PROVISIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT
GOVERNMENT OF KOSOVO
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

INSTITUTE FOR SPATIAL PLANNING

KOSOVO
PROFILE

KOSOVO SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Working document

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Planning for a better future

Spatial planning implies planning of the physical space that surrounds us: Space where our houses are built, space in urban and rural areas, space where our working places are located, space where roads are, as well as infrastructure, natural and cultural heritage. Space plays a key role in the development of a society and affects the determination of priorities for investments, which cannot be decided overnight. It is for this reason that we consider it is high time to begin a process such as planning.

Spatial Planning in Kosovo, although developed as an institutional activity since the post-war period after the Second World War, has produced no great or apparent results or traits in practice. Today, with the establishment of a Legal Framework, through the Law on Spatial Planning and related by-laws, a great step was undertaken towards the establishment of contemporary legislative trends in the field of planning in Europe.

The establishment of local planning institutions at the central and local levels is considered a vital element in the organization and operation of planning activities. The Department of Spatial Planning was created to deal with planning policies, the implementation of central level programs and monitoring developments in space. The Institute for Spatial Planning was also created, as a Ministerial unit, charged with the preparation of planning papers (documents), research of spatial development trends, as well as the development of a space-related database.

The process in which these Documents are drafted should serve as a guide in:

- Identifying locations in different regions in Kosovo with spatial development potential;
- Approving policies related to the establishment of industrial, housing, and service development, rural development, tourism and natural and cultural heritage;
- Identifying the role of major cities, and especially Pristina, as the capital, in the overall socio-economic and cultural development of Kosovo.

Currently, the spatial development trends in Kosovo are not favorable. They are characterized with great problems involving numerous cases of illegal construction, which cause problems in infrastructure and make services more expensive.

The Plan’s Role and Nature

The Spatial Plan of Kosovo is a document that should promote the common interests of the inhabitants of Kosovo, for a quicker economic development, aimed at improving the quality of life, but at the same time, also protecting resources, natural and cultural heritage. With the decisions to be adopted, the Spatial Plan should:

- Instruct governmental departments and agencies in drafting and implementing policies and decisions regarding public investments that have a notable spatial dimension, or could be affected by space;
- Impact political decisions regarding strategic investments in infrastructure, especially transport and telecommunication;
- Support balanced development between developed areas and areas with lower economic development.
- Determine strategic locations that would be inclined towards – not only urban zones, but also rural ones.
• It should also serve as a guide in drafting other development plans – municipal and local.
• Determine the general principles of best practices in spatial planning, so as to enable public choices, employment, and use of natural resources, to serve sustainable economic development and better quality of life in the best way possible.

The Spatial Plan, through a comprehensive and transparent process, should create conditions for ensuring locations for capital investments for economic development, improving infrastructure services, and protecting natural and cultural heritage.

The Role of the Kosovo Profile as a Document
The document of the spatial development profile of Kosovo, the assessment of the existing situation in Kosovo, the assessment of resources and investment capacities, identified challenges and the catalogue of issues raised during public consultations, by the participants in the process, should steer the future development of Kosovo. The Kosovo profile, as a document, contains information and analysis, which, in cooperation with other sectors, are presented in the form of research summarized in one report. The intention behind having one such report is to present the state of developments in space.

Governance, Stakeholders and their Roles
Governance, as a decision-making process and implementation of decisions made, is based on formal and informal actors involved in the process and formal and informal structures established to reach decisions and to implement them.

The main spatial planning principles, related to good governance, are:
- Public participation;
- Rule of Law;
- Transparency;
- Responsibility;
- Consensus;
- Equality and inclusion;
- Efficiency, and
- Accountability.

Public participation
In accordance with international principles recommended by law, especially Agenda 21 and the UN-HABITAT Agenda, the process aims at including as great a number of people as possible in the preparatory phase of drafting the spatial plan of Kosovo, with the intention of having the principles of inclusion, transparency, efficiency, equality and sustainability promoted and implemented in practice by the Kosovar society.

Based on the Law on Spatial Planning, the Spatial Plan of Kosovo is a multi-sector plan, which takes into account the different societal relations and sector strategies. The involvement of all the participants (stakeholders) who could have an impact or be impacted by the plan is essential for the implementation of public participation and transparency principles in the process of drafting the spatial plan.

Decision-making / Non-decisionmaking Roles
The participants in the process are divided based on their role and duty into participants from decisionmaking structures, civil society and the private sector. Participants (stakeholders) from the central level, representatives of the Ministries of the Government of Kosovo, have all complemented the contents
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of the report with data, reports and strategies from respective sectors. A considerable amount of data came from the nongovernmental sector, the reports and analysis of which were used for comparison in most cases, and as the sole sources of information in some. Municipalities, as local segments within the chain of government, will also play an important role, as they will participate in the implementation of this plan. The involvement of civil society will take place next through the process of consultation, active participation in conducting research on certain issues and preparing solutions. The private sector will serve the purpose of determining the investment potential of Kosovar businesses as well as the implementation of different programs through public-private partnership. Special emphasis is also placed on international partners, starting from liaison offices and development agencies.

Regional and European Context
It is important to contemplate the challenges and opportunities to integrate Kosovo in the region and European Union. Kosovo’s position in relation with regional developments has so far been marginalized because of its undefined status. Kosovo is not involved in many of the regional developments.

Kosovo and its neighbors – Kosovo has been historically attached or linked to its regional neighbors. Besides its connections from former SFRY, common interests regarding regional integration and integration within the EU have cleared the way for cooperation in the frames of concrete inter-boundary projects, especially with Montenegro, Albania and Macedonia. Regional infrastructure projects, projects related to regional parks and areas for mountain tourism, are some fields where cooperation could further strengthen the determination for quicker integration within the EU.

STABILITY PACT for SouthEast Europe – the creation of a safe environment, promotion of sustainable democratic systems and promotion of economic and social well being. Progress is necessary in all three fields to achieve sustainable peace and democracy.

International Railway Network

![International Railway Network Diagram]
CADSES – The area of Central Europe, Adriatic, the Danube and South-East Europe. An initial EU program for transnational cooperation in spatial development, which also includes the territories of South-East Europe, with some priorities.

– Promotion of spatial development approaches and actions, with the intention of achieving economic and social cohesion;
– Efficient and sustainable transport systems and access to the information society;
– Landscape, natural and cultural heritage promotion and management
– Environmental protection, resource management and risk prevention

Important Inter-Boundary Connections

ESDP – European Spatial Development Perspective – has established common goals and principles of equal and sustainable development, as well as:

- Economic – social cohesion,
- Conservation and management of natural resources and cultural heritage,
- More balanced competition in European territory.
DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES
Based on research within thematic areas, as well as research into the documents and papers drafted by different development agencies and institutions, such as strategies for the development of programs in Kosovo, 7 (seven) development challenges, which have a direct impact on spatial development have been identified. They will serve as a basis for public discussions, which in the first phase aims at producing a vision for Kosovo, as a strategic document that will direct developments in space. The challenges are supported by information assembled during research into different issues, as well as indicators that raise issues as problems to be resolved.

The Challenges Identified

I. Economy and Employment
- The economy of Kosovo has stagnated while the unemployment rate is extremely high.
- International competition requires functional infrastructure.
- How can spatial planning help revive the economy?

II. Heritage and sustainable development
* Our natural and cultural heritage is deteriorating.
- How can we plan development by using these values, as well as defending the future for our children?

III. Irrational use of space:
- The territory of Kosovo is small and is used in an irrational way.
- Unplanned development results in the use of agricultural land and diminished corridors alongside roads.
- How can we achieve better development?
- What should we do with the existing illegal construction?

IV. Living environment
- The quality (level) of the living environment in cities and villages is poor.
- Unplanned development also increases the price of services. How can we enhance dwellings and develop them better in the future?

V. Low level of health and education
* The level of services in health and education in Kosovo is low in general, and in some areas there is an extremely low quality of services.
* How and where should services be improved so they are more accessible and closer to the people?

VI. The poverty level is high and increasing
* This level is higher in some parts of Kosovo than usual.
* How can we be certain that the way in which we steer the development of Kosovo will address this issue?

VII. Standards, norms and principles
* How can we plan development for the future in a way in which international standards, transparency, as well as participation in decision-making, are achieved.
The process, phases, thematic areas, sources of information
Based on the framework for the process of drafting the Spatial Plan of Kosovo, there are 4 phases when certain documents (papers) have to be produced:
- The preparation of the Profile of Kosovo;
- Strategic vision and goals;
- Spatial Development concepts, and
- Implementation strategies.

The first phase and the major document to emerge is the Profile of Spatial Development in Kosovo. It describes the situation of spatial development in Kosovo, as it takes place in four thematic areas: demography and social development, environment and land use, economic development and infrastructure. The Profile also contains the document, which is comprised of development challenges, and together, they make up two of the most important documents for the beginning of the process of public consultations in relation with the Spatial Plan of Kosovo.

Information
The following material is based on information obtained directly from the field and relevant sectors (departments) of ministries of the Government of Kosovo, as well as information based on assessments made by professionals and groups from the non-governmental sector. Some of the evaluations and analyses were made by the group that dealt with the elaboration of the following subjects themselves.

