The present document has been drafted by the Institute for Spatial Planning in cooperation with relevant structures of the Government sectors, municipal governments and other various structures and levels of the Kosovar society.

Attention! Competent version of the document is the Albanian version!
INSTITUTE FOR SPATIAL PLANNING

NATIONAL PARK “SHARR MOUNTAIN”

Draft
SPATIAL PLAN

Prishtinë, February, 2009
National Park “Sharri Mountain” – Spatial Development Plan
MAIN STAGES

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II  VISION, PRINCIPLES AND GOALS

III SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

IV  SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

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Introduction

In 1986, with the decision of at that time the Kosovo Assembly, several areas of special value were proclaimed as a National Park, with a new name, the National Park of Sharr Mountain. Since that time, efforts have been made for the area which pertains to the park to be treated in a manner ensuring observation of criteria set forth by rules and compliance with requirements as set forth by international covenants and laws.

Nurturing natural values is a necessity, the accomplishment of which enables enjoyment thereof by current and future generations. This is one of the basic conditions, fulfilment of which enables achievement of sustainable spatial development.

Development, regularization and utilization of the National Park Sharr Mountain requires organized and coordinated actions of all stakeholders, needs long-term strategies and policies which shall be grounded on results of a research and planning process. On the contrary, uncontrolled development and use of these natural values may result in serious consequences in terms of environmental degradation and other economic values.

The condition

Establishment and functions of new institutions to tackle environment, both at central and local levels, have proven to be effective in achieving desirable goals, but simultaneously they have also been insufficient. Currently, there are two Directorates which manage the Park assets, one located in Prizren and not being able to exercise authority over the whole territory, and the other in Shterpce/Strpce, which manages only the part within this municipality. Existence and functions of two directorates is providing the gap, within which various degrading actions find justification.

A major challenge is related to the database, which does not exist, and the only records that can be obtained are of a simple written form, and obtaining such records most often depends on the good will of the person possessing them. There are still dilemmas in relation to the boundaries of the Park. The Law on the Sharr Mountain National Park provides that the Park covers a surface area of 39,000 ha. The current condition analysis is widely based on some old records, which for the reasons mentioned above were impossible to renew. Various methods of assessment and comparison have been used in approximating the presented condition with the real one, and in defining boundaries in terms of being able to further pursue compiling of a plan for the future development in the Park.

Having in mind the economic development and population growth, one can witness the necessity and actual occurrence of rapid urban expansion and growth, or the so-called rapid or intensive urbanization (an attribute of the modern world). This is happening in Kosovo as well, but it is covered by no planning and beyond any spatial development norms and standards. All these irregularities have emerged as a result of a number of factors, such as the political situation (transition of the state order and the new state formation), delays and gaps in institutional functioning, absence of qualified staff at all levels, inability of municipalities to timely respond to requirements,
non-implementation of formerly applicable spatial and urban plans, etc.

To this day, there are only a few municipalities acting upon or developing based on a prior plan. Pursuant to the “Report on the situation in spatial and urban planning and management in Municipalities of Kosovo”, published in January 2007 by the MESP – the Department of Spatial Planning, which presents the situation, achievements, stalling, problems faced by municipalities in drafting spatial and urban plans, and implementation thereof, one can easily evaluate the quality of this field, and municipal powers in reacting towards planning and development requirements in their territory.

For the National Park area as well, lack of such a plan provided the premises for the situation to reach the limits of a normal state. Some of the most specific and known features of the Park are in the brink of destruction, a considerable forest area is permanently endangered by various diseases and uncontrolled felling. A whole lot of various natural ensembles and values are at the mercy of uncoordinated care of some persons, and citizens themselves, which may often engage in improper actions. Hence, drafting of a Spatial Plan for the Sharr Mountain National Park is an urgent requirement. This plan would provide solutions in tackling many negative phenomena affecting one of the greatest natural assets of Kosovo. The Park’s Spatial Development Plan would also provide solutions to various uncertainties in terms of creating an efficient management structure for the National Plan.

One of the most crucial issues of the Document – the Kosovo Spatial Plan 2005-2015+, is natural and cultural heritage, loss, destruction and lack of maintenance thereof. Thus, the key objective of this Plan would be to ensure controlled spatial development of the Park, by securing protection for the natural, environmental and landscape heritage values, and by preserving diversity, one of the most distinctive and special feature of this area.

Role and nature of the Plan

Drafting of the Sharr Mountain National Park Spatial Plan has its legal grounds on applicable laws and rules, such as the Law on Spatial Planning, Law on Agricultural Land, Law on Housing and Construction, Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Natural Protection, and Law on Waters.

Drafting of the Plan should serve as guidance on:

• Identification of Park areas of spatial development potential;
• Approval of policies related to distribution of possible developments in the Park territory, in terms of tourism development, provision of various services, always serving the cause of maximal preservation of natural and cultural heritage and values;
• Identification of the role of settlements [villages] around the Park, and the role of larger cities in the proximity of the Park, and
• Identification of the role of major infrastructure and links with the Park territory.

The Sharr Mountain National Park is a document which should promote common interests of Kosovo residents, for a rapid economic development, with the aim of improving living quality, but also preserve resources, natural and cultural heritage. By decisions to be reached, the Spatial Plan must:

• Guide Government sectors and agencies in drafting and implementing policies and decisions for a fair and equitable utilization of these natural resources;
• Define categorization of areas to be subject to regimes of development control, areas of certain development, development sites and locations of designated use;
The process, stages, thematic areas, data sources

According to the drafting framework of the Sharr Mountain National Park, there are 5 stages, producing the following documents:

- The Sharr Mountain National Park Profile;
- Vision and Strategic Goals;
- Spatial development framework;
- Implementation Strategies and
- Implementation provisions.

The first stage is drafting the profile (existing situation) of the Sharr Mountain National Park. The document shall describe the development situation in the National Park, viewed from three points: environment and land use, economic and social development, and infrastructure.

The following material is based on data obtained directly from the field, the four municipalities enclosing the Sharr Mountain, the Municipal Development Plan of Shterpce Municipality, and relevant sectors of the Kosovo Government Ministries, existing documentation on feasibility of proclaiming the Sharr Mountain a National Park, documents produced by various international development agencies active in various areas such as forests, rural development, etc. Still, there are also data based on estimates provided by various professionals and non-governmental sector groups. Some of the estimates and analysis have also been provided by the expert group addressing topics.

Legal basis and main purpose

Within the Government of Kosovo, the prerogative of spatial planning and regularization pertains to the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

The Law on Spatial Planning, approved by the Kosovo Assembly and promulgated by the UN SRS on September 10, 2003, proclaims the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning as the main bearer of responsibility for drafting the Kosovo Spatial Plan.

On October 03, 2003, the MESP established the Institute for Spatial Planning, a distinct organizational unit with the responsibility of undertaking professional duties in the field of spatial planning, hereby bearing the responsibility for drafting spatial plans for special areas, such as the Sharr Mountain National Park.
For municipal territories – local level:

1. Municipal Development Plan
2. Urban Development Plan
3. Urban Regulatory Plans

An institutional organization scheme, with positions in the spatial planning process, has been provided above.

The Sharri Mountain National Park Spatial Plan must be grounded on the existing social, economic and environmental situation, and be drafted through an inclusive, transparent and participatory process of decision-making.

Public participation implies the involvement of line ministries of the Government of Kosovo, municipal authorities, scientific research institutions, civil society organizations, UN agencies, foreign development agencies, liaison offices to Kosovo, EU Institutions, etc.

The Sharri Mountain National Park Spatial Plan is built upon:

- Principles as set forth by the Law,
- Vision and strategic goals,
- Reports of important sectors,
- Development strategies of various sectors,
- Other elements as set forth by special acts,

The Plan provides on long term principles and goals of spatial planning for at least 10 years, defining realistic timelines and budgetary implications.

The planning process is a living process. It must permanently subject monitoring, assessment, and potential amendments based on requirements.

**The major functions of the Sharri Mountain NP**

With the Sharri Mountain National Park, and pursuant to the Law on Nature Protection, we must ensure:

- Protection, preservation, renewal and sustainable usage of nature and renewable natural resources;
- Revitalization of damaged natural territories or parts thereof, and compensate for such liabilities;
- Preserve and restore ecological balances of nature;
- Establish a system for planning, management, inventory, information and funding to protect the nature;
- Implement duties as defined by nature protection policies;
- Diminish irregular usage and endangering of flora and fauna species, especially the important rare and endangered species, and their habitats.
- The right for information and public participation in nature protection;
- The right of citizens to a safe environment, and recreation in nature.
- Biodiversity, by preserving important natural habitats and important flora and fauna species pertaining to protection regimes.

According to the Law on Nature Conservation, the National Park is a natural territory with the functions of:

- Protection of ecological ensembles, one or more eco-systems, for the today’s and next generations;
- Elimination of use and abuse with the aim of changing or damaging nature;
- Ensuring basis for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational, and cultural and visits’ purposes, in accordance with environmental protection principles. The management of the Park must be managed pursuing these goals:
  1. protection of natural areas of national and international importance, for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and tourist purposes;
  2. preserve the original state of representative samples of physiographic areas, biotic communities, genetic resources and species, in a view of ensuring biodiversity and ecological stability;
  3. ensure usage of the Park in inspiring, scientific, educational, cultural and recreational aspects, with a
view of preserving the natural or approximately natural situation;
4. elimination of usage or visits which may cause changes or damages to the nature;
5. Maintenance of ecological, geo-morphological and esthetical features which originally were the reasons to proclaim a protection regime.

The National Park functions are set forth in a way of ensuring firstly and foremostly protection and development of basic values of the National Park, and further regularization and usage of these values:

- preservation and protection of original and partly changed natural rarities,
- preservation and enhancement of landscapes in the area,
- preservation and protection of cultural and historical heritage,
- development and enhancement of natural and created resources, and development of existing and new activities,
- commercial use and enhancement of natural and economic values,
- use of the Natural Park for scientific, educational and cultural research,
- use of National Park for economy, firstly for tourist and recreational activities, and further for forests, mountain pastures, agricultural lands, etc,
- awareness raising for the citizens on natural values,
1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE
National Park “Sharri Mountain” – Spatial Development Plan

MESP – Institute for Spatial Planning
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

1 Spatial Development Profile and Situation Analysis

1.1 Position, background, features and basic data

Out of the Sharr Mountain Ensemble, Kosovo takes the northern parts, covering an area of 1100km² or around 1/10 of the Kosovo's surface area, while the remaining parts or the southern part of the Sharr Mountains, the surface area of 500 km² is located in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The line sprawling along major heights of the Sharr Mountain tops delineates the boundaries, which represents also the borders between states of Kosovo and FYR of Macedonia. Through the Lepec (Siriniq) River valley, it connects with the Kosovo Plain, and with the Dukagjini Plain through the Lumbardh (Sredska) River valley.

The Sharr Mountain National Park, as a part of Kosovo, is spread in the central area of the Balkan Peninsula, stands in a crossroad between Black Sea and Adriatic Sea in an East-West direction, and between Central Europe and Aegean Sea in the North-South direction.
The National Park proclaimed in 1986 covers 390km² or 35.4% of the total area of the Sharr Mountains spreading within the Kosovo territory. This makes 3.58% of the total surface area of the territory of the Republic of Kosovo. The Sharr Mountain National Park was proclaimed with an intention to preserve plant and animal biodiversity, mountain tops, mountainous rivers and lakes. The Sharr Mountain’s biodiversity represents features of the Balkan and the Mediterranean, which makes it a rich area of flora and fauna, including endemic and rare species.

Within the former Yugoslavia, Kosovo used to be a signatory of the International Convention on preservation of the world’s cultural and natural heritage ("SFRY Official Gazette", No. 57/74), and the Declaration of the Stockholm UN Conference held in 1972]. These conventions set forward the obligations related to natural assets, especially in relation to "representative samples of natural systems", which are to be protected for the benefit of current and future generations. Also, for the "natural monuments made of physical and biological formations of outstanding universal values in scientific and preservation terms", which also result in an obligation to engage in research and scientific and technical studies, and creation of methodologies to be used in taking measures to preserve...
cultural and natural heritage.

Scientific information related to the Park is generally based on records/estimates of the 80-ies and 90-ies, oriented rather towards scientific studies, and less management and preservation. There is a necessity to appreciate species and environment based on internationally recognized methodologies, in terms of distribution of biodiversity, management efficiency and community involvement. In 2001, a SIDA study suggested a process of drafting a Park Management Plan, together with estimates on boundaries, development of a zoning system and creation of a management scheme.

Within the Protected Zone System in Kosovo, which includes a national park, 38 natural monuments and two protected landscapes – according to IUCN classification and criteria, Kosovo has less than 5% of its territory under protection regime. The majority of this area belongs to the Sharr Mountain National Park. With the proclamation of the Bjeshket e Nemuna a National Park (as suggested), the protected area zone would double, thus complying with a desirable international norm (a ratio of 10% of protected natural areas out of the total territory of a country).

From what can be seen from the charts, Kosovo has small protected areas. Hence, new initiatives which should be a result of inter-institutional and inter-departmental cooperation should influence and aim for a different ratio, a minimum of 10% of protected areas.

**Park Boundaries**

The boundaries of the Park, referring to the documentation based on which the proclamation of the National Park was made, south and south-eastern areas correspond with the border between Macedonia and Kosovo, at highest quotes, namely the Luboten (2.499m), through Kulla (2.314m), Livadica (2.491m), Cuka e Liqenit (2.604m), Bistra (2.640m), Maja e Zezë (2.584m), Koblica (2.526m), and up to the Quote Kara Nikolla (2.106m).

Heading south-west, at lower heights of the border with Macedonia, the National Park boundary turns north-west down to the quote of (1.626m). From this quota, the boundary turns east over the Manastir village, and heads to the quote of 1.671m and further travelling to the quote of 1.310m.

The Park boundary further turns north-east up to the quote 1.435m (Javoravica), from which it turns east to the quote 1.765m (Mlakë), from which it travels north-east towards the Miso Mountains up to the quote of 1.522m.

Further, the boundary turns north-west to the quote of 1.271m, sprawling over the Gornjaselo village, where the boundary marks the road Prizren – Brezovica, to the Oborri Mbretëror and the quote 1.120m.

From this quota, the boundary spreads west over the St. Bogorodica Church and the height of 1.212m up to the quote 1.130m and from this point towards the west, through the quota of 931m, goes up to 1.507m. From this point, the boundary turns north-east towards the quota of 1656m including the Pisha e Madhe (Golem Borin) from the western side, and goes to the northern direction to the quota of 1.509m and from this point, towards north-east to the quota 1.598m (Granzon). Further, it travels north to the quota 1.931m, and further to the quota of 1.710m and from here towards north-
west to the quota of 1.456m (Rusenica). Further, the boundary falls to the quota of 841m, including the Three Saints Monastery, where the boundary turns east towards the quota of 1.498m over the Deloc village, and north towards Bolovan Kamen, and towering over the Ujë i Mbretit and Baçilla e Bukoshi in the east, to the quota of 1.654m.

From this quota, the boundary heads south-east to the quota of 1.441m over the Upper Biti, Popoc and Lower Biti villages, from which point it turns south to the quota of 1.276m (Çuka). Further, the boundary falls over Orliçeva and to the quota of 1.150m, and further in a full angle turn, it travels to the quota of 1.516m (Malo Borce) and turning towards west to the quota of 1.440m (Svedske Livade). From this point, it falls towards south going to the Lepenc River, and further to the Koka e Begut up to the height of 1.600 m. From this point, the boundary travels over the Sevce village, to the quota of 1.312m, and further towards the east, height of 1.232m (Burli), cutting through the Brezovica – Prizren road, and further towards south-east up the quota of 1.453m. From here, it travels north-east to the Maja e Zezë (1.562m) and the height of 1.712m, covering Tupan, Baçilla, turning south-west to the original point, making a full round with the Luboten mountain top.

**Geo-morphological and geological features** – the southern areas of the mountainous territories of the Sharr Mountain are made of high mountains, which represent the highest tops of Sharr Park.

The final geo-morphological form of the Sharr area is mainly a result of tectonic movements, which created the main geo-morphological ensembles, and later a result of external factors, glaciers, water streams, etc. Hence, due to the activities of glaciers covering higher points of Sharr, a large number of so-called glacier hollows or basins, waves and large masses of moraines (glacier material). In a view, these hollows created glacier lakes, out of which one may mention the awesomely attractive lakes of Livadica and Jazhinca.

The largest number of glacier hollows is located along the highest mountain tops, in the southern most areas of the National Park, such as Bistra, Livadica, Çuka e Liqejve, while the most numerous group spreads under the Piribreg top (2.522m'), also known as Vrima e Berevcit.

Further, circle hollows are noticed at Çuka e Liqejve and Livadica. Waves take form from the hollows, namely prior glacier lowlands. One must specifically mention the wave Demir Kapija, which begins from a prior hollow, which today is the Livadica Lake. The wave has a wide bottom, slope sides, and it represents the most known fossil remnant of glacier lowlands at Sharr, with its length of around 1.5 km.

The final Sharr morphological features have greatly been affected by water streams. The whole Sharr area is cut through numerous river and stream valleys, which mainly feed the Lumbardh and Lepenc rivers.

The southern areas of the National Park, namely upstream river flows of Muzhica, Bollonjska, Bllateshtica, Suva etc., valleys have great depths (250m' up to 400 m'), in a narrow and sloped form, presenting themselves as gorges or canyons. These features are present at all valleys with a height from 1.200m' up to 1.400m sea level¹, while at lower areas, valleys take a normal form.

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¹ I.A. Geo-morphology of the Sharr Mountain under natural protection, manuscript, p. 28.
Map: Distribution of geological formations.
The geological formation of Sharr is made of various rocks of different structures and ages. The most frequent presence is marked by Paleozoic slabs, and further to carbonate rocks of marble and serpentines, and diabase formations, Neogene’s lake sediments, and water alluviations at lower areas, as a newer geological formation. Paleozoic formations are more frequent, making for the essential difference from other mountainous areas of Kosovo. Paleozoic formations, represented in filites and sercite schist, in a narrow belt, sprawling from Bistra (2,640 m), continuing further along the Kosovo-Macedonia border. Apart from these, Mesozoic formations, namely Cretan and dolomites in Shterpce, and east of the Luboten Mountain Top. Close to Brezovica, moraine materials of glacier processes have assembled.

Climatic features – the Sharr Mountain National Park, according to the Kosovo climatic classification, is covered by an eastern continental climate. On the other hand, the National Park itself is dominated by Alpine and continental climate, which is at times influenced by median continental climate. The key factors influencing the climate of a region are meteorological elements and phenomena. Within the National Park area, there is only one measurement site (a meteorological station) in Brezovica, at the sea level of 860 m, mounted since 1949. The closest station is the Jazhinca one, at the sea level of 950 m, in the Republic of Macedonia, which reported on meteorological records during 1949 - 1991. From an analysis of the database in the IHMK Meteorological Section, the average multi-year annual temperature derived from these two stations (measurement sites) is 8.4 Celsius degrees. The coldest month is January, with -1.8 and -1.3 Celsius, while the most extreme values measured in both sites are those of 1963 with -33 and -34 °C, while the average daily temperature varies from 18 – 20°C. The average relative humidity value is 67-70 % for both stations. Winds may blow at the velocity of 1 - 16 m/s, dominated by south, south-west and south-east directions.

The precipitation rate, expressed as median values in Shterpce and Jazhinca vary between 670 and 1200 mm. February and March months can frequently record snow slips, which have even caused deaths. Sunny days at the region have been counted to be between 220 and 280. Cloudiness and solar radiation may have a great impact on tourist valorisation of a territory, especially a mountainous area. Still, due to the inversion of the temperature, and frequent fogging in the valleys, the solar radiation at the Sharr Mountain is present more during winter, especially at exposed areas.

This region is only rarely struck by hail. The insufficient number of measurement sites in sea levels above 1000 meters results in inaccurate figures of precipitation in mountainous eastern continental climate. The snow levels in the region reached the height of up to 3 meters in 1956. The highest numbers of snowing days, and snow levels after 1956 were recorded in 1981, when there were 117 snowing days reaching the height of 89 cm in Jazhinca, and 108 snowing days and 90 cm of snow in Shterpce.

There is a general attribute for the climate of this territory, which is that it has outstanding conditions for a tourist valorisation, in winter and in other seasons. The temperature values in the Sharr Mountain, in a difference from the surrounding environment, are rather low, which means that lengths of low temperature periods are larger, namely longer during winter or around 4 months, which results in a thick snow layer, and the opportunity for winter sports. During this period, in the highest areas (Shetipia Stojkut, Piribregu, Jelovanik), the air temperatures may be higher for several degrees in comparison with the Kosovo Plain during winter. This climate could be suitable for accommodating skiers. During summer, the inversion values are not high, which also speaks to the favour of summer recreational tourism development at the Sharr Mountain.

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2 Dr. Riza I. Çavolli, Regional Geography of Kosovo, Prishtina 1997, P.14.
Pic: Suitable climate for vegetation
1.2 Existing situation profile

1.2.1 Environmental and spatial situation of the Park

The Sharr Mountain National Park has been recorded with the international list, and pertains to the second category (National Parks) of protected areas by IUCN\(^3\). The National Park territory covers an area of around 23,000 ha, and falls part of territories of four municipalities: 1) Prizren, around 41% (or around 9200 ha), 2) Shtërpe, 47% (or around 10700 ha), 3) Suhareka with 10% (or 2300 ha) and 4) Kaçanik with 2% (or 400 ha).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Hectares (Ha)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prizren</td>
<td>9200</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shtërpe</td>
<td>10700</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suhareka</td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaçanik</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Approx. 22,600</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As one can see from the territorial coverage chart, the largest part of the Park area is mainly covered by forests with 48% and pasture with 49%, and agricultural lands (fields and meadows), and cliffs with 1.4%.

Forest areas and features: The distribution of these areas is concentrated more in the Municipality of Shtërpe, with more than 5400 ha, followed by Prizren with over 3800 ha. On the other hand, Suhareka Municipality has around 1600 ha of forest areas, and 75 ha spread over the Kaçanik Municipality territory.

Forests and forest areas take 41% of the total area of the National Park. Around 80-85% of the Park area is socially-owned, and 15-20% is privately owned.

According to some data obtained by experts of the field, the annual growth per Ha in the park is 5 m\(^3\), which results in the total figure of 100,000 m\(^3\)/Ha for the whole forested area of the Park (48%).

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\(^3\) 1990 – IUCN United Nations List of National Parks and Protected Areas
- Beech forests (Fagion moesiacae illyricum): 3067.09 ha (68 %)
- Mixed beech and pine forests: 98.80 ha (2.2 %)
- Mixed beech, pine, and fir forests: 95.30 ha (2 %)
- Fir forests (Pinetum heldreichi): 450.52 ha (10 %)
- Pine forests (Abietum alba): 30.70 ha (0.7 %)
- Spruce forests (Picetum excelsae): 5.80 ha (0.1 %)
- Mixed coniferous forests: pine, fir, spruce, arnen, hartina: 32.80 ha (0.7 %)
- White and black pine cultures: 132.62 ha (3 %)
- Spruce cultures: 6.65 ha (0.1 %)
- Rennet and ash-tree forests and bushes (Orno Ostryetum carpinifoliae): 499.15 ha (11 %)
- Dwarf-pine vegetation (Pinetum mughi): 73.10 ha (1.6 %)
- Alder and hazel-tree bushes: 28.96 ha (0.6 %)

Total: 4521.49 ha (100 %)

The analysis of the forest structure shows that:
• The National Park territory (Prizren and Suhareka) is dominated by beech forests (Fagion moesiacae illyricum) at 68 %, a result of bio-ecological conditions in which they grow.
• The most important forests are those of fir (Pinetum heldreichi) due to their endemic/relict character. These forests, making for 10 %, come after the beech forests. Fir forests may be found in Oshlak, Koxha Balkan and Pashalare.
• Areas of forest cultures (artificial forests made by forestation) are small (only 3%), which means that this territory of the National Park (Prizren and Suhareka) is dominated by autochthonous species. The majority of these trees pertain to white and black pine, planted in the beginning of the 80-es, in the southern part of Oshlak, an area endangered by erosion.
• In the aspect of the structure, the area is dominated by homogeneous forests (83.5 %) versus the mixed forests (16.5 %).
Pasture areas and features. – Herbal vegetations of the National Park cover around 50% of its surface area, of which the majority is suitable for cattle grazing. Since the Park territory has a sea level of 800 m, all pastures are mountainous, within which one can differ two types:

- Forest pastures (pastures at forest areas up to 2000 m)
- High forest pastures (pastures above forest vegetation)

Secondary pastures – are herbal areas which have developed as a result of natural influence and the human factor. These are mainly pastures created by inhabitants on forest areas, at the
benefit of creating agricultural areas (pastures). Secondary pastures are spread less than 2,000m of sea level, and are mainly used for local cattle grazing.

The difference between primary and secondary pastures lays on the fact that secondary pastures are temporary, because according to social needs, they may transform into forests and urban and tourism areas. Secondary pastures (forest pastures) are fewer in surface area, and lower qualities of herbal covers in comparison with primary pastures (high mountain pastures), as a result of intensive utilization by local cattle. The capacity of high mountain pastures is 3 cattle/ha, and 2.5 cattle/ha for forest areas. Currently, this criterion is not fully utilized. In alpine pastures of the National Park, during summer, there are around 2000 cattle (sheep) grazing, as a result of the decreasing cattle stock after 1999.

Natural landscapes, with their forests and pastures are a characteristic of this region.

A great asset of the Sharr Mountain NP is the presence of several glacial lakes at the sea level of more than 1900 m, which represent the special values of Sharr.

Lepenc and Lumbardh Rivers spring at the National Park, and they represent a characteristic hydro-graphic network, rich in clear waters. All these features make for a high valued tourism, cultural, scientific and educational ensemble of assets.
Hydrological features – The Sharr Mountain NP is characterized by large amounts of precipitation, which make this territory even more attractive. A general feature is that surface water flows, from their springs to their points of influxes, are very frequent.

Apart from frequent and wealthy flows, streams and mountain rivers, waterfalls and torrents cut through the territory at all directions. The Sharr Mountain area is also endowed with several glacial lakes.

Almost the whole territory of the National Park pertains to basins of two of the largest rivers – Lepenc and Lumbardh. Lepenc is more attractive, especially with its branches on the right stream, which also go through the most picturesque areas and main skiing paths of the Sharr Mountain.

Lepenc springs and is created with the joining of streams coming from Cereva and Jezerci mountains. In its flow through the National Park, it is fed by several left and right side branches. Right side streams and rivers, such as Lumi Thate, Murzhica with its branches, Proska e Dules, Bllateshtica, Bolonjska and Kalugjerica, are important. These rivers, the sourcing branches of which come from the highest mountains in the southern most areas of the National Park, are quicker, with a number of waterfalls and torrents.

While the Lepenc stream takes the major part of the north-eastern part of the National Park, the Prizren Lumbardh covers the south-western areas of the Park. The major part of this river basin is made by left side branches, which spring from the high mountains of Maja e zeze, Kobilica, Karanikola, etc., and as such, their upstreams are very rapid and attractive. The Proska e Lubinit branch is distinctive for its streams.
Lakes – Glacial lakes represent one of the greatest beauties of the Sharr Mountain. At a 1900 m sea level, there are several lakes which are specifically characteristic for their beauty and size. One must mention the Livadica Lake, Jazhinca Lake, and further the Gornjasela, Karanikola, Miskova, Bezdanka lakes, etc.

- The largest lake is Livadica, which is located under the namesake mountain top, at the sea level of 2173 m. It is of a lengthy form, 230 m long, 120 m wide, and 7.3 m is the deepest point. During summer, the water temperature may get up to 20°C.
- Jazhinca Lake is located at the rough and rocky areas of Sharr under the Bistra Mountain top. It is smaller than the Livadica Lake, 120 m long, 80 m wide, but its deepest point is 11 m.
- Gornjasela Lakes (Upper and Lower), are spread above the Prizren Lumbardh spring, 100 m long and 53 m wide, and 1.5 m deep. The colour of the lake water is blue to green.

Landscape features – The National Park area is endowed with a very important quality landscape ensemble, characterising a number of higher and mid-height sites. Landscapes of these regions present themselves in the most qualitative factors of natural beauty, such as high mountains, hills, valleys, rivers, waterfalls, stone cliffs, glacier basins, etc.). In the lower areas of the Park, the Sredska and Siriniq regions, the landscape is formed by agricultural and garden cultures. Still, an even more attractive landscape ensemble is the group of areas covered in forests, grass, meadows, pastures and other weed formations, which cover the areas between 999 and 1500 m sea level. Forest formations (beech, pine, fir, spruce, etc.) are replaced with grass formations, presenting in all nuisances of green, providing an outstanding visual experience of natural beauty. Apart from these, a great division of relief, created as a result of cutting through of river valleys and streams in the form canyons and gorges, numerous waterfalls and lakes, completes the full experience of this beautiful and virgin nature.

On top of all these, in the lower parts of Sharr, colourful mountain flowers blossom during the summer in meadows, giving the general landscape an additional exceptional attraction and beauty, and special scents of clear nature.
A special visual experience of natural beauty is offered by Sharr Mountain in autumn – in a passing period, the mountain is covered in all colours of the range, and in late spring, when the whole flora is in full blossom and greenery is all over, while the high tops of Luboten, Bistra and other mountains are still under the snowy white quilts.
Park zoning by level of protection

The National Park area according to protection levels is divided into:

I. First Protection Zone
This area is made of zones of a restricted natural reserve status. These are strictly protected reserves due to their endemic character and their special natural and research values. Restricted natural reserves pertain to the highest level of protection and preservation, and may be used only for scientific and educational purposes.

II. Second Protection Zone
This area is characterized by second level preservation, oriented protection and dedicated for active recreation and rest. Activities allowed in these areas are rather limited and controlled.

III. Third Protection Zone
This area includes all green areas of no special value of biodiversity, nor special cultural or historical value. Apart from activities allowed in the second protection zone, this area allows also for controlled agricultural use of land, in compliance with the National Park Agricultural Utilization and Protection Plan (Management Plan).

Restricted natural reserves
The Sharr Mountain National Park territory includes several restricted natural reserves: Koxhaballkan (Pisha e madhe), Oshlak, Maja e Arnenit (Prevalla) and Rusenica.

1. Maja e Arnenit (ex Popovo prase) – is made of pure fir forests (Pinetum heldreichii), is located at Prevalla (the eastern part of Oshlak). It was put under protection in 1960, with an area of 30 ha. This area holds endemic and relict forests of fir (Pinus heldreichii). This reserve requires adequate maintenance for value protection (considering a large fire some years ago), otherwise it will lose its value as a natural protected reserve.

2. Oshlak – is endowed in pure fir forests (Pinetum heldreichii). The Oshlak Mountain is endowed in numerous endemic plants. A special feature of the Oshlak Mountain is the steno-endemic species of Achillea alexandri – regis, found mainly in high forest areas. One must mention flora communities: Achilleo – Pinetum mugo (Pinetum mugo calcicolum) and Achilleo alexandri – regis. From the rich fauna, one may mention the wild goat (Rupicapra rupicapra), found in the highest pastures of Oshlak, while the most frequent animals found are: bears, wolves, deer, various predatory fowl, etc. This reserve has been put under protection since 1960, with an area of 20 ha.

3. Pisha e Madhe – is an area of pure fir forests (Pinetum heldreichii). This reserve spreads over the south-eastern slopes of Koxha Ballkan, where ancient fir forests form the community called Seslerio autumnalis– Pinetum heldreichi, which represents the most beautiful and interesting ensemble of arnen forests in the Balkan Peninsula. This natural reserve was proclaimed in 1960, with an area of 35 ha.

4. Rusenica is the living place for Balkan’s bobcat (Lynx Lynx balcanicus), a very rare and endangered species. with a purpose is preserving bobcats’ living environments, a research counted 13 lynx in the 90-ies. Rusenica is the oldest reserve, proclaimed for protection since 1955, with an area of 300 ha. This location is important for its landscape and flora, where one can distinguish the mountain maple (Acer heldreichii).

Special natural value zones
The Sharr Mountain National Park has several areas of special natural value, which have deserved their position in the category of restricted natural reserves:

1. Pashallarë (Ostrovica) – a high mountain area (1600m-2092m), in serpentine rocks, and pure fir, spruce and beech forests. This mountain massif is specific for its geological
fundaments of serpentine, which grows rare and specific species. At north and north-western slopes of Pashallare, there are rare habitats of fir: Junipero – Pinetum heldreichii (Bruckenthalio – Pinetum heldreichii), Pinetum – heldreichii serpentinicolum, Pinetum – heldreichii peucis scardicum, and beech habitats in serpentine. Above these, and up to the highest tops, there is a specific serpentine habitat called Pinetum mugo serpentinicum. These communities are added their value when joining with the endemic species Bornmuellera–dieckii. Serpentine forests represent a special natural phenomenon of the Balkans vegetation, while harte communities in serpentine are very rare.

