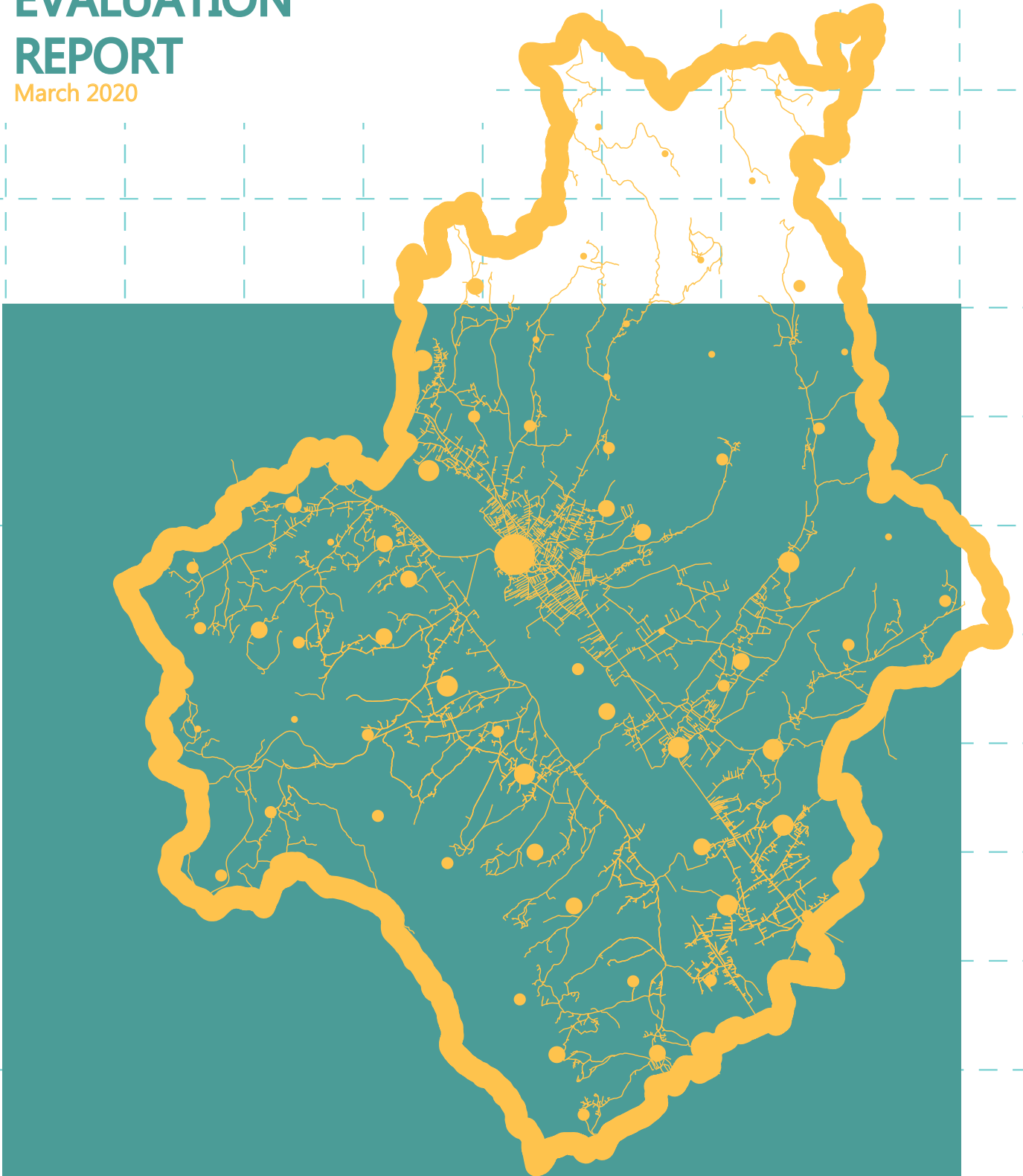


MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF VUSHTRRI

EVALUATION REPORT

March 2020



MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF VUSHTRRI



EVALUATION REPORT

march 2020

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Municipality of Vushtrri

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

SC - Steering Committee
MPT - Municipal Planning Team
MDP - Municipal Development Plan
MZM - Municipal Zoning Map
MESP - Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
ISP - Institute for Spatial Planning
UN-Habitat - United Nations Human Settlements Programme
DUEP - Department of Urbanism and Environmental Protection
DGCP - Department of Geodesy, Cadaster and Property
SEA - Strategic Environmental Assessment
MA - Municipal Assembly
AI - Administrative Instruction

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CHAPTER 01

Introduction

Located in the northern region of Kosovo, Vushtri is a large medium urban settlement that consists of 64 cadastral zones (according to the MZM decision there are 65)¹ within a total area of 345 km² (or 3.2% of Kosovo's territory); it borders South Mitrovica (north), Podujeva (east), Obiliq (south), Drenas (southwest) and Skenderaj (west). As of 2011, the population of Vushtri is estimated at 104.000 inhabitants, over 39.800/urban area and 64.200/rural area, respectively; Albanians (92%), Serbs and Montenegrins (7%) and others (1%) are the main ethnicities found in the area.

Municipal land is divided into plain, hilly, and mountainous terrain/relief which is an integral part of Kopaonik and Qyqavica mountains. Regarding the river network, Sitnica (2912 km²) and its tributaries and a part of Llap river pass through the territory, including two smaller rivers (Trstena dhe Studimje) as well. Vushtri experiences a mild climate, Continental-Mediterranean and European-Continental climate, respectively.

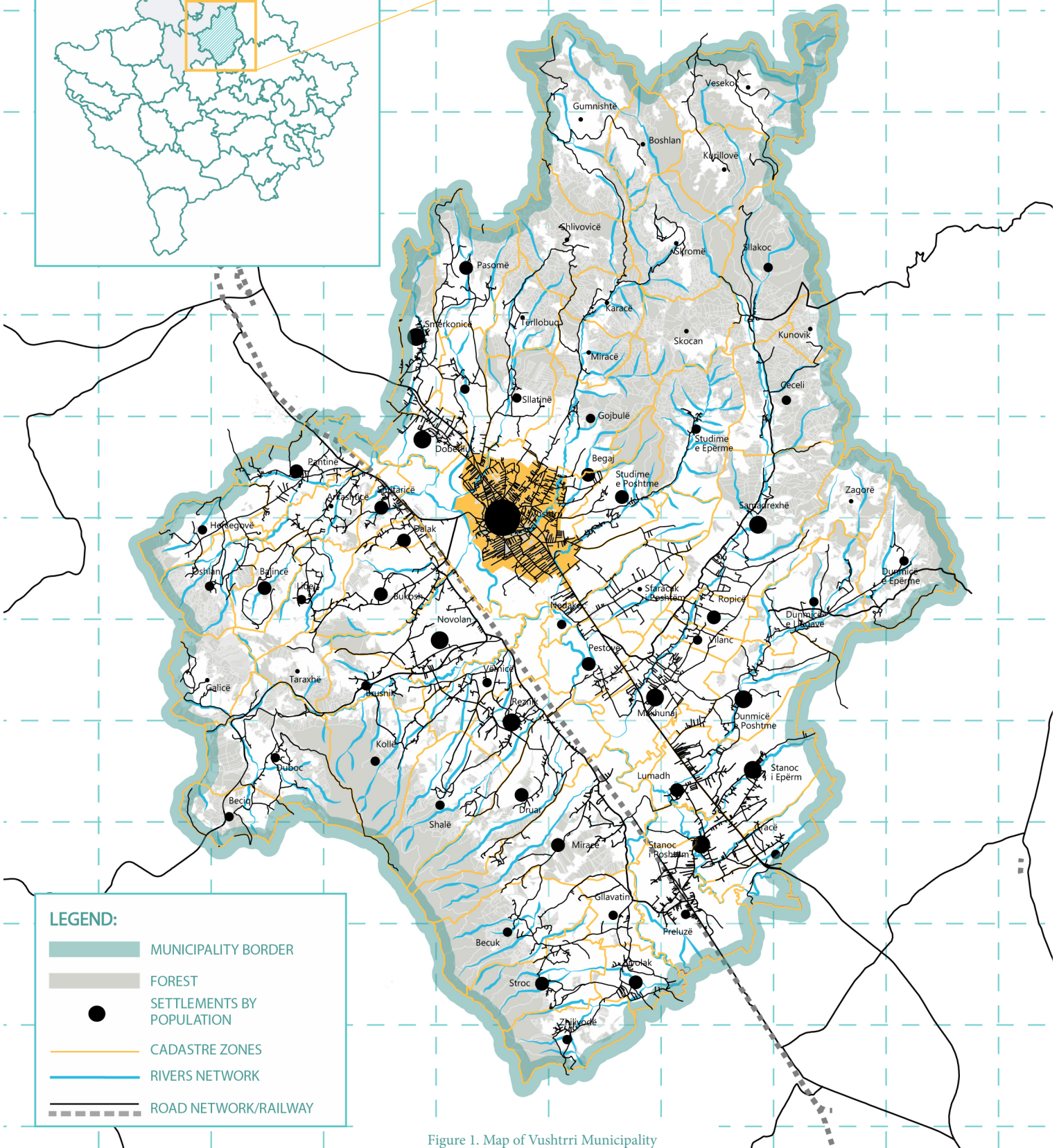
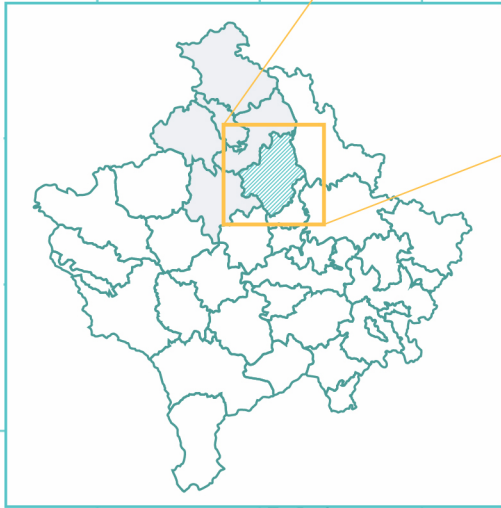
¹ According to the official documents sent on 07.06.2018 by the Kosovo Cadastral Agency, in all systems starting from 1983-1988 until now, the cadastral zone Dumnica e Epërme has existed and exists as a cadastral zone. It has the unique code of the cadastral zone 70202019, within the territory of the municipality of Vushtri. However, during the drafting of the Law on Administrative Boundaries of Municipalities, the village of Dumnica e Epërme was unintentionally not included in the list. At the moment the process of supplementing / amending this law begins, the municipality of Vushtri will submit the official request to the relevant ministry for the incorporation of this village (Dumnica e Epërme) within the list.



Area: 345 km²
Population: 104.000 (Census2011)
Population by ethnicity:

Albanians: 92%
Serbo-Montenegrins: 7%
Others: 1%

Others: 1%



LEGEND:

- MUNICIPALITY BORDER
- FOREST
- SETTLEMENTS BY POPULATION
- CADASTRE ZONES
- RIVERS NETWORK
- ROAD NETWORK/RAILWAY

Figure 1. Map of Vushtrri Municipality

UN-Habitat has been actively assisting Kosovo institutions in the field of governance, spatial planning and municipal administration since 1999. Building on the results and tools generated by the Municipal Spatial Planning Support Programme (implemented from 2005 to 2016), UN-Habitat is now implementing the Inclusive Development Programme (2016-21), which aims to provide a strategic, comprehensive package of support to build municipal planning and management capacities, strengthen the social contract and social cohesion, and enhance coordination within a framework of inter-municipal cooperation and multi-level governance, with a view to foster inclusive development and good governance in northern Kosovo. The Programme is financed by the Swedish International Development Agency and jointly implemented with PAX and Community Building Mitrovica (CBM).

With the new legal reform on spatial planning, new legal requirements emerge such as Municipal Zoning Map (MZM). As such, the Municipality of Vushtrri initiated the process by expressing their interest to work with UN-Habitat in drafting Municipal Zoning Map. Consequently, UN-Habitat conducted a detailed Baseline Assessment² about the existing professional and technical capacities that are linked to municipal spatial planning processes and products. This initial step pushed forward three main products: 1) Evaluation of the Municipal Development Plan (MDP) in relation to the drafting of the Municipal Zoning Map (MZM), 2) Establishment of the Spatial Planning database, and 3) Drafting the Municipal Zoning Map of Vushtrri. All planning and implementation activities are closely coordinated with the Department of Urbanism and Environmental Protection (DUEP) as the responsible municipal authority for spatial planning and management.

The Evaluation of the Municipal Development Plan of Vushtrri drafted in 2016 is the first activity/priority that is being implemented with the aim of assessing MDP's legal compliance with applicable spatial planning framework(s). The evaluation tools are subject to identifying the necessary (missing) data by for the purpose of building the Spatial Planning database (local level)³ and drafting the Municipal Zoning Map as well.

The evaluation of the MDP of Vushtrri is based on several legal requirements that support relevant spatial planning processes and have been approved by the Government of Kosovo, respectively the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP).

To begin with, the spatial planning framework in Kosovo is determined by the Law on Spatial Planning No. 04/L-174 adopted in 2013. Under Article 5, Paragraph 1 (1.2) of this law, the local level planning authority, namely the Department of Urbanism and Environmental Protection, is required to draft the Municipal Development Plan. Based on this article, the Municipal Assembly of Vushtrri approved the MDP (2016 – 2024) on June 2016, including the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) report as well. Other important documents that should be considered during the evaluation are: (1) *AI no. 11/2015 on sections and basic requirements for design, implementation and monitoring of Municipal Development Plan*, 2) *AI no. 24/2015 on basic elements and requirements for design, implementation and monitoring of the Municipal Zoning Map*, and 3) *AI no. 03/2019 on maintaining the data basis and obligations of public authorities and other physical persons and legal entities for maintenance and submission of documents and data in the database*.

From the Municipal Development Plan towards the Municipal Zoning Map

The Municipal Development Plan (MDP) of Vushtrri is a *multi-sectoral document that defines long-term goals of economic, social and spatial development*. The document, drafted in 2016 and valid until 2024, includes the development plan for urban and rural areas for a period of 8 years. The new law introduces Municipal Zoning Map (MZM) - *a multi-sectoral document that uses graphs, photos, maps and text to determine in detail the type, destination, planned spatial use and action measures that are based on the duration and justifiable projections for public and private investment for all the territory of the municipality for a period of 8 years - as the next phase of spatial development*.

² https://unhabitat-kosovo.org/un_habitat_documents/baseline-assessment-report/

³ The (local level) database will be compatible with the central level Spatial Planning database (CSPD/SPAK).



Figure 2 & 3.
Baseline Assessment Report and
Municipal Development Plan
(MDP)

(© UN-Habitat and Municipality of Vushtrri, respectively)

CHAPTER 02

Aim of the Evaluation and Methodology

The aim of the evaluation is to support the Municipality of Vushtrri in assessing the level of legal compliance of the Municipal Development Plan (MDP), as the initial step towards the process of drafting the Municipal Zoning Map (MZM); it also familiarizes the municipal staff with the MDP evaluation tools specifically designed to carry out this process. This brings together all relevant stakeholders (Municipality of Vushtrri, public regional companies, civil society, MESP and UN-Habitat) in an effort to assess the sustainability of the planning process through several interdisciplinary fields, and to identify the necessary (missing) data needed for drafting the MZM. There are two methodologies used to evaluate the MDP of Vushtrri, namely:

I. Sustainability Assessment Framework

II. Evaluation of the MDP based on legal requirements (necessary data for the MZM)

The Sustainability Assessment Framework (originally known as the Planning Law Assessment Framework, developed by the Urban Legislation Unit of UN-Habitat) is a quick self-assessment tool used to identify the strengths and weaknesses of spatial planning processes based on relevant laws and regulations that are applicable in a city. The planning areas identified in this framework are land and urban planning, public space, plots and blocks, development rights, building code and land-based finance. The tool relies on two main indicators, (1) legislative functional effectiveness and (2) technical aspects, each driven by a group of sub-indicators with five different scenarios from worst (0) to best (4). The first indicator is driven by 5 sub-indicators that address the progress of the process and its mechanisms, the organization of institutional roles, the standard of drafting and implementing capacities. The second indicator addresses the technical aspects for each respective thematic field; since there are 6 different planning areas that are being treated, the (groups of) sub-indicators differ from each other. The total scores (up to 40/indicators and 20/sub-indicators) provide general results for all (6) thematic field illustrated with Graphics.