According to these sources, the information available indicates that there are currently 2.4 million inhabitants living in Kosovo. The same assessments show that in Kosovo nowadays there are more men than women, and that 72% of the people are younger than 35 years old. It also shows that 49% of the population is unemployed, out of which some “might” be employed in the private sector, although there is a lack of precise information to support such a claim.

Information on the density of the population shows that it is variable and depends on the region referred to. It also shows that the greatest concentration is in the city of Pristina and less in the mountainous areas. Other indicators show that there is internal migration and movement from rural to urban areas. Kosovo is identified as an area with an exceptional component of natural movement of people, making it stand out from other parts of the region. The population in Kosovo is characterized with a high birth rate and relatively low mortality rate, which results with a high degree of natural population growth– 13 ‰.

Different ethnicities live in Kosovo, where the majority is Albanian, comprising more than 90% of the overall population, and the rest consisting of Serbs, Turks, Romas, and others, and three major religions – Muslim, Catholic and Orthodox. The information assembled shows that an average Albanian family has 6.5 members. The problems with which Kosovar families are faced include the problem of housing, with the sole source of information on such
an issue being the taxpayers’ list – a great number of individual houses, as opposed to collective ones - 93% by 7%. The situation in the field of education is another important problem that weighs down on the Kosovar society. Despite the reforms proclaimed to take place in education, the information gathered shows very low achievements. The information gathered regarding the health sector shows that there are only 1.3 doctors per 1,000 inhabitants in Kosovo, which is three to four times lower than the standard in other countries of the region.

Culture and sport are two other subjects, which we lack sufficient information about. However, based on the dominating circumstances and what can be seen in the field, there is an apparent absence of sport and cultural institutions and facilities. Cultural-historical heritage expresses the identity of the Kosovar society through centuries.

The great variety of natural factors provides a good basis for economic development, but also requires great efforts by mankind. From water resources in Kosovo, every Kosovar is entitled to 1,600 m$^3$ water annually, while only 9% of the villages are connected to the water supply system. The rivers of Kosovo have been left in the hands, or at the mercy of nature and uncontrolled use of gravel. The Sharr mountains are rich with 2,000 types of plants.

Agriculture is the main economic activity, participating in the overall gross domestic product of Kosovo with 30%. The Kosovar industry is currently in transition, and the process of privatization should affect and result in its activation or transformation. Local production is still low, with only 3% of the products made in Kosovo exported and the value of goods imported being greater than 70%. The Kosovar economy can still not rely on its banking system.

Although Kosovo had great potential for electric power production, the state of the existing capacities do not enable for the regular supply of the population and production with power. One KWh costs 0.06 Euro and as such represents a great burden for families.

Despite great natural riches, the environment is attacked more and more with every passing day. 0.6 kg of waste are produced daily per capita in Kosovo. From the information available, one can say that Kosovo is an individualized and specific area. Important roads pass through it, linking Central Europe with the Mediterranean coast. Road transport presents the main method of transporting goods. There are 650 km of roads in total in Kosovo, where more than 250 thousand small and large vehicles travel.

All of this information and other more detailed data, are described below, in the working version of the Kosovo Profile.

KOSOVO – basic data
Kosovo is located in South-East Europe and is characterized by its central position in the Balkan Peninsula. It is surrounded by: Albania (length of the border - 112 km), Macedonia (161 km), Serbia (352 km) and Montenegro (77 km)$^1$. It is located in the northern geographic hemisphere with width ranging from 41° 50' 58'' to 43° 15' 42'', and eastern geographic height ranging from 20° 01' 02'' to 21° 48' 02''$^2$.

Kosovo has a surface of 10,887 km$^2$, and has a population of 2,400,000 inhabitants (based on the OSCE, year 2000), and represents a territory that is densely populated (220 inhabitants per km$^2$).

Kosovo is surrounded by high mountains, with some mountain peaks exceeding 2,000 m above sea level (highest peak - Gjeravica 2,656m)$^3$.

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$^1$ UNDP, Human development report, Kosovo 2002, Prishtina, p.15
$^3$ Dr. Riza I. Çavolli, Regional Geography of Kosovo, p.319
which have different geological compositions, and has two great plains in the middle, Dukagjin and Kosova. The mountains do not isolate Kosovo from other areas because rivers have cut very deep river beds on four sides, overcoming these natural barriers, and making a bridge out of Kosovo in the depths of the Balkan Peninsula and seas around it. Kosovo is the hydrographic key, with water flowing from it towards the Adriatic, the Black Sea and Aegean Sea.

Kosovo, with its geographic elements is an individualized and specific area. Important roads linking Central Europe with the coast along the Mediterranean go through its territory. As such, it has an important strategic position in this part of Europe. Kosovo’s good geographic position is further enhanced by variety of natural elements: geological composition, landscape, climate, hydrography, vegetation, types of land, as well as underground resources that provide a good basis for economic development. With elements of its natural landscape, it displays its own unique identity. Nearly all categories of landscape, in different varieties and climatic differences, are developed within this limited territorial unit. Changes within the natural elements have been manifested in types of land and natural vegetation, making it a unique area and landscape. Kosovo is noted for many natural resources that have made it renowned, not only within the Balkan Peninsula, but farther also.

Agriculture is the main economic activity, with great agrarian density, insufficient mechanisms and an inappropriate structure for cultivating different products, etc. Agricultural land makes up 53% of the territory and forests make up 39.1% of the territory, whereby approximately half (52.3%) of the land is arable, while one third (31%) are pastures (UNDP). Industry is in transition. Such economic traits have resulted with the domination of rural population over the urban one.

In the demographic aspect, Kosovo is a compact area where the Albanian population comprises about 90% of the population while other nationalities make up the remaining 10% (Serbian, Montenegrin, Turkish, Muslims, Roma etc.). As regards age, the population in Kosovo is young, where the majority are younger than 19 years old, namely 42.5%. The capital city is Prishtina, while the other larger cities are: Prizren, Mitrovica, Peja, Gjakova, Gjilan and Ferizaj.
Demography

The number of people – It is estimated that about 2.4 million\(^4\) people live in Kosovo. This number is relatively large for a territory of 10,887 km\(^2\) that Kosovo has. The people’s growth rate is 1.3 %, which is the largest in the region. Over an 82-year period (1921-2003) the population grew 4.6 times. If growth continues at such a pace, based on some estimations, the population will be 4.5 million\(^5\) by 2050.

The density of the population – Kosovo is ranked among the first as regards the density of the population in Europe with app. 220 people/km\(^2\). The focus of different economic, health, trade, cultural, etc. functions in the cities have resulted with a great concentration of people in such centers. On the other hand, the absence of infrastructure, distance from educational facilities, health and cultural centers, have affected and resulted in a great degree of migration of the population from rural to urban areas, which represents a double-sided problem in use of space. This urban revolution can be depicted as forced urbanization and a contemporary challenge in Kosovo. The difference between the capital and other cities is that Prishtina is where most of the former rural inhabitants gravitate, not only from surrounding villages, but from throughout Kosovo, which as a consequence resulted in the violation of the norms for urban life. The war also had an impact on the density of the population, because most of the destruction took place in villages, thus forcing families to find shelter due to their inability to reconstruct their homes. Most of these families are now located in cities. Other negative phenomena, are: the concentration of people in urban centers, the horizontal and unplanned expansion of cities, irrational use of agricultural land, lack of infrastructure, environmental pollution etc.

\(^4\) OSCE, year 2000, Prishtina, quoted by ESK.
\(^5\) Dr. H. Islami – Demographic Dimension in Kosova, quoted by MESP, Kosovo State of the Environment Report, April 2003, Prishtina.
Natural growth of the population – Although nearly all indicators of the growth of the population marked a drop over the last decade, the population of Kosovo still remains one of the fastest growing populations, not only in this region, but wider, which is a result of the slow rate of birth rate reduction and rapid rate of mortality reduction. The natural population growth rate is approximately 13 ‰ a year. The great population growth rate is the main factor that affected the population number and density, as well as problems resulting from it.

Population based on gender – The proportion between the percentage of the male gender and female gender is 50.3 % men and 49.7 % women. There was a greater percentage of men until the ‘90, with 51.55 % men and 48.45 % women. After the ‘90, as a result of emigration and conflict, which had a greater impact on men, there was a drop in the number of male inhabitants, which is now nearly the same as for women.

The population based on age – Half of the population in Kosovo is younger than 20 years old. The category of children in Kosovo (from 0-14 years old) represents 37.4 % of the population. The participation of the population aged between 15-64 years old is 58 %. The population aged above 64 years old includes only 4.6 % of the population. The domination of the young population is a major trait of Kosovo, resulting from and with a high population growth rate.

The pyramids of the population in Kosovo based on age (1991)
Population based on ethnicity – Different ethnic groups live in Kosovo. About 90% of the people are Albanian, 5.9% are Serbian, 1.3% Roma and others 3.4%.  

Average lifespan – The average lifespan in Kosovo during the nineties increased by nearly 30 years compared to the fifties (from 46 to 74 years old). There is currently no information available on the period of time after the year 1999. It is reasonable to believe that the unfavorable conditions that prevailed during the period that lead to the conflict and the period immediately after the conflict had a negative impact. These also resulted in greater levels of poverty.