2. Koplica is a calcareous region of high mountain tops, holding rare flora and fauna. The calcareous massif with its rare calcified and hemophyte vegetation (plants adapted to poor and undeveloped soil), is characteristic for the species of Hieraacium kabilicanum.

3. The Lumbardh spring region is a silicate glacial circus of high mountain tops and two smaller lakes. This area is characteristic for its distinct ecological, geological, biological and landscape values. This reserve holds also the upstream Prizren Lumbardh, two (Gornjaselo) lakes of clear glacial traces and rich endemic flora, specifically the species: Pinguicula balcanica, Alysum scardicum, Crocus scardicus and glacial relicts Anemone narcissiflora and Draba doerfleri etc.

4. Luboten is the highest top in the eastern part of Sharr Mountain, at the sea level height of 2496 m. Its geological structure is mainly calcareous, which makes it distinct from its chain areas of silicate content. The flora here includes an estimate of 649 vascular species, grouped into 81 families, including rare types. In vegetation, 21 floral communities have been registered.

5. Livadhi i mbretit – Jazhince Lake – is located at the rocky part of the Sharr Mountain, under the Bistra top. Apart from the lake (120 m long, width of 80 m, and 11 m depth), the area holds these floral communities: Fagetum Montanum, Seslerio automnalis – Pinetum heldreichii, Ajugo – pinetum peucis etc. the highest parts of this area holds these communities: Rhododendron – Pinetum peucis, a type of juniper (Juniperus sp.) etc. On the other hand, there are herbal plants communities such as Ranunculetum crenati scardicum and Potentillo doerfleri – Juncetum trifidi. These communities do hold scientific and educational values.
Map: Existing environmental situation, NP Sharri Mountain
Special Protected Areas

There are spatial categories which in details are described in the Law on Special Protected Areas. The law in question is part of the Ahtisaari package approved by the Assembly of Kosovo in June 2008. According to Law, the territory of Kosovo have been identified 44 such areas mainly belong to the Orthodox cultural heritage.

These areas have different borders, divided into three groups, which are different characteristics.

1. In Group I, takes part areas, border of which is determinate by maps.
2. In Group II takes part areas that have a buffer area of 100m from the perimeter of their "yard".
3. In Group III takes part areas that have a buffer area of 50m from perimeter of their "yard".

These areas have certain defined criteria according to which:

**Prohibited activities within their areas** - which mainly have to do with: Construction of industrial facilities, dams (reeve), power-plants, furnaces, factories, transit roads and construction in rural areas that make deforestation or pollution of the environment of the area.

**Limited activities within ZVM** - mainly dealing with the eventual construction of buildings higher than floors of monument to be protected, construction of roads, small enterprises, restaurants, hotels, nightclubs, fuel oil pumps, repair of vehicles, self-service, public meetings and urbanization of agricultural land.
Special Protected Areas in NPSHM

Within the territory of NPSHM have only third Monastery, as a special protected area. This area belongs to the municipality of Suha Reka, near the village Mushtisht.

On base of law ZVM, Monastery belongs to the second group buffer area of 100m. All activities will be limited and forbidden to refer to the Law on the SPA and PH NPSHM
Environmental condition of the Park

Pollution and degradation – There is no environmental monitoring on the NP territory, hence causing the absence of information on pollution of environmental elements (air, water and soil) within the Park.

Forest degradation is the most frequent presence of a negative phenomenon, caused mainly by illegal cutting and fires. This way, the pine forests in the areas of Oshllak, Koşhaballkan and Pashallare, representing 10% of the total area, have been damaged as a result of forests fires in 2000 and intensive development of harmful insects appearing massively after fire. Around 4.5% is the area totally destroyed, while the areas of shorter forests and heath have been destroyed through uncontrolled cutting at the level of 45%. This phenomenon has destroyed 20 ha of beech forests in the areas of Delloc and Mushtisht, in the Municipality of Suhareka.

Land degradation is present at several points within and around the Park, in the form of natural erosion and human processing of the material. This intervention is very harmful, since it damages the relief configuration, deter the landscape, and more importantly, due to the noise pollution, it affects removal and eradication of flora and fauna. Based on a survey, it has been validated that within or around the Park (according to data collected in 2002, 2004 and 2007), there are 13 quarries of different sizes and technologies. Currently, a majority of these have diminished their activities, excluding a few which continue to work. Those working are a quarry at the northern part of the Rusenica Reserve (Rusenica Gorge), 1.5 km SW of Mushtisht village, pertaining to the Suhareka Municipality in territory, and another one is located at the foot of the Oshlak mountain, near Gornjaselo village, on the left side of the Prizren-Shtërpce road, 250 m from the road inside the Park, pertaining to the Prizren Municipality in territory.

Erosion endangered areas – Kosovo’s erosion maps show that the National Park has several areas endangered by erosion, at different levels of intensity. The highest intensity area of 1.400 ha (or 6%), and high erosion area of 5.600 ha (or 24%) are the most endangered areas, in which the amount of erosive materials can go up to a total of 16.100.000 m³/year.

The areas not covered by vegetation are left to the influence of exogenous factors, and physical, chemical and biological alterations, thus causing an increased erosion rate.

Carriage and accumulation of erosive materials is divided into two main river basins: Lepenc in the direction towards the Kosovo Plain, and the Prizren Lumbardh, in the direction of the Dukagjini Plain.

The table data show that ¼ of the territory, or 25% of the total area is already endangered from erosion.
### Map: Erosive categories at the Sharr Mountain National Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kategoria e erazionit</th>
<th>Produkti mezar i erazionit m^3/km²/vit</th>
<th>Siperfaqja ha</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Sasia e eroduar m^3/vit</th>
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<tr>
<td>Shumë e fortë</td>
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<td>1.600</td>
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<td>11.200.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>E mesëm</td>
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<td>7.700</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7.700.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E dobët</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>9.000</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3.200.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vegetation. The Sharr Mountain National Park is distinct for its flora and many vegetation communities, which adapt to the sea levels, rich in rare endemic forest and pasture communities. Here one can find species such as Quercus, Fagus moesiaca, pine, spruce, white pine, endemic pines and high mountain relicts: pine (Pinus heldreichi) and Balkan pine (Pinus peuce) and the high mountain pine (Pinus mugo). These forest communities, apart from great numbers of species mentioned, include also endemic mountain maple (Acer heldreichii), and the timber species, very rare and almost extinct, the random yew (Taxus baccata) and many other important species of timber and heath.

NP Sharr Mountain vegetation in its vertical distribution adapts to the diversity, which means that its structure changes with the changing sea levels, differentiating its vegetation bands:

I.) Thermophile hilly territory of oak forests (Quercus troyana, Q. conferta, Q. cerris, Q. pubescens, Carpinus orientalis, etc.) has been left out of the Park boundaries.

II.) Transitional thermophile territory of oaks (Quercus petrea and Carpinus betulius etc) is partially included within the National Park. This territory is dominated by oak and hornbeam, a great number of other species, such as: thornapple, wild pear, shikakuqi, etc.

III.) Mesophile territory of beech forests (Fagus moesiaca) – within its distribution territory, it appears in two associations, the hilly beech community (Fagetum montanum) and pine and beech community (Abieto-fagetum), while in higher areas, it is represented by spruce. Beech communities are dispersed almost at the whole Park territory, including sea levels between 900 – 1500 m, while in several areas, it is not represented as well, as in the case of south-western exposition of the Oshlak Massif.

IV.) Coniferous frigoriphile forest vegetation on the high mountains – This vegetative territory at the heights of NP Sharr Mountain is made of endemic communities of endemic-relict mountain pines (Pinus peuce) and Bosnian Pine (Pinus heldreichii), which are important in many aspects. These communities are better preserved at the Stojko’s House and Koxha Ballkan (or the Great Pine), Gine Vode, Arnen Top (Popovo Prase), Oshlak, and Pashallare (Ostrovica).

Pic: Quercus petrea
Map: (High) mountain vegetation] and [low] pastures at the Park.
V.) Transitional heath vegetation at high mountains – Mountain pines (*Pinus mugo*) are preserved only at Koxha Balkan, Oshik and Ostrovicë, where this pine is presented in the form of communities, while in other areas lacking this pine, other heaths are present, such as the Siberian Juniper (*Juniperus nana*) and an important species: *Rhododendron ferrugineum*, *Bruckhenthalia spiculifolia*, *Erica carnea* etc. With these, this area is considered to be rich in important communities, from which one may mention the endemic community called *Bruckhenthalion* etc.

![Pic: Nardus stricta (mountain grass)](image)

VI.) Heath and hedge vegetation in high mountains – This territory of mountain pastures and meadows, with a surface area of 16,170.00 ha, is rather endowed in important plant communities. High mountain pastures, considering the extensive use, are dominated by mountain grass (*Nardus stricta*), as a result of negative succession. Plant communities developed at greater heights are specially important, being dominated by sacto-alpine flora. In the phyto-cenological aspect, Sharr Mountain NP may differentiate between mountain pasture and meadows, since at this area, the antropogeneous factor has historically affected the prior community structure, changing in fact the phyto-cenological structure.

![Pic: Telekia speciosa](image)

**Flora**

By its flora, the Sharr Mountain NP makes part in the most endowed mountains of the Balkan Peninsula. One may notice the presence of a large number of endemic and relict species, such as the white pine (*Pinus peuce*) spruce (*Pinus heldreichii*), mountain pine (*Acer heldreichii*), *Taxus baccata*, *Pinus mugo*, an important species to forest eroded areas, and *Rhododendra ferrigineum*.

In the higher levels, one must mention importance species, the areal of which is mostly connected to the high mountains of Southern and Central Europe (Alps, Apenines, Carpates, Pirineyes, Tatra). One may mention *Trollius europaeus*, *Ranunculus montanus*, *R. Thora*, *R. Crenatus*, *R. Oreophylus*, *Dianthus sylvestris*, *Daphne alpine*, *Rhodondrendron ferrugineum*, *Draba retush*, *Salix retush*, *S. Reticulate*, *Empetrum hermafroditum*, *Dryas octoptalata*, *Geum reptans*, *G. Montanum*, *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, *S. Marginata*, *S. Aizoon*, *S. bryoides*, *S. tymosa*, *Gentiana verna*, *G. Nivalis*, *Junkus trifidis*, *Elyna myosuroides*, *Carex rupestris*, *Carex curvula*, *Craex foetida*, *carex tigra*, *Poa minor*, *Avena versicolor* and many other species.

Medical herbs are: *Achillea millefolium*, *Arctostaphilos uva – ursi*, *Atropa beladona*, *Hypericum perforatum*, *Thymus serpyllum*, *Veratrum album*, *Gentiana punctata* etc.
Apart from flora species inhabiting higher areas, where plants grow in the snow, in lower areas, as a result of more Mediterranean climate, along the Lumbardh River, namely the Kacanik Gorge, there are other species, such as: Salvia officinalis (Salvia officinalis), Ruta divaricata (Ruta), Teucrium podium, Asparagus acutifolius, Pistacia terebinthus, Koeleria splendens, Asineuma limonifolium, Stipa mediterranea, Parentucella latifolia, Linaria pelliseriana, Thesium divaricatum, convolvulus elegantissimus, Centaurea deusta, Linaria annua, etc.

All the species mentioned, with all special flora species of the Sharr Mountain NP, underline the exceptional importance of the Park in the floral aspect. Surely, one would believe that the flora species book would be much richer and fuller with further surveys of the flora at the Sharr Mountain NP.
Such a situation of the National Park flora sets the need for a more efficient protection of all important species of plants.

Fauna (wider on species at Annex 1)

The Sharr territory, with all of its biotopes, is rich in fauna as well. It has special types of animals, which are strictly connected to specific biotopes, which means their areas are narrow, and pertain to endemic species. On the other hand, there are also wider biotope animals. The Sharr fauna, and generally Kosovo fauna, have not been studied widely, and so far, only 7 species of fish, 9 amphibians, 10 reptiles, 154 of fowl and 30 mammals have been noted.

Fish (Pisces) – The Sharr Territory is characterized by streams and mountain rivers feeding the Adriatic basin. Based on knowledge so far, these streams provide living for these species: Salmo trutta m.faro L, Barbus fluviatilis Ag., Anguilla vulgaris, Esox lucius, krapuliqi, Cyprinus carpio, Perca fluviatilis.

Amphibia (Amphibia) – The Sharr area includes the species Salamandra maculosa, Salamandra atra, Triturus vulgaris, Bufo bufo, Bufo viridis, Hyla arborea, Rana temporaria, Rana dalmatina, Rana graeca.

Reptiles (Reptilia) - Emys orbicularis, Testudo graeca, Lacerta viridis, Lacerta muralis, Lacerta agilis, Natrix natrix, Natrix tessellata, Vipera ammodytes, Vipera berus, Anguis fragilis.

Mammals (Mammalia) – The mammal fauna in Sharr covers almost all species discovered in Kosovo, and also several types which with their surroundings are connected exclusively with higher mountain biotopes. It may be concluded that Sharr is also characterized by endemic mammal species.

Insectivores (Insectivora) - Erinaceus europeus, Talpa europaea, Sorex araneus. Rodentia: Lepus europaeus, Ondatra zibethica, Arvicola terrestris, Mus musculus, Apodemus agrarius, Apodemus silvaticus, Glis glis, Muscardinus avellanarius, Scirius vullgaris, Spalax monticola, Cricetus vulgaris, Cricetus cricetus, Castor fiber.

Carnivores (carnivora) – lynx [Lynx lynx], Ursus arctos, Canis lupus, Canis vulpes, Felis silvestris, Meles meles, Martes martes, Martes foina, Lutra lutra, Mustela nivalis, Putorius putorius.
Sus scrofa, Capreolus capreolus, Rupicapra rupicapra. One must underline that bats (Chiroptera) which live in the territory have not been studied before, therefore there is no data on the number of species thereof.

**Fowl (Aves)** – Sharr fowl live at all biotopes, while the number of species and communities goes beyond any other fauna class, excluding insects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Fam</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Total:**           | 11  | 39      | 154
1.2.2 Economic Condition of the Park

By proclaiming the SHarr Mountain a National Park, a contribution was made to an organized preservation, and in using Park values, tourism mainly. The experts of the European Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD, 1968) researched development opportunities for winter tourism in the former Yugoslavia.

The National Park already enjoys a number of economic and commercial activities. Only some activities with a greater impact on using, regularizing and planning the Park territory shall be addressed.

Tourism economics – This economic sector includes the whole range of fields at the function of tourism development within the National Park zone. Within this area, there are diverse tourism/recreational activities, both in summer and winter.

Agriculture and stock-breeding activities – A part of the National Park territory area is used for agricultural and stock-breeding, especially in orchardry and dairy production. These activities are mostly used for family consumption. The majority of residents are active in non-agricultural activities, while agriculture and stock-breeding is for many households only an additional resource. SHarr Mountain cheese and lamb meat are known as attractive specialties of the territory.

Pasture area covers 35.4% of the total area of the National Park. The largest part is socially owned.

The total cultivated land area represents 18.1% of the total surface area of the National Park. It is largely private (93.3%) and socially owned (6.7%). The greatest part of these areas is made by meadows (58.8%), fields and gardens (38.2%), and vineyard and orchardry 3%.

Forest activities – A part of privately owned forests is used for firewood. Timber in these areas is used in an uncontrolled way, for own economic benefit. Uncontrolled cutting of forests has caused a lower forest boundary.

Private forests are mostly low timbered, at steep slopes.

Before ‘99, several areas, distinct for their scientific and educational values, were used for scientific research by scientists, students and pupils [research on medical herbs, mushrooms and other forest fruits).

Tourism

Tourism is one of the most complex activities of a modern society. In developed countries, it has taken the shape of a fully blown industry, interacting and interweaving economics, politics, culture and all other human activities.

Types of tourism provided at the Sharr Massif are: mountain, winter, summer, rural tourism, nature activities, health tourism, alpine tourism, touristic excursions.

The SHarr tourist area is polycentric, with Prizren, Ferizaj, SHterpce, Kaçanik, Dragash and Suhareka having a suitable position of linkages with important tourism points.

Within these areas, there are potentials of enjoying wild nature, and daily excursions.

Before ‘99 – Kosovo sacrificed a lot in creating tourism economy potentials in Brezovica. It built hotelier-tourism capacities, providing for the complete infrastructure, and at the time, it allocated 1/5 of all investments foreseen for the tourism development basis. Still, as a result of a lengthy process of privatization, these capacities are not being used at their full capacity, and consequently failing to cover for the increasing demand.

Investment was made in Brezovica, creating material grounds for tourism, while OSCE experts have ranked Prevalla high as a center of winter sports tourism centre. Brezovica has registered 1112 beds, from which 690 are provided by hotels of category “A” and “B”, cable cars, ski-lifts and other additional facilities.

\[^5\] Short overview on tourism resources of Kosovo, the current condition of tourism economy in Kosovo, MTI – Prishtina, 2001
The Brezovica Ski Center has not seen organized investment for years on end, while the number of visitors is still declining. There are fewer guests at hotelier capacities in Brezovica. The whole skiing season consists nowadays only of local guest groups, international organizations’ staff, mainly daily or weekend tourists.

Hotels, telphers and other supporting facilities are not using their full capacity, have been depreciated, and hardly can tourists fully enjoy winter sports, in a difference from previous times, when Brezovica was visited by thousands of tourists from former Yugoslavia and wider.

Narcis, Molika and other hotels do not pay their dues to the KCB. Investments are rather limited, since these facilities are socially owned properties, pending privatization.

During the recent years after the conflict, the use of hotelier capacities can amount only up to 30%. Today, tourists only use the “Molika” hotel, the “Ski School”, restaurants, villas and supporting tourist facilities, part of the Ski Center. From the Brezovica settlement, and up to the Molika Hotel (ski slopes), there are restaurants providing hotelier services for the guests. Within the area part of Brezovica – Treshnja (the point of National Park Boundary), and near the Molika Hotel, there are weekend houses used for vacations in various seasons, and also being let (according to Shterpce municipal staff, the number of weekend-houses is around 270)\(^6\).

Within the area, there are also guesthouses which are not let to visitors: the “Electro-Economy Staff Guesthouse” (today a collective center), the former “Federal MIA Guesthouse”, the “Pioneer Guesthouse”, the “Pensioner Guesthouse”, etc.

\(^6\) Koha ditore 11.03.2007

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type of facility and name</th>
<th>Number of rooms</th>
<th>Number of beds</th>
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<td>Facilities part of INEX</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>Sub-Total A</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Associations and enterprise facilities</td>
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<td>“Agrokomerc”</td>
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<td>Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>A+B</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>437</td>
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Tab: Existing hotelier capacities of the tourism-recreational center “Brezovica”

- During the period 1960 – 1970, these hotelier-tourist facilities were built: the “Shtëpia e Gurit” Inn, “Baqilla”, “Shtëpia e Stojkut”, “Hotel Breza” and the cable car.
- During 1975 – 1976, the “Brezë” hotel was reconstructed, the “Livadica” Restaurant was built, two ski-lifts, a snow-groomer was bought, and several coffee shops were adapted in the villages in the surroundings of Brezovica.
- The period of 1976 - 1980 is the period of most important investments in tourism development, beginning with the development of the A category hotel “Narcis”, a telpher with the capacity of 850 passengers/hour, and the 9 km road from Brezovica to Stojko’s House was built.
The Sharr Mountain NP has much greater potential of receiving guests in comparison with the current offer. The “Brezovica” Ski Center is located 12 km away from the namesake village of the Shterpce Municipality. The Ski Center spreads over a territory of 2500ha, at heights from 1718 up to 2522 meters above sea level.

The length of groomed skiing slopes in Brezovica is 40 kilometres. The statistics of average slope gradient is 38%, which makes even the hard-core experts enthusiastic.

As a result of poor functioning of ski-lifts and telphers, efficient skiing slopes are not possible. Lack of maintenance affects its operations, and results in low capacity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>categ.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Length of trail</th>
<th>Length of telpher</th>
<th>Quote</th>
<th>Difference in height</th>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Karaula</td>
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<td>1731-2190</td>
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<td>804</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Berevac</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>2099-2285</td>
<td>168</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>2500</td>
<td>1428</td>
<td>1718-2147</td>
<td>429</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bajile</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>1729-1803</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Munika</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>1734-1830</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Livadhi grek</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>1772-1885</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Karpe e kuqe</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>1269</td>
<td>1891-2264</td>
<td>491</td>
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the number of visitors varies around 1000/day⁷ (in season). Another important issue is privatization, the delay of which has caused a stagnation in development of this center.

Another site known for its high tourism development potential is Prevalla, a part of which pertains to the Municipality of Prizren, just along the Sharr Mountain National Park. Types of tourism seen at Prevalla are: mountain tourism, winter, summer tourism, nature activities, health tourism, tourist excursions.

There is no adequate tourist infrastructure at Prevalla, and one may easily see that each development has been improvised and created only for “provisional” uses (weekend-houses, restaurants, motels, tents). Service provision to tourists is made of poor, unplanned services, and not pursuant to sustainable development criteria.

The Municipal Assembly of Prizren has drafted a “Regulatory Urban Plan” for the Prevalla Area, forecasting development of the zone.

Other valuable areas, part of the Sharr Massif, pertain to the Suhareka Municipality, and are spread along north-eastern and south-eastern areas of Mushtisht village, and the area of Carraleva Mountain.

These areas are visited by local guests, mainly those going for weekend hikes, while there are tourist groups staying longer, accommodated at shepherds’ mountain houses, for health reasons.

Natural beauties, rich flora and water diversity, sea levels from 1500m – 2400m, provide for good possibilities of hiking, enjoying and accommodation for rehabilitation of patients suffering from chronical respiratory illnesses. the infrastructure at the area is poor, disabling a more comfortable accommodation for visitors, which would in turn attract more visitors.

⁷ According to hotelier staff, 2007
Pic: Brezovica in winter
Housing at the Park and settlements around

For purposes of this Plan, housing within park entails hotels, guest-houses, weekend-houses, at locations Treshnje, Brezovica and Prevalla, while settlements around the Park mean the villages outside the Park boundaries (but with an impact on the Park), at a tendency of an analysis of mutual impact between the Park and settlements within and abroad the Park.

Settlements within the Park

The total number of weekend-houses at the Treshnje-Brezovica is 270. The first era of construction dates since the 80-s, with the weekend-houses built pursuant to the Urban Regulatory Plan of the Tourist Center Brezovica. The phenomenon of constructions and expansions at this touristic settlement is a matter of concern. After 2009, a rapid development of weekend-houses, without planning and control, is a frequently occurring event.

For the Prevalla location, an Urban Regulatory Plan for the Tourist Village of Prevalla was drafted by the MA Prizren (2006), which allowed construction. Beyond the range of the Urban Regulatory Plan Prevalla, there are around 50 houses being built, which means that uncontrolled construction and development is still increasing.

unplanned and uncontrolled development within the Park do result in various problems, such as drinking water supply, waste water discharge, waste collection and other services, and further the use of inadequate construction materials for mountaineous areas, construction of fences and girdles, etc.
Settlements around the Park

There is a total of 38 settlements-villages located in a range of 4km from the Park boundaries, which have a direct and an indirect impact on the Park and vice versa. There are around 40,000 residents in these settlements. Their characteristic is that there are still traditional families, with more than 8 members per family, and in a compact setting. In construction, these settlements have been through transformation. Until the 50s, the dominant type was one-floor and two-floor houses, built with natural construction materials: stone, mud-mortar, adobe, wood, straw roofs, and stone slabs. Today, we see a difference, both in construction materials and functionality. These changes came in the 60s and 70s, and especially after 99. Even the 1999 war had a great influence in losing traditional values, hence resulting into a very symbolic number of traditional buildings.

When we talk about settlements-villages around the Park, territories of which spread towards the mountain pastures of the Sharr Mountain, namely in the boundary between mountaneous fields and high pasture, we find summer houses, mountain houses, or as the locals call them, “Koliba”. These buildings are found in Zaplluzha, Pilajnik, Mushtisht Hills, and Grejkoc, etc.

The introduction of modern technology, new construction materials have had a great impact on traditional ways of living, constructing and other rural habits. A great difference is brought also by population living abroad, who have brought their own western development trends. Traditional habitats have lost their vitality with the modern technologies, and also in stagnation of agricultural activities. Rural areas are increasingly losing their primary function.

Settlements along the Park boundary have always enjoyed good conditions for development of stock-breeding, beekeeping, orchardry, and the primary attribute of these residents, production of the characteristic “Sharr Cheese”. Parallel with the decreasing stock-breeding, these settlements have also lost their interest in dairy processing, leaving such activities to a small number of craftsmen. Even those remaining stockbreeders have changed their traditional habit and customs. Nowadays, mountain houses only accommodate two persons, the shepherd and another person conveying dairy products to homes, and vice versa. There are few of these who use these products for commercial purposes.
the effect of social changes, an increased interest for rural tourism and eco-tourism, has begun having an impact on the lifestyles of the population of these settlements. Already, modest rural tourism offers have been provided, which is a good case for support from the decision-making authorities. A number of these settlements, referring to the current situation, have a potential value of offering rural tourism, through traditional services. Settlements enclosing the Park, with a direct road connection with the Park, are Delloc, Gornjasella, Struzha, Brezovica, Sevce, etc, and these can provide traditional services in the form of eco-tourism for the Park visitors, ensuring multiple benefits.

Proximity to the Park, a good position, and traditional lifestyles, are some of the key potentials for investments in the area.
1.2.3 Infrastructure condition

Transport and infrastructure

The area of the Sharr Mountain National Park is permeated by the regional road R115 in the relation Doganaj (Municipality of Kaçanik) - Shtërpce – Prizren. This road was renovated after 2000, and it is in a good physical condition. The Tourist Centre Brezovica and the ski slopes are connected with the regional road R210. This road also enjoys a good physical condition. The regional road R116 in the relation Doganaj - Glloboqica (border with Macedonia) is in direct proximity with the National Park zone. This road is in a good physical condition, and is very important for the National Park, because it connects it in a short distance with the bordering Macedonia. Another regional road, which also is important for the area, since it enables access from another direction, is the road R118 in the relation Shtërpce – Vërbeshtica (municipality of Shtërpçe) - Mushtisht (Municipality of Suhareka) – Suhareka. The road R118 is not in its best condition, while the part from Verbeshtica to Mushtisht, it is largely unasphalted. The importance of this road stands on the fact that it connects the Theranda Municipality with the National Park, and greatly shortens the distance between the residents of this Municipality with the Brezovica Tourist Center.

The main railway line, at the relation Mitrovica-Fushë-Kosova-Hanelez travels not far from the Park area. The closest railway station, the Ferizaj Station, is only 30 km away from the zone, while the PRishtina Airport is around 60 km away from the National Park zone.

As pertains to the transport, the regional road R115 is travelled by passenger transport in individual vehicles, while in the skiing season, there is also public transport, carrying visitors from different centers of Kosovo towards the Ski Centre Brezovica and vice versa. Near the Park, there is another regional road, the R116, which bears regular public transport towards neighbouring Macedonia, and naturally individual transport.
Water infrastructure

The SHarr Mountain National Park area is endowed in water resources, supplying water to settlements around the Park, along local water pipelines transferring water in a free fall.

All settlements of the Shterpece Municipality along the National Park boundary have their own local free fall water supply pipelines. Local water supply companies of several settlements of the Shterpece Municipality, such as Brezovica, Jazhinice, Shterpece, Berevce, Lower and Upper Biti, have partnered forming a public association of water suppliers.

Settlements of the Prizren Municipality, receiving water from the National Park springs, and having parts of their local water supply pipelines spreading along Park areas, are: Upper Lubinja, Mushnikova, Gornje Sello and Guri i Zi, while settlements of the Theranda Municipality enjoying such water supply are Mushitsht and a part of Grejkoc. The tourist-recreational site of Prevalla, part of the SHarr Mountain National Park, and part of the Municipality of Prizren, also has its own local water supply system, supplying water to the few hotelier and service facilities located there.

Electricity infrastructure

The Prevalla settlement, within the National Park, is supplied its electricity from the high voltage line Zhupa 10kV, an old and outworn line. There is only one transformer station in Prevalla, at the installation capacity of 250kVA. Permanent consumers of this transformer station are three restaurants, two motels and 40 households. The low voltage network is poor, while in weekends, electricity is supplied also through PVC cables, connecting 30 other consumers to the network. In the Shterpece Municipality area, the weekend-houses at the Tershenje settlement are supplied their electricity from the TS 35/10kV Shtërpece, supplying also Hotel “Brezza”, through cable towards wooden polls, which have a solid condition. The Tershenje location has 6 transformer stations: TTSH Tërshëvina 50kVA, TSB Tërshëvina 100kVA, TSB Tërshëvina 250kVA, Tërshëvina 100kVA, MBTS Lahor 630 kVA and MBTS KEK 630kVA. four first transformers supply electricity to the weekend-houses. On the other hand, the “Brezovica Ski Centre”, the “Ski School”, the “Molika” Hotel, weekend houses at the “Stojko’s House”, and the repetitor, all within the National Park area, are supplied from the TS 35/10kV Shtërpece, towards Sharr, through air cables towards network polls. Transformer stations supplying above mentioned facilities are: MBTS Crvena karpa 1x630kVA, MBTS Ski School 630kVA, MBTS Molika 2x100kVA, TSM Kulla 160kVA, TTSH Repetitori 50kVA dhe MBTS Piri breg 2x630kVA [out of operation]. The TS 35/10kV is supplied by the TS 110/35kV Bibaj [Municipality of Ferizaj].

Telecommunications

The fixed telephony network covers only one part of the National Park area within the Shterpece Municipality. This network belongs to the Serbian Telecom, while the Kosovo’s PTK does not have any coverage in this area. The Shterpece Municipal Center, there is a PTT centre with a capacity of 1500 landlines. From this centre, the key conveyer goes towards Brezovica and the Ski Centre. There is another independent conveyer, travelling towards the former “SUP Guesthouse”, at the area of weekend houses at Rexhina Tërshenja, while the main conveyer, close to “Bvnrara”, separates into two ways, one going towards “Narcis” hotel, while the other towards Rexhina Tërshenja and the “Molika” Hotel.

Mobile telephony network coverage of the National Park is poor. The National Park areas, and the surroundings, covered by Vala (with a GSM signal) are given in a map below, covering Prevalla and several settlements along the Park. GSM coverage is also available at some areas of the National Park, within the Shterpece Municipal territory. This coverage, around the Ski Center area, and several areas around, is provided by the Serbian Telecom.
Map: Technical infrastructure distribution
1.3 SWOT Situation Analysis

**Strengths**

1. Existence of spatial planning institutions;
2. Existence of the Park Authorities “Directorate of the National Park”;
3. Natural resources (relief, climate and hydrology);
4. Biodiversity (flora and fauna);
5. Endemic flora;
6. A rich stock of forest and pastures;
7. Good accessing ways to the Park;
8. A relatively small distance from the larger Kosovo centres;
9. Territorial and road proximity with Macedonia;
10. Proximity with the Prishtina and Skope Airports;
11. Tourism development potentials;
12. Existence of the tourism market;
13. Ongoing privatization of hotelier capacities

**Weaknesses**

1. Lack of a spatial plan, and a Park Management Plan;
2. Poor and uncoordinated management by three different entities;
3. Non-implementation of legislation;
4. Insufficient budget;
5. Environmental pollution and degradation;
6. Irrational use of natural resources;
7. Forest degradation as a result of fire, diseases and uncontrolled cutting;
8. Lack of forestation and afforestation;
9. A high erosion rate;
10. Lack of waste water treatment plants;
11. Poor public services (parking spaces, public transport, electricity, mobile telephony);
12. Lack of hiking paths for visitors;
13. The KCB does not benefit from revenues of existing tourist capacities;
14. Declining numbers of tourists, in comparison with 80s and 90s

**Opportunities**

1. Involvement in international initiatives, involvement in various projects;
2. Using best practices in developed countries;
3. Scientific research and educational activities;
4. Cross-border cooperation in designating development;
5. International cooperation and access to various international monetary institutions;
6. Kosovo’s competitive offer with the Park’s tourism capacities in the region;
7. Rural and eco-tourism development

**Threats**

2. Non-inclusion within international Conventions, initiatives and international organizations (IUCN, WTO, RIO etc);
3. Neighbouring countries are more conducive to investment;
4. Delays in resolving the management issues at the National park;
5. Lack of interest of relevant institutions for the Park;
6. Failure to attain required European standards for tourism;
7. Uncoordinated investments (technical and service infrastructure)
1.4 Challenges of future spatial development

From what has already been stated, one may conclude that the area of the Sharr Mountain National Park faces numerous problems and issues, addressed in areas such as environment, economic development and infrastructure. All these are intertwined in a way, and affect each other. Management, insufficient technical infrastructure, free movement, property issues, investments, unemployment, are only some of the issues requiring a solution.

Tackling issues related to environment is currently one of the greatest challenges for the Kosovar society. Lack of spatial plans, at the central level, and most importantly, at the local level, is generally carrying an adverse impact on the environment. Spatial development is widely in contradiction with environmental norms and standards. The Park area is facing a similar trend, albeit not at the same rate. Hence, all stakeholders involved in drafting this Plan, have identified a great deal of challenges, here underlining the high priority ones.

