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Ministarstvo Sredine i Prostornong Planiranja - Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning



Agjencia për Mbrojtjen e Mjedisit të Kosovës
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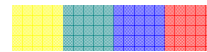
Instituti për Planifikim Hapësinor
Institute for Spatial Planning
Institut za Prostorno Planiranje

SPATIAL PLAN

**NATIONAL PARK
"SHARRI"**



NATIONAL PARK
"SHARRI"
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



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 !



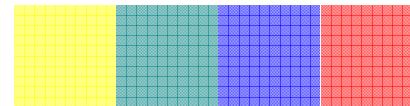
THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO
GOVERNMENT OF KOSOVO
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING
KOSOVA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY



INSTITUTE FOR SPATIAL PLANNING

NATIONAL PARK "SHARRI"

SPATIAL PLAN



Prishtina, February, 2013





MAIN PHASES

-  SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE
-  VISION, PRINCIPLES AND GOALS
-  SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
-  STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS
-  IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS



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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 some bodies (Park Directorate, Kosovo Forest Agency, municipalities) responsible for the management of Park's resources. Existence of these bodies 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

A work for compilation of this plan began by analyzing and researching about park's territory defined by the law of the year 1986. According to this law, parts of territories of Prizren, Shterpce, Suhareka and Kaçanik municipalities are within an area of the park which has 39000 Ha. This activity has continued until a finished document was sent to public hearing where the main requirement was an expansion of the park's area, respectively involvement of one part of Dragash municipality's territory within the park's area. Minister's decision to announce this part of a territory as a zone under an interim protection for a time period of 2 years, followed discussions and continual requests from authorities of Dragash municipality. That was the moment when was decided to fill in the document with data and analyses for an above mentioned part. The data and plans for the development of this part of the national park are emplaced in respective chapters and paragraphs, saving maximally an initial structure of the document.

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

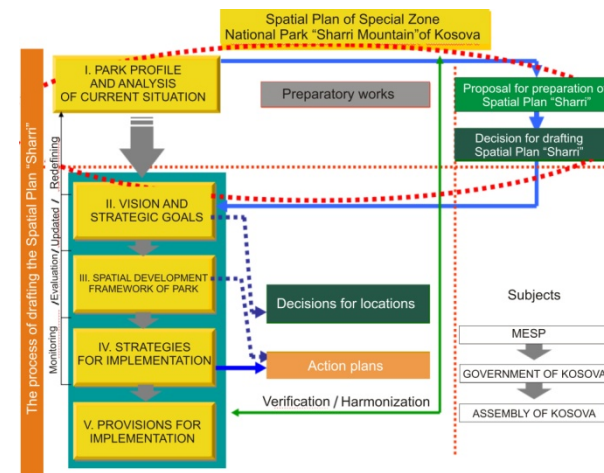
development agencies active in various areas such as forests, rural development, etc. Still, there are also data based on estimates provided by various professionals and non-governmental sector groups. Some of the estimates and analysis have also been provided by the expert group addressing topics.

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 proclaims the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, respectively the Institute for Spatial Planning as the main bearer of responsibility for drafting spatial plans for special zones like National Park "Sharri".

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.



► Process Scheme



The Spatial Planning Law divides the planning system into two levels:

For the Kosovo territory – central level:

- 1 Kosovo Spatial Plan
- 2 Spatial Plans for Special Areas

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 Sharr 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 Sharr 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 Sharr Mountain NP

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

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

- a) Protection of ecological ensembles, one or more eco-systems, for the today's and next generations;
- b) Elimination of use and abuse with the aim of changing or damaging nature;
- c) 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 National 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,





SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE



1. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE AND SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1 Position, boundaries and features of the park

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.

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 Lepenc (Siriniq) River valley, it connects with the Kosovo Plain, and with the Dukagjini Plain through the Lumbardh (Sredska) River valley.





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.



► Map: Sharr Mountain NP Position in Kosovo and the Region



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.

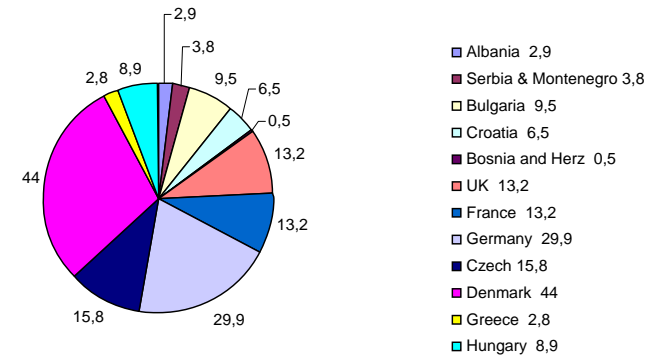
Within the Protected Zone System in Kosovo, which includes a national park, 38 natural monuments and two protected landscapes – according to IUCN classification and criteria, Kosovo has less than 5% of its territory under protection regime. The majority of this area belongs to the Sharr Mountain National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

Percentage of natural protected areas in the total surface area of a country (in percent)



► Ratio of protected areas in country territory

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 1.522 m.

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 Uji i Mbretit and Baçilla e Bukoshit 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 Borçe) 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 (Burlji), 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 quota of 1.485m, and further to the height of 1.541m, continuing further 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.

¹ According to the Law (1986) this boundary encloses an area of 39000 hectares, but measurements made did not confirm that. According to analyses National Park covers an area of 22750 hectares which is less for about 17000 ha than an area declared with an above mentioned law.

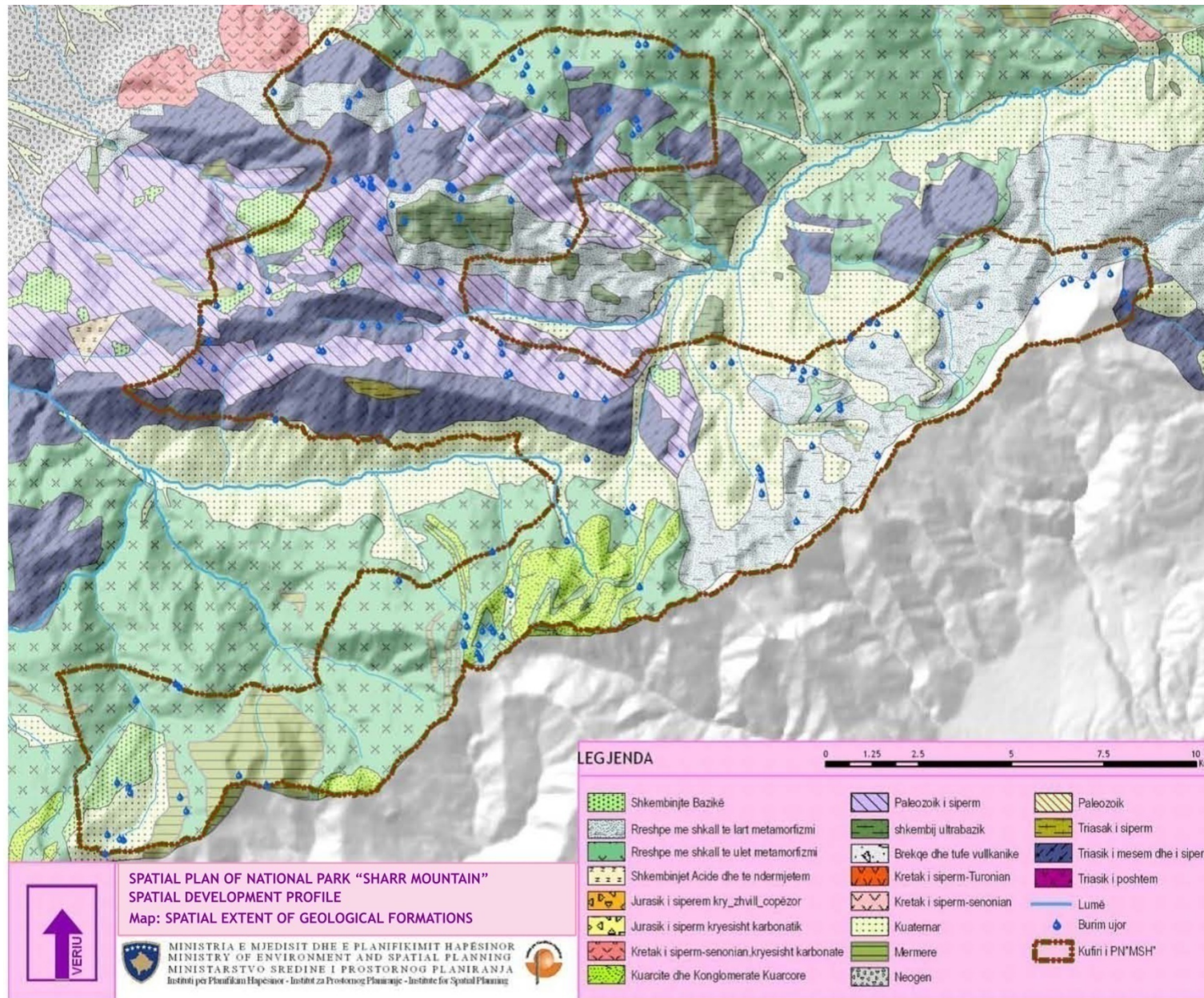
The largest number of glacier hollows is located along the highest mountain tops, in the southern most areas of the National Park, such as Bistra, Livadica, Cuka e Liqejve, while the most numerous group spreads under the Piribreg top (2.522m¹), also known as Vrima e Brevcit.

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 (250m¹ up to 400 m¹), in a narrow and sloped form, presenting themselves as gorges or canyons. These features are present at all valleys with a height from 1.200m¹ up to 1.400m sea level², while at lower areas, valleys take a normal form.

² I.A. Geo-morphology of the Sharr Mountain under natural protection, manuscript, p. 28.



► Map: Spatial extent 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. Palaeozoic formations are more frequent, making for the essential difference from other mountainous areas of Kosovo. Palaeozoic 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 Top³, 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 (Shtepia 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.

³Dr. Riza I. Çavolli, Regional Geography of Kosovo, Prishtina 1997, P.14.



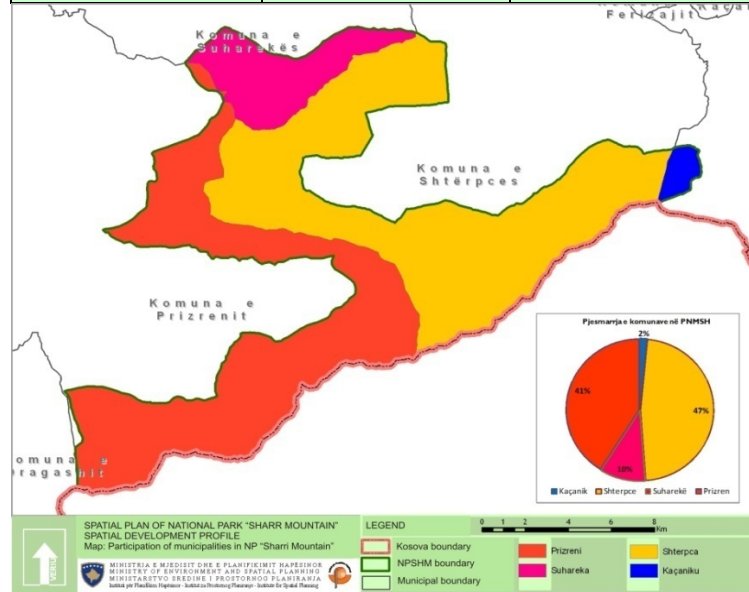
► Photo: Suitable climate for vegetation



Park's area and its land cover

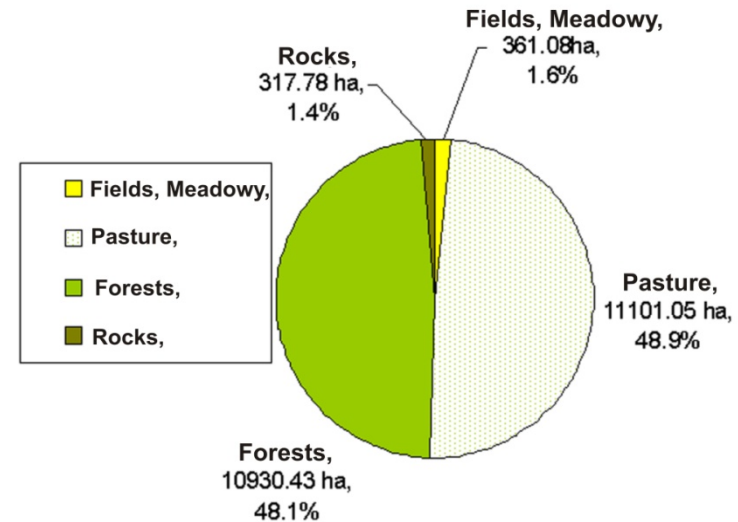
The Sharr Mountain National Park has been recorded with the international list, and pertains to the second category (National Parks) of protected areas by IUCN⁴. The National Park territory covers an area of around 23,000 ha, and falls part of territories of four municipalities: 1) Prizren, around 41 % (or around 9200 ha), 2) Shtërpce, 47 % (or around 10700 ha), 3) Suhareka with 10 % (or 2300 ha) and 4) Kaçanik with 2 % (or 400 ha).

Municipality	Hectares (ha)	Percentage
Prizren	9200	41%
Shtërpce	10700	47%
Suhareka	2300	10%
Kaçanik	400	2%
Total	Approx. 22.600	100%



►Map: Area of the Sharr Mountain NP by municipalities.

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 %.



►Fig. Area of Sharr Mountain NP, by vegetation coverage.

Forest areas and features – The distribution of these areas is concentrated more in the Municipality of Shtërpce, 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.

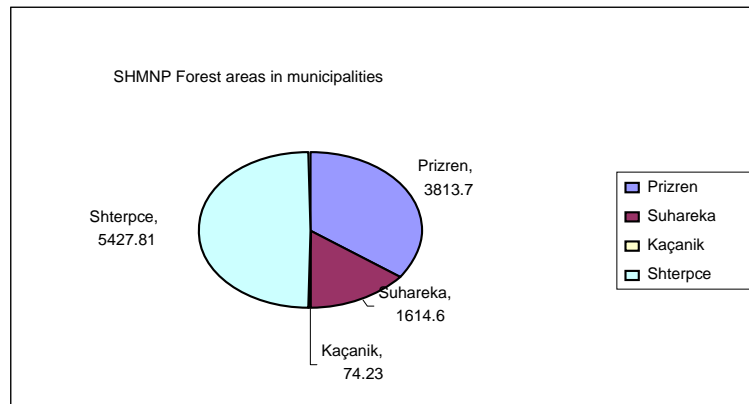
According to some data obtained by experts of the field, the annual growth per Ha in the park is 5 m³, which results in the total figure of 100.000 m³/Ha for the whole forested area of the Park (48%).