Social Situation

Employment – It is estimated that the total number of people employed in Kosovo is about 260 thousand, out of which 61 thousand are employed in SOEs, while about 125 thousand are employed in private enterprises, approximately 65 thousand in the governmental sector and about 18 thousand in foreign organizations and NGOs. A great level of employment is also present in the informal sector. Charges and dispersion of taxes have a big impact in the extension of the informal sector especially in the increase of the informal number of employees.

Unemployment – One of the main challenges of the Kosovo population is the high level of unemployment. Kosovo is a place with the highest unemployment rate in the region. This level if about 49%. The average level of unemployment for women is even higher than for men, around 63%, and around 40% for men. Due to some specific characteristics that the labor market in Kosovo has (very young population), the majority of people that are unemployed are between 16-24 years old. This group of people constitute around 40% of the total number of unemployed people. The unemployment rate differs from region to region in Kosovo. The highest unemployment rate is in the Mitrovica Region, at 56.40%, while the Region with the lowest unemployment rate is Gjakova with 33.30%. The unemployment rate did not increase from 1988 until 1991-92. In later times, after 1992, there was a significant increase of the unemployment rate. During this period, the compulsory dismissal of a large number of Albanian employees, as a result of the political developments of that time in Kosovo, affected such an increase in unemployment.

Unemployment rate

From the data received from the Municipal Employment Institutions – the highest unemployment rate is in the Mitrovica Region while the lowest rate is in the Municipality of Gjakova.

Source: OSCE. Footnote: Registration made in 2000 except for Ferizaj, Peja and Shterpece
ESK, Pristina.
Rlinvest, Labor Market and Unemployment in Kosovo, Research Paper 8, Pristina 2003
Kosovo has the highest poverty rate in the region

**Poverty Rate** – The latest research shows that poverty is wide-spread and that more than half of the population (50.3%) live in poverty, while 16% live in the extreme poverty\(^\text{13}\). The low rate of economic development, slow privatization process, high unemployment rate – especially among the youth, are the main factors of the high poverty rate\(^\text{14}\). The number of families with income from salaries, businesses and other sources of income, has decreased significantly compared to the period before conflict. At the same time, 10 times as many families lived off humanitarian aid. The number of people receiving financial assets from abroad also increased. After conflict, the assistance received from family members in the Diaspora constituted half of Kosovo families’ budgets\(^\text{15}\). Starting from 1999, a lot of families had to spend their savings and in many cases sell their real estates in order to ensure minimal living conditions. This high rate of poverty was created through the destruction during the war and the high unemployment rate. The poverty rate differs from region to region, the highest rate is in the Drenica Region. There are different criteria when determining the poverty rate depending on countries. The reduction of the poverty rate represents one of the main challenges of Kosovar society on its way towards the future.

![Poverty rate in the region](image)

**Average Family Members** – in Kosovo there are families with more than 60 members. The average number of members in a Kosovo family is 6.5 members\(^\text{16}\), which differs depending on regions. Ferizaj Region has an average of 7 members per family, which represents the highest average compared to other Regions. Big families are a feature of under-developed countries, where the population is oriented mainly towards agricultural activities and other primary activities, which also applies in Kosovo, especially in rural areas (villages) where the families are bigger compared to the ones in the city. There are also other factors that influence the great average number of family members in Kosovo, either cultural, social and/or economic. Together with the improvement of the living standard, the average number of family members has decreased continuously.

With the revenues from the Kosovo Consolidated Budget we cannot ensure enough living space.

**Housing**

Housing is the main issue for social stability, health and for the development of the living quality.

Housing is the basic function of dwellings, which has an impact on the flow of general development of society, and is the biggest user of space and has a leading position in the elementary functions of dwellings. Also, it is an

\(^\text{13}\) WB, May 2004
\(^\text{16}\) ESTAP – Kosovo.
important component of economic and social development, organization and regulation of space as well as the living standard for the inhabitants. Kosovo in 1981 had around 220 thousand housing premises of all kinds, where around 223 thousand families lived, or around 1.6 million inhabitants. In 2003, it had around 360 thousand housing premises of all kinds where around 370 thousand families or around 2.4 million inhabitants lived. Compared to ’81, the fund increased by 139 thousand living premises in the year 2003.

The total amount of the surfaces of individual houses in Kosovo is around 43 million m², while the total surface of apartments is around 2.9 million m². The total surface used for housing is around 46 million m². According to the above-mentioned data, one can see that one inhabitant in Kosovo has less than 20 m² of living space. From the proportion between the general surface of individual housing and the collective ones, one can see that in Kosovo the level of individual housing is 94% and collective housing is 6%. While the average number of family members is 6.5 members per family.

According to the information, we can say that in Kosovo there is a lack of apartments. After the war the migration of families towards the medium and big cities was the main factor that increased the request for apartments. The lack of economic activities and other society standards helped and increased this migration of families. Accordingly, the big number of unemployed people and low family incomes, great average of family members, high prices for apartments and for rent in the cities, do not allow Kosovo families to buy apartments and achieve better living standards.

There is no clear policy on housing, except for some pilot projects for social housing, dedicated for families without shelter, which has started to be implemented in the Municipality of Skenderaj and Deçan, with the aim of continuing in other municipalities as well.

The main issues within the housing problem that influence the decision of further development of the city network and dwellings are:

The requests for the necessary housing space is greater than the houses available, especially in the cities.

The individual pressure for construction in order to solve the problem of housing is high and is mainly present in the private sector. In Kosovo there is still a lack of social and non-profit dwellings. The new way of creating savings for housing, such as loans and land policies, have not started to be applied here yet.

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17 Janë të përfshirë vetëm 26 komuna, d.m.th. mungojnë të dhënat e 4 komunave të tjera.
18 The programme for social housing started in October 2002 in order to help the families without shelter and resolving the housing problem MHSP.
Education

Reforms in education with old practices

The main principle of the educational policy in Kosovo is “General Education”, according to which all the children and youth of Kosovo have to have the opportunity to get education.

A well-trained and educated population is important for the social and economic development and for the economic welfare of a country.

In Kosovo, starting from the year 2000, the new educational system classified according to ISCED 97\textsuperscript{19}, started to be applied and according to it there are 6 levels of education.

The school network is organized into main school facilities and classrooms, which are separated physically. Education takes place in five languages: Albanian, Serbian, Bosnian, Turkish, Croatian, and mixed.

In the year 2002/03 there were 1,165 schools in Kosovo, 985 or 84\% of schools hold classes in Albanian. Education in Serbian takes place in 136 schools (11.7\% of schools), 23 Bosnian schools (2.0\%), Gorani in 3 schools (0.3\%), Turkish in 2 schools (0.2\%) and 16 (1.4\%) mixed ones.

In the year 2002/03 there were 425,194 registered pupils. Around 74.1\% of the pupils registered in primary schools and 20.4\% in secondary schools. Around 5.3\% were in preschools and less then 1\% in special schools.

Around 92\% out of the total number of registered students are Albanian. The average number of teachers in Kosovo is 365 students per school. In preschools the average number of students is 523, in primary schools it is 324 and in secondary schools it is 611 students per school. The total number of education staff in the year 2002/03 was 28,454, out of this number, 81\% are teachers, 5.3\% administrative staff and assisting staff comprises 13.8\%.

Great Quantity-Low Quality

Kosovo has one Public University founded in 1970 based in Prishtina. Within this University there are 21 faculties and schools that offer university studies in 57 fields of specialization. Out of this number, 14 faculties offer postgraduate studies in more than 30 fields. During the academic year 2001/2002, in the schools and faculties of the University, there was a total of 20,227 students, from which 14,596 (72\%) are regular students and 5,681 (28\%) students via correspondence.

In the academic year 2003/2004, a total of 6,372 students were registered at the University of Prishtina, from which 47 are foreign students. From the total number of registered students in the year 2003/2004, there were 2,962 female students, or 46.48\%, and 3,410 or 53.52\% male students.

Based on the average\textsuperscript{20} student/teacher proportion determined by the MEST\textsuperscript{21}, this average is 22st./1 teach for Albanians and this average is 15st./1 teach for the other ethnic groups.

Compared to the year 2001/2002, the number of teachers has increased in the year 2002/2003, but the average in the preschool level is still high, 39.2 st./1 teach. But this changes for the primary level 19.0 st./1 teacher, in the secondary level 14.9 st./1 teacher, while in the special schools it is 9.0 st./1 teacher. In general the average proportion between St/Teach. in Kosovo is 18.5 st./1 teach. As regards school space, there is a need to improve the standards\textsuperscript{22}.

\textsuperscript{19} ISCED – KSNA Standard International Classifcation for Education
\textsuperscript{20} Proportion st./teach was determined in the draft for the budget 2001/2002.
\textsuperscript{21} MEST- Ministry of Education Science and Technology.
\textsuperscript{22} At the municipal level there is a lack of space for schools. Classes are held in up to 4 shifts in some municipalities.
For the teaching staff there is no exact information that shows the proportion of the trained and qualified teachers compared to the unqualified ones. DTEST\textsuperscript{23} estimated that this proportion is around 3 to 2, meaning that in each field there might be up to 50% of teachers that are not qualified. In Special Education, there is a noticeable lack of qualified staff that could create a proper environment for education for these children. There is a need for reforms to the teaching program and methods. Also, we should continue to give our attention to the professional development of the existing staff of the University, as well as the training of the new teaching staff of the University.