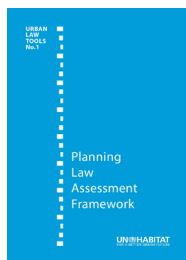


Figure 4. Sustainability (Planning Law) Assessment Framework (©UN-Habitat)

The second evaluation method assesses the legal compliance of the MDP with the spatial planning legal framework, including the MDP data upon which the necessary spatial analysis and planning was made. To apply this method, the spatial planning legal framework was reviewed and a list of all the necessary data for MZM drafting was compiled. The list (Annex A) was the main source upon which the evaluation tools were designed. The main outputs from this methodology are acquired through close observation of the: (1) *MDP structure/content (textual and cartographic part) for legal requirements*; (2) *Municipal data (tables) for the analysis of the current municipal situation*.

Data evaluation, as per table content, is delivered in two sessions: (1) evaluation of MDP’s profile data; (2) evaluation of MDP’s planned development. Main thematic fields identified for this methodology are:

1. MDP structure + Economic Infrastructure/surfaces
2. Settlements + Residential Infrastructure
3. Demography + Economic Infrastructure/Enterprise + Budget
4. Social/Public Infrastructure and Services
5. Technical Services and Infrastructure
6. Public transport infrastructure
7. Cultural and Natural Heritage + Environment

Table 1. Schematic display of the table contents for Sustainability Assessment Framework

THEMATIC FIELD			
Indicators	Sub-indicators	Ranking 0 to 4	Score
Legislative functional effectiveness	1 to 5		
Technical Aspects	1 to 5		

Table 2. Schematic display of the table contents for municipal data

THEMATIC FIELD	PROFILE	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT
	Type of data	Type of data
THEMATIC SECTORS	Profile data availability in the MDP	Development concept data availability in the MDP

The schemes are illustrations of the required data (in tabular order) for both methodologies, based on respective evaluation tool tables (see Annex B, C).

CHAPTER

03



Overview of the Evaluation Workshop

The Municipality of Vushtrri, supported by UN-Habitat Office in Kosovo, organized a 3-day workshop that took place in June 2018 in Bitola, North Macedonia. The main purpose of this event was the Evaluation of the Municipal Development Plan (MDP, 2016-2024) of Vushtrri while measuring the legal and conceptual validity of the document as the initial step towards the process of drafting the Municipal Zoning Map (MZM). Other objectives were:

- Coordination among all relevant staff of the Municipality of Vushtrri, regional public companies, civil society and MESP to get acquainted with the Integrated Work Plan (2018-2020), and immediate activities in relation to their responsibilities respectively;
- Introduction to the differences or interconnection between the Municipal Development Plan (MDP) and Municipal Zoning Map (MZM);
- Provide guidance on using the Sustainability Assessment Framework and MDP evaluation tools;
- Identify the missing data (through the evaluation of the current MDP) needed for drafting the MZM and addressing when/how the data will be collected;
- Introduce the next steps to be undertaken in the forthcoming period regarding the drafting process of MZM and the roles for all relevant stakeholders as well.

Around 32 representatives (coming from various municipal departments and civil society) participated in delivering the objectives of the workshop including the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) and UN-Habitat representatives as well.

Opening remarks were made by UN-Habitat Kosovo representatives, Mrs. Besnike Kocani and Mr. Sami Stagova (Spatial/Urban Planning Advisors) who welcomed the attendees and explained the purpose of the event. The speech was extended to Mr. Berat Sadiku, the Director of Urbanism and Environmental Protection who briefly discussed the importance and impact of the process on municipal grounds. Likewise, Mrs. Vjollca Puka, Mr. Arben Rrecaj and Mrs. Merita Dalipi, representatives from MESP commended the initiative and argued that the evaluation of the MDP is the right step towards initiating the process of drafting the MZM. It was further agreed that the evaluation report should be compiled as one of the first products of this process and the next steps regarding the MZM were jointly discussed as well.

Session one: From Municipal Development Plan to Municipal Zoning Map

The workshop was conducted through several methods and techniques, from presentation sessions and discussions to working groups. The first session kicked off by introducing the Inclusive Development Programme components to the participants, namely the transition from the MDP to MZM, followed by the discussion of the evaluation aspects/tools and the Spatial Planning database in relation to the MZM process as well. Next, the representative from the Division for Spatial Planning/ MESP presented the legal framework of the MDP and MZM including the planning process (development) stages such as drafting, public review, approval etc. The session ended with a presentation by UN-Habitat representatives regarding the evaluation methodologies: (1) *Sustainability Assessment Framework*, (2) *Evaluation based on legal requirements (necessary data for the MZM)*.

Session two: Evaluation tools

I. Sustainability Assessment Framework

The participants were divided into 7 groups to carry out the assignment through in-group discussions and interactive presentations. At first, the groups were asked to draft a definition for each respective thematic field as well as identify the strengths, weaknesses, and necessary activities as per municipal demand. Next, each group had to score the indicators for each thematic field using a worst (0) to best (4) scenario that displays the level of sustainable achievement. Produced outcomes were presented at the end of the session through Graphics that display comparisons among each thematic field. The findings for this session are listed below in their respective order; further elaborations about the results can also be found on Chapter 4 (Findings).



Group 1: Land and Urban Planning

Definition according to the Sustainability Assessment Framework:

Land management is the process of putting land resources into efficient use. Effective land administration systems provide security of tenure, a basis for land and property valuation and taxation, improved access to credit investments, sustainable land use and minimization of land conflicts.

Definition according to the working groups:

The division of urban space in zones according to its function, use, terms of development and construction.

Findings & Results:

Strengths

Completed legislation;
MDP;

Online access to properties – KCA;
Citizen awareness;
Gender equality in property increased.

Weaknesses

Lack of staff;
Plans not implemented right;
Shortcomings in spatial planning documents;
Inefficiency of field inspectorates.

Activities

Increasing the number of professionals through education and training, home and abroad (urbanism, inspectorate, geodesy);
Strengthening the mechanism that enables the right implementation of the plans (inspections);
Increasing the number of inspectors.

Indicators (score out of 20)	Legislative functional effectiveness	15
	Technical aspects	15
Total score (out of 40)		30

Assessment by Indicator

● Legislative functional effectiveness ● Technical aspects

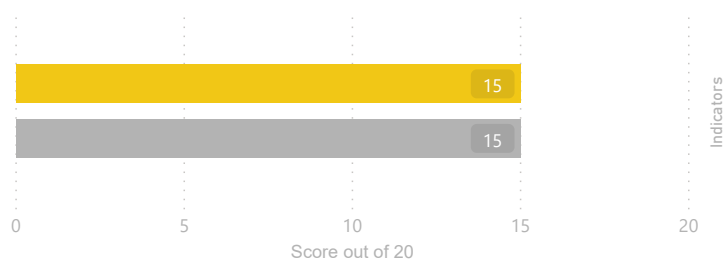


Diagram 1. Results from the sustainable assessment of Land and Urban Planning

Group 2: Public Space

Definition according to the Sustainability Assessment Framework:

The Charter of Public Space defines public space as “all places publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free and without a profit motive”. Public spaces are a key element of individual and social well-being, the places of a community’s collective life, expressions of the diversity of their common, natural and cultural richness and a foundation of their identity.

Definition according to the working groups:

Public space is the space/place where every citizen, without distinction, deserves the right to freely access and use it for different activities depending on its function (squares, parks, streets, trails, pavements, public buildings, and its space).

Findings & Results:

Strengths

Socializing;

Free and accessible (spaces);

Public spaces centered around special /important buildings increase the quality of space and tourism.

Weaknesses

Lack of greenery;

Maintenance (lightning, waste, benches);

Safety (stray dogs);

Access for people with disabilities;

Urban mobility;

Occupied public spaces (informal housing and parking lots);

Inadequate technical infrastructure (inherited).

Activities

Adequate planning for green spaces in the whole city;

Maintenance and municipal capacity building plan, including citizen awareness for common benefits as well;

Improving access through solid interventions (identifying the physical obstacles in the city);

Enrichment/supply with equipment according to contemporary standards.

Indicators (score out of 20)	Legislative functional effectiveness	9
	Technical aspects	4
Total score (out of 40)		13

Assessment by Indicator

● Legislative functional effectiveness ● Technical aspects

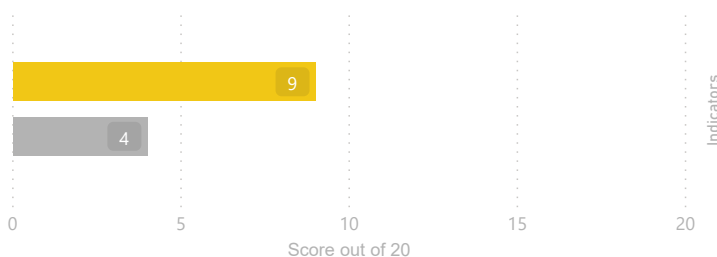


Diagram 2. Results from the sustainable assessment of Public Space

Group 3: Plots and Blocks

Definition according to the Sustainability Assessment Framework:

The plot is the basic unit of urban development. Simply defined, plots are measured and recorded pieces of land that are entirely accessible from the public space and that are meant for the construction of buildings. Functionally, a plot influences the size, function of buildings and their inhabitants as well as dictating who can build there and the resources needed to develop it.

Blocks are clusters of plots separated from each other by streets. Blocks can vary considerably in shape and size according to the configuration of streets, preferred orientation and topography, as well as the nature of plot subdivisions and building types that are to be accommodated.

Definition according to the working groups:

Plot is a defined limited area with a registered cadastral number. Plot is a basic unit for urban development.

Block is a set of plots that are bordered by streets. Plots should be compact and qualify as sustainable environment.

Findings & Results:

Weaknesses

The language of law is ambiguous and not clear;

A complex process of property registration and lack of cadastral documentation;

Professional capacity building and improvement of working conditions;

There are no criteria for defining urban blocks (the new regulation is not fairly implemented).

Activities

Laws should be comprehensible for all citizens;

Raising citizen awareness for property registration (inheritance);

Capacity Building (increasing the number of employees and enhance their skills);

Law enforcement for the criteria and conditions of urban blocks;

Indicators (score out of 20)	Legislative functional effectiveness	11
	Technical aspects	9
Total score (out of 40)		20

Assessment by Indicator

● Legislative functional effectiveness ● Technical aspects

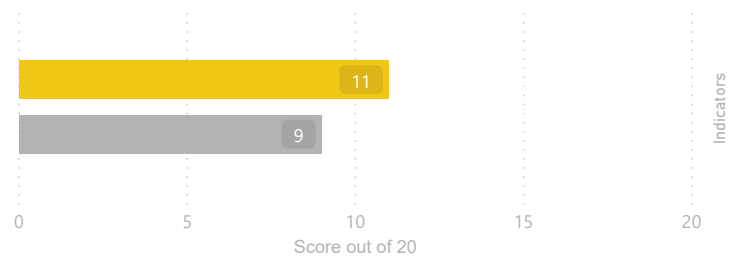


Diagram 3. Results from the sustainable assessment of Plots and Blocks

Group 4: Development Rights

Definition according to the Sustainability Assessment Framework:

Development rights broadly refer to the ‘rights to undertake development on land.’

Definition according to the working groups:

Development rights are added property rights values defined by public institutions.

Findings & Results:

Strengths

Fastens economic development;
Social and economic equality.

Weaknesses

Environment and heritage have been degraded in the name of development rights;
Public institutions face complications due to low capacities;
Resources are exploited in the name of development rights.

Activities

Law enforcement;
Establishing efficient mechanisms for the implementation of the development rights.

Indicators (score out of 20)	Legislative functional effectiveness	7.00
	Technical aspects	6.67
Total score (out of 40)		13.67

Assessment by Indicator

● Legislative functional effectiveness ● Technical aspects

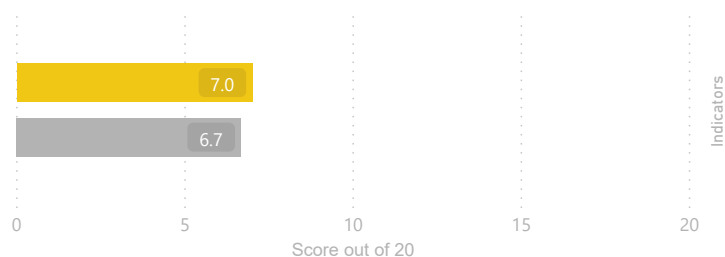


Diagram 4. Results from the sustainable assessment of Development Rights

Group 5: Building Code

Definition according to the Sustainability Assessment Framework:

Adequate planning rules and building regulations are a prerequisite to the supply, design, production and management of affordable, safe, resilient and energyefficient housing. Building and land use regulations can reduce risks in cities including the risk of (i) large, rapid-onset events and the risk of (ii) more contained but still deadly events such as fire or building collapse.

Definition according to the working groups:

A set of technical norms:

- Energy efficiency;
- Local construction materials;
- Safety;
- Sustainable housing;
- Landscape intersection (aesthetics).

Findings & Results:

Weaknesses

No building code;
Difficulties in construction management;

Activities

Drafting the building code;
Applying the law (law on construction, administrative instruction, and regulation).

Indicators (score out of 20)	Legislative functional effectiveness	9
	Technical aspects	11
Total score (out of 40)		20

Assessment by Indicator

● Legislative functional effectiveness ● Technical aspects

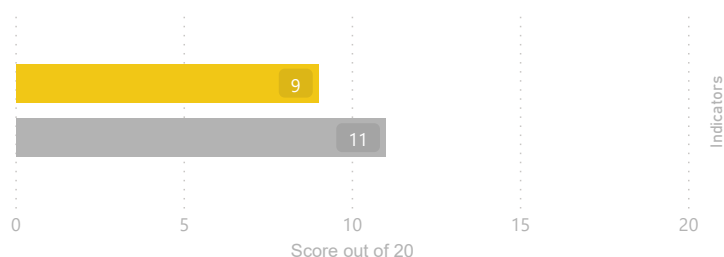


Diagram 5. Results from the sustainable assessment of Building Code

Group 6: Land-based Finance

Definition according to the Sustainability Assessment Framework:

Land-based finance is a flexible set of instruments that can be adapted to a variety of institutional and cultural contexts. It aims to enhance the availability of resources for local development

Definition according to the working groups:

Different land management approaches that are used to generate revenues for the municipal level.

Findings & Results:

Weaknesses

- Unreal contract value;
- Insufficient information to the public;
- The property legalization issue is incomplete (it failed);
- Lack of incentives for transferring the property/land ownership rights.

Activities

- Transactions should be carried through bank accounts;
- More frequent meetings with citizens;
- Drafting the law for land ownership transfer.