Challenge 1

Park Administration and Management

What is the best and most suitable management and administration for the Park?

Why and what is challenging?

The Sharr Mountain National Park entails natural values of a special importance for Kosovo. Thus, protection, enhancement and use of these values are of a wide social interest. This requires assigning special importance to the management issue, in accordance with the Park territory specifics, the demands and interests of numerous entities acting as users of values of the National Park.

There are currently three Park resource management entities: the National Park Directorate, located in Prizren, which according to its charter, should be managing the whole Park territory, but actually extending its management capacities only at the areas in the Prizren and Theranda Municipalities, since the Shutupperce Directorate manages the area belonging to this Municipality, and lastly the Kosovo Forest Agency (KFA), which according to the Kosovo Law on Forests, is responsible for issues related to regularization of forests and forest lands, administration and management of public forest areas and forests in National Parks in Kosovo.

Existence and operations of entities mentioned above, and lack of coordination thereof, allow the gaps which are further used to justify actions degrading the Park.

The lack of proper legislation and non-implementation of existing legislation, further aggravates the issue, bringing about the demarcation of the Park boundaries, strict protection areas proposed, and the lack of sufficient databases.

Incompetent authorities’ management and administration on a part of the Park hinders further operations and development of the Sharr Mountain NP.

In a situation in which the Law on National Parks has not been approved by the Kosovo Assembly, and when such a law is not
acceptable to all involved in the National Park, the issue of the Sharr Mountain National Park comes out as a special challenge to be tackled in a close future.

One can rightly pose several questions: would it be good for the Park to be managed by a single authority or more? If it would be only one, how could the three existing bodies agree? What should be the approach towards the Park Directorate at Shterpce? If there is more than one entity to manage the Park, how could cooperation between them be stimulated? How can their activities be coordinated? Would we need the draft Law on National Parks to be approved as is, or does it need some amendments? Let us remind ourselves that this draft Law provides that various resources of the Park are managed by various entities, meaning that the National Park forests would not be managed by the Park Directorate, but the KFA. Is this reasonable and effective? Who should be competent for the forests at the National Park, the Park Management, or as provided by the draft Law, the KFA? What would be the compromise solution?

What are the identified opportunities?

1. The first option would be the management of all National Park resources by a single body. This would require legal provisions, which means that the current draft Law would change.

2. The advantages of this solution are that in this case, there would not be any conflicts between various bodies in the issues of management, bodies would not blame each other for the eventual failures, and there would not be any need to have a coordinating body for their activities. The odds are that in this case, Park management would be easier and practical. But, the solution inevitably has its weaknesses, because in this case, it would require additional work in amending the current draft law, which would not be easy to do, since it would require the consent of the majority of those affected by the Law.

3. A second option would be the Park management as provided by the current draft Law, meaning different Park assets would be managed by different bodies. The advantage of this solution is that this has already been provided by the current draft Law, which means no further efforts would be needed to ensure a compromise solution. The weak point of this solution is that in this case, there would be eventual disputes between various bodies in the issues of management, bodies would blame each other for any eventual failure, and there would be a need for a coordinating body of all activities. The odds are that for these reasons, the Park management would be more complicated, less practical.

4. A third option would be to manage certain areas of the Park by different entities, as is now. For the moment, there is no advantage to this option, while having all the weaknesses of the two first solutions.

List of identified issues

- Lack of cooperation and coordination of activities between entities managing the Park now;
- Lack of proper legislation, and non-implementation of existing legislation;
- Unclear definition of Park boundaries;
- Lack of a solid database;
Challenge 2

Environmental protection, biodiversity and natural resources.

How can we prevent forest degradation, hazards to biodiversity, natural hazards and pollution in water, air and soil?

Why and what is challenging?

The Sharr Mountain National Park is endowed with a rich natural diversity, specifically divided in four reserves: the Arnen Top, Koxhaballkan, Oshlak and Rusenica, and special natural value areas, such as Luboten, Gryka e Dulës, Livadhi i mbretit – Jazhinca Lake, Bukuruvaqa River and Ostravica.

These resources are endangered by human activities, where in many fields, the human and natural factors (fires and forest diseases recently) are the main causes of destruction.

A challenge for the Sharr Mountain NP are the possibilities and the manner of preserving the Park from antropogeneous and natural degradation, pollution of habitats, and in other words, the possibility of using the Park resources for today's development, being accountable for the future of the Park for the future generations.

Illegal cutting of forests – within the Park and buffer zones in socially owned and privately owned forests, are a frequent phenomenon of the Park. Protection of forest resources bears a great importance for sustainable development, positively affecting the preservation of animal world.

Damages to biodiversity – results in reduction of plants and species, mainly those endemic, which in turn results in extinction thereof. Preservation of biodiversity, especially of endemic species, is necessary in preserving the ecological equilibrium. The abuse of plants and animals (endemic plants and wild animals) living at Sharr Mountain NP reduces the number of these species, which results in loss of species, namely the loss of natural values.

Natural disasters – occurring in various forms, such as superficial erosion of soil, forest diseases, fires, snowslips, etc, and other antropogeneous and natural factors, endanger created and planned resources. How can these be prevented, and what are the options? What are preliminary measures with an effect on reducing, preventing or even eliminating hazards from natural disasters, erosion, flooding, fires, diseases and snowslips?

Pollution of water, air and soil – is increasingly greater with the recent developments. Improper and complicated management, and lack of full coverage of the Park, are only a few indirect causes of this phenomenon. Controlled development is in many ways impossible, which directly affects the problem, since there are illegal waste landfills and uncontrolled discharge of untreated waste waters.

What are provisions of conventions and directives on environmental protection?

- The key concepts of the UNESCO provide that each cultural and natural heritage item is unique, and the extinction of each item represents a definite loss and an irreversible impoverishment of heritage. Natural heritage is property of all, it must be used by all, and must be preserved to be offered to the future generations.

- The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) has categorized natural protection areas. Immediately after the first category – Strict Natural Reserve, we have the second category – National Parks. The Sharr Mountain National Park, being part of the international list of protected areas, should be protected by Law, and should take a deserved place in this family.

- At the Earth Summit, held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, world leaders agreed upon a universal strategy on "sustainable development". One of the key agreements of the Summit was the Convention on Biological Diversity. This Convention binds ratifying countries to approve laws and other legal acts on environmental protection, and seek responsiveness from polluters and destroyers of living environment.

- The ESPPOO convention of 1991, which entered into force in 1997, which is related to environmental impact assessment
in the cross-border context, binds ratifying countries to provide such assessment on various activities in the early planning stages. Countries must notify and consult each other if implementation of a project may have an adverse impact on the environment of the cross-border area.

- The Lugano Convention of 1993 on civil obligations for damages resulting from activities hazardous for the living environment, binds ratifying countries to ensure that damaging parties will compensate damaged parties for damages made to the environment, and also binds them to provide for preservation means and rehabilitation to previous condition.

- The Council of Europe Directive on preservation of natural habitats and flora and fauna of 1992, provides on measures to be taken by member countries of the Council of Europe in preserving natural habitats, wild flora and fauna.

According to UNESCO concepts, conventions and EU standards, extinction of flora and fauna species, and illegal cutting of forests represent losses of heritage, namely the Sharr Mountain NP resources.

In terms of protecting, preserving and developing the rich natural heritage, authorities must engage in raising awareness on the values thereof.

The Law on Spatial Planning provides on the sustainable development principle, and it is the ultimate time for all the principles provided by the Law, and further the standards, conventions and agendas, to be translated into concrete actions and be reflected into management.

The Kosovo Assembly has approved these laws pertaining to nature protection:
- Law on Environmental Protection
- Law on Nature Protection
- Law on Forests
- Law on protection of agricultural lands
- Law on Protection of Waters
- Law on Protection from natural and other disasters

- Law on Fire Protection

Application and implementation of these laws, and contents of international conventions, would largely contribute to mitigating, or even eliminating environmental problems at the Sharr Mountain National Park.

Lack of a Law on National Parks represents an issue for the future of the Park, in terms of preservation, protection and development of natural heritage.

What are the identified options?

A narrow context – Possibilities of diminishing or preventing negative phenomena at the Sharr Mountain National Park are limited, starting from the absence of legislation on national parks, and its institutional structures (a managing body, monitoring, inspection). These gaps, together with the options for improvement should be priorities, translated into concrete steps to be undertaken immediately:

- Reviewing central competencies over the National Park (parks);
- Approval of the Law on National Parks;
- Division of responsibilities for the Park Management;
- Drafting a Park Management Plan;
- Research on the current condition in biodiversity, illegal cutting, disasters, pollution;
- Signature of international conventions on natural protection;

A wider context – The Sharr Mountain NP is distinct for its natural values, hydrology, forests, pastures, meadows and biodiversity, not only in Kosovo but wider.

Sensitive natural areas and other valuable areas cannot be tackled alone, since the influence is much wider.

Apart from local trends on municipalities where the Sharr Mountain National Park lies, and the regional trends (considering the extension of Sharr Mountains to the neighbouring country of Macedonia), global changes (in
Balkans and wider), also have an impact on open environment, and management of natural protection at the Park area.

How will Kosovo react upon global changes, physical and geographical, biological trends, and how can it contribute to tackling this problem, which is a wider context challenge?

List of identified issues

- Forest degradation, prevention of uncontrolled cutting;
- Endangered biodiversity;
- Natural disasters (erosion, snowslips, fires, diseases), prevention and management;
- Irrational utilization of pastures;
- Identifying and applying hydro-technical, agricultural and biological options;
- Water pollution in areas of tourism development potential;
Challenge 3

Housing in the Park and the impact of settlements around the Park.

What are the options, and what are the advantages of the Park and residents living in the Park and settlements around?

Housing within the Sharr Mountain National Park, in terms of reconstruction and new constructions of weekend-houses has increased pace after ’99. Weekend houses have been built mainly in the areas of Brezovica and Prevala. The majority of these buildings have not observed requirements and conditions to be met within the areas such as the National Park. This conclusion is consolidated further with the fact that the trend of new constructions is still continuing, despite the current requirements.

Generally, the whole individual housing sector, namely weekend houses at the Sharr Mountain National Park, have not found any long term solution for drinking water, or even rational use of water in parks, and further it has not resolved the issue of waste water discharge and treatment, waste collection and treatment, and infrastructure generally. The whole situation is further aggravated with the lack of accountability, both institutionally and individually, on pollution and degradation of environment.

Apart from housing within the Sharr Mountain National Park, one needs to address housing at settlements around the Park, due to mutual influence of developments and activities at the Sharr Mountain NP, attractivity of architecture and lifestyle in these settlements. Having into consideration the present negative impact, and the eventual future impact manifested with the destruction of socially owned forests, uncontrolled cutting of privately owned forests in the Park, the necessity of considering values and impacts of settlements around the Park has been recorded.

There are 38 settlements, with approximately 45,000 residents near the boundary with the Sharr Mountain National Park.

In fact, the majority of these settlements located in the proximity of the Park, have always had good conditions for developing stock-breeding. Their territory is on the high pastures of Sharr Mountain. Right on the boundary between mountain fields and high pastures we find summer season dwellings, mountain houses, which are locally called koliba. These houses are found in Zapi lush, Pljajnik, Mushtisht Mountains and Grejkoc, etc.

Parallely with the decreasing stock-breeding at these settlements, the number of mountain houses is also decreasing. It is rather difficult to find these cattle-growers during summer. The few ones remaining in these mountain-houses have changed their ancient habits and lifestyles. Today, mountain houses are only accommodating two people at the most, only the shepherd and another family member transporting dairy products back home. What are the possibilities of these settlements affecting park development? What would be the limitations these settlements would face? How would the property within Park boundaries be used?

Why and what is challenging for housing within the Sharr Mountain NP and the impact of settlements around?

A challenging issue in housing within the Sharr Mountain NP and the impact of settlements around it is provision of quality, necessary infrastructure and housing services, and also utilization of attractive possibilities around the Park for rural tourism, traditional culture, always having in mind the primary purpose, environmental protection in accordance with international standards on national parks.

Unplanned construction of hotels, houses, weekend-houses, today and in the future, is also a challenge, since illegal construction activities has already caused an urban sprawl within the Park, affecting the landscape, but also the structure of its settlements.

Another challenge is awareness raising of the local population for tourist activities in the way of providing lodging and gastronomy services, rural inns, restaurants and other services in traditional village settings.

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8 Mr. sc. Hajriz Meleqi, Opoja – a Complex geographical study, Doctorate dissertation, Prishtina 2000.
What are the identified possibilities?

Narrow context – There are sufficient conditions for providing basic conditions for housing quality at the residential areas of the Sharr Mountain NP, they only need successful management. This depends on controlled development, observing applicable standards and laws.

Wider context – Human activities within the park are limited to the extent of avoiding any hazard to nature. Rural settlements are to be revitalized, the local residents are to be raised awareness on tourist activities in terms of lodging and food, rural inns, restaurants and other services at traditional rural settings. Everything local, folkloric and traditional must be presented and be used commercially at the economic benefit, simultaneously serving the cause of natural protection.

The areas around the Park must serve its function, observing the principles of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (an agency of UNESCO), according to which, capacities beyond the Park, and in the vicinity, must be used in accordance with circumstances. In these terms, the Park would be the development nucleus, so that indirectly, the affected or nearby living population would benefit economically. This way of development and consolidation is a result of experiences of many countries in the world. But, such a development must always be at the benefit of the local population, or it will be ineffective otherwise. To achieve this, there are several interventions or changes to be made, including research on the most suitable settlements having conditions for such potential development.

Generally, preservation of rural settlements may be achieved through a well-conceived revitalization program, which should be grounded upon:

- Preserving the original setting of the area,
- Cultivating the traditional, and adapting to the modern,
- Development of selective tourism (rural, ecological, environmental, agricultural etc.)
- Establishment and development of infrastructure, and community education on requirements (as per demand guided by development trends)

Such a manner of organization would correspond to utilization of these areas for new developments, and would attract the people to live and work, preventing thus population migration.

A chance for these residents would come closer through high quality road connections, revenues from rural tourism, and further through guaranteed placement of their products in the market, etc. Main revenues would be ensured if characteristic products of the area would be offered: various drinks, dairy products, medical herbs, wood products, honey, various knitworks, etc.

List of identified issues

- Poor level of services (health care, education, environmental)
- Unplanned construction, and vanishing traditional construction tradition;
- Loss of interest for traditional products (dairy products, etc.)
- Poor or inexistent inter-urban traffic lines;
- Absence of marketing campaigns for the NP values;
Challenge 4
Rational utilization of natural resources at the benefit of consolidating a tourist offer of the Park

How can a tourist offer be provided at the benefit of economic development in the Park?

Why and what is challenging?
Since there is an evident fact that the environment is the fundamental issue for the Kosovo’s prosperity, acknowledgment of the Sharr Mountain National Park values is of high importance. In the contrary, non-recognition shall result in lack of respect for key norms and standards on natural conservation, in which case, natural values are lost. In this case, uncontrolled cutting of forests, uncontrolled construction, uncontrolled use of landscape for commercial purposes, waste water pollution, etc., seriously affect the environment, which in turn may have a serious impact on the future Park development. This is further aggravated when one takes into account respect for norms and standards on Parks’ conservation, which ultimately, except degradation, will result also into the lost potential for economic and social benefits.

National parks are dedicated for conservation and cultivation of natural resources as heritage; to promote economic and welfare opportunities for the communities, despite conservation frequently being perceived as limited development.

What are the identified opportunities?
A narrow context – an accurate assessment of the Sharr Mountain National Park would facilitate decision-makers in clearly identifying the considerable contribution of the Park resources to the economy of municipalities around the Park, but also the whole Kosovo’s economy.

Preservation of National Park values is a pre-condition for the Park development, like employment is dependant on the quality of the environment (e.g. tourism and recreation), protection and improvement of environment (conservation).

Environmental protection takes an important place, and is possible to ensure financial self-sustainability in times of economic development. Tourist activities would also contribute to economic growth, in which case we would promote non-consuming tourism, eco-tourism, to increase benefits from tourist resources and by maintaining cultural and environmental integrity, by cultivating ecological protection areas and natural heritage.

A wider context – The economic impact of the Sharr Mountain National Park into the Kosovo’s economy should be measured against the Kosovo’s GDP, and employment generation, which would be categorized into: i) direct employment in the Park, ii) indirect employment at the Park, and iii) indirect employment around the Park.

The Park directly generates a few jobs, but its impact on indirect employment within and beyond its boundaries is great. Specific examples may be recorded in local products and traditional hospitality, which expands the tourist offer.

National Parks vouch their value in preserving natural areas from exploitation or other damages by users, so that tourism or other activities do not endanger the key values of the Park. Activities dependant on environmental quality, such as tourism and recreation, are intensive users of environment. Tourism and agriculture are the most dominant employers within and around a National Park.

The key purpose of regulation and use of the National Park must be to provide for circulation and accommodation of as many visitors as possible, in an organized and managed manner, pursuant to the objectives of the Park spatial planning, enabling many visits, with as few as possible constructions in designated and protected areas.

National Parks must not be part of the tourism industry, but may be a quality part of the tourism offer as such. National parks and natural parks are spaces of high value and potential, and may not be addressed as parts of local developments.

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The tourist offer may expand if all development is provided in planned directions and approaches, taking into account that:

- National parks are tourist icons, within and beyond state borders,
- A Park creates national images or trade marks,
- Economic benefits are greater outside the Park,
- The Park may support not only local economies, but Kosovo generally.

Opportunities for using such potentials would have been realistic if the National Park would be recognized by international organizations for protection of natural values, which would simultaneously provide possibilities for financial support by the same organizations.

Enticing wider and new markets in a competitive global tourism is a challenge which must be tackled with a specialized offer: mountain (winter and summer) tourism, eco-tourism, rural tourism, cultural tourism, health tourism, welfare tourism, rural tourism, adventuresome tourism, conventional tourism, golf, cycling rallies, etc.

**List of identified issues**

- No revenues for the KCB, lack of tourist capacity administration,
- Lack of a joint spatial plan for the whole Sharri Massif (Kosovo and Macedonia), which would open the way for closer cooperation,
- Lack of coordination in investment (road infrastructure, technical infrastructure, telecommunications).
- Privatization of hotels and attainment of European standards on tourism in the future,
- Kosovo’s natural resources in competition with the regional tourism offers,
- Unemployment as a result of an undeveloped economic structure
- Frequent electricity outages,
- Declining number of visitors (of longer accommodation);
- Small capacities to receive larger numbers of daily visitors.
- Traffic chaos in proximity of tourist centers, lack of sufficient parking areas,
- Lack of regular transport lines,
Challenge 5

International recognition of the Park and cross-border cooperation.

How can international biodiversity conservation conventions and cross-border and regional cooperation agreements be ratified and observed?

Why and what is challenging?

The Sharr Mountain National Park has not been recognized by international institutions for natural conservation, such as the IUCN (the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources). This might have an indirect impact on the loss of natural values in time, since there is no signed obligation on conservation or even financial support for activities in natural conservation and research in the Park.

Non-ratification of international conventions for natural conservation implies non-recognition by global organizations for natural conservation, to continue further in economic losses due to non-utilization of sustainable tourism development possibilities. Marketing cannot be sustainable, since natural resources continue to lose their values, and regional and cross-border cooperation will be limited at their best if not impossible.

What are the identified possibilities?

A narrow context – signature and ratification of conventions related to natural conservation by Kosovo (see table below) shall be the initial condition towards application of norms and standards on natural conservation, biodiversity and natural heritage.

Natural conservation, biodiversity and active participation in international initiatives on environment are two of the five environmental objectives of the Kosovo Development Strategy and Plan 2007-2013:

Objective 3 – Preservation of biological diversity, heritage and natural values, and sustainable use of resources, through specific measures:

- Protection of endangered flora and fauna species;
- Development of a national strategy for sustainable natural resource use;
- Ensuring sustainable management of protected areas, and

Objective 4 – Proactive cooperation and participation with European and international environmental initiatives in the environmental sector, with specific measures:

- Ensuring prerequisites for ratification of all environmental conventions and protocols;
- Active participation in international environmental protection initiatives;
- Drafting projects with the aim of reducing cross-border pollution and trans-boundary management of biological species.

A wider context – Furthermore, signature and ratification of natural conservation conventions by Kosovo shall be a precondition for applying to regional or cross-border cooperation programs in international financial institutions.

According to the UN Report on the environmental situation in the South-Eastern European countries, it has been noted that Kosovo is far from signing and ratifying international conventions, in comparison with regional countries.

The IUCN Mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies around the world in conserving integrity and diversity of nature, and ensure that the use of each natural resource is fair, unbiased, and ecologically sustainable. The International Union for Nature Conservation has a membership component (signatory countries – Organization members) and research (6 scientific thematic commissions)\(^{(10)}\).

\(^{(10)}\) Commission for Ecosystem Management (CEM)(11); Commission for Education and Communication (CEC)(12); Commission for Environment, Economy and Social Policies (CEESP)(13).
The table below provides the situation of SEE countries in signature and ratification of multi-lateral environmental agreements, that shall be a requirement for Kosovo to ratify and sign.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratification of multi-lateral environmental agreements</th>
<th>Albania</th>
<th>B&amp;H</th>
<th>Croatia</th>
<th>FYRoM</th>
<th>Montenegro</th>
<th>Serbia</th>
<th>Kosovo</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aarhus Convention</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratified 2006</td>
<td>Ratified 1999</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol on discharge and transfer of polluter registers</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Signed</td>
<td>Signed</td>
<td>Signed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol on SESA</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Signed</td>
<td>Signed</td>
<td>Signed 2003</td>
<td>Signed</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention on cross-border effects of industrial disasters</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratified 1999</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention on transboundary air pollution</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Ratified 1993</td>
<td>Ratified 1986 (1991), not all protocols</td>
<td>Ratified 2001 (only the Convention and the EMEP Protocol)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockholm convention, organic polluters</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Signed</td>
<td>Ratified 2006</td>
<td>Signed</td>
<td>Signed</td>
<td>Signed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rotterdam Convention</td>
<td></td>
<td>To be ratified in 2007</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ongoing, Signed ?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention on protection of the ozone layer</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Ratified 1993</td>
<td>Ratified 1994</td>
<td>Ratified 2006</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation of virgin nature and natural habitats (Bern)</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratified 2000</td>
<td>Ratified 1999</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Challenge 6
Technical infrastructure at the Park.

What should be done, and what would be the investment priorities for roads, energy supply, water, telecommunications and services, which affect improvement of services?

The physical functioning of the Park greatly depends on the technical infrastructure, asphalted roads, electricity distribution network, water supply network, sewage and telecommunications, which are developed at the National park area part of the Shkrapce Municipality, and less at other Park areas. This technical infrastructure is not at the level to enable unhindered activities today, and the planned ones in the future: e.g. number of ski-lifts and telphers does not cover the demands of skiers, there are electricity outages at tourist facilities, there is a lack of adequate road access to the Park from the Suhareka Municipality, there is a lack of pedestrian paths within the Park, a lack of parking areas and mobile telephony coverage.

Why and what is challenging?

The National Park spatial area is in the drafting process, and development of the Park’s technical infrastructure is a distinct challenge for the fact that Kosovo has limited investment possibilities with its poor economy.

The question on what should be done and what would be priority investments, road infrastructure, water supply, telecommunications and services, is a challenge we shall face in the close future.

a) Road infrastructure – What are the existing roads that should be assigned priority for investment? Is there a need for new roads to be built, without endangering the Park, and where? Where should vehicle parkings be placed, should they be provided within the Park or somewhere outside? Where should hiking paths be opened for investors?

b) Energy infrastructure – sustainable electricity supply for the National Park and settlements around it is challenging, since large investment is required. How could existing and future electricity demands at the Sharr Mountain National Park be met? Should alternative options be provided for energy generation for the Park? Can rivers in the Park be used to resolve this problem? Can wind be used? Where should investment be concentrated?

c) Water infrastructure – sustainable drinking water supply for the Park and settlements around the Park is challenging, since there is no water supply or sewage system? How and to what extent can the Park rivers be used for this purpose? What would a rational usage of water to this purpose? Should alternative options with groundwaters be thought? What should be done in terms of sewage, pollution, recycling back to nature? What are the options for sustainable investment in drinking water supply and waste water collection at the benefit of environmental protection? Where should investment be made first?

d) Telecommunications – Telecommunications development at the National Park requires greater attention, since this is a necessary condition for today’s global tourism development. Fixed telephony, mobile telephony and internet provision should be assigned top priority, together with service provision. Where should investment go first?

e) Services – Paralelly with physical and technical infrastructure, establishment and provision of tourist services should be planned. What are the services to be provided initially in the Park, considering that public utilities must be a priority: road maintenance, lighting, waste collection, etc.

the response to questions posed above, in relation to priority setting on investment, stands in ascertaining economic development orientations, or tourism development, and further in providing conditions for living quality in settlements within and around the Park.

What are the identified opportunities?

Alternative solutions to challenges listed above are most certainly dependant on finances, but when one takes into account that such investments have high return rates, they should be considered as such.

In general terms, with the establishment of principles of Park governance and management, a considerable percentage of
funds for maintenance and further development of physical infrastructure would be provided by the Park revenues.

4.1.1.1 The existing regional road connecting Theranda (Suhareka) with the Park and the Brezovica Tourist Center through the Mushtisht Village is more efficient and shorter for the central and northern parts of Kosovo. This road is used very rarely, due to a poor technical condition of the road. What would be an advantage in this case? What are the benefits and risks if this road would turn into an important access route?!

4.1.1.2 Sharr Mountains have numerous river valleys and gorges, and one of these would be an alternative option for developing a water accumulation dam for electricity generation. The Park’s economy, with all its components, will continue to greatly depend on electricity, which adds up to the value of such an option. The accumulated water would be used to supply the Park and its settlements, which would in turn attract investment in developing water supply systems. Development of water supply infrastructure, namely uninterrupted drinking water supply would have a great impact on the Park’s economy, which would further generate funds for further maintenance and development of the network. Waste water treatment must be put forward as a requirement for new developments, and there must be a solution for such treatment to be installed at existing settlements.

List of identified issues

1. A poor level of road infrastructure development – poor and unasphalted roads; lack of parking spaces; lack of hiking paths;
2. insufficient electricity supply for the Park and settlements around it;
3. Insufficient tourism facilities – poor maintenance and lack of recreational facilities (ski-lifts, telphers, etc);
4. sustainable use of water resources in the National Park;
5. Insufficiently developed telecommunications – mobile telephony coverage is only provided for some areas in the Park, while the fixed telephony has only a modest coverage within the Park.
VISION, PRINCIPLES AND GOALS
II

VISION, PRINCIPLES AND GOALS

2. Vision, principles and strategic objectives of future development of the Sharr Mountain NP

In an ongoing process, and in accordance with the planning framework, a series of meetings have been held with representatives of various sectors of the Kosovo Government. Stakeholders were divided into three working groups by thematic areas, through which in fact all issues, problems and challenges identified were covered. The meetings had regular and working character, discussing all documents initially drafted in a working version. Group discussions helped in defining this document.

2.1 Sharr Mountain National Park future development Vision

The future of the Park was one of the key topics addressed in three scenarios: Preservation of the Park – according to which, all things remain equal, the current situation is preserved, and there is only minimal development, highly controlled; a more radical option – Park development, which in this case would put preservation in a second row, assigning priority to all forms of development; and a third option, a moderated development, which has both planned development and protection of the Park.

Group discussions and meetings with stakeholder municipalities brought modifications to the three scenarios presented.

Vision Statement

A carefully managed Park for the future generations, a Park of biological diversity, landscape specialities, settlements and traditional lifestyle that are appreciated, protected and developed.

A Park in which economic benefits shall serve the interest of environmental protection and its community.

An accessible Park, offering its visitors permanent satisfaction and opportunity for recreational, sports, cultural and scientific research activities.
2.2 General principles of development and preservation

Key principles
- Sustainable development
- Incorporation of sector and municipal policies towards a desired spatial development;
- Mitigation of potential conflicts;
- Harmonization of long term objectives with general trends in Kosovo;
- Subsidiarity.

2.3 Objectives and goals

Objective 1: Full administration and efficient management of the Park

Goals:
- Appointment and identification of responsibilities of a single management entity for the whole Park;
- Drafting of a management plan for the whole Park territory;
- Financial contributions by hotelier facilities to the KCB

Objective 2: Protection, preservation and usage of resources for sustainable development

Goals:
- Awareness raising and information campaigns on the National Park;
- Park zoning and expansion
- Protection of forests from natural and anthropogeneous factors;
- Protection and preservation of the Park biodiversity;
- Monitoring for protection and use of natural resources of the Park;

Objective 3: Mutual impacts between the Park and settlements within and around the Park

Goals:
- Planned and controlled development in areas within and around the Park;
- Inter-municipal cooperation for rural development between municipalities in which the Sharr Mountain lies upon,
- Support to settlements around the Park in producing a tourist offer, and offering traditional eco-products, and in marketing,
- Provision of quality public services for provisional accommodation within the Park and settlements around,
- Awareness raising for preservation of traditional culture of communities living around the Park, and activities affecting eco-tourism development,

Objective 4: Sustainable economic development of the Park

Goals:
- Public-private partnerships for attracting new investments for recreational facilities,
- Establishment of monitoring and surveillance facilities for the Park,
- Revenues from ecological usages of the Park,
- Inclusion of tourism industry topics within education curricula.
**Objective 5:** A park internationally recognized and accepted; cross-border and international cooperation in protection and development of the Park

**Goals:**
- Promotion of natural, landscape and tourist values of the Park;
- Ratification of international conventions (RIO, Kyoto, ESPOO, Lugano etc) and fulfilment of requirements deriving from conventions;
- Cooperation between Kosovo and neighbouring countries, and regional countries and beyond, on the Sharr Mountain National Park;
- Competition for international financing with joint projects between Kosovo and Macedonia for the cross-border area of the Sharr Mountain.

**Objective 6:** Technical infrastructure development;

**Goals:**
- An improved access through paths and roads to all areas of the Park that are worthy of visiting;
- Ensuring public transport and sufficient parking places;
- Ensuring skier transport to the starting points for skiing;
- Ensuring uninterrupted electricity supply for the Park and settlements around it;
- Establishment of a public water supply and sewage system within the Park and settlements around it;
- Provision of post and telecommunications services for the Park and settlements around it;
- Efficient waste management;
2.4 Investment capacities

Investment capacity assessment represents a survey of potentials and resources for funding development plans and policies for the Shar Mountain National Park.

The investment capacity assessment must be used as a database, to be used later following identification of types and sizes of resources needed for project and specific programs’ implementation.

Investment capacities would include: private sector capacities, public sector, loans and grants, international funds, donations, etc.

Investment before 1999

Investments are a crucial component in economic and social development of a country. The size, efficiency and structure of investments set the pace of economic growth. Kosovo had enjoyed a rapid investment growth in the 80-es.

The tourist region of Shar is one of the most attractive regions of Kosovo, covering the territory of these municipalities: Prizren, Suhareka, Shterpe, Kaçanik, Ferizaj, Dragash, and the most attractive sites: Prevalla, Brezovica, Brod, Radesha, Lubinja, Brodosac, Restelica, Shterpe, Oshlaku, Kara Nikolla. From all these sites, only Brezovica enjoyed the most of investments, providing for the material tourist facilities, despite the fact that there are many other sites endowed with high tourist values.

Kosovo sacrificed a lot in creating the tourist economic potentials in Brezovica, with capital hoteller-tourist facilities, and the necessary infrastructure, and spent 1/5 of the budget allocated for the tourism economy in Kosovo.

In the following items, a short overview of the material facilities of tourism in Brezovica is provided, including objects and financial resources:

- During the 1960-1970 period, these tourist facilities were built: “Shtëpia e Gurit”, “Baqillà”, “Stojko’s House”, “Hotel Breza”, one telpher and the existing camping houses were adapted.
- During 1971-1975, two ski-lifts were built, the “Livadica” Restaurant, and several coffee shops were adapted in the Brezovica village, and the snowgroomer was purchased.
- In the periods 1976-1980 and 1981-1989, the investment trend continued with the construction of the “Narcis” Hotel, telpher for 850 users an hour, the 9km road to Stojko’s House was built, the high voltage line 35kW, ski slope regulation, construction of the Molika Hotel, completion of the telpher system, ski-lifts, and purchase of ski slope grooming machines.

It may be concluded that during 1971- 1991, the greatest capital investments in tourism infrastructure were made, in comparison with other tourist areas in Kosovo.

The key source of funding development of the Brezovica Centre was the “Federation Fund for Undeveloped Republics”. The funds were favourable, since the loan conditions allowed for a timeline of 18 up to 22 years, with an annual interest rate of 3-4%, and a grace period of 2 years.

Post 99 investment

Independently of the poor situation after the war, growth of the tourism demand, created by locals and international staff working in Kosovo, ensured growth of investment in hoteller capacities and restaurants, but not also in supporting capacities which would increase circulation for these facilities.