According to information from 2001, attendance in schools for the children aged so as to attend obligatory school (7-14 years) is almost universal, however is a great inequality related to income levels. Class attendance becomes much more difficult in the secondary school. The main difficulty is access to higher secondary education, this is also shown in the data for the year 2002/2003. The percentage of the youth from the poorest categories in the rural areas that continue to attend classes in secondary school is twice lower than the ones of the same age but from a richer background. The difference in the urban areas is also noticeable between the poor children and the richer ones.

Gender equity in secondary school (15-18 years) is also an issue for concern. The proportion between men/women in the schools show that the percentage of the women in schools is lower than men. This is accentuated in the secondary level of education, and is much more acute in special schools.

Gender structure in the different education levels (2002-2003)

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{gender_chart.png}
\caption{Gender structure in the different education levels (2002-2003)}
\end{figure}

\begin{tikzpicture}
\begin{axis}[
    title={In all the levels there is a lower participation of women, while the highest is in special schools},
    ybar stacked,
    ymajorgrids=true,
    bar width=20pt,
    enlarge x limits=true,
    legend style={at={(0.5,-0.15)},anchor=north},
]
\addplot coordinates{(Parashkollor, 52.5%) (Rr, 47.6%) (Mesem, 47.1%) (Shkolla Speciale, 55.1%) (Universitar, 79.1%)};
\addplot coordinates{(Femër, 47.4%) (Femër, 42.4%) (Femër, 44.9%) (Femër, 20.9%) (Femër, 46.5%)};
\legend{Mashkull \%, Femër \%}
\end{axis}
\end{tikzpicture}

IMLS\textsuperscript{24} aside from the private expenditure (family income) also identified the great distance to schools and security as the principal reason for non-attendance in schools.

In Kosovo literacy is an issue related to gender and age, but also living area. Illiteracy is usually higher in rural areas than in urban ones. Almost 14% of the women that live in rural areas are defined as illiterate, while the level of male illiterates is 4%.

\textsuperscript{23} Interim Department of Education Science and Technology.
\textsuperscript{24} IMLS-a –Research of Measures of Living Standards.
Health

The Kosovo population still has the need for health services outside the country.

Health directly determines the capability of the society to participate in all the areas of life - society, politics and economy. Pollution in the environment often might be the reason for serious and widely spread health problems. Public health services in Kosovo are provided at three levels: in the primary service, secondary service and the third service, we also have private health services. As health institutions we have the central and regional ones (National Public Health Institute, Blood Transfusion Institute, Diagnostic Center and Emergency Center.

Primary Service: This service is provided in the Main Family Health Care Centers and ambulantas. In Kosovo there are a total of 26 Main Family Health Care Centers, 122 Family Health Care Centers, and 240 ambulantas. This service is provided by 1,662 doctors.

Secondary Service: Is provided mainly in the five Regional Hospitals and two other Hospitals in Vushtrri and Ferizaj. The total number of staff in this service includes 576 doctors, 1,842 nurses and there are 2,106 beds.

Third Service: these services are offered in the University Clinical Center, where the whole population of Kosovo is referred for tertiary health care. In this University Clinical Center there are 14 clinics with a total of 1,636 beds and 318 specialized-doctors and 1,721 nurses employed.

The total number of health employees employed in this system is higher than 10,000. The number of GPs is lower than 2,900, or an average of 14 doctors for 10,000 inhabitants. This means that the average is much lower than the European one, which has around 35 Doctors for 10,000 inhabitants. Also the number of beds is much lower compared to the European average.
Poor deployment of the Family Health Centers and the doctor-beds proportion identifies the need for improving primary health at the Municipal level. The cost of the services represents the most frequent obstacle when considering the very difficult social conditions of the population. The low salary scale made many professionals leave Public Health Services and go to the private ones with higher wages. Low salaries had a negative influence on the Medical Schools as well.

The big movement of the population from rural to urban areas resulted in overburdened Health Institutions in urban areas and especially in the Clinical University Center in Prishtina. As a result, a part of the professional health staff from rural areas got employed in urban areas, making access in these areas lower. A lot of inhabitants of rural areas have to travel great distances in order to get health services.
Geographic position – The overall surface of the territory of Kosovo is 10,887 km², with a borderline 602 km long. It has a population of 2.4 million with the average density of 220r/km².

Climate - Kosovo is located in the middle northern geographic belt and is characterized with a median continental climate. The amplitudes range from -20°C during the winter to +35°C during the summer with average annual rainfall of up to 700 mm.

Landscape – The territory of Kosovo is placed between the lowest point above sea level at 265 m – in Vërmica, where the Drini i Bardhë river runs and the highest point above sea level 2,656 m – the Gjeravica mountain peak, among the Bjeshkët e Nemuna (Damned Mountains).

The landscape in Kosovo is characterized with: high mountains (Bjeshkët e Nemuna – Alpet Shqiptare (Albanian Alps); Malet e Sharrit (Sharr Mountains); M. e Kopaonikut (Kopaonik Mountains) and M. Qendrore (Central Mountains)) and low plains (Rrafshi i Dukagjinit (Dukagjin Plain) and Fusha e Kosovës (Kosovo Plain) with several river valleys). The whole surface of Kosovo divided based on its correlation with the sea level is depicted as follows: more than 17% of the surface is located at a height lower than 500 m above sea level. The greatest portion of the territory (63.4%) of Kosovo is located at a height ranging from 500 to 1,000 m above sea level, while only 17% of the territory is located at a height ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 m above sea level. The highest areas within Kosovo are located at a height of over 2,000 m above sea level and comprise about 2.3% of the total surface and include the highest peak – Gjeravica peak, located at an altitude of 2,656 m above sea level.

Environment – pollution and damage

Air – Air pollution, caused by a mixture of substances that are released naturally or in an anthropogenic manner (or caused by mankind), is the main reason for the deterioration of its quality, a series of illnesses as well as deterioration of other environmental elements.25

Situation – The greatest sources of air pollution nowadays are: the power production sector from irreversible sources (coal and oil derivates), traffic-transport (old motor vehicles and mostly without catalysts) as well as the industry.

Kosovo (in the absence of a status) has still not signed any of the international conventions, although the EPA26 determines the national standards for air quality as regards the six main pollutants: NO₂, O₃, SO₂, substances in the form of particles (PM), CO, Pb. Four of these pollutants (CO, Pb, NO₂ and SO₂) are emitted directly from different sources. The table below shows the ambulatory morbidity based on different regions during the research period January – December 2003.27

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grupi i morbiditetit</th>
<th>Rajonet</th>
<th>Gjithsejt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Numri i pac. te semure nga org. e frymëmarrijës</td>
<td>Gjilani 80390</td>
<td>51020 80390 83188 91554 198902 505054 883188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numri i pergjithshem i pacienteve</td>
<td>Mitrovica 198072</td>
<td>13319 0 192744 166058 198072 417648 1107712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% e pacientëve</td>
<td>Peja 50 46.2</td>
<td>41.7 47.6 50 46.2 47.6 45.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25 MMPH:Strategjia e Mjedisit
26 EPA-(Agjencioni për Mbrojtjen e Mjedisit)
27 Source of information: Ministry of Health
Power production sector – One of the most endangered regions of Kosovo is the Municipality of Kastriot (Obiliq) because of the industrial activities of the power plants “Kosova A” and “Kosova B”, which release great quantities of gases and dust into the atmosphere.

Traffic – Transport – 215,500 vehicles were registered in Kosovo in 2002, not counting KFOR and UNMIK vehicles and about 25% of the vehicles in Kosovo that have not been registered, all of which release gases in processing fuel, a process that results in increased air pollution. Based on some analyses that were conducted in the year 2002, 15.0 liters of oil and 12.2 liters of petrol are used annually per capita.

Industry – The first and greatest pollutant is the “Trepça” complex through its plants (factories) in Zveçan and the industrial park. The emission of gas from lead processing factory in Mitrovica had a concentration of lead 40 higher than the limit allowed based on Yugoslav standards. Most of the industrial facilities are not working currently, however, their remains also impact the quality of air, polluting it.

We lack precise information and monitoring mechanisms for the quantity of the main air pollutants.

Water

The wealth of a state is also determined by its water resources. The water in Kosovo is used for drinking, for industrial use, watering, recreation etc. Kosovo is part of the regions with limited water resources with around 1600m³/r. The high population and residential density, the growth of urban centers, the use of water by the economic sector, the natural increase of population condition the specific management of the water resources in Kosovo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the River</th>
<th>Riverbed Surface</th>
<th>Flow m³/s</th>
<th>Annual discharging mil. m³</th>
<th>Total number of population water quantity per m³/r (Estimation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drini i Bardhë</td>
<td>4289</td>
<td>62.53</td>
<td>1.970</td>
<td>746647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumi i Pllavës</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>7.30</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>41985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumi Lepenc</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>9.74</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>109962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morava e Binqës</td>
<td>1564</td>
<td>10.47</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>255553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumi Ibër</td>
<td>4009</td>
<td>24.49</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>745220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10907</td>
<td>114.54</td>
<td>3608</td>
<td>1899367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1899</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Situation of water-river resources.

