contribution of the public to the process, recruitments and working with voluntaries and encouragement of cooperation among of interested groups and organizations.

- strengthen the ability of local governance and the community to introduce the essential elements of the community action plan, by evaluating problems and community opportunities through organization of citizen communities, including public, prioritization and drafting of strategies and development of an Action Plan.
- increase the exchange of information at the local level by providing examples and models of previous community plans, out of which participants may gain ideas and techniques applicable in their concrete case, carefully collect information on the current state of environment.
- Provide concrete solution to the problems of the community by exchanging experiences regarding the use of abilities in analysing, planning, debates and feedbacks, which are essential for effective action of a community; giving the opportunity to the participants to put in place group working, providing solution to practical problems through interaction of small working groups.

LEAP preparation Methodology

The Local Environmental Action Plan for the Municipality of Junik was drafted in period of one year, and the local government stakeholders as well as the wider community were included in drafting it. In order to establish a working group of more various field specialists (environmentalism, architecture, tourism, health, education, sports, cultural heritage, etc.) who worked in cooperation with other local and international experts in drafting the LEAP.

First, there was a training organized for the working group members, who were invited to the project in respect to drafting the LEAP, and in finding additional means to implement activities to improve the quality of life.

Within the project of drafting the Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP), a survey with the citizens of the Municipality of Junik was conducted. There were a considerable number of questionnaires, which supported and oriented the working group more correctly in selecting priority fields. A special appreciation regarding this goes to the citizens of the Municipality of Junik and to the civil society, which, in the process of interviewing the respondents enabled the survey process to be as successful one. In order to have a broader participation and to get the opinion of community and civil society, there were also organized public debates and media debates.

The document was presented to the Municipal Assembly of Junik and it was approved on 03.08.2012, making it an official working document.

The underlying process of drafting the LEAP is divided into stages, which are related in a sequence manner:

- a) Signing memorandums of understanding between the REC – Municipality;
- b) Preparation activities;
- c) Establishment of the Coordination Team (CT);
- d) Establishment of the Working Group (WG);
- e) Training of the WG members;
- f) Community vision;
- g) Assessment of environmental state;
- h) Interviewing the citizens;
- i) Defining priorities;
- j) Drafting the action plan on priority fields, and;
- k) Defining priorities in implementation of the action plan.

The document was drafted according to three main bases:

1. Analysis of Environmental State

This presents a detailed analysis of the situation for all issues taken into consideration by the plan, by introducing it in all its aspects and their interrelations. Such an analysis serves for a better picture of environmental problems, which concern the Municipality of Junik.

2. List of environmental problems

Environmental problems are presented according to a preliminary matrix, which provides details of all indicators for identification of a problem. The most important parts of this matrix are causes of the problem and their priorities.

3. Action plan for solution

This chapter is the most important part of the Plan, since it presents all actions and potential projects to resolve the defined environmental problems.

This matrix serves the local authorities in order to draft concrete projects and to provide donors funds.

V I S I O N

*“Junik quite unique –
ethnographic and ecologic park,
regional tourist centre and part of
the national park”.*

The vision for the future of the Municipality of Junik is continuation of the goals defined in the Spatial Planning of Kosovo, in which Junik belongs to “the Bridges of Kosovo” Yellow Zone.

Vision for a Yellow Zone: A bridge of developing relations of Kosovo to the region, a functional network of powerful cities and dynamic villages, attractive to live and work in them. Using the capacity of infrastructure, geographical position and a lot of natural resources, cultural and human resources, to develop as a sustainable agro-industrial and economic, trade, service and tourist area.

Junik is reckoned as a place with agricultural, farming, beekeeping potential and tradition and a developed forestry; A region with developed and sustainable enterprises, competitive in the domestic market and outside it; Small businesses oriented towards existing development potentials such as: apple plantation, wood industry, light industry, etc.

In order to achieve that, it is necessary that the economic development in general and tourism in particular is made by transforming Junik to a quiet place for investment and national and foreign visitors; improvement of environment, conservation and improvement of resources and natural values, and provision of conditions for a sustainable development meeting the requirements of the community and of the citizens in general. Then it comes: conservation, protection and rehabilitation of cultural and historical heritage monuments, as well as enhancing the attractiveness for foreign and local investors through preparation of local development supply. Since, Junik is largely based on tourism, it is necessary that the environment along with its characteristics is protected and conserved, either those natural or the created ones so that it is an attractive offer for the visitors. For this purpose the following resources will be used:

- Energy resources;
- Ecologic resources;
- Water (mini hydro power plants);
- Soil (thermal energy);
- Air (use of wind energy) and;
- Diversity of medicinal plants.

Goals:

- G1. Establishing favourable conditions for implementation of the LEAP;
- G2. Promoting a clean and attractive environment, in particular the ensemble of peaks especially the two highest peaks in Kosovo Gjeravica and Gusani, economic development in general and tourism in particular, making Junik as a hospitality hearth for investors and visitors;
- G3. Improvement of environment, use of resources and natural values in respect to a sustainable development;
- G4. Inventory, conservation, protection, rehabilitation and functioning natural and cultural monuments, and;
- G5. Cross-border cooperation on developments of mutual interest in the field of environment.

Targets:

- 1. Reduce the level of pollution, stop environmental degradation and protection of natural resources;
- 2. Balanced spatial development and conservation of agricultural land;
- 3. Ensure access to infrastructure to all and provide public qualitative services;

4. Apply policies that promote general sustainable development;
5. Protect and regenerate cultural heritage;
6. Use of resources in a planned manner as well as for future generations, and;
7. Establish control and management of zoned endangered by various degradations.

Strategy Priorities:

1. The initiative on establishment of the Peace Park: Kosovo – Albanian – Montenegro;
2. Drafting a strategy on protection of diversity;
3. Drafting a feasibility study for Junik Mountains;
4. Drafting programmes on recycling of waste;
5. Provision of necessary infrastructure to create conditions for investments in economic development, in particular in tourism;
6. Establishment and functioning of public urban and sub-urban transport, and;
7. Inclusion of all settlement in public services and infrastructure.

Part 2

I. PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

1. General information about Junik

Background

According to history, Junik was firstly a part of the Illyrian Dardania, then of Roman, Byzantine Empire and afterwards of the Ottoman Empire. Archaeological materials were discovered by accident or in indirect field researches, the antique settlement “Gradina” discovered at the peak gorge Gjeravica, along with epigraphic material found in this settlement, as well as a set of other settlements in Junik, antique remains in the alluvial plain of Erenik, etc., prove that Junik was an Illyrian settlement.

The archaeological data of the centuries VIII-X shows that in the areas where Slavic colonialism was not settled, there was a pure Albanian culture, which was called Koman culture, which was a name of a village in the valley of Dukagjini Region.

During the period of developed feudalism, Junik, as same as Gjakova with its surroundings, and the rest of Kosovo were included under the Serbian feudal state. During the Serbian-Croatian-Slovenian Kingdom, Albanians were a dominant majority of the population in the district of Junik, but it was associated by massive migrations of population caused by historical, economic and political events, etc.

At the beginning of Ottoman rule, based on Ottoman registers, particularly in those of Sanxhaku i Shkodrës, of 1485, Junik was a very big village, and as same as Gjakova, it was established before this rule. Junik, until 26.IX.1462, was governed by Leka III from Dukagjini. At that time, despite the fact it was a village, Junik was described as a market centre, similarly as Gjakova. It was known by the Lunik, and it was a centre of Kaza Alltun-Ilija with total number of 52 houses.

During centuries XV-XVI, the Serbian Orthodox Church, which accepted the vasality (rule) of Sultan, tried to serbianise the Orthodox Albanians and to convert Catholics into Orthodox. Islamization of the population of Junik was a severe setback to the position of the Serbian Orthodox Church, since the population of Junik and its surroundings were Islamised, in exchange of allowing the existence of Deçan Church. Therefore, in 1570-1571, the first mosque was built in Junik in the neighbourhood Çok, called according to the neighbourhood. Islam was also embraced by a part of Albanian aristocracy in order to protect their class privileges.

By the end of XVI century, the district of Altun-Ilu, Peja and Gjakova were included within the borders of Sanxhaku i Dukagjinit. Such a situation was the same also during XVII century.

During 1921-1923, Junik, by the decision of Ambassadors’ Conference in Paris, is defined as a neutral zone and it is known as “Neutral Zone of Junik”.

During 1945-1960, Junik existed as a municipality. The political changes of the then system resulted in revocation of the status of the Municipality of Junik under the restructuring of local government (districts are eliminated), as a consequence Junik was included within the Municipality of Deçan.

On 22 July 2005, the UNMIK Administrative Direction No 2005/11 on the Establishment of five Pilot Municipal Unit was signed, including also Junik. According to the UNMIK Decision No 2005/21, the MLGA determines the territorial composition of each Pilot Municipal Unit.

Whereas, following the entry into force of the Constitution of Kosovo (15 June 2008) and the adoption of the Law on Local self-Government, Junik is certified as a Municipality (on 13 August 2008, based on the notification letter by the MLGA under protocol number: 02-527) having the same competencies and responsibilities as other municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo, with cadastral zones of Junik, Jasiq and Gjocaj.

Source: Historical data from the Municipality

1.2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1. 2. 1. Population

According to the statistics of 1981 and of some notes after the war, when Junik was established as a Pilot Municipal Unit, it had 12.500 inhabitants, including the villages: Gjocaj, Jasiq, Voksh, Sllup and Rastavicë. Whereas, in 2008 following the approval of the Constitution and the Law on Administrative Municipal Boundaries, Junik became a municipality with two cadastral zones. The Cadastral Zone of Junik and the Cadastral Zone of Gjocaj and Jasiq is estimated to have 9.600 inhabitants together with diaspora (according to LFPL).

Table 1. Junik population during different years. (Source: SOK, 2009.)

Nr. rend.	Vendbanimet	Popullsia						Ekonomitë Familjare						2008
		1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Gjocaj	210	180	138	161	215	306	34	24	18	25	24	40	-
2	Jasiq	231	376	190	251	295	306	27	56	24	29	30	33	2
3	Junik	2,391	2,439	3,024	3,445	4553	5490	378	385	462	460	541	690	622
	Juniku gjithsej	2832	2995	3,352	3857	5063	6102	439	465	504	514	595	763	624

¹Juniku komune u zyrarizue në fund të vitit 2008

The latest official data of the Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK) (2009) of the survey “Population, household economies, according to the settlements and territorial organization of Kosovo until 2008, indicate that Junik, as a settlement, has 624 household economies, 5423 resident members, 1427 construction buildings; whereas, the villages Jasiq - Gjocaj have 2 household economies and a total number of 7 members and 38 construction buildings.

The table below indicates the data on population according to age and gender. More than 50 % population is under 26 years old. Gender ratio is almost balanced (F:M=50.26 %: 49.74 %). The population comprises of Albanian ethnicity.

Table 2. Population according to age and gender based on on-site analysis. (Including diaspora)

Population according to age and gender											
1-7		8-18		19-25		26-40		41-64		>65	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7.06%	6.54%	9.92%	10.46%	8.48%	7.71%	12.70%	11.67%	8.60%	8.95%	2.98%	4.93%
13.60%		20.38%		16.19%		24.37%		17.55%		7.91%	

1. 2. 2. Trends and demographic prognosis:

The population of Junik appears to be quite “delicate” towards economic changes, regardless of the fact how small they are, or by external factors that influence demographic and economic developments to the town. However, despite the lack of official information, we can say that Junik is a developing settlement having a tendency to be grown; therefore, it is necessary to have control and guideline to such a development. Demographic prediction was based on calculation of the level of natality at the level of Kosovo (which is, according to the Statistical Office of Kosovo, around 1.4 %). According to this trend, Junik is anticipated to have around 11.000 inhabitants in 2023+ (if the official data of 9 600 inhabitants is taken into account, including the diaspora). Having in mind that the on-site data and those of the SOK show a different situation, the number of resident inhabitants in Junik (according to the data of the SOK) is anticipated to be around 6 600 inhabitants until 2023 (without with diaspora).

1. 3. SOCIAL SITUATION

1. 3. 1. Employment and unemployment

As same as in the entire Kosovo, the level of unemployment in the Municipality of Junik is high and it presents as concerning issues. According to the data collected in the field, out of the survey, it comes out that the active population able to work (age 19-64 years old) only 22.76 % of them are employed; respectively 77.24 % of active population are unemployed. Out of 22.76 % of the employed persons, 4.03 % are females, whereas 18.73 % males, that is to say that the ratio of gender employment is around F: M =1:5.

During the period when production capacities were in place, the number of employees was much higher, especially in the Apparel Factory in Junik, in which 230 employees were working. Due to the lack of employment to such capacities, a number of employees got the opportunity to be employed to small private businesses. Despite the non-operation of production capacities, other factors that mostly impacted in increasing the level of unemployment are:

- Privatization process (Assets of the Socially-Owned Enterprises Ereniku);
- Difficult economic conditions and geographical position;
- Lack of infrastructure investments;
- Lack of investments to the agriculture sector, and;
- Lack of policies at central level in creating new jobs.

Table 3. Number of employees in public sector in the Municipality of Junik, according to the given years. (Source: GAP, 2009.)

Viti	Nr total i të punësuarve në arsim, shëndetësi dhe administratë
2009	141 ▲
2008	118 ▼
2007	119 ▲
2006	15 ▲

The data concerning 2009 indicated by the GAP survey shows that the number of employees in the public sector is 141. Compared to 2008, the number of civil servants has been increased to 23 people. However, according to the information of the Municipality, the number of employees reaches 160, out of which 83 are employed in education sector, 23 in health sector and 54 in public administration.

1. 3. 2. Incomes

Main incomes come from manufacturing and trading of agricultural and farming products. Nevertheless, taking into account large number of Junik citizens that are abroad (mainly in Switzerland and Germany), it is considered that economic support coming from abroad comprises an important source of incomes to Kosovo. According to the survey, the outcome on average household incomes is as follows:

Table 4. Average incomes according to the on-site survey

Income	< 201 €	%	201 €	%	>201 €	%	No answer
No of families	248	33.47 %	175	23.61 %	165	22.26 %	20.64%

1. 3. 3. Poverty and social assistance

According to the data of the Centre for Social Issues in the Municipality of Junik, there is a total number of 650 individuals or 12.6 % of resident population in Junik, who live in poverty. This figure shows that there is a medium level; of poverty since the percentage of population obtaining social assistance is between 4-22 %. The increased level of poverty was caused as a result of: the high level of unemployment, massive destruction during the war, etc.

1. 3. 4. Accommodation

The Municipality of Junik does not have problems with homeless people and the entire population has adequate accommodation, also taking into consideration that the neighbourhood “Agim Ramadani” is being used as a form of social residence and accommodation for the displaced people from the villages Jasiq and Gjocaj.

1. 3. 5. Migration

As a result of lacking population census, the exact official number of families that live in diaspora is not known. According to the survey conducted on-site, for the needs of the Municipal Development Plan, it shows that 25 % of Junik population lives outside of Kosovo, and the interest to migrate in order to look for better live conditions and searching for employment opportunities is still present. This was stated by almost 12 % of families, according to the survey, who declared that there are members of their families who are interested to migrate, which was evident especially with young males.

1.3.6. Organization of civil society

The civil society in the Municipality of Junik is organized and therefore active. It is not probably at the desired level, but there are associations that are quite enthusiastic to move things and processes forward.

1.4. Gender equality

Gender equality is a milestone in a process of democratic development of a nation. In order to achieve that it is necessary to take into consideration the gender equality that characterizes today the family, community, work market and the society in general.

The thorough political, social and economic transformation after 1999 provided apparent changes to the structure of economy, level of population's life, as well as the gender balance in Kosovo society. However, despite such changes, it has not impacted to a high degree the improvement of female's position in society. In terms of demographics, females compose half of Kosovo population. Until late 1980s, patriarchal family was dominant, wherein 2-3 generations used to live in a family. However, after 1990s immigration outside Kosovo and migration of population from rural areas to urban zones accelerated the decomposition of patriarchal family.

Despite improvements in the following years, unemployment and poverty threaten a not very small number of families in Kosovo, but, unemployment and poverty in particular are negatively affecting the social status of females.

Traditionally, women have the major burden of family welfare; however, they have less opportunities than males in using the resources and means to meet their responsibilities. The high level of unemployment, low level of education, engagement of females in unqualified jobs, lack of qualification opportunities, low access and lack of freedom in using methods of family planning, then, the fact that women are often subject to violence, maltreatment and arbitrary actions in the family, as well as low representation in managing public structures and political ones, are having effect in worsening the poverty in Kosovo and its continuation.

1.5. Social Welfare

Global economic crisis also has its effects to Kosovo. This is even higher when it is noted that this is a new state, which just came out of war and it is making efforts to recover.

Moreover, the problems inherited, first there was decomposition of life chain from the rest of the world during pre-war time, then there was war and certainly after war period, are the factors that affected generally the social welfare in Kosovo.

According to the statistics of the social scheme in Junik, the number of cases included in the social assistance scheme in Junik is 147 families, with 650 members. There are 4 more applications with about 20 members that were filed to be included in the social assistance scheme and their applications are under examination process.

1.6. Health

Primary health services are provided by the Main Family Health Centre (MFHC), which is situated in Junik town and it has 23 employees working in two shifts. Out of this number, four (4) are doctors, two (2) dentists, one (1) laboratory technician, one (1) pharmacist, two (2) dental technicians and the rest of the staff are support staff and nurses. The MFHC provides all services of primary health care, as well as ophthalmology and dental services. Access and movement of inhabitants to the MFHC is easy and it is even used by the inhabitants of Deçan and Gjakova.

Taking into account the criterion¹ that one (1) doctor and two (2) nurses are required for 2000 inhabitants, the MFHC in Junik meets such a criterion.

Currently, the existing area within the MFHC is not sufficient; however, following the implementation of the project of the new MFHC, health services will be improved noticeably, there will also be sufficient capacity to provide such services. It is anticipated that during July 2012, the MFHC moves to the new building, as it is currently located in the building of Centre for Social Issues. The current health service staff meets the requirements of necessary services for two shifts; however, following the construction of the new building it is aimed to provide 24 hour services (depending on the fact whether the increase of staff number is allowed by the body in charge). Secondary services are provided by regional hospitals of Gjakova and Peja.

1. 7. State of education and educational services:

Educational process in the Municipality of Junik is conducted in the following levels: Pre-school, the class for children with special needs, primary education (grade 1-5), lower secondary education (6-9) and higher secondary education. (See table 5).

Table 5. State of education

No	Education level	No of students	Teachers	Administration	Cleaner – Guards	Total
1.	Pre-education	79	2			2
2.	Primary	930	52	4	8	64
3.	Secondary	271	15	1	3	19
4.	Persons with special needs	5	1			1
	Total	1285	70	5	11	86

If referred to the criterion of World Bank for primary education and lower secondary education, such a criterion was met and coincides with the number of students and educational staff (21.3 students - 1 teacher, while in the higher secondary education, the number of educational staff is higher). The construction of a new building for the secondary school with sufficient capacities and contemporary conditions has improved teaching conditions in the primary school, as the premise of existing primary school was released by secondary school students and they can now organize the school in two shifts, not having three shifts as it used to be. Nevertheless, these schools does not have any sport halls yet. Access to school for around 90 % of students is to some degree easy. The longest distance in diameter is 3 km and due to that the municipality does not have to provide transport. Only the students of neighbourhood “Agim Ramadani” have a bit difficult access and they come from rural zones and from the villages of neighbouring municipalities, for which reason the student transport line was organized by Municipality/student participation.

Junik does not have pre-school institutions that provide kinder garden services. The pre-education service is organized in primary school premises, but his does not mean that the Municipality doesn't need to have such institutions (especially kinder gardens).

There are opportunities for education of children with special needs, but their families in most of the cases do not send their children to parallels for children with special needs.

There is no data about illiteracy level, since there are no statistics concerning this issue.

¹ World Health Organization, Primary Health Care Strategy and Draft Special Plan – Municipality of Junik

1. 8. Surface area, residential density

Out of the surface of 7777 ha, which is the surface of the Municipality of Junik, around 3197 ha (41 %) are forest and 4277 ha (55 %) are agricultural land (this includes 653 ha arable land, 648 ha meadow, 253 ha plantation, 2667 ha pasture and 56 ha vineyard), whereas 4 % are others (roads, streams, rivers, construction buildings, graves.)². Junik has considerable agricultural land per capita. The estimation at Kosovo level indicates that around 5000 ha agricultural land is destroyed every year (such a data is not known exactly for the Municipality of Junik). As evidence there are only visual facts that indicate that agricultural land in the Urban Zone is being reduced by fragmentation of parcels (house yards), constructions, various pollutions, etc.

Considered in morphological aspect, the surface of the Municipality of Junik comprises of several operational units with various characteristics.

1. Residential Urban Unit;
2. Plain Unit;
3. Forestry Unit, and;
4. Mountain Unit.

1. 8. 1. Urban Unit

It is situated in the altitude 450-600 m above sea level and it includes the Urban Zone of 520 ha. It is an administrative, educational, residing, social services and trade-economic zone. The data in the UDP show that the major part of the surface of this unit is a green and residing zone (around 504 ha), whereas, the other part is occupied by economic-trade functions, social services and servicing. The type of residential buildings is individual having big yards, within which other agricultural activities are also developed, depositing of materials, etc. (See more in the Chapter Housing). The structure of agricultural land is actually dominated by crops of corn and wheat, which together make around 40 % of the surface of arable land, while the rest is meadow.

Analysis of ownership: mainly private, except of the areas of the SOE “Ereniku”

1. 8. 2. Plain Unit

This zone includes parcels in the south-east of Junik and it is situated in the altitude 450 - 600 m above the sea level. The existence of hydro graphic landscapes of the rivers “Erenik” and “Travë”, as well as the plain ones provide an opportunity to use this zone for sport and recreation, public area, tourism, development of economic-trade activities, etc. Due to the land fertility, this zone also gives potential for cultivation of agricultural products, as well as for pastures.

Analysis of ownership: The property in this zone is mainly private.

² According to the Cadastral Elaborate of the Municipality (1983).

1. 8. 3. Forestry Unit

Forestry zone includes a territory in the surface of 3400 ha. Within this zone there are two villages Jasiq and Gjocaj, which are almost depopulated. Due to morphological characteristics, this zone is used to develop farming activities, plantation, agriculture and it also presents a potential for development of tourism, especially the rural one.

Analysis of ownership: The ownership in this zone is mixed (social owned and private).

1. 8. 4. Mountain Unit

This zone includes a huge surface area (around 4.000 ha) and it is located in a high altitude above the sea. It is a deforested zone; therefore it is not possible for cultivating vegetation. What makes this zone as characteristic is the highest point Gjeravica. Taking into account these characteristics, this zone can be used for pastures and development of mountain tourism (especially alpinism).