Indicators (score out of 20)	Legislative functional effectiveness	11.00
	Technical aspects	16.25
Total score (out of 40)		27.25

Assessment by Indicator

● Legislative functional effectiveness ● Technical aspects

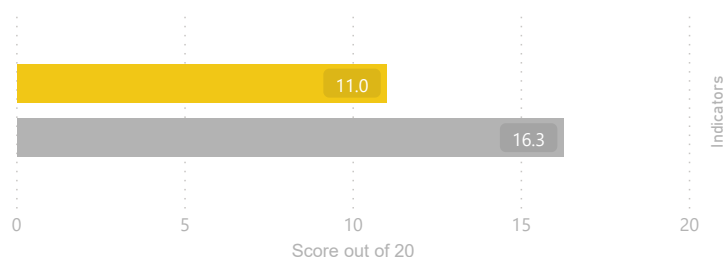


Diagram 6. Results from the sustainable assessment of Land-based Finance

Overall results from

Sustainability Assessment Graphics

Sustainability assessment Graph presents the results as derived from all thematic fields while also highlighting eventual problems for each of them. When results are not satisfactory, more awareness is required to address and eliminate these problems in order to provide situations within the subject area.

General Assessment	
Planning area	General results (out of 40)
Land and Urban Planning	30
Public Space	13
Plots and Blocks	20
Development Rights	13.66
Building Code	20
Land-based Finance	27.25

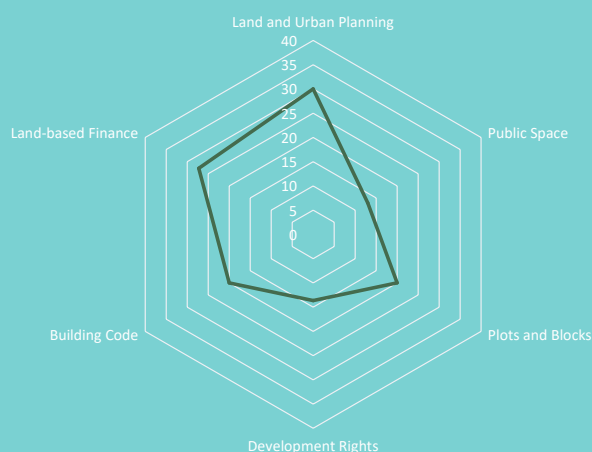


Tabela 3. Sustainability assessment by indicator for all thematic fields (including the diagram)

II. Evaluation of the MDP based on legal requirements (necessary data for MZM)

Divided into 7 groups, participants completed the next set of evaluation tools, i.e. tables developed based on the Annex of AI no. 11/2015 on basic elements and requirements for design, implementation and monitoring of the Municipal Development Plan and the list with the required data for MZM (Annex A). The working groups observed the MDP data and compared their validity based on relevant administrative instructions. The groups consisted of 4-5 members each responsible for 1, 2 or 3 thematic fields; the reason for such thematic groupings was a result of the volume of data, not because of its contents e.g. Public/Social Infrastructure was placed in one group because of the large volume of data that should be collected whereas Cultural/Natural Heritage was combined with Environment and Natural Disaster because less data is required. The groups identified the missing data and displayed their availability in three ways: available (green), partially available (yellow) and not available (purple). The results were presented at the end of the session which prompted discussions as well. The evaluation, as per table content, was delivered in two sessions: (1) evaluation of MDP's profile data and (2) evaluation of MDP's planned development. Thematic fields and final results are elaborated and illustrated in diagrams in the following paragraphs, respectively on Chapter 4 (Findings).



Group 1: MDP structure + Economic Infrastructure (Surfaces)

The first thematic field is about the structure and contents of the MDP document, and the area based Economic Infrastructure. There are two tables that ought to be populated, one for each theme. The first one is the table for the MDP structure, and it concerns the textual and cartographic part of the document. The aim is to assess if MDP contents and relevant maps are proper based in the current legal framework which leads towards the drafting of MZM.

The second thematic field is based on Economic Infrastructure (surfaces). Divided into six sectors (economic, commercial, industrial, service, agricultural and forest), the table entails the following data: location surface (ha), map display and division by settlements.

Group 2: Settlements + Residential Infrastructure (Surfaces/Buildings)

The second thematic field focuses on two subjects thus two populated tables as well. The first one is about Settlements; it covers formal (urban/ rural) and informal settlements and requires the data such as surface (ha), population, density and map display.

The second table is about Residential Infrastructure (housing), based on three surface categories: typology, function, mixed use. It enlists the following data: location surface (ha), number of residential units, number of buildings, division by settlements and map display.

Group 3: Demography + Economic Infrastructure (Enterprise) + Budget

The next set includes three thematic fields (thus three populated tables). The first thematic table is about Demography which presents municipal statistics based on the following data: population, household units, age, ethnicity, employment rate, education, migration, and population growth for the next 8 years.

The second thematic field deals with Economic Infrastructure and is based on two subjects. The first one is Economic/Public Enterprises and Employees, divided into three categories: private economic enterprises, public enterprises/institutions, and economic enterprises with social ownership (non-privatized). Important data to identify: number of enterprises/institutions, number of employees, and division by location/settlement.

The third thematic field treats with Financial Capacities in terms of budget expenses and revenues so far from the approval day of the MDP, and upcoming years as well.

#	Municipal data	MDP Structure (narrative)	MDP Structure (cartography)	Economic Infrastructure (Surfaces)
1	Available	84.03%	66.67%	24.59%
2	Not available	15.13%	33.33%	75.41%
3	Partially available	0.84%	0.00%	0.00%



Diagram 7. Data availability for MDP structure and Economic Infrastructure (Surfaces)

#	Municipal data	Settlements	Residential Infrastructure (Surfaces/Buildings)
1	Available	24.28%	0.00%
2	Not available	75.72%	100.00%
3	Partially available	0.00%	0.00%



Diagram 8. Data availability for Settlements and Residential Infrastructure

#	Municipal data	Demography	Economic Infrastructure (Enterprises)	Budget
1	Available	0.00%	0.00%	
2	Not available	99.84%	97.96%	100.00%
3	Partially available	0.16%	2.04%	

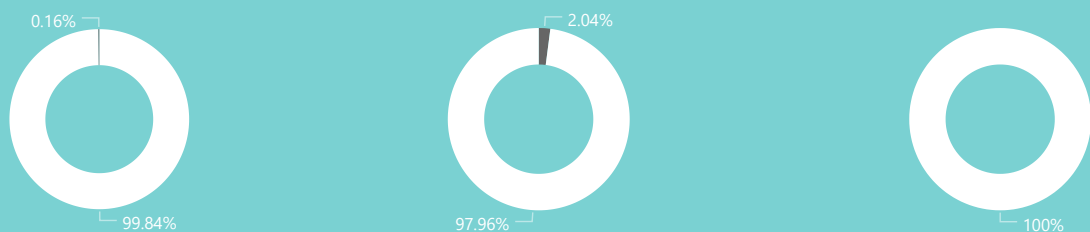


Diagram 9. Data availability for Demography, Economic Infrastructure (Enterprises) and Budget

Group 4: Social/Public Infrastructure and Services

This set of tools focuses on the surfaces/services of these sectors: health, education, administration and protection, social welfare and community, religion, culture/youth and sports/recreation, and public spaces. The tables enlist several data such as: surface (ha), main/secondary buildings area (m²), staff number, number of people using services, parcel size and building area according to standards, division by settlement, map display etc.

#	Municipal data	Social/Public Infrastructure and Services
1	Available	3.87%
2	Not available	92.10%
3	Partially available	4.03%

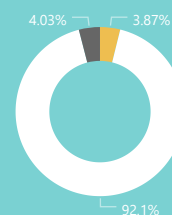


Diagram 10. Data availability for Social/Public Infrastructure

Group 5: Technical Infrastructure and Services

Technical Infrastructure focuses on the technical aspects of the municipality such as water supply, sewage systems, electricity and waste management. The data for these services is provided based on settlements, number of users, physical condition of the system, building area (m²), parcel surface (ha), financial and infrastructure capacities etc.

#	Municipal data	Technical Infrastructure and Services
1	Available	4.57%
2	Not available	76.35%
3	Partially available	19.07%

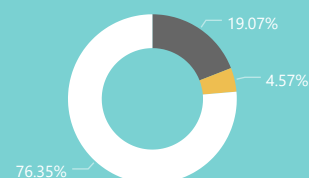


Diagram 11. Data availability for Technical Infrastructure and Services

Group 6: Public Transport Infrastructure

The next tool tables identify the data for transport infrastructure categories. Roads, railway, non-motorized vehicles, transport building infrastructure or any other type of transport service, all fall under this category. To evaluate this category, a set of data are enlisted such as: connected settlements, type, size and width of the road, pavements and parking, paths, building areas etc.

#	Municipal data	Public Transport Infrastructure
1	Available	17.34%
2	Not available	76.69%
3	Partially available	5.96%

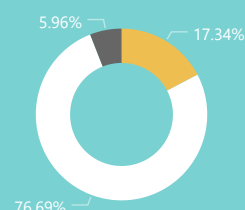


Diagram 12. Data availability for Public Transport Infrastructure

Group 7: Cultural and Natural Heritage + Environment

These final thematic fields include two tool tables that ought to be populated. The first one is about Cultural and Natural Heritage with categories such as architectural, archeological, and natural heritage. The required data for this field are the settlement, ID number and coordinates, location and building size, legal status and map display, etc.

The second one is about the Environment, or pollution (natural/human disasters and risks) more precisely; the required data enlisted in the table is as follows: settlement/location, polluted/threatened spaces, the cause of pollution/risk, map display and so on.

#	Municipal data	Cultural and Natural Heritage	Environment
1	Available	11.43%	16.55%
2	Not available	72.97%	42.91%
3	Partially available	15.60%	40.54%

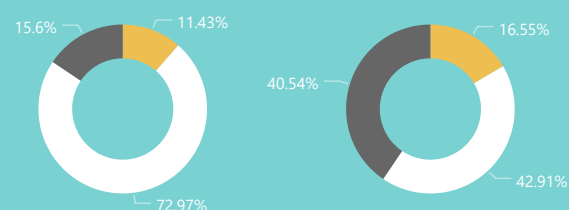


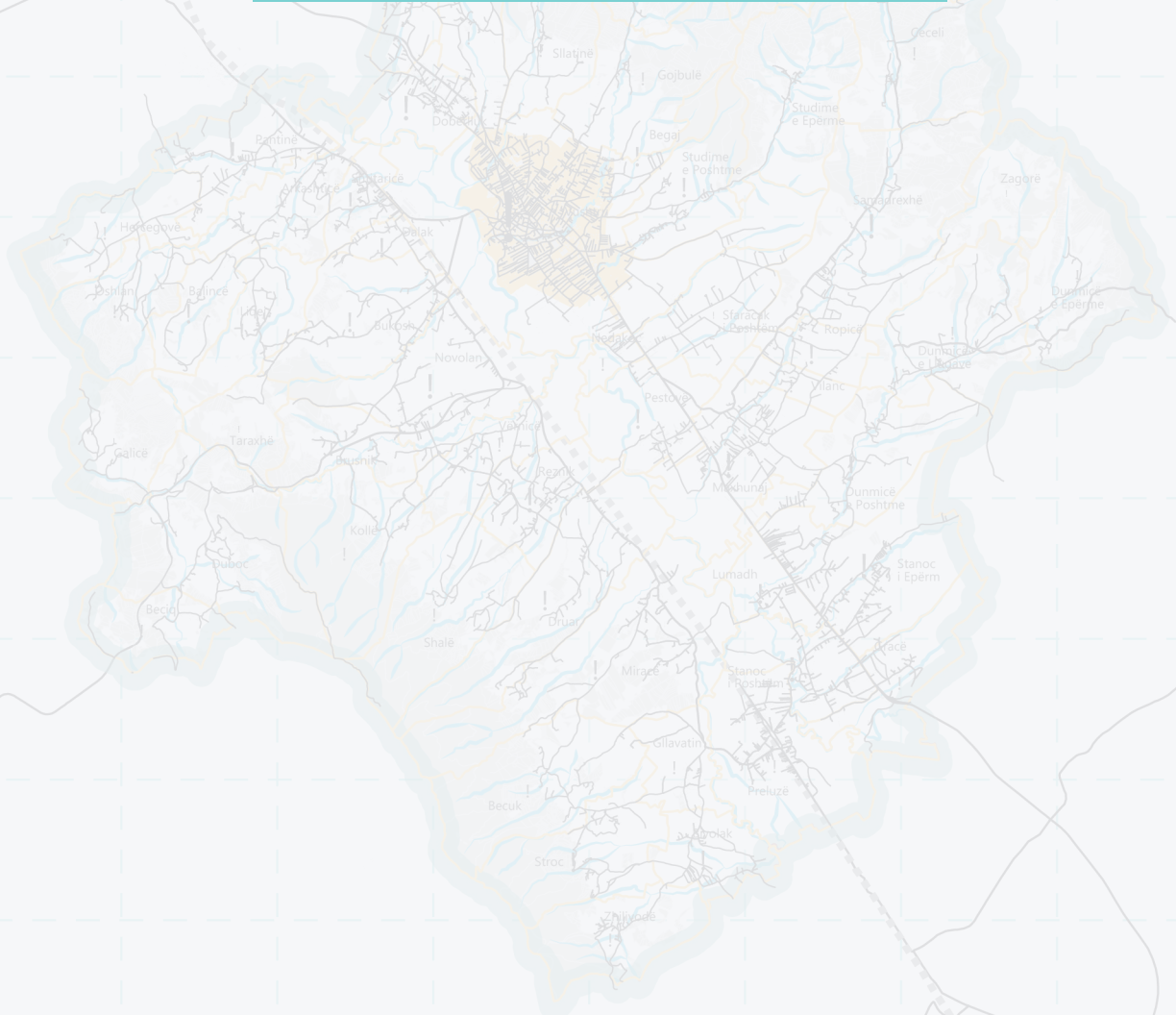
Diagram 13. Data availability for Cultural/Natural Heritage and Environment

CHAPTER 04



Findings

This evaluation report addresses two main components in relation to the MDP of Vushtrri such as legal requirements and sustainability assessment. The evaluation was delivered by means of table tools that helped identify and collect the necessary data. Conclusions are drawn with regard to the present municipal development situation which is based on the goals foreseen in the MDP as well as legal compliance.





The results coming from the sustainability assessment present quite a difference among each planning area. Consequently, it is shown that Land and Urban Planning area stands relatively well with a score of 30 out 40 points followed by Land-based Finance which received a total of 27.25 points. Other planning areas such as the Building Code, Plots and Blocks scored 20 out of 40 points while the Public space and Development Rights scored less implying that more institutional commitment is required to address issues related to these planning areas.

Nevertheless, results also emphasize that there are differences within each area given their functional effectiveness or technical aspect. The largest gap is observed in the Land-based Finance which scores 11/20 for functional effectiveness and 16.25/20 for technical aspects, making a 5-point difference. Regarding other areas, the difference varies from 1.66 to 5 points except for Land and Urban Planning which scored equally for both functional effectiveness and technical aspects.

Overall results make it obvious that much remains to be done towards better management for the development of the Municipality of Vushtrri. For the achievement of sustainable development objectives, each planning area discussed above should be supported by relevant legislation as well as enough professional capacities within municipal departments and other institutions, efficient planning / implementation / coordination mechanisms, proper financial support, and monitoring/ evaluation/reporting system. The results also show that the municipality has been more effective in fulfilling legislative tasks. However, there is more to be done in terms of technical aspects especially when implementing planning documents.