The surface of Kosovo is divided in four riverbeds:
1). Riverbed of Drini i Bardhë-with yearly capacity of 60m³/sec that runs into the Adriatic Sea, 2). Riverbed of Ibër with 33m³/sec that runs into the Black Sea, 3). Riverbed of Morava e Binqës - with 7m³/sec, which also runs into the

28 DE: Air Section, 2002
29 MESP: Environmental strategy
30 Environmental strategy -2003
Black Sea, 4). Riverbed of Lepenc - with 8m³/sec that runs into the Aegean Sea, as well as 5). The artificial lakes created by the branches of these rivers (Gazivoda with 380 million m³; Radoniqi with 113 million m³; Batllava with 40 million m³; Badovc with 26 million m³; Perlepnica with 4.2 million m³ and Livoq with 1.6 million m³) with a total capacity of around 570 million m³.

The natural lakes are mainly situated in the mountains of Sharr and in Bëjshkët e Nemuna. They are characterized with low temperature water, clean water and beautiful landscapes that could be used for tourism.

Water resources in Kosovo are very limited, therefore the required strategy should be drafted to enable the protection and use of the water resources.

Pollution and degradation – The measurements conducted by the Hydro Meteorological Institute of Kosovo, in 50 measuring points in all rivers, were used to get the following physical and chemical parameters and the situation proved to be as follows:

All rivers in Kosovo exceed EU standards as regards water color, especially in the areas around the middle and the end as a result of industrial water and sewage discharge (app. 1500 l/s are discharged in the eastern part of Kosovo alone)\(^{32}\). This phenomenon is highlighted even more with the extraction of sand and gravel from riverbeds in an uncontrolled manner. Based on the measurements and chemical parameters: cyanide, nitrates, zing and phenols, are present in greater quantities from time to time, when compared to EU determined standards. Based on these analyses conducted in the rivers of Kosovo, only the river Sitnica turned out to have values at a dangerous level\(^{33}\). Water pollution is increased by the sewage, which is discharged in the water, as well as garbage, use of sand and gravel and land being washed. Plants used to process urban sewage do not exist in any urban center and the few industrial plants available are not working. Another permanent risk is rainfall, which impacts the water level, increasing it and making it flood large areas of land.

There are also mineral and thermo-mineral water supplies in Kosovo, such as: mineral water in Kllokot, in Ilixhe, in Malisheva, in Velekinca, in Mirash and several other sources. Their capacities are currently low, while huge interest was expressed for such sources. Based on the research conducted there are some illnesses that can be treated in such places.

Land

Out of the entire surface of the territory of Kosovo 53% is agricultural land, or 577,000 ha, while 41.8% of the land is forest or 455,000 ha and 5.2% is comprised of other surfaces (constructed or water) or 56,000 ha. When divided so as to reflect the situation of land distribution per capita it turns out that: one citizen is entitled to 0.24ha agricultural land and 0.18 ha forests. Based on types of land, it is divided into eight categories out of which only the first five are used for agricultural production (455,000

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\(^{32}\) DW-Departament of Water  
\(^{33}\) IHMK
ha), from which only half was used in the year 2002. A great portion of this land is of the I and II categories, while the rest is mixed agricultural land with one small part being wasteland. Another part of this land has been taken up by construction as well as waste disposed there, which results in its degradation. Next is an overview of the division of land based on cultures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CULTIVATION</th>
<th>From 577,00 ha</th>
<th>Out of 100 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grains</td>
<td>193,078 ha</td>
<td>33,46 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial plants</td>
<td>2,520 ha</td>
<td>0,44 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>21,500 ha</td>
<td>3,73 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>7,500 ha</td>
<td>1,30 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vineyards</td>
<td>4,891 ha</td>
<td>0,85 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>4,542 ha</td>
<td>0,80 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastures</td>
<td>166,769 ha</td>
<td>28,90 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadows</td>
<td>86,000 ha</td>
<td>14,90 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder plants</td>
<td>38,000 ha</td>
<td>6,59 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasteland</td>
<td>52,200 ha</td>
<td>9,03 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agricultural land – as regards ownership, the greatest part (88,60%) is private property, while the rest (11,40%) belongs to the social sector. Kosovo, before the war, had 51,000 hectares of land or 10% under irrigation, half of which was irrigated through sprinkling (artificial rain) while the rest with traditional watering. After the war, the amount of land irrigated decreased with a little over 20 thousand hectares of land being irrigated. The reason for such a decrease is destruction and poor maintenance of the water irrigation system.

Forests – as regards ownership - 38% belong to the private sector, while the rest (62%) is socially owned. Forests exist in 26 municipalities and comprise about 70 thousand hectares (mainly with beeches, oak, and less than 10% with coniferous trees) which makes up 10.7% of the overall surface, about 30 thousand hectares of land, or 7.1%, is comprised of medium forests, then about 260 thousand hectares, or 61.7%, are low forests, and another part, or about 55 thousand hectares, or 13% of land consist of bushes and degraded forests, while the rest with about eight thousand hectares, or 2%, are forests alongside roads.

High and medium forests comprise about 24% of the forests and forestland and represent the more valuable types of forests. Products made from such forests are used in construction and primary and final wood production and processing factories.34 The graph below shows land surfaces divided into categories based on use (ha).

Degradation

0.6 kg of waste are produced daily per capita in Kosovo

Dumpsites – Based on GTZ calculations regarding the amount of waste produced in Kosovo in the year 2000-2001, approximately 1.2 kg of waste were produced daily per inhabitant (438kg or 3.2 m³ annually). This amount, besides household waste, also includes waste from aluminum, glass, plastic, fabrics, etc.

Whereas, according to the most recent information from the GTZ, that amount is now 0.6 kg/per capita daily. Out of the 30 municipalities in

34 Information taken from national forest inventory (December 2003)
Kosovo, 26 had municipal dumping sites from the past, while now, it has been noted that there are about 140 other waste disposal areas. Waste management has improved greatly thanks to donations from the EAR, COOPI and DANIDA, which have improved financial conditions in municipalities through their programs. Some of the municipal dumpsites have been rehabilitated, while others, which have been sources of pollution and degradation, have been closed. High level regional dumping sites are now being built and some of them have started to operate, like in Prishtina, Peja, Prizren, Gjilan, Mitrovica, Podujeva, Ferizaj, Dragash and Zveçan.

One of the most important issues in the field of environmental protection is uncontrolled forest cutting. Based on the data available, there are more than 12 thousand hectares of forest that has been destroyed. A great portion of the forests were damaged from the fires that broke out in some municipalities and destroyed more than 545 hectares, mostly in the municipality of Peja, Gjilan and Prishtina. Forest degradation also affects and damages other surfaces, as they have a protective role. Excessive rainfall for example and floods can now freely spread to other surfaces and areas, not to mention the human factor and impact. And then, the result of such cycles is floods spreading to agricultural land and dwelling areas. As regards stone grinders and sand and gravel separation processes, the information available shows that there are 120 active companies working in some of these municipalities, with the exception of some municipalities that we have no information about.\textsuperscript{35}

**Illegal construction (without permits)** – A facility, which arbitrarily takes over a parcel of land, for purposes of construction, and which lacks and does not implement technical-urban conditions, and does not possess technical descriptions and documents issued by competent municipal authorities, is considered to be an illegal facility or building (without a construction permit). Such construction is illegal and sanctioned with the laws in power.

The overall number of buildings without construction permits in the territory of Kosovo, based on the information supplied by municipal authorities\textsuperscript{36}, is about 15,000. If we are to multiply this number with an average of 200m² of surface, the result would be 300ha. Prishtina is the city with the greatest number of illegal constructions (more than 3,000 buildings). Illegal construction mostly took place in private property, namely in 90.8% of the cases, while the rest of such constructions (9.2%) are located in socially owned property.

![](chart.png)

Out of all these cases of illegal construction, just about 1.5% have been legalized and a little over 2.5% were destroyed, which clearly shows the inefficiency of municipal bodies in preventing this phenomenon, as well as the movement of the population, from rural to urban areas; it also shows the

\textsuperscript{35} Agjencioni I Pyjeve – raport nga viti 2003.