- Beech forests (*Fagion moesiacaе 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 %)

⁴ 1990 – IUCN United Nations List of National Parks and Protected Areas



- 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 mughii*): 73.10 ha (1.6 %)
- Alder and hazel-tree bushes: 28.96 ha (0.6 %)
- Total: 4521.49 ha (100 %)



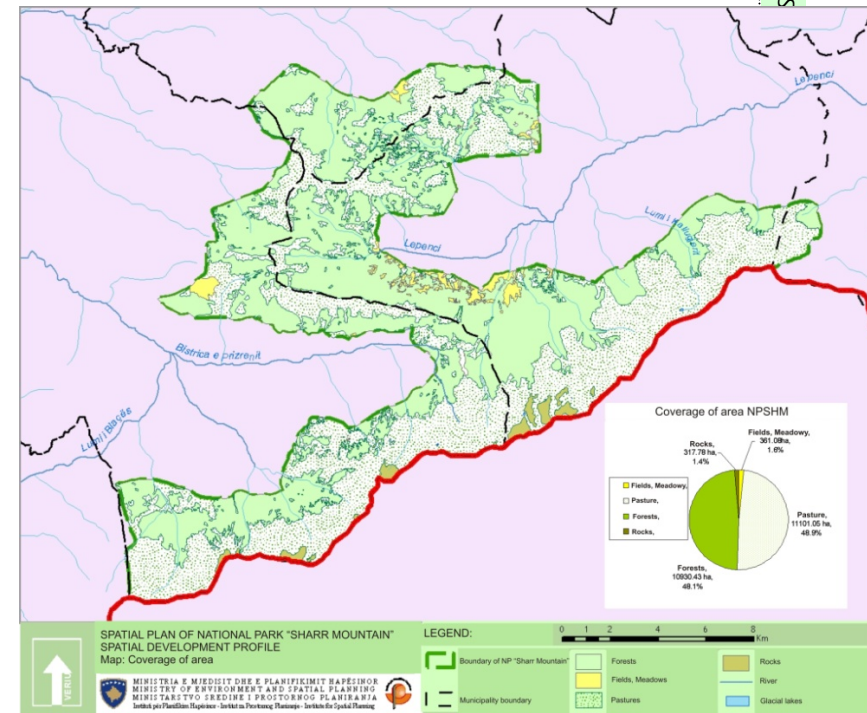
► Fig: Distribution of forests by ha/municipality

Over 90 % of forest areas of the National Park pertaining to Prizren and Suhareka Municipalities are state property.

The analysis of the forest structure shows that:

- The National Park territory (Prizren and Suhareka) is dominated by beech forests (*Fagion moesiacaе 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 Ballkan 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 97%) 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 %).



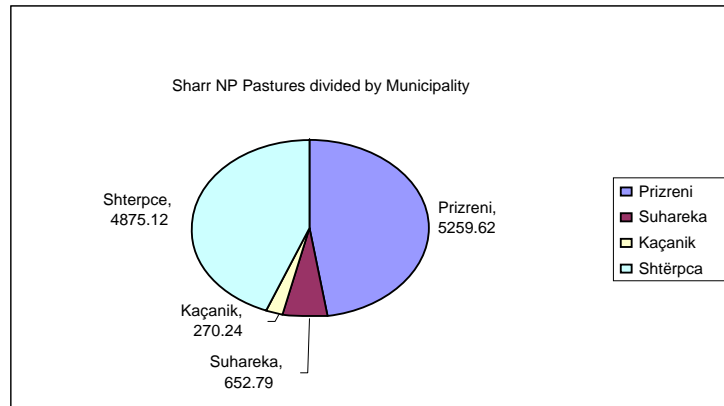
► Map: Coverage of vegetation by municipality

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)



► Fig.: Distribution of pastures by ha/per municipality.

Pastures are characterized with a rich herbal cover and water springs, which provide for conditions for stock-breeding development. Pastures, in their genesis, may be divided into primary and secondary pastures.

Primary pastures – have a permanent character, and include pasture areas which come as a result of climatic factors during the vegetation development history in various geological periods. These pastures are located above forest vegetation and cover the highest mountains, reaching up to the herbal cover. Due to this, they are called high mountain pastures or alpine pastures. They are made of herbal plants, dominated by grass communities (*graminae*).

Primary pastures, namely alpine pastures, are spread onto the fields where only herbal plants may grow, and due to the high sea level and climatic conditions, they can be used only during the summer season (15 May-15 September). The lower boundary of alpine pastures does not have any specific level throughout the Park territory, but it varies depending on the relief, climate, exposition, soil features and human impact. This boundary may begin on 1600 - 2000 m, and it may reach up to

2300m sea level. From these, one may conclude that the range (or difference) of sea levels of these pastures is rather wide (around 700 m), and that it is a result of extensive use of pastures in the Park areas, which has driven the lower boundary, at the peril of forest vegetation.

Alpine pastures of the Sharr National Park are rather endowed in flora species, where one can delineate numerous endemic species. Herbal species in the lower part pertain to the families: Veratrum, Senecio, Aquilegia, Trolius, etc., while the higher areas in alpine meadows, one may find families: Ranunculus, Primula, Androsace, Saxifraga, Silene, Gentiana etc. the most important species are blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), juniper (*Juniperus communis*) and the Siberian juniper (*Juniperus sibirica*).



► Photo: Primary pastures

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.



► Photo: Secondary pastures



► Photo: River stream

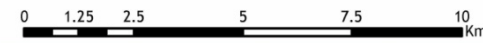
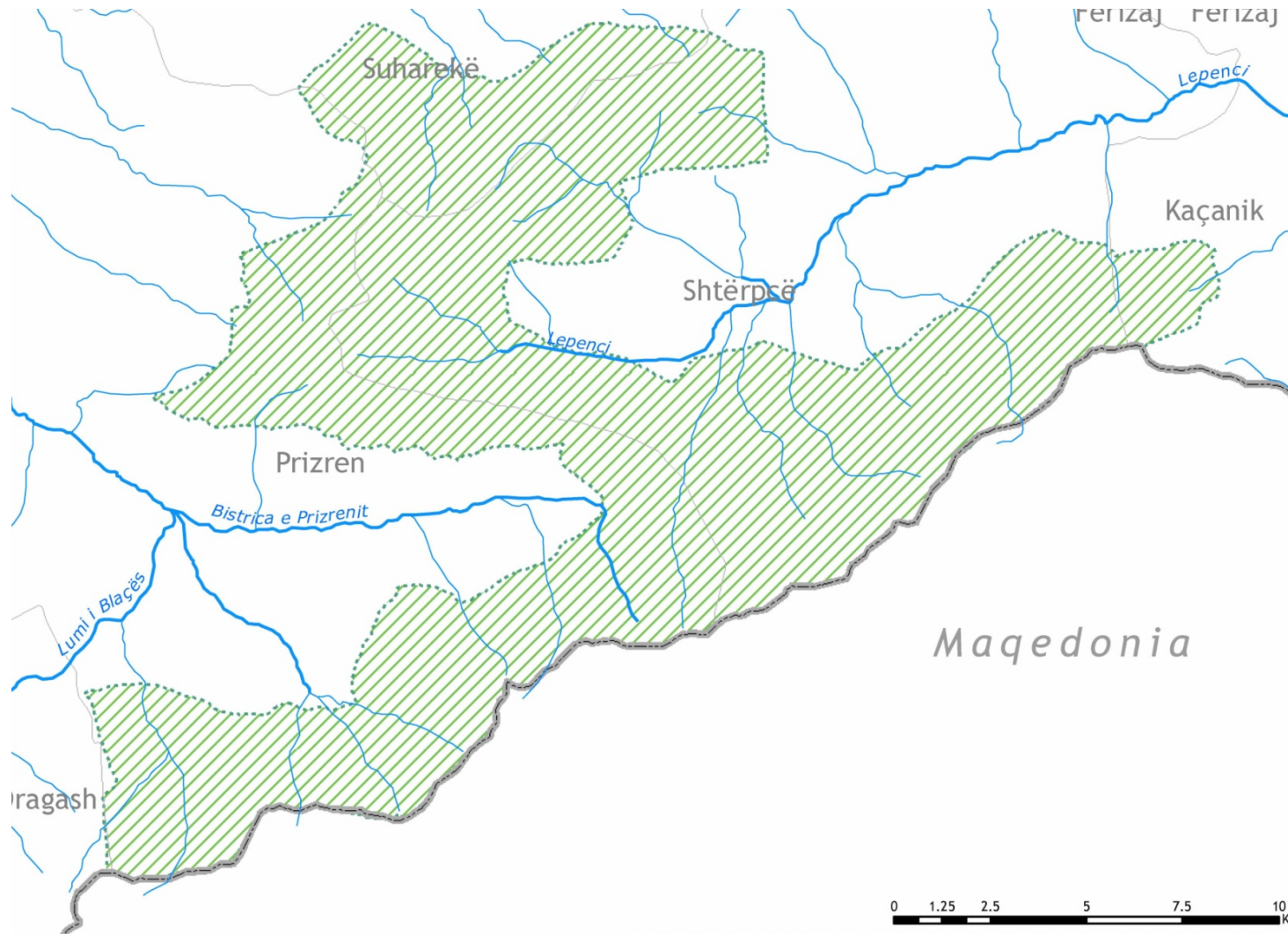
Hydrological features – The Sharr Mountain NP is characterized by large amounts of precipitation, which make this territory even more attractive. A general feature is that surface water flows, from their springs to their points of influxes, are very frequent.

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 i 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.



	SPATIAL PLAN OF NATIONAL PARK "SHARR MOUNTAIN" SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE Map: Hydrographical network		LEGEND:	
	Main river River Small river	Boundary of NP "Sharr Mountain" Municipality boundary International border	MINISTRIA E MJEDISIT DHE E PLANIFIKIMIT HAPËSINOR MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING MINISTARSTVO SREDINE I PROSTORNOG PLANIRANJA Institut për Planifikim Hapësinor - Institut za Prostornog Planiranje - Institute for Spatial Planning	

► Map: Hydro-graphical network



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 nuances 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.

► Photo: Jazhinca Lake, surrounded by Silicate rocks



► Photo: Autumn landscape

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.



1.2. Park zoning by level of protection⁵

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).

1.2.1. 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 (*Pinetus 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*).

1.2.2. 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

⁵ Social Feasibility for Proclaiming the Sharr Mountain a National Park in Kosovo, the Nature Protection Institute, Prishtina, 1982



forests. This mountain massif is specific for its geological fundamentals 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 serpenticolum*, *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 serpenticum*. 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 hartine communities in serpentine are very rare.

2. Koplca is a calcareous region of high mountain tops, holding rare flora and fauna. The calcareous massif with its rare calcified and hesmophyte 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: *Pinguicla balcanica*, *Alysum scardicum*, *Crocus scardicus* and glacial relicts *Anemone narcissiflora* and *Draba doerfleri* etc.

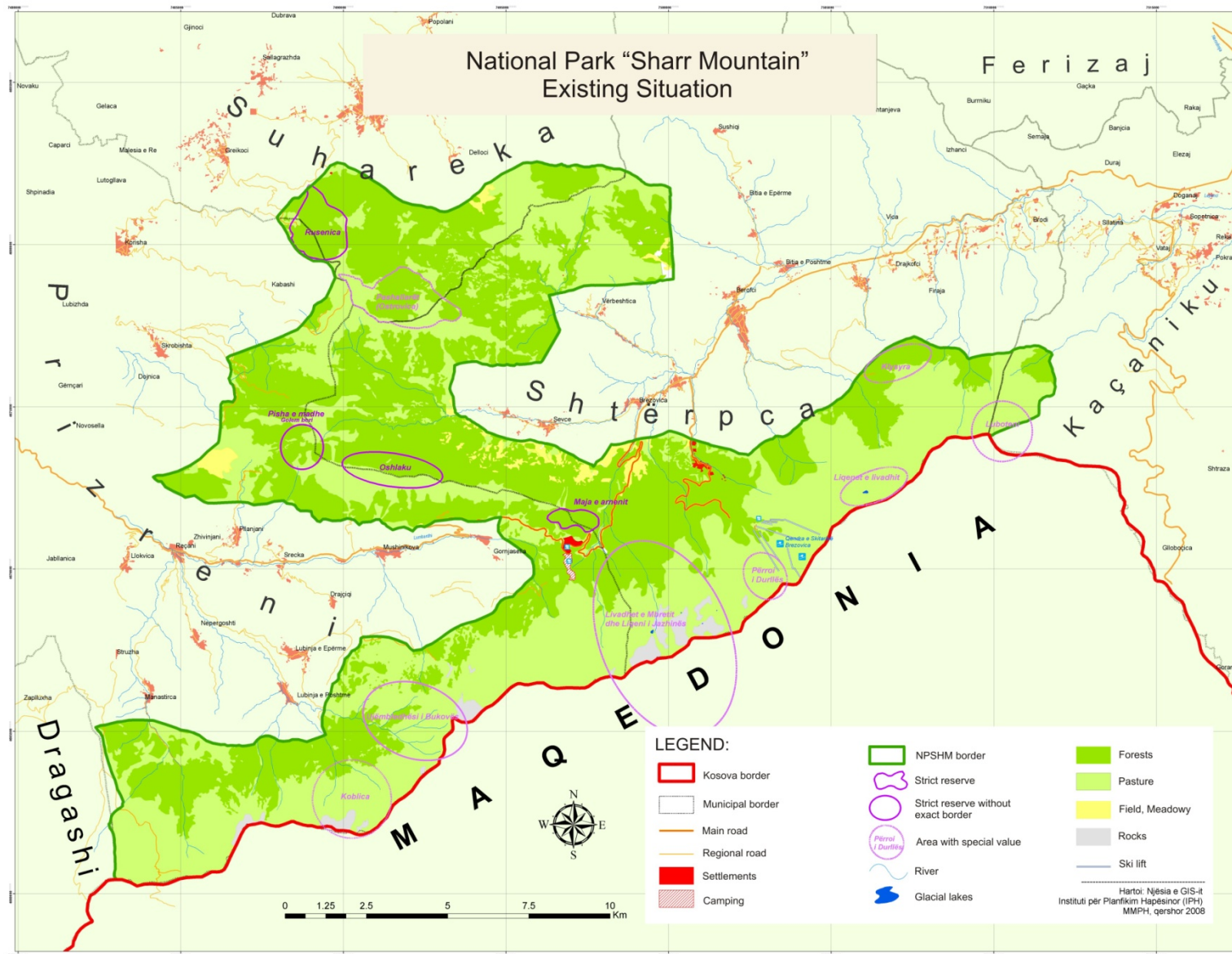
4. Luboteni is the highest top in the eastern part of Sharr Mountain, at the sea level height of 2496 m. Its geological structure is mainly calcareous, which makes it distinct from its chain areas of silicate content. The flora here includes an estimate of 649 vascular species, grouped into 81 families, 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.