Analysis of ownership: Mainly Socially Owned.

a. Settlements/their structure:

The Municipality of Junik has three settlements: the town of Junik and two villages, Jasiq and Gjocaj. The urban zone of Junik has a surface of 520 ha and it is situated in a ground of small slope, which is interrupted by small streams that bring water from heights and distribute to the field. As identifying elements of the urban zone are the rivers “Erenik” and “Travë”. On the south-eastern side, this element becomes in the form of a funnel, such a form is further sharpened by the hilly relief comprised of peripheral hills of Moronica and Rogoçeç.

The Junik town is rightly considered as a “town sheltered by nature”. Urban growth is noted to occur around some core sites, which are actually the today’s neighbourhood centres having tribe origin. The town of Junik has a total number of 12 urban units, out of which 10 are residential, whereas 2 of them are natural and agricultural zones (more detailed information on topology, structure and functions of these urban is provided in the UDP). This makes Junik to be considered as a polycentric settlement. Only the unit Gacafer can be anticipated, which has a linear and oriented situation towards “Erenik” river.

The villages Jasiq and Gjocaj, located in a surface of 308 ha, are almost empty in terms of population, with only 7 residential houses³. Placement of the population from these two settlements was mainly made in the neighbourhood “Agim Ramadani”. The reasons why these two villages moved completely, leaving these settlements with only several used houses, are explained by the displacement of the last war; searching for better life in the city; and due to mined fields. This is why the major part of the population of the Municipality of Junik (around 79 %) lives in the urban zone of Junik.

b. Housing and construction

The Municipality of Junik, according to the data of Statistical Office⁴, has a total number of 1.427 construction buildings in the Urban Zone and 38 buildings in the villages Jasiq and Gjocaj. More detailed information about housing in the Urban Zone is provided in the UDP, according to which, the dwelling zone in the urban zone has a surface of 121,99 ha or 23 % of the urban area. Whereas, in the settlements Jasiq and Gjocaj, according to the registration data of 1981, housing occupies an area of around 36 ha.

³ According to the data of SOK(2009).

Type and typology of dwelling buildings: Dwelling buildings dominating in Junik are those of individual type and surrounded by respective yards, which have sufficient area to organize also other activities within them, despite dwelling, such as agriculture and farming, storing of materials, etc.

Among dwelling buildings, the Municipality of Junik has a considerable number of buildings that present values of cultural heritage (especially kulla and stone houses). Their actual state of condition is not good, due to interventions made with the aim of improving dwelling conditions, as well as of demolitions during the war whereby a part of them was completely lost. Therefore, their conservation and maintenance in dwelling function is a challenging aspect.

Construction without permit: As same as in the entire Kosovo, the phenomenon of construction without permit is evident especially in the urban zone. The UDP (paragraph 5.2.11) suggests to conduct an evaluation on constructions without permit, establish a database containing information on each parcel regarding the formal status of construction or possession of permit and to further determine the criteria for legalization or rejection of legalization. The UDP also proposes to draft a URP urgently giving priority to the zones of increased and uncontrolled construction.

Depopulation: A problem itself is leaving empty of the houses in the two villages Jasiq and Gjocaj and displacement of population to the urban zone (neighbourhood “Agim Ramadani”). Currently, there are only 7 families living in these two villages. Return of population to these two settlements is closely linked to investments on physical and social infrastructure, as well as elimination of risk from the mines, which is still evident in this zone.

1. 9. Road infrastructure

Dominant road corridors in the Municipality of Junik are regional roads that link Junik with closest centres, such as Deçan, Peja and Gjakova. The physical state of condition of these axes is relatively good and the traffic jam of moderate scale is maintained through them.

Table 6. Road network

Road category	No	Roads	M	Physical state
Regional roads:	3	1) Junik-Voksh-Deçan, which is linked to the regional road Peja-Gjakova. 2) Junik-Rastavicë linked to the road Peja-Gjakova.	9558	1) Relatively good. 2) Relatively good. 3) Relatively good.
Municipal main roads:	1	1)Rruga Junik-Dobrosh-Gjakovë that links the centre with villages of south eastern part,	3596	Relatively good.
Local roads:	25	1) Roads that link neighborhoods; 2) Road Gjocaj and Jasiq,	22000	Not good/not categorized.
Rural character road:		Road that leads to the Mountain (Gjocaj, Jasiq&Lugu i Gjatë).		Not categorized.
Seasonal roads:		Roads that are used during summer season to have access to agricultural land.		

Internal Links:

The UDP handled all roads within the Urban Zone. All road categories and paths contribute in ensuring the internal movements. Most of the roads that do not have access to external links are in bad conditions and are characterized by:

- Insufficient and degraded gravel, stone or asphalt cover;
- Non-sustainability (dead-end or indirect roads);
- Incompatible dimensions (gradients, curved diameters, distance of the buildings);
- Lack of safety, protection and commodity for pedestrians and cyclists (sewage network, maintenance, reserved areas (sidewalks/cycling tracks)), parking management, lighting, maintenance), and;
- Lack of signs (maps, orientation signs) etc.

External Links (inter-municipal):

Access to Junik is possible through these four main roads:

- Link to the regional road Pejë-Gjakovë, regional road 5,5 km (to Ratkovica intersection);
- Link to Gjakova/Albania through Ponoshec, 2.3 km in the territory of Junik (to Batusha);
- Link to Gjakova through Dobrosh, municipal road, 3.5 km in the territory of Junik, and;
- Link to Deçan through Voksh, regional road, 2 km in the territory of Junik.

All junctions were renovated lately (new asphalt in all junctions and some reconstructions carried out in Deçani junction), and they are in good condition and serve for the needs of current transport.

Nevertheless, some issues that have to be carried out are:

- Link to the main road Peja-Gjakova is oriented in direction to Deçan. Another link using the road/municipal path linking the Hotel “Oda e Junikut” with the regional road would be favourable for transport of goods, containing lower slopes. This will also assure a shorter link to Gjakova.
- Link to Deçan through Voksh that passes along the village Dranoc. The road that links it is practical for all on-site vehicles. Dranoc is an important heritage zone and it has to be linked in the function of development of an inter-municipal heritage and natural tourism access (the link will be expanded in the territory of Deçan, which is also strategically important for Junik).
- Direct link to Albania through mountain roads using the former military base, which is still existing. It is practical for all on-site vehicles to go beyond long sectors. It can be developed a part of the program foreign/mountain access and cross border cooperation.
- There are also other seasonal roads, which are used for agriculture and since such roads are private property, it presents a problem in development of agriculture sector.

Public transport

a. Bus transport:

Internal public transport is not functional in the Municipality of Junik, only the line for student transport is organized, which suits to the school schedule. However, this municipality is covered by the inter-municipal bus line, and due to the lack of a bus station, they are parked in the centre. By means of these buses, passengers travel towards different directions, to the neighbouring villages, as well as to other cities. Therefore, there are regular direct lines to Deçan, Gjakova, Peja and Prishtina. Direct and fast links are oriented towards Deçan, Peja and Gjakova.

Table 7. Urban transport lines

Line	Number of departures	Distance in km	Transport Schedule (minute)
Junik-Deçan-Pejë-Prishtinë.	13	110	20 / 35 / 120
Junik-Deçan-Pejë.	9	12,5 / 28,0	20 / 35
Junik-Batushë-Gjakovë.	9	2 / 25,5	20 / 40
Junik-Rastavicë-Gjakovë.	3	5.5 / 22,5	15 / 45
Junik-Gjakovë through Deçan and the line to main road line.	22	23	40

1. 9. Electricity network

Electricity supply in the Municipality of Junik is poor and that is, of course, hindered by the old energy network. Supply service is performed by the Kosovo Energy Corporation (KEK). According to some information obtained from KEK, Network Division, Peja District, the output 10 kV of Junik is currently supplied by the line TS 35/10 kV that goes from Lluka e Epërme to Deçan, which supplies 12 units of this zone, including citizens of Junik, Gjocaj and Jasiq. In terms of energy this output 10 kV is among the most over-loaded outputs and its technical state is not sustainable. As a consequence, there is a project on mitigation on this energy output, which is under implementation.

Energy network infrastructure at the level of LV 0.4 kV is entirely in a bad technical situation, including also the centre of Junik. The entire line is an air wooden pillar line, which is very old, as same as the over-loaded substations that do not satisfy the demand of consumers. The supply situations will be improved following the improvement of existing network and substations, as well as construction of a new substation in the neighbourhood Qok (project under implementation). Since this location is being expanded and under construction, it is necessary that such existing electricity networks are replaced by new underground cable networks.

Telecommunication and Internet Network: Radio television network is in place and operational, but not the cable network. Telephony and internet network is in place and there following operators are operating: PTK- VALA and IPKO. According to the data of PTK and Ipko, there are currently 420 subscriptions in the Municipality of Junik. Taking into account the aspiration for development of tourism, the information technology and establishment of an information technol-

ogy undoubtedly has great importance; therefore, investments to the extension of Telecommunication network is necessary.

The state of public lighting service: The public lighting network in the Municipality of Junik is 3.4 km length. Asphalted roads in the town of Junik are over 15 km, according to the above, public lighting covers 21.6 % of the town streets. Public lighting network is situated in 45 pillars of energy network in the urban zone of Junik, in its several neighbourhoods, and the pillars are made of metal and 33 pillars of energy network that are made of concrete. There are generally used single lamps and they are each placed in every pillar, but there are also two lamps in a pillar. Therefore, the entire lighting system in the Municipality has 78 lamps. Junik has only 45 public lighting pillars with 46 lamps that were constructed in accordance with temporary standards.

The town network is old and over-loaded and due to that there are often defects of different natures, burning of substations and of distribution network conductors.

The following lamps are used: 45 neon (economic) lamps, with a power of 100 w, and 33 neon (economic) lamps, with a power of 80 w.

Table 8. Lighted streets

Streets of Junik town with street lights								
No.	Location – (Settlement)	Neighbourhood	Type of Pillars			Length in km	No: Street lamps	Power of lamps
			Met.	Bet.	Wood			
1.	Centre-Ura e Erenikut.	Centre	17			0.7 km	17	100w
2.	Centre-Tofaj.	Centre	5			0.2 km	6	100w
3.	Centre –Pri. Schl.	Centre	7			0.3 km	7	100w
4.	Centre – road to Dobrosh.	Centre	2			0.1 km	2	100w
5.	Centre – road to Rastavicë.	Centre	14			0.9 km	14	100w
6.	Centre -Tofaj.	Gacafer.		33		1.2 km	33	80w
7.	Lagjja- “A. Ramadani”.	“A. Ramadani”.		----		-----	-----	-----
	Total		45	33		3.4 km	79	

Streets of the neighbourhood “Agim Ramadani” with street lights								
Nr.	Location – (Settlement)	Neighbourhood	Type of Pillars			Length in km	No: Street lamps	Power of lamps
			Met.	Bet.	Wood			
1.	Neigh. – right side	“Agim Ramadani”.		14		0.4 km	9	100w
2.	Neigh. – left side	“Agim Ramadani”.	3	30		1.1 km	22	100w
3	Textile factory tekstilit.	“Agim Ramadani”.	8				8	100w
	Total		11	33		1.5 km	39	

Part 3

II. ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT SITUATION

2.1 PHYSICAL – GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

Location – Geographical Position

Position: Junik is situated on the western part of Kosovo, next to Albanian Alps. It has a territory of 7.777 km² and it is situated in a geographical width of 42° and 22' and in a geographical length of 20°26'.

It has an appropriate geographical position because it is situated to the north-west of Dukagjini Region, by the river gorge “Ereniku”, which springs from the Lakes of “Gjeravica” and it streams along the valleys of Albanian Alps.

The territory of the Municipality of Junik is located to the north-west of Dukagjini Region and it is bordered by the Municipality of Deçan, the Municipality of Gjakova, the Republic of Albania and the Republic of Montenegro.

The distance between Junik-Peja is 25 km, Junik-Gjakova is 20 km, that goes through the village Batushë, whereas, the distance from Junik to Rastavicë (main road Peja-Gjakova) is 5,5 km.

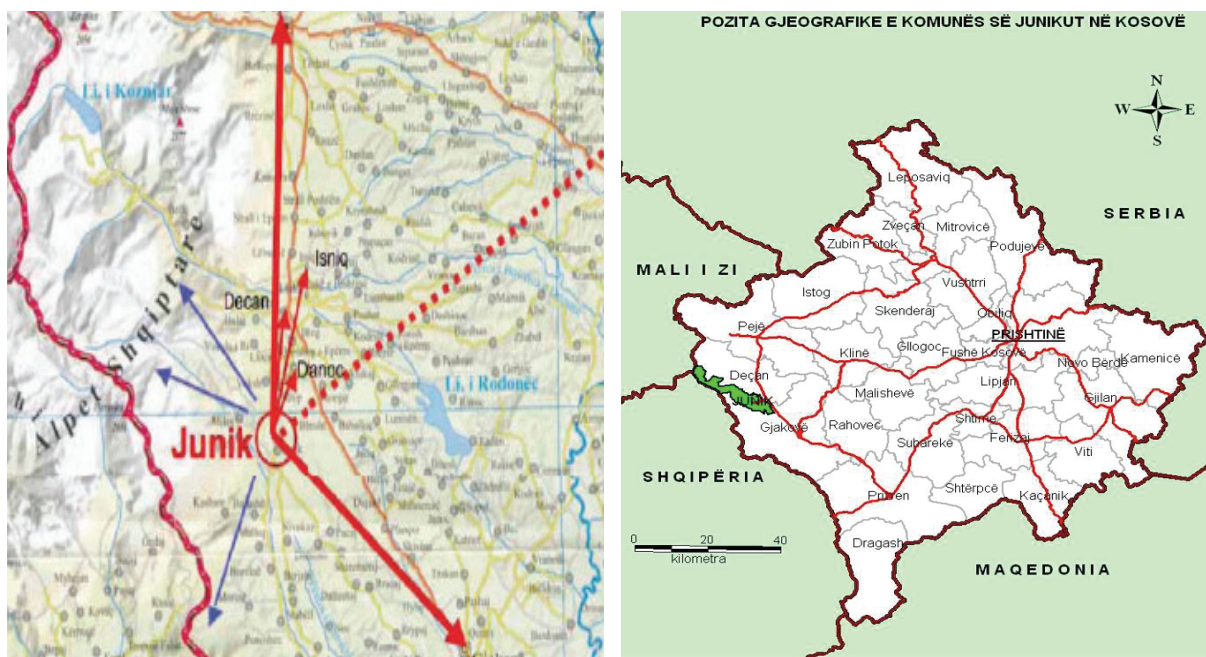


Figure 1 and 2: Geographical characteristics, position of Junik in Kosovo in the region

Topography: The Municipality of Junik has a suitable geographical position by the gorge landscape of the River “Erenik”. The altitude above sea level of Junik is from 450 to 2656 meters. The town of Junik is situated in the altitude above sea level of 593 m. The highest peak is “Gjeravica”, having 2656 m above sea level, which is also the highest peak in Kosovo, of Albanian Alps. There are also two other high peaks near “Gjeravica”, on the western side “Maja e Gusanit” with the altitude 2539m above sea level; whereas, on the north-western side is “Maja e Rupës” having the altitude 2501m above sea level. According to the above-stated, it is seen that the Ensemble of high peaks is situated in the territory of the Municipality of Junik, and two of them are the highest in Kosovo, that is to say “Gjeravica” and “Gusani”.

Natural features: Junik has various types of landscapes, such as hydro graphic (rivers “Erenik” and “Travë”), plain landscape (the plain of Junik) and hilly or mountain landscapes (“Gjeravica”, “Maja e Gusanit”, “Maja e Rupës”, “Rrasa e Zogut”, “Jedova”, “Moronica”, etc.). In 2008, the Municipal Assembly of Junik declared “Moronica” a special zone of the Municipality of Junik. This zone is considered to be the future park of the town, which will be a bridge between the ethnographic park and the national park Bjeshkët e Nemuna. In its entirety, Junik is presented as an entity which was, is and will be much bounded to the nature.



Picture 1. Natural diversity



Picture 2. Cristal water of Erenik

Climate conditions: Junik has a continental climate, but it also has some Mediterranean features. Such climate is suitable for cultivation of various agricultural products. The average temperature in July is 21° C and -11° C in January. The average quantity of rains is around 670 mm³, while in vegetation season (during the months IV-IX) it is about 330 mm³.

Rivers and water areas: The River “Ereniku” is the longest and the most important river of the region, which also serves as a source of water and for irrigation of the plain of Junik. “Ereniku” springs from the lakes of “Gjeravica”. Waters streaming from mountain tops, from “Gropa e Erenikut” and from the “Albanian Alps”, comprise surface stream waters. If water is administered well and if there is no misuse of water, there sufficient quantity for irrigation and drinking water.



Map 1. Hydrography

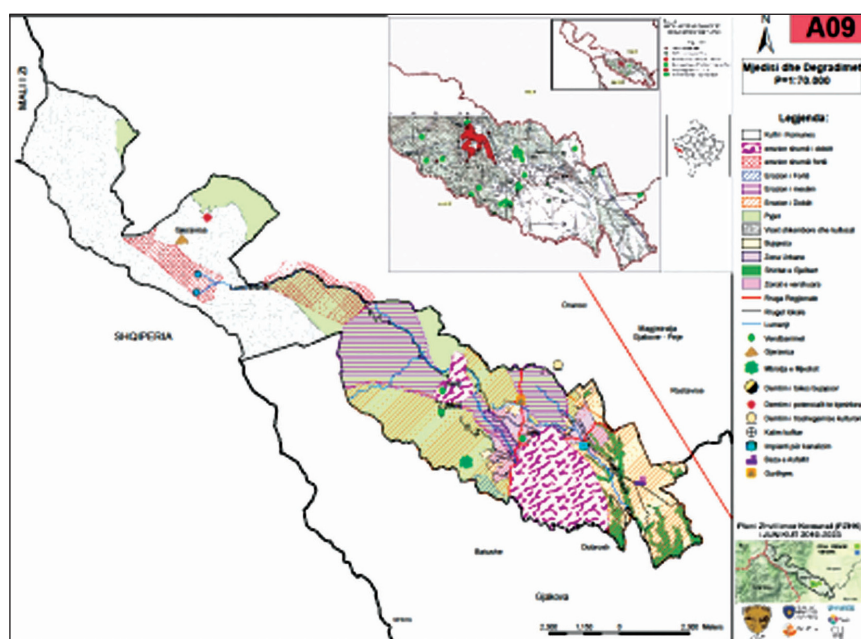


Picture 3. Mountain river stream

Use of land: Out of the surface of 7.777 ha, which is the surface of the Municipality of Junik, around 4.439 ha (57.08 %) are agricultural land. Meadows and pastures comprise a surface of around 2.000 ha (45.05 %) of the total surface of agricultural land, and forests comprise over 3.029 ha (38.95 %) that is a development potential. The urban zone of Junik is dominated by a relatively appropriate land for agricultural products; whereas, the other parts outside the urban zone is dominated by a land appropriate for pastures and forestry development.

2.2 Environmental State

It can be said that the state of environment in the Municipality, regarding pollution, in general relatively good. There are no pollution activities.



Map 2. Environment and Degradation

Air pollution: It is mainly caused by the vehicle circulation, dust as a result of non-asphalted roads and the chimney of the houses. Pollution is also caused by quarry that operates in the location Shkoza and two reparations situated in the locations Arasha and Prita e Katundit.

Water Pollution: It is mainly caused by disposal of waste to the river “Erenik”, also along its bank, as well as to the river “Trava”. Sewage waste from household economies is discharged on surface or underground waters lacking adequate treatment. Mainly, the neighbourhoods Tofaj and Hoxhaj are not connected to sewage system of the first stage of canalization, which is functional. In general, such discharges cause environmental pollution to water resources. However, this will happen only until the canalization becomes fully functional, which is in the final stage, wherein the waste water treatment plan is being constructed, which is considered to be constructed according to the European norms and standards.

Soil pollution: It is mainly caused by discharging of untreated waste waters to rivers and various streams. Following the finalization of sewage system network, which is under construction, the situation is anticipated to be improved.

Zones endangered by degradation of environment, natural disasters and other disasters: As same as in the rest of Kosovo, there are noticeable negative phenomenon in Junik, as well as presence of natural disasters that result in ecological, economic and social consequences.

Forest cutting: The phenomenon of forest cutting is evident in Junik, especially in forestst of public sector (locations Stanishta e Goqit, Zharrë, Gradinë). Despite the loss of wood mass, such consequences appear in disorder of ecosystem, demolishing of landscape, occurrence of erosion in these zones, etc. The Municipality does not have any data on the loss of wood mass from wood cutting, since the forests are currently managed by the Kosovo Forest Agency. Another concern about forest destruction is the presence of dangerous insects so-called Ips and the epidemics that affected chestnut trees (40 % of chestnuts were attacked by the so-called cancer of chestnuts). It is hoped that by the transfer of competences in forest management to the local institutions, the on-site situation will be better managed and forest degradation will be prevented.

Erosion: Erosive zones in which intensity is higher, which need to have a special treatment are the zones in which there are illegal wood cutting activities (according to the information of the Municipality, illegal cutting is not carried out by the inhabitants of the Municipality of Junik, but by the inhabitants of other municipalities bordered to Junik). The erosion risk is also evident in the settlements Jasiq and Gjocaj, in which there are landslides (the information is taken from the inhabitants, there are no studies conducted for this zone), as well as in the areas near river banks. Erosive zones in which there is higher intensity as a consequence of rains should have a special attention. Prevention of erosive activities requires concrete measures such as: stop wood cutting, replace the trees that were cut by planting new plants, stop using inert materials that cause erosion, etc.

Floods: The River “Erenik” is a very fast streaming river, and it presents risks of flooding. The quantity of water in the River “Erenik” is especially increased in March, April and May as a result of snow melting, whereas, in October and November from the rains and as a result the river may flood. Large-scale floods occurred in 1979, and the last one in 2010, which caused floods to a part of urban zone, specifically of the neighbourhood Berishë.

Another factor that causes floods is the human activity, especially extraction of gravel from the rivers. Gravel extraction from the River “Erenik” is carried out at the place called “Prita e Katundit”.

Fortunately, there is not a lot of construction near the river in the Municipality of Junik, though this does not mean that no measures are to be taken in prevention of floods and to protect against them, in case of any risks. Special attention should be paid to regulation of river beds in the future, with the aim of preventing them to flood. According to the history told by older people, “Ereniku” has a period of flooding, and that happens in every 30 years.