\textsuperscript{36} Shenimet janw marrw nwpwr komuna dhe janw prezentuar nw raportin e DPH-sw tw vitit 2002
need for shelter, business; lack of urban development plans and their implementation. The consequences are many, starting from the loss of agricultural land and green areas, extension of uncontrolled rural construction zones, up to normal city life suffocation and ugly views. Existing infrastructure capacities were unable to deal with this burden, and that, together with the creation of erosive and flooded areas, are resulting in a decline in the quality of life.\textsuperscript{37}

**Transformation of agricultural land into construction land** – In Kosovo, like in other countries that underwent transition, the market of agricultural land has still not developed. One of the main problems in Kosovo is the fact that agricultural areas have not been determined, and neither have other areas, whereby a system based on priorities and other criteria would have been used, and all this, together with failure to implement laws related to land, has resulted in a liberal price setting for agricultural land, meaning that agricultural land is sold for construction purposes and other commercial reasons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of area</th>
<th>IUCN Category</th>
<th>No. of areas</th>
<th>Sur./ha</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Reservation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>698.4</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>84.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Monuments</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4,867.9</td>
<td>10.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managed areas of habitats and types/Managed Natural Reservations</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected landscape</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,681</td>
<td>3.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected areas of Managed Resources /Resource reserves</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>46,247.3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Natural heritage** – Kosovo has natural resources that meet the criteria for being under protection based on international standards (IUCN). In this regard, it contains: parks, monuments, reservations, landscapes, etc. From the overall surface of land, about 46,000 hectares or 4.27% are protected, which comprise the most important part of the National Park “Sharr Mountains”. Protected areas have to be recognized as components of urban and rural regions. Spatial planning, has to play its role at the required governmental levels in protecting people and resources from natural destruction.\textsuperscript{38}

The protection of nature is a multi-disciplinary activity and is an integral part of the overall social-economic development. The development of nature’s values was left aside in the previous system. No importance was given to its use for economic profit either, like for developing tourism.

*There are 2,000 types of plants in the Sharr Mountains*

**Biodiversity** – The Sharr Mountains represent the Balkan center for biodiversity, with around 2,000 types plants, out of which 200 are endemic types (local characteristic). This makes up about 25% of the overall flora in the Balkans and about 18% of the flora in Europe, among which 86 types

\textsuperscript{37} MMPH- DPH-raport 2002

\textsuperscript{38} AMNM- Agjensioni për mbrojtjen e natyrës
were claimed to be internationally important, and 26 of which were included in the Red List of threatened plants of the IUCN. Bjeshkët e Nemuna represent another important part of the biodiversity of the Balkans, with a total of 750 types, 18 of which are local and 100 others, which grow only in the Balkans.39

Use of heritage for the development of tourism and recreation
Preservation, protection and monitoring

Cultural-historical heritage – Heritage areas and facilities date back from all different historical periods. With every passing day, they are more and more exposed to impacts that endanger their root values, and are turning into ruins, either partially or completely, they suffer from over-the-roof-construction, change of destination, environmental degradation or other degrading interventions. Based on the existing information, it turns out that: 18 municipalities possess projects (blueprints) for buildings/facilities with cultural-historical value (46% usable), 9 municipalities do not have such projects, while 2 did not declare themselves.

The surface of the area with heritage value under protection is 300 hectares (in 14 municipalities) while others have not defined the size of these zones. Illegal construction takes place in most municipal dwelling areas that are under protection and this phenomenon is still present. Work on the conservation and restoration of such facilities and areas with value has taken place only in a few municipalities (7). Based on the data available, there is a large number of buildings listed as buildings with great heritage values, such as: the archeological museum and 99 locations, houses (412 of them), 1,570 kullas (traditional castle-type of houses), trading centers, mosques (288), schools (23), churches (90), catholic churches (19) orthodox churches (20), masjids (small mosques/shrines -30), shrines or important religious graves/tombs (104), graveyards (114), Islamic-Albanian graves (10), ossificates (collection of bones -1), monasteries (11), hotels (1) and one canyon (1) etc.

The use of cultural-historical heritage for the development of tourism and the expression of the Kosovar society’s identity through the centuries. It is a timely request of the Kosovar society to have the necessary protection, preservation and maintenance of this heritage take place.

The problems with which this important sector is being faced include:
- The finalization of the policy on cultural-historical heritage based on contemporary concepts;
- Administrative and professional restructuring within Institutions for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural-historical heritage.
- Re-recording and listing problems related to resources inherited in time, in line with the progress made so far – priorities and budgetary plans.
- Completion of the inventory of buildings/facilities with cultural-historical values in general.

Layout (networks) of dwellings

Based on typology, dwellings in Kosovo are divided into: cities with more organized dwelling areas, with socio-economic services, infrastructure and a greater population; Villages, where the population works in agriculture and with a relatively small number of inhabitants. Based on a DSP report there

39 Raporti i DM-2003
are about 1,400 villages in total. Below is a list of dwellings classified based on the number of inhabitants, which is a factor that is also used to determine the category of the dwelling area.

**Dwelling Layout**

Based on administrative-territorial division – there are two administrative levels in Kosovo: the local (municipal) and central level.

**Functional areas** - Housing, labor (industry), sport-recreation and special zones/areas.

The overall surface of individual houses in Kosovo is a little over 43 million m², while the surface of collective buildings/apartments is a little less than three million m². Based on the overall surface used for housing, it turns out that one inhabitant is entitled to a little less than 20m² and an average of 6.5 members/family. According to the proportion of land surface use, it turns out that 94% of the surface in Kosovo for housing is used for individual housing and 6% for collective housing.

Based on the information we have so far, we are unable to give a calculation or assessment of land surface use regarding other zones/areas, such as labor (industry), sport-recreation, and special areas. The collection of information on such areas remains an important issue.
Natural disasters

The rivers in Kosovo have been left to nature and its mercy

Floods – Flood protection in Kosovo is not appropriate. The riverbeds in Kosovo have been damaged to a great extent by the uncontrolled extraction of sand and gravel. Waste disposal in riverbeds, increased plan life along the riverbed, land usurpation on both sides of rivers, lack of maintenance of riverbeds by respective institutions, and all factors that affect the destruction of riverbeds. Water overflow beyond the riverbed is also a result of natural factors, such as rainfall over a longer period of time, and consequently floods spread over agricultural land. If we are to depict the situation in different areas in percentages, we would have the following values: the greatest damage caused is along the Drini i Bardhë riverbed, with 50%, the Ibër and Sitnica rivers with 24%, the Lepenc river with 20% and Morava e Binçës with 6%.
Economic development is a process which is used to create economic profit, through human mobilization, financial, capital, physical and natural resources, in order to generate attractive services and material goods which can be offered in the market.  

Short History

Up to the year 1950, Kosovo was a typical agrarian country, without developed industry where agriculture participated in the overall GPD level by 70%, as a consequence of the discriminatory colonial politics of former Yugoslavia, which left Kosovo outside all the industrialization and economic and social development processes. During the years 1947-65, Kosovo was completely outside investments and founding activities from the state no-return funds. After this year, Kosovo created a development infrastructure with inconvenient financial sources and an inconvenient structure of investments. During the years 1965-70, Kosovo remained a region with a symbolic economic development due to the activation of some capacities of extraction industry. During the years 1971-1975 and 1976-1980, Kosovo achieved the highest rate of the economic development and quality changes in the structure of production. The economic and political systems in ex-Yugoslavia started to decentralize, while the constitutional position in Kosovo made it completely equal with other Republics. During that period important projects got implemented in industry and economic infrastructure. During the ‘80 Kosovo made great contributions and participated greatly at the level of Ex-Yugoslavia. Through the influence of the systematic and development mechanisms, Kosovo remained in the first phase of development for a long period. During 1989-1995, the failure of production in all branches and complexes paralyzed all development processes and technological progress. Economic activity was distorted in favor of big economic corporations. This failure marks the ending of the communist concept of economic development of Kosovo. With the establishment of the UN protectorate in Kosovo, in June 1999, certain measures were undertaken to overcome the difficult economic and social situation. During the years 1999-2004 the largest part of the economic assistance was provided by foreign donors. The economy of the social sector awaits to comeback through the privatization process, which is slow, while the private business marked significant development steps and has significant strength (51% GDP). An important economic factor is the Diaspora, which is ready to invest, although with many obstacles, starting from privatization to other legal mechanism.

52 American Council for Economic Development
53 Riinvest-Economic Activities and Kosovo’s Democratic Development
54 MTI-Strategy of the mid-term economic development of Kosovo’04-’08
Current Economic Situation in Kosovo

Economic Development is one of the four thematic fields studied in the frame of the process of drafting the Spatial Plan aimed at describing the current economic situation in Kosovo. The main issues dealt with in the frame of economic development are: agriculture, industry, trade and tourism, described in the spatial aspect with facts, concurrencies or trends that represent economic activities in Kosovo.

The available data shows the spatial spreading of the economic activities in Kosovo, in most of the cases at the municipal level and in some even in the national one.

Statistical data
Kosovo Surface: ......................... 10,887 km$^2$
Population: .............................. 2.4 M$^{55}$
GDP of Kosovo: ............................ 1.58 bil. Euro$^{56}$
GDP per person: .......................... 658 Euro/person
Agriculture % in GDP ..................... 30%$^{57}$
Industry + Trade % in GDP .......... 60%
Tourism % in GDP ....................... 9-10%$^{58}$
Number of enterprises .................. 31220$^{59}$
Number of workers ...................... 185632$^{60}$
Number of the population able to work 1,424,907$^{61}$

Social Product in Kosovo which compared to the other countries in the region:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c}
& Shqipëria & B.&H & Bul garia & Kroacia & Maqedonia \\
\hline
BPV EUR (mld. €) & & & & & \\
BPV/kökë banori (€) & & & & & \\
Buxheti (€) & & & & & \\
Buxheti ne % te BPV & & & & & \\
\end{array}
\]
Agriculture

The agricultural sector participates in the Gross Domestic Product with 30%

The role of Agriculture in the economic development of Kosovo is considerable. Agriculture contributes with around 30% to the Kosovo GDP. Because of the high density of population 210 habitants/km² 0.25ha/habitant Kosovo is poor in agricultural land, compared to Europe where one inhabitant has 0.52ha.