Assessment by Indicator		
Planning area	Indicator	Sub-score (out of 20)
Land and Urban Planning	Functional effectiveness	15
	Technical aspects	15
Public Space	Functional effectiveness	9
	Technical aspects	4
Plots and Blocks	Functional effectiveness	11
	Technical aspects	9
Development Rights	Functional effectiveness	7
	Technical aspects	6.66
Building Code	Functional effectiveness	9
	Technical aspects	11
Land-based Finance	Functional effectiveness	11
	Technical aspects	16.25

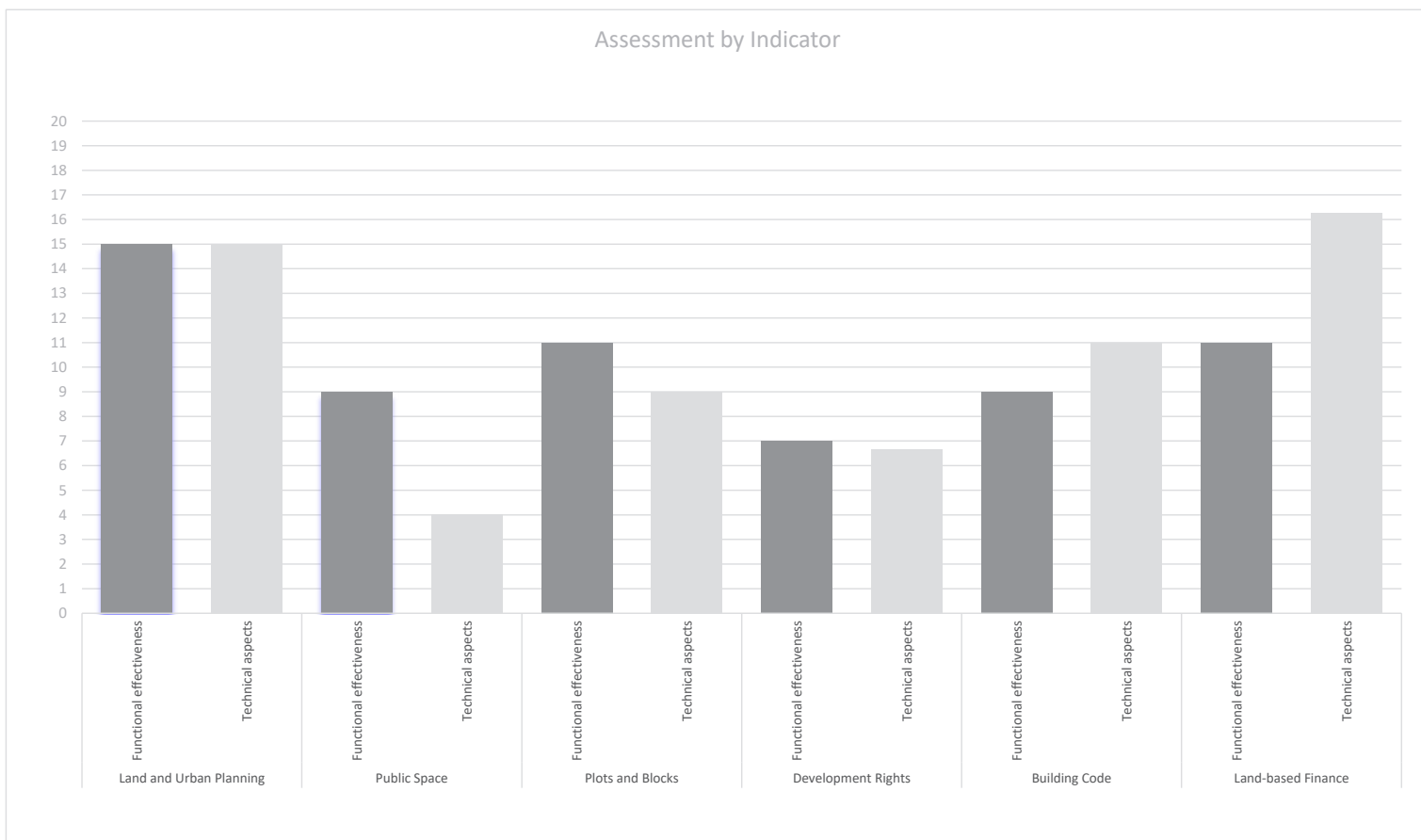


Diagram 14. Comparison results for all thematic fields - Sustainability Assessment Framework



Overall, the evaluation findings show a considerable amount of missing data for each thematic field, in both textual and cartographic part. All results are presented in the diagram below which shows that most thematic fields have not exceeded the 50% data availability rate, except for the structure of the MDP (textual and cartographic).

Nevertheless, MDP consists of partial information that could be used in territorial and sectoral development plans (vision, purpose and objectives; strategic priorities and action plan; spatial and sectoral development concept etc.). However, any scenario foreseen for the future shall take into consideration the establishment or maintenance of a spatial planning database for the Municipality of Vushtrri which would certainly help the local planning process. For more details, the results for each thematic group are listed below:

1: MDP structure + Economic Infrastructure (Surfaces) - (15.13 %, respectively 33.33% and 75.41% of the data missing)

Diagram 7 (above) deals with the MDP Structure and the thematic area of the Economic Infrastructure/surfaces (Annex C, tables 1 and 2). This diagram shows that data availability for the MDP structure stands well in terms of compliance with spatial planning legislation, respectively 84.03% for the textual part and 66.67% for cartography. This however does not apply to Economic Infrastructure/surfaces for which 75.41% of the data is missing. It is worth mentioning that some data exist within relevant departments/institutions although such data were neither requested by respective departments/institutions nor presented within the textual or cartographic part of the MDP, i.e. economic zones. As for the cartographic part, the maps are incorrect and consist of many problems. The land use map at municipal level is presented conceptually and less likely based on the actual situation. Also, the database upon which the maps have been drafted was not delivered by the consulting company that drafted the current MDP (which is subject to this evaluation) to municipal authorities meaning that each map shall be drafted from the beginning (after the process of data collection and database are completed). The responsible municipal authorities made an official request to this company to get GIS database, but was not received until now. This comes as a result of poor relationships and undefined contractual arrangements between the municipal planning authorities and the consulting company during the MDP development process.

Group 2: Settlements + Residential Infrastructure (Surfaces/Buildings) - (over 75% respectively 100% of the data missing)

Diagram 8 (Annex C, Table 3 and 4) shows that there is not enough information (75% of them missing) regarding these two thematic areas. Apart from the names of settlements (which are often misspelled), additional data regarding this thematic field such as the area, number of inhabitants, density for cadastral zones are not available. According to the participants, municipal departments possess some of these data but the consulting company responsible for drafting the MDP did not request them. On the other hand, the informal settlements haven't been identified at all (both in the textual and graphical part) although participants stated that such settlements exist within the municipality.

As for Residential Infrastructure, the diagram shows that all data (100%) on character, use, mixed use are missing in the textual and graphical part. Specifically, all data concerning the location surface, the number of housing units, the number of facilities, the ratio of used individual/collective housing, the ratio of mixed use (be it residential, commercial, agricultural, industrial, or service spaces) is unknown.

Group 3: Demography + Economic Infrastructure (enterprises) + Budget - (more than 95%, of the data missing)

MDP enlists a small number of data about the economy and enterprises while most data on employees and demography are not specified. Diagram 9 (Annex C, Table 5, 6 and 7) displays that almost 100% of the data are not available for these thematic fields. For demography, MDP specifies small details such as the overall number of inhabitants in urban/rural zones or projections over the years. On the other hand, there's no exact data or information (99.84%) regarding the population or other demographic aspects (population based on ethnicity/age, employment, education, number of family units etc.), especially for rural settlements.

Likewise, the data for Economic Infrastructure is absent as well (97.96%), namely the number of employees, enterprises, and their location. The same applies to the Budget area which is planned before or after the drafting of the MDP and lacks 100% of the data.

Group 4: Public and Social Infrastructure – (over 90% of the data missing)

Social and public sectors included in this thematic field are health, education, culture, religion, social welfare, and public spaces. These sectors are substantial, but no data is available as displayed in Diagram 10 (Annex C, Table 8). Health surfaces are generalized and inaccurately presented, and the data on health care services or their distribution is missing; its infrastructure is partially displayed on the map and there is lack of health infrastructure planning. A small number of data is provided for the sector of education, i.e. location and number of facilities for relevant educational levels but there is lack of data on the number of students. Even less data has been identified on social and cultural/recreational welfare services, i.e. the number of social welfare beneficiaries and their age, and some of the cultural/sports facilities in the municipality. Recommendations on general improvements have been given for all relevant fields although not elaborated. Meanwhile, data on religious and administrative services do not appear in the MDP.

Group 5: Technical Infrastructure and Services – (over 70% of the data missing)

Diagram 11 (Annex B, Table 9) shows lack of data for the main municipal services such as sewage systems, water supply, electricity, and waste management. The few amounts of data are only partially available (19.07%). All types of technical infrastructure should be presented on separate maps rather than graphically overlapping each other.

Based on the identified data, the villages that shall be provided clean water are not included in the MDP but the construction of a sewage treatment plant (with no destined location) is. Also, the measurements regarding the irrigation system provided in the MDP do not match the current ground situation; these data are especially important for the Municipality of Vushtrri because the people highly depend on agriculture, hence the irrigation system. The situation in the waste management sector is not so good either; the urban area of Vushtrri is mostly covered with services from this sector but rural areas are yet to receive full coverage. According to the participants, the municipality has planned 100% coverage of the villages with waste collection services although this is not reflected in the MDP.



Diagram 15. MDP data availability comparison for all thematic fields

Group 6: Public Transport Infrastructure – (over 70% of the data missing)

Results from diagram 12 (Annex C, Table 10) show that most road infrastructure data are inaccurate, both textually and graphically. Identified data is mainly related to the conditions and materials of the road (about 90% of the roads in Vushtrri are paved but the MDP data are presented differently), the settlements roads cross through, map display and road ownership.

Group 7: Cultural/Natural Heritage + Environment – (72.9%, respectively 42.91% of the data missing)

The results from diagram 13 (Annex C, Tables 11 and 12) show that heritage and environmental data are partially available. Main cultural heritage sites are enlisted within the MDP, but no further details have been given regarding the site location or building, including lack of heritage representation in maps; the drafting of the Conservation Plan and maintenance of heritage sites/buildings is foreseen in the MDP. Regarding environment, the MDP partially enlists the potential settlements/locations that are subject to contamination or risk from natural disasters. Protection measures against these issues have been outlined in the Action Plan of the MDP.



Comparison of findings from both assessments

Results coming from both assessments (sustainability assessment framework and evaluation based on legal requirements) and discussions prompted by workshop participants reveal the main differences in the perception and comprehension of these planning areas (land and urban planning, public spaces, plots and blocks, development rights, building code and land-based finance), as well as their inter-connection with spatial planning products and processes.

To exemplify, the first planning area (Land and Urban Planning) of the sustainability assessment scores relatively well in terms of legal compliance. On the other hand, the MDP evaluation results reveal large amounts of missing data and limited spatial analysis, meaning that the development concept is not entirely based on the actual ground situation. Although relatively well completed, the spatial planning legal framework was not fully implemented during the drafting of the Municipal Development Plan of Vushtrri.

Another planning area which highlights considerable differences is the one related to the Public spaces. Results of the sustainability assessment show that this area is not fully supported by the legal framework. Despite legal inconsistencies, participants argue that municipality has foreseen the position of “Public Space Officer” within the Department of Public Services although no official was engaged. In the meantime, the Department of Urbanism and Environmental Protection has engaged an officer to design public space projects, some of which have been implemented with the budget allocated by the municipality (e.g. ‘Hasan Prishtina’ square).

Similarly, these differences have been highlighted in the remaining planning areas (Plots and Blocks, Development Rights, Building Code, Land-based Finance) as well. One particular inherited problem is the cadastral register, which is neither updated nor properly maintained as per ground situations. In some cases, the cadastral register and ground situation do not correspond to each other e.g. cadastral records list the land as agricultural which in reality is a multi-story building, or the registry depicts a mountain while the site has no trees. The results also show that the graphical part is incomplete and the actual situation (roads, public/social infrastructure, land use etc.) is not presented.

CHAPTER 05



Conclusions and Recommendations

After analyzing the findings of both evaluations, the following conclusions are drawn:

MDP document (structure, data, content)

Structure: From legal perspective, the Municipal Development Plan of Vushtrri meets the criteria to proceed to the next step which is drafting the Municipal Zoning Map. The structure of the current MDP is generally in line with the relevant legal requirements for both parts, graphic and textual. Certainly, both parts (textual and graphical) have shortcomings and require considerable commitment to fill the gaps left within the MDP which are necessary for drafting the Municipal Zoning Map.

As for the (graphical and textual) data and content, the MDP document is not satisfactory and below is a list of identified shortcomings:

Lack of data and lack of thorough argumentation/analysis is observed through the entire document, namely the chapters that include the profile and planned development (vision, goals, objectives, spatial development concept and action plan). The profile section lacks, among others, demographic data for each settlement, residential data, data for the economic areas and informal settlements and so on. As for the development concept, the vision and objectives remain valid but are not quite related to the activities in the action plan; some of them are very generalized and do not specify what exactly is the problem (eg. Activity: Continuous research and monitoring). Surely, lack of data and unsatisfactory quality of the document is a result of lack of interaction between the municipal authority responsible for spatial planning, municipal departments, the engaged company.

The cartographic part (except for the informal settlements map which is missing) is generally in accordance with the legal requirements but in some cases it lacks the right quality due to insufficient information. As an example, some of the maps are more conceptual and do not reflect the real situation on the ground (e.g. cases of land use at municipal level). In other cases, some maps highlighted inadequate planning within the urban area in the MDP as is the case with several public parks which are in fact located on private property. Certainly, there are other cases but all of them will be addressed and completed during the drafting process of MZM.

Failure to submit the (GIS) database by the company that drafted the MDP is the main challenge in the process of drafting the Municipal Zoning Map of Vushtrri. In concrete terms, this means that all MDP maps (in GIS) are missing and to compile them, all required data by relevant laws and AIs must be collected. On the other hand, collection, processing, spatial analysis and compilation of maps require the right amount of time, adequate management capacities, human resources for data collection/processing and compilation of maps, as well as relevant financial support (equipment, transport, staff involved etc.). It is important to understand that this process requires full coordination and support, not only from the Department of Urbanism and Environmental Protection, but from all respective municipal departments that possess data. In addition, special mechanisms should be established for continuous quality control of spatial planning processes and products, including the collected data. In this regard, support from MESP is more than necessary, in terms of professional advice and in providing data from public institutions/companies which often hesitate to share data with other stakeholders.

Governance

Lack of efficient coordination mechanisms within the municipality has led to insufficient and ad-hoc interaction between the municipal departments internally; between the municipal department, the consulting company and other relevant parties; between the municipality and relevant ministries during data collection/processing but also during the drafting of the MDP (including public reviews). As a result, no adequate mechanism has been presented to ensure the quality of the whole planning process and products, in this case the MDP document. In that context, relevant coordinating and working bodies should be established (led by the Department of Urbanism) to ensure transparency and proper quality of the whole process/product, but also to seek accountability from engaged stakeholders in drafting the planning document.

The fragmented involvement of municipal staff during the MDP drafting process is observed. It is noted that during the workshop, all departments stood informed that managing the process of planning, organizing, and drafting spatial planning documents (MDP, MZM etc.) demands greater mobilization from the municipal staff during the entire process. The municipal staff should be prepared and proactive, especially when the municipality is supported by external capacities (consulting companies or other organizations) for which contractual agreements must be clearly defined. They are expected to provide relevant data and ensure transparency, inclusivity and quality of the spatial planning process and products. It means the municipality should be open to all stakeholders while also encouraging the participation of civil society, respectively NGOs, in order to create solid critical measures regarded as more responsive and contributing to spatial planning processes.