Earthquakes: In the seismic point of view, the major part of the territory of Kosovo is considered as a medium seismic risk area ($0.0g < PGA_5 < 0.24g$)⁵. According to the data, the probability of earthquakes in Kosovo is of vibrations of 5-8 in Richter Scale that happens in a period of approximately 50-80 years. Junik is in the part of the region with seismic activities of 6-7 Merkal Scale, a parameter that shows that protective measures are to be taken seriously (in new constructions). The last earthquake in the Municipality of Junik was in.

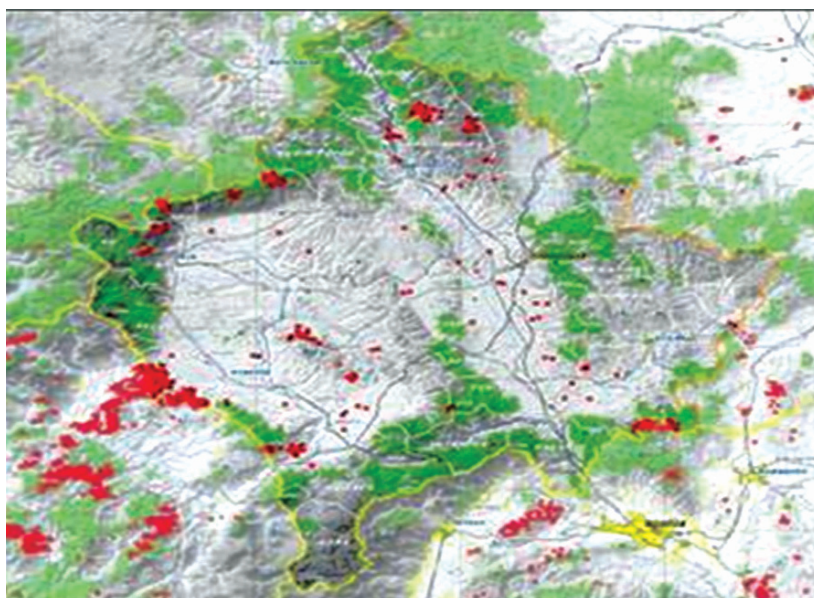
⁵ PGA-Nxitimi Horizontal Maksimal i Truallit.

⁶ MEM, Department of Mining, Seismology Division .

Fires: Fires are a frequent phenomenon in Kosovo. In the period 2000-2008, around 15,077 fires occurred in Kosovo, which burned around 7,632 ha in mountains and field areas. Most of them had a high intensity. The areas affected by fire in Kosovo, including Junik, were presented in illustration 4, such data taken from the Department of Emergency Management in the Ministry of Interior Affairs (2007). In Junik, in the last decade, there has been an increased number of fires, in terms of number and of the areas affected, causing injuries to people and material damages. The greatest number of fires occurred in forest, fields and agricultural parcels.

The causes of fires first of all have an anthropogenic character (negligence of people), burning for pastures; lighting fire for personal purposes and interests, as well as natural causes (climate conditions, i.e. high temperatures, etc.). Taking into account the fact that in the past years, a considerable number of inhabitants of forest zones bring their cattle to the mountain, and a part of population do recreation leisure activities. This increases the public health risk for the inhabitants caused by the fire, as well as economic and environmental damages. March, April, July and August are months in which there is a high risk from fire.

Box 1: Fire statistics in the Municipality of Junik during 2003-2007



The overall number of fires reported during the period 2003-2007 is 40. Out of them, there were the following:

- Fires in household buildings - 5 cases;
- Fires in substations of electricity distribution and electricity cabinets - 4 cases;
- Fires in passengers' vehicles - 2 cases;
- Fires in landfills - 7 cases, and;
- Fires in forests, fields, agricultural lands, and animal dry food - 22 cases.

Consequences resulting in victims:

- Victims caused by fires - 2 cases, and;
- Injured persons by fires - 3 cases.

Source: Draft Plan on Fire Protection in the Municipality of Junik, 2009

7 Municipality of Junik (2009), Draft Plan on Fire Protection.

The Municipality of Junik, within the Directorate for Public Services, established: the Fire Rescue Unit that operates with a staff comprised of one (1) rescue officer and three (3) fire-fighters. The main duty of this structure is control of enforcement of the law and regulations on prevention and protection from fire.

Climate changes: Even though there are no studies and analyses in this field, the effects of climate changes are evident. During the past two decades, climate change of increased temperatures was noted in the entire globe, reduction of rains, floods and droughts. Global forecasting⁸ states that there will be a reduction of summer rains by 10 % (until 2020) and by 20 % (until 2050), while temperatures are anticipated to increase from 1.4 to 5.8 °C until 2100. Undoubtedly, Kosovo, and the Municipality of Junik in this case, will not be out of the effects of this phenomenon having a direct impact on development of all sectors, especially in agriculture, tourism and energy production, as a consequence to the life of inhabitants.

Use of vehicles and cutting of wood for combustion exceeding the amount of planting are phenomenon of causing a high presence of carbon dioxide in the air. One of the reasons why more wood is used for heating is that there is no central heating system in Junik. The other problem is low energy supply in Junik and the old electricity network, causing more power cuts and which results in using diesel generators and wood for heating.

Junik has an unused potential in creating alternative energy and other natural resources, which can change for good and reduce the impact of climate changes. The Ministry of Energy and Mining (MEM) developed a pre-feasibility study on identification of water resources for small hydro power plants in Kosovo (2006), wherein there of such hydro power plants are in the Municipality of Junik 9.

On the other hand, reduction of such effects is directly related to the awareness and behaviour of the Government, private sector and of the citizens towards using natural resources and increase of energy efficiency.

Mined zones: A problem that is evident in the Municipality of Junik and having an impact on displacement of population from their settlements is the presence of mines in the settlements Jasiq and Gjocaj. Despite the fact that there were demining activities, this zone is still dangerous for a safe return of inhabitants. The map indicated mined zones in Junik (the data of 2000, note: the map contains only the locations, reported as mined and it should be noted that mines may be situated in unmarked locations).

Landscapes, natural resources and biodiversity

Geographical position, terrain, high mountains, gorges, rivers, landscapes and pastures along with flora and fauna that are developed on them, make a good basis of developments of natural heritage in order to enable the Municipality of Junik become an attractive place to be visited and developed in the future. The town of Junik itself is considered a “town surrounded by the nature” since the nature is in its major parts. Areas that are presented as having natural important values and areas of potential development of tourism are the following:

⁸ (Burimi: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, cituar ne www.bbc.co.uk, hapur me 26/01/10).

⁹ Shoqata shqiptare për energji të qëndrueshme dhe mjedis, studimi i para-fizibilitetit mbi identifikimin e burimeve ujore për hidrocentrale të vogla, MEM, maj, 2006, Kosovë.

a. Landscape: Hydrographical landscapes (the Rivers “Erenik”, “Travë” and streams), plain landscapes (the plain of Junik) and those of hills and mountains (“Gjeravica”, “Maja e Gusanit”, “Maja e Rupës”, “Rrasa e Zogut”, “Jedova”, “Moronica”) present important natural values and a potential for tourism development.

Mountains of Junik: They are a constituting part of “Albanian Alps” (referred to the report of MESP on the state of nature, “Bjeshkët e Nemuna” were proposed for protection¹⁰ at national level).

In 2003, MESP, respectively the Kosovo Institute for Nature and Environmental Protection in Prishtina conducted a “study on justification of declaring the territory of “Bjeshkët e Nemuna” as National Park”, followed by a draft law for it. It is anticipated that this zone is soon declared as a National Park. The area proposed for such a park is around 500 km², nevertheless, until an exact definition of its territory is made, we cannot state the exact area of “Bjeshkët e Junikut” (Mountains of Junik) at this stage of this LEAP, and it cannot be included in it. The current situation in this zone is not desirable, due to the presence of negative phenomenon (cutting of wood, construction of housing buildings and hotel buildings), which damage the landscape and biodiversity, thus, declaring this zone as a “National Park”, would contribute in prevention of such negative phenomenon.

b. Biodiversity: In the zone of Junik, there are relict types of fauna and flora, including native endemic grass types having high scientific and pharmaceutical values. Due to a developed fauna, especially with a presence of many bird types, “Alpet Shqiptare” within which there are also “Bjeshkët e Junikut”, they have been registered in international lists IBA (Important Bird Area)¹¹ and in the Red Book of Europe.

Types of flora: Studies carried out in this zone have evidenced the following types of flora, which are and/or should be included in the international lists for their protection.

It is worthy to mention:

- The native types of forest trees:
- Beech trees and fir trees (that grow on the altitude above sea level of 1300-1500 m);
- Fir tree, Arnëni i Bardhë that is endemic and relict (grown in Gjeravica);
- Pinetum Mugo that plays an important role in protecting from soil erosion, it is grown in the altitude above sea level of 2000 m;
- The forests of oak trees in the altitude above sea level of 300-900 m are dominated by: oak red tree, shpërdh, bunguta, oak tree, chestnut. There are also present the following: Acer Intermedium (pancic maple), Acer Tataricum (Tatar maple), Ostrya Carpinifolia (hop hornbeam), as well as other types, such as: panja e malit, wild pear, cherry, hazelnut, cornel, haw, as well as many herbal plants.
- The following are proposed to be included in the Red Book of Kosovo, which will be compiled: chestnut, kërleka, arneni, bungbuta, draba e korabit (draba karabenis), gentiana lutea (Yellow Gentian), Albanian Lily (Lilium Albanicum), cerasti dinarik (cerastium dinarium), Supervivum Macedonicum, etc.
- Under strict protection there should be: arneni, kërleka, pancic maple, bangëbuta, yellow gentian, etc.
- Under use control: In general, the whole flora and vegetation of “Alpet Shqiptare” is in danger of devastation and extinction, therefore, the Municipality has to undertake measures in prevention of negative phenomenon caused by anthropogenic factor. Stopping the illegal cutting of wood, prevention of accidental fires are some of measures. The Municipality should, within its competences, have control over the use of plants and vegetation.

¹⁰ Sipas Ligjit për Mbrojtjen e Natyrës, Zonë e Mbrojtur e natyrës është zona e shpallur me qëllim të mbrojtjes dhe përkujdesjes së biodiversitetit, peizazheve, karakteristikave natyrore dhe trashëgimisë kulturore dhe për ofrimin e menaxhimit efektiv përmes mjeteve juridike dhe mjeteve të tjera.

¹¹ MMPH (2003), studim mbi arsyeshmërinë e shpalljes së territorit të “Bjeshkëve të Nemuna” - Park nacional.

The endemic grass types of Balkans having scientific and pharmaceutical values that are found in Gjeravica are: *Draba Karabensis* – under risk of extinction; *Cerastium Dinaricum* – under risk of complete extinction; *Sempervivum Macedonicum*; *Lilium Albanicum*, *Rumex Balcanicus*, *Gentiana Lutea* etc. *Sempervivum Macedonicum* is in the European Red List, UNESCO (1991) due to the risk to disappear.



Picture 4: Mountain fruits from Mountains of Junik

Types of fauna: As characteristics for “Albanian Alps” including also “Mountains of Junik” are the following: Types of underground species, reptiles, birds and mammals. The Big Wild Rooster is registered in the Red Book, (*Tetrao Urogallus*), which is rarer, since it is very sensitive to the noise and the presence of humans and it lives in Gjeravica. Then, it is *Bonasa Nonasia* present in “Bjeshkët e Junikut”; *Accipitridae* family- bird of prey its several types, but as distinguished is the Mountain Eagle (the type *Aquila Chrysetos*), which has a powerful body and an elegant fly, and its size is from 76-89 cm, which lives in high mountains and steep cliffs in “Bjeshkët e Junikut”. In the territory of “Alpet Shqiptare”, there also live mammals such as Brown Bear, whose existence is at stake (it is sensitive to the noise of saw, presence of humans, cutting of wood, etc.). The risk of extinction also affects the Lynx (*Lynx lynx L*), because it is sensitive to noise and the presence of humans. Under continuous decrease in number are the following: deer, wild goat, wild cat, etc.

Unfortunately, poor management of this natural resource causes major problems to the entire habitat and risks for a further degradation. Declaration of Albanian Alps as National Park would create the conditions for conservation and protection of the rich diversity of fauna in this zone.



Picture 5: The deer in the Mountains of Junik



Pic. 6: The wild swine in the Mountains of Junik

c. Zones with development potential for natural tourism: Suitable hills for developments of winter and recreation sports (hiking), beautiful lakes of Gjeravica, river and stream springs, gorges, high forest and a diversity of fauna make Junik an attractive zone for opportunities to develop tourism during the whole year. According to the concept compiled by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, locations of important potential for development of tourism based on natural heritage are the following:

- The urban area with cultural heritage (kulla, mills and vajavica);
- The location “Moronica” that presents a good potential for leisure and recreation. Rich fauna of this zone provides the opportunity to build a zoo;
- The location “Lugu i Erenikut” that provides good opportunities to construct a centre for sport and recreation, especially developing water sports;
- The location “Gradina” presents a potential for sport and recreation (water sports, fishing and hunting);
- The location “Jedova” - potential for development of alpine tourism, recreation- curing tourism, hunting, etc.;
- The location “Gropa e Erenikut” and “Rrasa e Zogut” due to its geographical position presents a location of high touristic values, as well as possibility for cross-border cooperation among Kosovo, Albania and Montenegro. There is also opportunity for development of eco-tourism. According to the above report and referred international studies made in 1970, the touristic region of Junik “Rrasa e Zogut” presents a place having opportunities for establishment of a touristic centre;
- The location “Burimi i Erenikut” and lakes “Gjeravica” provide opportunities for development of eco-tourism, alpine tourism due to “Maja e Gjeravicës”, as well as application of hunting and cross-border cooperation;
- The locations Gjocaj and Jasiq are the locations that provide opportunities for development of rural tourism and eco-tourism, development of hunting and conference tourism, and;
- The location “Zharra” due to geomorphological characteristics provides a potential for development of rural tourism and eco-tourism, conference tourism, and with the opportunity for construction of a recreation-rehabilitation centre.



Picture 7. Terrain suitable for skiing



Picture 8. Terrain for alpinism

Urban Pollution

Taking into account the environment and its vital importance for the health of the people, it is necessary to have an approach to this problem having wider impact, rather than locally. The last war in Kosovo and its remains present a continuous risk for the population, either by an indirect action to the environment or a direct action to the people, since there are casual explosions of exploding means, which apart from taking lives of the people, they discharge hazardous gasses dust that pollute the environment, so that such an environment become a cause of many health prob-

lems, resulting in passing away.

Despite that the human factor, having changed their life dynamics, is a cause of environmental destruction. Change of climate, destruction of ecosystems, dying of plants and trees, global warming, erosion, etc., are the signs that we need to be seriously concerned about the environment we live.

Urban pollution in the Municipality of Junik is caused by the lack of adequate infrastructure, highly use of old vehicles, asphalted roads, disposal of waste on road and river banks, lack of central heating, combustion of waste, etc.

2. 3. Waste

The Municipality of Junik provides the service of waste collection through the company “Higjiena” from Deçan.

The above company provides collection waste from family containers, those of public institutions and businesses two times per months, as well as cleans 10.000m² of asphalted roads.

The Municipality of Junik rendered a decision on establishing a municipal company for administration of waste, but due to the lack of funds and harmonization of legislation with the central government the execution of the decision is pending.

Municipal waste and other non-hazardous waste:

There is no location in the Municipality of Junik determined for a landfill; it is neither foreseen in the documents of future spatial planning. A document on waste administration was recently drafted in a joint project with the USAID, and a joint project was implemented on supply with containers to the household economies situated in the urban zone. Along with that there is an agreement contract with the company Higjiena for collection and removal of waste, and for only a very short period of time, the results for a better environment are evident.

Municipal Landfills:

There is no location in the Municipality of Junik determined for a landfill for collection of waste. Collection is performed to household, institutional and business containers, in order to be further transported to the regional landfills in Sferkë, in Klina. The volume of containers is 1.1 m³ and family containers 120 l.

Table 9. No of containers

	No. of cont.	Meas. Unit
Institutions	22	1. 1m ³
Businesses	23	1. 1m ³
Households	40	1. 1m ³
Households	803	120 l



Picture 9 and 10: Illegal waste dumpsites

2. 4. Air

Air pollution that is caused by a mixture of substances that enter into natural or anthropogenic way (caused by humans) comprises the main cause of low quality of air. Currently, the major causes of air pollution in the Municipality of Junik are the following: traffic- transport by old vehicles, which are mainly without catalysers, generators, open dumpsites of municipal waste, as well as other various operators that operate in the Municipality of Junik.

Among the main air polluters in the Municipality of Junik are: vehicle, incineration of waste, and chimneys' houses.

2. 5. Land

Agriculture is an important activity in the Municipality of Junik. Junik has 4439 ha of agricultural land, which comprises 57.08 % of the total surface area. This is a relatively high index, compared to the average of Kosovo, which is around 0.15-0.18 ha of agricultural land per capita (a critical limit is 0.17 ha) and of the Europe (0.52 ha/1c). The agricultural land, after the war, has been cultivated in a lower scale due to the unreal competitive market and the lack of application of profitable sowing by farmers. Agricultural activities in Junik are performed either urban zone (due to the typology of housing with large yards), or in the rural zone. Whereas, the most developed products are: wheat, corn, beans, rye; and then vegetables such as: pepper, tomato, cabbage and onion. At the medium scale of cultivation, there are fruits such as: apple, pear, cherry and strawberry. It is lately noted a tendency to an increased are of plantations, in a favour of increasing irrigation capacity. As a result of the quality of soil and the climate, Junik is characterized also by other medicinal plants such as: lincur, rrudhan and several types of mushrooms.

Horticulture/Ploughing: Horticulture and ploughing is not much developed in the Municipality of Junik. A very small number of ploughing plants are cultivated; in small areas fodder and fruit. Over 45 ha are planted in the private sector. The low interest of farmers in cultivation is due to high costs. What it can be noted is low cultivation of intensive and industrial products, especial cultivation in closed settings-greenhouses.

Table 10. Sown Area

Sown area	Ha	%
Grain	1036	58.7
Vegetables	140	7.9
Fodder	550	31.1
Fruit	40	2.3

Source: Local Development Strategy, Junik (2009)

Access to agricultural land: A problem itself is the access to agricultural lands. This is as a lack of roads; the owners have to pass through other properties in order to have access to his/her own land. This problem occurs especially during the season of harvesting. The inability of exposing products to Kosovo market and to regional markets is also a disadvantage for the agricultural sector.

Irrigation system for agricultural land: There are 1960 ha arable land under irrigation system. The Municipality is supported by the Ministry of Agriculture in respect to construction of a dam in the neighbourhood Gacafer. A large area of agricultural land is anticipated to be included in the irrigation system. Implementation of this project would undoubtedly improve the situation a little bit, but not the entire situation. There is a need for construction of channels that would stream the water to each part of agricultural land. In this way, farmers would be facilitated in their work of collection of water from “Erenik” river and streaming it to the water system. It’s been many years that irrigation of agricultural land has been carried out by this river, since there is sufficient quantity of water for irrigation. It is required that main channels and its subsidiaries to be constructed and maintained.

Farming: Despite the fact that it suffered major damages during the war (damages resulted in losing around 90 % of cattle, 85 % of sheep, 100 % of hens and around 50 % of goats), farming provides another strategic direction of economic development of the Municipality of Junik. The large areas of meadows and pastures within the territory of the municipality, as well as the tradition of development of this activity are favouring factors for development of farming (in particular cultivation of cattle and sheep). According to the data of the Local Development Strategy (2009), there are 200 small farms and two big specialized farms in Junik.



Picture 11. Development of farming in the mountains of Junik

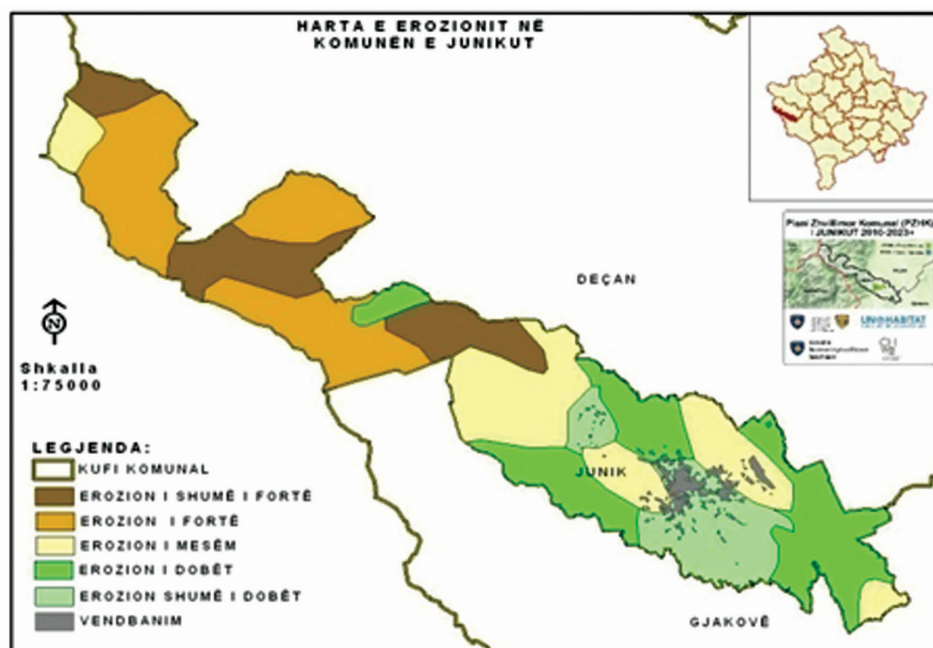
Organization: In this direction, it is important to see issues in the view of institutional and organizational aspect. Stimulation of farmers by the Ministry (MAFRD) to increase the use of agricultural land, respectively establishment of farms respecting EU standards, is low.

This is for the reason that the Ministry follows EU standards and such standards require a higher cooperation of farmers about consolidation of agricultural land (this is also made with the aim of protection of agricultural land from fragmentation). The MAFRD, under its policies, stimulates farmers of medium and high category, which means that small farmers need to merge their farms, organizing them in forms of cooperatives. According to the parameters of MAFRD, Junik does not need more than two (2) farms. According to the information of the Municipality of Junik, it is considered that there are around 800 sheep spread into five (5) farmers and around 1100 cattle and around 90 farmers of this Municipality. There is a total number of (5) farmers who have over ten (10) of dairy cattle, who benefitted from the support of the MAFRD.

It is also important to note that it is the lack of organization in Junik; there no association of farmers, and the field of agriculture is only covered by professional employees within the Municipality. It is concerning that agriculture is not considered as a profitable occupation by the youth.