An investment of major importance is the repair of the Prizren-Prevalla-Brezovica road, made with the assistance of the German KFOR. Private investments have been made, through which various restaurants and motels were built without any planning, without any long term business plan, by which factors guaranteeing investment effectivity would be analysed. In 2007, works begun in the tourist village of Prevalla, Prizren, through public-private partnerships.

Investment capacity assessment 2007-2015

Tourism is a complex activity of today’s modern society, which is supported by communications, agriculture, health care and other activities making part of the concrete offer. Hence, tourism
development requires modern capacities in communications, trade, municipal infrastructure, handicrafts, and other service activities.

Based on natural resources, geographical position, climatic conditions, existing infrastructure, etc., there is a great interest for investment in the Sharr area, but the lack of a spatial plan, urban regulatory plans, management plan, and further a delayed privatization process, come up as hindrances in this sense.

This situation hinders many projects in their implementation, and simultaneously posing a risk for investments, especially the foreign investment, being dedicated to other countries. To fulfil great needs of this area for investment, both in technical infrastructure, human resources, environmental protection, etc., it is necessary to coordinate all sectors which directly or indirectly in achieving sustainable development.

Lack of coordination between sectors by a single steering body affects capital investments, and the possibility of surveying such investment is difficult. Anyway, some of the capital investments foreseen for the next 10 years by the central level, municipal level, and public private partnerships, have already been made.

Further, a table of projects, location, investors, investment amount, and implementation periods is provided.

**MTI/ Department of Tourism / Projects in years 2008-2010**

According to MTI, Department of Tourism, for the next 10 years, these investments have been foreseen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Title of project</th>
<th>Investment by Park territory</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Investment Timeline</th>
<th>Investment source</th>
<th>Total amount - Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Within boundaries</td>
<td>Kaçanik</td>
<td>2010-2012</td>
<td>Public sector %</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drafting Regulatory Urban Plans for the &quot;Luboteni&quot; Tourist Centre</td>
<td>Beyond boundaries</td>
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<td>50%</td>
<td>Private sector %</td>
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<td>Kaçanik</td>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Donation %</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ndërtimi i infrastrukturës për qendrën turistike&quot;Luboteni&quot;</td>
<td>Within the NP boundaries</td>
<td>Kaçanik</td>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Qendra turistike &quot;Bushi&quot; Luboten</td>
<td>Within the NP boundaries</td>
<td>Kaçanik</td>
<td>2008-2013</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>257,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kaçanik</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>261,020,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table: Financial amounts for drafting regulatory plans and establishing infrastructure for tourist centres have been taken from the Kosovo Tourism Development Strategy 2007-2013
MAFRD / Department of forestry / Projects for years 2008 - 2010

Department of Forestry, MAFRD, in the period 2008–2010 has prepared and proposed 6 projects related to forest development, hunting, eco-tourism, etc. These projects cover the whole Kosovo territory, and it covers the Sharr Mountain National Park. All these projects, amounting to the total amount of 356.000€, out of which a part is dedicated to the Sharr Mountain National Park. The proposed projects include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Title of project</th>
<th>Investment by Park territory</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Investment Timeline</th>
<th>Investment source</th>
<th>Total amount - Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Within boundaries</td>
<td>Beyond boundaries</td>
<td></td>
<td>Public sector %</td>
<td>Private sector %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Identification of eco-tourism development areas in Kosovo</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>2008 - 2010</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Identification of hunting areas of greater importance</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>2008 - 2009</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Para-commercial thinning</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>2008 - 2010</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Silvicultural study of forest species for forestation and afforestation</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>2008 - 2009</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Media campaign for awareness raising for protection of forests and forest lands</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>2007 - 2009</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Feasibility study on sharrave</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Gjithsej</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td><strong>356.000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table: Projects foreseen by the MAFRD/Department of Forestry
### MTPT / Department of Road Infrastructure / Projects for the period 2008-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Title of project</th>
<th>Investment by Park territory</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Investment Timeline</th>
<th>Investment source</th>
<th>Total amount - Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Within boundaries</td>
<td>Beyond boundaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Summer maintenance of regional roads of the Zone</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>çdo vit</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Winter maintenance of regional roads of the Zone</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>çdo vit</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vertical and horizontal signs</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>çdo vit</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Project layout for the regional road R-118</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Suhareka-Shterpace</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Development of the R-118 regional road Mushtisht-Verbeshtice- Stage I</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Suhareka-Shterpace</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Development of the R-118 regional road Mushtisht-Verbeshtice- Stage II</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Suhareka-Shterpace</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table: Projects foreseen by MTPT

### Public private investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Title of project</th>
<th>Investment by Park territory</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Investment Timeline</th>
<th>Investment source</th>
<th>Total amount - Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Within boundaries</td>
<td>Beyond boundaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drafting of the regulatory urban plan for the tourist village Prevalla – Prizren</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>PRIZREN-Prevalla</td>
<td>2007 - 2009</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Tabela: Projekti publiko privat KK Prizren
Investment foreseen by MA Dragash

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Title of project</th>
<th>Investment by Park territory</th>
<th>Investment Timeline</th>
<th>Public sector %</th>
<th>Private sector %</th>
<th>Donation %</th>
<th>Total amount - Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Drafting of the urban regulatory plans for the tourist center “Guri I Zi”</td>
<td>Within boundaries: yes</td>
<td>Dragash</td>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drafting of a detailed urban plan</td>
<td>Within boundaries: yes</td>
<td>Dragash</td>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Road Zaplluxhe-Preslop</td>
<td>Beyond boundaries: yes</td>
<td>Dragash</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Electrification of the tourist centre</td>
<td>Within boundaries: yes</td>
<td>Dragash</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>210%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>140%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table: Projects foreseen by MTPT

The table below summarizes all investments for the period 2007-2013, amounting to cca 300 Million Euro, divided into public and private investments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Investor</th>
<th>Investment by Park territory</th>
<th>Investment Timeline</th>
<th>Public sector %</th>
<th>Private sector %</th>
<th>Donation %</th>
<th>Total amount - Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MTI / DT</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2010-2013</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>261,020,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MTPT</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2008-2010</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3,966,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MAFRD/DF</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2007-2010</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>35,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Municipality of Prizren, public-private</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2007-2009</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>14,873,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Municipality of Dragash, public-private</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2008-2010</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>20,984,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount of total investment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>300,879,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table: total investments

11 Municipality of Dragash is beyond boundaries of the Sharr Mountain NP, but it has been included
12 Around 10% of the total investment by the MAFRD/DF for the whole Kosovo territory has been calculated
III SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
III

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3 Spatial development concept and structure

3.1 Future spatial development concept - ‘Diversity Park’

The concept of spatial development of “Mali Sharr” National Park, represents the basic framework of possible spatial developments in the park, and provides a simplified decision-making in relation to its future developments. This concept strives to fulfill the vision determined for the National Park, by properly conducting the future developments, through the achievement of preset goaled specified goals and objectives, as underlined above.

The concept provided for the National Park – Diversity Park – addresses issues from three thematic fields: environment and land use, socio-economic development, and infrastructure. These three fields include the entire spectrum of activities necessary for the park’s existence and functioning.

The fact that the territory for which the Spatial Plan is being developed represents a protected zone and a zone declared a National Park, conditions its utmost orientation towards protection. Therefore, the concept is mainly addressing issue of protecting the specific biodiversity values, endemic and steno endemic species of flora and fauna, whereas on the other hand at a lower scale the concept also addresses the developments that will enable Park’s sustainability. These values and wealth are distributed throughout the park’s territory, and are divided in zones by content and significance, as presented in the image above.

The part of this concept that deals with the environment is based on basic principles of national park protection and preservation of nature in general. The space occupied by the park is considered a zone that provides significant and realistic opportunities for research, protection, preservation and development of biologic diversity as well as for a variety of activities that will enable a sustainable development both within and around the park. The most of economic activities to be developed in the park are directly related to rational utilization of
natural resources and attractions, and revolve around the same concepts – research, protection, preservation and use.

The economic development concept is primarily found on park protection as a necessary prerequisite, with further orientation towards existing and potential touristic capacities. These developments mainly consist of preparation of an offer and promotion of rural tourism and eco-tourism, while adding the possibility to use the villages surrounding the National Park as touristic capacities.

Similarly, in substance, the concept for development of technical infrastructure also addresses protection with minimal interventions in the nature to the extent that will provide for normal functioning of activities that will in principle have an important impact on park’s protection and sustainable development.

3.1.1. Zone division and inclusion

In this section, the spatial development concept for the National Park “Mali Sharr” is presented in a schematic form, based on the division of zones by category or level of protection and development, which represent the main impacting factor for the concept idea. As a result of zoning, content, structure and development functionalization, the National Park’s territory is divided into three zones:

- **Strict protection zone** (first level protection zone);
- **Active management zone** (second level protection zone);
- **Sustainable use zone** (third level protection zone);
- **Mutual impact zone** (fourth zone)

This concept includes and treats the settlements around the park, which represent the fourth protection zone, respectively the zone of reciprocal (mutual) impact, which holds a significant impact, due to its content and potential, to the future functioning and development of the Park.

Mainly, the Park’s economic development is based on principles of sustainable development. This development will be based on rational usage of the resources and provision of different types of tourism offers, related to the characteristics and specifics offered by the Park. All these activities are aimed to gathering income from visitors for its protection.

In the zoning map provided in Figure Y, one may clearly note three protection zones within the Park and the fourth one surrounding the park, for which the following conclusion may be presented:

- Territories belonging to the strict protection zone (or the first protection zone) are presented in green and comprise around 12% of the overall surface of the park. They are mainly located in the north-western, central and southern parts – by the border with Republic of Macedonia.
- The spaces foreseen as active management zones (or second protection zones), are presented in yellow and cover a larger space. Covering around 88% of the park’s area, they comprise most of its territory, excluding the first and third protection zones.
- Third protection zone territories (or sustainable use territories) are painted in orange and cover 4%, distributed throughout the Park’s length and belong to all participating municipalities.
- The mutual impact zone (or fourth zone), is the settlement zone that lies around the park and are divided into areas of significant (higher) impact and areas of lesser impact, according to their content, structures and socio-economic and cultural activities.
Map: Zoning according to protection scale
3.2 Future structure, functioning and developments of zones in the Park

‘Diversity park’, is at the same time also a ‘Natural Reserve Park’, due to its biological diversity, and a ‘Multi-functional Park’, due to the diversity of activities to be developed in it. The activities to be developed in the Park are included in this concept and may be summarized in three basic forms of functioning, or else as activities and developments in:

- Scientific function;
- Educational function;
- Touristic-recreational function.

However, the structure and functionalization of the developments in general is presented with the orientations that are mainly related to park’s protection and development. While protection is expressed in strict measures and actions, the developments foreseen are mainly expressed in activities and actions that do not disturb or degrade the environment, flora and fauna, hydrography, geo-morphology, geology and landscape values.

Based on the idea of operationalizing this concept, namely the concept of dividing Park’s territory into different protection zones, the structure and functions of the zones and the future developments in the Park are elaborated.

However, the structure and functionalization of the developments in general is presented with the orientations that are mainly related to park’s protection and development. While protection is expressed in strict measures and actions, the developments foreseen are mainly expressed in activities and actions that do not disturb or degrade the environment, flora and fauna, hydrography, geo-morphology, geology and landscape values.

Based on the idea of operationalizing this concept, namely the concept of dividing Park’s territory into different protection zones, the structure and functions of the zones and the future developments in the Park are elaborated.

3.2.1 First protection zone

The strict protection zone includes, in its entirely natural structure (biologic, geo-morphologic and speleological diversity) strict reservations and zones of special value, while covering some 4.300 ha (or 12%) of the Park’s territory. Its contents are characterized with authentic potential unchanged eco-systems, or eco-systems with slight changes as a result of traditional management practices. Here, the development of plants (flora with forest and herbal species, etc.) and animals (fauna characterized with species of mammals, reptiles and birds) shall be developed in entirely natural circumstances.

Due to the extraordinary natural values (biodiversity, landscape, terrain configuration, etc) and after a field verification, the following strict reservations shall be established and protected by law:

**Rusenica** – This zone is placed in the northern part of the Park, it covers 270 ha and holds specific floristic and fauna properties. This zone represents a natural habitat for weasels and other wildlife (brown bear, deer, wild goats, etc.) as well as endemic plants such as: Bornmullera dieckii, Potentilla argentea, Pilygala doerfleri, Ramonda serbica, Acer heldreichii, Achillea holysolicea, Hieraceaum weldsteini, Galium rupestre, Daphne oloides, Pinus heldreichii, Scrophularia bosniaca, Minuartia baldaci, Achillea ageratifolia, Erysimum silvestre, Aeetonema saxatile, Eryngium palmatum, Sylibium marianum, Camapnula secundiflora, Onosma echioiodes, Alysum repens, Lamium garganicum, Coridalis oreoluca, etc. This zone is also characteristic for photo kenosis (plant communities) with the most common being: Abietifagetum, Qorno-carpinetum, and two rare and specific communities: Bornmullero-Pinetum heldreichii and Daphnojuniperetum oxicedri, (the community in calcareous-dolomite which is yet to be verified in botanics). The most part of this zone is declared a strict natural reservation since 1955, covering 300 ha, as a habitat of weasels. However, after the discovery of numerous endemic plants and their communities, the scientific value of the reservation has further increased. Also, in the inner part of this zone lie the Matos Cave and “Dhomate Rusenicës”, a cultural-historic monument. Thus, in the future the status of this
strict natural reservation zone shall be internationally recognized and confirmed.

**Pisha e Madhe** – Lies in the Koxhaballkan south-eastern slopes, respectively in the western part of the National Park, with a surface of 44 ha. It has specific floristic values and represents a location with old pine forests that form the plant community Seslerio autumalis – Pinetum heldreichii. This reservation represents the most beautiful and interesting pine complex in Balkans. A large part of this reservation, covering 35 ha, is declared a reservation since 1960 and may be found in various literatures under the name ‘Golem Bor’. In the reservation and in its immediate vicinity lie hydrographical phenomena and facilities. In the eastern side is the maritime watershed between the waters that flow to Aegean and Adriatic seas from the catchment of rivers Lepenc and Bistrica e Prizrenit. This watershed is locally known as Virovi and is home to beautiful alpine pastures and more water resources that are active even during the most dry months of the year.

**Oshlaku** – with its central position in the National Park Oshlak Mountain lies between the western and central part and covers 550 ha, and is home to rare flora and fauna values. A part of this zone, named “Oshlak” Natural Reservation, covering 20 ha, with clear Seslerio – Pinetum heldreichii forests, placed in the western part of the mountain was declared a natural reservation in 1960. Except for pine forests, Oshlak reservation also includes certain significant endemic flora species and relics. The endemic-relict specie from the glacial period Dryas octopetala is found here. This type is usually accompanied by the specie Alchemila alpigena, which along side Pinus mugho, comprise the community Dryado-Alchemilo pinetum mughi. Further, the types of endemic character, endo-relictic character and medical plants such as: Rubus sacsatile, Helianthemum canum, Dianthus integer, Dianthus sylvestris, Dianthus superbus, Gentiana lutea, Gentiana utriculosa, Gentiana asclepiadaceae, Gancianella bullgarica, Thymus albanus, Lilium albanicum, Edreianthus graminifolia, Saxifraga sempervivum, Polygonum bistorta, Archostaphilus uva ursi, Onobrychis scardica, Primula officinalis, Bupleurum falcatum, Bupleurum karglii, Alcanas scardica, Potentilla montenegrina, Lathyrus pratensis, Saxifraga trydactilides, Soldanella monieoi etc. can be found here as well.

Among other coniferous trees except for Pinus heldreichii and Pinus mugho, present are also the following types: Picea exesca, Abies alba and Pinus peuce, while among other decidous trees: Salix caprea, Sorbus aocuparia, Corylus avellana, etc. are commonly found.

Oshlak Reservation is rather important in the ornito-faunal aspect as well, since it represents a habitat of certain importatn bird species, specified in Annex I of the Bird Directive. Data shows that the quarry part of the reservation, especially during spring, is home to Tetrao urogallus and Alectoris graeca, found in Annex I of the Bird Directive, and Tetrastes bonasia found on the IUCN Red List. Also, a predator bird mentioned in this list, Buteo Buteo, is commonly found in this reservation.

This proposed reservation, which lies mainly in the highest parts of Oshlak mountain, includes the following plant communities: Clear pine forests in its southern exposition (over Mushnikova village), which are preserved and represent a habitat for many
wild-life species, especially wild goats, deer, brown bears and golden eagles.

Fir forests represent the highest forest vegetation in northern exposition of Oshlak. The kerlek communities are found in the northern exposition, which, along natural values, have a role in protecting the soil from erosion.

The herbal community species rich in endemic plants [among which specific is Achilleo-Onobrichys scardica] that cover the highest parts of Oshlak, over forest vegetation.

One specific of the proposed reservation is the presence of a steno-endemic type of Achillea alexandri – regis which is mainly found in higher foresterial parts, establishing two important communities: Achilleo – Pinetum mughi [Pinetum mugho calcicolum] and Achilleo-Onobrychis scardica.

The reservation is also rich in other important plants, such as: Senecio vagneri, Crepis albanica, Anthyllis vitelina, Anthyllis aurea, Anthemis montana, Achillea tanacetifolia, Euphrasia roskoviana, Centaurea montana, Hieracium aurantiacum, Dianthus cruenthus, Thymus albus, Hieracium villosum, Hieracium alpicolum, Aster alpinus, Onobrychis scardica, Gentiana lutea, Cnautia longifolia, Acer heldreichii, Stashys scardica, etc.

In the fauna aspect, the significance of this zone stands on the fact that the pastures at the top of Oshlak region are home to wild goats (Rupicapra rupicapra), and according to the surveys conducted in this zone, some 60 wild goats, three common buzzards and many quarrel phasans inhabit this area.

In the proposed widened Oshlak reservation are, other than then species noted above, many other important ornito-fauna and wildlife species are found, including: mountain falcon (Falco biarmicus), golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), mountain owl, brown bear (Ursus arctos), wolf (Canis lupus), deer (Capreolus capreolus), Fox (Canis vulpes), wild hog (Sus scrofa), wild cats (Felis sylvestris), badger (Meles meles), golden weasel (Martes martes), stone marten (Martes foina), field rabbit (Lepus europaeus), etc. Many of these fauna types are endangered as a consequence of lack of adequate protection of the zone from human presence, especially illegal hunting. The declaration of this strict natural reservation of “Oshlak” will establish suitable conditions for proper fauna protection and development.

This is especially applicable for the steno-endemic type Achillea alexandri Regis [which is found only in this part of the Park and nowhere else in the world],

Arnen Peak – With its central position and 145 ha, it represents a zone with the most preserved endemic-relict pine forests Pinetum heldreichii. A portion of 30 ha of this area was declared a strict natural reservation in 1960. These forests of extraordinary natural value lie in the southern slopes of Oshlak mountain. In this strict natural reservation, endemic-relict forest eco-systems of pine and beech are found, with verified significant biodiverisity of the following tree types: Pinus heldreichii and Pinus peuce as well as other types such as Fagus moesaicae, Fraxinus ornus, Acer pseudoplatanus, Pinus nigra, Picea excelsa, Lonicera xilostereum, Juniperus communis, J. nana, Daphne mezereum, Rosa canina, Rhamnus cathartica, Salix caprea, Salix arenaria, Sobus aucuparia, S. austriaca, Betulla pubescens, Alnus glutinosa, and tens of herbal types.

Research in this region shows that this zone of the National Park holds significant natural and scientific values. Part of the rich biodiversity are the numerous endemic plants: steno-endemic type Vrbascum scardicum [found only in the Prevalla region and nowhere else in the world!], Pinus heldreichii [endemic-relict type], Pinus peuce [Balkans endemic type], Gentianella bulgarica var. albanica, Campanula foliosa, Verbascum nikolai, Stachys scardica, Viola zoissi, Viola grisebachii, Ephilobium anagalildifolium, Buplenium subthorpiam, Phytenua pseudoverbiculare, Trifolium velerovskyi [Balkans endemic type], Carex leavis, Anthemis carpatica, Onobrychis scardica, Anthyllis aurea, Dornicum orphanidis, Campanula spatulata, Campanula epigaea, Scabioza dubia, Potentilla speciosa, Cynanchum huteri etc.

The zones proposed for reservations with special natural values, which should be declared natural reservations, through this Spatial Plan and the promotion of the scientific research rationale within an appropriate time-frame.
Pashallare – is a zone of extraordinary natural values, among which the emphasized flora and fauna of endemic-relict character is characteristic, beautiful landscape and rare serpentine geology. The most important forest communities verified in this zone are: Roso-Pinetum heldreichi serpentinicum and Lilio-Pinethum mugho serpentinicum, which are yet to be researched in the field of botanic. Among other communities it is worth to note: beech forests (Fagetum montanum serpentinicum), the bushy vegetation (Pinethum mughi serpentinicum) and mixed forests of pine, dendron, spruce and harrina. This zone is rich with over 100 endemic plant types, among which are: Bornmuellera dieckii, Cera stium neoscardicum, Lazerpitium siler, Lilium albanicum, Pinus heldreichii, Pinus peuce, Pinus mugho, Taxus bacata, Campanula albanica, Campanula foliosa, Stachys scardica, Cnautia dinarica, Ranunculus incomparabilis, Cicerbita panicci, Salix herbace, Rumex scutatus, Silene pusila var. albanica, Barborzone longoliolos, Cardamine carnosa, Alysum scardicum, Sedum flexiosum, Pascia serbica, Bupleurum karglii, Carum rupestre var. albanicum, Centaurea kosanini, Campanula moesiaca, Dianthus gracilis, Dianthus integeri, Sedum serpencicum, Antyis vitelina, Onobrychis pindicola, Lamium pictum, Thymus rohuenae, Pingiucula balcanica, Pingiucula lanceolata, Asperula doerfleri, Saxifraga serpervivum, Saxifraga taygetea, Linaria peleponsiaca, Melanpyrum scardicum, Pedicualris grisebachii, Scrophularia aestivales, Lunaria teleciana, etc.

Lendina e Gjatë – a zone rich in steno-endemic type Bornmuellera dieckii wich forms two endemic communities with juniper (Bornmuelo-juniperetum interemedie) and polygala (Bornmuellero-Polygonetum amarae). Among other endemic types present in this zone are: Pinus heldreichi, Stachys scardica, Erismum pectenatum, Polygala doerfleri, Pinus mugho, Gencianella bulgarica, Petrohrarga ilirica.

Kopilica - Kopilica with its 196 ha lies in the southern border of Mali Sharr National Park towards Macedonia, over Upper Lubinja village. The proposed natural reservation surface lies over the northern exposition, at an altitude between 2000 - 2528 m.

Kopilica represents a zone with rare calficite and hesmofite plants which have adopted to the heavy climatic and pedologic conditions (poor and undeveloped soil), among which notable is the steno-endemic type, internationally significant, Hieracium kobilicanum.

The zone is covered by herbal vegetation and rich in numerous endemic plants, such as: Hieracium kobilicanum, Silene schmucheri, Rumex nivalis, Salix herbacea, Dinathus superbus, Viola grisebachiana, Erigeron uniflorus, Saussurea alpine, Lilium albanicum. Whereas, among the most important fauna in the zone is wild goat.

Livadhet e mbretit – Jazhinca Lake (Bistra) - This zone, covering 975 ha, lies in the south-eastern part of Prevalla and includes the settlements Livadhi i Mbreit, Ujrat e Humbur, Bistra and Çuka e Liqenit. The southern boundary of the zone is in line with the state borders between Republic of Kosovo and Republic of Macedonia, at an altitude between 1500 - 2640m. This zone is characterized by special flora, fauna, fito-cenology, geomorphology, geology and hydrology values. The name of the natural reservation is given on based on the name of Bistra Peak (2640 m) which represents the highest peak of the National Park, and the second highest peak (after Gjeravica 2671 m) in the Republic of Kosovo. The most important specifics of the zone are pine, dendron, spruce, forest maple and rododent...
communities, bush and herbal eco-systems in higher mountains, silicates, glacier lake of Jazhinca, etc.

In the lower parts of the zone, at the locations Livadhi i Mbretit and Ujrat e Humbur (Gine vode), ranging from 1500 m, communities of Fagetum moesiaccum can be found, whereas at the altitude of 1700 m, in the southern expositions community Seslerio-Pinetum heldreichii is found.

In the northwestern expositions are communities of Ajugo-Pinetum peucis, where alongside molika there are alpine sorts of Ajugo piramidalis in the dominant story. Further there are communities of dendron, pine and white spruce (Pineto-Pinetum peucis mixtum), which gives a special value to the locality Ujrat e Humbur. Also communities of dendron with alpine rose (Rhododendro-Pinetum peucis) are found up to the altitude of 2000 m, as well as bush communities of higher mountains (Juniperus nana-Bruckenthalia spiculifolia) over the foresterial vegetation and herbal communities of high mountains in the steep quarrelly parts of the locations Quka e Liqenit and Bistra, including: Ranunculetum crenati, Potentilo doerffleri-Juncetum trifidi, Carex laevis-Sesleria comoza etc. which are characterized with a rich endemic Alpine-Carpathian and arctic flora.

The Bistra zone is specific for its endemic plant diversity, among which one should note: Pinetum heldreichii, Pinus peuce, Pinus mugo, Acer heldreichii, Rhododendron ferugenum, Vaccinium uliginosum, Draba korabensis (steno-endemic), Potentilla doerffleri (steno-endemic), Dianthus scardicus (steno-endemic), Dinathus superbus, Phyteuma confusiumi, Narthecium scardicum, Lilium albanicum, Carex foetida, Diphiaium alpinum, Empetrum hermaphroditum, Salix herbacea, Salix reticulata, Rumex crispus, Silene palustris, Silene rupestris, Silene asterias, Hesperis dinarica, Rhodolila rosea, Saxifraga bryoides, Saxifraga cymosa, Saxifrage androsacea, Geum reptans, Epilobium anagallidifolium, Veronica alpine, Cryptograma crispa, Veronica aphylla, Potentilla montonegrina, Pancicia serbica, Plantago gentianoides, Gentiana punctata – medical and endangered plants, etc.

The zone is also rich in numerous varieties of wild-life (mamalia), the most important ones including: wild goat (Rupicapra rupicapra), brown bear (Ursus arctos), wolf (Canis lupus), deer (Capreolus capreolus), fox (Canis vulpes), wild hog (Sus scrofa), wild cat (Felis sylvestris), badger (Meles meles), golden weasel (Martes martes), stone marten (Martes foina), rabbit (Lepus europaeus).

Further, the most significant ornito-fauna samples include: Tetrao urogallus, Alectoris graeca, Tetrastes bonasia, mountain falcon (Falco biarmicus), golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), common buzzard (Buteo buteo), forest owl, etc.

The zone is characterized by specific hydrologic properties. A special value in this sense is given to the zone by the Jazhinca glacial lake, which is situated in the rocky part of Çuka e Liqenit, at an altitude over 2000 m. Lake dimensions are: length 120 m, width 90 m and depth 11 m (the deepest Sharr lake). Numerous water sources discharge at the Jazhinca river, whereas a specific hydrologic phenomenon is the discharging of certain ravins in
underground abys, which are later gathered at the Ujrat e Humbur calcareous location.

The zone is characterized with specific geo-morphologic and landscape properties, which make this zone further interesting in the aspect of natural, scientific and educational aspects.

**Liqenet e livadheve (Livadhishte)**, represents an area rich in glacier circles, thus accenting Liqenin e Livadheve (eng. Meadow Lake). This zone includes the wide part of the Livadhishte peak (2491 m) with an overall surface of 134 ha, which is located at the border with Republic of Macedonia, between Luboten and Winter Touristic Centre “Brezovica”.

The proposed natural reservation “Livadhishte” represents a zone of high mountaints in silicate, which is characterized by herbal eco-systems rich in numerous endemic-relict plants which establish rare plant communities. The most interesting among the latter is Juniperus nana- Rhododendron ferrugenum.

Among numerous endemic plants found in Livadhishte are: Dianthus scardicus, Potentila doerfleri, Crocus scardicus, Draba korabensis, Cryptograma crispa, Salix herbacea, Silene rupestris, Silene asterias, Stellaria alsine, Rhodiola rosea, Saxifraga bryoides, Saxifraga cymosa, Saxifraga androsacea, Geum reptans, Viola grisebachiana, Achillea atrata, Epilobium anagallidifolium, Rhododendron ferrugineum, Veronica aphylla, Veronica alpina, Carex curvula, Narthecium scardicum, Lilium albanicum, Gymnadenia friwaltskiana, Campanula alpina, Ranunculus crenatus, Rumex rivalis, Empetrum hermaphroditum, Sempervivum macedonicum, Plantago gentianoides.

From the fauna present in the area, the most important is wild goat, which uses this area for pastures. The zone is frequently visited by predator birds such as golden eagles (Aquila crysaetos), grey falcon (Falco peregrinus), common buzzard (Buteo Buteo) etc. that use this zone in quest for food.

The most significant characteristic of this zone in a hydrologic aspect is the glacial lake found under the Livadhishte peak (2491 m) at an altitude of 2173 m which has an extraordinary impact on values of this zone’s landscape. This is the largest lake in the National Park, with overall dimensions as follows: length 230 m, width 120 m and depth 7 m.
Luboteni – represents the initial mountain peak of Mali i Sharrit, in its eastern part. The proposed strictly protected zone has a surface of 200 ha and is located in the border with Republic of Macedonia. It includes the highest mountain parts covered with herbal eco-systems and calcareous rocks, at an altitude between 1800 – 2499 m. The zone is rich in endemic plants that establish commonly rare plant communities, among which the most specific are those of sub-alpine and alpine character.

The most important communities are: Carex laevis-Helianthemum with glacial relicts Dryas octopetala, Linaria alpina [an extremely rare type], Sideritis scardica, Hieracium naegelianum sups. Lubotenicum, which is of international significance. Present in this field are also the other types, such as: Drypetum linnaeanae, Salicetum retusae reticulata, Trifolieto norici-Caricetum, Coccineo-Deschampsietum cardici, Ranunculetum crenati cardici, Seslerietum comosae, Juniper-Bruenchenthalietum, Cynosureto-Caricetum hirtae, Potentillo-Fumarietum bonapartei, Centaureo-Trifoliotum velenovski, Senecio-Rumicetum alpine, Telekietum speciosae, Orphanideo-Cirsietum apoendiculti, Onobrychid-Festucetum, Geranieto-Poetum violacea etc.

Among the numerous endemic types, that hold significant impacts on Luboten’s extraordinary floristic values are: Achillea ageratifolia var aizooni, Scabiosa portae, Centaurea kosanini, Euphorbia glabriflora, Cirsium appendiculatum, Astrogalus vesicarius, Draba scardica, Genista hassertiana, Thlaspi belidifolium, Salvia reinertii, Alysum cuneifolium, Salvia scardica, Alysum markgrafii, Thymus albanus, Dianthus microlepis, Thymus lykae, Dianthus cardicus, Plantago reniformis, Minuartia baldaci, Armeria canescens, Silene roemeri, Ranunculus millefoliatus, Silene sendtneri, Asperula dorferi, Fumana bonapartei, Saxifraga sempervivum, Helianthemum balcanicum, Linaria peloponnesiaca, Convolvulus cochlearis, Melampyrum cardicum, Sedum flexuosum, Veronica saturejoides, Sedum serpentine, Viola aetolica, Knautia midzorendsis, Carex laevis, Lilium albanicum, Carex nigra, Crocus kosanini

Due to difficult conditions (high altitude and harsh arcto-alpine climate) the zone is poor in fauna. The zone is mainly used as pasture for wild goats and predatory birds, such as golden eagle (Aquila crysaetos), grey falcon (Falco peregrinus), common buzzard (Buteo Buteo), which use this zone in quest for food.

Dupnica and Bukova river catchment – is located in the southern part of the park and represents a zone of high Sharr mountains in the border with Macedonia. With two smaller lakes – glacier circles with a special natural eco-system, it covers a zone of 490 ha.

Lumbardh spring region – lies in the southern part of the Park, at the border with Macedonia, towards its centre, and covers a territory of 300 ha. Its space is rich in endemic flora and forms of glacial relief. The Prizren Lumbardh river spring and both lakes (Upper and Lower Lakes) are glacier circles that comprise the central part of this reservation.

Klisura – Zone covering around 110 ha which includes locations Gryka and Pulan (Kokoshinje) lies in the western part of the National Park, in the vicinity of Gotovusha village. The zone is characterized with specific geo-morphologic properties and
landscape. The terrain exposure is northern and south-eastern, while the zone’s altitude is between 1100 m and 1500 m.

The Gryka (Klisura) zone is characterized by the autochthon tertiary relict of conifer (Taxus baccata) with beech (Fagus mosaicae) Fageto - Taxetum baccata which is placed at the Pulas (Kokoshinje) location. The conifer (once up to 20 m high) is the only coniferous tree in our country that develops not only through seeds (generative manner) but also in a vegetative manner.

The presence of Ramonda Nathaliae gives this region a special significance. Further research in the area needs to be conducted to fully identify the floristic values of this zone.