More support from central level for the municipal staff is much needed, especially when developing new planning products that emerge as a result of the legal planning reform, e.g. the case of Municipal Zoning Map (including the database). In that context, the municipality should be much more proactive in seeking technical support from the ministry, encouraging better vertical and horizontal coordination between both governance levels and stakeholders (including citizens, NGOs, businesses, public companies, consulting companies) when drafting and implementing planning documents. On the other hand, it is important that the legal and institutional reform related to spatial planning is based upon a thorough analysis of real ground situation and existing human, financial and time capacities within each respective municipality. That's the only way to easily identify the gaps where technical and financial support is needed, as is the case of human capacities needed for data collection/digitalization deemed necessary for drafting the Municipal Zoning Map, respectively the planning, organization and management of the process.

In view of the above-mentioned conclusions, it is recommended to proceed with collecting, processing and building the spatial planning database based on the current legislative and local development requirements, and develop the MZM based on the existing MDP as well as the upgraded sectorial plans and database.

In this regard:

- The Municipality has already taken the decision in the Municipal Assembly for developing the MZM in-house (including the spatial planning database) with the support of UN-Habitat. As a result, a joint contribution agreement will be drafted and signed, providing the clear tasks, responsibilities, obligations, reporting frequency, and needed staff, equipment and transport.

- The Programme and the Municipality (with the Department of Urbanism in the driving seat) have already created the necessary coordination, working and steering groups (Municipal Planning Team/MPT and Steering Committee/SC) for developing the database, respectively MZM, but also to ensure better coordination with all relevant stakeholders (central/local/regional, consulting company/organization, civil society and citizens), and the good quality of the planning process and respective products.

In relation to the MZM drafting, both the Programme and the Municipality agreed that:

- Special consideration should be given to the completion of the MDP sectorial plans during the development process of MZM (for both narrative and graphic part), especially to the land use, demography, infrastructure maps (and more) which are crucial for developing zones (article 44 of the AI on MZM). In this regard, the ground situation should be reflected as it is, through means of data collection, before the MZM process is developed.

In relation to the spatial planning database, the Municipality of Vushtrri with the support of the Inclusive Development Programme/UN-Habitat, has identified the missing data and the sources from which they should be collected. Two data collection methodologies have been approved:

- Collection of field data with the support of Data Collection Assistants for all buildings (housing, commercial, industrial, agricultural etc.) present within the municipal territory, including data such as building typology, height, parcel use, etc. All 65 municipal settlements within the urban and rural zone will be thoroughly surveyed;

- Collecting infrastructural data (economic, social, environmental, public/social, technical, transportation, etc.) from the local/regional/central institutions/organizations with the support of Data Collection Assistants and GIS consultants (processing of data and compilation of the new maps), a process supported by the Programme and the Municipality.

The Programme will:

- Built a GIS structure for the Municipality to accommodate the newly built and ready-to-use spatial planning database. GIS structure will also be used for conducting spatial analysis and developing local spatial plans, i.e. the graphic part.

In this context, the Board of Directors (BoD) prepared and approved the integrated work plan (building the spatial planning database, drafting the MZM) and data collection methodology.



ANNEX



ANNEX A

The list with the necessary database for drafting the Municipal Zoning Map

General data in relation to the zoning map:

- Border of the municipality, cadastral zones, administrative units, urban zone(s) and special zones;
- Latest register for cadastral maps (including the parcels) for each municipal cadastral zone and, the divisions for private, public/municipal, public/central and public/former social properties;
- Latest orthophotos for the municipal territory;
- Latest topographic maps for the municipal territory;
- Spatial data for the area of surface and underground water resources, including their protected zones;
- Spatial data for the main road corridors (national and regional).

Necessary data from the central level plans/database in relation to the zoning map (according to the AI on MZM):

- Spatial data (maps, etc.) from the Spatial Plan of Kosovo, including the regional and municipal level planning;
- Spatial data (maps, etc.) from the Municipal Zoning Map, including municipal zoning;
- Spatial data (maps, etc.) from the central level Spatial Plans (special zones, special protected zones, etc.), including regional and municipal planning;
- Buildings and cadastral parcels that belong to buildings of importance for Kosovo (including military properties remaining from former Yugoslavia);

Spatial data necessary from the MDP (detailed according to the AI on MDP) in relation to the zoning map (according to the AI on MZM):

- Informational base map;
- Spatial development map (existing/planned settlements and, construction sites with protection measures for development);
- Land use map (housing, agricultural, commercial, technological, industrial and mixed use);
- Sectoral development plans with planned spaces, constructions and infrastructure (surface and underground) (and textual/numerical data):
 - Spatial data for the economic development plan (maps, etc.);
 - Spatial data for transport infrastructure (maps, etc.);
 - Spatial data for urban and rural transport (maps, etc.);
 - Spatial data for electrical and thermal energy (maps, etc.);
 - Spatial data for water supply and sewage systems (maps, etc.);
 - Spatial data for irrigation and drainage systems (maps, etc.);
 - Spatial data for waste management and recycling (maps, etc.);
 - Spatial data for telecommunication and similar installments (maps, etc.);
 - Spatial data for public and social spaces (maps, etc.);
 - Spatial data for sport spaces (maps, etc.);
 - Spatial data for green and open public spaces (maps, etc.);
 - Spatial data for cemetery management (maps, etc.);
 - Spatial data for the protection of natural and cultural heritage (maps, etc.); and,
 - Spatial data for protection against natural threats (maps, etc.)
- Action Plan (if graphically presented).

Necessary data from the municipal level operation/monitoring plans in relation to the zoning map (according to the AI on MZM):

- Spatial data (maps, etc.) from the existing detailed/urban regulatory plans;
- Spatial data (maps, etc.) from monitoring reports on the implementation of municipal plans (MDP, MZM and DRP);

Necessary data from the municipal sectoral plans in relation to the zoning map (according to the AI on MZM):

- Spatial data (maps, etc.) from: forest management long-term and annual plans, waste management plan, 3-year housing plan, Local Environmental Action Plan, etc.;

Data for the existing situation (including current land use under AI for Spatial Planning Database) based on parcels in relation to the zoning map:

- Spatial data for existing formal (based on the number of residents) and informal (based on characteristics) settlements based on parcels; urban/rural division;
- Spatial data for housing based on individual and collective division; special division; row; and mixed division (agriculture, forest, commercial, industrial, service and other activities including the buildings);
- Economic infrastructure:
 - Spatial data for arable agricultural land (fields, gardens, vineyards, orchards and meadows) and non-arable agricultural land (grasses, fish pond and swamp); based on suitability, agroecological zones and use (cultivated, not cultivated/bare with/of relevant activities (commercial, etc.); including supporting buildings and irrigation infrastructure;
 - Spatial data for forest land according to its use (forest land for economic use/function, protected forest land and others) and sort (high, low and vegetable forests);
 - Spatial data for surfaces of commercial activity (wholesale/retail commerce and vehicles/household goods repair);
 - Spatial data for surfaces of industrial activity (mines and quarry, raw material processing, heavy and light manufacturing, etc.);
 - Spatial data for surfaces of service activities (hotels and services, real estate, finance and insurance, professional and scientific, information and communication, administration, etc.);
- Natural and Cultural heritage:
 - Spatial data for surfaces of protected natural assets;
 - Spatial data for surfaces/buildings of protected cultural heritage;
- Social infrastructure:
 - Spatial data for administrative, social and public infrastructure;
 - Spatial data for educational infrastructure;
 - Spatial data for healthcare infrastructure;
 - Spatial data for cultural/entertainment infrastructure;
 - Spatial data for the infrastructure of sport institutions and recreative spaces;
 - Spatial data for green spaces;
 - Spatial data for religious and community infrastructure;
- Transport infrastructure:
 - Spatial data for local road transport infrastructure (local, settlements, urban, linking, etc.); public parkings/garages; bicycle lanes/trails; pedestrians;
 - Spatial data for railway transport infrastructure;
 - Spatial data for air transport infrastructure.
- Technical infrastructure:
 - Spatial data for water supply and sewage systems (infrastructure and coverage);
 - Spatial data for electrical infrastructure (infrastructure and coverage); (thermal) heating and gas;
 - Spatial data for waste management infrastructure (coverage);
- Environmental infrastructure:
 - Spatial data for degraded/polluted (industrial) surfaces;
 - Spatial data for threatened zones (from floods, erosion);

1: Land and Urban Planning

Indicator	Sub-indicator		Ranking					Score	Weight	Weighted Score
			0	1	2	3	4			
Legislative Functional Effectiveness	1a.1	Consistency of policy objectives	The regulatory framework in this area has no policy and no clear objectives.	Inconsistent policies exist and laws have diverse policy objectives.	Consistent policies exist in this area but regulations have different objectives.	Regulatory measures in this area have consistent objectives.	Regulatory measures in this area have consistent objectives based on clear policies.	4	1	4
	1a.2	Transparency and efficiency of mechanisms and processes	Complicated and bureaucratic process with the outcome of the decision left completely to the discretion of public officers.	Complex and non-transparent process. Some rules exist to guide the outcome of the decision but they can easily be manipulated.	Processes are clearly defined with a fair amount of discretion but checks and balances (ex. hierarchical approval by different institutions, public participation, consultation, court appeal, etc.) are dysfunctional.	Processes are clearly defined with a fair amount of discretion. There are functioning checks and balances (ex. hierarchical approval by different institutions, public participation, consultation, court appeal, etc.)	Processes are clearly defined and fully transparent such that the outcome of the decision does not involve any discretion.	3	1	3
	1a.3	Organization of institutional responsibilities and roles	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations and no coordination mechanism is in place.	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations. Coordination mechanisms exist but they don't work.	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations. Coordination mechanisms exist but they work only occasionally.	Institutional roles and responsibilities in this sector are concentrated in one institution that not always works efficiently.	Institutional roles and responsibilities in this sector are concentrated in one efficient institution or in several well-coordinated institutions.	3	1	3
	1a.4	Clarity in standard of drafting	Extremely unclear and ambiguous language with the interpretation left completely to the discretion of public officers.	Unclear and ambiguous language with some rules or court decisions to guide the outcome of the decision but they can easily be manipulated.	Unclear and ambiguous language with some rules or court decisions that aid the interpretation.	Legislative texts are written in clear and unambiguous language understandable by professionals only.	Legislative texts are written in clear and unambiguous language understandable by professionals and common citizens.	3	1	3
	1a.5	Capacity for implementation	Human and financial resources are completely inadequate to implement the legislative framework.	Human and financial resources are inadequate to implement the legislative framework but could be improved in several years (+5 years) with capacity development.	Human and financial resources are inadequate to implement the legislative framework but could be realistically improved in a few years (2-3 years) with capacity development.	Human and financial resources are barely adequate.	Human and financial resources are adequate for the successful implementation of the legislative framework in this area.	2	1	2
Land Management: Technical Aspects	1b.1	Legal land registry	No land information system is present in the city.	Information system is present in the city but has no coverage and/or it is not updated.	Information system is present in the city but covers the city only partially (less than 80%) and/or it is not adequately updated.	The land information system covers more than 80% of the municipality and it is adequately updated.	100% of the land in the municipality is recorded in a cadaster and its information is up to date and publicly available.	3	1	3
	1b.2	Flexible and socially-responsive tenure systems	Only formal statutory rights are recognized.	Legislation only recognizes formal statutory rights but mechanisms exist to recognize informal land rights (ex. adverse possession, titles of occupation, non-documentary forms of evidence, etc.)	Legislation recognizes statutory and customary rights. Mechanisms exist to recognize informal land rights (ex. adverse possession, titles of evidence, etc.). The process of registration or its fee is quite prohibitive.	Legislation is gender-responsive and recognizes statutory and customary rights. Mechanisms exist to recognize informal land rights (ex. adverse possession, titles of occupation, non-documentary forms of evidence, etc.). A simplified first-time registration process exists.	Legislation is gender-responsive and recognizes statutory, customary, and informal rights. A simplified first-time registration process exists. Mechanisms exist to recognize occupation and give non-property security of tenure.	1	1	1
	1b.3	Coordinated planning hierarchy	No obvious mechanism exists to relate plans to one another.	Legal mechanisms exist to relate plans to one another but with high levels of discretion at all levels.	Legal mechanisms exist to relate plans to one another but do not ensure compliance with larger plans and do not guide smaller plans.	The urban planning hierarchy is clear but there are institutional and administrative overlaps.	Urban planning hierarchy is clear and legal mechanisms ensure that local level plans comply with the superior plans. Plans are adequate to local need.	4	1	4
	1b.4	Possibility for land-use changes	Urban plans either do not exist or do not allow for land-use changes.	According to urban plans, land-use change is possible but the application process takes at least 12 months.	According to urban plans, land-use change is possible but the application process takes at least 9 months.	According to urban plans, land-use change is possible, with transparency and without discretion, but the application process takes at least 6 months.	Plans stipulate which land-use changes are possible with transparency and without discretion. The application process takes less than 2 months. Land-use plans allow overlays in existing single-use districts.	4	1	4
	1b.5	Planning at scale and affordable housing policies	No requirement for urban plans to consider demographic and migratory projections and link them to the supply of affordable housing.	Urban plans consider demographic projections but they do not plan at scale and consider the implementation of affordable housing policies.	Urban plans consider demographic and migratory projections but they do not plan at scale and consider the implementation of affordable housing policies.	Urban plans have to consider demographic and migratory projections and link them to the supply of affordable housing in addition to serviced land, but not at an adequate scale.	Urban plans have to consider demographic and migratory projections and link them to the supply of affordable housing and serviced land at scale through a variety of instruments (public/private supply, housing/rental subsidies etc.)	3	1	3
								Legislative Functional Effectiveness:		15
								Technical Aspects:		15
								Total Score:		30