Erosive land

During the time of frequent rains and after snow melting, the quantity of water is increased in causing flooding. The endangered flood zones are those near the rivers. However, the human factor by its actions to environment impacts in creating erosive lands, respectively following cutting of wood, damages of surrounding protection along the rivers, etc. The following table presents erosive lands in the Municipality of Junik, in which it is clearly seen that there is high level of erosion.



Map 3. Erosion in the Municipality of Junik

Measures necessary for prevention of erosion are the following:

Agricultural and biological measures, prevention of cutting and degradation of forests, prevention of overuse of pastures, construction of protection dams and prevention of damage to protection surroundings along the rivers.

2. 6. Forest

Forest potential at Kosovo level is 41.8 % with around 455 000 ha¹³. Forest (respectively forest culture including wood measures in agriculture land), comprises an area of 3444 ha¹⁴ in the Municipality of Junik, which makes around 41 % of the territory of the Municipality of Junik¹⁵. Forest zone or forest management unit - Junik is situated in an altitude above sea level of 700-1900 m. This zone is lower than Gjeravica, which is the highest peak in Kosovo.

The management unit is in total 3.444 ha of forest and state owned forestry land, which is considered as productive forests; furthermore, they are high forests, degraded forests, groves and bushes.

¹³ According to the data from the Project – Spatial Plan of Kosovo, 2009.

¹⁴ According to the Forest Management Plan – Management Unit Junik and the Coordination Directorate of KFA – Peja, Feb., 2012.

¹⁵ The data according to the Municipal Cadastral Elaborate from the census of 1983. On-site situation may be variable.



Picture 12. Forests in Junik

Main data about the surface and volume:

Table 11. Surface and volume – Surface and volume of wood mass measured on foot have the following situation for the MU “Pyjet e Junikut”

Grupi për klasa menaxhimi	Sipërfaqja	Vëllimi
	Ha	M ³
Pyll i lartë shumëmoshar	2,423	607,393
Pyll i degraduar	333	62,347
Pyll i lartë njëmoshar	97	21,093
Pyll cungishte	360	51,633
Shkurre	0	0
Sipërfaqe joproduktive	231	0
Total	3,444	742,466

With regard to the surface area, the above data of the entire surface of management unit includes only the areas measures on the volume of wood mass on foot. This the volume on foot is added to this volume, assessed for the forest area, which were not included in the measurement of 54,840 m³, then, it comes that the volume on foot for this unit is 797,306 m³.

The average annual growth is around 2.7 % of the volume measured on foot.

Types and categories: The land is dominated by the class such as: brown shallow soil on stone substrates (filiti, mikashist etc.), covers 65 % of the territory. There are also three other classes that are considered as main classes: typical ranker on basic rocks (gabbro, diabaz, basalt) by 19 %, typical rendezine on solid limestone substrate by 10 %, Litosol on basic rock formations by 6 % and diluvium with a quite low percentage.

Table 12. Land classes in surface area and percentage

Kodi i tokës	Klasa e tokës	Sipërfaqja ha	Përqindja %
7	Litosol mbi formacione shkëmbijshë bazik	206	6
23	Diluviumi i tëltyrorë	1	0
44	Rendzinë tipike mbi supstrat gëlqeror të fortë	343	10
57	Ranker tipik mbi shkëmbijë bazikë (gabro, dijabaz, bazalt)	651	19
120	Tokë e kafenjt e cektë mbi supstrat gurë-grill (filiti, mikashist, etj.)	2.243	65
Sipërfaqja totale:		3.444	100

The MU covers an area starting from those of high production, those of lower production, to those deforested areas, which are non-productive and cliffy. However, there are conditions of high quality production, especially of timber, that are in good state even though the deepness of soil is partly shallow.

Types of wood: The prevalence of the type of wood is dominated by beech wood, harmoç (kind of pine tree), while its lower part is covered by oak trees and timber, which is normal for high forests, of its soil ingredients and climate conditions.

There are good conditions for production of a high quality of beech tree, fir tree and harmoç in this part of territory.

Illegal cutting: This unit has undergone a major degradation during the past years, which is manifested by a lot of illegal cutting and it seems that this activity has been more intensive for the past years.

According to this inventory, the volume of illegal cutting in this unit for five (5) last years is 47.875 m³, which represents 6.4 % of the volume on foot. Therefore, following such cutting, a wood mass was produced in the volume of 44.7 %, of the annual growth of the same period. Such a situation is concerning. The volume of cutting is made of the measured stubs (in the height of 0,30 cm) in the area of test. Compared to other management units, the volume of illegal cutting in this area was affected at 61,0 % of coniferous types and 39 % of timber types (for heating).

Forest health state and biodiversity: More than 33,3 ha, respectively 9,7 % of forest area is considered as degraded forest. In having this reality there are biotic and abiotic causes, but the main causes are cutting and burning.

According to this biodiversity, it is verified that these forests are rich in biodiversity. Less than 1,6 % of measured wood is dead trees. This percentage is lower compared to other forest areas in Kosovo.

Special challenge for this forest:

- Management and strict control of cutting;
- Increase the quality of forest areas, classified as degraded forests;
- Improvement of forest conditions and the quality of stub trees. This can be done by thinning and selective cutting, as well as afforestation with respective species, where necessary; and
- Improvement of the quality of forest roads.

2. 7. Water

Waters springing from the peaks of “Mountains of Junk” comprise surface flows of water. The River “Erenik” is the longest and the most important river in the region and it serves as a water source for irrigation of the plain of Junik. It is estimated that if there is good management of waters, then the area of Junik will be well supplied and there will be sufficient quantity of drinking water and for irrigation.

The quality of water in rural zones is good, even though waste waters and waste can cause severe pollution on surface waters and underground water, if they come to direct contact to such bodies. Surface and underground waters are not protected from pollution and sometimes do not meet proper standards for drinking water or other kinds of use. Sewage waste waters from household economies are discharged to surface and underground waters, without a prior treatment. In general, such a discharge causes pollution on water resources of Kosovo. Serious polluters include organic and inorganic pollutants, components of nitrogen and phosphorus, heavy metals, bacteria and pathogenic viruses.

In addition to that, the lack of treatment of waste water for the first sewage segment constructed in Gacafer, Berishë and others, and the non-finalized sewage system impacts the low quality of environment; however, such a situation is expected to improve following the finalization of sewage network and the waste water treatments plant for the second stage of canalization in Junik. The River “Erenik” is currently being used as receiver of such waste and in that way it has an impact on ecosystem pollution. The sewage system is under construction and it will cover the entire urban zone, that enables filtering of waste waters according to European standards and the treated waste water could be used for irrigation of land.



Picture 13. a. Gjeravica Lake b. Waterfall in the mountain c. Rill of Gurra e Hasan Agës

Sources and drinking water supply

The drinking water in the Municipality of Junik is managed by RWC “Hidrodrini” J.S.C. Pejë, through the Operational Unit in Junik.

The supply with water in the Municipality of Junik is done through these three sources, thus the “Burimi i Livadhit të Madh”, “Gurrat e Goçit”, as well as “Burimi i Lipovicës”. It has a reservoir with the capacity of 600m³, where the chlorinator is fixed that does the automatic chlorination of the water. Villages of Gjocaj and Jasiq do not have any water supply through certain system, but the supply there is done through the natural sources with free flow.

The supply with drinking water is done for the two following neighbourhoods as well: “Agim Ramadani” in Junik and “Dëshmorët e Kombit” in Baballoq, the supply with drinking water for these two neighbourhoods is done through the source of Shkoza, which has a capacity (20-64) l/sec.

According to the information taken from the RWC “Hidrodrini” company, it is considered that the water that is used for drinking is of high quality. There is uninterrupted drinking water supply, which is considered to be a rather quality service. When one talks about the quality of the water, we refer to the analyses of the National Institute of Public Health in Kosovo – Peja Branch, which monitors the drinking water in our municipality.

There is a total number of 1098 consumers that are supplied with drinking water from the said sources.

Environmental state of water sources of Junik

Currently the environmental state of the sources in general is not considered to be very bad, but if no proper study is conducted about these resources and drafting of certain project for planning, use and proper arrangement of them, then according to the developments in the last 10 years, the state of these natural values can be degraded entirely. It is necessary to undertake the protective measures while the nature is untouched (in some parts of the sources), in the contrary there is the risk of invasion of neighbouring municipalities on the natural water sources.

Natural sources:

Junik can be proud with the richness and water sources that it has, as for the quality as well as quantity, because it "was lucky" to be the town in the heart of the nature.

The most important sources are:

- The source of “Ereniku” from the Lakes of “Gjeravica”
- The source of river “Trava” in the mountains of Junik;
- The source of big meadow;
- The source of “Lipovica” and;
- The source of “Vrela” of Goqi.

In addition to the above sources, the Municipality of Junik within the urban territory is also crossed by a number of streams, water lines and channels which increase the environmental values of this municipality.

Also in the hills and mountains of Junik there are various sources of water, either as water lines or fountains and waters springs where the water come from the rocks.

Rivers

The rivers of Junik are “Ereniku” and “Trava”. “Ereniku” is the biggest and the most important river in the region, which springs the mountains of Junik, at the foot of the peak “Gjeravica” (from the Lakes of Gjeravica).

Water management

The managing of the water supply in the Municipality of Junik is done by the Regional Water Company “Hidrodrini”, which is licensed for this purpose.

The treatment of the drinking water is done with the system of disinfection, in the form that in the water sources there are chloric stations where the chlorination of water is done in line with the standards set out with legal provisions. The water supply system is done with gravity flow, given that the morphology of the terrain enables such a flow.

Taking into consideration the importance of the water supply infrastructure, sewage and water from the rain, for the quality of life, welfare of the population and for the economic and social development of the municipality, of course the municipality has an important role in the development of the said infrastructure. This first of all means the interest and the responsibility of the municipality for offering the quality services for the part of the population involved with these services as well as expansion of infrastructure and creating of the conditions for inclusion of the areas that are not currently covered with the services of water supply and sewage. Subsequently, the development urban plans of the municipality shall be harmonised with the plans of capital investments for rehabilitation and expansion of the infrastructure in its administrative territory.

On the other hand, the infrastructure of canalizing the waters from rain is a direct responsibility of the municipality, for which no public company exists nor a particular municipal department responsible for its management and maintenance. As a consequence of it, there is a lack of full picture of the current state and planned projects. However, for the regulation of the regime of waters, attention must be paid to the factors that cause the regime and adequate measures shall be taken for all the factors.

Protection of waters from pollution

The sewage system for the town of Junik is being finalized. The segment of the so-called first phase is operational, but after the floods in 2010, the separator that dealt with wastewaters was damaged and currently is out of order, therefore the discharge of wastewater is done in “Erenik” river. The second phase of sewage is expected to be concluded soon and be operation from this part, also the wastewater treatment plant is being finalized with contemporary standards and norms. The water that comes from this plant is said that will come as a treated one and its discharge will be done in “Trava” river, the water that will comply with the norms and standards for irrigation.

Currently, the municipality will think about the atmospheric water systems, since until today they have not been dealt with and it is known that they also have an influence in polluting the waters.

On the other hand, certainly measures must be taken for other factors that cause pollution as well: such as waste disposal, sand exploitation, cutting of forests and many other factors.

Environmental problems

The Municipality of Junik is finalizing the sewage network for the urban area. The treatment of atmospheric waters and treatment of wastewater for the first phase of sewage remain as problematic where the separator for treatment of waters was damaged respectively became out of order from the last floods of river "Erenik" in 2010.

Problems still remain with waste disposal in the rivers banks, then the usurpation of river property (around the river bed), compared to the maps and cadastral information of different years. The extension of infrastructure also for the locations of Gjocaj and Jasiq, which with other spatial pans shall be treated as touristic villages.

The measures that need to be taken:

- The finalizing of infrastructure, making it operational and its good management;
- The finalizing of municipal administration with strategies and regulations and ensuring their implementation;
- The strengthening of inspection measures and other mechanisms;
- Strong protection of natural resources;
- The protection and proper management of forests;
- Rigorous protection and reparation of river beds, and;
- The drafting of the regulatory plan for "Moronica" park and its natural connection with "Erenik" river.

2. 8. Natural biodiversity

The data indicate that only in the last 100 years the extinction of species caused by humans was increased for about 1000 times. Also around 12% of birds, 23% of mammals, 25% of conifers and 32% of amphibians are threatened with extinction, whereas that the world fish reserves have been reduced up to 90% since the beginning of the fishing industry.

The recent scientific evaluations foresee that, with the current rates of deforestation, within the next 25 to 30 years up to 10% of well-known species of the planet will be extinct. The consequences of this loss will be reflected in world's economy as well and in the society development in general, having in mind the fact that about 40% of world's economy and 80% of human needs are met by biological resources.

There are sorts of mammals and birds in the "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" that are quite rare for the region of Balkans and other regions. Among them there are relicts, endemic, endangered species from extinction and due to this reason they are on the lists and on red international lists.

The most representative types of fauna in "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" are: bobcats (*Lynx lynx*), brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*), eastern imperial eagle (*Aquila heliaca*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), lesser kestrel (*Falco*



Photo 14. Biodiversity in the Junik mountains

naummani), western capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*) etc., have a national and international protected status. They are listed in the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), EU-RL (European Red List), WR-RL (World Red List), LKSH (Albania Red List), LKGJ (Kosovo Law on Hunting) etc.

It is estimated that 110 of them are throughout Kosovo.

The domestic animals that are cultivated mainly are cows, sheep, goats, horses, whereas the birds are chicken, grouses etc.

With regards to agricultural diversity, the inventory has not been carried out yet and it can be anticipated that the intensifying of use of modern productive genotypes for intensive productivity has led to the risk of extinction of the majority of species and native varieties. The protection of these species shall be one of the most important activities of the Strategy for Protection of Biodiversity.

There are more than 797 different types of plants in the region of “Alpet Shqiptare”, then also different types of flora and fauna. The “Bjeshka e Junikut” is rich with mountain fruits such as blueberries, raspberries, strawberries, which in the past were also source of existence the inhabitants, since they collected and sold them. In addition, this region is also rich with variety of herbs such as lincurri, rrudhani etc., even the aloe vera plant has been found that is widely used in medicine and aesthetics.

Massive deforestation, intensive exploitation of land, pollution of air, water and uncontrolled hunting are only some of the other factors that continue to endanger the biodiversity. Out of all from the above, the loss of forest surface that has deeply involved the natural ecosystem is one of the most emergent problems for the nature of Junik, as described above in the part of forests where one could freely say that the situation is alarming.

Rare animals such as bobcat, brown bear, deer, chamois etc., are endangered and are being reduced as a consequence of damaging and changes in their habitats, uncontrolled hunting, impoverishment and degradation of ecosystems, erosion and deforestation. For certain types of animals the hunting, in particular during the reproductive period, is concerning, whereas for the plant types it is concerning their collection during their blossoming.

The measures that need to be taken

- To draft a strategy for biodiversity;
- The approval of relevant laws for this field and their implementation;
- Organizing of awareness campaigns of the community on the importance of biodiversity etc.;
- Touristic offers for the development of tourism in general;
- The development of hunting tourism concentrated in those places that are rich in animal species;
- The initiation of projects for supplying with food for different types of habitat;
- Research and inventory in state level for different types of habitat and putting them under protection and security, and
- Research, inventory of the location with importance for biodiversity.

Landscape

The Municipality of Junik is rich in different types of natural landscape: hilly landscape, agricultural landscape, rural landscape, meadow landscape, river landscape etc. “Bjeshkët e Junikut” are known for beautiful and attractive landscapes that are used for livestock grazing and for famers during the summer. The most popular landscapes are: “Rrasa e Zogut”, villages “Jasiq” and “Gjocaj”, “Livadhi i Madh”, “Jedova”, “Qershiza”, “Gropa e Erenikut”, “Pllaqica” etc.

Also the “Bjeshkët e Junikut” are suitable for skiing, given that the configuration of the terrain is very suitable. These mountains are also suitable for doing many other sports, such as hiking or outdoor jogging, water sports, motorsports or cycling etc.

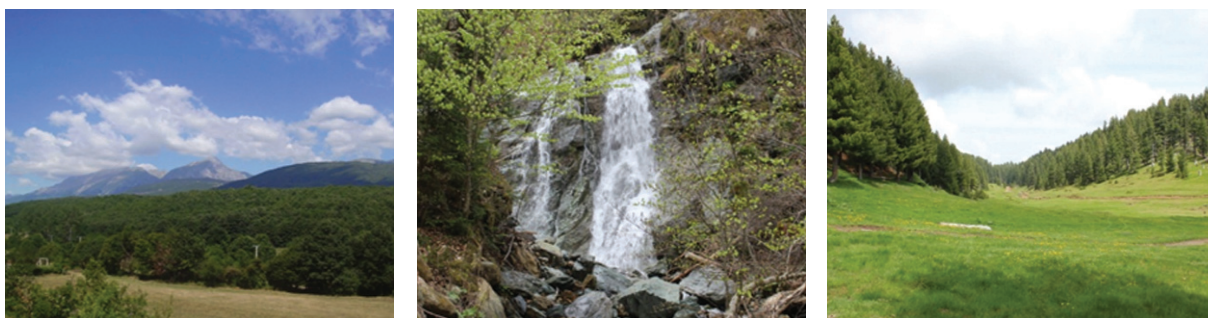


Photo 15. Different landscapes of Junik

Caves

“Bjeshkët e Junikut” are a famous location for caves which have not been explored and no list of inventory has been made. Meanwhile, citizens of Junik have witnessed when in the 1970s and 1980s these mountains were visited by many tourists throughout the world, precisely because of these resources and natural beauties. The stopping of these touristic visits was done in the period before the war, when the decomposition of the former Yugoslavia took place. Thus, a lot of work needs to be done and greater promotion in order to restore the current situation.

The world of animals and plants

Wild animals and birds: Bear, wolf, pig, deer, goat, rabbit, fox, jackal, squirrel, jazbaci, weasel, chicken, turkey, grouse, eagle, cuckoo bird, woodpecker, nightingale etc. Some types of venomous snakes also grow in “Bjeshkët e Junikut” such as: rattlesnake, "snake with balls", then non-venomous such as: breva, bolla and other species of the reptile habitat. However, many of these animal species are endangered by illegal shooting.

Medicinal plants: “Bjeshkët e Junikut”, that are part of the ensemble of “Alpeve Shqiptare”, are rich in different types of medicinal plants, which are known by the local community with local names: Aloe Vera, Rrudhani, Angulija, Thundër Mushka, Haw (Murriz), Sunny Leaf (Gjethë Dielli), Bar Pezmi, Krasta, Rigoni, Menta, Blueberry (Boronica), Gllijat, Nettle (Hitha), Bee Medicine (Bar Blete), Ruta, Lincuri, Shushorka, Pelini, Raspberry, Strawberry, Camomile, Mollaga, Rrodhezja, Qakorrrja, Camphor, Breza, Kinfusha, Sage, Bush, Grami, Duck Medicine (Bar Pate), Canker Rose, Wild Apple (Molla e Egër), Elder, Lena, Valerina, Bukë Arushe, Shotorri etc.

Natural heritage: Cadastral Zone of the Municipality of Junik is rich in natural heritage and fortunately there is no development or great intervention on it. However, this does not give us the right to wait and wait for the developments that will happen. It is the last moment to channel the duties and responsibilities and for each one to be accountable towards its obligations, until it becomes too late. The actions that will be done on these acts of nature cannot be undone. Therefore it is an immediate need for research, for making a list of inventory and for putting under protection the natural heritage. The research of the archaeological location “Gradina”, putting under protection of the ensemble “Bjeshkët e Junikut” peaks, putting under protection of aquatic landscapes, lakes, springs, sources etc. is of immediate need. Currently, the Municipality of Junik has taken a decision for declaring of “Moronica” an area with peculiar interest for the town.

Cultural heritage

The territory of Municipality of Junik has a rich cultural, material and spiritual heritage. Junik belongs to the area of “Dukagjini Region”, an area known for kullas, as a fortification of residing and living. Junik certainly is considered as one of the richest areas with buildings of heritage, given that there are buildings of kulla type, part of Dukagjin kullas, with great historical and cultural values, mills and vajejica which is a characteristic of the area, for which this document is drafted.

Kullas, except carrying the architectural interest, they have played an important social role. For example, “Oda e Junikut” was at the same time a legal, social and political institution. Different important gatherings were held there, and not only in Junik but also throughout Kosovo.



Photo 18. Images from inherited wealth - Kullas

Architectonical heritage

Junik, even though with a relatively small territory, is characterized with numerous values of cultural heritage and the spiritual one. Types of heritage that can be found in Junik are: architectural, architectural and spiritual heritage. The cultural heritage of Junik is closely connected to its historical development. In the chapter of background it was stated that Junik represents an ancient Illyrian settlement. Proof of this are the archaeological materials discovered in the Illyrian settlements called “Gradina”, a settlement that is located at the gorge of “Gjeravica” peak, traces of which exist even today.

In the period of feudalism, Junik is presented as an important bazar centre. In that period the “Qoku Mosque” and the “Mosque in the Cnetre of Junik” were also built, which even today represent buildings with significant cultural and historic values.

“Qoku Mosque” is one of the oldest in Kosovo; it is even older than the “Hadumi Mosque” in Gjakovë.

The heritage with which Junik is renowned for is: kullas – fortified family houses (typical for Dukagjini region), followed by stone houses, traditional buildings for services and mills.

Currently there are two water mills that are in good condition, as one of them is operating, while the other is closed, but there are also others that need to be renovated.

Fortress

Kulla as an Albanian house in the Dukagjini region

The Kosovan, respectively Albanian popular construction is enriched also by residence buildings of village architecture of different types and varieties that were built during the period of ottoman rule. Certainly, buildings from earlier periods, respectively from centuries XV, XVI and XVII, do not exist anymore. However, it must be emphasized that undoubtedly the latter constructions conducted by the local constructors have followed the compositional schemes of earlier constructions. Rural architectural constructions were very simple ones with an area of çardaku (garret) type.

Constructions realized until XIX century. Another type of rural architecture is also known in the Dukagjini region. This is about the examples of fortress/, as Albanian residential buildings of existence. Fortress, as an Albanian residence of existence in the Dukagjini region, is presented as a product and a process of a long historic development, out of which this construction with special compositional characteristics, constructive, functional, technical and form was born and was developed in an evolutionary way and that in itself contains peculiar and specific Albanian elements. Some of these fortresses are distinguished with their artistic and aesthetic values, as treating them from the outside as well as from the inside.