The zone is rich in numerous wild-life (mamals) and birds (ornito-fauna), with the most important being: brown bear (Ursus arctos), deer (Capreolus capreolus), fox (Canis vulpes), wild hog (Sus scrofa), wildcat (Felines sylvestris), badger (Meles meles), golden weasel (Martes martes), stone marten (Martes foina), rabbit (Lepus europeus), lanner falcon (Falco biarmicus), common buzzard (Buteo buteo), forest owl, etc.

Prroka e Durllës – This zone with a surface of 300 ha, is located in the west of winter touristic center ‘Brezovica’ and stretches all the way to the border with Republic of Macedonia. The terrain exposure is northern, north-western and north-eastern, with the zone’s altitude being between 1600 and 2536 m.

This zone has specific geo-morphologic and floristic significance. The lower parts are characterized by the Acero heldreichii - Fagetum moesiaceae community, which is divided in two sub-associations: Geranietosum macrorhizi and Doromice-tosum orphanidis.

As part of the strict protection zone, along with strict natural reservations are the buffer zones, or surrounding zones that act as preservation agents for the former. The width of this zone depends on reservation specifics, terrain position and eventual activities to be undertaken in their vicinity.

The future development concept consists of the following:

- Human impact on natural reservations will be rather limited. The zones containing strict natural reservations shall be effectively preserved, in order of its protection from any eventual harm. For this reason, there should be insisting for drafting and implementing an “Internal Park Order Regulation”.

- This zone shall remain untouched and be used only for educational and research or scientific needs, from different visitors that shall be under constant surveillance.

- In the buffer zones, in direct vicinity of the reservations, connections shall be established and walking paths shall be constructed from natural materials, while observation points shall be erected to facilitate the gathering of visitors.
3.2.2 Second protection zone

The zone of active management represents a zone with wide territorial coverage with around 29,000 ha (or 88%), which is mainly dedicated for diligent use of space and existing values. This zone is less subject to protection, in comparison to the first zone, in which human impacts may occur, but in a controlled manner. Therefore, administration management and control of use and development should in principle be determined to be an assignment of the park authority – National Park Directorate, whereas the income should be used for maintenance and to the benefit of the park itself. As regards resource use, such as medical plants, this authority should work and act commonly with the respective governmental, scientific and production institutions (pharmacologic, trade and agricultural) on the manner of their use and re-cultivation.

Concretely, according to this concept, we face a zone in which activities will be forbidden or allowed and regulated by the “National Plan Management Plan”. These documents determine protection rules and measures, forest development and use, pastures, plant and animal management. Similarly this form of management will determine the manner of control and respective measures for further development of pastures, beekeeping and honey extraction, harvesting of small fruits and medical herbs in certain periods of the year.

The future spatial development concept of the zone aims to:
- Protect the environment and bio-diversity at the National Park, such as: forest protection from illegal logging, forest protection from hazardous insects and diseases, protection of endemic plants, protection of endangered animals from extinction, re-forestation, efficient monitoring on use of resources and natural elements (forests, rivers, meadow pastures, air, water and soil).
- Sustainable economic development of the Park. These objectives are: planned and controlled use of log for wood-processing industry and a determined regime for collection of small forest fruit. Efficient planning and management of medical plants for pharmaceutical industry;
- Controlled livestock pasturing, controlled use of plants and controlled cultivation of specific animals. Growth of medical plants and flowers is important for beekeeping, honey production and other beekeeping products.
- Allowed activities are limited and mainly relate to recreation, sports and works on regulating skiing slopes, walking (hiking) paths and resting points for visitors, as well as effective touristic propaganda on touristic specifics and capacities of the park.
- Works in advancing tourist transportation systems from lower parts to the higher parts. This means that in this zone, skiing slopes may be regulated, ski lifts and carts installed, and roads that lead to the latter systems constructed and paved.
- Disallowance of construction of residential or similar facilities, excluding the systems for tourist transportation from lower to higher grounds.

3.2.3 Third protection zone

Zone of sustainable use, is the smallest zone, in a territorial aspect, with only 1,400 ha (or 4%), in which activities are freely undertaken but always based on sustainable use principles. This zone includes all herbal and quarry surfaces that have no natural resources or specific biodiversity values. In this zone, other than the activities allowed for the second zone, a controlled use of agricultural land and similar activities is allowed, as regulated by a specific plan and programme for sanitary issues; controlled hunting of certain animal types is also allowed.

Conditioned to the preservation of resources, balance of development and protection of environmental values, the Park space with its characteristics provides potential development of mountain tourism during both winter and summer; sportive activities; health tourism; eco-tourism; rural and cultural tourism; research and scientific endeavours; conferencing; alpinism; cycling, etc. Part of zones for sustainable use are the sub-zones with characteristic specifics such as touristic settlements with camping and picnic areas, recreational zones, etc. Certain such zones are identified as areas that fulfil the respective criteria:
- Guri i Dellocit and Gradac, in the territory of Suharekë municipality (Park’s north);
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- Prevali and Mountaineers House (Central part of the Park), Mountaineers House over Skorobisht (North-west) and Guri i Zi over Struzhë (South-west), territory of Prizren municipality;
- Shtëpia e Stojkut (South) and Brezovicë II and Sevce (Central part of the Park) and Sub-Luboten part (East), in territory of Shtërpec municipality;
- Nënahishte (East), territory of Kaçanik municipality; and
- Zaplluxha (Southeast), territory of Dragash municipality.

In principle, there is a tendency to have the Park visited by a larger number of visitors and in an organized manner, while their stays are supposed to be shorter. All economic activities should be administered and managed carefully by the park’s authority, in a planned manner and with divided responsibilities and stages, as specified in the Park Management Plan.

The main concept for development and use of the National Park for this zone include the developments that enable tourism development as the most preferred economic activity. The establishment of this system represents a significant challenge and a potential that can provide sustainable development.

Residential issues or developments in relation to construction represent the major challenge in drafting the Spatial Plan for Mali i Sharrit National Park. Residential issues include – weekend house zone, sanatoriums, hotels and ancillary facilities within the Park. Four residential zones are foreseen in the Park, in the zone close to Gurit Dellocit, locations Prevali, Brezovica and the zone under Luboten called Nënahishte (see zoning map).

The concept for this zone of the Park, is to allow for construction of facilities that are welcoming for the landscape and are in function of sustainable development. Always in function to the protection of Park’s natural values, after the acceleration of privatization of existing hotelier capacities, the locations for development shall be selected, subject to construction conditions with parameters for:
- Detailed urban – architectural plans and efficient management of development in residential– hotelier - touristic areas (such as hotels, apartments, weekend houses, campers, etc);
- Necessary recreational, sportive, service, trade, commercial and social infrastructure facilities, as well as provision of new investments for recreational capacities through public-private partnerships;
- Objects, facilities and entry points – checkpoints, in service to visitors (marketing and information as well as resting/refreshment points for visitors) and efficient tax collection in Park’s function;
- Ancillary facilities, technical lines and infrastructure, such as roads, paths, power-stations, diffusive antennas, ski-lift cart bases, water supply systems, sewage systems, and similar undertakings.

3.2.4 Reciprocal impact zone (settlements surrounding the Park)

The zone of reciprocal impact is the zone between the National Park itself and surrounding settlements, which represents its closest zone and the zone with mutual impact. From the physical aspect, this zone is also considered to be the initial protective zone or a buffer zone for the entire park and may have a rather positive impact on the park. It is foreseen that the parts of settlements foreseen to have a higher impact (such as Mushetisht, Delloc, Skorobisht, Gornjasella, Sevce, Struzha, Zaplluxhë etc) will be addressed and will benefit from a rural tourism development plan, that will be beneficial for both parties.

Efforts will be orientated towards an increase of overnight capacities, artisanal development, daily farm tasks and ecological livestock production, life in villages and nature, preservation of traditional cuisine, maintenance and development of autochthonous architecture and other similar activities.

On one side, Park’s visitors will be able to feel traditional values and environment before entry into the park, as this represents an important and rather requested economic interest, especially
by foreign tourists according to the new worldwide trends. On the other side, it enables organization of local economies, in coordination with family and household economies, for additional economic benefits from the touristic offer. This is dependant and made possible from cooperation of local inhabitants with touristic authorities and Park authorities as well as the level of offer and services provided.

The concept of supporting settlements surrounding the park aims to advance their possibilities in providing services for Park’s visitors. It is foreseen that settlements in direct vicinity with the Park, as well as respective rural zones, will be positive for park’s functioning and will impact the development or rural tourism and eco-tourism through utilization of their capacities. To advance this concept, an inter-institutional cooperation between all sectors and both levels is needed, along with the engagement and cooperation of the inhabitants with the public-private partnership in realizing the following items of this endeavour:

- Planned development and development control for residential areas, determined by the Spatial Plan;
- Clear delineation of boundaries for residential areas (see map, blue areas);
- Increase of quality of life in residential areas (infrastructure, public services, health services, education);
- Support from settlements surrounding the park and local inhabitants relating to the specific rural landscape preservation for the settlements/villages, residential culture and work relating to provision of prerequisites for rural tourism and eco-tourism (see map, surrounding villages);
- Support of settlements surrounding the Park and local inhabitants in providing traditional local products (dairy and agriculture, etc);
- Support in provision of touristic offer for rural tourism and eco-tourism, in an organized manner, by specialized agencies;
- Establishment of a functional traffic network (local lines and inter-urban lines between the Park and other centres).
3.3. Technical infrastructure of the Park

‘Diversity Park’ National Park shall be regulated so to be able to host a certain number of visitors. In order of ensuring the best possible functioning, with substantive structure and infrastructure for necessary services, it shall be prepared and open for all visitor categories. Also, it shall be regulated in manner that makes it possible for visitors to feel the landscapes and other natural beauty, to the extent that the visitors don’t disturb, endanger or degrade the environment.

This concept foresees, in the infrastructural and technical services aspect, to ensure proper inter-state, inter-municipal and inter-settlement access to the Park. Any extent of infrastructural or technical services, whether expressed as points, corridors or territorial spaces, shall not be constructed in the first and second protection zone within the Park’s territory. In occasions when such endeavours occur they shall be placed in the third or fourth protection zone or outside Park’s boundaries.

3.3.1 Road and transport infrastructure

In order of having an easy access to the National Park, we need to invest on increasing the level of road infrastructure. To utilize realistic potentials and opportunities for mutual benefits, for both National Park and settlements (direct participants at the National Park) around it, proper road connections have to exist. Such an issue could be provided through...

Based on this concept and aiming to develop tourism and rural zones, solid and un-excessive access should be provided, through development of better roads and car traffic services. Initially, focus should be in regulating and constructing roads by category, and based on their interaction with the Park. First of all, existing roads should be widened, improved, paved and maintained, while new connections or roads foreseen for construction are: inter-regional (or inter-state) road Prizren – Tetovë; inter-municipal road Shtërpcë – Suharekë, and rural roads (between settlements surrounding the Park and roads to touristic centers used for holidays, recreation and health rehabilitation within and out of the Park).

The data retrieved from Shtërpcë municipality shows that a railroad line is planned to be constructed for touristic reasons, along with improvement of road connections for all settlements of this municipality. This electric railroad would pass through the settlements around the Park, between villages Brod and Sevce, whereas some of its branches would send the visitors to the localities or centers where ski-lifts and carts are placed. In this case, the cost of passenger transport would be lower in comparison to the regular vehicle transportation, and at the same time ecologically cleaner. However, to implement such a project, a feasibility study for electricity generation from a number of smaller hydro power plants needs to be developed.
Pedestrian paths, that lead to points in the park that are of visiting interest (whether for enjoying the landscape, recreation or educational and research-scientific needs), shall be made of natural materials and shall hold sufficient signs with proper information.

Regular public transport lines shall be established in both regional and local roads. These lines will cover settlements around the park that are closer to regional roads as well as localities where touristic facilities will be constructed. Excluding the centers of private weekend houses, no other Park locality, shall be visited by private vehicles, for purposes of preserving nature and avoiding excessive parking places. Transport to these points will be conducted in buses. Naturally, this is not binding for vehicles transiting through the Park.

In the vicinity of recreational – sportive localities (centers), where natural values are less significant, skiing slopes are foreseen to be developed. In this sense, installation of respective mechanisms and appliances (ski-lifts and carts), to conduct the visitor transport from the touristic centers to the ski slope peaks are needed. Other than the development of new centers, the existing ski center Molika close to Brezovica does also require further capacity development as regards skier transportation infrastructure.

### 3.3.2 Energy infrastructure

Existing hotelier, residential, infrastructural facilities, etc. and those to be constructed in the national park space and around the park raise the need for securing sufficient electricity for their supply. This may be realized through further increase of energy capacities and infrastructure, which includes improvements in the electricity distribution network, conductors, and perhaps also in electricity generation, using rivers such as Prizren Lumbardh and Lepenc.

Preliminarily, a study that needs to be conducted to see what is the respective feasibility and what are the most appropriate locations for construction of these mini hydro power plants. Maximal care should be given to have any human activities performed at the national park aimed to electricity provision not negatively impact park’s flora and fauna. Selection of locations should be performed not to cause any deforestation or threat the habitats of the national park.

### 3.3.3 Water infrastructure

It is comprehensible that no proper touristic offer can be made in certain park zones or settlements in its surrounding if the water infrastructure is not developed in compliance with the needs presented. Therefore it is necessary that all residential, hotelier and service facilities in the park and surrounding settlements are connected to the water supply and sewage systems. The locations inside the national park, and the settlements in its direct vicinity, are currently supplied through underground water sources from within park’s territory. It is necessary to research new underground water resources, in order for the water supply to improve, however the possibility of creating a new artificial lake at a suitable location should also be considered.

Excluding scattered settlements, all compact settlements in park’s surrounding shall be connected to the waste water sewage system.

Since the best possible protection from pollution, such as pollution of park’s waters and surrounding areas from wastewater, is required for the national park, it is necessary to have these waters treated in order of avoiding such a situation.

### 3.3.4 Telecommunication

Improvement of the touristic offer of the National Park and settlements in its direct vicinity, is among other conditioned with development of telecommunications in this area. This means that in the near future, investments in the mobile telephony shall be realized, along with improvements in the fixed telephony, provision of internet and improvement of postal services.

### 3.4 International recognition

Recognition of National Park “Mali Sharr” by international mechanisms of environmental protection and tourism, is a prerequisite and/or an action that supports an efficient propaganda for the Park. Furthermore, the recognition by these institutions and admission to the world park list in itself provides a source of information worldwide on natural resources and specifics of the Park.
As regards economic development, it represents a step forward in international advertising of Park’s values, while ratification of environmental treaties enables and guarantees continuous protection of Park’s specific values. For this reason, all stakeholders are to be engaged and all their undertakings focused in achieving:

• International recognition of the Park by international institutions; IUCN, WTO.

• Ratification of international treaties (RIO, Kyoto, ESPOO, Lugano, etc) as well as fulfillment of obligations deriving from treaties;

• Advertising of natural values, landscape and tourism at the Park;

• Establishment of inter-state bodies that coordinate cooperation;

• Competition for European funding with common projects between Kosovo and Macedonia regarding Sharr mountain border zone.
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
IV. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Spatial impact of strategy implementation and non-implementation

“Mali i Sharrit” National Park Spatial Plan contains a strategy that aims to achieve Park’s goals and objectives, determined through a planning process developed with contributions from all relevant representatives, ranging from representatives of different sectors of Kosovo Government to representatives of common citizens.

Why was to spatial plan compiled, respectively why were Park’s goals and objectives determined? A short but comprehensive answer to this question would be to state that this was done to ensure the protection and development of the Park in compliance with its needs.

Therefore, if the strategy which is thought that will accomplish determined goals and objectives, which consist of Park’s protection and development mechanisms, was to be implemented, Park’s protection and development could be achieved.

What if nothing is done

Concretely, what would happen from the Park projection aspect? – If the current screenplay or trend was to be applied, or an alternative ‘strategy’ was to be applied – the ‘don’t do anything strategy’ – according to which the developments in the Park are performed not based on a plan, Park’s biodiversity and natural values would be damaged. The part of the strategy that addresses Park protection, foresees activities which don’t allow for uncontrolled entrance to Park’s natural reservations, illegal wood logging, or any sort of threatening of steno-endemic and endemic flora species, endemic fauna species or other uncontrolled construction or intervention in certain zones of the Park, while special measures are taken to address plant and animal diseases, actions against rodents and insects and anti-erosion measures.

From Park development aspect – the strategy section addressing development foresees activities that are in function to sustainable Park development. This includes an economic development in function to park’s protection and preservation and improvement of welfare of citizens directly or indirectly related to the Park. This part of the strategy foresees mainly activities pertaining to tourism development and development of the necessary technical infrastructure for park’s normal functioning. Tourism development, in a larger scare, means utilization of Park’s properties by the people. People would visit the Park to enjoy its beauties, rest, recreate and rehabilitate. The spatial plan foresees tourism development in the Park, which would generate financial income to be used for protection and preservation of its values, and forbid any uncontrolled development of touristic capacities in the zones where this is not allowed by the plan. If nothing is undertaken – the Park will continue to be burdened by aimless capacities, which have a common effect – devastation of the Park.

Technical infrastructure should provide full support for overall developments in the Park. Coordination between this sector and other sectors is necessary. If this coordination endeavor fails, a situation may occur in which touristic capacities don’t enjoy the necessary infrastructural support and thus face difficulties in functioning. This would result in tourists losing their interest, subsequently their numbers will decrease and financial income necessary for Park’s normal functioning will diminish.

The proposed strategy represents a response to all problems underlined above. Undoubtedly, any further continuation of current negative developments would endanger the very existence of a rare environmental wealth, and what is most important it will damage our image in the world as regards environment and its treatment. This image will surely have a direct impact on losing potential donors and inclusion of Kosovo in regional projects that treat environmental issues.
4.1 Environment Development and Management Strategy

Strategy and implementation activities for NP Mali Sharr will be elaborated in the spirit of answering the general question – how are the objectives to be achieved? It aims to provide responses to problems/challenges of NP “Mali Sharr” through listed goals and objectives.

Strategies represent packages comprising concrete policies, measures, activities and projects used to achieve predetermined goals and objectives.

“Mali Sharr – Diversity Park” National Park, was named so because of its multiple use. Treatment of activities in the park need to have a clarified dimension of spatial extent. In order for the Park to be preserved, protected and well utilized, a necessary prerequisite is the existence of efficient management, making it necessary to draft an immediate Management Plan for the Directorate of “Mali Sharr” National Park, as the responsible authority to ensure the above noted objectives.

To achieve and fulfill Objective 1 of the Vision, we shall separately treat activities and measures that are to be undertaken for each objective, as set forth in the following:

**Goal 1. Complete administration and efficient management of “Mali Sharr” National Park**

**Objectives:**

1. Functioning of a sole legal body responsible for Park management
2. Drafting of a management plan for Park territory
3. Efficient administration and deployment of Park authority

This goal aims to achieve complete administration and efficient management of “Mali Sharr” National Park. This includes proper institutional and legal organization of the park authority as well as efficient management of all resources, including protection, preservation and rational use.

**S1.01 Functioning of a sole legal body responsible for Park management**

The aim of this objective is to clearly define management competencies for the National Park. All responsibilities shall be vested upon one sole body to manage with the entire Park territory and all resources available at the National Park. To implement this objective, the following activities and engagements are required:

- **Drafting and adoption of the Law on National Parks**

  The law represents the main basis for sustainable management of the National Park, therefore the need for its adoption is deemed urgent, since except for “Mali Sharr” the territory of Bjeshkët e Nemuna is also planned to be declared a National Park. This law shall define all legal and professional aspects of Park Management in Kosovo.

  The compilation of this law by MESP is expected this year, while the developments to date include establishment of the working group for drafting the law on National Parks by this institution.

- **Definition of management competencies over NP forests between MESP and MAFRD**

  According to the Law on NP “Mali Sharr” no. 11/86 (Article 12), the National Park, including all its natural resources, is managed by the NP management organization, and this should also be regulated by the new Law on national parks, however the Law on Kosovo Forests, No. 2003/2, Article 7, states that National Park forests are managed by the Kosovo Forest Agency, thus creating a mixture of competencies and conflict of interest between the two organizations, NPD and KFA, and the two ministries, MESP and MAFRD. The problem of unclarity regarding management competencies over NP resources should be resolved with the new law, and through inclusion of certain amendments to the relevant forestry legislation (MAFRD), such as:

  - amendment of Article 7 of the Law on Forests No. 2003/3,
  - amendment of Article 1 of MAFRD adopted Administrative Instruction No. 07/2003 on establishment, responsibilities,
Sharr Mountain National Park – Spatial Development Plan

functions and organization of KFA, of 17.12.2003, and removal of point 1.2. of Article 1 of this Administrative Instruction.

- **Deployment of Park authority over zones belonging to Shtërpëcë and Kaçanik municipalities**

  There shall be continuous consultation with Shtërpëcë structures, aiming to include them in the sole legal body that will function as a National Park authority. Upon reaching an agreement, the functioning of a relevant office (NP unit) in both Shtërpëcë and Kaçanik will be required.

- **Signature of a memorandum of understanding**

  This cooperation agreement shall be signed between MESP, PD, KFA, KPS, courts, ecologic societies and hunter associations, with the purpose of supporting the National Park Directorate in implementing its tasks and responsibilities pertaining to Park Management.

- **Development of a work plan and its application until the drafting of Management Plan**

  The National Park Directorate is required to draft a work plan for 2009, and for 2010 if necessary, in accordance with the National Park Spatial Plan, aimed to creating a sustainable basis for managing and protecting the National Park. The plan should be implemented on annual basis until the compilation of a Management plan, which will provide the park authority with the necessary long-term document to continue its undertakings in protect and manage the Park.

- **Public Consultation**

  Conduct of public consultation with all interest groups and their inclusion in the Management Plan drafting process. Realization of a wide and comprehensive public awareness raising campaign on the importance of the management plan and efficient protection and management of National Park resources. Preparation of a communication and cooperation strategy will interest groups and involvement of shareholders.

- **Preparation of standards, monitoring regime, conditions as well as concrete recommendations and activities**

  All standards to be respected in the protection zones are to be compiled (in national parks), a clear and concrete strategy on the monitoring regime to serve the protection and rational use of Park’s resources shall be drafted, to provide for detailed recommendations and concrete activities in short-term and long-term aspects.

- **Training and plan implementation actions**

  During plan drafting, continuous training needs to be provided for Park Directorate staff, and ensure their inclusion in the project, with the purpose of raising their level of skill to be able to conduct any eventual reviews as required. Also, they need to be prepared to properly implement this plan, and wherever necessary, perform all actions needed for this.

**S1.O2** Compilation of a Management Plan for the territory of “Mali Sharr” National Park

- **Research on biologic, cultural and soci-economic characteristics and non-biotic factors**

  Detailed determination of specifics and diversity of flora and fauna, cultural and socio-economic characteristics, physic-geography factors and other important elements:

- **Park authority facilities**

  The institutional body that will work in the Protection and Management of the National Park, will have its headquarters in Prizren, in the Prizren suburban area on the Prizren – Reçan road towards Park entrance, by the Prizren Lumbardh river gorge. This facility will be the headquarters of central administration of National Park authorities and leading structures. Similarly, four units will be established in other municipalities covered by the National Park, aimed to ensure proper control over the entire Park territory. These units shall be established in municipalities of
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Suhareka, Shtërpcë, Kaçanik, and Dragash. Each unit will have a head and other officials as necessary.

• **Control, oversight and taxes**
  
  Park authority will have their own officials in all National Park entrance-exit check points. Also, continuous control and regular oversight shall be conducted in all aspects of park resource use, striving to place all illegal use under control. On the other hand, it is necessary to draft a detailed pricing list, on all aspects of allowed usage of park resources as well as all fines to be paid in case of illegal use or eventual degradation caused by certain individuals.

• **Application of a new organizational chart**
  
  Upon entry into force of the Law on National Parks, deployment of park authorities over entire park and application of a new (special) status, a new organizational chart needs to be drafted for Park authorities, which is approved by the Ministry. This organizational chart needs to be appropriate for new park function conditions, determine clearly the number of employees and adequate professional qualification.

• **Necessary equipment**
  
  All facilities are to be equipped (central facility and administrative units) with the necessary office inventory, official uniforms, weapons for self-protection during terrain activities, stimulation for overtime and a special payment for hazard during field-work.

  The spatial development strategy is elaborated in thematic basis (environment, economic and social development and infrastructure), to review the manner of achievement of preset goals and objectives separately. The achievement of two major goals for the project, namely protection and development of the park, is based on the concept of spatial regulation and development of “Mali Sharr” National Park, entailing protection of natural, landscape and geographic values, and utilization of its resources for recreation tourism and scientific research, all regulated with means of physical infrastructure.

  The achievement of these main goals enables the establishment of a balance between permanent adequate environmental protection and utilization of natural resources. Furthermore, at the same time this determines possibilities for Park resource use, organization and development indicators.

  Protection of NP “Mali Sharr” consists of protection of all environmental elements (land, air and water) and landscape, as well as categories with geologic, geo-morphologic, speleological, hydrologic and biodiversity values.

  An important component is comprehensive awareness raising campaigns for all categories, ranging from school institutions all the way to decision-making bodies, including the general public (such as those persons directly involved and those indirectly participating). Appropriate and timely information on park’s protection zones, natural and geo-morphological resources, as well as on forbidden and permitted activities in relation to its protection, preservation and use is of special importance.

  Currently, marking is performed, in order of providing information on the functions of strict zones, and strict control conducted in them. Further, in case of any disturbance or ill-treatment of flora and fauna, sanctions will be determined for those gathering, hunting and trading in such rare resources.

  Except for hunting limitations, to ensure free animal movement, protection measures are placed along the roads to avoid the risk that traffic could cause to their lives. To address this issue, a number of bridges and tunnels/under-passages and over-passages are foreseen, while fences or protective nets will be placed throughout the corridors used by roads, railway, electric conductors, railed elevators, pulling lifts, diffusive antennas, etc.

  In general, in the aspect of healthy environment and natural resource protection, both protective and sanctioning measures are foreseen, to establish an oversight over the entire park territory. Initially, special control will be placed over illegal logging, damaging of sanitary equipment, because of their effect, through diseases and damage, on the rarity of non-developed forests.

  As regards park’s protection and development, a special role and impact is played by the residents, respectively settlements surrounding the park, whom are to adequately accept, consider and develop on their vicinity with the park, which can be used to their economic benefits, always in function to park’s protection and advantage.
Following is a reminder on the second goal of the Vision

**Goal 2: To protect, preserve and utilize resources for sustainable development of the Park;**

**Objectives:**
1. Awareness raising and provision of information on the National Park;
2. Zoning and expansion of the Park;
3. Protection of forests from natural and anthropogenic factors;
4. Protection and preservation of the Park’s biodiversity;
5. Monitoring of the protection and use of natural resources in the Park;

In order to achieve the goal of this Chapter on the Vision, adequate measures and activities for the protection and the development of the Park are addressed, according to specific individual objectives.

**S2.O1. Awareness raising and provision of information on the Park**

Generally, it is necessary to raise the awareness and to timely inform the population and institutions on the role, importance and benefits of the Sharri Mountain declared as ‘National Park’. This process is very important for the development trends, including national, regional and international ones, particularly for the population which ‘cohabitates with the park’, which lives in settlements inside and in the vicinity of the park. The information process shall be continuous, through the creation, set up, and functioning of the information system. This system consists of global information (comprehensive and occurs prior to entry in the park) and the occasional one (more detailed and occurs upon entry to the Park). In order to realize and understand better the information, signs and symbols are provided, to be placed depending from the content of the park.

Activities for the accomplishment of the objective on the awareness and information on the park:

- Development of the media-marketing on the National Park “Sharri Mountain”;
- Development of the media education program for the protection of the environment, natural resources and landscape;
- Development of the methodic – pedagogic subject as part of the curriculum classes for primary and secondary schools;
- Development and publication of maps, brochures, leaflets, advertisements, etc., and their distribution;
- Organization of educational excursions on the importance of the Park;
- Organization and introduction of cicerones and printed information materials with symbols, at the entry/check in points;
- Placement of signs and symbols by MEST, built by natural materials and according to standards, used for information prior to entry in protected areas;
- Preparation and awareness raising for the residents of the settlements in the park and in its vicinity on the protection of the environment, landscape, tradition and future touristic development in line with new trends.
- Development of the Administrative Instruction – Regulation:
  - On the internal order – on allowing and prohibiting activities and fines to producers, constructors and polluters (natural and legal persons) inside and around the park;
  - On the norms and rules of conduct;
  - On the preparation and control of regulatory plans, and

On the conditions for allowing and overseeing constructions in development zone III and IV.
S2.O2. Zoning and expansion of the Park

This Plan shall define the borders of Sharri Mountain area, and the delineation of the strict natural. National Park “Sharri Mountain” and the strict natural reservations inside its territory also include a decision, year of the declaration as National Park, and the justification for its declaration and a description of the area. With a view to protect natural values, a Zoning Project was developed and realized for all four strict reservations (Arneni Peak, Oshlaku, Pisha e madhe and Rusenica) and for ten zones with special natural values. Therefore, special value zones, after being identified by researches, reviews of natural values, promotion and publication of justification, shall be declared as strict reservations inside the territory of the Park.

In order to protect, preserve and develop equal natural values inside the Park, a new notable delineation line has been developed (natural and physical).

Based on the law for the Law for declaration of National Park and based on researches during the development of the spatial plan for the National Park Sharri Mountain many similarities of natural wealth have been noticed which the old delineation line splits in half or omits, such as forest structures which in the absence of an interpretation of air images, have not been incorporated in the National Park. These parts have been deemed as vital to be incorporated in the NPSHM, which enrich and complement the park with its natural riches. Another reason for the expansion of the park is the continuous protection of forests from degradation by quarries which are damaging the park greatly.

Due to all abovementioned reasons, a detailed determination is required for the borders of NPSHM.

Criteria for the definition of borders for expansion

Geographic space, from a landscape point of view, is mainly divided in two types: natural landscape and human landscape. The geographic space of the NPSHM is also divided in these two types of landscapes. In this proposal, for the expansion of NPSHM we were mainly based on the landscape values since other scientific studies and the fauna and flora inventorying, animal and bird migration, geo-hydrologic studies and other studies are time-consuming and expensive, and as a result, the new borderline determination of NPSHM would now be part of SPNPSHM. As mentioned above, two landscape categories were taken into consideration as general spatial structures with their elements.

Natural landscape elements taken into account for the borderline determination were the following:

N1. Vegetation (Division borderline: bottom forest border).
N2. Hydrography (Division borderline: river basin borders, river flows, etc.)
N3. Geomorphology of the terrain (Division borderline: mountain ridges, mountain narrows, mountain peaks, etc.)

Human landscape elements taken into consideration for the determination of the border are as follows:

H1. Road infrastructure (division borderline is the edge of the road towards the existing border of the NPSHM)
H2. Private properties (division borderline is mainly the upper border of the arable and cultivated lands)
H3. Settlements (division borderline is the natural border between the settlements and forests or meadows).

The expansion of the existing area of the National Park shall be done with the aim to protect, preserve and develop equal natural values inside the territorial entirety of the Park, to the benefit of approximating with the EU criteria for minimum 10% from the area of the country under protection.

The territorial area of the Park of 39,000 ha, according to the Law on the National Park “Sharri Mountain – 1986, is not consistent with today’s GIS measurements which give us an area of the park of 22,750 ha. The redefinition or the proposal for the enlargement of the park’s border based on equal natural values, the Park’s size will be increased for an additional 11,000 ha, including Prizren with 3.300 ha, Suhareka with 1.200 ha, Shtërnc with 4.200 ha and Kaçanik with 2.400 ha.

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13 Project, Zoning of the National Park “Sharri Mountain”, May 2007, MEST.
14 Measured in GIS units – by IPH and other experts.
Area of the park also spreads to the municipality of Dragash with around 2000 ha. This part currently responds to all the required criteria for an area to become part of the Park. In the future, after an enhanced research, it will become clearer whether the Eastern part of the municipality should become part of the Park. According to the preliminary assessments from the experts (Annex 2), there are sufficient values for this area to add to the protection zones.

**New border of the NPSHM / expansion zones:**

Expansion borders of the NPSHM spreads in 5 municipalities of Kosovo, including municipality of Kaçanik, Shtërpce, Suhareka, Prizren and Dragash, and is divided in 12 expansion units (polygons) such as: NPSHM-01 (Kaçanik), NPSHM-02 (Shtërpce), NPSHM-03 (Shtërpce), NPSHM-04 (Shtërpce), NPSHM-05 (Shtërpce), NPSHM-06 (Suhareka), NPSHM-07 (Suhareka), NPSHM-08 (Prizren), NPSHM-09 (Prizren), NPSHM-10 (Prizren), NPSHM-11 (Prizren) and NPSHM-12 (Dagash).

The area of the existing borders of NPSHM was 22737.6 ha, and with the inclusion of the new border of NPSHM the area is 34697.3ha, meaning that the Park is expanded for an additional 11959.7ha.