► Photo: Luboten Mountain Top





► Map: Existing environmental situation, NP Sharri Mountain

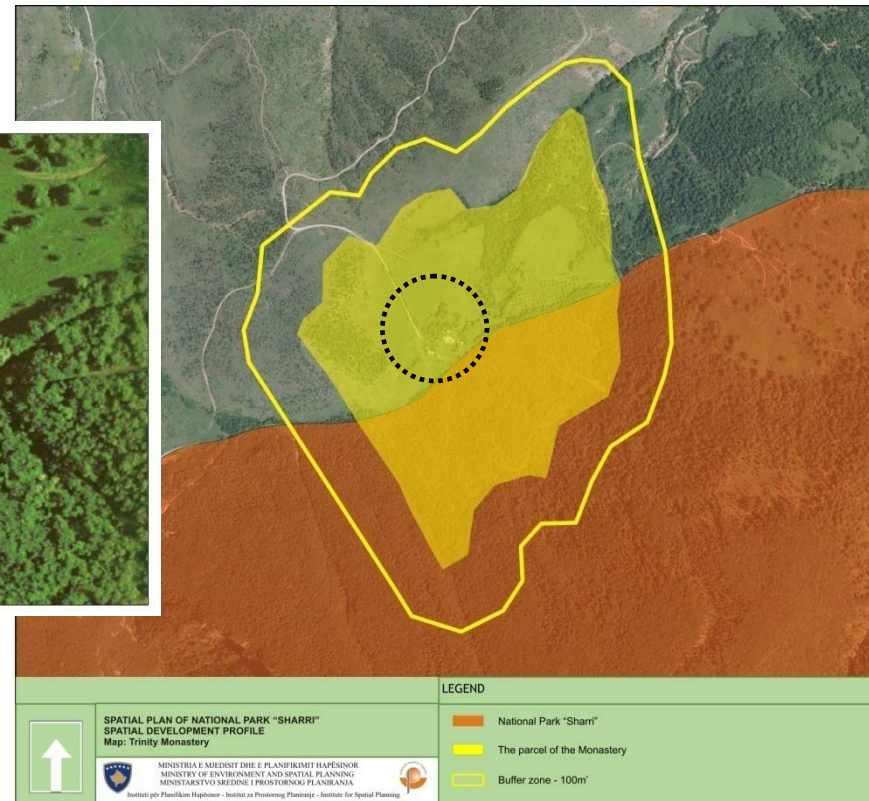
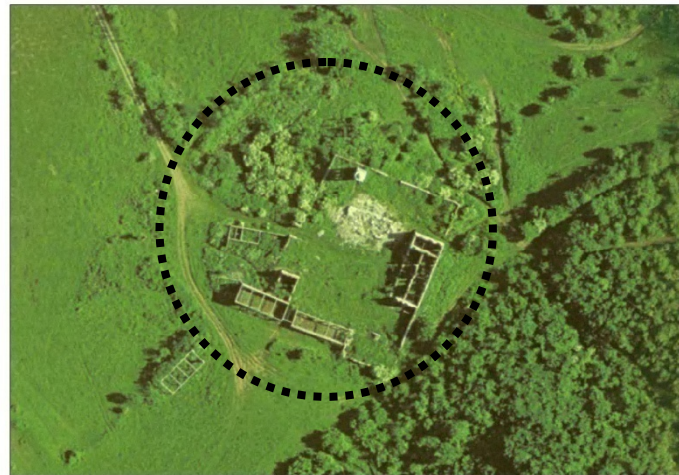


1.3. Special Protected Zones

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 45 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-st takes part areas, boarder of which is determinate by maps.
2. In Group II takes part areas that have a buffer area of 100m 'from their perimeter.
3. In Group III takes part areas that have a buffer area of 50m 'from their perimeter.



These areas have certain defined criteria according to which:

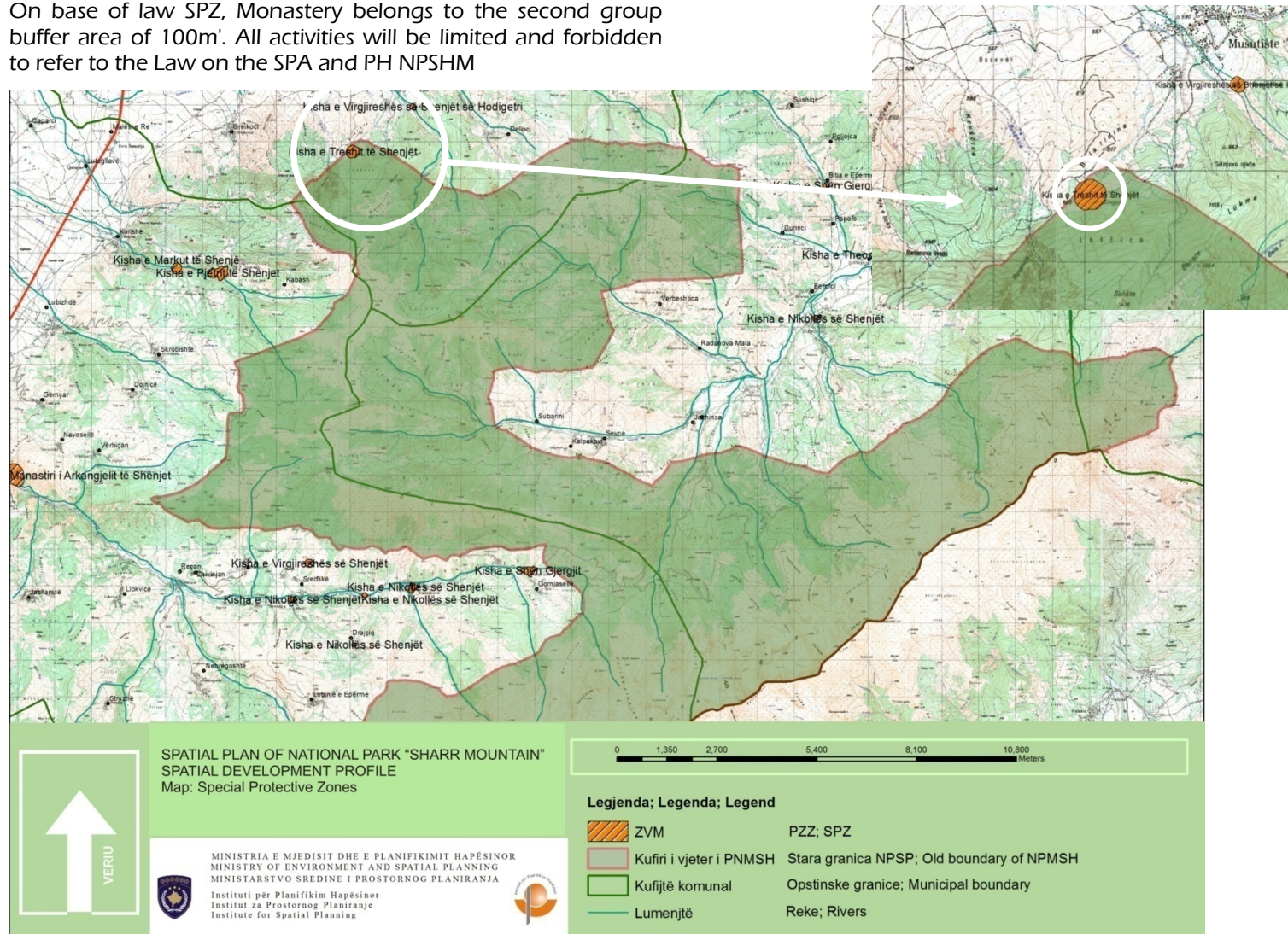
Prohibited activities within their areas - which mainly have to do with: Construction of industrial facilities, dams (reeve), power plants, furnaces, factories, transit roads and construction in rural areas that make deforestation or pollution of the environment of the area.

Limited activities within SPZ – 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.



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 SPZ, 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



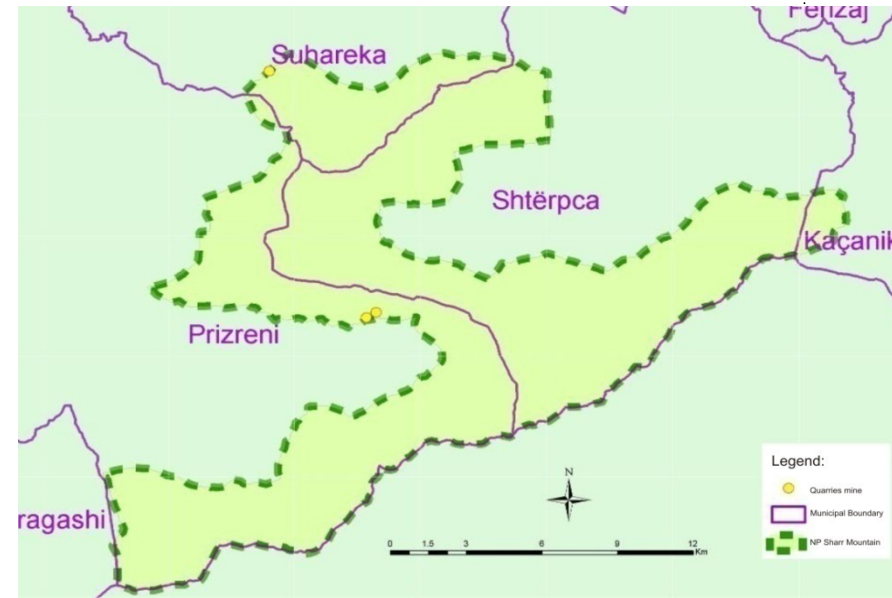


1.4. Environmental condition of the Park

1.4.1. 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, Koxhaballkan 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, deters 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-Shterpca road, 250 m from the road inside the Park, pertaining to the Prizren Municipality in territory.



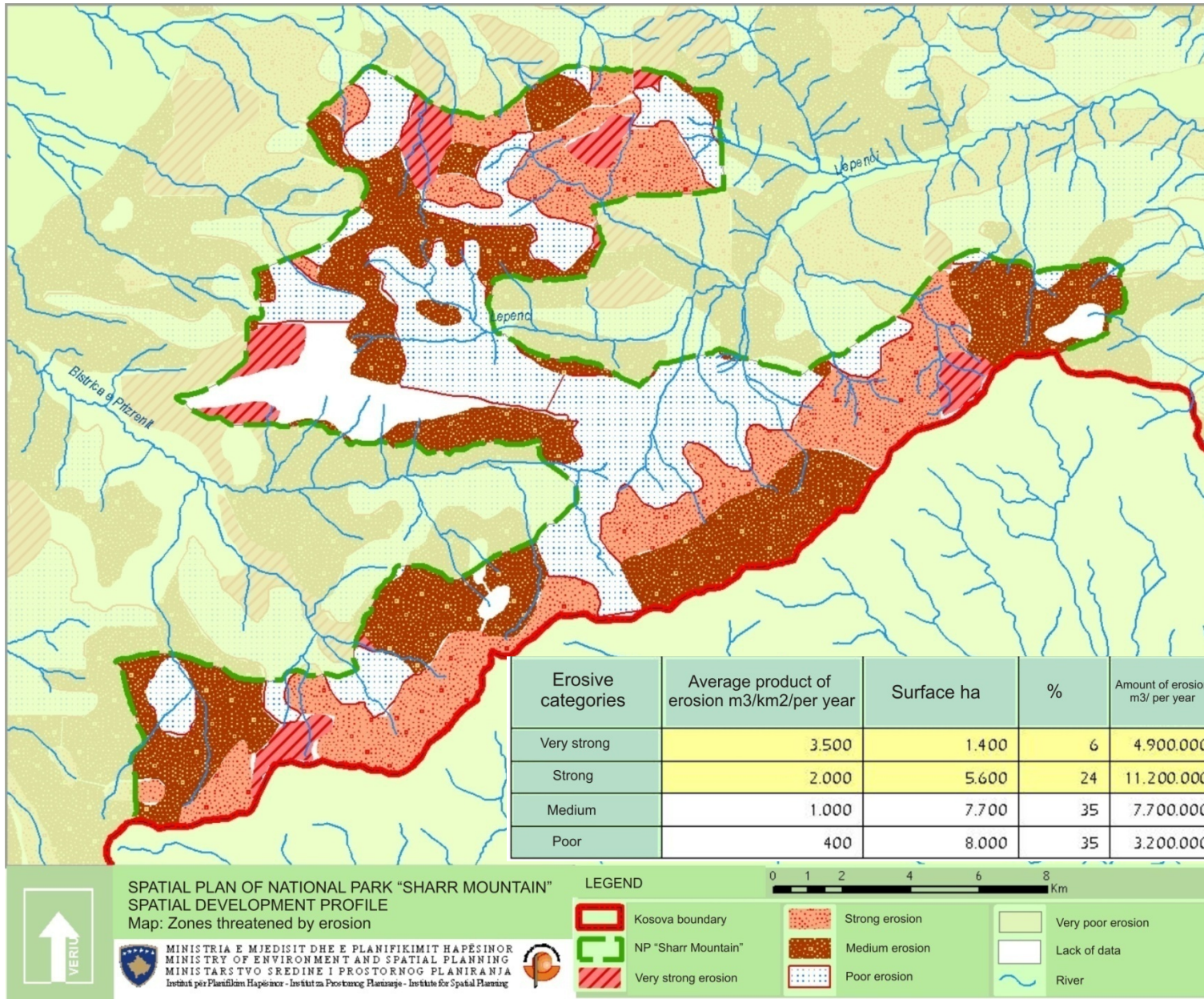
► Map – Location of active quarries

1.4.2. 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 16.100.000m³/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 $\frac{1}{4}$ of the territory, or 25% of the total area is already endangered from erosion.



► Map: Erosive categories at the Sharr Mountain National Park



1.4.3. 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 heldreichii*) 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:

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.

Transitional thermophile territory of oaks (*Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus* 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.