2: Public Space

Indicator	Sub-indicators		Ranking				Score	Weight	Weighted Score	
			0	1	2	3				4
Legislative Functional Effectiveness	2a.1	Consistency of policy objectives	The regulatory framework in this area has no policy and no clear objectives.	Inconsistent policies exist and laws have diverse policy objectives.	Consistent policies exist in this area but regulations have different objectives.	Regulatory measures in this area have consistent objectives.	Regulatory measures in this area have consistent objectives based on clear policies.	2	1	2
	2a.2	Transparency and efficiency of mechanisms and processes	Complicated and bureaucratic process with the outcome of the decision left completely to the discretion of public officers.	Complex and non-transparent process. Some rules exist to guide the outcome of the decision but they can easily be manipulated.	Processes are clearly defined with a fair amount of discretion but checks and balances (ex. hierarchical approval by different institutions, public participation, consultation, court appeal, etc.) are dysfunctional.	Processes are clearly defined with a fair amount of discretion. There are functioning checks and balances (ex. hierarchical approval by different institutions, public participation, consultation, court appeal, etc.)	Processes are clearly defined and fully transparent such that the outcome of the decision does not involve any discretion.	2	1	2
	2a.3	Organization of institutional responsibilities and roles	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations and no coordination mechanism is in place.	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations. Coordination mechanisms exist but they don't work.	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations. Coordination mechanisms exist but they work only occasionally.	Institutional roles and responsibilities in this sector are concentrated in one institution that not always works efficiently.	Institutional roles and responsibilities in this sector are concentrated in one efficient institution or in several well-coordinated institutions.	2	1	2
	2a.4	Clarity in standard of drafting	Extremely unclear and ambiguous language with the interpretation left completely to the discretion of public officers.	Unclear and ambiguous language with some rules or court decisions to guide the outcome of the decision but they can easily be manipulated.	Unclear and ambiguous language with some rules or court decisions that aid the interpretation.	Legislative texts are written in clear and unambiguous language understandable by professionals only.	Legislative texts are written in clear and unambiguous language understandable by professionals and common citizens.	2	1	2
	2a.5	Capacity for implementation	Human and financial resources are completely inadequate to implement the legislative framework.	Human and financial resources are inadequate to implement the legislative framework but could be improved in several years (+5 years) with capacity development.	Human and financial resources are inadequate to implement the legislative framework but could be realistically improved in a few years (2-3 years) with capacity development.	Human and financial resources are barely adequate.	Human and financial resources are adequate for the successful implementation of the legislative framework in this area.	1	1	1
Public Space: Technical Aspects	2b.1	Mechanisms to allocate adequate space to streets (% of land, number of intersections, width and length, street density, existence of street plans, etc.)	No mechanisms exist.	Mechanisms exist but they do not ensure an adequate supply of public space.	Mechanisms exist but they ensure an adequate supply of public space only in some part of cities.	Mechanisms exist to ensure an adequate supply of public space to all part of cities.	Mechanisms exist to ensure an adequate supply of public space to all parts of cities, considering local needs and the impact of this requirement on affordable housing.	2	1	2
	2b.2	Mechanisms to allocate adequate space to non-street public space (green areas, playgrounds, sport facilities, public facilities, etc.)	No mechanisms exist.	Mechanisms exist to allocate adequate space to non-street public space but they are not sensitive to outcome.	Mechanisms exist and function to allocate adequate quantity of space to non-street public space.	Mechanisms exist and function to allocate adequate quantity and distribution of space to non-street public space.	Mechanisms exist and function to allocate adequate quantity and distribution of space to non-street public space at all scales (from city master plan to more detailed plans).	1	1	1
	2b.3	Acquisition of land for public space	The only tool available to create public space is expropriation.	Land is contributed by land owners in the process of urbanizing/subdividing the land. The requirements are too vague and leave room to discretion in the approval.	Land is contributed by land owners in the process of urbanizing/subdividing the land. The requirements are either inadequate or not followed.	Land is contributed by property owners in the process of urbanizing the land. Subdivision or building rights are conditioned to the land contribution.	Land is contributed by property owners in the process of urbanizing the land. Subdivision or building rights are conditioned to the land contribution. Once the street plan is approved, no buildings can be erected or compensated. Temporary public uses of idle space are allowed.	0	1	0
	2b.4	Planning standards for public space	No planning standards for public space exist	Planning standards for public space exist but they do not ensure vibrant, safe and accessible public spaces.	Regulations consider climate and safety but they do not ensure vibrant public spaces, safe and accessible.	Regulations consider climate, safety, ensure vibrant public spaces, safe and accessible for informal vendors.	Regulations consider climate, safety, ensure vibrant public spaces, safe and accessible for women, children, people with disabilities and informal vendors.	0	1	0
	2b.5	Management of streets and public space	Responsibility for the management of public space are very unclear and/or fragmented among various institutions.	Clear roles and responsibilities but poor maintenance due to lack of adequate funding and personnel.	Good coordination and adequate funding and personnel. Public space properly maintained but its access is restricted to citizens or subject to a fee.	Clear roles and responsibilities, good coordination and adequate funding and personnel. Public space properly maintained and open to citizens.	Clear roles and responsibilities, good coordination, adequate funding and personnel. Public space is properly maintained, vibrant, safe, accessible, and open to citizens. Citizens participate in its management and use.	1	1	1
							Legislative Functional Effectiveness:		9	
							Technical Aspects:		4	
							Total Score:		13	

3: Plots and Blocks

Indicator	Sub-indicator	Ranking					Score	Weight	Weighted Score	
		0	1	2	3	4				
Legislative Functional Effectiveness	3a.1	Consistency of policy objectives	The regulatory framework in this area has no policy and no clear objectives.	Inconsistent policies exist and laws have diverse policy objectives.	Consistent policies exist in this area but regulations have different objectives.	Regulatory measures in this area have consistent objectives.	Regulatory measures in this area have consistent objectives based on clear policies.	3	1	3
	3a.2	Transparency and efficiency of mechanisms and processes	Complicated and bureaucratic process with the outcome of the decision left completely to the discretion of public officers.	Complex and non-transparent process. Some rules exist to guide the outcome of the decision but they can easily be manipulated.	Processes are clearly defined with a fair amount of discretion but checks and balances (ex. hierarchical approval by different institutions, public participation, consultation, court appeal, etc.) are dysfunctional.	Processes are clearly defined with a fair amount of discretion. There are functioning checks and balances (ex. hierarchical approval by different institutions, public participation, consultation, court appeal, etc.)	Processes are clearly defined and fully transparent such that the outcome of the decision does not involve any discretion.	2	1	2
	3a.3	Organization of institutional responsibilities and roles	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations and no coordination mechanism is in place.	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations. Coordination mechanisms exist but they don't work.	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations. Coordination mechanisms exist but they work only occasionally.	Institutional roles and responsibilities in this sector are concentrated in one institution that not always works efficiently.	Institutional roles and responsibilities in this sector are concentrated in one efficient institution or in several well-coordinated institutions.	3	1	3
	3a.4	Clarity in standard of drafting	Extremely unclear and ambiguous language with the interpretation left completely to the discretion of public officers.	Unclear and ambiguous language with some rules or court decisions to guide the outcome of the decision but they can easily be manipulated.	Unclear and ambiguous language with some rules or court decisions that aid the interpretation.	Legislative texts are written in clear and unambiguous language, understandable by professionals only.	Legislative texts are written in clear and unambiguous language, understandable by professionals and common citizens.	1	1	1
	3a.5	Capacity for implementation	Human and financial resources are completely inadequate to implement the legislative framework.	Human and financial resources are inadequate to implement the legislative framework but could be improved in several years (+5 years) with capacity development.	Human and financial resources are inadequate to implement the legislative framework but could be realistically improved in a few years (2-3 years) with capacity development.	Human and financial resources are barely adequate.	Human and financial resources are adequate for the successful implementation of the legislative framework in this area.	2	1	2
Plots and Blocks: Technical Aspects	3b.1	Flexibility in plot size that allows for diversification for different land uses and affordability	The minimum plot size is 801 sqm-or more. Plots of smaller size cannot be created legally.	The minimum plot size is between 501-800 sqm. Plots of smaller size cannot be created legally.	The minimum plot size is between 301-500 sqm. Plots of smaller size cannot be created legally.	The minimum plot size is between 101-300 sqm. Plots of smaller size cannot be created legally.	The minimum plot size is 20-100 sqm or there is no minimum size. Plot of any bigger size can be created if needed.	3	1	3
	3b.2	Maximum block length in any direction (for predominantly residential/mix land use, excluding industrial and other uses that require larger blocks)	No criteria is present.	More than 400m.	300-200m.	200-130m.	Less than 130m.	0	1	0
	3b.3	Land subdivision into urban plots (agricultural land subdivision)	No mechanism exists or if it exists, no rules are set to guide the subdivision.	Lengthy and costly process. Very vague rules to be followed. Subdivision done by private owner with public approval (highly discretionary).	Lengthy and costly process. Rules to be followed are clear but subdivision standards are not adequate. Subdivision done by private owner with public approval.	Subdivision can be proposed by the public authorities in consultation with the owners. There is a clear indication of plot shapes with required urban standards for public space, streets and other facilities.	Easy and straightforward with clear indication of plot shapes and required urban standards for public space, streets and other facilities. Development of the required standards and infrastructure are borne by the owner.	1	1	1
	3b.4	Plot consolidation (adjacent lots of the same or different owners)	No mechanism exists or if it exists, no rules are set to guide the consolidation.	A mechanism for consolidation is present but requires a complex and expensive process. Vague rules to be followed. Its approval is highly discretionary.	Lengthy and costly process. Standards are not adequate. No consideration is given to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure.	Easy and straightforward process. Consolidation is used to increase densities in urban areas already serviced (infill) and it is part of urban policy and programs.	Easy and straightforward. Consolidation is used to increase densities in urban areas already serviced (infill) and it is part of urban policy and programs. Existence of incentives (ex. right of first refusal for neighbors, higher densities allowed, etc.)	3	1	3
	3b.5	Plot readjustment	No mechanism exists.	A mechanism for plot readjustment is present but the rules and process to be followed are vague. Its approval is highly discretionary.	Rules and requirements are complicated and difficult to use. Municipal institutions involved are not coordinated. Owners' participation is inadequate (more than 70% or less than 60% consent) and not meaningful.	Rules and requirements are straightforward. Owners' consent and participation is adequate (between 60 and 70%) and institutional coordination sufficient.	Effective mechanism exists to readjust plots with adequate participation. Projects take into account city-wide objectives and try to avoid gentrification. It also takes into consideration tenants and non-property rights.	2	1	2
							Legislative Functional Effectiveness:		11	
							Technical Aspects:		9	
							Total Score:		20	

4: Development Rights

Indicator	Sub-indicator		Ranking					Score	Weight	Weighted Score
			0	1	2	3	4			
Legislative Functional Effectiveness	4a.1	Consistency of policy objectives	The regulatory framework in this area has no policy and no clear objectives.	Inconsistent policies exist and laws have diverse policy objectives.	Consistent policies exist in this area but regulations have different objectives.	Regulatory measures in this area have consistent objectives.	Regulatory measures in this area have consistent objectives based on clear policies.	2	1	2
	4a.2	Transparency and efficiency of mechanisms and processes	Complicated and bureaucratic process with the outcome of the decision left completely to the discretion of public officers.	Complex and non-transparent process. Some rules exist to guide the outcome of the decision but they can easily be manipulated.	Processes are clearly defined with a fair amount of discretion but checks and balances (ex. hierarchical approval by different institutions, public participation, consultation, court appeal, etc.) are dysfunctional.	Processes are clearly defined with a fair amount of discretion. There are functioning checks and balances (ex. hierarchical approval by different institutions, public participation, consultation, court appeal, etc.)	Processes are clearly defined and fully transparent such that the outcome of the decision does not involve any discretion.	2	1	2
	4a.3	Organization of institutional responsibilities and roles	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations and no coordination mechanism is in place.	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations. Coordination mechanisms exist but they don't work.	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations. Coordination mechanisms exist but they work only occasionally.	Institutional roles and responsibilities in this sector are concentrated in one institution that not always works efficiently.	Institutional roles and responsibilities in this sector are concentrated in one efficient institution or in several well-coordinated institutions.	2	1	2
	4a.4	Clarity in standard of drafting	Extremely unclear and ambiguous language with the interpretation left completely to the discretion of public officers.	Unclear and ambiguous language with some rules or court decisions to guide the outcome of the decision but they can easily be manipulated.	Unclear and ambiguous language with some rules or court decisions that aid the interpretation.	Legislative texts are written in clear and unambiguous language understandable by professionals only.	Legislative texts are written in clear and unambiguous language understandable by professionals and common citizens.	0	1	0
	4a.5	Capacity for implementation	Human and financial resources are completely inadequate to implement the legislative framework.	Human and financial resources are inadequate to implement the legislative framework but could be improved in several years (+5 years) with capacity development.	Human and financial resources are inadequate to implement the legislative framework but could be realistically improved in a few years (2-3 years) with capacity development.	Human and financial resources are barely adequate.	Human and financial resources are adequate for the successful implementation of the legislative framework in this area.	1	1	1
Development Rights: Technical Aspects	4b.1	Allocation of Floor-Area-Ratio (FAR) or equivalent (combination of horizontal and vertical building potential)	No regulation exists on the allocation of FAR to plots.	Regulations on the allocation of FAR exist but they leave great discretion.	Regulations on FAR exist and they allocate different building potentials with some criteria to limit discretion.	Regulations on FAR exist and they allocate different building potentials with specific criteria that limit discretion.	Regulations on the attribution of FAR exist and are based on objective criteria such as existing/planned infrastructure, health and safety, climate, environment, historic sites, etc., with limited discretion.	1	1.66667	1.666667
	4b.2	Use of Floor-Area-Ratio (FAR) or equivalent (combination of horizontal and vertical building potential)	Property right gives the right to build upon it (no license required).	Use of vertical development rights is conditioned to a building license and administrative fee.	Use of vertical development rights (FAR) is conditioned to a building license and the fee is proportioned to the volumes built.	Vertical development rights for volumes need to be acquired and paid for before building license is administered.	Vertical development rights need to be acquired and paid for before building license is administered. Volumes can be bought and/or received from the municipality as a compensation for other land transactions. Unused rights can be sold/used elsewhere in the city.	2	1.66667	3.333333
	4b.3	Urban form (lot coverage and setbacks)	No regulations exist.	Regulations on lot coverage and setbacks exist but they do not ensure an adequately safe urban form with appropriate densities, and continuous and active building facades for a compact, vibrant, and walkable city.	Regulations on lot coverage and setbacks exist and ensure safety but not appropriate densities and continuous and active building facades for a compact, vibrant, and walkable city.	Regulations on lot coverage and setbacks exist and ensure safety, health, and appropriate densities, but do not make for continuous and active building facades for a compact, vibrant, and walkable city.	Regulations on lot coverage and setbacks exist and they ensure a safe, healthy, and dense urban form with continuous and active building facades for a compact, vibrant, and walkable city.	1	1.66667	1.666667
								Legislative Functional Effectiveness:		7
								Technical Aspects:		6.666667
								Total Score:		13.666667

5: Building Codes

Indicator	Sub-indicators		Ranking					Score	Weight	Weighted Score
			0	1	2	3	4			
Legislative Functional Effectiveness	5a.1	Consistency of policy objectives	The regulatory framework in this area has no policy and no clear objectives.	Inconsistent policies exist and laws have diverse policy objectives.	Consistent policies exist in this area but regulations have different objectives.	Regulatory measures in this area have consistent objectives.	Regulatory measures in this area have consistent objectives based on clear policies.	1	1	1
	5a.2	Transparency and efficiency of mechanisms and processes	Complicated and bureaucratic process with the outcome of the decision left completely to the discretion of public officers.	Complex and non-transparent process. Some rules exist to guide the outcome of the decision but they can easily be manipulated.	Processes are clearly defined with a fair amount of discretion but checks and balances (ex. hierarchical approval by different institutions, public participation, consultation, court appeal, etc.) are dysfunctional.	Processes are clearly defined with a fair amount of discretion. There are functioning checks and balances (ex. hierarchical approval by different institutions, public participation, consultation, court appeal, etc.)	Processes are clearly defined and fully transparent such that the outcome of the decision does not involve any discretion.	2	1	2
	5a.3	Organization of institutional responsibilities and roles	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations and no coordination mechanism is in place.	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations. Coordination mechanisms exist but they don't work.	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations. Coordination mechanisms exist but they work only occasionally.	Institutional roles and responsibilities in this sector are concentrated in one institution that not always works efficiently.	Institutional roles and responsibilities in this sector are concentrated in one efficient institution or in several well-coordinated institutions.	2	1	2
	5a.4	Clarity in standard of drafting	Extremely unclear and ambiguous language with the interpretation left completely to the discretion of public officers.	Unclear and ambiguous language with some rules or court decisions to guide the outcome of the decision but they can easily be manipulated.	Unclear and ambiguous language with some rules or court decisions that aid the interpretation.	Legislative texts are written in clear and unambiguous language understandable by professionals only.	Legislative texts are written in clear and unambiguous language understandable by professionals and common citizens.	2	1	2
	5a.4	Capacity for implementation	Human and financial resources are completely inadequate to implement the legislative framework.	Human and financial resources are inadequate to implement the legislative framework but could be improved in several years (+5 years) with capacity development.	Human and financial resources are inadequate to implement the legislative framework but could be realistically improved in a few years (2-3 years) with capacity development.	Human and financial resources are barely adequate.	Human and financial resources are adequate for the successful implementation of the legislative framework in this area.	2	1	2
Building Codes: Technical Aspects	5b.1	Age of building code	No building code.	30-50 years.	20-30 years.	10-20 years.	0-10 years.	0	1	0
	5b.2	Uniformity or differentiation of application	No building regulations are present at national or local level.	National building code establishes rules for the whole country. No local adaptation is possible.	No national building code or guiding legislation exist. Municipalities adopt their own building regulations.	National legislation gives broad principles and local building codes are adopted.	Local jurisdictions adopt a building code based on a national model.	3	1	3
	5b.3	Scope for local materials	No building regulations are present at national or local level.	Local/traditional building materials and constructions are explicitly forbidden in the building code.	Constructions require building materials which are not available locally, difficult to find, expensive, etc., even for small/low cost housing.	Broad range of acceptable construction materials. Use of locally available materials and construction is allowed. A special set of rules exists for low cost houses (less than 20 sq meters and no more than 2 floors) with minimum/basic standards.	Use of locally available materials and traditional construction techniques is allowed and encouraged through incentives (subsidized materials, fast track approval, a housing typology, etc.)	3	1	3
	5b.4	Resource-efficient measures (water, land, energy, material and waste)	No building regulations are present at national or local level.	Building regulations have no consideration for resource-efficient measures.	Constructions require resource-efficient measures that are not available locally, difficult to find, expensive, etc.	Use of resource-efficient measures is mandatory.	Use of resource-efficient measures is mandatory and encouraged through incentives (subsidized materials, fast track approval, housing typology provided, etc.)	2	1	2
	5b.5	Consideration of low-cost options for small/low-cost housing	No building regulations are present at national or local level.	No consideration in the building regulations for low-cost options.	Constructions with certain building materials are explicitly forbidden (wood, mud, soil, corrugated iron, etc.) even for small/low-cost housing	Low-cost options are accounted for: a special set of rules exist for low-cost houses (less than 20 sq meters and no more than 2 floors) with minimum/basic standards.	Low-cost options are allowed and encouraged (subsidized materials, fast track approval, housing typology provided, etc.)	3	1	3
								Legislative Functional Effectiveness:		9
								Technical Aspects:		11
								Total Score:		20