One example expansion zone is further explained in detail below. Description of other proposed zones in detail can be found in the Annex of this document.

Example: - NPSHM-01, - is a proposal for the expansion of the NPSHM border, which spreads in the municipality of Kaçanik with an area size of around 2140 ha.

The new NPSHM border in zone NPSHM-01 begins from the border with the Republic of Macedonia, in the coordinates: X=513769.8 and Y=4671069.9. A temporary river flow is followed through (spring Cerreç), continuing to the regional road R-116, specifically the bridge (near the junction of the river and the road). The border continues in the upper part of the regional road R-116, following it to mount “Shulan”, in the quotes: X=514688.9, Y=4676181.2 and Z= 1019m. Then, it follows the lower border of the forests (near mount “Rroga
Arnorva” in quote 885m), passing by the Lama street (the place where three springs are joined), continuing to the lower border of the forests to avoid arable lands and settlements (Settlement Elezi) and ends in the municipal border of Shtërnc, near Brod (settlement Ceklar), specifically in quotes: X=511988.7, Y=4678597.6 dhe Z=880m.

Activities and other measures

- Field verification of the proposal for the new borderline, with the aim to confirm natural values of the NPSHM.
- Preparation, research, inventorying and publication of scientific justifications for special value zones (previously identified and new) with the aim to define and declare them as natural reservations;
- Determination of the new borders of strict reservations (4 existing and 10 proposed special value zones) and their buffer zones.
- Field marking according to the destination map scale I, II and III of the protection inside and the mutual impact outside the Park;
- Construction and set up of observation points for visitors of the natural reservations and landscapes.
- Marking of the new border and zone lines in the Park.
S2.O3. Protection of forests from natural and human factors (cutting, diseases, fires, avalanches and erosions)

Based on the existing situation analysis of the park, in relation with the factors that endanger, and for the improvement of the protection and development of the park, actions and activities are provided for the care and protection of endangered forests.

Measures, therefore, are issued for full management of the park, for observation and efficient information, and for immediate warning about dangers, as well as for the prevention and undertaking of related activities.

Activities for the realization of the objective are:

- Signing the memorandum of understanding for the protection of forests, between MEST/AKMM/DP, APK, KPS and Municipal Courts (Participating Municipalities in the NP);
- Development of the AI by MEST on the immediate prevention of illegal wood cutting and for increasing the fines for illegal users of natural resources in the park (based on the law for nature protection, Section 41, Paragraph 5);
- Increase of the number of guards and improving conditions and required equipment for observation, telecommunication, protection and movement;
- Building tracks, hurdles and traps, with the aim to protect forests from fire, cutting, erosion and avalanches;
- Controlled phyto-sanitary cutting, except for the first strict zone;
- Identification of the places for the second zone for rarefaction, forestation, reforestation and construction of traps with the aim to protect and develop forests.
Map: Environment development strategy
S2.O4. Protection and preservation of the biodiversity in the Park

Protection of the biological biodiversity, particularly of endangered plants and animals is to the benefit of the protection of global natural heritage in general and national natural heritage in particular. For the realization of this objective, in addition to suitable information and presentation forms, scientific publications, recordings and electronic photographs, brochures, leaflets, posters and billboards are used, to table the locations and causes of potential dangers.

Other proposed activities are:

• Researches, evidencing, and inventorying of plants according to type and family, with a determination of their realms
• Development and publication of the Park’s Botanic Atlas
• Researches, evidencing and inventorying of animals according to type and family, with a determination of their realms
• Development and publication of the Park’s Zoological Atlas
• Compilation of the “Red Book” of Flora and Fauna
• Development of the map of endemic species, endangered habitats and realms of most important plant and animal types and families

S2.O5. Protection, monitoring and rational usage of resources of the Park;

Establishment of a suitable environment for protection, monitoring and usage of environmental resources is achieved through an efficient management of the park, division of competencies or responsibilities for a better care, more efficient observation, immediate warning and undertaking of adequate measures, activities and actions.

Important activities for the first zone (strict protection) and zones II and III, with regard to protection, monitoring and rational use of resources, are outlined below:

• Development of the management plan of the National Park;
• Memorandum of Understanding for the coordination between competent monitoring institutions DP, AKMM, IHMK and IKShP;
• Construction of the Hydrometeorology Station by MEST (in cooperation with responsible authorities of the Park’s and IHMK directorates);
• Development of the framework for annual reports on the environment situation;
• Immediate prevention of quarry activities inside the Park and in a distance of 1000 m. from its border.
• Definition of natural landscapes in the Park;
• Development of the framework for the controlled and rational use of resources inside the Park (agricultural land, pastures, meadows, mountain fruits and medicine plants, as well as water bodies according to the management plan);
• Evidencing and controlling of livestock herds inside the Park’s borders, and preparation of incentive taxes for the private sector for the development of livestock farming and ecologic production;
• Reforestation of land surfaces under the impact of strong erosion in the second and third protection zone in areas where the terrain configuration allows it (areas are identified in the erosion map).
• Construction of traps with natural material in parts where the erosion causes damage to material goods (agricultural land, pastures, physical infrastructure) and eliminates the greater risk from eventual avalanches;
• Provision of inspection and monitoring during construction and for the protection of environment elements (air, water and land) in urban centers and points (removal of waste, wastewater treatment, etc).

Annex 3 outlines all activities to be undertaken for the realization of this strategy.
4.2. Strategy for Economic Development

Economic development Strategy of NP “Sharri Mountain” is based in the spatial concept of the park, protection of the Park and possible developments based in international standards of the use of the park for industry and tourism. Development in the park shall be oriented and planned for the zones that allow and enable this sustainable projected development with the inclusion of zones/settlements around the park, which will be in function of the park. Developments shall be developed in line with the spatial plan of the park, and monitoring and Park’s management and local authorities shall monitor and control developments through efficient management of the park. Development of tourism implies the achievement of the aim for the increase of visitors in the park, with the aim of having a short stay time inside the park.

This strategy determines the zones for the provision of tourism attractions according the nomenclature proposed with this Spatial Plan, which envisage the development of regulative plans based on the provisions for implementation (Area/Settlement with potential village-ecologic tourism; Tourism Center, Ski resort; Health Center and Touristic Camps).

Cross border agreements shall be initiated for the protection of the values and features of NP “Sharri Mountain” between Kosovo and Macedonia, for mutual planning and developments, capacities for recreational, health, ecologic, village tourism, etc.

Economic development strategy of NP “Sharri Mountain” is reached through three aims and their respective objectives, summarized as follows:

53. Positive mutual impact between the park and settlements inside and around it

- Planned developments and development control for the zones inside and around the park;
- Inter-municipal cooperation for rural development between municipalities located in the NP “Sharri Mountain”;
- Support for the settlements around the park in order to provide a touristic offer; provision of traditional eco-products and their marketing;
- Provision of quality public services for temporary accommodation inside the park and in settlements close to the park;
- Awareness raising for the preservation of the traditional culture of communities living in areas close to the park, activities which impact eco-tourism development.

54: Sustainable economic development of the park

- Public-private partnerships for the provision of conditions for new investments in recreational capacities,
- Construction of follow up tracking facilities,
- Benefits from the ecologic use of the park,
- Development of the educational curricula for the tourism industry.

55: A) Internationally renowned and recognized Park;

B) Cross-border and international cooperation for the protection and development of the Park

- Promotion of natural, landscaping and touristic values;
- Ratification of international conventions (RIO, Kyoto, ESPOO, Lugano etc) and realization of obligations deriving from conventions,
- Cooperation on NP “Sharri Mountain” between Kosovo and neighboring countries and wider,
- Running for international funds with joint projects with Macedonia for the cross-border zone of the Sharri Mountain area.
Below are elaborated aims, objectives broken down in measures, activities and projects:

S3. Positive mutual influence between the park and settlements inside and around it

Areas around the park should be in function of the park. This principle is in line with the opinion of the International Federation for the Protection of Nature (within UNESCO), according to which, capacities outside the park’s zone should be used, whenever is possible.

For the protection and development of the park, the local population has a special role, which should accept the park as their own, should be informed and aware about the possibilities of the increasing their wellbeing, and economic benefits. Involvement of the population in activities for economic gain shall have an impact in preventing migration from rural areas. This way, the residents of these areas shall have the responsibility to protect, develop the park and develop their settlements.

Positive impact of the settlements around the park shall be strengthened through an inter-municipal cooperation included in the National Park. Proper inter-municipal cooperation means selection of common development priorities of neighboring municipalities. Special importance shall be focused in the improvement of the infrastructure conditions in settlements inside and around the park, awareness raising for the population on the protection of natural and cultural values, this fulfilling the needs of visitors, based on world’s best trends and practices.

In order to achieve this aim, the following objectives shall have to be met:

S3.O1. Planned developments and their control for the zones inside and around the park;

Planning and control of developments aims to generally achieve a rational use of space with the infrastructural support required for the projected developments.

To achieve this objective the following projects/activities and measures are envisaged:

- Development of the Management Plan for the NP,
- Development of Urban Regulatory Plans for the touristic center Brezovica,
- Development of Urban Regulatory Plans for the touristic center in Prevallë,
- Development of Urban Regulatory Plans for the touristic-health center Maquirishtë - Gradac/Suharekë,
- Development of Urban Regulatory Plans for the tourism-culture center Guri i Zi/Dragash,
- Identification and adjustments for boarding houses, for the provision of eco-tourism, health tourism and agro-tourism,
- Development of Urban Regulatory Plans for the settlements around the park (Gornja Selë, Brezovice, Zaplluzhë, Skorobishtë)
- Monitoring and control of developments according to urban regulatory plans inside the park,
- Monitoring and control of developments according to urban regulatory plans outside the park,

S3.O2. Inter-municipal cooperation for rural development between municipalities involved in the park

This objective assist in the identification of common neighborly development problems and possibilities, selection of measures, as well as actions for coordination towards development of rural zones, which border with the park and have an impact in it.

This objective is achieved through:
• Establishment of a coordinating body between neighboring municipalities for the determination of common development goals (consisting of municipal officials and civil society),

• Harmonization of municipal development plans of two municipalities located adjacent to the Park through joint regulatory plans for neighboring rural areas with mutual interests.

Regulatory Plan for the expanded Prevalle zone – is a good possibility to complement this zone with new content. Conditions are thus created for a new urban solution for the entire area in question (with a surface of around 130 Ha). The border marked in the map is determined based on the situation of the field, which should undoubtedly be subjected to accurate field.
The photo above shows the border of the residential area in Brezovica which is only one part of the touristic center Brezovica, which includes the ski center and the village. The border presented in the map covers an area of approximately 75 Ha and its current condition requires urgently an urban regulatory plan. Geodesic measurements shall accurately determine the border and the surface of the zone.

S3.O3. Support for the settlements around the park for the provision of a touristic offer; provision of eco-products and their marketing

Development of village tourism provides for possibilities for economic gains for the community with the provision of village, ecologic, and traditional tourism; Placement and promotion of dairy products, meat, orchards, honey and healing plants, wood handicrafts, fabrics, etc. Initially these activities shall be addition to incomes for some residents, and later they may become the main income source.

In order to achieve such a development, the following are needed:

- Awareness raising for residents, based on best practices in the region and worldwide, on the possible benefits from ecologic management; including possibilities for visits abroad,
- Organization of trainings for addressing possibilities and the importance of eco-products in the tourism industry today; support for the organization of standardization of consumption items and other handicraft products with the logo of NP “Sharri Mountain”; Development of the brochure with traditional products of these zones in order to advertise unique products with the logo park and production quality,
- Provision of taxation facilitations in order to encourage residents to involve in tourism industry and have an impact in the local touristic offer.

- Support for the establishment of small enterprises for the touristic industry.\(^{16}\)
- Support for the establishment of farms for the increase of “Sharri” Dog Breeding.

S3.O4. Awareness increase for the protection of the traditional culture of communities living in areas around the park, activities that have an impact in the development of eco-tourism

This objective aims to achieve the preservation and cultivation of traditional and cultural values of diverse communities living near the Park, which will increase the attractiveness of the Park and the number of visitors.

This objective is reached through:

- Support in engaging NGOs for awareness raising for the population, in protecting traditional folkloric values, which are characteristic for the communities living near the Park,
- Organization of free activities in schools for cultural and artistic associations, which are characteristic for the communities,
- Support for opening workshops of handicraft activities.

\(^{16}\) Development of projects for the qualification of residents in the provision of touristic services, hospitality and information to be placed in boarding houses and other possible activities such as harvesting fruits, conservation of vegetables, processing dairy products, beekeeping, activities in open areas such as: strolling, cycling, jogging, traditional games, etc.
S4: Sustainable Economic Development in the Park

This goal aims to achieve developments in the park, in terms of environment protection, social wellbeing and economic benefits from the park, sufficient for the maintenance and development of the park and contributing to the overall Kosovar economy. The most sustainable and comprehensive way to use the park for economic benefits is tourism, including all characteristics which encourage the development of other sectors (agriculture, livestock, infrastructure, social services) which together build a sustainable system of tourism industry.

This aim is realized through the following objectives:

S4.O1. Public-Private Partnership for the provision of conditions for new investments in recreational capacities,

This objective aims to create and maintain the required conditions for attracting local and international investors, and for the development of the required legal basis with the aim to increase the quality of services and development of touristic capacities. The creation of the conditions shall determine the competencies and obligations of the investor, and shall provide conditions for the ongoing privatization of existing capacities and new capital investments.

This objective is achieved through the following measures/projects/activities:

- Legal support for public-private partnerships,
- Provision of touristic centers (infrastructure and hotels) for investments and use of capacities for a certain period of time,
- Construction of the sportive touristic center in Brezovica, according to the regulatory plan,
- Construction of the sportive touristic center in Prevalle, according to the regulatory plan,
- Construction of the sportive touristic center in Muqirishte-Suheraka, according to the regulatory plan,
- Construction of the sportive touristic center in "Guri i Zi" - Dragash, according to the regulatory plan,
- Acceleration of the privatization of capacities in Brezovica,

S4.O2. Set up of follow up, control and business facilities, for the needs of the Park

This objective aims to meet the needs for the controlling services of entries and exits inside and outside the Park, other smaller auxiliary facilities for visitor service, information and communication, trading for fast consumption, etc. With this objective, the Park shall have a better control, and will be more attractive and closer to visitors, and the income shall be used proportionally for the further protection and development of the park.

This objective is achieved through the following measures/actions/activities:

- Set up of the facility of the Park’s Authorities inside the Park.
- Organization of check-points in the entries-exits of the Park, (collection of entry fees, which will be categorized according to the type of use of the Park, and the placement of ramps and controlling/information facilities for visitors and vehicle movement. Check-points shall also include parking in line with international standards. An ecologic fee shall be also included. 9 checkpoints have been envisaged in the Park, 3 of which shall be main checkpoints:
  - P1: direction Prizren–Prevallë for the placement of the Park’s Authorities and two other smaller checkpoints with secondary offices in the Park’s Administration.
  - P2: in the direction Shërpce-Prevalle;
  - P2a: in the direction Brezovicë-Shëpia e Stojkut. Other auxiliary checkpoints are:
  - P3 in the direction Shërpce –Vërbeshticë;
  - P4 in the direction Suharekë –Delloc;
  - P5 in the direction Prizren – Skorobishtë;
  - P6 in the direction Zaplluzhë – Gurri Zi;
  - P7 in the direction Kaçanik – Ahishtë and
• **P8** in the border with Macedonia, border crossing point and checkpoint.

  - Set up of smaller facilities for banking and postal services, gift shop, marketing and information agencies for accommodation.
  - Set up of the Nature Center, museum and botanic garden, research space, (exhibition of types of plant and animal species in the areas of the National Park, with a cultural, educational and researching character. Most suitable spot for such garden-museum is in the vicinity of the building of the Park’s Authority).

**S4.O3. Benefits from the ecologic use of the Park**

This objective enables control of use of livestock meadows and plants, in an ecologic and organized way, according seasonal stages, for scientific research needs and economic profit. This results to further protection of the park, use of plants, landscape and achieving economic benefits for the Park.

This objective is achieved with the following measures/actions/projects:

  - Drafting the administrative instruction/regulation for the usage of park’s areas for pastures, collections of small fruits and healing plants, the manner for issuing permits for research –scientific group visits and calculation/placement of the price for such services.
  - Determination of zones, surfaces and timeframes for the possible use for livestock pasturing and collection of small fruits, healing plants and plants for scientific researches,
  - Organization and management of tracks for organized research-science visits.

**S4.O4. Changes to the educational curricula about Tourism Industry**

This objective aims to involve the local population in preparing qualified staff for the establishment of a tourism development strategy and to manage the development of goods from the Village, Ecologic, Health, Recreational Tourism, etc.

This objective shall be realized through:

  - Additions to the educational curriculum for the secondary education including vocational schools, for the municipalities near the Park,
  - Additions to the educational curriculum for the higher education, faculties and higher vocational schools for tourism and other specialized areas, in order to increase the quality and development of tourism in Kosovo.
Map: Economic Development Strategy
**S5: A) Internationally renowned and recognized Park, and B) Cross-border and international cooperation for the protection and development of the Park**

This aim shall achieve the recognition of the NP "Sharri Mountain" by international organizations for the protection of natural heritage and World Tourism Organization, by disseminating natural, landscape and touristic values, ratification of environmental conventions and meeting their obligations. International recognition of the Park shall provide possibilities for the initiation of international cooperation between NP "Sharri Mountain" and parks in the regional and worldwide.

Since Sharri Mountain spreads in the territory of three countries, its sustainable development depends from the protection, preservation and development of natural resources by all sides of the border. Spatial development of the Park should be based in finding common concepts and harmonization of national strategies; absorbing EU funds for the improving cross-border cooperation.

This aim shall be realized through the following objectives:

**S5.O1. Promotion of natural, landscape and touristic values of the Park**;

This objective aims to achieve systematic information on the natural values and ecologic management of the Park; information on recreational capacities of the Park, with the aim to promote values of the park, attracting visitors.

This objective is reached through measures/projects/activities;

- Development of maps, brochures and video recordings on the values and touristic characteristics of NP "Sharri Mountain",
- Dissemination of the promotion material on NP “Sharri Mountain” through:
  - Local and international media;
  - Local and foreign touristic agencies;
  - Embassies in the Republic of Kosovo,
  - Airlines with a destination line in Kosovo,
  - Active participation in international conferences on tourism, and environment protection.

**S5.O2. Ratification of international conventions (RIO, Kyoto, ESPOO, Lugano etc) and meeting the obligations deriving from conventions**;

This objective aims to achieve protection and maintenance of the Park’s values and its development while respecting internationally set criteria. Signing international conventions on the environment will make possible the admittance in global organizations for the protection of the environment and tourism.

This objective is achieved through the following measures/projects/activities:

- Initiation and acceleration of the process of ratification conventions by MEST/Kosovo Government,
- Acceleration of the ratification process by involving international environment organizations, Liaison Offices operating in Kosovo.
- Application for recognition in international organizations such as: IUCN, WTO etc;

**S5.O3. Cooperation between Kosovo and neighboring countries, and regional countries on the NP “Sharri Mountain”**

This objective aims to achieve provision of perspectives in absorbing successful experiences on eco-management of NP “Sharri Mountain” according to modern standards. By establishing competent authorities for cooperation, possibilities will be created for the exchange of experiences and improvement of methods for the protection and development of natural resources in the regional and global context.

This objective is achieved through measures/projects/activities:

- Signing the inter-municipal memorandum of cooperation between municipalities/settlements of Kosovo and Macedonia included in the Sharri Mountain, on the protection and mutual development; Establishment of inter-municipal bodies for the initiation and coordination of cross-border cooperation;
• Signing the memorandums of cooperation for cross-border cooperation between Kosovo and Macedonia on the protection and development of Sharrë stërmadhi – Establishment of interstate bodies for the initiation and coordination of cross-border cooperation;

• Signing memorandum of cooperation with regional countries for the exchange of experiences and development of national parks.

5.04. Running for international funds with joint projects of Kosovo and Macedonia on the inter-border zone of Sharrë stërmadhi

This objective aims to achieve the establishment of a mechanism for cross-border cooperation, in the central and local level in both sides of the border. This will enable the removal of existing barriers and an increase of the awareness on the need to declare the National Park Sharrë stërmadhi by the Macedonian authorities. The declaration of the National Park of Sharrë stërmadhi shall make possible the joint planning by both sides of the border, where the benefits will be multifold.

The increasing importance of the environment component, along with the economic and social component, for sustainable development, implies the necessity of mutual treatment of cross-border mountainous zones. European Commission, within the EU enlargement, established a special financial instrument known as the Neighborhood Program, for supporting cross-border initiatives among EU neighboring countries. The Neighborhood Program provides all cooperation parties (EU member states and neighboring regional countries) equal assistance, from selection of projects, to their implementation and management. (Coordination of cross-border initiatives in Kosovo is a competency of the Office for Cross-border Cooperation operating within MLGA);

With the implementation of the Cross-border Cooperation, EC aims to contribute to the polycentric and balanced development in Europe by eliminating large economic, social and environmental differences. Therefore, Kosovo and other developing countries are in a suitable position to benefit by the financial instruments of Cross-border Cooperation in order to accomplish the criteria for a faster EU membership.

• Harmonization of local development strategies for the identification and selection of priorities for cross-border rural development;

• Development of regulations for ecologic management of the Park, by harmonizing efficient protection measures of cross-border natural resources

• Construction of the joint center for monitoring and assessing the environment impact,

• Development of the joint project for the provision of conditions for cross-border circulation in the use of touristic capacities of Brezovica and P. Shapkës simultaneously,

• Interstate support in the establishment of clusters of enterprises which would operate under the joint logo when promoting their eco-products in the European and other markets (enterprises that operated interdependently because of reciprocal activities: Management of pastures; growing and cultivating livestock; collection and distribution of harvesting in respective industries; processing of dairy products, meat and wool, establishment of a coordinating body for marketing and promotion of products, organization of joint qualification courses for capacity building for the local population according to the needs of the labor market of both sides of the border).

Annex 3 presents in detail activities which should be undertaken for the realization of this strategy.

17 This fact may be illustrated with the hypothesis: “How can we plan a sustainable development only within one side of the border if the level of pollution is unknown with regard to environment impact in the other side of the national park.”
4.3. Strategy for the development of technical infrastructure

Technical infrastructure follows the needs and objectives for the protection and development of the National Park “Sharr Mountain”. Development of transport infrastructure shall contribute to the accessibility and mobility of visitors and employees in the park, and the development of the energy infrastructure, regular power supply enables a normal life in settlements inside and outside of the Park. Development of the water infrastructure enables a regular water supply to the Park’s capacities, removal of wastewaters, elimination or a notable decrease of water pollution in the park. Development of telecommunication enables a regular communication for and from the park.

Goals are also related to the development of technical infrastructure and ancillary services, generally divided in further objectives. These objectives specify the undertaking of certain activities. Objectives and activities are divided into groups according to components they cover.

Policies required for the realization of these objectives are:

- Establishment of conditions for the development of the multimodal transportation in all zones of Kosovo in general and tourism, recreational and rehabilitation potential zones in particular;
- Encouragement of tourism development in potential areas;
- Establishment of conditions for the development of post and telecommunication in all areas of Kosovo in general and tourism, recreational and rehabilitation potential zones in particular;
- Establishment of conditions for the informative integration of Kosovo in region and internationally;

Goal 6: Development of the technical infrastructure;

Objectives:

- Good access through roads and tracks in all areas of the park, which are interesting for visiting;
- Provision of public transportation and required parking;
- Provision of transportation for skiers to the ski tracks;
- Provision of regular power for the Park and the settlements around it;
- Development of a public water supply and sewage system in the Park and the near settlements;
- Development of postal and telecommunication services for the entire Park and its settlements;
- Waste management;

Transportation and infrastructure

One of the components of technical infrastructure is transportation. Objectives which aim to develop this component and the transportation services are provided in the following:

S6.O1. Better access through roads and tracks to and from the park, and in all surrounding areas

This objective means improvement and development of transportation infrastructure (road and railroad network) in and around the Park’s territory. Activities to be undertaken for the accomplishment of this objective are:

- Development of pedestrian tracks;
- Pavement of the road R118 in the segment Delloc – Vërbeshticë;
- Construction of the vehicle road linking Moqurishte to the north of the National Park (municipality of Suhareka) including facilities for leisure, recreation and health rehabilitation, with road R118;
- Construction of the auto road in the relation Drajkovc – Firajë – Brod;
• Asfaltimi i rrugës lokale nga kryqëzimi me rrugën R115 deri tek fshati Pllanjan;
• Pavement of the local road from the crossroad with street R115 up to village Pllanjan;
• Construction of the auto road linking village Zapllugjë [municipality of Sharr] with the near location of the sport and recreational facility;
• Construction of the auto road linking the location Nënëshhte [municipality of Kaçanik], including facilities for leisure, recreation and health rehabilitation, with regional road R116;
• Realization of the justification study for the construction of railroad Brod–Sevce [municipality of Shtërpe];
• Construction of the electrified railroad Brod - Sevce [if the outcome of the study provides justification] and its branches in the direction to locations of ski lifts,
• Public lighting, road signaling and their maintenance in settlements,
• Placement of signs for information and orientation.

**S6.O2. Provision of public transportation and required parking lots**

Achievement of this objective will result with an easier access towards, from and inside the park, which is required for increasing the number of visitors in the Park (not all visitors have private cars), and will enable access to transportation for a wider part of the community and particularly for the community around the park. Installation of these transportation routes shall provide new alternatives for the park visits, and will attract more visitors, will reduce the number of parking space, there will be less pollution. Required activities for the accomplishment of this objective are:

• Installation of the route Doganaj–Shtërpe–Prevallë–Prizren;
• Installation of the route Suharekë–Mushtisht– Delloç–Vërbeshitë–Shtërpe;
• Installation of regular routes to sport and rehabilitation centers inside and outside of the Park;
• Installation of the route Doganaj–Brod–Firajë– Drajkovc–Gotovushë;
• Installation of the route Prizren–Reçan–Nebregostë;
• Installation of the route Prizren–Reçan–Pllanjan;
• Installation of the route Prizren–Reçan–Drajçiq;
• Installation of the route Prizren–Reçan–Gornje Sello;
• Installation of the route Doganaj–Shtërpe–Sevce;
• Installation of the route Doganaj–Bitë e Poshtme– Bitë e Epërme
• Construction of parking lots in the entries-exits of the Park;
• Construction of parking lots in Shtërpe, Brezovicë, Sevce, Delloç, Gornje Sello, Mushnikovë and Reçan;

**S6.O3. Provision of transportation for skiers to the ski tracks**

Achievement of this objective means more possibilities for skiing, higher level of recreational winter tourism, more incomes. Required activities to be undertaken for the provision of transportation:

• Activation of ski lifts which are currently out of order in the ski center near Brezovica;
• Construction of new ski lifts in the ski center near Brezovica and later in projected ski centers in Prevallë, Tumbë and Luboten
Energy infrastructure

S6.O4. Provision of regular power supply to the National Park and its settlements

Achievement of this objective is in function of the energy infrastructure development which consists of the following activities:

• Realization of a study of the energy demand forecast for power supply of the Park and its settlements for the next 10 years; alternative energy sources.
• Realization of a study on the affordability of the construction of mini hydropower plants in Rivers Lepenc and Lumbardhi i Prizrenit; Construction of the abovementioned mini hydropower plants;
• Reconstruction of the existing transformer stations;
• Installation of new transmitters;
• Reconstruction of conductors from the Park to Prizren and Ferizaj;
• Realization of a study on the justification for the creation of a reservoir for the supply with potable water for the National Park and settlements around the Park (Semajë, Brod and Reçan);
• Construction of a public water supply and sewage system with capacities in line with the abovementioned study, for the supply of potable water of the capacities of the National Park and its settlements, by the underground water sources or the artificial reservoirs (Prevallë, Brezovícë, Maqurishtë, G. Selë and Sevce);
• Construction of a Wastewater Treatment Plant and wastewater collector

Water infrastructure

S6.O5. Development of a public water supply and sewage system in the park and its settlements

Achievement of this objective shall improve the living quality and shall enable future touristic developments in the park. These activities are:

• Realization of a study on the quantity of required drinking water for the needs of the Park and its settlements in the next 10 years; sewage system in the Park and settlements;
• Realization of a study on the underground water sources listed in the cadastre log (the log has data on these sources), in order to determine which of these sources may be used for the drinking water supply for the Park and its settlements; Research of new underground water sources;

Telecommunication


Achievement of this objective shall enhance technical infrastructure, through the following activities:

• Covering the entire space of the National Park and its settlements with mobile phone network;
• Installation of antennas by the mobile phone operator outside strict natural reservations;
• Monitoring of the installations of the mobile phone antennas;
• Connection of residential and public facilities of the National Park in the mobile phone network and the Internet;
• Installation of postal points in all recreational and rehabilitation centers in the Park and in settlements around the Park.
Annex 3 provides in more detail all activities which should be undertaken for the realization of this strategy.
Infrastructure for waste management

S6.O7. Efficient waste management

This objective aims to meet the general needs for increasing the living quality, and the quality of the touristic offer. This objective is planned for realization through the following measures and projects/activities:

- Setting the responsibility for waste collection to public utilities,
- Organization for solid waste collection, placement of waste bins in certain points in the Park and its settlements
- Construction of the waste landfill in the location outside the National Park;
- Installation of fines for disobedience to the regulation and throwing waste in certain places.

Annex 3 provides in more detail all activities to be undertaken for the accomplishment of this strategy.

List of priority projects for the National Park “Sharri Mountain”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects/activities</th>
<th>Actors/decision-makers</th>
<th>Responsible for drafting and implementation</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Price in EURO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Drafting and adoption of the Law on National Parks</td>
<td>MEST</td>
<td>DMM/DP</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>K2-2009</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Drafting the Administrative Instruction on the Norms, Standards and Regulations within the National Park “Sharri Mountain”</td>
<td>MEST</td>
<td>DMM, DP, Inspectors</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>K3-2009</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Marking the new border lines and strict zones of the National Park “Sharri Mountain”</td>
<td>MEST, participating municipalities</td>
<td>DP, GIS Unit, municipalities</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>K4-2009</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Drafting of the Managing Plan of the National Park “Sharri Mountain”</td>
<td>MEST</td>
<td>DMM, DP</td>
<td>KCB, donors</td>
<td>K1-2010</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Placement of the information and Guiding Tables</td>
<td>MEST</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>KCB, donors</td>
<td>K1-2010</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Placement of the Check-points in Entries and Exits of the National Park “Sharri Mountain”</td>
<td>MEST/DP</td>
<td>MEST /MA</td>
<td>KCB, donors</td>
<td>K2-2010</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Construction of the Central Office of the National Park Authorities in Prevallë; organization of 4 other municipal units</td>
<td>MEST/DP</td>
<td>MEST /DMM, municipal</td>
<td>KCB, donors</td>
<td>K3-2010</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Equipment for NP “Sharri Mountain” guards for observation, telecommunication, defense and mobility</td>
<td>MEST</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>KCB, donors</td>
<td>K3-2009</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Drafting of PRRU – Touristic Centre “Brezovice”/Shtërpci</td>
<td>MEST, MA Shtërpci</td>
<td>DP, MA Shtërpci</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>K3-2009</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Drafting of the PRRU – Touristic Centre “Prëvallë”/Prizren</td>
<td>MEST, MA Prizren</td>
<td>DP, MA Prizren</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>K3-2009</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V.

Provisions for implementation

General Provisions

The Spatial Plan of the National Park Sharri Mountain (hereinafter: Plan) shall define the field regulation (planning) goals, organization and destination of the space (territory), conditions and measures for use, regulation and protection of the park.

• Spatial Plan for NP „Sharri Mountain“ shall cover a time period of minimum ten years, respectively 2009 – 2020.

• A review of the Plan shall be every five years but it can also be done upon request for field changes.

• Responsible authority for Review of the Plan is the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

• The Plan is developed in line with international conventions and principles for the planning and protection of the environment.

• The Plan is developed in line with the Law on Spatial Planning and the Law on Nature Protection.

• The provisions for implementation of the Plan define the manner for the regulation and destination of space and the protection regime, construction and regulation of the territory (space) of the.

• The Plan is included in the project-elaboration „Spatial Plan of the National Park Sharri Mountain“, which was developed in the Institute for Spatial Planning – MEST in 2009, and consists of: the textual part and the graphical part, containing maps, charts, tables and different pictures.

• All other plans of lower levels with an impact to the territory of the Park, are subjected to the Spatial Plan for the NP „Sharri Mountain“.

Measures for the implementation of the Plan

• Public institution „Directorate of the National Park – Sharri Mountain“ (hereinafter: Park’s Directorate), manages the territory of the Park.
• Park’s Directorate, shall encourage (stimulate) the establishment and maintenance of natural-scientific summaries, ethnographic collections, botanic gardens, scientific researches, and shall lead the educational work with youngsters during excursions, guided by professional experts.

• Park’s Directorate shall encourage a revitalization of rural residential areas and assists indigenous residents to involve in various touristic offers of the Park, in line with the Plan’s guidelines.