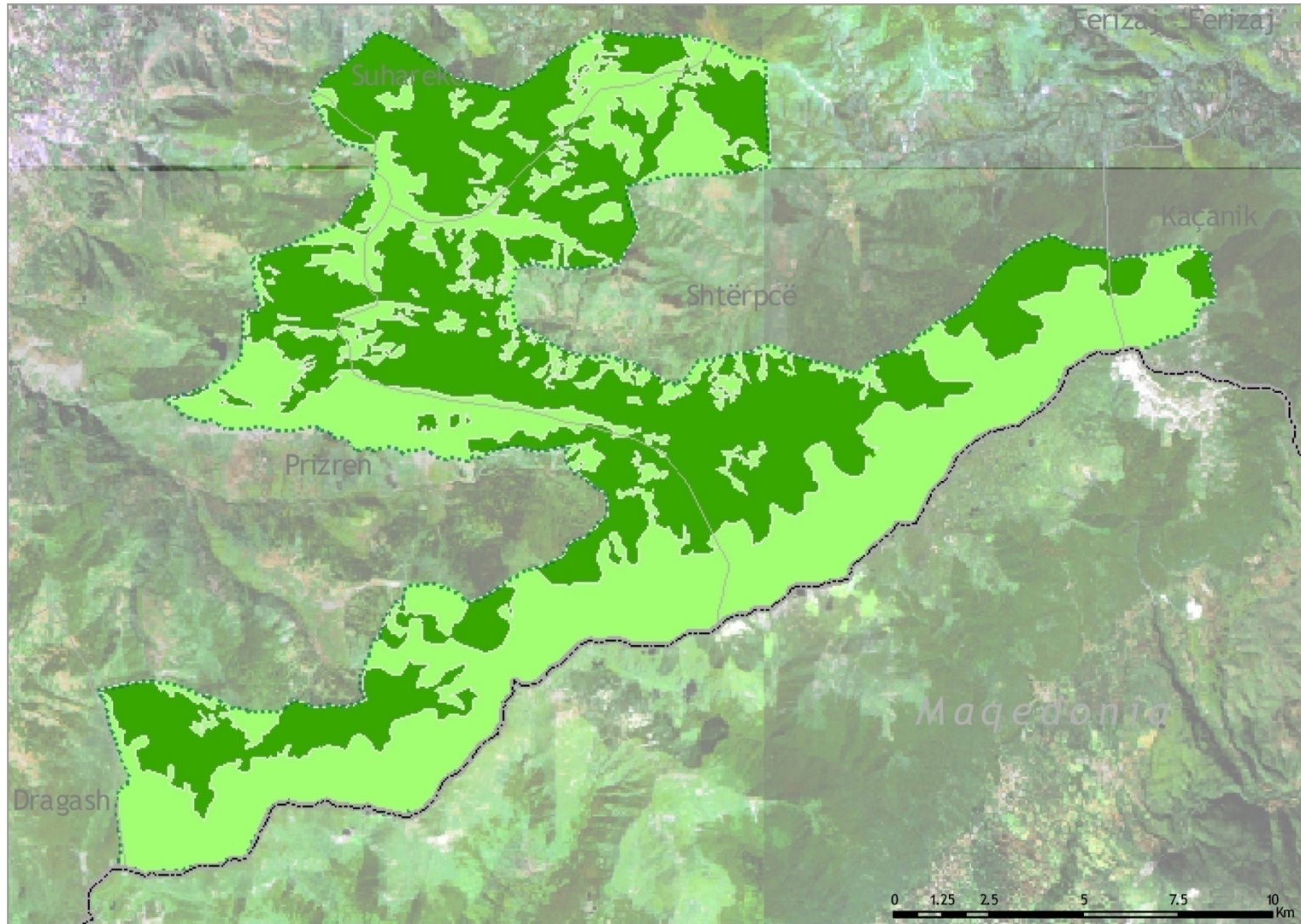
Mesophile territory of beech forests (*Fagus moesiaca*) – within its distribution territory, it appears in two associations, the hilly beech community (*Fagetum montanum*) and pine and beech community (*Abieto-fagetum*), while in higher areas, it is represented by spruce. Beech communities are dispersed 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.

Coniferous frigidiphile 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).

► Photo: *Quercus petraea*





 VERIU	SPATIAL PLAN OF NATIONAL PARK "SHARR MOUNTAIN" SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE Map: Extent of forests and pastures		LEGEND	
	 MINISTRIA E MJEDISIT DHE E PLANIFIKIMIT HAPESINOR MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING MINISTARSTVO SREDINE I PROSTORNOG PLANIRANJA Institut për Planifikim Hapësiror - Institut za Prostornog Planiranje - Institute for Spatial Planning	 Forests  Pastures  NP "Sharr Mountain" boundary	 Municipal boundary  Kosova boundary	

► Map : (High) mountain vegetation) and (low) pastures at the Park.



Transitional heath vegetation at high mountains – Mountain pines (*Pinus mugo*) are preserved only at Koxha Ballkan, Oshlak 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.



►Photo: *Nardus stricta* (mountain grass)

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 sarcto-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.



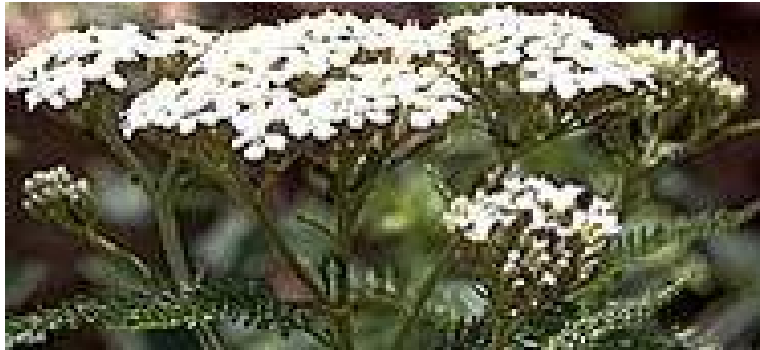
Photo: *Telekia speciosa*

1.4.4. 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 ferrugineum*.

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*, *Daphnea alpine*, *Rhodondrendron ferrugineum*, *Draba retush*, *Salix retush*, *S. Reticulate*, *Empetrum hermafroditum*, *Dryas octopetala*, *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 tigma*, *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.



► Photo: Achillea millefolium

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 mediteranea*, *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.



► Photo: Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (rrush arushe)

Several characteristic species of the Sharr Mountain NP:

Gillyflowers: *Dianthus scardicus*, *D. integer*, *D. gracilis*

Buttercup: *Ranunculus incomparabilis*

Minuartia *graminifolia*, *M. bosniaca*, *M. verna*

Silena saxifraga, *S.schuckerii*, *S.asterias*

Cardamine carnosa, *C.barabaroides*

Arabis alpina

Alysum corymbosum, *Alysum scadicum*

Drbakorabensis, *Draba scardica*

Viola grisebachiana, *V.gracilis*, *V.orphanidis*

Sedum macelense, *S.flexuosum*, *S.grisebachii* gurshpueset:

Saxifraga scardica, *S.porphylla*, *S.glabella* tërfilet: *Trifolium*

pseudomedium, *T.pingnathii*, *T.velenovsky*

Panicica serbica

Knautia drymeia, *K.dinarica*

Verbascum scardicollum, *Verbascum longifolium* ramonda:

Ramondia serbica

Thymus albanus, *Th.rohlenae*, *Th.jankae*

Lilium albanicum etj.



► Photo: Draba korabensis

Such a situation of the National Park flora sets the need for a more efficient protection of all important species of plants.

1.4.5. 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 europae*, *Sorex araneus*. **Rodentia:** *Lepus europaeus*, *Ondatra zibethica*, *Arvicola terrestris*, *Mus musculus*, *Apodemus agrarius*, *Apodemus silvaticus*, *Glis glis*, *Muscardinus avellanarius*, *Sciurus vulgaris*, *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*.



► Photo: Lynx lynx

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.

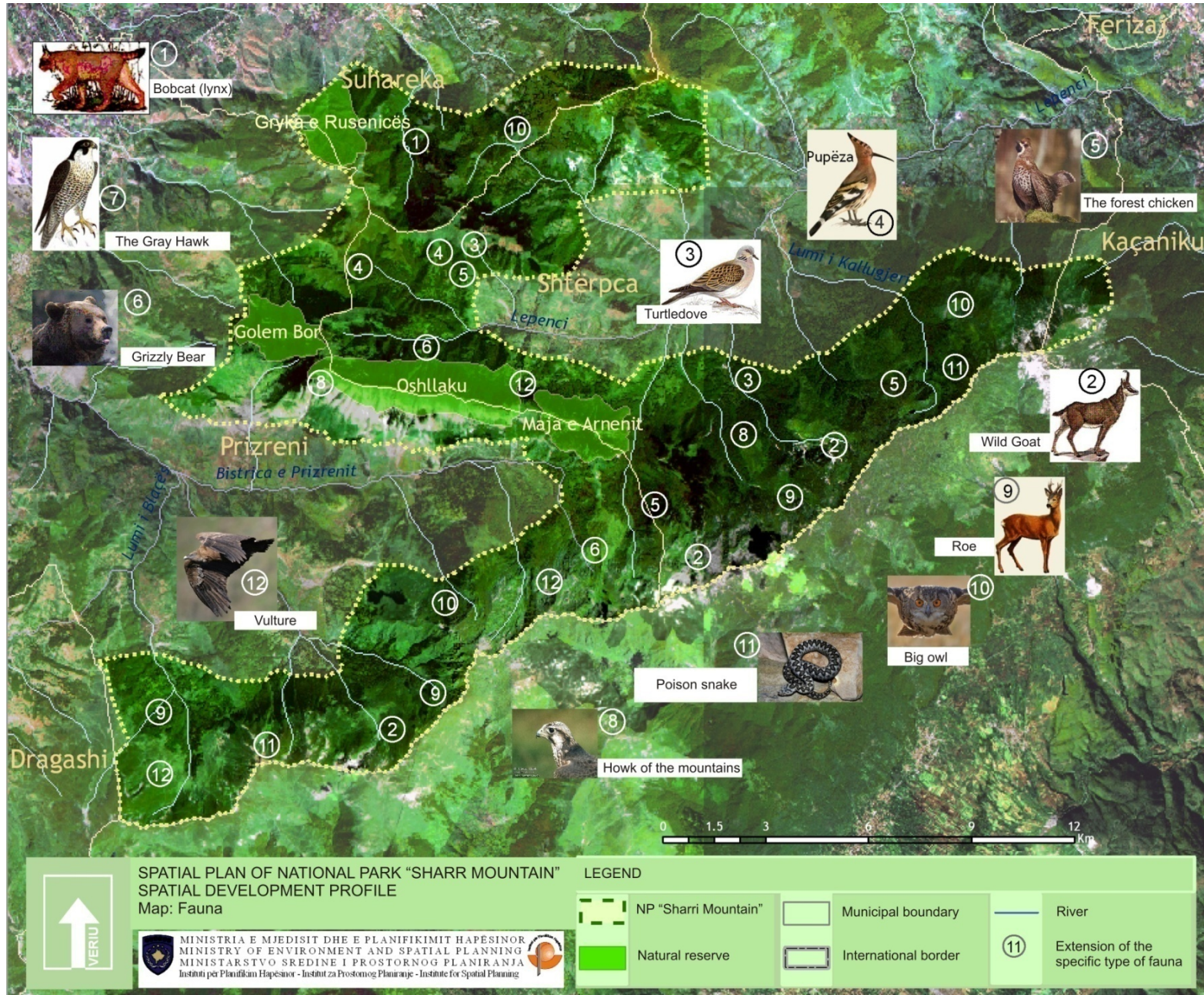
Fowl (Aves) – Sharr fowl live at all biotopes, while the number of species and communities goes beyond any other fauna class, excluding insects.

► Table: Ornitofauna structure of Sharr

Order	Fam	Species
FALCONIFORMES	2	26
GALLIFORMES	1	6
CHARADRIFORMES	3	6
COLUMBIFORMES	1	5
CUCULIFORMES	1	1
STRIGIFORMES	2	8
CAPRIMULGIFORMES	1	1
APODIFORMES	1	1
CORACIFORMES	4	4
PICIFORMES	1	10
PASSERIFORMES	22	86
Total: 11	39	154



► Photo: Gypaetus barbatus



SPATIAL PLAN OF NATIONAL PARK "SHARR MOUNTAIN"
 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE
 Map: Fauna

MINISTRIA E MJEDISIT DHE E PLANIFIKIMIT HAPESINOR
 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING
 MINISTARSTVO SREDINE I PROSTORNOG PLANIRANJA
 Institut për Planifikim Hapësor - Institut za Prostornog Planiranje - Institute for Spatial Planning

LEGEND

- NP "Sharri Mountain"
- Natural reserve
- Municipal boundary
- International border
- River
- 11 Extension of the specific type of fauna



1.5. 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.

1.5.1. 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.

1.5.2. 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%.

1.5.3. 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).

1.5.4. 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 Prevala 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.⁶

⁶ Short overview on tourism resources of Kosovo, the current condition of tourism economy in Kosovo, MTI – Prishtina, 2001



No.	Type of facility and name	Number of rooms	Number of beds
A	Facilities part of INEX		
	Hotel "Breza", cat."B"	30	70
	Hotel "Narcis", cat- "A"	115	320
	Hotel "Molika", cat.- "B"	120	300
	Hotel" Centar"	12	30
A	Sub-Total A	277	720
B	Associations and enterprise facilities		
	Kosovo Ski Federation	65	150
	Kosovo Association of Pensioners	35	70
	Physical Education Association – Prishtina	14	50
	"Agrokomerc"	20	40
	Kosovo Hunters' Economy	12	30
	Pipe Factory Ferizaj	4	12
	Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs	10	40
B	Sub-Total B	160	392
A+B	Total	437	1112

►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 "Breza" 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 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 the tourists fully enjoy winter sports, in a difference from previous times, when Brezovica was visited by thousands of tourists from former Yugoslavia and wider.

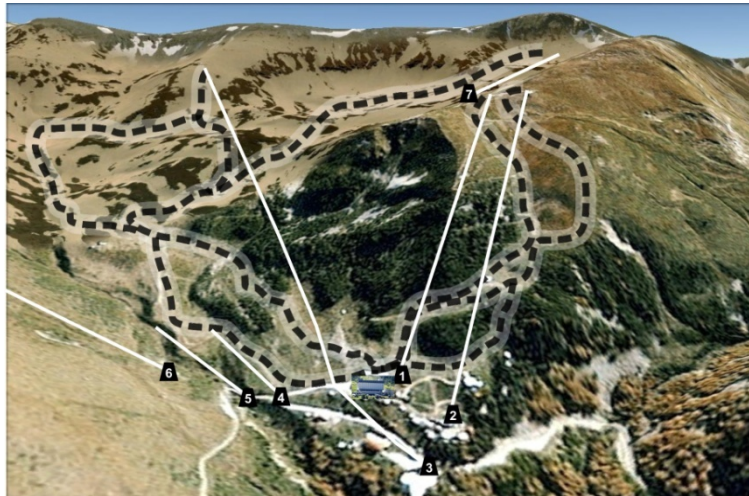
Narcis, Molika and other hotels do not pay their dues to the KCB. Investments are rather limited, since these facilities are socially owned properties, pending privatization.

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)⁷.

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.

⁷ Koha ditore 11.03.2007

► Fig: Skiing slopes at Brezovica Ski Center



The Sharr Mountain NP has much greater potential of receiving guests in comparison with the current offer.