Fortress is a characteristic residence of popular architecture, which by time prevailed in some Albanian territories in the Dukagjini region and in Drenica, in particular. Stable for animal shelter was in the ground floor, “shtëpia e zjarrit” (fire house) was in the first floor and the cellar that were used by the family members, whereas “oda e burrave” (men’s chamber) or for the guests was on the upper floor. This fortress except the function of residence and protection when needed was used also for other purposes. Oda e burrave (men’s chamber) played a role of an institution with peculiar historic, social, political, economic, cultural, legal, educational importance etc.

Old rural compounds of fortress: The old rural compounds of fortress with examples of their artistic values, respectively villages with kullas that belonged to the museums under the open sky existed until 1998 and 1999, thus prior to the war between Albanians and Serbs. Such complexes could be found in Nivokaz, Batushë, Brovinë, Junik, Carrabreg, Drenoc, Prilep, Deçan, Strelc, Vranoc, Raushiq, Istog, Vrrellë and in many other villages of Kosovo.

Junik is composed of many neighbourhoods, out of which the most important ones, respectively the central ones are: Tregovishtë, Gacafer, Berishë. Kullas were built in the neighbourhoods at hand, as fortified family houses, existential buildings of fortress type.

Tregovishta with the fortress of Hoxhaj family represent the core of complexity of old fortress of Junik. At the same time it must be noted that this ensemble of fortress began to be realized in the last decade of the XVIII century and was concluded by the end of XIX century. At this period for over than a century, this settlement was established with these constructions of fortified residing character. Thus, by this we understand that Junik, as a rural settlement, was of neighbourhood type of brotherhood. A nearly identical characteristic and feature had also neighbourhoods of Gacafer and Berishë. By spreading and constructing of fortress, new compound parts were created, respectively the following neighbourhoods were born: in the east Çoku neighbourhood, Gaxherr and Miroc, in the west Çestë and Goçaj, in the north Bajraktar and Pepsh.

Hoxhaj fortress, despite the construction-architectural, functional, artistic and aesthetic value, it also had a particular importance. “Oda e Junikut” was a judicial, social and political institution. Different gatherings were held there which were important not only for Junik and Reka e Keqe but also for the entire Kosovo. In this chamber many important decisions of social, political and judicial importance were taken. The chamber had 12 odabash from all neighbourhoods of Junik. Kryeplak (reeve) managed the odabash of the chamber. Kryeplak (reeve) was elected by 12 odabash. Therefore, this was, among others, also one of the characteristics that make the fortress in question even more valuable and more important for the Albanian history and culture.

Ethno cultural heritage:

Ethnography: As stated above, the Dukagjini region is rich in natural and cultural heritage. Within the cultural frame, the ethnographic one can be found which does not stand far from other segments of culture.

In the Municipality of Junik, an important part of culture is paid to the village (national) clothes which are composed of: shirt, socks, pështjellakë, vest, scarf, marhamja and lidhësja, where even today it is very rarely for a girl to marry without these clothes.

Apart from the women that fanatically preserve and still make and wear the clothes, the style among men has completely changed. Men's clothes at that time consisted of: tirqi (trousers), shirt fabric, shoka, vest, doublet, herka, japongja, plis (hat) and opinga (shoes). Nowadays only plis (hat) is used among older men. National clothes of men were mainly traditional clothing of "Dukagjini Region".

Food

Certainly, an important sector of culture of this area was also cooking, since well-known houses, as they used to be referred then, had to prove themselves regarding hospitality and rich sofër. Cooked dishes: boiled beans in vegsh or pan, compressed beans (with milk), meat and cabbage, sarma, musaka, meat and rice, çervish, different pottages with potatoes and rice, red pottage, cabbage with spoon etc.

Dough dishes: fli, stretched pie, round pie, bides pancake, dough pancakes, përpeq, then cabbage pie, lakror, pumpkin pie etc.

Corn flour dishes: corn bread, boiled cream, corn fli, leqenik, kaçamak, corn mush with milk etc.



Photo 19. Verity of traditional food in Junik

Household utensils: Saç, çerep, saxhak, vegsh, pot, kalanicë, kënatë, lograqë, fire pan, baking pan, frying pan, pan, keg, trough, barrel, shekë, tundaç, buri, kettle, bucak, pocërrkë, churn, debe, magje, sini (sofër), stool, fun, tëhollusa, spoon, knife, brecë, gërrysë, strainer, ladle, çanak, vagan, bowl, jar, mess tin, cauldron, cup, coffee pot, coffee grinder etc.

Agricultural tools: Wooden wagon, iron wagon, kryqzore, trellis, vllaqë, plough, (rarely used), then there are: hoe, scythe, gashtër, kulla and hammer, t'furk, rake.

Household tools: Shovel, reaping hook, axe, kmesë, adze, pick, crowbar, rake, teslicë, hjekës, rasp, hatchet, blade, bugjuk, sieve, trellis, kulla, zdrukth, graver, hook, lmezë, wedge, këmbonë, bell, zdrug, hammer, gashtra, awl, jig, hand loom, vek, kudhër, scissors, compass), gozhdar, mëngele, gimlet, fire iron, fire shovel etc.

Many of the aforementioned tools are "disappearing". They can hardly be found. There are cases when craftsmen make them upon a request only as rarities for decoration.

Spiritual heritage

Superstitions: Syni i keq (evil eye), or m'sysh, shirë, magic. Then witches, basilisk, vampire, dragon, fairy, ora etc.

Rituals: Ritual of birth, lullabies, engagement, bride's word, bride's party, wedding night, the wedding, "sofa day", death rituals as well the condolences etc.

Folk songs: Kreshnik songs (lahutë), lamentation songs (from death) and folk songs – rhapsodic.

Folk dances: Tambourine game, tupan game and fësht ta-ta fështa dance (a dance without instruments)..

Folk games: Gurapesh, pup jump, step jump, wrestling, guracak, cic-mic which are "disappearing". Nowadays almost no one plays them, and even they have not been explored enough.

Musical instruments: Lahutë, çifteli, sharki, tambourine, kavall, fife, whistle, mishnicë, tupan and surlë.

Farmer tools Pipi, leaf, tatirangjë, whistle.

2. 9. Economic development

Junik has a good geographical and cross-border position with natural resources and favourable conditions that provide opportunities for economic development and cooperation with the municipalities and neighbouring countries. The aim is for this sector to have an increase in the development in all economic sectors, but in particular the in tourism, agriculture, including farming with the emphasis on beekeeping; development of agribusiness and agroindustry, followed by forestry and alternative energy sector.

The economic development in all areas and in particular in tourism and accompanying activities of this field, i.e. agriculture including farming, forestry and alternative energy, as potentials for development was seen as the highest priority for the Municipality of Junik.

Truism

Junik has a diverse potential for development of cultural tourism and natural one (recreation, curative, ecotourism, cross-border, alpine tourism, rural and conference tourism). The concept of spatial development highlights locations with touristic potential such as: "Moronica", "Lugina e Erenikut", "Gradina", "Jedova", "Gropa e Erenikut", "Rrasat e Zogut", "Burimi i Lumit Erenik" and the lakes of "Gjeravica", "Maja e Gjeravicës", "Zharra" etc. The development of cultural tourism is closely related with architectonic heritage (the presence of traditional kullas) and the spiritual one (preservation of habits, customs, rituals etc.). The development of this field is of course also related with other elements that drive forward the tourism. These elements are: access and the possibility to get to these touristic locations, which is mainly related to the information that are given to the tourists to visit these areas, transport; then the key touristic element that is mainly associated with the touristic resort, but also the activities that the tourists can do there, as well as the accompanying infrastructure touristic element, such as accommodation, catering services, food etc.

Table 13. Touristic locations, touristic potential and proposed objects

Junik Area			Area - Gorge of Junik						Area – Gorge of Zharra	
"Moronica"	Urban area	"Ereniku" Valley	"Gradina"	"Jedova"	"Gropa e Erenikut"	"Rrasat e Zogut"	Spring of "Erenik" river	Lakes of "Gjeravica"	Villages "Gjocaj" and "Jasiq"	"Zharra"
Location tourism	Cultural tourism.	Recreation tourism - Water sports.	Recreation tourism - Water sports - Hunting.	Recreation tourism - Curative - Hunting - Alpinism	Ecotourism; Mountain tourism; Cross-border tourism; -Hiking; -Camping; -Horse-riding and; -skiing.		Ecotourism, alpine tourism (Gjeravica Peak), Cross-border tourism - mountain sports (mountain climbing).		Ecotourism, rural, for conferences, cultural and recreation	Ecotourism & rural, for conferences & recreation, rehabilitation;
-Zoo; -Botanical garden; -Museum; -Kulla, mills and; -Recreation centre.			Touristic centre.						Recreation-rehabilitation centre and; Centre for conferences.	

Agriculture and agro industry:

Cultivation of corns: Agriculture represents an important activity and a development potential, but unfortunately there is a low level of performance for cultivation of agriculture. Unreal competition in the market, difficult access to the agricultural lands, non-organizing of farmers, unfavourable loans, insufficient human resources in the municipality for this area, lack of interest among youth to exercise this occupation etc., are some of the reasons of stagnation of agricultural development.

Cultivation of fruits: Cultivation, collection of fruits in particular of those from the forests (chestnuts, blueberries) and placing them in foreign markets, as well as herbal plants represents a development opportunity.

Agro industry: In addition to preserving this resource, the spatial development framework also pays importance to the development of agroindustry in the determined location as an area for production in UDP, and green market, too. The strengthening of the agricultural sector within the municipality, building of organizational capacities of farmers, awareness campaign etc., are some other development aspects of agriculture.

Beekeeping: From the area of farming, beekeeping was seen as a more promising activity and a potential for development followed by production of honey. The development of this activity is closely related to the production of arboriculture.

The development of this activity is closely related to agriculture and especially with cultivation of fruits which provide good conditions and stimulate beekeeping. Another positive impact in developing the said activity have also the flowers and other plants, i.e. herbs, especially those that are grown in other areas, in the mountains and foothills. Beekeeping products, honey and wax are also widely used by pharmaceutical and cosmetics companies, as ingredients of medicine and cosmetics. Even in beekeeping, a better organizing could influence the increase as of the quality and the production of honey and other products from this culture. Beekeepers association should aim for the honey products to have a protected quality label that distinguishes them in Kosovo and abroad.

Table 14. Development of agricultural cultures by areas

Area 1: Mountains	Area 2: Forests	Area 3: Settlements, residence, administrative – service	Area 4: Agriculture
Medicinal plants.	Farming (Beekeeping); Arboriculture and; Medicinal plants.	Culture of vegetables and; Arboriculture.	Corns; Arboriculture and; Pastures.

Forestry: The potential of use of woods in favour of developing the wood industry and final processing is not explored yet. Currently this process is used for heating needs and is managed by Kosovo Forest Agency. Spatial development plans, in developing of this economic field, are focused on managing of this resource by the municipality and building of human and organizational capacities for sustainable management of forests, forestation and re-forestation of deforested areas, as well as research for development of wood industry and final processing. In order to achieve this, practices that include many parties shall be applied in the interest of diverse modalities of forest management, as well as to apply the management of private sector and decentralization of responsibilities that have to deal with forests.

Alternative energy: Pillar four of economic development in Junik is based on the development of alternative energy initially focusing on constructing of three small hydro plants followed with research for other possibilities of use of alternative energy (wind energy, solar energy, biomass production etc.).

Agriculture: Great loss of livestock during the war has influenced directly in the main income that was collected mainly from processing and trading of agricultural and livestock products.

Junik has a good geographical and cross-border position and a natural and cultural potential but that are not used. Economy of Junik is not developed sufficiently despite that tourism, agriculture including livestock, forestry and hydro energy represent potentials for economic development.

Measures that need to be undertaken for progression of farming:

- Improvement of animal breeds;
- Stimulation of farmers with subsidies;
- Production and processing of animals' food, use of modern mechanism for preparation of voluminous and concentrated food, such as: machinery for preparation of silage, corn stripping machines, rrotoballert for conservation of food, equipment for preparation of concentrated food;
- Collection and processing of farming products (milk collection points);
- Providing of professional services in villages (stations for progression of farming and veterinary services, and);
- Ways of securing means (funding) for development of farming.

Small and medium enterprises

Junik relates the economic development also with strengthening of small and medium enterprises, as well as with industries and businesses with low emission. The focus of local enterprises shall be oriented on agricultural production and services.

Except production the processing and perfecting of food products are also very important for development of this industry. Skilled workforce is necessary for production of quality products, therefore trainings and professional courses are the ones that should supplement agricultural production and processing of food products.

Due to the composition of land and its quality, wheat, corns, sunflower, fruits and vegetables could be planted. Proper policies should be created for providing of the conditions for the development of economy, in particular agriculture with all its branches. Industries and businesses that process regional resources shall encounter support in the regional agency for agreements, which is responsible for professional research of locations as well as their management. Within the context of business and industrial created areas, the infrastructure should be provided and efficient links with regional road network. Young professionals should be trained for economic and marketing development through seminars and courses in professional schools.

Trading

The trading sector is not sufficiently developed, despite the fact that after the war of 1999 there was an increase in private business registration in Junik. Currently in Junik there are a total 84 registered businesses that exercise their activities. All of them are registered in the Ministry of Trade and Industry. And also these businesses are equipped with working permit by the municipality. Majority of these enterprises are family businesses, mainly as trade enterprises and with a total number of 140 employees in the private sector. The Municipality of Junik has also prepared the Local Development Strategy which pays a peculiar attention the development and support of business.

Craftsmanship

The traditions of citizens of Junik are known for cultivation of crafts, as for wool processing, knitting of traditional clothes, embroidery etc. In order to preserve the traditions, but also benefiting from it, a special attention must be paid to the services and cultivation of craftsman products. Its development should be seen as related to the development of tourism. Village clothes (its elements) are created nowadays and is seen as a very profitable profession as well as is very popular.

Tourism and catering

Tourism is not currently a developed sector in this municipality even though the natural and cultural potential exists. The touristic potential of the Municipality of Junik is closely related to the geographic position and cultural and natural values of the Municipality which provide conditions for the development of forestry/summer and winter tourism, recreation tourism and the cultural one.

Viewed in the aspect of touristic development, the Municipality of Junik is divided in three areas with touristic locations: urban areas: with the potential of developing of cultural tourism and the recreation one; “Gryka e Junikut” area with touristic locations: Lakes of “Gjeravica”, Sources of “Ereniku”, “Lugu i Gjatë” and “Rrasa e Zogut”, as well as the area of “Zharrës” with locations: “Gradina”, “Jedova”, “Zharra”, “Jasiq” and “Gjocaj” (see more the chapter on natural potential). Currently the most visited compounds/areas by tourists are: “Maja e Gjeravicës” with two natural lakes, “Erenik” river, “Moronica” park, “Kullasa” etc.

The sector of tourism is closely linked with the development of catering and gastronomy (culinary). The hotels and the objects that provide catering services in Junik are: “Oda e Junikut” Motel-Restaurant; “Gjeravica” Motel and “Konaku i Ramë Zymberit”, which are managed by private sector. The capacity of these catering objects is satisfactory. Given that tourism was given a priority as a development sector in the future, then the catering capacity building must be taken into account as well. Except catering, other factors that also impact the development of tourism are: access (reaching) the objects/touristic locations; competition; promotion (marketing); activities (cultural, sporting, entertaining events etc.). These elements are very much missing in Junik therefore immediate actions are necessary in these areas such as forest tourism, transit, medicinal, cultural, ecotourism and recreation.



Photo 21. Touristic locations in the mountains of Junik

Forest tourism

Forest tourism, as an activity, was very common in the period before the war but with the developments that took place and the last war it stopped. Nowadays, one could only see some initiatives of different groups of young people in order to reactivate this sport, which despite attractive effects has also the healthy ones. “Bjeshkët e Junikut” with their natural beauties with high ecologic

and geomorphologic values, with its very rich flora and fauna, with extraordinary landscape of locations, with the highest peaks in the country, with gorges, archaeological locations, sources, rills, caves and with rich heritage monuments, provides favourable conditions for the development of tourism, which will be an incentive for the development of other branches of economy. Forest, winter and summer tourism should be one of the most sophisticated forms of tourism and this is due to the favourable conditions that this region provides for the visitors. "Bjeshkët e Junikut" are known for beautiful and attractive landscapes, which are used for livestock grazing and summer vacation for farmers.

The existence of these beauties provides favourable conditions for building of different touristic centres. At the same time, "Bjeshkët e Junikut" provide favourable conditions for development of winter tourism. The morphology of the terrain and snowing, as well as its duration until June, provides elementary preconditions for the development of the tourism at hand. With regards to the summer tourism, it can be said that now the visiting of these locations has already begun even though this form of tourism is at an early stage due to the lack of road infrastructure reaching these locations, as well as for the lack of catering infrastructure in the mountains.

The development and promotion of this form of tourism must be closely followed since very easily, if it is not followed, it can destroy these precious values.

Speleo tourism: "Bjeshkët e Junikut" are also known for many caves that can be found in this region. There is no evidence about their number, but interesting tales are told about them. Researches and making a list of inventory for them shall be done in the future for the interest of tourism. The large number of caves in the mountains are resources with potential for development of tourism. Speleo tourism means visiting of caves and natural labyrinths. Difficult conditions, such as humidity and lack of light, are factors that make speleo tourism an adventure activity and due to this are very popular for young people. The municipality should promote the researches in the well-known caves and create conditions for this attractive type of tourism.

Cultural tourism: Tradition, rituals, cultural heritage and archaeological locations in the Municipality of Junik are a potential for the development of cultural tourism. These are elements that are still alive in Junik but gradually they are fading away. It would be good if the culture would be followed by a proper marketing, which is an important tool to attract the interested tourists about the cultural heritage, history and archaeology. Large number of cultural heritage buildings, kullas, mills, religious objects, archaeological locations etc., is resources that can be used by associations or corporations that deal with their maintenance for promoting of this type of tourism.

The objects of cultural heritage, built many centuries ago, which have a very important cultural-historical value represent a good basis for development of this form of tourism. The importance of the policy for development of cultural tourism is that it contributes to the protection and preservation of different historic-cultural objects of being destroyed, as well as they give greater values to those objects as well as they increase the image and the history of the Municipality of Junik. Nevertheless, very little has been done until now for development of this form of tourism. The restoration of heritage objects is recommended for them to be operational, since in this way they are brought back to life, otherwise we risk of losing these values and at the same time cultural tourism in general.

Rural tourism: Municipality of Junik has a potential to develop the rural tourism, as it is situated in the middle of nature and its urban areas between neighbourhoods and parcels has surfaces where different products and cultures are cultivated that are characteristically for the region. Farming is also important where very quality and BIO products are provided from this agricultural sec-

tor. Informing the citizens about the importance of stone objects, training them for managing of this type of tourism and subsidizing them in order to begin the activity would be a huge step towards a development that would generate income. Providing of bed & breakfast conditions is ideal and providing such a form of offer is not hard. Also creating regulatory plans for “Jasiq” and “Gjocaj” villages and rigorous implementation of these plans for these locations would be a good basis of a sustainable economic development, since it is recommended in the Municipal Development Plan (MDP) for them to be developed as touristic villages (similarly to Theth - Albania).

Transit tourism: This form of tourism was developed in the past in the period before the war precisely due to the geographic position being located in the triangle Kosovo – Albania – Montenegro, where many tourists then visited “Bjeshkët e Junikut”, especially “Gjeravica”, “Gusan” and other characteristic places and even the house for tourists existed at the time in the place called “Dervishkom”.

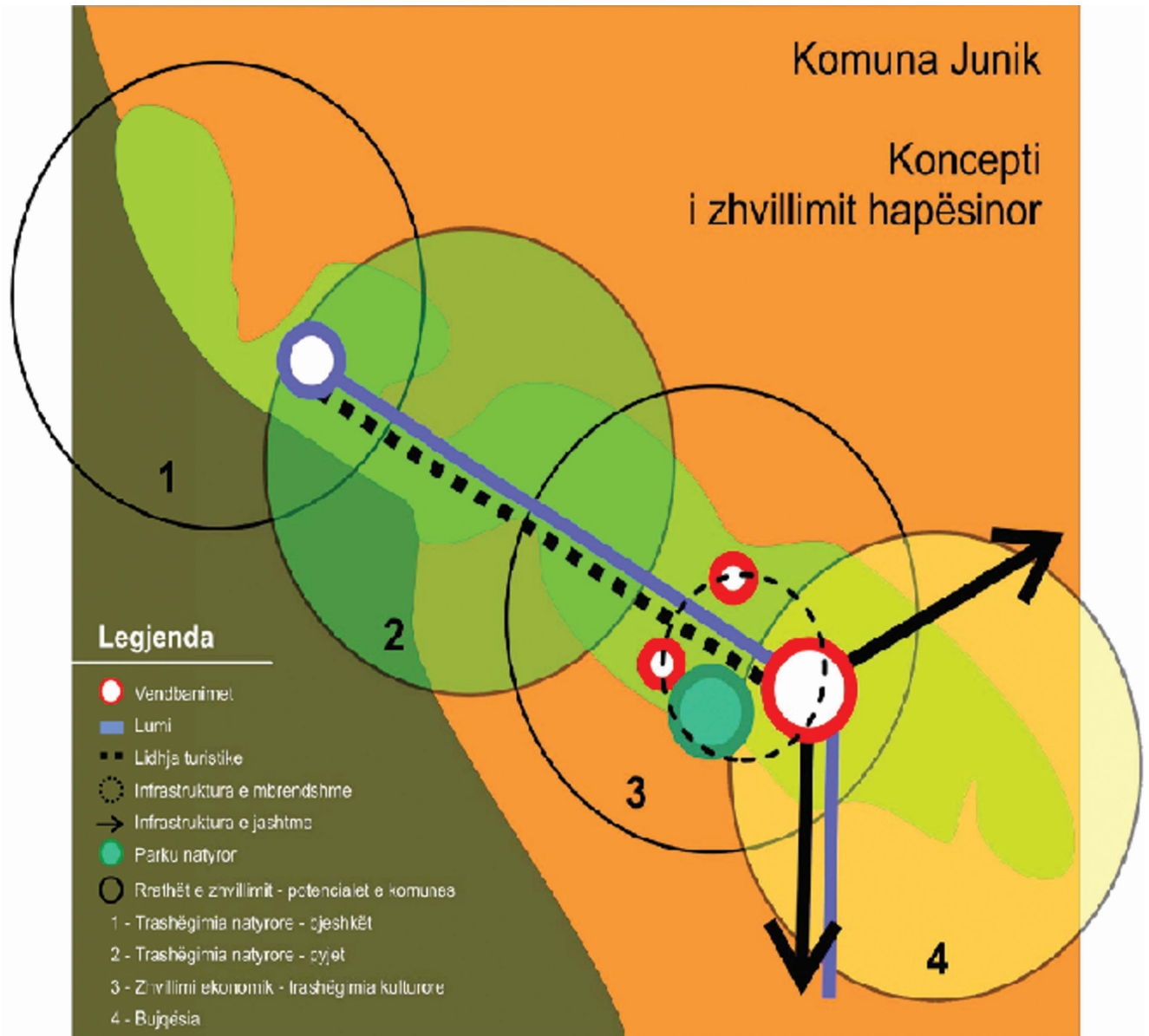
The journey of tourists began from “Gjeravica”, then “Bjeshkë e Junikut” and continued to Montenegro, respectively in Bogiqe and Plavë.