6: Land-Based Finance

Indicator	Sub-indicator	Ranking					Score	Weight	Weighted Score	
		0	1	2	3	4				
Legislative Functional Effectiveness	6a.1	Consistency of policy objectives	The regulatory framework in this area has no policy and no clear objectives.	Inconsistent policies exist and laws have diverse policy objectives.	Consistent policies exist in this area but regulations have different objectives.	Regulatory measures in this area have consistent objectives.	Regulatory measures in this area have consistent objectives based on clear policies.	3	1	3
	6a.2	Transparency and efficiency of mechanisms and processes	Complicated and bureaucratic process with the outcome of the decision left completely to the discretion of public officers.	Complex and non-transparent process. Some rules exist to guide the outcome of the decision but they can easily be manipulated.	Processes are clearly defined with a fair amount of discretion but checks and balances (ex. hierarchical approval by different institutions, public participation, consultation, court appeal, etc.) are dysfunctional.	Processes are clearly defined with a fair amount of discretion. There are functioning checks and balances (ex. hierarchical approval by different institutions, public participation, consultation, court appeal, etc.)	Processes are clearly defined and fully transparent such that the outcome of the decision does not involve any discretion.	2	1	2
	6a.3	Organization of institutional responsibilities and roles	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations and no coordination mechanism is in place.	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations. Coordination mechanisms exist but they don't work.	Several institutions have responsibilities in implementing the regulations. Coordination mechanisms exist but they work only occasionally.	Institutional roles and responsibilities in this sector are concentrated in one institution that not always works efficiently.	Institutional roles and responsibilities in this sector are concentrated in one efficient institution or in several well-coordinated institutions.	2	1	2
	6a.4	Clarity in standard of drafting	Extremely unclear and ambiguous language with the interpretation left completely to the discretion of public officers.	Unclear and ambiguous language with some rules or court decisions to guide the outcome of the decision but they can easily be manipulated.	Unclear and ambiguous language with some rules or court decisions that aid the interpretation.	Legislative texts are written in clear and unambiguous language understandable by professionals only.	Legislative texts are written in clear and unambiguous language understandable by professionals and common citizens.	3	1	3
	6a.5	Capacity for implementation	Human and financial resources are completely inadequate to implement the legislative framework.	Human and financial resources are inadequate to implement the legislative framework but could be improved in several years (+5 years) with capacity development.	Human and financial resources are inadequate to implement the legislative framework but could be realistically improved in a few years (2-3 years) with capacity development.	Human and financial resources are barely adequate.	Human and financial resources are adequate for the successful implementation of the legislative framework in this area.	1	1	1
Land-Based Finance: Technical Aspects	6b.1	Fiscal cadaster	No fiscal cadaster exists.	Fiscal cadaster is not up to date (over 20 years old), and it does not cover informal areas.	Fiscal cadaster is not up to date (over 10 years old) and it does not cover informal areas.	Fiscal cadaster relatively up to date (less than 10 years old) but does not cover informal areas and is not well-coordinated with land-based taxes.	Fiscal cadaster is up to date (less than 5 years old), covers informal areas, and is publicly available and well-coordinated with land-based taxes.	4	1.25	5
	6b.2	Land value sharing mechanisms triggered by planning decisions (ex. urban to rural land conversion, administration of building development rights or change of land use) or public investments (ex. streets, public space, green areas, public transport infrastructure, basic infrastructure)	No mechanisms exist to share the increase in land value.	Simple mechanisms exist such as land value contribution or fees in case of land subdivisions or building license application. These are not commonly used and enforced.	Simple mechanisms exist such as land value contribution in case of land subdivisions or building license application. These are commonly used and enforced. The revenue collected increases the service delivery capacity of the local authority.	Several, more complex mechanisms to share the increase in land value are present for planning decisions and public investments. The revenue collected increases the capacity of the local urban planning authority.	Several mechanisms to share the increase in land value are present for planning decisions and public investments. The revenue collected (or part of it) is allocated to be spent across the city to increase the supply of public goods and increase equitable urban development.	2	1.25	2.5
	6b.3	Developers' fees/contributions	No mechanism exists.	Developers pay some administrative fees not proportioned to the scale and need of the development.	Developers contribute (in-kind or in cash) to some infrastructure costs but they do not cover all the infrastructure costs required by their development.	Developers contribute (in-kind or in cash) to all the infrastructure costs required by their development.	Developers contribute (in-kind or in cash) to all the infrastructure costs required by their development. The building license is granted only after the contribution is paid or checked.	4	1.25	5
	6b.4	Property tax	No property tax exists.	A property tax exists but it has less than 20% collection rate. It is based on the value of undeveloped land.	A property tax exists but it has less than 50% collection rate. It is based on the value of undeveloped land.	A property tax exists and it has more than 80% collection rate. It is based on the value of land and development.	Property tax exists with a large collection rate (more than 90%). It is based on the value of land and development. Progressive increase for undeveloped, vacant land or empty houses.	3	1.25	3.75
							Legislative Functional Effectiveness:	11		
							Technical Aspects:	16.25		
							Total Score:	27.25		

ANNEX C

Tools for evaluation of municipal data

I	STRUKTURA E PZHK-se	PJESA TESKTUALE		KOMENTE
		PO	JO	
	PËRMBAJTJA			
	Vendimet administrative në lidhje me Planin Zhvillimor Komunal			
	Vendimi i Kuvendit të Komunës për hartimin e Planit Zhvillimor Komunal			
	Vendimi i Kuvendit të Komunës për shqyrtimin publik të Planit Zhvillimor Komunal			
	Vendimi për pëlqimin mjedisor për Raportin e Vlerësimit Strategjik Mjedisor të Planit Zhvillimor Komunal			
II	Korniza Strategjike			
	Plani Hapësinor i Kosovës			
	Plani Hapësinor i Zonës me Interes të vecantë (nëse aplikohet)			
	Plani Hapësinor për kompleksin memorial (nëse aplikohet)			
1	Hyrje			
	Qëllimi i Planit Zhvillimor Komunal			
	Procesi i pjesëmarrjes publike			
	Strategjitë sektoriale			
2	Profili komunal			
2.1	Historiku i shkurtë i Vushtrrisë			
2.2	Pozita dhe gjeografia fizike			
	Pozita Gjeografike			
	Topografia			
	Klima			
	Hidrologjia			
	Rrjeti ekologjik			Te dhenat jane te mangeta dhe te shpendara.
2.3	Demografia			
	Numri i popullsisë			
	Mosha dhe gjinia			
	Përkatësia etnike			
	Ekonomitë familjare			
	Niveli i arsimimit			
	Lëvizjet natyrore			
	Lëvizjet mekanike			
	Fuqia punëtore, punësimi dhe papunësia			
	Burimet kryesore të jetesës			
2.4	Ekonomia			
	Ndërmarrjet			
	Bujqësia			
	Toka pyjore			
2.5	Infrastruktura dhe shërbimet e menaxhimit të ujrave			
	Furnizimi me ujë			
	Kanalizimi fekal			
2.6	Infrastruktura dhe shërbimet e telekomunikacionit			
	Telefonia			
2.7	Infrastruktura dhe shërbimet e furnizimit me energji elektrike			
	Rrjeti i shpërndarjes			
2.8	Menaxhimi i mbeturinave			
	Shtirirja e shërbimit dhe deponitë			
	Numri i shfrytëzuesve			
2.9	Fatkeqësitë natyrore			
	Vërshimet			
	Thatësia			
	Erozioni			
	Tërmetet			
	Zjarret			
2.10	Infrastruktura dhe shërbimet e transportit			
	Rrugët magjistrale			
	Rrugët rgjionale			
	Transporti publik rrugor			
	Transporti hekurudhor			
	Transporti ajror			
2.11	Infrastruktura dhe shërbimet sociale dhe publike			
	Institucionet shëndetësore			
	Institucionet arsimore			
	Institucionet arsimore			
	Institucionet kulturore			
	Institucionet sportive dhe rekreative			
	Institucionet e mirëqenies sociale dhe komunitetit			

2.11	Infrastruktura dhe shërbimet sociale dhe publike			
	Institucionet shëndetësore			
	Institucionet arsimore			
	Institucionet arsimore			
	Institucionet kulturore			
	Institucionet sportive dhe rekreative			
	Institucionet e mirëqenies sociale dhe komunitetit			
2.12	Mjedisi dhe sipërfaqet me rrezikshmëri			
	Ndotja e ajrit			
	Ndotja e ujit			
	Ndotja e tokës			
	Ndotja akustike			
2.13	Trashëgimia natyrore			
	Monumentet natyrore			
2.14	Trashëgimia kulturore			
	Trashëgimia arkitekturale			
	Trashëgimia arkeologjike			
	Zona e vecantë e mbrojtur (nëse aplikohet)			
2.15	Vendbanimet			
	Qendra komunale			
	Fshatrat			
2.16	Banimi			
	Kapacitetet dhe tipologjia e banimit			
	Shfytëzimi i kapaciteteve të banimit			
	Pronësia e fondit të banimit			
	Vjetërsia e fondit të banimit			
	Furnizimi i kapaciteteve të banimit me infrastrukturë			
2.17	Vendbanimet joformale			
2.18	Shfrytëzimi i tokës			
	Vendbanimet			
	Infrastruktura e transportit			
	Toka bujqësore			
	Toka pyjore			
	Sipërfaqet ujore			
	Pronësia e tokës			
2.19	Kapacitetet administrative komunale			
	Punësimi			
	Kualifikimet			
2.20	Kapacitetet financiare			
	Buxheti komunal			
	Shpenzimet			
	Investimet kapitale			
	Korniza afatmesme buxhetore			
	Sektori privat dhe komuniteti			
3	Vlerësimi i gjendjes			
	Gjendja socio-ekonomike			
	Zhvillimi ekonomik			
	Infrastruktura teknike dhe shërbimet përkatëse			
	Infrastruktura dhe transporti			
	Shërbimet sociale dhe publike			
	Mjedisi			
	Trashëgimia			
	Vendbanimet			
	Banimi			
	Vlerësimi i kapaciteteve investive			
4	Vizioni për të ardhmen e Komunës, qëllimet dhe objektivat			
	Vizioni			
	Qëllimet dhe objektivat			
5	Koncepti i Zhvillimit Hapësinor			
	Zhvillimi sipas sektorëve			
	Zhvillimi ekonomik			
	Zhvillimi social			
	Infrastruktura teknike			
	Infrastruktura publike dhe sociale			
	Vendbanimet, banimi			
6	Dispozitat për zbatim			
	Prioritetet e Zhvillimit Strategjik dhe Plani i Veprimit			
	Prioritetet e Zhvillimit Strategjik			
	Plani i Veprimit			
Sh 1	Tabela (t)je Kornizës së Profilit Komunal			

Analizat jane te pergjithesuara.

II	PJESA HARTOGRAFIKE	PO	JO	Komente shtesë
1	Harta e të dhënave bazë			
2	Harta e zhvillimit hapësinor (vendbanimet ekzistuese/të planifikuara dhe hapësirat për ndërtim me masat mbrojtëse për zhvillim)			
3	Harta e shfrytëzimit të tokës (banimore, bujqësore, komerciale, teknologjike, industriale dhe shfytëzim të përzier)			
4	Planet zhvillimore sektorale me hapësira, ndërtime dhe infrastrukturë të planifikuara (mbitokësore dhe nëntokësore)			
	<i>Harta e planit të zhvillimit ekonomik</i>			
	<i>Harta e planit të infrastrukturës së transportit</i>			
	<i>Harta e planit të transportit urban dhe rural</i>			
	<i>Harta e planit të energjisë elektrike dhe termike</i>			
	<i>Harta e planit të ujësjellësit dhe kanalizimit</i>			
	<i>Harta e planit të ujitjes dhe drenazhimit</i>			
	<i>Harta e planit për menaxhimin e mbeturinave dhe riciklim</i>			
	<i>Harta e planit të telekomunikacionit dhe instalimeve të ngjashme</i>			
	<i>Harta e planit të hapësirave publike dhe sociale</i>			
	<i>Harta e planit të hapësirave sportive</i>			
	<i>Harta e planit të hapësirave të hapura publike dhe të gjelbëra</i>			
	<i>Harta e planit të menaxhimit të varrezave</i>			
	<i>Harta e planit të mbrojtjes së trashëgimisë natyrore dhe kulturore</i>			
	<i>Harta e planit të mbrojtjes nga rreziqet natyrore</i>			

Nr. 2 | INFRASTRUKTURA E BANIMIT-SIPËRFAQET DHE OBJEKTET

	PROFILI						KONCEPTI ZHVILLIMOR				
	Sipërfaqja e lokacioneve (ha)	Numri i njësive të banimit	Numri i objekteve	Ndarja sipas vendbanimeve	Paraqitja në hartë/a	Komente (vjeterësia e objekteve dhe analiza tjera në PZH)	Sipërfaqja e lokacioneve (ha)	Numri i njësive të banimit	Ndarja sipas vendbanimeve	Paraqitja në hartë/a	Komente rreth kualitetit të planifikimeve në PZH
I Sipërfaqet e banimit sipas karakterit											
Banimi individual i veçantë											
Banimi individual dysh/ në varg											
Banimi kolektiv i veçantë											
Banimi kolektiv dysh/ në varg dhe objektet terratore											
Gjithsej: sipërfaqet e banimit											
II Sipërfaqet e banimit sipas shfrytëzimit											
Sipërfaqe banimi e shfrytëzuar nga pronarët											
Sipërfaqe banimi e lëshuar me qira											
Sipërfaqe banimi të lira - për shitje, me qera, etj											
Sipërfaqe banimi të lira - shfrytëzim i përkohshëm											
III Sipërfaqet e banimit sipas shfrytëzueshmërisë mikse											
Sipërfaqe banimi të miksuara me aktivitete komerciale											
Sipërfaqe banimi të miksuara me aktivitete bujqësore											
Sipërfaqe banimi të miksuara me aktivitete industriale											
Sipërfaqe banimi të miksuara me aktivitete shërbëse											