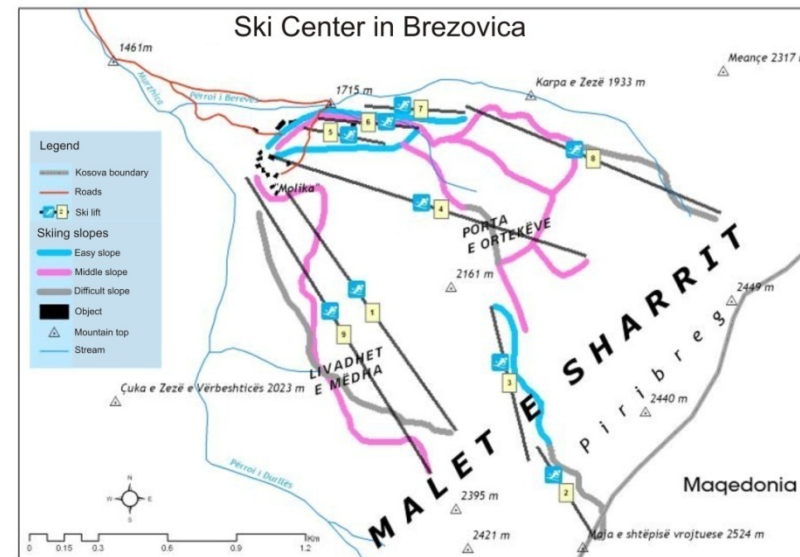
The "Brezovica" Ski Center is located 12 km away from the namesake village of the Shterpce Municipality. The Ski Center spreads over a territory of 2500ha, at heights from 1718 up to 2522 meters above sea level.

The length of groomed skiing slopes in Brezovica is 40 kilometra. 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 telfhers, efficient skiing slopes are not possible. Lack of maintenance affects its operations, and results in low capacity.

No	categ.	Name	Length of trail	Length of telfher	Quote	Difference in height
1	Red	Karaula	2600	1186	1731-2190	459
2	Black	Piribregu	3500	521+1186	1718-2522	804
3	Blue	Berevac	800	731	2099-2285	168
4	Red	Oafa e Ortegut	2500	1428	1718-2147	429
5	Blue	Baçilë	301	301	1729-1803	73
6	Blue	Munika	454	454	1734-1830	94
7	Blue	Livadhi grek	500	429	1772-1885	113
8	Red	Karpa e kuqe	3000	1269	1891-2264	491

► Tab: Skiing slopes at Brezovica



► Map: Distribution of ski trails at the Brezovica Ski Center



The number of visitors varies around 1000/day⁸ (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 Prevala, a part of which pertains to the Municipality of Prizren, just along the Sharr Mountain National Park. Types of tourism seen at Prevala are: mountain tourism, winter, summer tourism, nature activities, health tourism, tourist excursions.

There is no adequate tourist infrastructure at Prevala, 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 Prevala 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 chronic respiratory illnesses.

the infrastructure at the area is poor, disabling a more comfortable accommodation for visitors, which would in turn attract more visitors.



► Photo: Prevala in winter

⁸ According to hotelier staff, 2007



► Photo: Brezovica in winter



1.6. 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 Prevala, while settlements around the Park mean the villages outside the Park boundaries (but with an impact on the Park), at a tendency of analysis of mutual impact between the Park and settlements within and abroad the Park.

1.6.1. Settlements within the Park

The total number of weekend-houses at the Tershenje-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.



►Photo - Brezovica

For the Prevala location, an Urban Regulatory Plan for the Tourist Village of Prevala was drafted by the MA Prizren (2006).

A number of houses built after that is in contradiction with this plan, 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.



►Photo- Prevala



1.6.2. Settlements around the Park

There is a total of 54 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 50.000 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 50-s, 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, Pllajnik, 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.



► Photo: Gornjaselle, 2008

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.



► Photo: Struzha, 2008

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, Zapluzha, Brod, Restelica 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.



► Photo: Zapluzha, 2008



► Photo: Park pastures, 2008



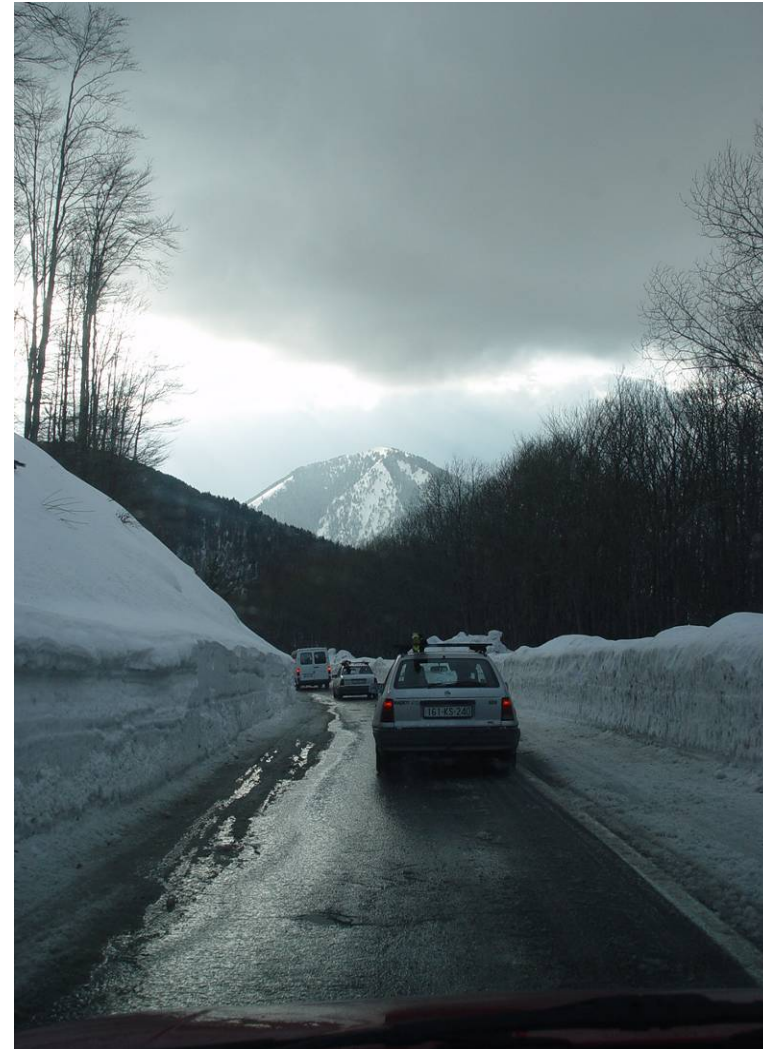
1.7. Infrastructure condition

1.7.1. Transport and its infrastructure

The area of the Sharr Mountain National Park is permeated by the regional road R115 in the relation Doganaj (Municipality of Kaçanik) - Shtërpce – Prevala - 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 - Gilloboqica (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 Shtërpce) - 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-Kosovë - 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.



► Photo: Road towards the Tourist Centre



1.7.2. 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 SHterpce Municipality along the National Park boundary have their own local free fall water supply pipelines. Local water supply companies of several settlements of the Shterpce Municipality, such as Brezovica, Jazhince, Shterpce, 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 Mushtisht 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.

1.7.3. 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 SHterpce Municipality area, the weekend-houses at the Tershenje settlement are supplied their electricity from the TS 35/10kV Shterpce, supplying also Hotel "Breza", through cable towards wooden polls, which have a solid condition. The Tershenje

location has 6 transformer stations: TTSH Tërshovina 50kVA, TSB Tërshovina 100kVA, TSB Tërshovina 250kVA, Tërshovina 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 Shterpce, 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).

1.7.4. Telecommunication

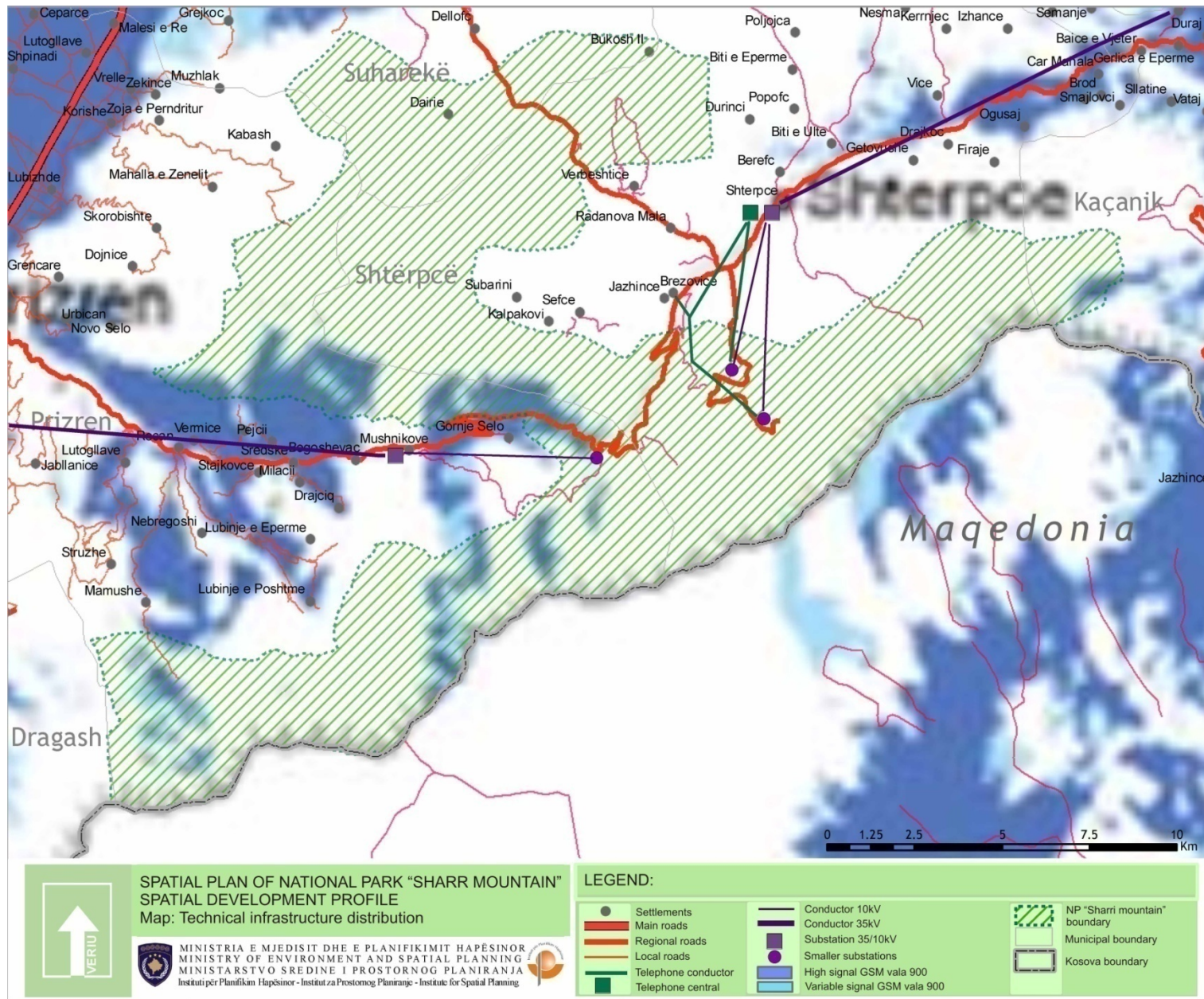
The fixed telephony network covers only one part of the National Park area within the SHterpce Municipality. This network belongs to the Serbian Telecom, while the Kosovo's PTK does not have any coverage in this area. The Shterpce Municipal Center, there is a PTT centre with a capacity of 1500 landlines. 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 "Brvnara", 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 SHterpce Municipal territory. This coverage, around the Ski Center area, and several areas around, is provided by the Serbian Telecom.



National Park "Sharri" – Spatial Plan

MESP/KEPA – Institute for Spatial Planning



► Map: Technical infrastructure distribution



1.8. Expansion of the Park

This Plan shall define the borders of Sharri Mountain area, and the delineation of the strict natural zones.

Based on field observations during the drafting of the Spatial Plan of the National Park "Mali Sharr" and satellite images and orto-photos, were observed many similarities of nature values within the borders of the natural park, with those outside the borders. This refers especially to forests, which therefore should be within the borders of the park, which means that the park should be expanded. Another reasons for the expansion is that the same values of the park have equal status of protection. There were also continuous requirements from municipal authorities of Sharr to incorporate another part of the territory of the municipality within the borders of the park. The Experts have made an assessment (Annex 2) of this section and have concluded that there are sufficient values that this part to be incorporated to the surface of the park. Thus, taking into account the above mentioned reasons it was decided to set out new borders, by expanding the park, which dates from 1986 when by the law it was declared as national park. The draft of the new law, the Law on the National Park "Sharri" where it is shown the new border of the park after its expansion, has already been drafted. The biggest area that has been added to the park or 24206 hectares belongs to the municipality of Sharr. Now, after the expansion, the park has an area of 53469 hectares. The defining of the new border line was based on several criteria which are given below.

1.8.1. 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 inventoring, 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).