Kosovo has a total surface of around 1.1 million ha with 53% of cultivated surface 41% forest surface.

Investments in Agriculture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment kryesore ne Bujqesi</th>
<th>1999-2002 Realizimi ne %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ziprashqimit Agronomic</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziprashqimit i pyetrit</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te hidro (imputet) i shkurt</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziprashqi i institucional</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziprashqi i kapaciteteve</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ujitet</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agricultural land according to the propriety

Private sector covers more than 60% of the total population. In Kosovo there are 182,000 family economies that work with agriculture.

Contribution of agriculture in the GDP62 in Kosova and region

The participation of forestry with agriculture in the GDP, the contribution level rises to 35%. The total surface of forests is 490,000 ha. In Kosovo 50% of the family budget is dedicated for food, while in the EU, that is around 22%.

After the war, 60%63 of the livestock was damaged.

62 CIA-the world fact Book, MAFRD
63 MAFRD
According to the estimations made by MAFRD the yearly livestock production doesn’t fulfill the country needs. EU states as well as Hungary, Slovenia used 70% of its national budged to support rural regional development. In our country the consumers are the ones that bear the financial burden of farms. The most often cultivated cultures are corn and grains.

Agricultural production during different periods of time

Industry
The level of economic development together with the industrial one of Kosovo in ex-Yugoslavia was extremely low compared to the average and especially compared to developed regions\(^64\). It was about half of the level of other undeveloped federal units. Besides an inherited low level of development, Kosovo is confronted with other contemporary problems of a society in transition.

The survey represents the situation of industrial production in Kosovo (2003)\(^65\). The presentation was prepared according to the three main economic indicators: Number and types of enterprises employed in the industrial sector, number of workers employed in industrial production and the value of gross products. The food industry takes the first place in every indicator.

Until the end of the 80’s, industry and mining participated with almost 50% in the gross domestic product.

In the year 2002, UNMIK through the KTA\(^66\), started privatization. Social Enterprises in Kosovo are mainly medium-sized enterprises.

- 478 enterprises to be privatized,
- 18 enterprises commercialized,
- 25 enterprises in tender

Participation of industrial sub-sectors at the Kosovo level

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\(^{64}\) Federal Units of Ex-Yugoslavia.

\(^{65}\) Ministry of Trade and Industry

\(^{66}\) Kosovo Trust Agency (for administration, menagment and privatisation of public enterprises)
A big economic problem that Kosovo is facing is employment or unemployment, especially of the youth, which ranges from 35% up to 60%. The level of unemployment in Kosovo is the highest in southeastern Europe.

The gross domestic product according to the Municipalities.

The highest number of enterprises involved in industrial production are in the Gjilan region. Micro and small enterprises dominate in all regions. Micro-enterprises constitute 47.24% of the total number of enterprises. Small enterprises comprise 34.40% of the total number of enterprises while they employ 14.27% of the workforce. The biggest number of workers are present in other urban areas like Prishtina, while according to the participation in GDP, the greatest labor force contribution is in Prizren. The chart below shows types of enterprises employed in industrial production.
Trade

Kosovo exports only 3% while the value of imported goods is more than 70%

Trade has its own deserved place in the economic development of a country. Trade is now the primary field of Kosovo’s economy. Trade includes a significant number of businesses, workers and investments. Trade continues to involve the most spread concentration of capital in the private sector. Internal trade is more represented when compared to the external one. In general, in Kosovo, goods are imported from neighboring countries and less from countries of the region and from the EU. Merchandise from abroad take up the major part of the Kosovo market. The extent of imported goods is about 70% a year while export is approximately 3%. The table below shows the aggregates of the gross domestic product for the year 2003, in millions of euro.

| Registered export | 36.2 |
| Registered import  | 968.5 |
| Trade Deficit      | 932.3 |

The chart shows the import from countries in the region

Countries with the highest level of imports are:
- Macedonia with a value .......... 15.13 %
- Serbia with a value .......... 15.02 %
- Turkey with a value .......... 8.48 %
- Greece with a value .......... 6.98 %

The coverage of export with import for nine months of 2003 is 3.54%. Export in other states for the nine months of 2003 is show in the chart below.
Craftmanship

The organization of economic life in Kosovo up to half a century ago was mainly based on family businesses and a patriarchal organization of the family. Family business was concentrated in the handicrafts as well. The most dominant products were natural ones and simple handicrafts manufacturing. Craftmanship was represented by the traditional crafts as: carpentry, forgery, saddlery etc. Craftmanship with its products and services, represents a special segment of the development of medium and small enterprises. The demand for these products in the market is permanent and marks an increasing trend. According to the data for the year 1986, there were 113 craftmanship activities in Kosovo. More than half of the independent handicrafts practiced in Kosovo were concentrated in 15 crafts and there is a lack of modern craft activities.\(^{73}\)

Tourism

The natural values that Kosovo has represent touristic resources of a high level. The description of the Kosovo Touristic potential is closely related to the geographic position of Kosovo. Its position in south-eastern Europe, with a central position in the Balkan Peninsula, represents a crossroad which historically dates back to Roman’s time. Tourism comprises 8-9% of the GDP. By having a suitable position, Kosovo, in relation with important touristic areas has these spatial distances:

Adriatic Seaside – Albanian Seaside
(Prishtinë-Shëngjin) 283 km

Prishtina  Aegean Sea - Selanik  340 km
Prishtina  Belgrade  360 km
Prishtina  Nis  138 km
Prishtina  Sofia  290 km
Prishtina  Skopje  84 km
Prishtina  Budva  350 km

Kosovo has an excellent mountain tourism potential, national parks, potential for hunting and cultural potential. Among the resources we note that catering is concentrated in the areas which have much to offer in the touristic sense, urban centers and the most important roads of Kosovo. Kosovo has a considerable potential for developing winter tourism in the mountains of Sharr and Bjeshket e Nemuna.

Actually there is only one skiing center - Brezovica which is being used by the local and international tourists that are in Kosovo. In Kosovo in total we have to rehabilitate the spas, one in Kllokolt and one in Peja. The highest number of clients visit for one-day stays and come from nearby urban centers.

\(^{73}\) Rëinvest/Economic activites and democratic development of Kosovo
Kosovo has a potential in the development of hunting tourism. This type of tourism could be practiced in a lot of places in Kosovo, such as Rezervati i Kozhnjarit, Rusolia and Blinaja. Other natural values in Kosovo are: the Mirusha Canyon, the Marble Cave in Gadime, Rivers and lakes that offer possibilities for the development of fishing, water sports and recreation. The production of rare artisanal crafts, such as the Filigran represent an attraction for foreign tourists.

Kosovo has a potential to develop cultural tourism with a lot of buildings with extraordinary cultural-historical value. The total number of buildings and cultural institutions is 1,28274.

Energy

In Kosovo eventhough a KWH cost 0.06 Euro it is a heavy burden for family economy.

Energetics in the modern conditions its an irreplaceable resource for the economic development, for practicing other activities, to increase and sustain in good level the living standard and the social welfare in general. Today, energy sector ins not able to supply 24h therfore the businesses and the households are charged with additional expenses by using generators. With a production capacity of 1.513 MW, but in position to produce only 640 MW, Energy Coorporation of Kosovo KEK is a Public Enterprise that does the production, distribution and management of the electrical energy. Energy sector is a serious burden on the public sources eventhough with resonable average price of electric energy with 0.06 Euro/KWh.

Poor management of KEK and the agreements of the leaders of the corporation complicates the solution of a sustainable supply of electric energy75.

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74 MTI
75 BB-Economic Memorandum of Kosovo
The Baking System

The Kosovar economic can still not rely on the Banking System.

The monetary system should be adjusted to the system of transformation and establishment of the economic system in Kosovo. Monetary institutions and instruments and their functioning should be seen as a major component of the monetary system.

The banking system has been destroyed completely in Kosovo. The People’s Bank of Kosovo (Banka Popullore e Kosovës), as a special unit in the system of People’s Banks (Central), which was one of the most powerful banks in former Yugoslavia and a greatly respected bank that cooperated with the most important banks throughout the world, has been closed.

Although the banking sector in Kosovo has developed over the last couple of years, it still does not serve for purposes of capital investments in Kosovo’s economy77.

Bank deposits had a great increase: in the year 2000/90 million, which increased to 515 million for the year 2003. However, the depositing structures are still unfavorable, despite the degree of improvement made.

“Human development depends greatly on the level of economic development. When development processes are drafted carefully, one can achieve, both human and economic developments. To achieve this, it is required to balance social responsibilities and development priorities”.78

Benefit of a Life

76 ESTAP-World Bank /Final raport 2002
77 R inevst–Economic Activities and Kosovo’s Democratic Development
78 UNDP-human development report–Kosovo 2002
In general, infrastructure deals with things or elements that keep civilization together, such as: electric power production and distribution systems; dams and water and irrigation systems; collection of the sewage, pipelines and processing; roads and bridges; airports and public transport systems, things which we greatly depend on. Infrastructure represents the foundations of the basic equipment and instruments, as well as capital apparatus, which are needed to have the economic basis of a country function. It is a common practice to put infrastructure as a sandwich between governance, which regulates it, and trade (or commerce), which depends on it.