• Park’s Directorate shall maintain a chronicle of the Park which shall mainly contain data on natural factors, type and volume of works in the Park, situation and changes to the flora and fauna, picnic-touristic movement, organization and direction of other factors, significant to the Park.

• Development Plans of involved municipalities (Prizren, Suharekë, Shërpicë, Kaçanik and Dragash) should adjust to this Plan.

Regulation of the space

This Plan defines goals and duties for the protection and regulation of the Park, to:

• Protect natural characteristics and the forest ecosystem balance and hydrological features,

• Enable the use of space of the National Park for scientific, educational, cultural – touristic purposes,

• Enable the protection and revitalization of rural settlements.

Surface and the new NPSHM boundary:

Surface of National Park is 30.118.33 ha. Surface of municipalities in the NP “Sharri Mountain”: Dragash 1.453.70, Prizren 11.062.89, Suhareka 2.513.35, Shërpicë 12.884.33 end Kacanik 2.204.03.

The boundary line between NP “Sharri Mountain” and Republic of Macedonia is 44.79km'.

Boundary of National Park “Sharri Mountain” begins in the eastern part of the Kepi i Kurtës (1050m) in the state border of the Republic of Kosovo and Republic of Macedonia and continues westward and south-west along the state border by going beyond quotas, respectively highest Sharri mountains peaks, the Luboten peak (2499m), Kulla (2314m), Livadhmit (2491m), Çukës së Liqenit (2604m), Bistra (2604m), Majës së Zezë (2584m) Kobilicë (2526m), Vërtop (2555m), Kara Nikola (2106m), Skarpa (2474m), Guri i Sheremet (2476m), Brinja e Shahit (2480 m), quotas 2254m until the quota Maja (2492m).

National Park boundary then turn toward the north and mountainous peak down through the hill quotes Kodrës së Begut (2227m and 2092m) to quotas of 1628m located in River of Shehu i Madh. From here take the boundary of the north-east direction and 1920m runs through quotas, Guri Dardam (1941m), Guri i Korbit (1930m) to the Guri i Grihes (1800m), to be spreading to the North-west valley in isohyps of 1550m which follows in the north-east ravine of Zapluzha which coincides with the direction of the north-west to quotas 1367m between Dridzë hillock and Brexha. From here the boundary continues in the direction of North-East up to 1626m above quotas of Qafa e Lepurit. From this quote back in the east border and down to the street to continue until ravine unnamed river Manastirica takes direction from where the south along the river to the other unnamed ravine. The boundary then climbs to the ravine towards south-east and the flats last quote Guri i Pishës (1192m) out of the quotas of Guri i Qelit (1669m). From here the boundary pull down to the valley in the east to the river Pubenica which follows in the north-east direction until isohipsa 1050 m to the Kosa e Gjerë (place of ravine discharge in River Pubenica) from where back on east through the quota in 1093m through quotas Brod (1048m). From this quote takes the lead limit of north-east, ascend to the back of Stërga e Kumançit and continues along the meadows of the Lubinja e Epërme (under Smig country) to 1401m. quotes Moreover boundary extends north-east through the Livadhet e Epërme (1430 m) and down the valley to the quotas in 1107m (Petreshnica River) to continue toward the north-east by cord attached to the ravine of Mares (1230m isohipsa). From this point the boundary turns north-west and follows isohipsa quotas until 1230m 1227m from where it continues in the north-east to the slope of the den (1192m). The boundary then extends east through the quota (1195m) along the slope Çukës until ravine of the Mahalla e Epërme (neighborhood of Katundi i Epër (izohipsa 1300m))
from where the north-east direction until sticky Llanishta (izohipse 1400m) to continue in the north-west of the Katundë i Epërëm and continues in regional road Prizren-Shërëpçë on the slope of the Stërnjigarrit (500m east of quotas Prisoj 1330m). From this point  the boundary follows the road westward until, „Kthesa e Gjashtë” then continues through quotas Gabar (1195m), (1257m) (1056m) to the ravine of village Pljanjan down in terms of south-west, passing through quotas in 1084m, 928m to 803m down in Lumbardh (550m) which quotes the follow up to 532m. and passes through quotas 974 m and 867 m from where the cord comes down to the north-west ravine of Katërdhjetë Bunarët (Forty Wells) which includes within. From here take the boundary of the north-east direction, exceeds Lumëbardh, regional road, and climbs the rocks of Vërtopit cord, including the eastern part of rocks, and get the south-eastern direction, passes through mountainous Dullo back, and after that grips the mouth of ravine of Vërbicën, relates back to Tociv in izohipse of 900 meters. From here cord continues eastwards to quotas Maja (1567m), where back in the north-east and out of forest vegetation along the forest road to the village Novosele introducing hillock within the border of the Bullecit meadows. The boundary then under the road down to 1500m izohipsa which attends to Kroni i Aliut (who is in the way forest), by inserting within the boundary Ujërat e Gropuara. Then the boundary continues along the road towards the north to the quotas in 1500m [Ravenj], from where the cord comes down to the Guri i Mullinit. From this point the boundary turns north-east and goes along the mountainous cord, quotas and 1052m to 1569m to the Meadows where Sula cord descends north-west to the ravine (Tepe location east 1271m) to get up then cord toward the north-east to the border Shkrepi being stuck inside. The boundary then follows through izohipses 1700m to the neck of Shpati Padhe Bubrrec [1709m] located on the mouth of Rusenica. Cord still down mountain border in the north-west direction through the Meadow Stone quotes (1448m) and continues cord in the north-east to the entrance to the mouth of Rusenica (750m), where back in the south-east to continue then north-east along the forest vegetation (border mountain meadows) to quotas 830m (lower part of Lleshjica). From this quote izohipse boundary coincides with the 850m and follows it to 768 meters quotes (Tower) including Llokma and Selimi Field. Then the boundary runs along the mouth of ravine and neck of Matoz to Përsllap (quota 1089m) from where the receiving direction of south-east and passes around the lower parts of the mouth [Klisura] and Guri i Përgrjakur up the quotas in 1212m. From here the boundary turns north-east and follows izohipse out 1200m to Imer pump and continues through until the 1335 quota Kroni i Mbritët. The boundary then descends cord Malet e Mbretit quotes until 1068m, from where they return to south-east and beyond the quota Tëbanat Bukoshit (1546m) and 1655m out of quotas Rrafshina e Epërme (1443m) always followed the natural boundary (ravine, valley and mountain ridge). From this quote towards the boundary continues south and south-east through the 1084 quota to the quota Çuka m (1216m), where back in the west and through the Maja e Vishevicës (1230m) and to quota to Presllap Cross (1291m). The border then south-west down to the ravine Zashtica (1000m) and continues along ravine in the south-east direction to the shed ravine Vasil (lower part of the Guri i Vardishit) from where the return to south-west and climbs cord mountainous Llaçeishtës until quotas Pisha e vogël (1495m) to continue westward until Rudina quota (1536m). From this quote towards the boundary continues south along the mountainous cord and deadline Tumba (1382m) to be shed in Lepenc Tisi River (1119m) from where they return to south-east of the villages Sevcë through quotas Gobelinç (1297m); Kuk (1251m); Çuka e poshtme (1260m) until the quota of Guri i Prushit (1375m) from where the cord comes down to the river bridge the regional road Shëpçë - Shërëpçë. Then the boundary continues north-east along this road and through the quotas Borja e poshtme (1232m); Muzhnica River (1036m); quota (1086m); Penjarupa (1169m); Shkembi i Boçkës (1228 m); Llazovi (Vlak) (1100m); Barojca, Glava (1228m); Uji i Bardhë (1100m); Kilsura River (1031m); Zmijaica of Drajkovc (1126m); Krividell on Firajë (1080m); Krena (904m ); Përrocka e Madhe on the Mahalla Elez (780m) (Brod village district) to lower parts of Jasi on Mahalla e Ceklarëve (850m). From this point the boundary turns south west to 900 on Mahalla e Elezëve, izohipses which follows the south up to 900m quotas to continue cord mountain to Shulan forest quota (1154m) across the Perronin e Shpatit. Then the boundary turns south-east up to 941m in quotas forest road which follows the regional road Shëpçë-Doganaj-Glloboçica. Further boundary continues south along the regional road curves to the Kepi i Kurtës from where the south-west towards...
the mouth of the Kepi i Kurtês of sticky to be concluded at the starting point isohypses in 1050 in Kosovo-Macedonia state border.

Spatial Zoning

• **First zone** - (or, the strict zone) of protection, consists of forests with a rare biological variety, high mountains with observation-landscape characteristics, zones with hydrological and geomorphologic character and structures. The strict natural reserves are generally forest areas with conifer vegetation (various pine trees) and/or in combination with nonconifer (beech, ash-tree, etc) meanwhile it is an area of cohabitation of various species of flora and fauna.

• In the strict protection zone, besides the four reserves declared as strictly natural, there are also zones and monuments of special natural and geomorphologic value.

The reserves that meet the reasonability and the decision for being declared (a quarter-century before being declared National Parks) are:

a. Rusenica – located in the north-west of the Park, belonging to the municipalities of Suhareka and Prizren;

b. Great Pine – located in the western part of the Park, belonging to the municipality of Prizren;

c. Oshlak – positioned on the west towards the central part of the Park, and whose spine represents the inter-municipal boundary between Prizren – Shterpce; and

d. Maja e Arnenit (Arnen’s Peak) – central point of the Park, participating in both municipalities of Prizren and Shterpce.

The zones with special values that need further scientific research as well as promotion, which are identified so far include:

a. Pashallarët – stretching to the northern zone of the Park.

b. Koplica – southern part of the Park

c. Bukova reservoir – southern side of the Park

d. Lumbardhi spring region – southern part of the Park

e. Livadhet e Mbretit (King’s Fields) and the Lake of Jazhince – southern part of the Park

f. Përroi i Dulës (Creek of Dula) – southern part of the Park

g. Liqenet e livadhit (Fields of the Lake) – south-east part of the Park

h. Klysyra – eastern part of the Park

i. Lyboten 2496 m’ – eastern part of the Park
• **Second Zone** – or the zone of planned protection, comprising of all surfaces (forests, browses, herbal plants, water fields and natural monuments) outside the strict protection and oriented development within the Park area.

• **Third Zone** – or the zone of oriented development, comprising of: naked forest land and rock formations, as well as arable parts beside the road and near the settlements. These zones are generally located in the southern, central and extreme parts of the Park area and serve for sports development and recreation – skiing, mountain climbing, etc., for the cultivation and production of ecological foods as well as for the construction of ecological centers in the municipalities (Prevalla – Prizren, Brezovica II – Shterpce, Guri i Delcit – Suhareka, Nenahishte – Kacanik, and Zaplluxhe II – Dragash).

  a. The construction in these areas are in accordance and are based on the manual for new constructions and reconstructions of existing buildings, for the temporary settlements within, and permanent settlements in front of the Park, given by the MESP.

• **Fourth Zone** – or the zone of mutual impact, consisting of grouped settlements nearby and with bigger impact in the protection and development of the Park. The western side, in the municipality of Prizren, includes settlements with main emphasis Gornjasella and Skrobishte, as well as Mushnikove, Sredske, Piljan, Recan (beside the road R115), Upper and Lower Lubinje, Nepregoshte and Manastirce, whereas the municipality of Dragash – Zaplluxha and Brod. To the eastern side, the municipality of Shterpce includes all settlements beside the road R 115 (Brezovica, Shtërpce and Berovc, Gotovushë, Firajë etc) with priority emphasis on Sevce and Verbeshtice, whereas the municipality of Kacanik – the village near the border with Macedonia. To the north, the municipality of Suhareka includes Delloc, Mushetisht and Grejkoc.

### Protection, construction and spatial regulation regime

- **No human intervention is permitted in the first protection zone.**

- Any type of modification in the existing forest surfaces, in relation to the forest unions, mountain peaks and water flows is prohibited

- Removal of fallen down trees, in order to enable pedestrian paths.

- In the vicinity of motorways, forest planting and fallen tree removal may be allowed for aesthetical and landscape purposes as well as for reasons of safety and forest protection.

- Mowing is mandatory in some areas, due to protection of fields with specific vegetation and due to the possibility of wild animal feeding. The modes and regime of mowing will be specified by the park’s management plan.

- In the vicinity of the first protection zone (strict reserves), any type of construction is prohibited, excluding: roads, pathways, information boards and shelters for visitors.

- Hikers’ (mountaineers’) homes must be protected; they must be adjusted or even reconstructed when the need arises for their completion.

- All mountain peaks within the park represent natural and tourist attractions; most distinguished among them are: Luboten (all of them must be written).

- Second and third protected zones are zones of various forms of protection. The differences in the protection regime within the park will be from most strict to more free ones, whereas the complete regulation of the space will be achieved, organized and shaped in such a way that it will not endanger nature and the foundations of its values.

- In the second and third protected zone sanitary wood cutting is permitted. Attention must be paid to the parts where the avalanche is more emphasized.
• Settlements in the park and settlements outside the park have a lesser degree of protection, which is supposed to enable protection and its revitalization in relation to the purposes of the areas (traditional agriculture, rural tourism).

• Construction in the Settlements which are foreseen and planned to become tourist villages of special importance, is followed in accordance with the directions of the construction Plan.

• In the Settlements outside the park, reconstruction of existing buildings is permitted, due to the improvement of the living conditions, but new construction is not permitted.

• Besides reconstruction of existing dwelling buildings in the construction zones in the park, construction of new buildings is permitted in accordance with the directions of the regulatory development plan for zones that foresee construction.

• No type of construction of various natures is permitted, besides the ones foreseen by the Plan.

• Settlements around the park must sustain to their existing character, within the content of rural tourism.

• Limited visiting must be foreseen at the strict reserve of Rusenica, in order to protect the peace of the bobcat, as key part of the reserve, which will be specified by the park’s management plan.

• Water springs (must write which) are protected by measurements for limited visiting, in accordance with the park’s responsible parties.

• Roads can be protected and repaired, by following the characteristics of the terrain and landscape, in order to reach the settlements and Settlements, and in order to fulfill the park’s basic functions and fire protection.

• Hikers’ pathways are of various dimensions (0.8 – 1.5 m).

• All pedestrian communication is regulated and marked in a special manner, depending on its destination.

• In the third protected area, tourist infrastructure can be constructed: roads, pathways, information signs, information kiosks, visitor shelters, small service buildings and picnic space.

• Regulation of forests must be in accordance with the adequate legislation [need to write which laws] and the park management plan.

• The protection program and the forest advancement must be in accordance with the park management criteria.

• In the private areas of the park which are covered by forests, sanitary woodcutting is permitted (for heating and construction), in other words for the needs of the residents of those properties.

• All animals are protected in the park area.

• All autochthon plants are protected in the park area, especially its endemic types.

• All electric-distribution works, phone grids, water supply and sewage, must be placed underground, beside the road paths.

• Springs used for local water supply, are protected by measurements for the limited use of them.

• Protection of land from local sewage waters, is done through a continuous control and intervention in accordance with the positive ecological norms.

Spatial use regime

• Any type of economic exploitation of nature in the park is prohibited; allowing only the experience of the perception of the natural whole and for scientific purposes, educational, touristic and recreational.
• In the rural Settlements, renovation of traditional rural dwelling is permitted in a specific form, including eco-tourism.

• All hunting activities are prohibited in the national park.

• Fishing is strictly prohibited in Lumbardh of Prizren, as well as in Lepenc.

• Plant yielding activities in the park are prohibited, especially the ones of endemic character.

Planning and housing

• Municipalities are bound to draft their Urban Regulatory Plans for the settlements within the Sharr Mountain National Park, and obtain “Consent for approval” from the MESP.

• In case when Urban Regulatory Plans exist for settlements (Brezovica, Prevalla) they must be reviewed/revised, pursuant to “General Provisions on Development within the Sharr Mountain National Park”, and obtain a consent from the MESP, while for areas planned for development (Maqurishta, Dëlloc - S. Reka, Guri i Zi – Dragash, Anishté-Kaçanik), Urban Regulatory Plans are to be drafted, pursuant to “General Provisions on Development within the Sharr Mountain National Park”.

• For the villages around the park, foreseen for rural tourism development, relevant municipalities are bound to draft their Urban Regulatory Plans.

• Only the object volume is property of the user, everything around is Park area,

• All fencing around parcels is prohibited,

• All new housing construction is prohibited in the Park, except the area foreseen for development within settlements (Brezovica, Prevalla, Maqurishta, Dëlloc - S. Reka, Guri i Zi – Dragash, Anishté-Kaçanik).

• Tourist complexes, hotels or tourist villages, all facilities must adapt to the natural landscape.

• Projects such as ski-lifts, telphers, tourist villages and hotelier complexes require drafting of EIA documents (Environmental Impact Assessment). In such cases, the investor shall submit a statement on environmental protection, to be subject to public consultation.

• Every developer shall submit the project layout for the whole parcel (housing, supporting facilities, plan, and greenery) to obtain a use permit for the site.

• Geodetical survey shall be an integral part of the permit documentation, to validate the accurate situation, location and size of parcel, and objects within. The recommended ratio of survey presentation is 1:200 up to 1:1000.

• The construction shall observe textual and graphic provisions of this Spatial Plan and the Urban Regulatory Plan.

• Within the development area, settlements in the Park and around the Park, mixed purpose facilities are planned (housing, tourism, trade, etc.) and individual hostels, to provide for rural tourism respecting criteria:

• The construction plot or parcel may not be larger than 500m²,

• The development area within the parcel shall be between 20% and 60% of the plot,

• The maximum flooring of objects shall be P+1 (ground floor and floor) or Su+P (subterranean floor, ground floor).

• Changes to development boundaries are not allowed in cases of reconstruction.

• The use of stone, wood and brick in construction is allowed.

• The roofs shall be double-covered, at a slope from 30 - 60 degrees, wooden insulation, shingle or any other modern materials, on all sides.

• Reconstruction is allowed at existing water supply infrastructure.

• Waste water collection shall be resolved for each object, with permeable sceptical holes, or local sewage with biological cleaning.
Tourist facilities shall be built far from strict protection areas (?), and access shall be planned and controlled, in terms of environmental capacity or damaging.

Tourist complex sites shall not be designed in areas where basic infrastructure services (water supply and sewage, waste collection, electricity supply, telecommunications and other infrastructure) are remote.

In the secondary protection area, tourist content facilities may be built: roads, paths, signs, information posts, tourist shelters, minor service facilities: trade, hotelier and picnic objects.

Settlements around the Park may engage in reconstruction and replacement, in the sense of improving living and working conditions, such as revitalization of rural households, traditional agriculture for use in rural tourism.

Reconstruction of individual and household objects shall be subject to the same provisions as new constructions.

In the context of reconstruction of existing housing and household objects, it is possible to change designation at the function of the National Park, and/or rural tourism. Existing objects may be reconstructed and rebuilt in accordance with norms of architecture/construction heritage protection, namely use of materials and shaping spaces in the autochthonous traditional ways, preserving original landscapes.

Reconstruction, for the purposes of these provisions, means: reconstruction of housing building; reconstruction of stables; reconstruction of old object structures; adaptation and reconstruction of sanitary facilities; construction of non-permeable sceptical holes; internal functional reorganization of the residential area; functional reorganization of supporting facilities.

Construction of cots and stops, visitor sheds – wooden roofs and holding pillars are allowed, timber and shingle roofs are allowed.

Multi-level buildings shall not be allowed in development areas within settlements. Only individual objects are allowed, and twin objects shall only be allowed in special cases.

New constructions shall be designed in accordance with the tradition, dimensions and traditional materials.

Objects in principle must be constructed with double coverage roofs, and multiple coverage roofs only for public facilities.

In construction plots, along housing objects, additional objects may be built (garages, wood stoves, summer kitchens, side rooms for tools and dairy, stables, hays, etc.)

Waste supply shall come from local water supply systems, in which reconstruction is allowed.

Waste waters are collected by each object individually, by non-permeable septic tanks, or biological cleaning local sewage.

Public facilities

All public facilities may be reconstructed within existing boundaries and architecture forms, based on a project design drafted and approved.

Hotelier objects (Breza, Narcis, Molika, Lahor), weekend houses (Pensioners, Pioneers, former MIA, Elektro-Kosova, Ski School, Hunting Association, Stonehouse) require specific waste water treatment plants, which would discharge biologically clean waters into the nature.

Free spaces

Each intervention damaging the nature, landscape, river streams, water springs, shall be condemned pursuant to the provisions of the SHarr Mountain National Park Management Plan, and until approval thereof, provisions of the “MESP Decision on abusers of Park natural resources ".

Roads, paths and alleys may be reconstructed, by respecting landscape and relief attributes of the terrain, and shall exclusively serve the basic functions of the Park. In
reconstructing road paths, side walls may be preferred. The final layer shall be constructed in natural materials, and asphalt may be used only in special cases.

- For esthetical-landscape and security, forest protection reasons, a protection belt of 30 m on both sides may be designated, within which forest cultivation activities may be undertaken, in terms of eliminating ill trunks.
- In reconstructing paths within the Park, one must contain to traditional ways of making a track, and also adapt to the values and original characters of the natural landscape.
- All pathways shall have functional signs, information.
- In unsafe areas, all pathways shall be adequately protected.
- Picnic sites are allowed only in designated areas.
- Installation of wooden benches and tables is allowed at picnic sites.
- After each construction, the surroundings must be recultivated, greenery shall be cultivated, and the whole site shall be returned to its original state.
- Tourist facilities shall have surveillance towers, notification boards, pathways and other contents notifying on preservation of flora and fauna – existing biodiversity.

Provisions on Camps

These provisions describe regularization of camps, including conditions and services needed.

Camps are regulated functional ensembles, divided, in accordance with the Sharr Mountain Spatial Plan, in: a) tourist villages and b) tourist centres; to offer conditions for accommodation of guests in outdoor areas, with camping houses and tents, providing for basic needs and services for vacation and recreation.

A camping site is a parcelized unit for accommodation, with a surface area of minimum 60m² of regulated outdoor premises. Parcels may be divided in individual parcels and groups. Each parcel shall have direct access to the electricity supply network, water supply and sewage systems.

- A regulated area for tents and auto-campers may cover 10% of the area planned for tourism development; a single parcel unit in the camp shall have a minimum of 60m²;
- Other supporting services: sanitary areas and wardrobes, hygiene premises [clothes cleaning, dish-washing, etc.], food storage, requisites, benches, chairs, foldable beds, and sports requisites; outdoor and indoor recreational areas (tennis yards, swimming pools, football, volleyball, basketball courts, table tennis, etc.).
- Accompanying areas (premises) of the camp shall have only one level, and double coverage roofs, at the height of 4,5m from the lowest point of the field (from the lowest quota to the rooftop); use of natural construction materials (stone, wood) is obligatory, including suitability with the terrain configuration, preserving the area’s landscape values;
- The reception shall be at the entrance of the camp, or before entry, and supporting communication and marketing services shall be provided there. The camp may include other service posts (trade, supply and services, restaurants, postal units, ATM’s, etc.)
- Camps shall have safe and natural fencing; camps shall have access to external road infrastructure and in proximity of the reception (within or around the camp), parking areas shall be provided.
- Routes within the camp shall provide vehicle and pedestrian access to the parking lot. The main road shall connect all sideways towards the reception and external infrastructure;
- Water supply and waste water collection. Camps shall be supplied drinking water, from a public network or other controlled sources. Waste water removal shall be provided with a closed system out of the area, in accordance with norms and standards for national parks. Waste collection and transfer shall be provided within camp areas.
- **Electricity supply** - Camps shall have access to the public electricity network or any other alternative energy source. Main roads and roads towards restaurants, service and sanitary premises shall be lit;

- **Heating** - Heating shall be provided at: reception, sanitary premises and accommodation rooms (within the period between October-May);

- **Telephone connections and internet** - Camps shall be covered by fixed and mobile telephony, and internet access.

- **Camp security** - The camp shall be provided with orientation marks, for entry and exit in case of danger; camps shall be supplied with first aid provisions; camps shall have a safety exit in case of fire.

- **Sanitary premises in joint camps** - are areas for personal hygiene of guests as common spaces, in which sanitary elements and other units are provided:
  - Women hygiene premises – entry, mirror sinks, toilets and sinks, wardrobes and personal cabinets, and shower cabins;
  - Men hygiene premises – entry, pissets, mirror sinks, toilets and sinks, wardrobes and personal cabinets, and shower cabins;
  - Child hygiene premises in adequate dimensions – entry, sinks, toilets, wardrobe areas and shower or bathtubs;
  - Disability hygiene premises, easy accessible, standard dimensions and required equipment – mirror sinks, toilets and shower cabins.

- **Special common areas** – dishwashing premises, cold storage for food and fridges, common utilities (washing, drying and ironing), hygiene premises for pets.

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**Infrastructure**

Conditions for the network of lobby areas, telecommunication access points, electricity and water supply network

- **Width of pedestrian paths at the Park** shall be 2 meters maximum;

- **Pedestrian paths** shall be paved in stone;

- **Along pedestrian paths**, notification boards for visitors shall be placed adequately;

- **All constructions** are prohibited in areas designated by this Spatial Plan for road construction (regional and local) and on road reserves;

- **All constructions** are prohibited in any existing road reserves (regional and local) within the Park and settlements around it;

- **A road reserve** includes areas in both sides of regional and local roads. The length of these belts at regional and local roads in the National Park shall be minimum 10 meters at both sides of the road;

- The Ministry of Transport and Post-Telecommunications (MTPPT) is the competent body for the regional roads, hence any construction and reconstruction of these roads requires permit and oversight of this Ministry;

- Municipal governments are competent for local roads within the territories of their municipalities, hence any construction of these roads requires permit and oversight of competent municipal bodies;

- **Construction of regional and local roads** shall observe all technical criteria (width, gradient, layers and thickness) on construction, rules issued by the MTPPT. Construction of an electrified railway shall observe all technical criteria for construction;

- **Along regional and local roads** of the Park, including settlements around the Park, all necessary traffic signs shall be posted;
• Each road access for locations of certain development designations to regional roads shall require a permit by the MTPT;

• Weights and dimensions of vehicles circulating on regional and local roads of the Park shall observe special rules issued by the MTPT;

• Circulation of freight transport vehicles at regional and local roads of the Park shall be subject to uninterrupted surveillance by the Park entities, in the manner of preventing any eventual transport of timber and other wooden products illegally taken from the Park;

• Any passenger transport to various locations in the Park, transit transport through the Park and settlements around the Park, is only allowed for licensed transport operators. Licenses are issued by the MTPT;

• In the manner of providing safe passenger transport, all transport operators shall comply to technical conditions set forth by the MTPT;

• In constructing parking lots, all technical criteria on parking construction shall be observed. These rules are issued by the MTPT;

• The number of parking spaces and their precise spatial location shall be determined by the Regulatory Plan for the relevant area. Below there is a standard overview of necessary parking spaces:
  • Services – 1 parking place (PP) per 3 employees;
  • Restaurants – 1 PP per customer table;
  • Hotels – 1 PP per room;
  • Office – 1 PP per 75m² of gross area;
  • Shops – 1 PP per 50m² of gross area
    o In project layout, construction and use of telphers, all rules and technical requirements for telphers, and other requirements issued by the Minister of Trade and Industry;
  • Professional teams engaged in studies and surveys, as provided by the Technical Infrastructure Development Strategy, shall comply to criteria:
    • They shall possess adequate professional education;
    • Be experienced in similar studies in the past
    • No small HPP may be constructed before a feasibility study, cost and benefit study, and precise siting thereof;
    • Development of new hydro-energy generation capacities – small HPP’s – shall observe authorization or tendering procedures, following which, the energy enterprise awarded the contract, shall obtain a construction permit and energy generation license by the Energy Regulator Office (ERO);
    • Construction of a dam, in developing an artificial lake, may not begin before a feasibility study, cost and benefit study, and precise siting thereof;
    • Any similar development in the territory of a municipality, shall require a permit by the Regional River Basin Authority;
    • Dams are designed, developed and used pursuant to the technical documentation, drafted in accordance with the bylaw issued by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP);
    • In case that a study finds the dam development feasible, the site of the lake shall be preserved, namely no construction shall be allowed;
    • Any development in terms of water supply and waste water sewage shall require a permit by the Regional River Basin Authority;
    • Any waste water treatment plant, and waste water collector development shall require a permit by the Regional River Basin Authority;
    • Any mobile telephony operator coverage of the Park (placement of antennas, telephony services) shall require a license to be issued by the Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA);
• Following licensing by TRA, any placement of telephony antennas shall require an environmental consent by the MESP.

• Placement of antennas is prohibited in strict nature reserves. Such placement is not allowed if such an action requires cutting of forests;

• Any fixed telephony coverage of the Park and settlements around it (public or private companies) requires a license by the TRA;

• Any postal activity in the Park and settlements around it shall require licensing of postal operators by the Ministry of Transport and Post Telecommunications (MTPT);

• The right for construction of waste landfills and waste management sites within the Park and settlements around it is given only to waste management operators licensed by the MESP;

• In siting waste landfills, one must fulfil the criteria on siting set forth by the bylaw issued by the Government of Kosovo, but any such siting shall be beyond the National Park territory;

• All construction enterprises working at the territory of the National Park and settlements around it shall be licensed.

• In the Brezovica-Prevalla-Prizren road, within the Park boundaries, driving speeds shall be limited, with the aim of mitigating environmental impact, and shall be adapted to the environment. If there is a possibility, the road may only be used for passenger transport, and prohibit heavy vehicles.

• All vehicle roads in the Park shall also give priority to pedestrians, hence all traffic rules, including driving speed, shall observe such a fact.

• Planned and existing mountain paths may be used by pedestrians, and cyclers.

• All motor vehicles owned by Park staff and authorities are allowed, while any other motor vehicle shall require a permit by the Park authorities, following justification of such movement.

• All flights are prohibited in the Park, unless otherwise permitted by the Park authorities, in accordance with applicable laws.

• Visits to protected areas of the Park shall be allowed in limited numbers.

• Each entry point to the Park shall be provided with a standard Notification Board, describing the path and points to be attained.
Participants in drafting the Plan

**Drafter:** The Institute for Spatial Planning

**Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning – Government of Kosovo**

Luan Nushi, Faton Deva, Elvida Pallaska, Arbën Rrecaj, Festa Nela, Besim Gollopeni, Shpend Agaj, Nexhmije Kamberi, Zana Mehmeti, Riza Murseli, Mimoza Kallaba, Ismail Gagica, Hazer Dana (ish zyrtar i IPH-së),

**Members of Inter-Ministerial Working Groups – IWG and other specific field responsibles**

**MESP:** Ilirjana Mejzini, Hidajete Zhuri, Adnan Elshani, Vjollca Puka, Abdurrahman Vërbovci, Lendita Radoniqi, Xhavit Mala, Shefket Vranovci, Sabit Rëstelica, Fadil Bajraktari, Ylber Sherifi, Miradje Gërguri, Gani Berisha, Merita Dalipi, Adem Iberhyaj, Leonora Rraci, Manduha Gojani, Agron Millaku, Sylë Tahirsylaj.

**MTI:** Avdi Krasniqi, Mensur Azemi, Bedri Millaku, Merita Fetahu

**MTPT:** Naser Zhjeçi, Kamer Shabanaj, Agim Kukaj

**MCYS:** Fitim Arifi

**MAFRD:** Fahrije Tolaj, Tahir Ahmeti, Hetem Abazi, Bajram Batusha, Hysen Abazi, Tahir Halitaj, Fahrije Tolaj

**MPS:** Imer Hajdini

**MEM:** Lulzim Korenica, Shahin Llallosi, Bashkim Plana.

**Municipal representatives**

**Prizren:** Refki Muzbegu, Zana Shtoka-Belloda,

**Suhareka:** Isuf Hajdaraj, Nexhmije Loshi-Durmi, Sadri Emerllahu, Hanife Alimusaj

**Dragash:** Hasan Dhihalari, Irfan Ibrahimi, Florim Krasniqi,

**Kaçanik:** Enver Zharku, Fatos Hoxha,

**Independent experts and external consultants**

Asllan Pushka, prof. Dr. (Department of Geography–UP); Vahdet Pruthi, prof. Dr. (Department of Geography–UP); Esat Hoxha, prof. Dr. (Department of Biology–UP); Tefik Basha, prof. Dr. (Department of Geography–UP); Ruzhdi Plana, prof. Dr. (Department of Geography–UP); Esat Dauti, prof. Dr. (Department of Biology–UP); Zeqir Veselaj, prof. Dr. (Department of Biology–UP); Avni Hajdari, Mr. (Department of Biology - UP); Behxhet Mustafa, Prof. Dr. (Department of Biology–UP).

**Working group for Sharr Mountain National Park Zoning**

Afrim Berisha, KEPA; Fadil Bajraktari, KEPA; Ylber Sherifi, KEPA; Qenan Maxhuni, KEPA; Elez Krasniqi, KEPA; Xhavit Mala, DPN; Nail Kryeziu, DPN; Faton Deva, ISP; Ismail Gagica, ISP; Arbën Rrecaj, ISP, Shpend Agaj, ISP;

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SHARR MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK
Draft
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A document drafted by the
Institute for Spatial Planning
In cooperation with relevant structures
Of the Government of Kosovo,
Municipal governments and various
Structures of the Kosovar society.