1.8.2. The new border of National Park "Sharri"

New border of the park, as already mentioned, now according to the draft law is called the National Park "Sharri" begins on the east of the jaw of Kepi i Kurtës (1050 m.) to the state border of the Republic of Kosovo with the Republic of Macedonia and continues to the west and south-west along the state border going beyond the quotas, respectively the highest peaks of Sharr, Luboteni peak (2499 m.), Kulla (2314 m.), Livadhi (2491 m.), Cuka e Liqenit (lake) (2604 m.), Bistra (2604 m.), Maja e Zeze (Black Peak) (2584 m.) Kobilica (2526 m.) Vërtopi (2555 m.), Kara Nikolla (2106 m.) Bardhaleva (2334 m.); Tërpezница (2610 m.); Qelepina (2554 m.); Rudoka (2658 m.); Vraca e madhe (2582 m.); to the border points of the three states (Kesula e Priftit), Kosovo with Macedonia and Albania. From here the border continues in the north-west to quote Kallabak (2174 m.), from where it takes the direction of the north, always matching the state border with the Republic of Albania, across the peak



Murga (2025 m.) marks the Restelica River, then Plava River to the quote 1702 m on the mountain Koritnik. The boundary then turns on the north-east, passes through Lugi i Keq and goes to the forest road on the quota 1343 m to continue along this road including inside Kodren e Eres, passing through the Rrasa close to the field of Bajraki through the quota 1273 m, thus by clasping the hill Gollina to the quota 1246 m already inside the territory of the municipality of Dragash. From here the border takes the direction of south-east up to the hill Kopriva (1493m) excluding outside the border the forests of Rronza. From here it goes to Bunari i Hamitaga Well of Hamitaga), afterwards it takes the direction of the falling on the slope Ahishte about 1 kilometre east of the village Buçe. Then the border takes over the southern direction to the Brinja leaving out the border Brinjen and Fushën e Rexha (Field of Rexha), moving towards the forest of Çestakut falling to the road to the village of Kërsteci i Madhë passing the quota 1407 m, always going to south west direction almost clasping the whole Mount of Koritnik, to the Pjeter Steam to pick then the east direction to the quota of Çula (1201m) and to fall to the river flow of Plava into another unnamed stream. From here the border line runs on the flow of river Plava up to 250m near the border with Albania. Then from here the border goes on the south direction going almost parallel with the state border in the east of village Orçushë. The Border goes towards the south-south-east through the forest following the mountain road that separates the forest of Gosia with Maja e Zezë –Black Peak(1581 m), going close to the village Globoçica in east about 700 meters away. The line then follows the river that runs through Rudce to fall down to the river fall of Restelica. From here the line always follows the course of the river towards the south, already moving to the quote 1107 m. then the Border line takes the east direction to get on the road leading to the village Krushevë. This line follows the way up near to the graves of the village of Krusheva, to break again Restelica river flow and climbing uphill to the slope, passing through the quotas 1390 m. then to the quote Kolenica (1489 m.). From here the border line gets the north direction by clasping the forests of Jellaku. Then the line goes on the road to Restelica approaching the west part

of Restelica village to the quota 1426 m., towards the line extending to the west, always bordering on itself the forests in the east of Restelica going on the bridge of Kadius and then the quote 1644 meters. Afterwards the border begins to take the south direction with zigzag to the river Çopur. Then the line turns to the south-west through the river fall to connect with the other side street to the right side of the river. From here the border line runs along the border that separates private property from public one in the south-east direction to the main street Restelicë - border with Macedonia. The line mostly follows the way up near the village Restelicë always following the borders between private and public lands. By the way that the line tangles in the south of the village, the border line gets the direction on the east along the river Restelica climbing uphill to the quote 1581 meters from where then the border takes the direction of the north or north-west to the quota 1818 and the other quota 1887 doing a half cycle to leave outside the border the peak Kërstilla of 1907 meters. From here the border line already reaches the top mountain peak Ovçinec (2177 m) then goes beside another peak Maja e Zezë (Black Peak) (2063 m). From here the line takes the west direction towards the village Zlipotok approaching the village houses. Always following the west the border line tangles the main road to the village Zlipotok to the quota 1414 meters respectively to the village cemeteries. From this point the line gets running north-east beside the cemetery clasping on its own the mountain peak Popovica (1567 m), then the other peak Bigor going towards the forest Leske up to the hydro power plant Dikanca to the Brod River. From here the border line follows the Brod River towards its source near the village of Brod and from here starts to avoid the village climbing uphill slope of Rudina to quota 1483 meters, then the border take the direction of the east, crossing up the river to the Bridge of Sholla respectively to the conflux of the river flows Lleva and Dushkaja. Then the border line follows up the border of the lands of "Shar-Production" going through the quotes 1790 m. then up to the quote 1432 m on the right branch of River Brod near the village Brod cemeteries. The border continues to make the disordered cycle around the



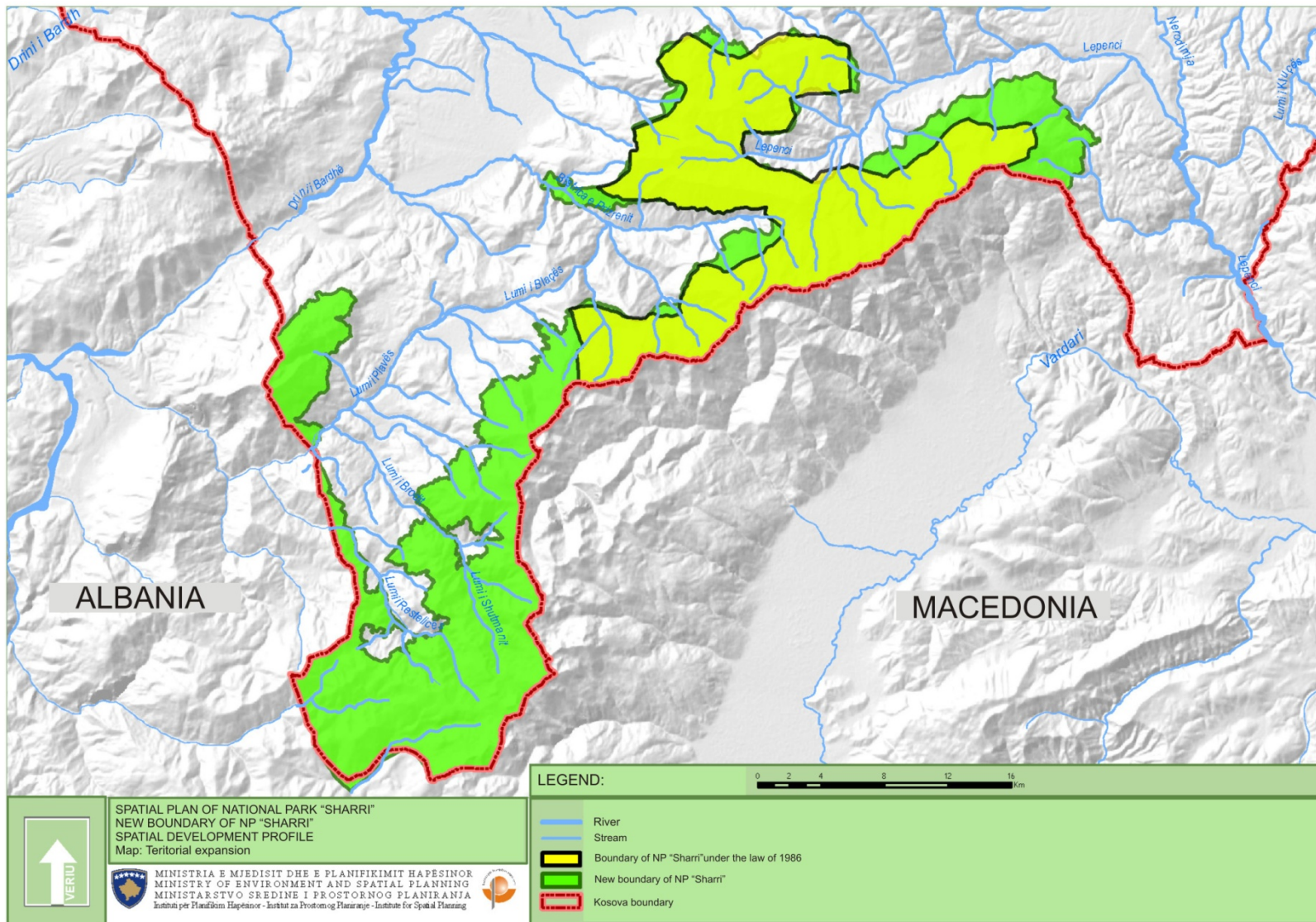
quotes 2081 m respectively 1680m covering almost the entire village of Brod and leaving the village outside the border. Then the border line comes up to the main road Dikancë - Brod following up closely to the village Dikancë. Then the border continues to take the north or north-east direction passing close to the quota Virje 1602 meters, respectively 1598 approaching village Lleshtan through the Baçillishtë, Shillovicë to the River Radesha to the quota 1436 meters. From this quote the line takes the south-east direction across the stream Zagrejci by clasping the slopes of Zagrejcit, after 1500 meters the line takes running north-east direction by going up to the hill of Livaxha near the quota 1900 meters below Guri I Shqiponjës (the Eagle Stone) from here then takes running down right the stream Srednicës under the quota 1722 meters. From here the border line follows about 500 meter the streambed to return back again in the northward direction through the mountains of Bogdanica to the quota Guri Marushan in the streambed Pllajniku. The borderline continues to follow up the direction of the north to the Spring Obçinove, then the quote 1572 near the hill Sumllar from where gets the north-east direction to the stream Ropuha northwest the Kuk village. The line crosses the river to take the direction almost entirely in the east passing beside the hill Shullanit, fallen to the River Reka e Shehit të Madhë to the quota 1628 meters. From here the line again takes the north-east direction passing Guri i Torishtes going down to the river Reka e Shehit të Vogël. Then the border takes the north direction by making zigzags including the places Guri I Korbit, Guri I Grihes, then Brezhdën up to the slope of Dridze, one kilometre south-east of the village Zaplluzhë. From these slopes the line meets the quote 1367 meters, then the quote 1680 meters in Ugar, another quote 1609 to reach to the Qafa e Dhelpnës near the quota of 1625 meters. From this quote the border comes back to the east and down to the street to continue on the unnamed stream to the river Manastirca from where it takes south direction along the river to the other unnamed stream. The boundary then climbs to the stream towards the south-east direction and passing quota Guri i Pishës (1192 m.) comes to the quota Guri i Qelit (1669 m.). From here the border comes down

the valley to the east up the river Pubenica which follows in the north-east direction to the izohipse 1050 m. to the Kosa e Gjerë (discharge of the streams in River Pubenica) from here it goes back in east direction through the quota 1093 m to the quota Brod (1048 m.). From this quote the border gets north-east direction, border goes up to the Kurrizi i Stërgës of Kumanci, and continues along the meadows of Lubinja e Eperme (under the location Smig) to the quote 1401 m.. Further on the border lays in the north-east on the quote Livadhet e Eperme (1430 m.) and goes down the valley to quota 1107 m. (Petreshnica River) to continue in the north-east direction, climbing up to the hill to the stream Mara (izohipsa 1230 m.). From this point the border turns on north-west direction and follows up the izohipse 1230 m. up to quota 1227 m. from where it continues to the north-east to the slope of the Gropa (1192 m.). The border then lies in the east across the quota (1195 m.) along the slope Çuka to the stream Mahalla e Epërme (Katundi i Eperm Village neighbourhood.) (Izohipsa 1300 m.), from where in the north-east direction, climbs up to Llanishta (izohipsa 1400 m.) to continue in the north-west direction of the village Katundi i Epërm and comes on the regional road Prizren - Shtërpçë on the slope of Stërnjigarit (500 m east from Prisoje, quota 1330 m.). From this point the border follows the road in west direction to the "Kthesa e Gjashtë ", then continues through the quotes Gabar (1195 m.), (1257 m.) (1056 m.) to the stream of the village Pllanjan from which goes down in the south-west direction passing through quotas 1084 m, 928 m. 803 m. to go down to Lumbardhit (550 m.) which follows up to the quote 532 m. Then it takes the direction of the west, crosses the regional road (Prizren-Shtërpçë) and passes through the quote 867 m and 974 m. from where goes down to the north-west ridge to the stream of Katerdhjet Bunareve which also is included within. From here the border takes the direction of the north-east, passes Lumbardhi, the regional road, and climbs on the ridge of the rocks of Vertopi, including the eastern part of the rock, it takes the direction of the south – east, passing through the mountainous ridge of Dullos, and after clasping the jaws of the Vërbiçani stream, is connected with the ridge Tociv in the



izohipse 900 meters. From here it continues on the ridge in east direction to the quote Maja (1567 m.), which turns on the north-east direction and along the forest vegetation comes to the forest road to the village of Novosella, including inside the border the hill meadows of Bulleci. The border then goes down the way to izohipsa 1500 m. which follows to Kroni i Aliut (located in forest road), including inside the border Ujrat e Gropuar. Then the border continues along the road to the north direction to the quote 1500 m. (Ravenj), from where go down the ridge to Guri i Mullinit. From this point the border turns in north-east direction and climbs along the mountain ridge on the quote 1052 m and 1569 m to the Livadhet e Sulës from where goes down the ridge to the northwest direction to the stream (in east of the quote Tepe 1271 m.) to goes up the ridge towards the north-east up to the crag including inside the border the Ashta. The border then follows the izohipse 1700 m across the slope Padhe up to the neck Bubrrec (1709 m.) that is located to Gryka e Rusenices. The border further on goes down the mountainside towards the north-west to Guri i Livadhit (1448 m.) and continues to the ridge in the north-east direction to the entry in Gryka e Rusenices (750 m.), from where comes back in the south-east to continue then to the north-east along the forest vegetation (mountain border with meadows) to the quote 830 m (the lower part of Lleshçica). From this quote the border coincides with izohipse 850 meters and follow it to the quota 768 meters (Kulla) including Llokmën and Aren e Selimit. The border then runs along the stream and Gryka e Matozit to Përsllap (quota 1089 m.) from where it takes the direction of the south-east and passes around the lower part of Gryka (Klisurës) and Guri i Përgjakur to a quota 1212 m. From here the border turns on north-east and following the izohipse 1200 m. goes to Çesma e Imerit and continues through the quote 1335 to Kroni i Mbretit. The border then goes down the mountainside of Mali i Mbretit through the quota 1068 m., from where turns back in the south-east and beyond the quotas Tëbanat e Bukoshit (1546 m.) and 1655 m. goes to the quota Rrafshina e Eperme (1443 m.) always following the natural border (streams, valleys and mountain ridges). From this quote the border continues to the

south and south-east in the quote 1084 m to the quota Çuka (1216 m.), where turns to the west and across the top of Vishevica (1230 m.) and Kryçi goes to the quote Presllap (1291 m.). The border then goes down to the south-west direction to the stream Zashtica (1000 m.) and continues along the stream in the south-east to the discharge of the stream Vasil (lower part of Guri i Vardishit) from where goes back to the south-west and climbs mountain ridge Llaçeishta to the quote Pisha e Vogel (1495 m.) to continue in west direction to the quote Rudina (1536 m.). From this quote the border continues in south direction along the mountainside and Tumba quota (1382 m.) to the discharge of river Tisi in Lepenc (1119 m.) from where goes back to the south-east of the village Sevcë across the quote Gobelinc (1297 m.); Kuk (1251 m.); Çuka e Poshtme (1260 m.) to the quote Guri i Prushit (1375 m.) from where it goes down the ridge to the bridge of River in the regional road Prizren - Shterpce. Then the border continues north-east along the road and across the quotes Borja e Poshme (1232 m.); Muzhnica River (1036 m.); Quota (1086 m.); Penjarupa (1169 m.); Shkëmbi i Boçkës (1228 m.); Llazovi (Vllak) (1100 m.); Barojca Glava (1228 m.); Uji i Bardhç (1100 m.); River Klisura (1031 m.); Zmijaica on Drajkovc (1126 m.); Krividell on Firajë (1080 m.); Krena (904 m.); Përrocka e Madhe on Mallaha e Elezëve (780 m.) (Brod Village neighborhood) to the lower parts of Jasika on the Mahala e Ceklarëve (850 m.). From this point the border turns on south-east to izohipsa 900 on the Mahalla e Elezëve which follows in the south to the quote 900 m to continue up to the mountain ridge to the quota Shulan Mountain (1154 m.) through Perroni i Shpatit. Then the border turns back to south-east to the quote 941 m to the forest road which follows to the regional road Shtërpçë - Doganaj - Gilloboçic. Further the border continues in south direction along the regional road to the curve of Kepi i Kurtës from where in south-west direction goes up to the pass of Kepi i Kurtës to be completed at the starting point the izohipse 1050 in the state border Kosovo - Macedonia.