By moving forward and promoting the tourism in international fairs, creation of good touristic guides and promotion through web pages would be more than necessary.

Ecotourism: Juniku with a very rich natural diversity and not destroyed, with very fertile land which is cultivated by the villagers who provide eco food products, with attractive mountains which offer favourable conditions for vacation and recreation, then by paying more attention to cleaning of the town, maintenance and collection of waste, provides very favourable conditions and a rich offer for all the tourists that want to visit this location.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE FOR THE PROMOTION OF TOURISM

As the Municipality of Junik supports its development in tourism, since it has potential, it is time to move with faster and secure steps towards research, making a list of inventory, documentation and promoting the potential that it has. Forces of government and civil society should be joined by sharing duties and each of them to respond about their responsibilities and in this way to contribute together for the goal that we all have. The development of a feasibility study for the mountain area, similarly to the one of Brezovica is necessary and imperative and then to provide orientation and norms of using of this area with joint interest. Central government should also help about this, since “Bjeshkët e Nemuna” – Kosovo Pearls, represent a potential for the state.



Part 4

III. OPINION POLL AND IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS

Results of research in the Municipality of Junik
Basic data about the respondents

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF JUNIK

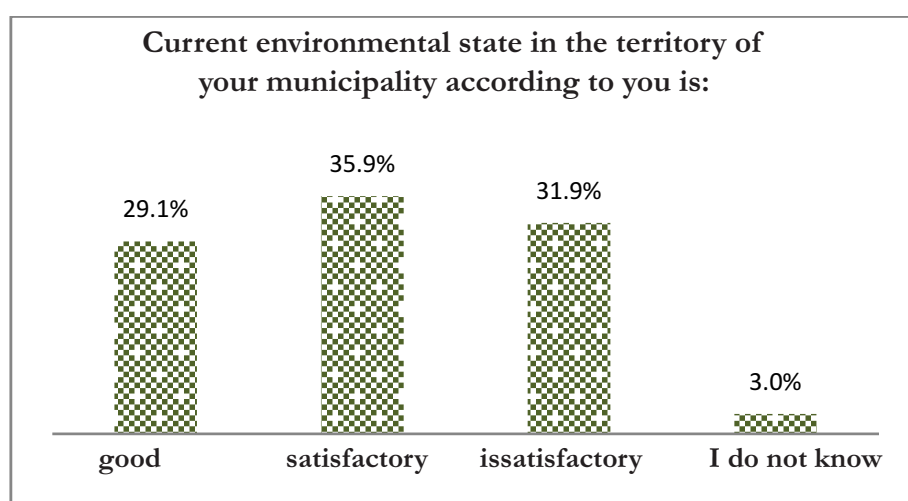
500 respondents were interviewed for the realization of this research in urban areas of Junik. This number of respondents was further divided on the aspect of gender: 51 % males and 49 % females, division based on the data of census conducted during the 2011 spring. The division of the sample was further distributed to the age groups for both males and females: 10% of the respondents comprised the age under 18 years; 20% for the age group 18 to 25 years; 43 % for the age group 25 to 50 years; 20% for the age group 50 to 65 years; as well as 7% for the age group above 65 years. This division into age groups was based on the number of respondents that comprise that age group, the impact and reflection that they have for social, political and economic life, as well as the impact and reflection that they might have in the near future.

Municipality	Gender	Males (51 %)					Females (49 %)				
		Age # of resp.	>18 10%	18-25 20%	25-50 43%	50-65 20%	65+ 7%	>18 10%	18-25 20%	25-50 43%	50-65 20%
Junik	500	26	51	110	51	17	25	49	106	49	16

1. PERCEPTION FOR CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL STATE

1.1. Current environmental state in the territory of your municipality:

Regarding the question of how do you assess the current environmental state in the territory of your municipality, the majority of respondents from Junik respondent that: the state in the territory of their municipality is satisfactory, by a total of 35.9%, good by 29.1%, as well as dissatisfactory by 31.9%. From these data it can be concluded that the citizens of Junik consider their environmental state in their municipality as satisfactory. The answer does not vary a lot when compared between two genders, for more, see the illustration in the graphs below.



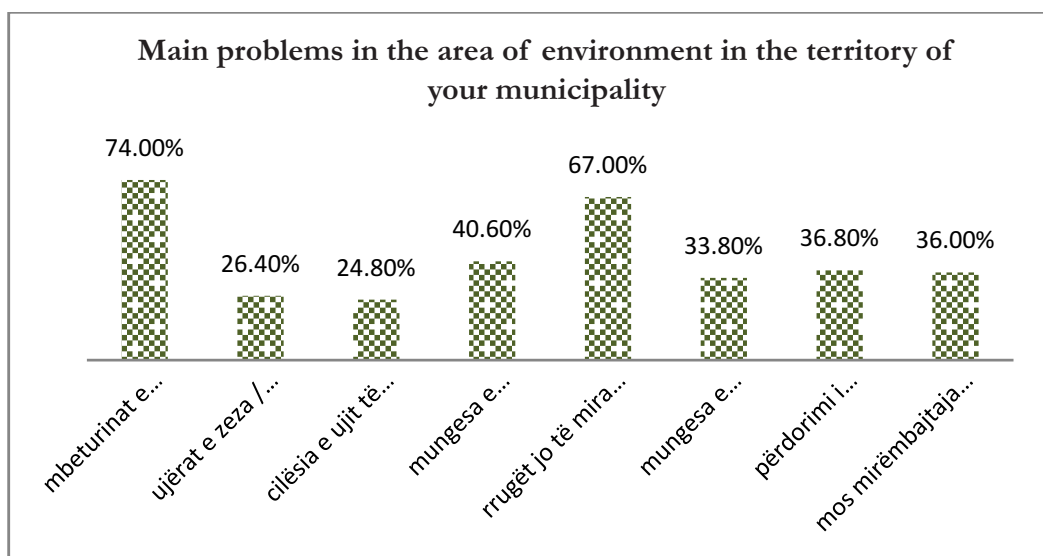
1.2 1.2

Five (5) main problems in the field of environment in your municipality:

Citizens of Junik have listed the following as the main environmental problems:

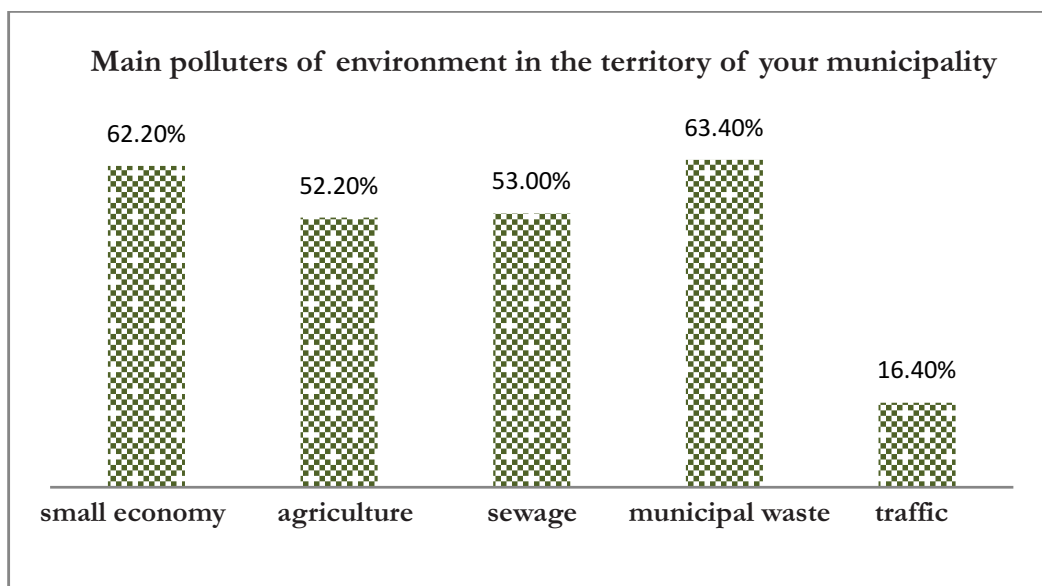
- Management of municipal waste, as the main problem;
- Bad local roads, paths, lack of parking lots, as the second most important problem;
- Lack of municipal services, as the third most important problem;
- Uncontrolled use of agricultural land, as the fourth most important problem, and also;
- Lack of maintenance of green areas, parks and protective tapes, was listed as the fifth most important problem.

Even in this case, the order of environmental problems did not change by the gender perception, for illustration, see the following graphs.



1.3 Three (3) main environmental polluters in the territory of your municipality:

As main polluters of environment in the municipality of Junik according to respondents are: municipal waste, small economy, sewage and agriculture. This distinction does not vary much in the gender aspect. For more, see the following graph.



As other environmental polluters, citizens of Junik identified the: burning of forests, waste by the community and irresponsibility by the citizens.

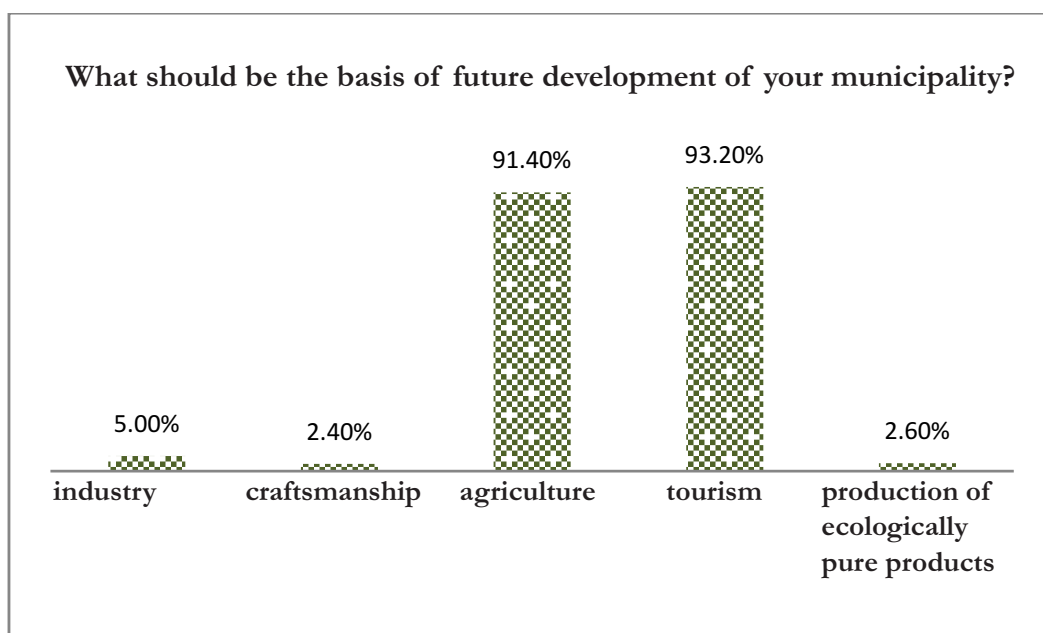
2 STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND INFORMATION

2.1 What should be the basis of future development of your municipality?

The respondents list the following as a basis for future development of Junik:

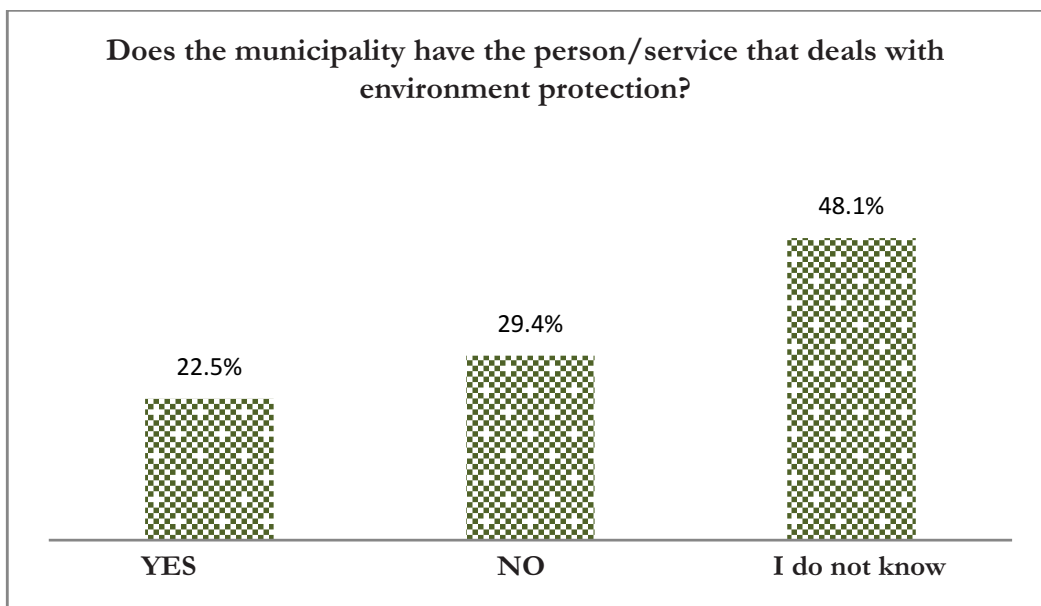
1. Tourism;
2. Agriculture;
3. Industry and;
4. Production of ecologically pure products etc.

See graph illustration for the importance given by the respondents for basic areas of future development of their municipality.



2.2 Does the municipality have any person/service dealing with environmental protection?

A limited number of people interviewed are aware that the Municipality of Junik has the person or the service that deals with environmental protection. In percentage, 22.5% said that the municipality has the person or the service that deals with environmental protection, 29.4% say that the municipality does not have this service, whereas 48.1% do not know whether the municipality has this service. For illustration, see the following graphs.

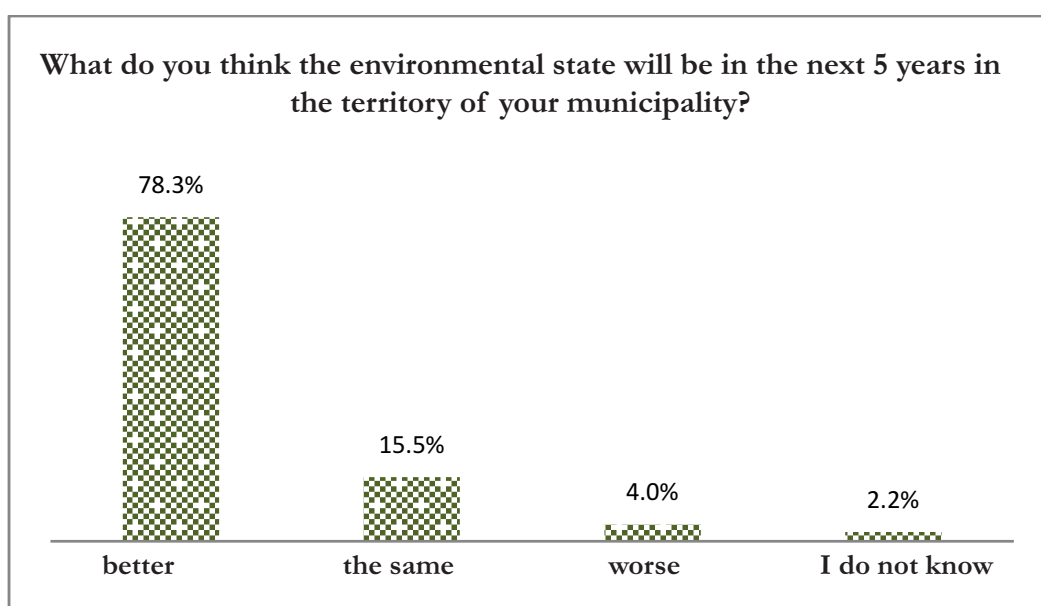


3 DEVELOPMENT VISION

3.1 What do you think the environmental state will be in the next five (5) years in the territory of your municipality?

The majority of interviewed citizens of Junik are optimistic about the future environmental state. Responding to the question of what do you think the environmental state will be in the next five (5) years in the territory of your municipality, the majority of respondents said that it will be better by 78.3%, the same by 15.5%, as well as worse by 4.0%. Males and females almost share the same opinion.

For illustration, see the below tables.

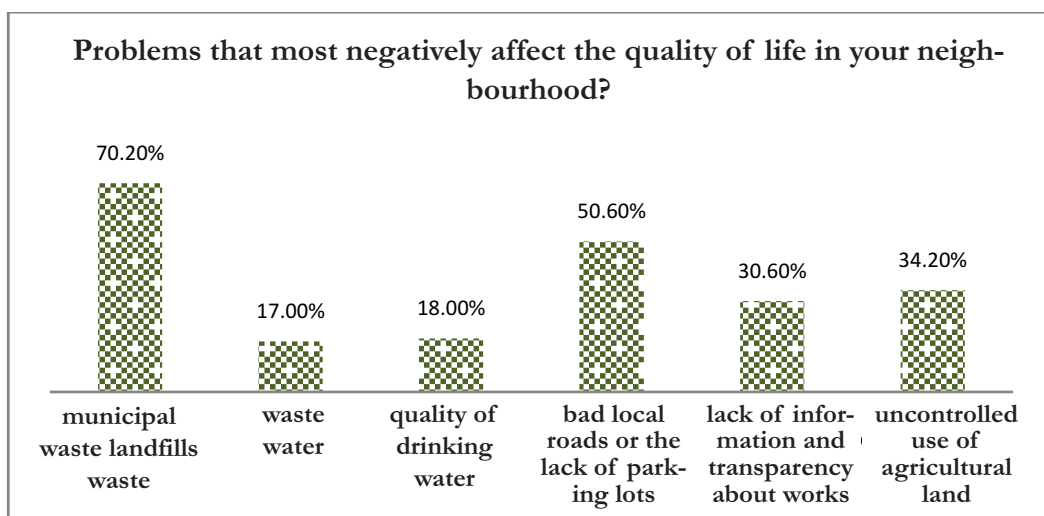


3.2 Circle three (3) problems that most negatively affect the quality of life in your neighbourhood?

Regarding the question which are the three (3) problems that most negatively affect the quality of life in your neighbourhood, Junik respondents have selected the following:

1. Municipal waste landfills, as the first problem;
2. Bad local roads or the lack of parking lots, as the second problem, and;
3. Uncontrolled use of agricultural land, as the third problem.

For more, see graph illustrations about the problems that most negatively affect the quality of life in their neighbourhood:



Identification of problems

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF JUNIK

No.	Problems
1.	Urban waste management and their illegal dumping;
2.	Bad roads, lack of pedestrian paths, lack of parking lots;
3.	Uncontrolled use of land;
4.	Lack of municipal services;
5.	Lack of free spaces;
6.	Protection of biodiversity (lack of strategy for protection of biodiversity);
7.	Development of tourism;
8.	Forming of illegal dumping near residential centres and rural places;
9.	Mismanagement and forest degradation;
10.	Developing of a plan for protected areas – kullas;
11.	Inadequate treatment of waste waters, respectively their outfall in the rivers;
12.	Organizing of demining activities;
13.	Regulation of touristic itinerary;
14.	Lack of sustainable development in the touristic zone;
15.	Development of feasibility study for “Moronica” park;
16.	Lack of public property and;
17.	Lack of strategies for prevention of erosion.

Measures that need to be taken:

For protection, use and development of the environment in a quick manner, reaction is needed and appropriate measures must be taken, such as:

- Development of strategy for waste management;
- Full implementation of plans, be it spatial or regulatory ones;
- Development of feasibility study for the mountain area;
- Rigorous management of cutting and degradation of forests;
- Minimization of dangerous impacts, such as floods, winds, fires etc.;
- Protection of diversity of natural landscapes;
- Protection of sources and hydro graphy in general;
- Regulation of green spaces;
- Regulation of spaces around rivers of “Erenik” and “Trava”;
- Use, but also the protection of water sources;
- Minimization of damaging human actions in the environment;
- Control of development in the urban area;
- Advancement of the supply system with drinking water;
- Construction of storm sewage system;
- Reconstruction and regeneration of areas of historic and cultural heritage;
- Protection of qualitative agricultural land and ban on building on land of categories 1-4;
- Protection of air pollution from traffic and urban as well as industrial production;
- Construction of collector for the first sewage segment as well;
- Protection of rivers from degradation;
- Regular measurement of the amount of pollution of these waters and;
- Protection of riverbeds.