Nr. 3 | INFRASTRUKTURA EKONOMIKE-SIPËRFAQET

	PROFILI				KONCEPTI ZHVILLIMOR			
	Sipërfaqja e lokacioneve/eve (ha)	Paraqitja në hartë	Ndarja sipas vendbanimeve	Komente (shfrytëzueshmëria, uzurpimet dhe analiza tjera në PZH)	Sipërfaqja e lokacioneve/eve (ha)	Paraqitja në hartë	Ndarja sipas vendbanimeve	Komente rreth kualitetit të planifikimeve në PZH
I Zonat Ekonomike								
Park industrial								E pa specifikuar
Inkubator i biznesit								
Park teknologjik								
Zonë e lirë ekonomike								
II Sipërfaqet komerciale								
Tregti								per zonen urbane
Riparim i automjeteve								
Riparim i elektroshtetëplakeve dhe mjeteve tjera								
Sipërfaqe tjera të ngjashme								
Sipërfaqe komerciale XX (nuk punon/ jo e privatizuar)								
Sipërfaqe komerciale XX (punon/ jo e privatizuar)								
III Sipërfaqet industriale								
Minierë dhe gurore				Nuk janë të precizuara në sipërfaqe. Vetëm per gurore				
Përpunim i lëndës së parë								Jane te permendura, por jo te detajura!
Prodhimtari e rëndë								
Prodhimtari e lehtë								
Ndërtimtari								
Prodhim i energjisë								
Prodhimtari XX (nuk punon/ e pa privatizuar)								
Prodhimtari XX (punon/ e pa privatizuar)								
IV Sipërfaqet shërbëse								
Hotelleri								
Patundshmëri								
Financa dhe sigurime								
Profesionale dhe shkencore								
Informacion dhe komunikim								sipërfaqet dhe numri i paspecifikuar
Transport dhe magazinim								
Aministrative përcjellëse								
Sigurim dhe mbrojtje								
Arsimore								
Shëndetësore								
Art/Argëtim/Rekreacion								te paspecifikuara
Shërbime tjera të ngjashme								
Shërbëse XX (nuk punon/ e pa privatizuar)								
Shërbëse XX (punon/ e pa privatizuar)								
V Sipërfaqet bujqësore								
Tokë e punueshme - ara								
Tokë e punueshme - kopshte								
Tokë e punueshme - pemishte								
Tokë e punueshme - vreshta								
Tokë e punueshme - livadhe								
Tokë e papunueshme - kullosa								
Tokë e papunueshme - tjera								
Bujqësore - e punueshme XX/ e papunueshme (nuk shfrytëzohet/ e pa privatizuar)								
Bujqësore - e punueshme XX/ e papunueshme (shfrytëzohet/ e pa privatizuar)								
Tokë e punueshme - ara - kulturë gruri								
Tokë e punueshme - ara - kulturë misri								
Tokë e punueshme - ara - kulturë elbi								
Tokë e punueshme - ara - serra								
Tokë e punueshme - ara - bujqësi ekstensive (dredhëza, mjedra, domate, spëca, etj)								
Përshtatshmëria e tokës - Kategoria 1								
Përshtatshmëria e tokës - Kategoria 2								
Përshtatshmëria e tokës - Kategoria 3								
Përshtatshmëria e tokës - Kategoria 4								
Përshtatshmëria e tokës - Kategoria 5								
Përshtatshmëria e tokës - Kategoria 6								
Përshtatshmëria e tokës - Kategoria 7								
Përshtatshmëria e tokës - Kategoria 8								
VI Sipërfaqet pyjore								
Pyje të larta					Pyjet janë te permendura, por jo te ndara ne te larta dhe te ulta, sipërfaqja e specifikuar, e cila ka 13.043 hektar.			Te pa ndara sipas kategorise
Pyje të ulëta								
Pyje me bimësi								
Pyje XX - (nuk shfrytëzohet/ e pa privatizuar)								
Pyje XX - (shfrytëzohet/ e pa privatizuar)								
Pyje për shfrytëzim ekonomik								
Pyje të mbrojtura								

Nr. 10 NDOTJA E MJEDISIT DHE FATKEQËSITË NATYRORE

I	Ndotja (ajri/ uji/ toka)	PROFILI						KONCEPTI ZHVILLIMOR		
		Vendbanimi/ et	Hapësira e ndatur (m2)	Ndotësi	Substancat ndotëse	Matjet	Paraqitja në hartë (pikë apo poligon)	Komente (gjendja ekzistuese dhe analiza tjera nga PZHK)	Planifikimet në PZHK (masat)	Paraqitja në hartë (pikë apo poligon)
	Ndotja e ajrit në lokacionin	Zhvillode Bivolak Preluzhe Stanofc I Poshtem Stanofc I Eperm Grace Strovc	JO	KEK-u, Trepça, Gurethesit ne Pasome, Terllabuq, Shale dhe Karaqe	Plumbi, Zingu, Bakri, Dioksidi dhe Trioksidi I Sulfurit, etj.		JO			
	Ndotja e ujit në lokacionin x	Lumi Sinica	Hapësira perjgate Lumit Sinice	Ujerrat e Zeza, mbaturinat e ngurta, Kek-u			JO			Ne PZHK. Tek plani I veprimit thuhet: "reduktimi I ndotjeve dhe pastrimi I lumenjeve".
	Ndotja e ujrave nentokesore	Preluzhe Stanofc I Poshtem Mihaliq Lummadh Nadakofc	JO	Ujerrat e patrajuara nga Komunitat: Lipjan, FusheKosove, Kastriot, Prishtine, Besiane dhe nga Kek-u	Ujerrat e Zeza, Kemikalet		JO			
	Ndotja e tokës	Ne PZHK jane te identifikuar 15 vendbanime ne rrethinat e te cilave ka deponi plehrash ilegale Degradimi I Pyllit ne Malin e Qyqavices	JO PO	Mbeturinat e ngurta			JO JO	Nuk ka te dhena per degradimin e pyjeve ne Malet e Shales		
	Ndotja nga zhurma në lokacionin x							Nuk ka te dhena sa I perket ndotjes nga zhurma		

II	Fatkeqësitë natyrore / njerëzore dhe rreziqet	PROFILI						KONCEPTI ZHVILLIMOR	
	Vendbanimi/ lokacioni	Hapësira e rrezikuar (m2)	Shkaktori i rrezikut/ fatkeqësisë (nëse aplikohet)	Paraqitja në hartë (pikë apo poligon)	Komente (gjendja ekzistuese dhe analiza tjera nga PZHK)	Planifikimet në PZHK (masat e parapara)	Paraqitja në hartë (pikë apo poligon)	Komente rreth kualitetit të planifikimeve në PZHK	
	Termetet	JO	JO	JO	Perveq informates se teritori I Komunes eshte ne zonen Sizmike praj 7-8 shkalle te MCS-se, tjera te dhena nuk ka ne PZHK				
	Erozioni	Pellgu I Silinices	PO	Degradimi I Pyjeve	PO			Ne PZHK.tek plani I veprimit I figuron aktiviteti per mbrojtje nga erozioni.	
	Vershimet ne lokacionet	Stanofc I Poshtem Preluzhe Bivolak Mihaliq Pestove Nadakofc Stanofc I Eperm Dumnice e Poshtme Samadrexhe Studime e Poshtme Vushtri Lugina e Slatines Druar Reznik Pantine Bukosh	PO	Te rreshurat atmosferike, te shkriat e bores, faktori njeri, hedhja e mbeturinave te ngurta	PO			Ne PZHK.tek plani I veprimit I figuron aktiviteti per mbrojtje nga vershimet.	
	Rrëshqitjet e dheut	Stroc Druar Slatine Skrome Slakoc Mihaliq Bivolak	PO		PO				
	Zjarret e pyjeve në lokacionet x	Vesekoc Gumnishte Te gjitha viset malore	JO	JO	JO				

Nr. 11 KAPACITETET FINANCIARE

	PROFILI							KONCEPTI ZHVILLIMOR							
	Per 4 vitet paraqarke nga hartimi I PZHK-se				Per 3 vitet e ardhshme nga hartimi I PZHK-se			Te planifikuar per 8 vitet e validitetit te PZHK-se							
	viti -4	viti -3	viti -2	viti -1	viti 0	viti 1	viti 2	viti 0	viti 1	viti 2	viti 3	viti 4	viti 5	viti 6	viti 7
I Buxheti - Shpenzimet															
Buxheti total I Komunes															
Investimet Kapitalle															
Subvencionet dhe Transferet															
Pagat dhe Medijet															
Mallrat dhe Shërbimet															
Shpenzimet Komunale															
Shpenzimet totale															
II Buxheti - Te hyrat															
Te hyrat vetanake															
Te hyrat e planifikuara nga granti I qeverise															
Te hyrat e pa planifikuara nga granti I qeverise															
Te hyrat nga donacionet															
Te hyrat totale															
	Nuk ka te dhena				Nuk ka te dhena			Nuk ka te dhena							

ANNEX D

Workshop agenda and list of participants



INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMI PËR ZHVILLIM GJITHËPËRFSHIRËS
PROGRAM SVEOBUH VATNOG RAZVOJA

WORKSHOP

Evaluation of the Municipal Development Plan

in relation to the drafting of the

Municipal Zoning Map

Date: 27.06. 2018-29.06.2018, Venue: Hotel Molika (National Park Pelister), Macedonia

Objectives of the workshop:

- Bring together all relevant staff of the Municipality of Vushtrri, public regional companies, civil society and MESP to get more familiarized with the Integrated Work Plan 2018-2020, respectively immediate activities versus their responsibilities;
- Introduce the differences respectively the linkage between the Municipal Development Plan (MDP) and Municipal Zoning Map (MZM);
- Provide guidance in using the Sustainability Assessment Framework and MDP evaluation tools;
- Identify the missing data (through evaluation of the actual MDP of Vushtrri) needed for the drafting of MZM; and how/when we are going to collect the missing ones;
- Introduce the next steps for the upcoming 6-month period as well as respective roles of all relevant stakeholders.

Outputs:

- Municipal staff (and others) familiarized with the differences and linkage between the MDP, spatial planning database and MZM;
- Municipal staff, civil society and public regional companies equipped for practicing the various evaluation tools;
- The sustainability of planning documents assessed through the sustainability assessment framework;
- The missing data for MZM are identified (the final table showing the existing and missing data needed for drafting of MZM);
- The next immediate activities are identified, and responsibilities shared between relevant stakeholders.

Day 1-27.06.2018		Facilitators
09.00	Departure from the Municipal Building, Vushtrri	
14.00	Arrival and registration to Hotel Molika, Macedonia	
19.30	Welcoming note Aim of the workshop Tour de Table	UN-Habitat M. of Vushtrri
20.00	Dinner	
Day 2-28.06.2018		
09.00	Introduction to the workshop programme	UN-Habitat
09.10	From the Municipal Development Plan towards the Municipal Zoning Map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inclusive Development Programme ▪ Work Plans (components supported by UN-Habitat) ▪ Municipal Development Plan vs. Municipal Zoning Map ▪ 3 aspects of evaluation, tools for evaluation, linkage with spatial planning database and municipal zoning map 	UN-Habitat, M. of Vushtrri, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
09.40	Open discussions	
10.00	Coffee break	
10.15	I. Methodology, focus groups composition and coordinators Sustainability Assessment Framework	UN-Habitat
10.30	Group work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ G1: Land and Urban Planning ▪ G2: Public Space ▪ G3: Plots and Blocks ▪ G4: Development Rights ▪ G5: Building Codes ▪ G6: Land-Based Finance ▪ G7: Graphics 	1. Arbën Rrecaj 2. Zana Sokoli 3. Merita Dalipi 4. Avni Alidemaj 5. Sami Stagova 6. Besnike Kocani 7. Besnike Kocani
11.50	Presentation: Sustainability Assessment Graphics	UN-Habitat
12.00	Lunch	
13.00	II. Methodology, working groups and coordinators Evaluation of MDP profile's data and populating the tables	UN-Habitat
13.10	Group work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ G1: MDP structure + Economic Infrastructure/surfaces ▪ G2: Settlements + Residential Infrastructure ▪ G3: Demography + Economic Infrastructure/Enterprises+ Budget ▪ G4: Social/Public Infrastructure and Services ▪ G5: Technical Services and Infrastructure ▪ G6: Public transport infrastructure ▪ G7: Cultural and Natural Heritage + Environment 	1. Fortuna Spahiu+AA 2. Ardi Ukshini+MD 3. Egzon Haradinaj+BK 4. Ahmet Shuku+SS 5. Shenaj Llapashtica+VP 6. Islam Latifi+ZS 7. Shukrane Begu+ARr
14.30	Coffee break	
14.45	Group work: continuation Evaluation of MDP profile's data and populating the tables	
15.50 –16.00	Conclusion of the day	UN-Habitat M. of Vushtrri
20.00	Dinner	

Day 3 - 29.06.2018

09.00	Recap from previous day	
09.10	III. Methodology for the evaluation of the MDP planned development Re-confirmation of the working groups and distribution of working materials (maps).	UN-Habitat
09.30	Group work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ G1: MDP structure + Economic Infrastructure/surfaces ▪ G2: Settlements + Residential Infrastructure ▪ G3: Demography. + Econom. Infrastructure/Enterp.+Budget ▪ G4: Social/Public Infrastructure and Services ▪ G5: Technical Services and Infrastructure ▪ G6: Public transport infrastructure ▪ G7: Cultural and Natural Heritage + Environment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fortuna Spahiu+AA 2. Ardi Ukshini+MD 3. Egzon Haradinaj+BK 4. Ahmet Shuku+SS 5. Shenaj Llapashtica+VP 6. Islam Latifi+ZS 7. Shukrane Begu+ARr
10.30	Coffee break	
10.45	Group work: continuation Evaluation of the MDP planned development	
12.00	Lunch	
13.00	Group work: continuation Evaluation of the MDP planned development	
15.00	Presentation of findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Groups 1-7: Evaluation of the MDP profile's data</i> ▪ <i>Groups 1-7: Evaluation of the MDP planned development</i> ▪ <i>Submission of the populated tables to the UN-Habitat Coordinator</i> 	<i>All respective facilitators (municipal staff) UN-Habitat (BK/SS)</i>
15.30	Discussion on the way forward: <i>Collection of missing data (who, how, when)</i> <i>Migration into the spatial planning database (who, how, when)</i>	UN-Habitat
15.50 –16.00	Conclusion of the workshop	UN-Habitat, M. of Vushtrri
17.00 –	Departure to Vushtrri	

Inclusive Development Programme						
Workshop for the Evaluation of the MDP of Vushtrri						
List of participants, 27-29.06.2018						
#	No.	Name	Institution	Position	Tel.	E-mail
	1	Berat Sadiku	Department of Urbanism	Director	045 941 555	berat.sadiku@rks-gov.net beratsadiku@gmail.com
	2	Sabile Klinaku	Department of Urbanism	Legal officer	044 630 744	sabile.klinaku@rks-gov.net
	3	Fortuna Krasniqi	Department of Urbanism	Construction permits officer	044 462 266	fortunakrasniqi@gmail.com
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