►The border before and after expansion of the National Park "Sharri"



1.9. Spatial development profile in the part of the park within the border of the municipality of Sharr (Dragash)

1.9.1. Features and natural phenomena

1.9.1.1. Geological features

The Part of the Sharr Mountain located in the territory of the Municipality of Sharr Mountains forms the border between Kosovo and Macedonia. Sharr Mountains were formed in the same geological phase as the Alps and Dynamics. The half territory of Dragash is formed by different types of metamorphic rocks. Two areas are dominated by various types which have undergone through the metamorphic processes. These areas are Koritniku and parts of the mountains around Brod and Restelica. The interferences of Magmatita have been found mainly in the central part of Dragash between Kërsteci, Dragash, Pllajnik, Brod, Zlipotokt and Krusheva. The largest areas with sandstone can be found more in the southwest mountains (Kësula e Priftit), smaller surfaces are scattered throughout the area. Approximately 20% of the land in the municipality is formed by quaternary sediments of fluviatile origin.

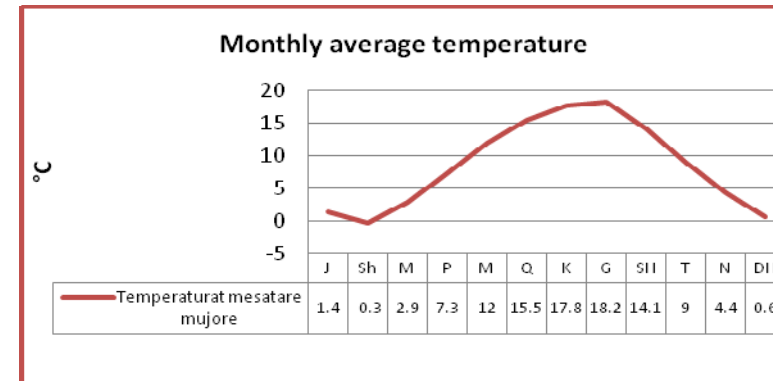
Main areas are in the north between Brezna and Bresana around Dragash and along the valleys on the high mountains in the south part of the municipality. Mineral resources founded in the following areas:

- Three iron ore sources lie around Zlipotok;
- A source with copper and mercury is found near Mlika;
- A source of copper, lead and tin is located near Dikanci;
- A source of copper, lead, tin, molybdenum, arsenic and wolfram is located near Backa;
- Two areas of quarry are located near Restelica and Lubovishta.

1.9.1.2. Climatic features⁹

Temperatures - Dragash municipality has a subalpine climate with average annual temperature of 8.6 ° C. Warmer seasons of

the year are short, with average temperature 18.1 ° C, and the colder one are long and with low average temperature of -0.4 ° C. The highest temperatures are in river valleys where are located the most parts of the settlements. Temperatures here are 10 ° C higher than in the high mountain areas. With the increase of the highness of the sea level in the national park they go down to each 100 m, highness, 0.6 ° C. In the lowlands the average temperatures during the vegetation period April - September is 15 ° C. The highest temperatures of 36.5 ° C are recorded in July, while the lowest -21.5 ° C are recorded in January.



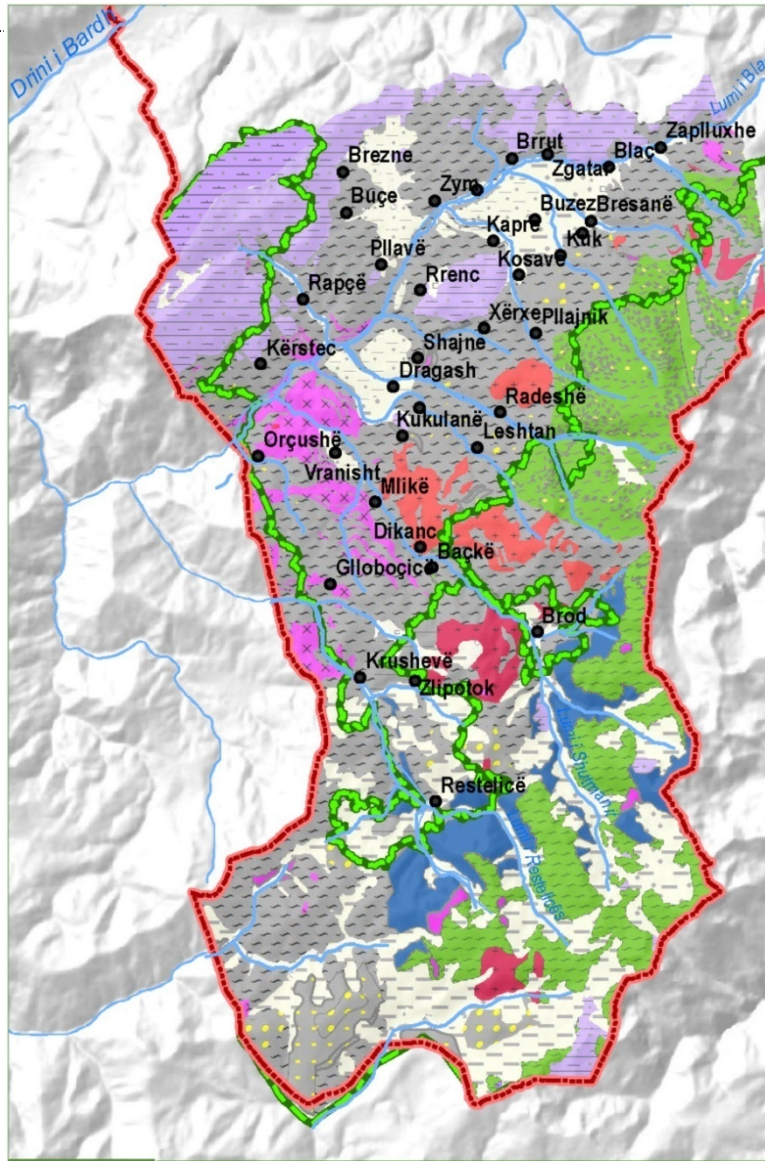
Period 1960 - 1984

Winds - The wind generally blows from the northeast and southwest. The following data for the speed of the wind for the region of Prizren and because of the closeness of this region with the municipality of Dragash, these data can be considered as approximate to Dragash region.

The speed of southwest wind is 3.8m / s, southern and north-western 1.9 m / s. The maximum wind speed in the region has reached 18.9 m / s.

Air humidity - the average annual humidity is 76%. The maximum air humidity of 83.15% is in November, while the minimum one of 67.6% in August.

⁹ Data about the climate are taken from the draft document of the Municipal Development Plan of Dragash, drafted by UNDP.



SPATIAL PLAN OF NATIONAL PARK "SHARRI"
 NP "SHARRI" PART OF DRAGASHI MUNICIPALITY
 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE
 Map: Geological formations

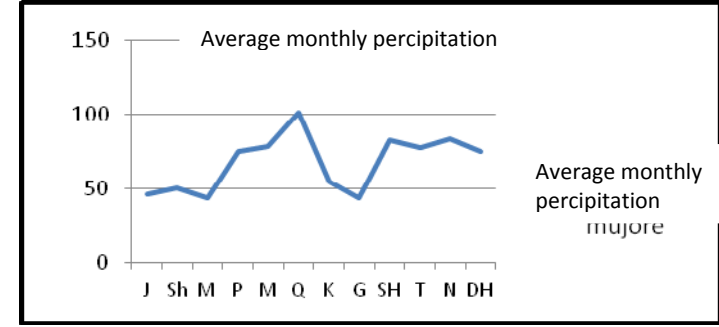
MINISTRIA E MJEDISIT DHE E PLANIFIKIMIT HAPËSINOR
 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING
 MINISTARSTVO SREDINE I PROSTORNOG PLANIRANJA
 Institut për Planifikim Hapësinor - Institut za Prostomog Planiranje - Institute for Spatial Planning

LEGEND:

- Settlements
- River
- Alluvium

0 1.25 2.5 5

Precipitation – The municipality of Sharr as a regional entirety has a high level of precipitation with rain and snow. Rainfalls are highlighted in June 101mm and September, 82mm.



Period of yer 1950-2008



Months with less rainfall are January, February, March and August. Approximately 50% of total annual rain falls is from April to September. The average annual rainfall is 807mm. More precipitations are on top northwest (Koritniku) and the southeast, Shutman mountains. The average rainfall in the lower areas reaches the 800mm per year, while there are 120 snowing days per year. In high mountain areas the average rainfall reaches 1370mm per year, while there are 280 snowing days per year.

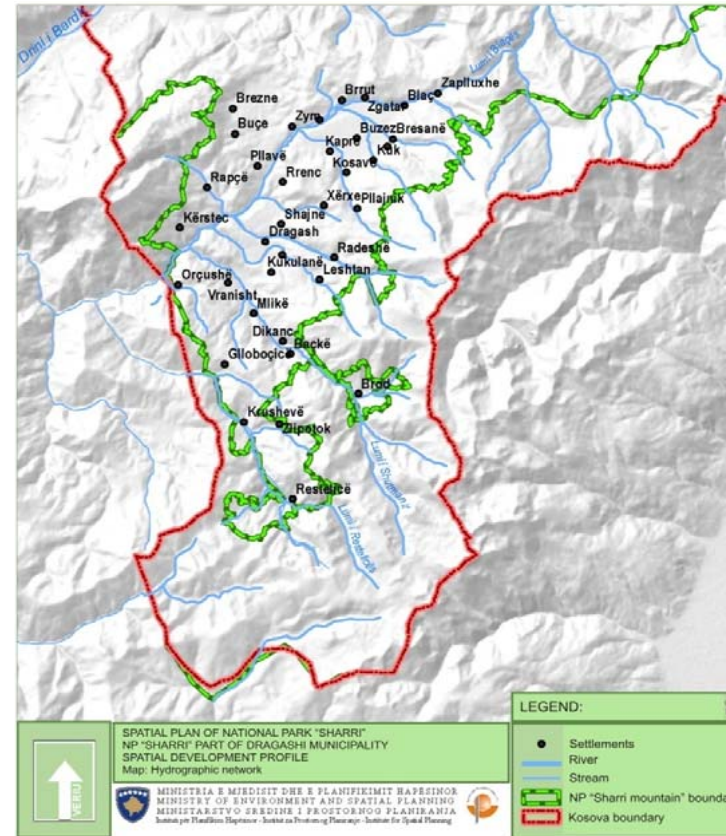
1.9.1.3. Hydrological features

Rivers - Dragash region respectively the area that lies the National Park "Sharri" is rich in water resources and water flows of streams and small rivers. This are belongs to two sea basins: Adriatic Sea, in which sea flows through the main river Drini i Bardhe and Aegean Sea where flows through the river Vardar (Macedonia).

Rivers of the Adriatic Sea catchment that have the sources in this area are: River of Zaplluzha, River of Shehu i Vogël, River of Shehu i Madhë, River of Kuk, River of Pllajniku, River of Srednica, River of Brod, River of Dushkaja, River of Restelica and River of Plava. As regard the Aegean Sea basin, in this area it is the source of the River Guri i Zi (Crni Kamen). Up to 84% of the territory of the municipality of Sharr belongs to the catchment area of the Adriatic Sea and 16% of the Aegean Sea. Lakes represent one of the major attractions of the National Park "Sharri". They extend on a high position above the sea level. For the size and natural beauty it is distinguished the large lake of Shutmani that lies between the villages of Brod and Restelicë. Other lakes are: small Lake of Shutmani, Lake in the Mountain Çemeriq, three lakes on the Mountain Gorni Def and the Lake Kautova.

1.9.1.4. Vegetation

The part of the National Park "Sharri" located in the municipality of Sharr is characterized by areas that represent significant rare natural locations, with rich biodiversity and endemic vascular plant types. Here are the most beautiful areas of herbal vegetation in Kosovo, which comprises about 20% of flora within the Balkans. The wide range of Mountains with a highness above the sea level of 750 - 2,650 meters enables



th e combination of Mediterranean and continental climates that has as a result the representation of the diversity of floristic elements of the glacial period.

In this area there are present the following vital communities: Caricetum rostratae salicetosum, Caricetum rostratae - vesicariae, Caricetum nigrae, Carici - Narthecietum scardici, Vaccinion with V. gaultherioides, Senecio - Rumicetum alpini, Shrubland, Arctostaphylo - Juniperetum nanae, Vaccinio - Empetretum hermaphroditi, Coryletum avellanae, Juncetum trifidi, Drypetum spinosae, Saxifrageto - Potentilletum apenninae, Saxifrageto - Rumicetum nivalis, Carici - Seslerietum latifoliae, Deltoideo - Nardetum, Nardetum strictae, Diantho - scardici - Festucetum, Amerio - Festucetum variae, Xerobromion, Echinario -



Convovuletum althaeoides, Edraiantho - Elynetum, Gentiano - Dryadetum octopetalae, Gladiolo - Sanguisorbetum officinalae, Helianthemo - Globularietum bellidifoliae, Abietum albae koritniensis, Abietum borisii - regis, Pinetum heldrechii typicum, Fago - Pinetum heldrechii, Alnetum glutinosae, Betuletum verrucosae koritniensis, Lembotropo - Quercetum cerris, Quercetum trojanae dukagjini, Fagetum moesiaca montanum, Ostryo - Fagetum, Seslerio autumnalis - Fagetum, Colurno-Ostryetum carpinifolia, Dioscoreo - Carpinetum orientalis.

1.9.1.5. Flora

Flora and specific nature values in this part in general represent a potential for the development of scientific - research and exploratory activities for different visitors. Here are present species of plants belonging to floristic elements: mezofile, kserofile, frigorifile and Arko - alpine, under which with specific importance are endemic plants. Part of the mountains which relates to the mountain Koritnik represents an area of unique natural values and considered as reserves for some plant species.¹⁰

1.9.1.6. Fauna

As regards the fauna in the municipality of Sharr no systematic scientific studies exists. However, data collected by NGOs, communities of villages, literature and observations from the UNDP experts provide an overview about the types of fauna that exist in this area. According to the NGO "Finches" there are 11 important places in the municipality for bird habitats. About one of the third are listed in the annexes of the EU Bird Directive. Forty species of butterflies have been identified, about one of the third are listed in Annexes II and IV of the EU Habitat Directive or are estimated as "vulnerable" by the IUCN.