1. Water

Problem	Cause List of causes that create the problem, that can be physical and human.	Degree of impact	Impact Represents a negative impact in the environment, health, welfare etc.	Priority Measured by degree: *Less important **Moderately important ***Very important.
1.1 Rivers Continuous decline of water levels in “Erenik” and “Trava” rivers.	-Global warming; -Climate changes from forest degradation; -Low rainfalls; - Climate changes from pollution and; -Occupying of surfaces Around rivers.	High	-Reduction of water reserves; -Degradation of river banks and; -Loss of public surfaces.	***
1.2 “Erenik” River Pollution of river from waste water outfalls, waste and floods.	-Waste water untreated outfalls; -Waste disposal; -Shrinking of riverbeds from uncontrolled constructions; -Deviation from its natural bed and; -Change of natural flow of the river.	High	-Water contamination; -Degradation and pollution of river bank; -Risk for flora and fauna in water; -Flooding of agricultural lands from narrowing of beds and channels; -Unclean water; -Land pollution through irrigation and; -The impact of pollution also in the neighbouring municipality, up to “Drini i bardhë” and beyond.	***
1.3 Irrigation system 1.3 a. Non-expansion of irrigation network.	-Improper functioning of irrigation system; -low municipal budget and; -Low awareness of the people on functioning of irrigation system.	Medium	-Reduction of irrigated surfaces; -Loss of water for irrigation and; -Reduction of production.	**
1.3. b. Network irrigation channels; No maintenance of irrigation channels; Old system of channels and; Bad management of water for irrigation.	-Loss of water; -No maintenance of channels by water enterprise; -Lack of investment and; -Lack of dams for irrigation channels.	High	- Reduction of production; -Decrease of quality of agricultural products; -Decrease of income; -Degradation of natural channels and; -Conflict between the residents.	***
1.4 Groundwater; Decrease of groundwater quantity, as a consequence	-Global warming; -Climate changes and; -Damaging of green surfaces and forests.	Medium	-Decrease of quantity of groundwater reserves and; -Negative impact on the environment.	**

2. Land

Problem	Cause	Degree of impact	Impact	Priority
2.1 Loss of agricultural land	-Uncontrolled demographic movements; -Lack of regulatory urban plans; -Construction on agricultural land and; -Changing of the destination of agricultural land into construction one.	Medium	-Decrease of level of agricultural development; -Decrease of production; -Decrease of production surface; -Decrease of economic development and; -Migration of population.	**
Flooding of agricultural land.	-No regulation of riverbeds and; -No maintenance of irrigation channels and drainage channels.	Medium	-Loss of the surface of agricultural land and; -Change of use of land.	**
Decrease of employment level in agriculture.	-City trend - migration of population; -Lack of subsidies and; -Lack of market for sale.	Medium	-Low income; -Decreases land value and impacts negatively on sustainable development and; -Decreases the interest on agriculture.	**
2.2 Forest lands and pastures. Loss of forest land.	-Mismanagement of forests; -Cutting of forest without criteria; -Excessive grazing and; -Burning of forests.	Medium	- Climate changes; -Decrease of forest surface; -Impact on landscapes; -Impact on the quality of hummus land and; -Decreases economic development	**
2.3 Erosive land Little vegetation, impact on erosion.	-Exploitation of sand; - Cutting of forest without criteria and; -Lack of protective dams.	Low	-Loss of land; -decrease of wood mass and; -Risk for people.	*
2.4 Construction land Irrational use of construction land.	-No sufficient interest; -Lack of implementation of spatial plans; -Noncompliance with laws and; -Lack of funds and capacities.	High	-Increases the cost of living; -Decreases agricultural development; -Hinders the possibility of developing priorities; -Urban irregularities; -Decreases environmental quality and;	**
Increase of traffic in town. Lack of parking lots.	-Life dynamic and; -Increase of number of vehicles.	High	-Increases the risk for pedestrians; -Increases the cost of living; -Increases the level of pollution; -Increases the level of noise; -decrease of surface of pedestrians and; -Damaging of pavements.	***
Lack of public spaces.	-Lack of public property; -No interest in investing in this regard; -Lack of funds and; -Limited budget.	High	-Impact on youth development; -Decrease of sporting activities; -Decrease of recreation activities; -Decrease of health activities; -Lack of relaxation facilities; -Polluted air and environment; -Decreases the touristic values of the town.	***

3. Air

Problem	Cause	Degree of impact	Impact	Priority
Air pollution by emission of harmful gases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existing of farms in urban areas; -Use of outdated vehicles; -Large number of vehicles without filter; -Use of generators; -Burning of plastic waste, tires and the family ones and; -Evaporation from storages and uncovered network of waste water. 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Epidemics risk; -Breathing difficulties for people; -Impact on people's health; -Possibility of different infections and; -Polluted air. 	***
Air pollution from dust.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bad structure of roads; -Insufficient cleaning of roads and; -Unpaved roads. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of living cost; - Impact on people's health and; -Environmental pollution. 	**

4. Biodiversity

Problem	Cause	Degree of impact	Impact	Priority
Biodiversity	-Lack of study for types of endangered specific species; -Lack of strategy for preservation of flora and fauna; -Lack of true knowledge of values; -Low awareness of diversity; -Lack research and making a list of inventory on diversity; -Lack of strategy for preservation of biodiversity and; -Lack of investments on this area.	High	-Danger of extinction of fauna; -Damaging of flora and fauna; -Extinction of rare plants and animal species; -Impoverishment and damaging of habitats; -Loss of values inherited from nature; -Reduction of environmental values; -Reduction of touristic opportunities; -Decrease in economic development and;	***
Forests	-Mismanagement of forests; -Lack of strategy for protection and management; -Cutting of forests without any criteria; -Massive burnings of surfaces and; -Chestnut cancer.	High	-Loss of forest surfaces; -Loss of wood mass; -Climate changes; -Reduction of rainfall; - Loss of chestnut; -Health impact; -Negative impact on the environment and;	***
Animal and bird's world.	-Lack of scientific research; -Lack of care; -Lack of making a list of inventory and putting them under protection; -Noises in the forests; -Activities in the forests; -Activities of demining; -Decrease of forest surface and; -Illegal hunting during the breeding.	High	-Loss of specific species; -Reduction of touristic values; -Loss of diversity; -Destruction of ecosystem (living chain-feeder) and; -Negatively impacts the development of wild fauna, sports and touristic hunting.	***
Protected areas.	-Lack of knowledge of values for protected areas; -Lack of plan for protected areas - kullas; -Low awareness for possibilities that provide heritage objects; -Lack of making a list of inventory and putting them under protection; -Their destruction and; -Lack of investments.	High	-Loss of values; -Reduction of touristic possibilities; -Loss of heritage; -Reduction of possibilities for economic development and; -Loss of connection with the past.	***
Water flows.	-Low awareness for values; -Change of flows; -Not taking measures for the rehabilitation of damaged terrain; - "Wild" construction of channels; -Waste disposal and; -Exploitation of sand.	Medium	-Loss of Hydro-graphic values; -Pollution of water flows; -Change of river flow as a result of erosion of banks; -Damaging of natural landscape and; -Unpleasant landscape.	**

5. Social and economic environment

Problem	Cause	Degree of impact	Impact	Priority
5.1 Education Lack a comprehensive environmental educational structure in schools and communities.	-Applying and change of education reforms-centre; -Trade qualifications (university degree); -Low awareness for education; -Political rivalry-central and local; -Lack of vision; -Lack of investments; -Lack of practical application; -Lack of environment subject as obligatory in education and; -Bad coordination between respective institutions.	High	-Negative impact on nature management; -Decrease of civil values of the region; -Impacts the growth of new (environmental) generation; -Daily attacks on environmental values and; -Reduction of environmental values.	***
5.2 Agriculture Land surfaces.	-Uncontrolled constructions; -Land fragmentation; -Conversion of land into meadows; -Unfair market competition; -Change of lifestyle and; -Loss of interest in agriculture.	High	-Decrease of economic development; -Loss of agricultural land; -Trend of modernization; -Decrease of land values and; -Loss of maize diversity and other cultures.	**
Decrease of level of employment in agriculture.	-Lack of selling market; -Lack of subsidies; - Unfair market competition and; -Lack of strategic policies.	High	-Low economic income; -Encouraging immigration; -Decrease of production and; -Loss of interest for cultivation and sowing.	***
5.3 Livestock Livestock sector.	-Low awareness for this sector; -Lack of development policies; -Lack of investments in improvement of breeds; -No subsidies and; -Unfair competition.	High	-Decrease of economic income; -Decrease of interest in farming; -Loss of diversity and; - Reduction of touristic values.	***
Processing and market.	-Lack of funds for processing technology; -Difficulties with the market and; -Lack of development policies.	High	-Decrease of livestock number; -Reduction of production; -Decrease of interest for cultivation and; -Decrease of diversity.	***

6. Tourism

Problem	Cause	Degree of impact	Impact	Priority
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of promotion of touristic offer (mountain and meadow tourism, speleotourism); -Lack of experts for developing of a short term plan; -Lack of professional touristic packages for attracting foreign and local clients; -Lack of touristic infrastructure network; -Unprofessional management of hotels; -Lack of traditional restaurants; -Low level of staff professionalism; -Lack of promoting traditional restaurants; -Neglecting; -Disinterest of relevant institutions from central and local level; -Lack of trainings for education of staff for management of tourism and; -Lack of touristic promoting materials (orientation boards, videos, brochures etc.). 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduction of economic benefits; -Reduction of touristic values; -Reduction of the number of tourists; -Unorganized form of tourism; -Lack of interest to visit the country; -Loss of touristic values; -Degradation of touristic values of the region; -Underdevelopment of municipality and; -Migration of population due to the lack of employment. 	***

Part 5

IV. PLANNING OF ACTIONS

Actions: List the actions that need to be taken for solving the problems:

Priority - measured by degree: *Less important, **Moderately important, ***Very important

Timeline - measured by degree: Short term, up to 5 years - Mid term, up to 10 years - Long term, up to 15 years

Responsible persons and potential collaborators: they may be the institutions that are directly responsible for the problem as well as other persons in the role of the collaborator

Effect: A description of positive effect coming from solving of these problems.

1.WATER

Problem	Actions	Priority - Timescale	Persons	Effect
1.1 Rivers (streams, surface waters) Water pollution and degradation of rivers and streams by the community and natural factors.	- Fining violators; -Prohibition of solid waste disposal into rivers; -Building fences against erosion in the bare banks; -Regulating of bed of "Erenik" and "Trava" rivers and; -Awareness of citizens.	*** Short term	Municipality; -respective ministries; -Potential donors and; -Community.	- Clean living environment; -Environmental harmony; -Recreation and healthy environment; -Controlled use of waters; -Sports environment; -Protection of lands from floods and; -Clean water for irrigation.
1. Erenik" river Outfall of untreated waste waters and degradation of the river flow and the decrease of its level.	- Building of the collector for treating of waste waters (first stage) and; -Cleaning and regulating the riverbed.	*** Short term	- Respective ministries; -Donors and -Municipality.	-Cleaning of water for use; -Usage of water for agriculture; -Protection of flora and fauna of the river and; -Clean environment.
Not treating the atmospheric waters.	Building of channels for disciplining atmospheric waters.	** Mid term	Respective ministries; -Donors and -Municipality.	-Avoiding town floods and; -Avoiding contaminating the streets in this way the environment as well.
1.3 Irrigation system -Damaging of irrigation channels and; -Network of irrigation channels.	-Repairing of irrigation channels; -Building of irrigation channels and; -Repairing and building of dams for irrigation.	*** Mid term	-Municipality; -Respective ministry and; -Donors.	-Increase of agricultural productions; -Clean water; -Adding of land surface in the irrigation system; -Increase of green areas; -Controlled use of water and; -Minimizing water loss.
1.4 Groundwater	-Hydrologic study for the decrease of groundwater levels and; -Forestation of bare surfaces.	*** Mid term	-Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, and; -Municipality.	-Improvement of ecosystem in the region; -Increase of forested areas and; -Improved climate.

2. LAND

Problem	Actions	Priority - Timescale	Persons	Effect
2.1 Agricultural lands a. Fragmentation of land surfaces.	-To conduct a regrouping of land surfaces (land consolidation); -Issuance of regulations for use of agricultural land; -Control of demographic movement of the population and; -Implantation of spatial plans and the regulatory ones.	*** Short term	Respective ministries; Municipality and; Donors	-Economic growth; -Increase of land surfaces; -Increase of agricultural efficiency and -Increase of welfare and improvement of environment.
b. Flooding of agricultural land.	-Regulation of riverbeds; -Opening of drainage channels and; -Cleaning of irrigation channels and their construction.	*** Short term	Municipality; Ministries and; Citizens	-Increase of production surfaces; -Economic development; -Preservation of agricultural surface; -Production increase; -Increase of livestock sector and;
c. Unfair competition in the market. d. Decrease of interest to cultivate the land.	-Developing of favourable policies; -Stimulation of famers with favourable loans; -Organizing of trainings for management of orchards and planting of industrial plants (seeds, vineyards), and; -Increase of stimulating measures - state subsidies For agriculture.	*** Mid term	Ministries; Municipality; Donors and; NGOs.	-Increased interest for agriculture; -Better living conditions; -Creation of new jobs; -Economic development; -Increased level of farmers knowledge and; -Applying of new technology in agriculture.
2.2 Forest lands	-Banning of forest cutting; -Cleaning of lands; -Banning of use without criteria of pastures and; -Fertilization of certain surfaces of pastures.	** Long term	Municipality and respective ministries.	-Increased of land surfaces; -Good environment; -Suitable climate; -The improvement of situation of pastures and; -Reduced risk from erosion.
2.3 Erosive lands a. Cutting of forests without any criteria. b. Shredding of land surfaces by quarries.	-Good management of forests; -Stop cutting of forests; -Stop exploitation of the nature; -Placing of protective nets and forestation of surfaces; -Forestation of bare surfaces; -Prevention of irrational use of natural resources and; -Building of dams and protective fences.	** Long term	Ministries; Municipality and; Donors.	-Decrease of erosion risk; -Protection of environment; -Protection of human lives; -Protection of land surface; -Impediment of solid objects coming from forest streams and; -Decreases the risk of flooding in the urban area.

<p>2.4 Construction lands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Developing of regulatory plans for the other part of the territory; -Implementation of current plans; -Inspection and protection of lands in line with plans; -Implementation of laws and; -Capacity building projects. 	<p>*** Short term</p>	<p>Government; Municipality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Urbanized town; -Quality infrastructure; -Protection of land surfaces; -Quality housing; -Planned town; -Prevents urban irregularities and; -Increases the quality of environment; Reduces the growth of solid waste and air
<p>a. Increased traffic in town. b. Lack of parking lots.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Constructing of transit roads; -Removal of heavy traffic from urban area; -Stop parking the vehicles on the pavements; -Developing of studies for reconstruction of road network; -Building of parking lots according to plans and; -Implementation of existing plans. 	<p>*** Mid term</p>	<p>Ministries; Municipality and; Donors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improved quality of life; -Improvement of air; -Facilities for pedestrians; -Improved circulation of vehicles and pedestrians; -Protection of specific areas of the town from overloads; -Urbanized town; -Environmental town and; -Protection of environment.
<p>c. Lack of free space.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Feasibility study for "Moronica" park; -Development of regulatory plan and its implementation for "Moronica" park; -Reregulation of the surface by "Erenik" river; -To regulate, respectively creating green spaces in schools; -Maintenance of gymnasium yard K. i Junikut and; -Construction of bridges for pedestrians 	<p>*** Short term</p>	<p>Ministries; Municipality and; Donors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Creation of facilities for recreation and sports; -Improvement of landscape; -Increase of touristic values of town; -Connection of urban areas with the nature; -Healthy environment and; -Sporting population.

3. AIR

Problem	Actions	Priority - Timescale	Persons	Effect
a. Air pollution from emissions of gases that are harmful to health.	-Elimination of waste landfills in urban and rural areas; -Stop burning of waste; -Construction of a modern oven for burning of hazardous hospital waste; -Removal of heavy traffic from the residential area and; -Establishing of farms outside the residential area.	*** Short term	Ministries; Municipalities and; Donors.	-Decreases the risk from different respiratory diseases, bronchitis and bronchial asthma; -Minimization of air pollution; -Minimization of air pollution around the territory of QKMF and; -Healthy environment.
b. Air pollution from dust.	-Cleaning of roads and pavements with tools for cleaning of roads; -Paving of roads and streets in the town and urban areas and; -Getting the monitoring apparatus for measurement of the quality of air from different polluters.	*** Mid term	Ministries; Donors and; Municipality.	-Improvement of environmental situation; -Precise knowledge of the polluting situation of air as well as it increases the possibility to intervene in decreasing pollution in the residential

4. BIODIVERSITY

Problem	Actions	Priority - Timescale	Persons	Effect
4.1 Biodiversity a. Endangering of flora and fauna and especially of rare species.	-Research and studying regarding the flora and fauna; -Making a list of inventory of areas rich in flora and fauna; -Putting under protection of these areas; -To develop the strategy for protection of biodiversity and; -To conduct a study for the endangered special types of species and their protection.	*** Mid term	Ministries; Municipality; Donors and; NGOs.	-Preservation of diversity; -Development of tourism; -Environmental wealth; -Protection of special species of plants and animals; -Preservation of ecosystems.
b. Forests.	-Good management of forests; -Ban of cutting forests without any criteria; -Sanitary cleaning of forests: x Stanishta e Goqit; x Struka; x Stanishta e Stubllës; x Rrasat e Zogut; -Forestation of bare surfaces; -Prevention on conifer drying and; -Protection from ipso insect.	*** Mid term	Ministries; Municipality; Forest Agency and; Donors.	-Protection of environment; -Preservation of forest resource; -Economic development; -Effect on tourism; -Effect in climate; -Environmental diversity; -Protection of landscapes and; -Protection of
c. Assuring of survival of flora and fauna.	- Sanitary cleaning of forests; -Sending food for fauna during winter; -Constructing of houses for animals and birds; -Maintaining of forest silence; -Protection measures about the drying of	*** Mid term	Ministries; Municipality; Hunter's Association and; Forest agency.	-Protection of flora and fauna; -Development of natural resources; -Greater opportunities for touristic visits; -Possibility for sustainable

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -conifers; -Research of chestnut disease; -Protection measures against drying of chestnut; -Adding of forest surfaces; -Protection of environment from waste; -Placing of rubbish bins in certain locations and removing them based on schedules, and; -Banning of illegal hunting as well as hunting at the time of breeding. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Preservation and increase of values of biological diversity; -Increase of number of animals and birds endangered from extinction; -Development of sports and touristic hunting; -Preservation and cultivation of diversity and; -Rich environment.
4.2 Protected areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion of the entire surface of “Bjeshkët e Junikut” within the project for declaring of “Bjeshkët e Nemuna” – National Park; -Implementation of Junik assembly decision for “Moronica” as a special area; -Community awareness for recognizing the values of protected areas and their importance; -Development of the spatial plan for special areas-kullas and other objects of heritage; -Research and making a list of inventory of areas that must be put under protection and; -Development of strategies for use of protected areas. 	<p>***</p> <p>Short term</p>	<p>Ministries; Municipalities; environmental NGOs and; Community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Protection and planned development of environment; -Preservation of originality; -Protection and cultivation of diversity; -Preservation of ecosystems (natural chain); -Protection of flora and fauna; -Protection and cultivation of landscape and; -Rich environment with diversity.

5. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Problem	Actions	Priority - Timescal	Persons	Effect
5.1 Education a. Lack of complete environmental structure in schools and in communities. Lack of environmental programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion of environmental subject as an obligatory one; -Publishing of written materials, publishing of books on environmental education; -Keeping of natural camps; -Botany camps; -Camps for research of environmental diversity and; -Organizing of environmental excursions in nature. 	<p>**</p> <p>Mid term</p>	<p>Ministry of Education and; Municipality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Awareness on environment; -Cultivation of environmental tradition; -Awareness on diversity; -General protection of environment and; -Increase of touristic values.
5.2 Agriculture Decrease of land surface.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To conduct the unification and regulation of land (land consolidation); -To ensure the market for agricultural products; -To subsidize the agricultural producers; -To rigorously implement the existing plans; -To control new constructions; -To ensure agricultural infrastructure; -To resolve issues with seasonal roads; 	<p>***</p> <p>Mid term</p>	<p>Respective ministry; Municipality and; Donors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased willingness of interested parties for agriculture; -Good use of land; -Increase of productivity; -Increase of agricultural land surface; -Economic development and; -Increases the welfare of population.

	agricultural lands and; -Opening of land surfaces covered with bushes.			
Decrease of level of employment in agriculture.	-Applying of new technologies in agricultural production; -Providing of adequate infrastructure for export of agricultural products; -Building of greenhouses for production of vegetables; -Trainings for farmers; -Assistance to farmers on agricultural planning; -Ensuring the market for products; -Ensuring the collection points for agricultural products and; -Fair competition.	*** Short term	Government; Municipality; Donors and; Farmers.	-Increases welfare; -Education on management of agricultural sectors; -Increase of production capacities; -Fresh products for each season; -Decreases the import of vegetable products; -Increase of interested parties in agriculture; -Economic development and; -Regeneration of income.
5.3 Livestock Decrease of number of livestock.	- Ensuring the market for products of this sector; -Opening of a factory for processing of wool and leather; -Opening of factory for processing of meat; -Stimulation for increase of agricultural fund and; -Improving of animal breeds with high production potential.	** Mid term	Ministry of Agriculture; Municipality and Donors.	-Decrease of unemployment; -Increase of economic development; -Opportunities for tourism; -Preservation of diversity; -Increase of export for bio products; -Improvement of breeds; -Increase of welfare and; -Increase of production for
Lack of departments for processing of agricultural products.	-Support of farmers through favourable and long term loans; -Establishing processing departments; -Establishing of selling points and; -Establishing of collection points.	*** Short term	Government; Banks and; Donors.	-Earning of living; -Economic growth; -Touristic opportunities; -Increase of income; -Increase of livestock fund and; -Applying of new production technologies.

6. TOURISM

Problem	Actions	Priority - Timescale	Persons	Effect
a. Lack of planning for development of tourism.	-Developing of strategy on a national level for development of tourism and; -Developing of local strategy for development of tourism.	*** Short term	-Municipality; - Respective ministry; -Donors and - Environmental NGOs	-Determines the touristic development of municipality; -Planned and agreed tourism; -Profitable tourism for the citizens and; -Harmonizes development policies.
b. Lack of touristic product.	-Creation of touristic packages at a regional level; -Creation of packages with diverse presentations; -Opening of a touristic website; -Promoting of tourism in international fairs; -Promoting of packages in touristic websites and; -Developing of a regulatory plan that determines the environmental criteria	*** Mid term	Ministries; Municipality and; Donors.	-Environmental protection; -Revenue generation; -Economic development; -Citizen's profit; -increase of number of tourists; -Touristic development of the area and; -Increase of touristic values.

	for development of tourism.			
c. Lack of studies of mountain touristic attractions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To research on areas with potential; -To make a list of inventory and place maps in areas with potential; -To promote areas with potential; -Building of mountain road network; -To conduct evidence and research of caves; -Developing of regulatory plans for touristic villages and implementation of these plans; -Creating the infrastructure for visiting tourist attractions and; -Education of personnel for tourist attraction. 	<p>***</p> <p>Mid term</p>	<p>Government; Municipality; Donors; Community and; Environmental NGOs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Benefits for the residents; -Decrease of unemployment; -Preservation of diversity; -Sustainable development; -Protection of attractive natural resources and; -Preservation of nature.
d. Poor management of catering. d. 1. Lack of traditional restaurants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training of catering management; -Training of support staff; -Trainings on gastronomy; -Trainings on traditional food and; -Initiation, support and promotion of rural tourism – traditional customs and food. 	<p>*** Short term</p>	<p>Municipality; Ministry; Donors and; Private businesses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Good management of catering; -Better condition for tourists; -Revenue generation; - Decrease of unemployment; -Economic development; -Improvement of living; -Increase of number of local and foreign tourists; -Preservation of heritage; -Increase of traditional values of the country and; -Professional capacity
e. Unexplored cultural and archaeological heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To research and document the neutrality of Junik – a documentary; -To research and document the event “Kuvendi i Junikut”, as a documentary; -To develop the regulatory plan; -To do the research, make a list of inventory and putting under protection of heritage; -To do archaeological research for “Gradina” and; -To do the research, evidence and preservation of rich spiritual heritage, by publishing catalogues and filming aiming to promote tourism. 	<p>***</p> <p>Mid term</p>	<p>Ministry; Municipality; Donors and; NGOs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Preservation of heritage and archaeological locations; -Operating of heritage; -Revenue generation; -Preservation of this rich heritage from further degradation; -Increase of touristic values in the country; -Promotion of area; -Economic development and; -Touristic capacity building.

ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF TOURISM

Action plan for implementation of LEAP with monitoring and evaluation Priority 1 – Treating of waters and protection of rivers

Legal and Political Activities (L)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
L1	Junik	Developing of municipal regulation for fines and penalties for water polluters.	Reduction of water pollution.

Administrative and Inspection Activities (A)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
A1	Junik	Publishing of brochures, leaflets for treatment of waters and protection of rivers.	Informing the people about the state of waters, their importance and management.

Technical and technological Activities (T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
T1	Junik	Regulation and operationalization of the collector for treatment of waste waters of “Erenik” river.	Clean water for usage in agriculture: -Protection of flora and fauna; -Quality agricultural products and; -Clean environment.
T2	Junik	Further cleaning and regulating of “Erenik” riverbed, given that two phases have been realized.	Creation of recreation spaces: -Creation of conditions for water sports; -Suitable climate; -Harmonious environment with nature and; -Protection of lands from floods.
T3	Junik	Regulating of infrastructure and building of pedestrian bridges on “Erenik” – Connecting with “Moronica” park.	Outdoor activities such as: hiking, horse riding, cycling, jogging etc.
T4	Junik	Regulation of “Trava” riverbed.	Creation of good environmental conditions: -Protection of environment and; -Protection of water capacities.
T5	Junik	Regulation of boulevard and spaces around “Erenik” river.	Creation of public spaces: -Creation of recreation conditions, sports; -Creation of pleasant environment.
T6	Junik	Regulation and building of irrigation dams.	
T7	Junik	Building of channels for treatment of atmospheric waters in town.	-Development of agriculture and thus the economic growth; -Creation of jobs; -Improvement of living and; -Avoids flooding the town.
T8	Junik	Repairing and constructing of irrigation channels.	Increase of water capacity for irrigation: -Minimization of wasting the water; -Increase of agricultural production and; -Economic growth.
T9	Junik	Hydrologic study for the decrease of groundwater levels.	Clean water.

L1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	L1
Name of activity	Developing of municipal regulation for fines and penalties for water polluters.
Objective	To develop a regulation on environment, which imposes fines for water polluters.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Forming of the working group.	Municipality and MESP.	5000
2	Inclusion of experts.	Municipality and donors.	2000
3	Publication of first draft and debate.	Municipality, MESP and Donors.	2000
4	Approval and publication of the final draft.	Municipality.	3000
		Total	12 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	x												
2		x											
3			x										
4				x									

A1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	A1
Name of activity	Publishing of brochures, leaflets for treatment of waters and protection of rivers.
Objective	Raising the awareness of citizens regarding the importance of treating the waters and protection of rivers.
Comments	This would contribute to the reduction of river pollution.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Assessment of needs.	Municipality and MESP.	1000
2	Preparation of ToR and pilot projects.	Municipality and donors.	3000
3	Preparation of tendering documents and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	2000
4	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	34 000
		Total	40 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			X										
2				X									
3					X								
4													

T1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T1
Name of activity	Regulation and operationalization of the collector for treatment of waste waters of "Erenik" river.
Objective	Inclusion of all families to this system.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project.	Municipality and MESP.	5000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	3000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	392 000
		Total	400 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	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 of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T2
Name of activity	Further cleaning and regulating of "Erenik" riverbed, given that two phases have been realized.
Objective	Continuation of the initiated work.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project, including the defining of work plan for the experts that participate.	Municipality and businesses.	5000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	3000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor	1 000 000
		Total	1 008 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									X							
2										X						
3											X		X	X		

T3 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T3
Name of activity	Regulating of infrastructure and building of pedestrian bridges on "Erenik" – Connecting with "Moronica" park.
Objective	Greater use of these areas by the citizens.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project, including the defining of work plan for the experts that participate.	Municipality and businesses.	5000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	1000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	64 000
		Total	70 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									X							
2										X						
3											X					

T4 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T4
Name of activity	Regulation of "Trava" riverbed.
Objective	Creation of good environmental conditions.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project, including the defining of work plan for the experts that participate.	Municipality and businesses.	9 000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	1 000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	890 000
		Total	900 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1													X			
2														X		
3															X	X

T5 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T5
Name of activity	Regulation of boulevard and spaces around "Erenik" river.
Objective	Creation of public spaces.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project, including the defining of work plan for the experts that participate.	Municipality and businesses.	5000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	2000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	100 000
		Total	107 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									X							
2										X						
3											X					

T6 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T6
Name of activity	Regulation and building of irrigation dams.
Objective	Mainly the objective is the increase of land surfaces for irrigation.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project, including the defining of work plan for the experts that participate.	Municipality and businesses.	5000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	1000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	80 000
		Total	86 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X										
3							X	X								

T7 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T7
Name of activity	Building of channels for treatment of atmospheric waters in town.
Objective	Avoidance from the atmospheric floods.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project, including the defining of work plan for the experts that participate.	Municipality and businesses.	
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	
		Total	

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									X							
2										X						
3											X					

T8 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T8
Name of activity	Repairing and constructing of irrigation channels.
Objective	Minimization of wasting the water.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project, including the defining of work plan for the experts that participate.	Municipality and businesses.	5 000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	2 000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	400 000
		Total	407 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1																
2													X	X		
3											X					

T9 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T9
Name of activity	Hydrologic study for the decrease of groundwater levels.
Objective	Clean water.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project, including the defining of work plan for the experts that participate.	Municipality and businesses.	5000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	1000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	60 000
		Total	66 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1								X								
2							X									
3						X										

Priority 2 – Construction of sewage and collectors

Technical and Technological Activities (T)

T1	Junik	Sewage construction for Jasiq and Gjocaj villages.	-Environmental protection; -Improvement of water quality and "Erenik" river banks; -Repopulation of villages and their operationalization as touristic villages and; -Creation of conditions for a healthy life.
T2	Junik	Repairing and making the collector operational in "Erenik" river.	-Protection of flora and fauna; -Quality agricultural products; -Clean environment and; -Conducting of water sports on treated waters.

T1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T1
Name of activity	Sewage construction for Jasiq and Gjocaj villages.
Objective	Necessary connection of these villages in joining the sewage system.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project.	Municipality and MESP.	5000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	1000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	800 000
		Total	806 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									x							
2										x						
3											x					

Priority 3 – Waste management

Legal and Political Activities (L)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
L1	Junik	Feasibility study on waste management.	Proper strategy for waste management.

Administrative and Inspection Activities (A)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
A1	Junik	Capacity building for management of waste (staff that manages the waste).	Trained and professional staff.
A2	Junik	Publishing of brochures, leaflets for reduction of waste, recycling and regulation of landfills.	Awareness of the citizens for waste reduction.
A3	Junik	Capacity building for environmental experts and for regional companies for waste management.	
A4	Junik	Activities for making the population aware about the risk of waste.	

Technical and technological Activities (T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
T1	Junik	Supplying with containers in family economies in urban and rural areas.	Sustainable solution for community in the area of waste.
T2	Junik	Elimination of illegal landfills.	Creation of a clean and healthy environment.
T3	Junik	Purchasing of machinery for collection and discharge of waste.	Creation of a clean and healthy environment.
T4	Junik	Establishing of the municipal company for waste management.	Better management and accountability for obligations.
T5	Junik	Construction of a centre for recycling.	Revenue generation and creation of jobs.

L1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	L1
Name of activity	Developing of a feasibility study on waste management.
Objective	To develop a proper study on waste management.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Forming of the working group.	Municipality and MESP.	10000
2	Inclusion of experts.	Municipality and donors.	5000
3	Publication of first draft and public debate.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	2000
4	Approval and publication of the final draft.	Municipality.	63 000
		Total	80 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	x												
2		x											
3			x	x									
4				x									

A1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	A1
Name of activity	Capacity building for management of waste (staff that manages the waste).
Objective	Staff shall be more prepared with regards to waste management.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Assessment of training needs.	Municipality and MESP.	1000
2	Preparation of ToR and pilot projects.	Municipality and donors.	3000
3	Preparation of tendering documents and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	2000
4	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	10 000
		Total	16 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					X								
2						X	X	X					
3								X					
4													

A2 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	A2
Name of activity	Publishing of brochures, leaflets for reduction of waste, recycling and regulation of landfills.
Objective	Raising the awareness of citizens for reduction of waste and recycling.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Assessment of training needs.	Municipality and MESP.	1000
2	Preparation of ToR and pilot projects.	Municipality and donors.	2000
3	Preparation of tendering documents and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	2000
4	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	50 000
		Total	55 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					X								
2						X	X	X					
3								X					
4													

A3 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	A3
Name of activity	Capacity building for environmental experts and for regional companies for waste management.
Objective	Engagement of professional experts in the area of waste management.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Assessment of training needs.	Municipality and MESP.	1000
2	Preparation of ToR and pilot projects.	Municipality and donors.	2000
3	Preparation of tendering documents and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	2000
4	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	70 000
		Total	75 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					X								
2						X	X	X					
3								X					
4													

A4 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	A4
Name of activity	Activities for making the population aware about the risk of waste.
Objective	Raising the awareness of citizens regarding the risk that waste contain.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Assessment of training needs.	Municipality and MESP.	1000
2	Preparation of ToR and pilot projects.	Municipality and donors.	2000
3	Preparation of tendering documents and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	2000
4	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	15 000
		Total	20 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					X								
2						X	X	X					
3								X					
4													

T1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T1
Name of activity	The expansion of waste collection system in rural and urban areas.
Objective	Necessary connection of these villages in joining them to the system of waste collection.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project.	Municipality and MESP.	2000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	1000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	242 000
		Total	250 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									X							
2										X						
3											X					

T3 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T3
Name of activity	Purchasing of machinery for collection and discharge of waste.
Objective	Better management of waste.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project, including the defining of work plan for the experts that participate.	Municipality and businesses.	5000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	5000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	190 000
		Total	200 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X										
3							X									

T4 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T4
Name of activity	Establishing of the municipal company for waste management.
Objective	Qualitative management, accountability for obligations.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project, including the defining of work plan for the experts that participate.	Municipality and businesses.	5000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	5000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	390 000
		Total	400 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X										
3							X									

Priority 4 – Protection from erosion

Technical and Technological Activities (T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
T1	Junik	Forestation of bare surfaces.	Protection from erosion.
T2	Junik	Placing of protection nets in the neighborhood of Gaxherr të gurthi.	Prevention of soil sliding.

T1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T1
Name of activity	Forestation of burned surfaces.
Objective	Stopping of erosion.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project.	Municipality and MESP.	
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	500 000
		Total	500 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	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 of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T2
Name of activity	Placing of protection nets in the neighborhood of Gaxherr të gurthi.
Objective	Stopping of soil sliding.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project, including the defining of work plan for the experts that participate.	Municipality and businesses.	2000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	1000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	17 000
		Total	20 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X															
2		X														
3			X													

Technical and Technological Activities (T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
T1	Junik	Construction of incinerator for burning of hospital waste.	Sustainable solution for community in the area of waste.
T2	Junik	Establishing of a hydrology centre for measurement of precipitation, temperature, air movement.	Exact knowledge of the state of air pollution.

T1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T1
Name of activity	Construction of incinerator for burning of hospital waste.
Objective	Minimizes the air pollution from dissolution of hospital waste.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project.	Municipality and MESP.	3000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	2000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	15 000
		Total	20 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	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 of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T2
Name of activity	Establishing of a hydrology centre for measurement of precipitation, temperature, air movement.
Objective	Exact knowledge of the state of air pollution.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project, including the defining of work plan for the experts that participate.	Municipality and businesses.	2000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	1000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	77 000
		Total	80 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									X							
2										X						
3											X					

Priority 6 – Free spaces

Legal and Political Activities (L)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
L1	Junik	Development of the strategy for preservation of biodiversity.	Preservation of ecosystems.
L2	Junik	Feasibility study for “Moronica” park.	Study, assessment and designing in the best way for use of the space.

Administrative and Inspection Activities (A)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
A1	Junik	Awareness of the community for protection of the environment through publishing of brochures, leaflets etc.	Community awareness.

Technical and technological Activities (T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
T1	Junik	Cleaning of damaged forest surfaces.	-Protection and maintenance of biodiversity; -Creation of green surfaces; -Climate protection and; -Environmental protection.
T2	Junik	Regulation of green surfaces around “Ereniku”.	-Creation of recreation and sports conditions and; -Regulation of environment.
T3	Junik	Reregulation of the sports recreation centre in “Miroc”.	-Protection of pupils health and; -Creation of sports infrastructure.

L1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	L1
Name of activity	Development of the strategy for preservation of biodiversity.
Objective	To develop a strategy which would lead towards the preservation of ecosystems.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Forming of the working group.	Municipality and MESP.	1000
2	Inclusion of experts.	Municipality and donors.	2000
3	Publication of first draft and public debate.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	500
4	Approval and publication of the final draft.	Municipality.	1500
		Total	5 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	x												
2		x											
3			x	x									
4				x									

L2 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	L2
Name of activity	Feasibility study for “Moronica” park.
Objective	Creation of public spaces.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Forming of the working group.	Municipality.	1000
2	Inclusion of experts.	Municipality and donors	4000
3	Public debate.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	1000
4	KPF approval.	Municipality.	74 000
		Total	80 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	x															
2		x														
3			x													
4				x												

A1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	A1
Name of activity	Awareness of the community for protection of the environment through publishing of brochures, leaflets etc.
Objective	Distribution of brochures and awareness materials.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Assessment of training needs.	Municipality and MESP.	1000
2	Preparation of ToR and pilot projects.	Municipality and donors.	3000
3	Preparation of tendering documents and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	2000
4	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	10 000
		Total	16 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X	X	X								
3								X								
4									X	X						

T1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T1
Name of activity	Cleaning of damaged forest surfaces.
Objective	Making the environment green and preservation of such zones.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project.	Municipality and MESP.	6000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	1000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	293 000
		Total	300 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	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 of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T2
Name of activity	Regulation of green surfaces around “Ereniku”.
Objective	Urbanizing of surfaces according to regulatory plans.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project, including the defining of work plan for the experts that participate.	Municipality and businesses.	
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	
		Total	

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1								X								
2									X							
3										X						

T3 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T4
Name of activity	Reregulation of the sports recreation centre in “Miroc”.
Objective	Greater green spaces and sport ones.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project, including the defining of work plan for the experts that participate.	Municipality and businesses.	6000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	1000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	43 000
		Total	50 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X															
2		X														
3			X													

Priority 7 – Development of tourism

Legal and Political Activities (L)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
L1	Junik	Development of strategy for the development of tourism.	-Touristic development of municipality in a planned manner; -Providing of directions of the development of tourism and; -Informing about the touristic values.
L2	Junik	Development of plans for touristic villages and implementation of these plans.	-Preservation of environment; -Development of tourism and; -Development of tourism.

Administrative and Inspection Activities (A)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
A1	Junik	Publishing of touristic package with brochures, leaflets, maps for informing the visitors about the touristic offer etc.	Awareness of community for tourism of Junik.
A2	Junik	Marking of historic buildings, archeological sites and their research.	Cultivation of natural values.
A3	Junik	To conduct the identification and research of caves and showing them on the maps.	Cultivation of natural values.

Technical and Technological Activities (T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
T1	Junik	Creation of infrastructure for skiing in the mountains.	Development of a sustainable tourism.
T2	Junik	Building of mountain roads.	Development of mountain tourism.
T3	Junik	Building of touristic villages according to plans.	Development of mountain tourism.

L1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	L1
Name of activity	Development of strategy for the development of tourism.
Objective	To develop a strategy that would lead towards the development of tourism.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Forming of the working group.	Municipality and MESP.	10 000
2	Inclusion of experts.	Municipality and donors.	5000
3	Publication of first draft and public debate.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	5000
4	Approval and publication of the final draft.	Municipality.	70 000
		Total	90 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					X								
2						X							
3							X						
4								X					

L2 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	L2
Name of activity	Development of plans for touristic villages and implementation of these plans.
Objective	To aim for opening and promoting of tourism in Junik.

Work stage		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Forming of the working group.	Municipality.	1000
2	Inclusion of experts.	Municipality and donors.	4000
3	Public debate.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	1000
4	KPF approval.	Municipality.	44 000
		Total	50 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	x															
2		x														
3			x													
4				x												

A1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	A1
Name of activity	Publishing of touristic package with brochures, leaflets, maps for informing the visitors about the touristic offer.
Objective	Distribution of brochures and awareness materials.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Assessment of training needs.	Municipality and MESP.	1000
2	Preparation of ToR and pilot projects.	Municipality and donors.	3000
3	Preparation of tendering documents and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	2000
4	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	10 000
		Total	16 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X	X	X								
3								X								
4									X	X						

A2 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	A2
Name of activity	Marking of historic buildings, archeological sites and their research.
Objective	Development of a detailed plan on identification of Junik as an area with many historic and archeological sites.

Work		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Analyses of information needs.	Municipality and donors.	1000
2	Preparation of ToR and projects.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	1000
3	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Implementing company and the donor.	2000
4	Implementation of project.	Selected company.	6 000
		Total	10 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									X							
2										X						
3											X					
4												X				

A3 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	A3
Name of activity	To conduct the identification and research of caves and showing them on the maps.
Objective	Development of a detailed plan on identification of Junik as an area with caves and showing them on the maps.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Analyses of information needs.	Municipality and donors.	1000
2	Preparation of ToR and projects.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	1000
3	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Implementing company and the donor.	2000
4	Implementation of project.	Selected company.	26 000
			30 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	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 of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T1
Name of activity	Creation of infrastructure for skiing in the mountains.
Objective	Development of tourism.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project.	Municipality and MESP.	
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	
		Total	

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1																
2																
3													X	X	X	

T2 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T2
Name of activity	Building of mountain roads.
Objective	Development of tourism.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project, including the defining of work plan for the experts that participate.	Municipality and businesses.	
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	200 000
		Total	200 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1																
2																
3													X	X	X	X

T3 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T3
Name of activity	Building of touristic villages.
Objective	Development of tourism.

Work		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project, including the defining of work plan for the experts that participate.	Municipality and businesses.	
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality, MESP and donors.	
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	500 000
		Total	500 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1																
2																
3													X	X	X	X

Priority 8 – Cultural and natural heritage

Administrative and Inspection Activities (A)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
A1	Junik	Research and study of spiritual heritage (old games, traditions, customs, rituals etc.). Documenting them.	Preservation of cultural heritage.
A2	Junik	Publishing of brochures, leaflets and documentaries for spiritual heritage.	

Technical and Technological Activities (T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
T1	Junik	Marking of natural and cultural monuments (publication of maps) and putting them under protection.	Development of a sustainable tourism.

Location	Junik
Activity	A1
Name of activity	Research and study of spiritual heritage (old games, traditions, customs, rituals etc.). Documenting them.
Objective	Preservation of cultural heritage.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Assessment of training needs.	Municipality and MESP.	1000
2	Preparation of ToR and pilot projects.	Municipality and donors.	3000
3	Preparation of tendering documents and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	1000
4	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	45 000
		Total	50 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					X								
2						X	X	X					
3													
4													

Location	Junik
Activity	A2
Name of activity	Publishing of brochures, leaflets and documentaries for spiritual heritage.
Objective	Preservation of cultural heritage.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Assessment of training needs.	Municipality and MESP.	1000
2	Preparation of ToR and pilot projects.	Municipality and donors.	3000
3	Preparation of tendering documents and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	1000
4	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	36 000
		Total	40 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X															
2		X														
3			X													

T1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Junik
Activity	T1
Name of activity	Marking of natural and cultural monuments (publication of maps) and putting them under protection.
Objective	Initiation of preservation of natural and cultural monuments.


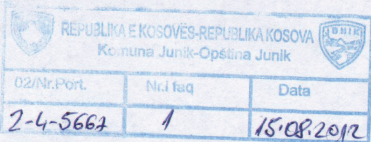

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value (€)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for implementation of the project.	Municipality and MESP.	5000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementing company.	Municipality and donors.	1000
3	Implementation of project.	Implementing company and the donor.	19 000
		Total	25 000

Implementation plan

Work stages	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X										
3							X									

Document of Approval of the LEAP by the Municipal Assembly of Junik

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02/Nr.Port.	Nr.faq	Data
2-4-5662	1	15.08.2012

REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS – REPUBLIKA KOSOVA – REPUBLIC OF KOSOVA
KOMUNA JUNIK – OPŠTINA JUNIK – MUNICIPALITY JUNIK

Kuvendi i Komunës
Nr. 01/18
Datë: 13.08.2012

Ne baze te nenit 24 paragrafi 1.te ligjit për Mbrojtjen e Mjedisit (Ligji Nr.03/L-025, CZRK 50/2009): nenit 12 paragrafi 12.2 pika d) të ligjit për Vetëqeverisje Lokale (Ligji nr.03/ L-040, CZRK 28/2008): nenit 22 paragrafi 22.1 pika 4) të Statusit të Komunës se Junikut te datës 29.09.2010, Kuvendi I Junikut ne mbledhjen e rregullt te mbajtur me datë: 03.08.2012. merr këtë :

VENDIM
PËR MIRATIMIN E PLANIT LOKAL PËR VEPRIM NË MJEDIS

I. Me këtë Vendim miratohet Plani Lokal për Veprim në mjedis/ne tekstin e mëtejme: Plani/


II. Për zbatimin e këtij Vendimi obligohet komuna e Junikut ne bashkëpunim me komunitetin, kompanitë publike dhe institucionet e tjera te cilat kane te bëjnë me Planin

III. Me Miratimin e këtij Vendimi shfuqizohen vendimet e mëparshme me të cilat kjo fushë ka qenë e rregulluar.

IV. Ky Vendim hyn ne fuqi ditën e miratimit nga kuvendi I Junikut. ne fuqi pas nënshkrimit nga Kryetari i Komunës.

Me këtë vendim të njoftohet:

1. Drejtoria për Urbanizëm Kadastër dhe Mjedis,
2. REC
3. Arkivi komunal.


 Kryesuesi i Kuvendit
 Sinan Gacaferi

Literature and documentation used

- Spatial Plan of Kosovo
- Development Plan of the Municipality of Junik
- Urban Development Plan of the Municipality of Junik
- Study for announcement of “Bjeshkët e Nemuna” as a National Park
- Report of the Condition of Nature 2006- 2007
- Kosovo Program for Gender Equality
- Study: Cadastre of Kosovo water polluters
- Recommendations of working groups



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



REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