More than 250 thousand vehicles move around the streets of Kosovo today

Transport
Transport represents a very important human activity. It is a vital part of the economy and plays an important role in the spatial connections, networks between locations. Transport creates valuable connections/links between regions, economic activities, the people and the world. Transport is a factor and consequence of economic development.
Transport in Kosovo is mostly carried out by means of roads, for motor vehicles, air transport for passengers traveling into foreign countries of their destination, while transport using the railway system is virtually symbolic.

Rods and conecteds with the region
Motor vehicle transport – Kosovo’s connection into the European road corridors E10, E8 and the Adriatic highway is a challenge for us and we must, based on this fact, create a strategy to access these corridors. We could connect to the E10 corridor through the M25 highway (Prishtina – Podujeva), or through the Merdare – Durrës highway, which is still being designed. At the corridor E8 (Durrës – Varna), Kosovo could be connected through the highway M2 (Ribariq – Hani i Elezit).

Daily traffic of vehicles in highways

In Adriatic highway Kosovo could connect through the highway M9 (Prishtina – Peja). This means that these highways should get particular attention in the drafting of the strategic plan. Currently in Kosovo are around 250 thousand vehicles. The most dense traffic is in the road Prishtina – Hani i Elezit, then in the road Prishtina – Mitrovica and in the road Prishtina – Peja.

After the war, in Kosovo there were many illegal constructions and connections along and to the highways. This phenomena goes on now and represents a serious problem. This way, they are restraining the possibilities for an extension of these roads in the future; there is a noticeable reduction of the security level and the movement speed is also reduced. The phenomena of illegal construction along the roads requests a rapid intervention of the society. The longer it takes to intervene the harder it will be to repair the damage.

With a lack of Railway transport, especially heavy weight freight, roads are overcharged, and damaged.

Railway Transport – in Kosovo is at very low level. This is as a result of an under-developed railway infrastructure. Currently (year 2004) there is only one train moving for the transport of minority people and for the transport of goods for UNMIK and KFOR on the Kosovo railways. The level of development of Kosovo’s railways compared to the countries in the region is the lowest. The fact that there was no new line constructed since 1963 speaks for itself. Railway lines, except the ones that are in some railway station, are single-lined railways. These lines that can be found in Kosovo are in bad condition as a result of the lack of investments in railways. The maximum speed in some parts of the railway is 80 km per hour, while in other parts it is even lower. Railway maintenance is very poor, and the railway is being damaged by illegal level crossings, by illegal construction along the railway line and garbage disposal closeby.

Air Transport – From Prishtina airport passengers can travel to different destinations in Europe. This is provided by different international and local air companies. The number of flights from the airport near Prishtina is 4,157,
while the number of passengers (arrivals – departures) is 840,000 passengers.

**Airports** – In Kosovo there is now one civil airport in Sllatina near Prishtina and one Military Airport in Gjakova. There are 12 air fields, agricultural airports of Aviokosova and one airfield of the Aeronautic Federation of Kosovo in Dumosh. A lot of the agricultural airports are in bad physical condition and without care.

**Telecommunication** – After the last conflict in Kosovo, the biggest part of investment went to the mobile telephony, and very few investments were made with regard to the fixed telephone lines. In the fixed telephony the only damage repaired was the one done by the war on the PTT building in Prishtina. Currently there are around 120,000 clients for land lines. Kosovo has the place before the last in the Balkans, as regards fixed telephones per 100 inhabitants.

In the rural parts of Kosovo, with the exception of a very small number of rural dwellings, there is no fixed telephone line network. The situation is much better when it comes to mobile telephone services. In the Balkans only Croatia has more users of mobile telephones per 100 inhabitants. Services of fixed and mobile telephony in Kosovo are more expensive than the ones in the countries of the region and in Europe. The development of the Internet network is still in its beginning even though with remarkable advance. One should encourage the spreading and development of Internet networks, as well as the training of the population for the use of Internet.

**Gas and Oil Supply Systems**

There are no gas sources in Kosovo, which could be utilized. For this reason, it would be good to explore possibilities of bringing in gas supplies from sources outside Kosovo and the most appropriate ways of bringing it in. The existing pipes of the gas supply system between Kosova “A” – Skopje, which operated until 1986, supplied the foundry in Skopje (Macedonia), the Hani i Elezit Cement Factory, and the city heating plant in Prishtina (Kosovo), are now damaged, and are therefore not working. Possibilities of quick gas provision must be reviewed for the future, initially to Prishtina and Ferizaj, and later to other areas around Kosovo.

As regards oil supply and production, Kosovo is in a difficult position or situation. It has no oil resources and refineries. Kosovo completely depends from imports of oil and its products. It is usually imported by road transport,
on highways and regional roads, with the exception of a small quantity of oil import, which is transported using the railway system and is used for UNMIK’s and KFOR’s needs. EU instructions regarding the energy (power) supply system, especially the oil and oil products’ section, are focused on the creation of oil reserves with the intention of ensuring reserves should there be a shortage of supplies or in case of restrictions in supply lines.

Energy (Power)
The main problem in the current electric power supply system in Kosovo is the absence of sufficient power. The reason for this is the absence of production capacities, old (outdated) capacities (power plant “Kosova A”), as well as the distribution network that has become downgraded, together with great losses, which result from the failure of consumers to pay for the services provided and power used. Energy-related problems also result in the hesitation of investors to invest in Kosovo, which would normally be seen as an opportunity to revive the Kosovar economy.

There is less production of electric power than there are demands from consumers, which means that it is necessary to build new production capacities as means of improving power supply for consumers as well as exchanging power (supplying other areas) in the region, and this could serve as an opportunity to develop this sector.

Old power plants are great sources of pollution, which is why new ones should be environmentally friendly. The construction of new facilities should enable and provide for reliable electric power supplies for areas of economic development.
Water supply
All municipal centers, with the exception of Malisheva, have installed water supply systems. Despite this, the WHO (World Health Organization), in a report stated that only 44% of the urban population and only 8% of the rural population are connected to the public water supply network. About 64% of the rural population use water from shallow and unprotected wells. As you can see from above, only inhabitants living in cities, and in many cases not all of them, are supplied with water from the central water supply system network. In some cities, entire neighborhoods have been left unconnected in the central water supply system network (Besiana, Gjilan, Ferizaj etc.). Due to the shortage of water, there are regular reductions in most cities (Prishtina, Ferizaj 16-18 hours/daily, Besiana, in some neighborhoods, up to 18 hours/daily, Vushtrri up to 20 hours/daily, Mitrovica etc.), or it could be that parts of the city located in high altitudes are left without water for days on end. The technical and administrative losses and shortcomings in the water supply system are great (average loss being approximately 50%).

As regards land irrigation, in 2003, regional irrigation companies watered only 20.4% of the land surface under their management.

Sewage and protection of water from pollution – About 28% of the population in Kosovo is connected to the sewage system (about 25% in urban areas and 3% in rural ones). There are no facilities in Kosovo for cleaning and processing unclean and polluted water from urban and rural dwellings. Sewage water is one of the main pollutants of rivers and underground waters, therefore it is necessary to build factories for cleaning such water/sewage. Facilities for cleaning industrial wastewater have started to be built alongside the establishment of production capacities, and they operated briefly during the testing period and stopped operating afterwards.

Waste disposal
Legal waste disposal sites – Solid waste in Kosovo is disposed in an organized fashion in regional and municipal dumpsites. Several new waste disposal sites have been built and some have been rehabilitated with the help of EAR, COOPI and DANIDA donations. Work in building new dump sites has ended in Gjilan, Peja, Besiana, Mitrovica, Fushë Kosova and Kaçanik, while work in such waste disposal areas is about to end in Prizren, Dragash and Zveçan. The table below shows the locations where new waste disposal sites are going to be built with the help of EAR assets, although they have not started yet. Such locations have been marked in black.

New dumpsites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>VOLUME</th>
<th>DONOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prishtina</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>EAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitrovica</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>DANIDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podujeva</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>EAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gjilan</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>EAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prizren</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>EAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peja</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>EAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferizaj</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>Dump site-station transfer</td>
<td>EAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zveçan</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>EAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragash</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>EAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaçanik</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dangerous waste is one great problem to be tackled in the field of environmental protection. At the moment, there are no facilities for such materials and a part of such dangerous waste is thrown in regional dumpsites.
Briefing for reader

Before estimation of situation

The material above shows the diversity of problems and issues that are present in treated thematic field, some of them categorize like intercommunication and with mutual influence. Governance, investments, capacity building, informative technology, Integration in region initiative and European are some of these issues.

In following phase should be estimation of situation in Spatial development in Kosovo for two reasons, first is to give instruction of initiative procedure, proposal and taking decision for drafting of spatial plan of Kosovo and second to assist in identifying of priority issues and investigation that should happen in that field.