The Government of Kosovo
The Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
Institute for Spatial Planning

Pristina
February 2009
## Annex 1.

### Number of fowl species in the Park territory

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Annex 2.

An estimate of natural resources and biodiversity in the Municipality of Dragash.

Natural and geographical features and values of the territory proposed for National Park in the Municipality of Dragash

The territorial area pertaining to the Municipality of Dragash, proposed for incorporation within the Sharr Mountain National Park is located in the southern part of Kosovo, namely in eastern, southern and western areas of the Municipality. This area forms an ensemble of similar natural values within the future Park territory.

The territorial coverage of the area, along the Kosovo state borders with Macedonia and Albania, with a surface area of around 20,000 – 25,000 ha, from which over 90 % is socially owned. The lowest point of the territory is around 700 m sea level, at the Plava river gorge, at the border with Albania, while the highest tops are: Vraca 2582 m and Koritnik 2395 m.

This territory is cut through by the road Prizren-Dragash-Restelica-Strezimir (border with Macedonia), the Radika Plain, the road Gostivar-Mavrova-Dabar-Ohrid, while another road segment is planned for the route Prizren-Zaplluzha-Tetovo. These two road axes are important for the development of transit tourism through the territory proposed for National Park.

Landscape features – the areas in this zone represent a very important landscape ensemble, characterized by a number of natural beauties: valleys, rivers, lakes, forest areas, pastures and meadows.

This area also has the most beautiful parts of mountain pastures and meadows in Kosovo, covering the major part (around 90 %), including also endemic and relict species.

Biodiversity – Flora and fauna, and other natural values do generally represent a potential resource for developing education, scientific and research activities for different users.

This includes species which pertain to flora: mesophile, xerophile, frigoriphile and archo-alpine, within which endemic species are specifically important.

The part of mountains linking to the Koritnik Mountain represents an area of rare natural values, and it is considered to be a reserve of several species.

Tree trunks – Trees making the forest structure are: beech (Fagus moesiacae), pine (Abies alba), Acer obtusatum, Acer pseudoplatanus, Quercus petrea, Quercus cerris, Ostya carpinifolia, Carpinus orientalis, Prunus avium, Betula pendula. Other wild wood are: Acer heldreichii, Taxus bacata, Corilus colurna.

One must mention that the flora community of dioscora and Dioscoro-Carpinetum orientalis, a rare and endemic species, is found in the boundary between Dragash and Prizren, hence in the north of the municipality. In the slope part of Koritnik, one may find Colurno-Ostryetyum communities, and Pinetum heldreichii.

Fauna – the Sharr (Dragash) Municipality territory is rich in fauna, having special animal species, in limited distribution, but also animals of frequent occurrence. According to several surveys made in the territory of the Dragash Municipality, the fauna of this region is similar to the Sharr Mountain National Park: fish (Pisces), amphibia (Amphibia), reptiles (Reptilia), mammals (Mamalia), Insectivora, Rodentia, the carnivores (Carnivora), non-masticates and re-masticates, and fowl. The Dragash Municipality region is special also for the presence and maintenance of the Illyrian Pastor, or the Sharr Dog.

A special role in creating the species called Illyrian Shepherd has been played by high mountain massifs, which limited cross-breeding with other types of canines. It is very necessary to provide legal protection of this Pastor, to preserve this authentic Albanian species.

- Rivers and streams in the Municipality are well endowed in mountain trout.

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Slopes of the Brod village are endowed in wild hogs, rabbits, foxes and other hunting animals.

These natural values, especially the mountains, represent a good potential for tourism development, but also for stock-breeding and pastures in the region, but the lack of infrastructure and material funds, and projects has hindered development of tourist capacities in the Municipality. The existing paths used by farmers for their cattle may be also used realistically for developing alpinism, hiking and mountain biking.

The Dragash Municipal territory disposes with many conditions for several types of tourism:

Educational, recreational and sports (winter and summer), hunting and fishing, mountain, rural and transit tourism.

The areas where winter sports may develop in the Municipality of Dragash are: Zaplluzha, Radesha, Brod and Restelica. Apart from these, the area around the Brezna lake, around 2 ha, is an ideal location for winter tourism.

The largest rivers, those which are characterized with a good water volume during the whole year are: the Plava River, sourcing close to Guri i Zi, fed by Radeshka and Brod rivers, and the Restelica River, springing under the Vraca peak, created by a number of sources and streams. Both rivers join the Drini I Bardhe, and pertain to the Adriatic Sea basin.

This territory also has some seasonal lakes (Shutman Lake, Defoe Lake, etc), formed by snow melting, while losing their water during summer and in dry periods. The most important lake is the Brezna Lake, under the Koritnik Peak (close to the Brezna village) at the sea level of 935m.

The Dragash Municipality territorial areas proposed for parts of the Sharr Mountain NP are:

- Guri i Zi – Ski field
- Brod Region – a natural reserve (Rupicapra - rupicapra)
- Restelica – an area of beautiful landscapes, and lakes over 2000 m sea level
- Bredhiku – pure pine forests (Abietum alba)
- Koritniku – pure fir forests (Pinetum heldreichii)
### Table of activities

**Objective S1**  
**Full administration and efficient management of the Sharr Mountain National Park**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Activity/Measure/Project</th>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Responsible for implementation</th>
<th>Time-line</th>
<th>Financial source</th>
<th>Price in Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S101. Functioning of a single legal and responsible body for management</td>
<td>Drafting and approval of the Law on National Parks</td>
<td>MESP – Kosovo Assembly</td>
<td>DNP</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drafting amendments to the article 7 of the Law on Forests 2003/6, and Article 1.1 of the AI No. 07/2003, date 17.12.2003</td>
<td>MESP, (DNP, LO, AKMN)</td>
<td>MESP, MAFRD (DNP, KFA)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extension of Park authorities in the Shterpce and Kaçanik municipalities</td>
<td>MESP – two municipalities</td>
<td>DNP</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signature of a Memorandum of Cooperation (MESP, DNP, KPS, Courts, KFA, Ecological Association, Hunters, Stock-breeders, etc.)</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td>DNP</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Draft a working plan and implementation, until drafting of the Management Plan</td>
<td>DNP</td>
<td>DNP</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S102. Drafting a Management Plan for the Sharr Mountain National Park Territory</td>
<td>Research on all biological, cultural and social/economic features, and abiotic factors</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td>MESP, DNP, Science Institutions</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>MESP - Donors</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public consultations</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td>DNP</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>MESP - Donors</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preparation of standards, monitoring regime, conditions and recommendations and concrete activities</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td>DNP</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>MESP - Donors</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training and measures for the Implementation of the Plan</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td>DNP</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>MESP - Donors</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S103. Efficient administration and extension of the Park authorities</td>
<td>Park authority objects</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td>DNP</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control, monitoring and taxes</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td>DNP</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Draft a new organizational structure</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td>DNP</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Various working tools</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td>MESP, DNP</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>MESP</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consultations, and analysis of various stakeholder groups’ comments</td>
<td>DNP, ISP, AKMN</td>
<td>DNP, ISP, AKMN</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Introduction of eventual amendments to draft Spatial Plan and Management Plan for the NP</td>
<td>DNP, ISP, AKMN</td>
<td>DNP, ISP, AKMN</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approval and implementation of the Spatial Plan and Management Plan of NP</td>
<td>Kosovo Assembly</td>
<td>MESP, DNP</td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Objective S2 Protection, preservation and use of natural resources for the Park Sustainable Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Activity/Measure/Project</th>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Responsible for implementation</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Financial source</th>
<th>Price in Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>S2O1. awareness and information on the Sharr Mountain National Park</strong></td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Prepare marketing means for written and electronic media on the ShMNPNP.</td>
<td>MESP/DP, Information Office</td>
<td>Informação Office /MESP</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Draft educational content for primary and secondary school subject curricula</td>
<td>MESP, MEST</td>
<td>MEST, UP</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>Draft and publish maps, brochures, leaflets, ads and a calendar for tourist visits</td>
<td>MESP/ DP, KEPA, DMM, MAFRD/KFA</td>
<td>MESP/DP</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>KCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Capacity building of tour guides in two major entries/check points to the Park</td>
<td>MESP/DP, KEPA, MTI/DT, MCYS/DC</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>KCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A5</td>
<td>Organization of educative excursions on the importance of the National Park</td>
<td>MEST / Municipal Education Departments</td>
<td>MEST, DP</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>KCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A6</td>
<td>Provision and placement of information and orientation signs and symbols, built of natural materials, and according to standards</td>
<td>MESP/KEPA, DP</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A7</td>
<td>Prepare an awareness program for the Park residents and settlements around, with topics on environment, landscape, tradition and future tourism development</td>
<td>MTI/DT, MESP/DP,KEPA, MYCS/DC</td>
<td>DP, NGO's and relevant municipalities</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>KCB, private sektor and Donors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A8</td>
<td>Construction of two main access points to the Park (Prevala, Shërpete) and three secondary entry points (Suhareka, Dragash and Kacanik), and exhibition of flora and fauna species of the SHMNP at these points</td>
<td>MESP/DP</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>KCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A9</td>
<td>Draft an Administrative Instruction – Regulation Rules of Procedure in the National Park, on: - allowing and prohibiting activities, and fines to producers, developers and polluters (legal and natural persons) within and around the Park; - norms and rules of conduct; - prepare and monitor regulatory plans, and - conditions of permitting and surveillance on constructions in the III Protection Zones, and mutual impacts</td>
<td>MESP/DMM, KEPA, DP, ISP, ISP</td>
<td>DP, Inspectora te</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S2O2. Zoning and expansion of the Sharr Mountain</strong></td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Ascertainment of new proposed boundary lines in the field, with the aim of identifying natural values of the SHMNPNP, and demarcation thereof.</td>
<td>MESP/ DP, KEPA, ISP, ISP</td>
<td>DP, KEPA, ISP</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>KCB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### National Park

**A2** Demarcation of the new strict reserves and buffer zone boundaries. Demarcation of such areas in the field.
- **KEPA, DM, DP, ISP, experts**
- **DP**
- **KCB** 10,000

**A3** Prepare, survey, inventory and publication of scientific feasibility studies on special value areas (identified and new), in defining and proclaiming natural reserves
- **KEPA, DP, DMM, ISP, independent experts**
- **KEPA,DP, indepedent experts**
- **KCB** 50,000

**A4** Designation and establishment of surveillance points for the Park visitors close to natural reserves and landscapes;
- **MESP, DP, KEPA, experts, ISP, KEPA**
- **DP**
- **KCB** 9,000

**A5** Demarcation of new boundaries and areas in the Park
- **MESP/ DP, ISP, KEPA, experts,**
- **MESP/DP, ISP, KEPA**
- **KCB**

### S203. Forest protection from human and natural factors

**A1** Signature of cooperation memorandum on forest protection between MESP/MAFRD, KPS and Municipal Courts (relevant municipalities affected by the NP)
- **MESP/MAFRD, DP, KFA, KPS, Municipal Courts – Prizren, Shterpe, Suhareka, Kaçanik**
- **MESP/DP, KFA, KPS, Municipal Courts – Prizren, Shterpe, Suhareka, Kaçanik**
- **MESP**
- **KCB** 1,500

**A2** Draft an AI, by the MESP, on immediate prohibition of illegal forest cutting, and increased fines for illegal users of natural resources of the Park (pursuant to the Law on Nature Protection, Article 41, paragraph 5)
- **MESP DP**
- **MESP**
- **KCB** 500

**A3** Increased number of guards, improvement of working conditions, and devices for surveillance, telecommunications, protection and movement
- **MESP/DP, KFA**
- **DP**
- **KCB/KCB** 66,000

**A4** Construction of paths, barriers and embankments with the aim of forest protection from fire, logging, erosion and snowslips;
- **MESP/DP,**
- **DP**
- **KCB** 10,000

**A5** Controlled phyto-sanitary logging, forest nutrition, except the I Strict Zone
- **DP, KFA**
- **DP,**
- **KCB**

**A6** Identification of locations for thinning, forestation, afforestation, and embankments, with the aim of protecting and developing forests
- **DP, KFA**
- **Forest experts**
- **KCB**

### S204. Biodiversity Protection and preservation

**A1** Research, registration and inventory of species, by defining species’ range
- **DP, University, Dept. Biology, KEPA**
- **Expert group**
- **KCB** 70,000

**A2** Draft and publish a botanical atlas of the Park
- **DP, University, Dept. Biology, KEPA**
- **Expert group**
- **KCB** 30,000
| A3 | Research, registration and inventory of animal species, especially the endemic ones, by defining species’ range | DP, University, Dept. Biology, KEPA | Expert group | KCB | 70,000 |
| A4 | Draft and publish a zoological atlas of the Park | DP, Universiteti Dega e Biologjës, KEPA | Expert group | KCB | 30,000 |
| A5 | Draft a “Red Book” of flora and fauna | MESP | Expert group | KCB | 20,000 |
| A6 | Draft a map of endemic species, endangered habitats, and areas of plant and animal species and communities | MAFRD/KFA, DP | | | |

### S205. Protection, monitoring and rational use of Park resources

| A1 | Draft a SHMNP management plan | MESP | DP, ISP | KCB | 1,800,000 |
| A2 | Memorandum of Understanding on activity coordination between relevant monitoring institutions: DP, KIHM, KEPA and KIPH | MESP, MSh | DP, KEPA, KIHM and KIPH | ** | 2,500 |
| A3 | Construction of a hydro-meteorological station | MESP | DP, IHMK | KCB | 60,000 |
| A4 | Compile a framework on annual environmental reports | DP | DP | *** | MESP | 2,250 |
| A5 | Immediate termination of quarry activities within the Park, and within a range of 1000 m from the Park boundaries. | MESP | DP | * | MESP | 3,000 |
| A6 | Demarcation of natural landscapes in the Park. | KEPA, experts, ISP, DP | DP | * | MESP | |
| A7 | Draft a framework on controlled and rational use of Park resources: agricultural land, pastures, meadows, mountain fruits and medical herbs, and water bodies, according to the Management Plan | DP, KEPA, ISP, KFA, private sector | DP | ** | KCB | |
| A8 | Registration and control of stock within Park boundaries, and prepare stimulation taxes for the private sector | MESP | DP, DU | *** | |
| A9 | Reforestation of areas under the impact of strong and very strong erosion, in the II and III protection zones, in areas of terrain possibility (areas identified in the erosion map). | MESP/DM, KEPA, DU, KFA, private sector | DP, KEPA | *** | KCB | |
| A10 | Construction of embankments of natural materials in areas endangered by erosion (agricultural lands, pastures, physical infrastructure), avoiding risks of eventual snowslips. | MESP/DU, DP, KEPA | DP, KEPA | *** | KCB | |
| A11 | Inspection and monitoring in construction and protection of environmental elements, in urban centres and points (waste collection, waste water treatment, etc.) | MESP | MESP | *** | |
### Objective S3 Technical infrastructure and support services development

#### Transport and infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Activity/Measure/Project</th>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Responsible for implementation</th>
<th>Time-line</th>
<th>Financial source</th>
<th>Price in Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>S3O1. Easy access through roads and paths to all National Park areas, and in the proximity, of interest to visit</strong> (Activities towards achieving this objective are provided with the relevant column)</td>
<td>A1 Development of pedestrian paths</td>
<td>MTPT, MESP</td>
<td>Relevant municipalities</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A2 Asphalting of the R118 road, segment Delloc – Verbeshtica</td>
<td>MTPT, MESP</td>
<td>MTPT</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A3 Construction of a road connecting Gradac, north of the National Park (Municipality of Suhareka), providing a location for development of holiday, recreation and medical rehabilitation with the regional R118 road</td>
<td>MTPT, MESP, MA Suhareka</td>
<td>MTPT, MA Suhareka</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A4 Construction of the vehicle road Drajkovc – Firaja - Brod</td>
<td>MTPT, MESP, KK. Shtërpce</td>
<td>MTPT, KK. Shtërpce</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>3,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A5 Asphalting the local road, from the crossroad with the R115 road, up to the Pljanjan village</td>
<td>MTPT, MESP, KK. Prizren</td>
<td>MTPT, KK. Prizren</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A6 Construction of a vehicle road connecting Zapllugjë village (Municipality of Sharr) and the location Guri i Zi, with the site designated for a sports/recreation centre</td>
<td>MESP, MA Dragash</td>
<td>MTPT, MA Dragash</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A7 Construction of a vehicle road connecting Nënahishte (Municipality of Kaçanik), with the site designated for holiday and recreation facilities, with the regional R116 road</td>
<td>MTPT, MESP, KK. Kaçanik</td>
<td>MTPT, KK. Kaçanik</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A8 Compile a feasibility study for the railway line Brod - Sevce (Municipality of Shtërpe)</td>
<td>MTPT, MESP, MA Shtërpe</td>
<td>MA Shtërpe, donor</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>KCB - 50%, donor 50%</td>
<td>18.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A9 Construction of an electrified railway line Brod – Sevce (if the project is proven feasible), with its branches to ski-lift and telpher sites</td>
<td>MTPT, MESP, MA Shtërpe</td>
<td>MA Shtërpe, private investor, loans</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>KCB-30%, private investment 40%, external loan 30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S3O2. Provision of regular public road transport</strong></td>
<td>A1 Establishment of a transport line Doganaj – Shtërpe – Prevalla – Prizren</td>
<td>MTPT</td>
<td>MTPT</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A2 Establishment of a transport line Theranda – Mushtisht - Delloc – Verbeshtica – Shtërpe</td>
<td>MTPT</td>
<td>MTPT</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A3 Establishment of regular lines connecting sports and recreation and rehabilitation facilities within and beyond the Park</td>
<td>MTPT</td>
<td>MTPT</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Establishment of a transport line Doganaj - Brod - Firaja - Drajkovc - Gotovusha</td>
<td>MTPT</td>
<td>MTPT, MA Shtërpe</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td>Establishment of a transport line Prizren - Reçan – Nebregoste</td>
<td>MTPT</td>
<td>MTPT, MA Prizren</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A6</td>
<td>Establishment of a transport line Prizren - Reçan – Pllanjan</td>
<td>MTPT</td>
<td>MTPT, MA Prizren</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A7</td>
<td>Establishment of a transport line Prizren - Reçan - Drajçiq</td>
<td>MTPT</td>
<td>MTPT, MA Prizren</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A8</td>
<td>Establishment of a transport line Prizren - Reçan - Gornje Sello</td>
<td>MTPT</td>
<td>MTPT, MA Prizren</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A9</td>
<td>Establishment of a transport line Prizren - Reçan - Drajçiq</td>
<td>MTPT</td>
<td>MTPT, MA Shtërpe</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A10</td>
<td>Establishment of a transport line Doganaj - Biti e Poshtme - Biti e Epërme</td>
<td>MTPT</td>
<td>MTPT, MA Shtërpe</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S3.O3. Provision of sufficient parking

| A1 | Provision of parking sites at Park access points | MESP, relevant municipalities | Relevant municipalities | ** | KCB |
| A2 | Provision of parking sites at Shtërpe, Brezovica, Sevce, Delloc, Gornje Sello, Mushnikova and Reçan | MESP, relevant municipalities | Relevant municipalities | ** | KCB |
| A3 | Negotiation and contracts with owners of parking areas | Relevant municipalities | Relevant municipalities | ** | KCB |

S3.O4. Provision of transport to skiers to the slope starting point

| A1 | Activation of telphers and ski-lifts which are currently unoperational at the Brezovica | MA Shtërpe | MA Shtërpe, private investor | ** | Private investor |
| A2 | Development of new ski-lifts and telphers at the Brezovica Ski Centre, and later at ski-centers planned at Prevalia, Tumba and Luboten | MESP, MTI, MA Shtërpe | MA Shtërpe, private investor | *** | KCB - 20%, private investor - 80% |

Energy infrastructure

S3.O5. Ensure electricity supply for the Park and settlements around it

| A1 | Compile a study with an estimated electricity demand for the next 10 years, for the Park and settlements around it | MESP, MEM, relevant municipalities | MEM, relevant municipalities, KEK, donor | ** | KCB - 50%, donor - 50% | 45,000 |
| A2 | Assign a professional team or adequate institution to compile the study | MESP, MEM, relevant municipalities | MEM, relevant municipalities, KEK, donor | * |  |
| A3 | Compile a feasibility study on development of mini-HPP-s on Lepenc and Lumbardh Rivers | MESP, MEM, relevant municipalities | MEM, relevant municipalities, KEK, donor | ** | KCB - 50%, donor - 50% | 540,000 |
| A4 | Assign a professional team or adequate institution to compile the feasibility study on development of mini-HPP-s on Lepenc and Lumbardh Rivers | MESP, MEM, relevant municipalities | MEM, relevant municipalities, KEK, donor | * |  |
| A5 | Development of mini-HPP-s, if feasible, and following suitable siting | MESP, MEM, relevant municipalities | MEM, relevant municipalities, KEK, creditor | *** | KCB - 20%, external loan - 80% | 20,000,000 |
| A6 | Reconstruction of existing transformer stations | MEM, relevant municipalities | MEM, relevant municipalities, KEK | ** | KCB |  |
| A7 | Determination on the number of new transformer stations, following electricity demand study and siting | MEM, relevant municipalities | MEM, relevant municipalities, KEK | ** | KCB |  |
| A8 | Installation/mantling of new transformers | MEM, relevant municipalities | MEM, relevant municipalities, KEK | *** | KCB |  |
| A9 | Reconstruction of high voltage lines supplying the Park from Prizren and Ferizaj | MEM, relevant municipalities | MEM, relevant municipalities, KEK | ** | KCB |  |

**Water infrastructure**

<p>| A1 | Scientific analysis on ground waters in the Cadastre book (there are data), to conclude on what are the sources which can be used to supply the Park and its settlements with drinking water | MESP, Relevant municipalities | MESP, relevant municipalities, donor | ** | KCB 50%, donor 50% |  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Responsible Parties</th>
<th>Funding Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Research and discovery of other ground water sources</td>
<td>MESP, Relevant municipalities</td>
<td>KCB - 50%, donor - 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>Assign a professional team or adequate institution for scientific analysis on ground waters, and research and discovery of other ground water sources</td>
<td>MESP, Relevant municipalities</td>
<td>KCB - 50%, donor - 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Compile a study on feasibility of developing an accumulation basin for water supply to the Park and settlements around it, in one of these locations: Semajë, Brod and Reçan.</td>
<td>MESP, Relevant municipalities</td>
<td>KCB - 50%, donor - 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td>Assign a professional team or adequate institution for the feasibility study for development of an accumulation basin</td>
<td>MESP, Relevant municipalities</td>
<td>KCB - 50%, donor - 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A6</td>
<td>Compile a study on feasibility of developing an accumulation basin for water supply to the Park and settlements around it, in one of these locations: Semajë, Brod and Reçan.</td>
<td>MESP, Relevant municipalities</td>
<td>KCB - 50%, donor - 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A7</td>
<td>Assign a professional team or adequate institution for the feasibility study for development of an accumulation basin</td>
<td>MESP, Relevant municipalities</td>
<td>KCB - 50%, donor - 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A8</td>
<td>Compile a study to estimate the drinking water demand in the Park and settlements around it, for the next 10 years, and estimated capacities of the public waste water sewage system</td>
<td>MESP, Relevant municipalities</td>
<td>KCB - 50%, donor - 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A9</td>
<td>Assign a professional team or adequate institution for the study on drinking water and waste water sewage</td>
<td>MESP, Relevant municipalities</td>
<td>KCB - 50%, donor - 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A10</td>
<td>Compile a study on feasibility of developing an accumulation basin for water supply to the Park and settlements around it, in one of these locations: Semajë, Brod and Reçan.</td>
<td>MESP, Relevant municipalities</td>
<td>KCB - 50%, donor - 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A11</td>
<td>Assign a professional team or adequate institution for the feasibility study for development of an accumulation basin</td>
<td>MESP, Relevant municipalities</td>
<td>KCB - 50%, donor - 50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Telecommunications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S307. Development of post and telecommunications services in the Park and settlements around it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Waste management infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S308. Efficient waste management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total cost:** 56,385,000
### Objective 4: Mutual impact between the Park and settlements around it

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Activity/Measure/Project</th>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Responsibility for implementation</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Financial source</th>
<th>Price in Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Draft a NP Management Plan</td>
<td>MESP/DP</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>MESP, IU</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Draft an URP – Urban Regulatory Plan for the Tourist Centre Brezovica</td>
<td>MESP/DP, MA Shterpce</td>
<td>DP, MA Shterpce</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>Draft an URP – Urban Regulatory Plan for the Tourist Centre Prevalia</td>
<td>MESP/DP, MA Prizren</td>
<td>MESP/DP MA Prizren</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Draft an URP – Urban Regulatory Plan for the Tourist Health Centre Maqurishta, Suhareka</td>
<td>MESP/DP, MA Suharekë</td>
<td>MESP/DP MA Suharekë</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td>Draft an URP – Urban Regulatory Plan for the Tourist Centre ‘Guri i Zi’ - Dragash</td>
<td>MESP/DP, MA Dragash</td>
<td>MESP/DP MA Dragash</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>MA, IP</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A6</td>
<td>Draft an URP – Urban Regulatory Plan for the Tourist Centre “Ahishtë” - Kaçanik</td>
<td>MESP/DP, MA Kaçanik</td>
<td>MESP/DP MA Kaçanik</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>MA, IP</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A7</td>
<td>Identification and adaptation of mountain houses into inns, in a way of promoting eco-tourism, health tourism and agro-tourism at the Park</td>
<td>MESP/DP</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB, IP</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A8</td>
<td>Draft urban regulatory plans for settlements around the park, as part of municipal development plans, and in accordance with Sharr Mountain NP SP: Gornjasele, Brezovica, Zapluzhe, Sevce, Struzhë.</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A9</td>
<td>Monitor and control development, in accordance with urban regulatory plans, within the park,</td>
<td>MESP/DP</td>
<td>DP, MA</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A10</td>
<td>Monitor and control development, in accordance with urban regulatory plans, around the park</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### S4O2: Cooperation between municipalities of the Sharr Mountain National Park on rural development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Activity/Measure/Project</th>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Responsibility for implementation</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Financial source</th>
<th>Price in Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Creation of a coordination body between neighbouring municipalities to define common development goals (made of municipal officials and civil society)</td>
<td>MA, MLGA</td>
<td>MA, MLGA</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Harmonization of MDP-s of municipalities of the Park, through common regulatory plans for neighbouring rural areas of mutual interest</td>
<td>MA, MLGA</td>
<td>MA, MLGA</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4O3. Support to settlements of the Park in providing their tourist offer; eco-products and marketing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A1</strong></td>
<td>Awareness raising by practices in the region and the world, on potential benefits of ecological management of the Park; including study tours</td>
<td>MA, MEST, MTI/DT, MCYS, MAFRD, MESP, MLGA</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A2</strong></td>
<td>Organize trainings on standard eco-products and other artizanal items with a custom made logo of the Sharr Mountain NP; a brochure of traditional products of these areas, to promote unique products with the logo, and quality stamp</td>
<td>MA, MEST, MCYS, MAFRD, MESP, MLGA</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A3</strong></td>
<td>Provision of tax exemptions to stimulate residents to involve in tourism industry, and to promote local tourist offer</td>
<td>MEF, MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A4</strong></td>
<td>Establishment of small tourist enterprises</td>
<td>MTI, MCYS, MAFRD</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>IP, UJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A5</strong></td>
<td>Creation of Sharr Mountain Pastor dog farms</td>
<td>MAFRD, MA</td>
<td>MAFRD, MA</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>IP, UJ, KCB</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A6</strong></td>
<td>Maintenance of roads, hiking paths, gardens, pastures and agricultural areas in settlements around the park</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA, SP</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>KCB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S4O4. Awareness raising on preserving traditional culture of communities in areas around the park, and activities affecting eco-tourism development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 5 Sustainable economic development of the Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SSO1. Public-private partnerships to provide conditions for new investment in recreational facilities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A6</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A7</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SSO2. Establishment of surveillance, monitoring and business premises for the Park</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SSO3. Benefits from the ecological utilization of the Park</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SSO4. Complement education curricula with tourism subjects</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Objective 6a) A Park internationally recognized and accepted; b) International and cross-border cooperation in protection and development of the Park

#### S6O1. Promotion of natural, landscape and tourist values of the Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Responsible Parties</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Draft maps, brochures and video-clips on values and capacities of the Sharr Mountain NP</td>
<td>MESP, MTI/DT</td>
<td>* KCB 50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Distribution of promotion materials for the Sharr Mountain NP through local and international media, local and foreign tourist agencies; Kosovo Embassies abroad, tourist agencies with a destination in Kosovo</td>
<td>MTI, MESP, MCYS</td>
<td>* KCB 500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>Active participation in international tourism and environment protection conferences</td>
<td>MTI, MESP, MCYS, MAFRD, PMO, EIA, MLGA</td>
<td>*** KCB 600,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### S6O2. Ratification of international conventions (RIO, Kyoto, ESPOO, Lugano etc) and implementation of requirements thereof

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Responsible Parties</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Initiation and completion of ratification processes for these conventions by the MESP, the Government of Kosovo</td>
<td>MTI, MESP, MCYS, MAFRD, PMO, EIA, MLGA</td>
<td>* KCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Acceleration of ratification by involving international environmental organizations, Liaison Offices and Embassies headquartered in Kosovo</td>
<td>MTI, MESP, MCYS, MAFRD, PMO, EIA, MLGA</td>
<td>* KCB 50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>Application for recognition by international organizations such as IUCN, WTO etc;</td>
<td>MTI, MESP, MCYS, MAFRD, PMO, EIA, MLGA</td>
<td>** KCB 100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### S6O3. Cooperation for Sharr Mountain NP between Kosovo and neighbouring countries, regional countries and beyond.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Responsible Parties</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Signature of an inter-municipal cooperation memorandum between Municipalities/settlements in Kosovo and Macedonia affected by the Sharr Mountain, on mutual protection and development - Establishment of inter-municipal bodies to initiate and coordinate cross-border cooperation</td>
<td>MLGA and bordering Municipalities</td>
<td>* U, KCB, BiFyRoM, IP, 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Signature of a memorandum of cross-border cooperation between Kosovo and Macedonia on protection and development of Sharr Mountains - Establishment of cross-border bodies to initiate and coordinate cross-border cooperation</td>
<td>MLGA, PMO, EIA</td>
<td>* KCB 10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### A3
**Signature of a Memorandum of Cooperation between Kosovo and regional countries on sharing experiences in National Park protection and development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MESP, PMO, EIA</th>
<th>MLGA, PMO, EIA</th>
<th>KCB</th>
<th>50,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### A1
**Harmonization of municipal/local development strategies in border areas to identify and select priorities in rural cross-border development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MLGA and bordering Municipalities</th>
<th>MLGA and bordering Municipalities</th>
<th>U, KCB, BiFYRoM, IP</th>
<th>100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### A2
**Draft regulations on ecological management of the Park, by harmonizing efficient protection measures for the cross-border resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MESP, MLGA, and Macedonia</th>
<th>MESP, MLGA, and Macedonia</th>
<th>U, KCB, BiFYRoM, IP</th>
<th>200,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### A3
**Expansion and development of existing cross-border infrastructure, by observing modern environmental criteria, for the road Dragash – Tetovo**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MESP, MTPT, MLGA, and Macedonia</th>
<th>MESP, MTPT, MLGA, and Macedonia</th>
<th>U, KCB, BiFYRoM, IP</th>
<th>1,500,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### A4
**Development of a joint centre for environmental impact assessment and monitoring**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MESP, MAFRD, MLGA</th>
<th>MESP, MAFRD, MLGA</th>
<th>U, KCB, BiFYRoM, IP</th>
<th>400,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### A5
**Draft a joint project to offer conditions for cross-border circulation, and use of tourist capacities in Brezovica and Popova Sapka**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MLGA, Tetovo Municipality, Shterpce, MTI, MESP</th>
<th>MLGA, Tetovo Municipality, Shterpce, MTI, MESP</th>
<th>U, KCB, BiFYRoM, IP</th>
<th>1,500,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### A6
**Cross-border support to establishment of enterprise clusters in having common logos to promote eco-products in Europe and wider**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MTI, MESP, MAFRD, MLGA and Macedonia</th>
<th>MTI, MESP, MAFRD, MAPL</th>
<th>U, KCB, BiFYRoM, IP</th>
<th>2,000,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### A7
**Initiate a joint project on research and potential energy generation by wind, sun and bio-mass**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MTI, MEM, MESP, and Macedonian Ministries</th>
<th>MTI, MEM, MESP, and Macedonian Ministries</th>
<th>U, KCB, BiFYRoM, IP</th>
<th>1,500,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Total:** $71,320,250

Timelines: * Short term (up to 2 years); ** Medium term (2-5 years); *** Long term (over 5 years)

Some prices presented have been calculated according to information from relevant sources, while the remaining part is an estimate calculated from trends in relevant activities.