¹⁰ Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Use Management in Dragash. Sustainable Development Atlas to ensure comprehensive and balanced rural development for the Municipality of Dragash , Kosovo – Volume V: Data, April, 2012

Mammals (Mmmalia) – present mammals in the park within the municipality of Sharr are: Lynx lynx (Lynx), Ursus arctos (brown bear), Capreolus capreolus (deer), Rupicapra rupicapra (Chamois) Sciurus vulgaris (Squirrel).

Amphibia (Amphibia) – the present amphibian in the park within the municipality of Sharr are : Bombina Lemur (yellow belly frog), Hyla arborea (tree frog-gargaliqi), Dalmatian Rana (forest frog), Rana graeca (Greek frog), Salamandra Salamandra (Salamandri black and yellow).

Reptiles (reptiles) - Present reptiles in the park within the municipality of Sharr are: Anguis fragilis (Kokëzogëza), Lacerta muralis (wall lizard), Lacerta viridis (green lizard), Natrix natrix (grass snake bollujca, bollujësa) Testudo hermanni (wood turtles), Vipera ammodytes (Neperka).¹¹

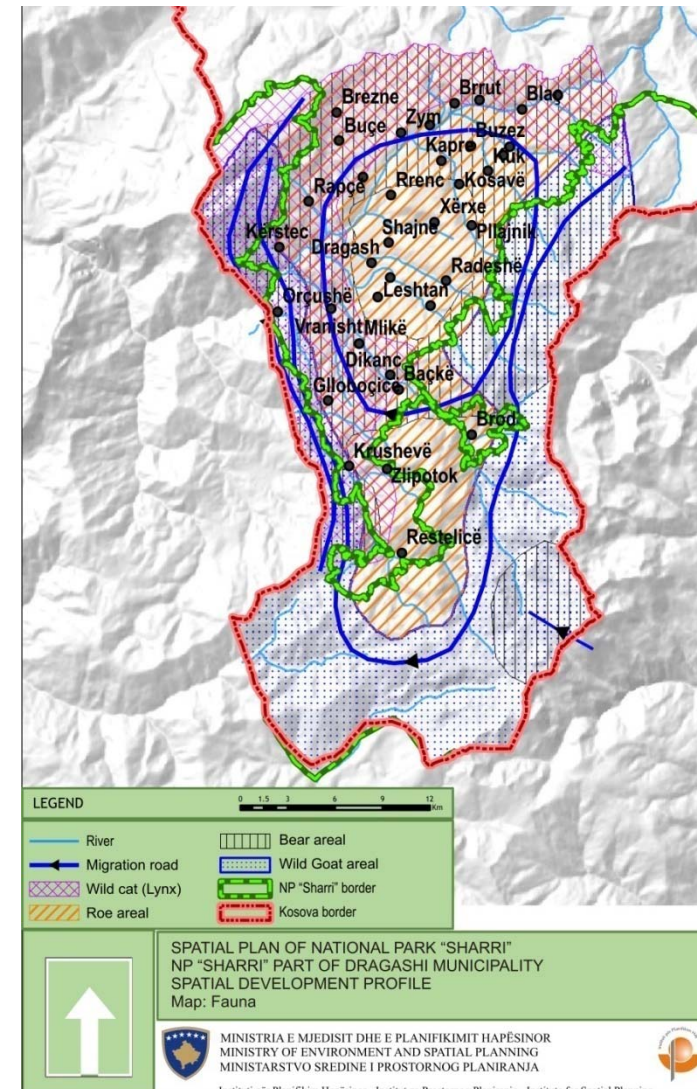
1.9.1.7. Land use

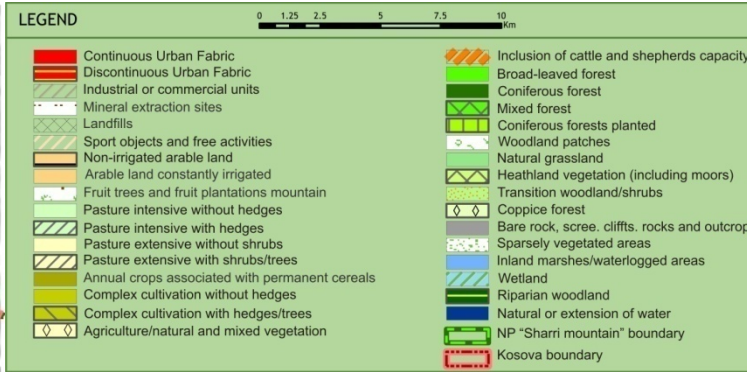
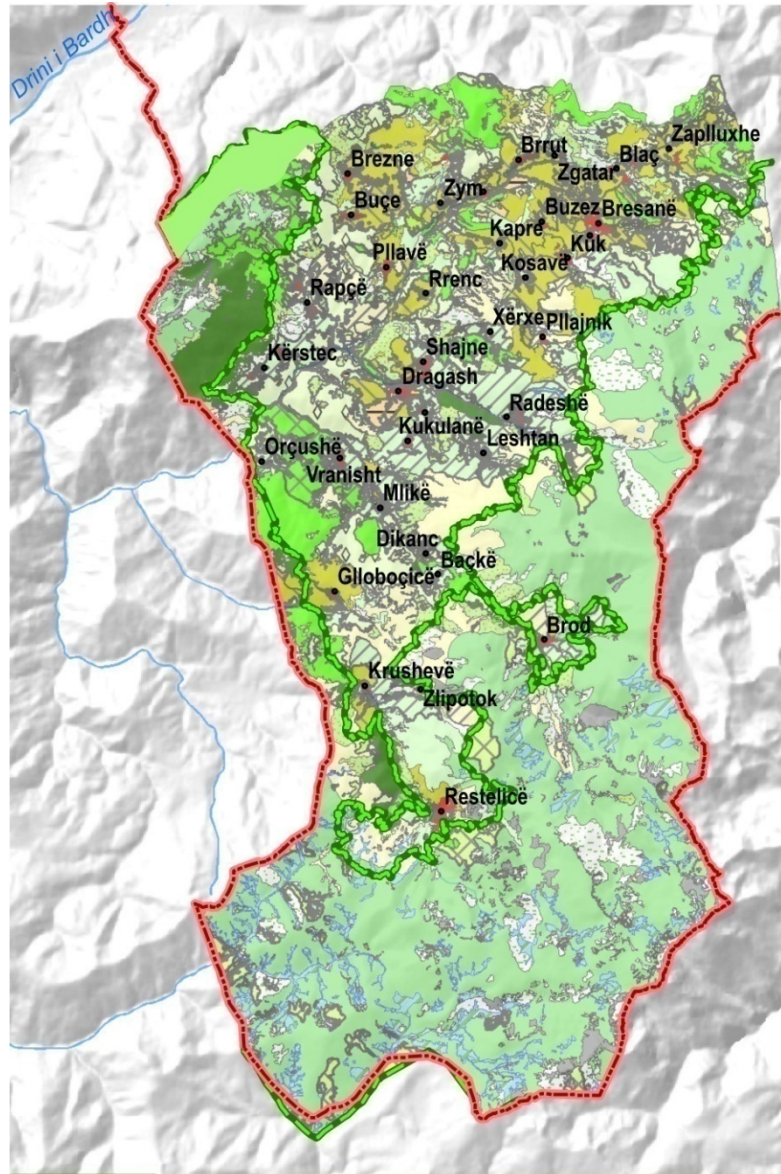
In a part of national park which belongs to the territory of Dragash municipality dominate mostly natural grassland with 14230.39 ha (57.37%) and sparsely vegetated areas with 961.32 ha (10.84%). Extensive pastures without shrubs participate with 5.05%, whereas wetlands with 5.56%. With regard to forests in this part of national park, coniferous forests dominate with 3.8%, mixed forests cover 3.31% of an area, whereas broad-leaved forests 1.76%. Bare rocks participate with 3.13% of an area.

¹¹ Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Use Management in Dragash. Sustainable Development Atlas to ensure comprehensive and balanced rural development for the Municipality of Dragash , Kosovo - Volume II: Baseline, April, 2012



Land use categories in the part of national park within the territory of Sharri municipality	Ha	%
Natural grassland	14230.39	57.37
Woodland patches	13.52	0.05
Coppice forest	352.3	1.42
Transition woodland/shrubs	593.89	2.39
Wetland	1378.74	5.56
Pasture intensive with hedges	40.61	0.16
Pasture intensive without hedges	125.37	0.51
Pasture extensive with shrubs/trees	60.28	0.24
Pasture extensive without shrubs	1253.43	5.05
Complex cultivation without hedges	24.53	0.10
Complex cultivation with hedges/trees	63.72	0.26
Industrial or commercial units	1.25	0.01
Cattle enclosures and shepherds installations (mountain areas)	8.27	0.03
Coniferous forest	943.43	3.80
Mixed forest	821.24	3.31
Broad-leaved forest	436.12	1.76
Bare rock, scree, cliffs, rocks and outcrops	775.79	3.13
Discontinuous Urban Fabric	0.05	0.00
Continuous Urban Fabric	0.12	0.00
Inland marshes/waterlogged areas	8.54	0.03
Non-irrigated arable land	1.63	0.01
Heathland vegetation (including moors)	961.32	3.88
Sparsely vegetated areas	2690.04	10.84
Riparian woodland	20.06	0.08
Total	24804.64	100.00





1.9.1.8. Areas threatened by erosion

Kosovo erosion map shows that the national park that is in the municipality of Sharr, some surfaces are affected by the erosion on different scale of intensity. Surfaces with very strong erosion and strong erosion are the most vulnerable areas in which is alternated, transferred and accumulated the largest amount of erosive material.

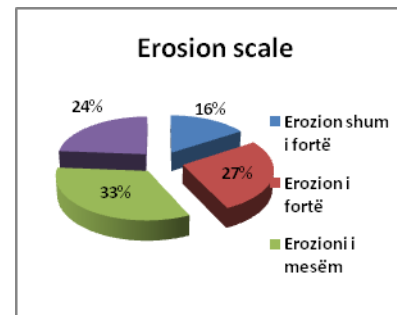
Areas that are not covered with vegetation fall under the influence of exogenous factors by physical chemical and biological alteration, and thereby is caused the increase rate of erosion.

Transferring and accumulation of erosive material is divided into two main river basins: the Vardar Basin towards the Republic of Macedonia and in Lumbardh of Prizren towards Dukagjini region.

Based on the data from the below table, in high scale is endangered by a very strong erosion 16% of the territory of NP "Sharri", and with strong erosion 27% of the territory. Characteristic of this area is that the high mountain areas are bare.

SPATIAL PLAN OF NATIONAL PARK "SHARRI"
NP "SHARRI" PART OF DRAGASHI MUNICIPALITY
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE
Map: Land use

MINISTRIA E MJEDISIT DHE E PLANIFIKIMIT HAPËSINOR
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING
MINISTARSTVO SREDINE I PROSTORNOG PLANIRANJA
Instituti për Planifikim Hapësinor - Institut za Prostornog Planiranje - Institute for Spatial Planning



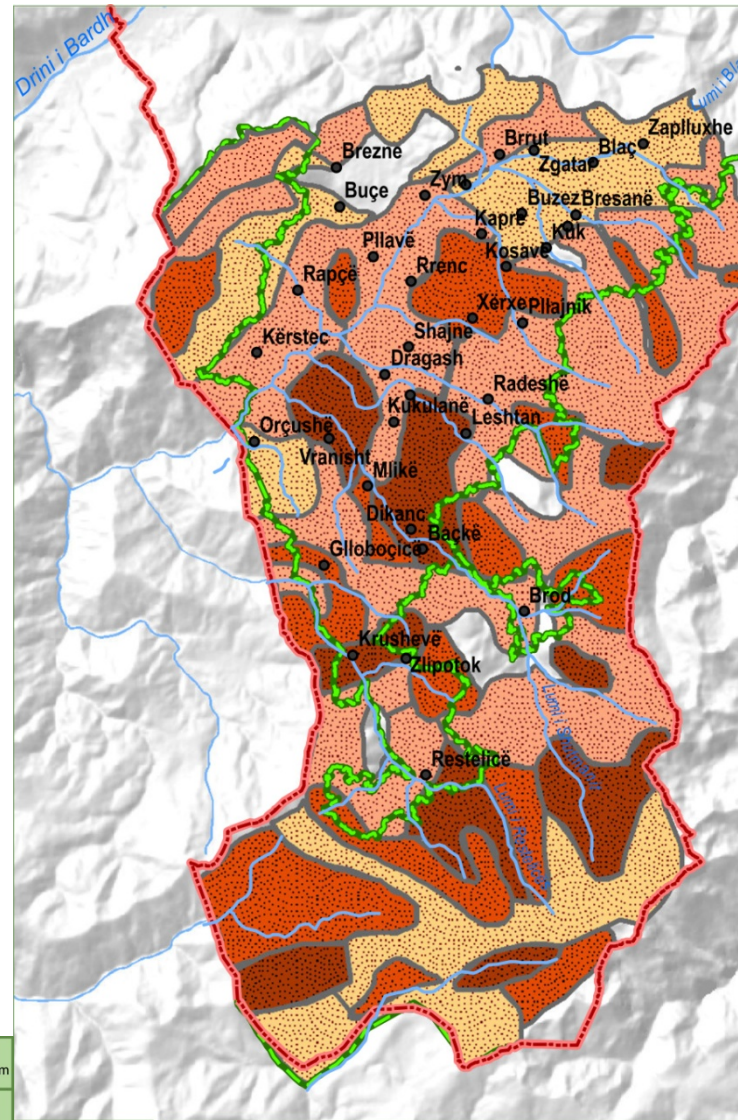


1.9.1.9. Nature risks

Earthquakes - In general, Kosovo is considered seismically active area that lies between the two seismic zones, the Adriatic coast and the valley of the Vardar, with merkmal scale VII-VIII.

In Dragash area are not registered strong earthquakes but there were earth tremors also in this area, where the epicentre has been away from the area. The scale of these earthquakes has been 2.7-4.8.

Snowslips - are phenomena that occur in this area and destroy material goods and unfortunately even with human fatalities. Sharr mountain area close to the settlements is known as bared areas of vegetation where snowslips are frequent occurrences and characteristic of the area. A snowslip of 10 m depth and 500 meters width, in February of 2012 hit 15 houses in Restelica village and 9 people were killed.



Erosion	Ha	%
Very strong erosion	3,530.49	16
Strong erosion	6,101.57	27
Middle erosion	7,431.69	33
Low erosion	5,322.32	24

LEGEND

- Very strong erosion
- Strong erosion
- Middle erosion
- Weak erosion
- NP "Sharri" boundary
- Kosova boundary



SPATIAL PLAN OF NATIONAL PARK "SHARRI"
NP "SHARRI" PART OF DRAGASHI MUNICIPALITY
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE
Map: Areas threatened by erosion

MINISTRIA E MJEDISIT DHE E PLANIFIKIMIT HAPËSINOR
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1.9.2. Cultural heritage of the municipality of Dragash

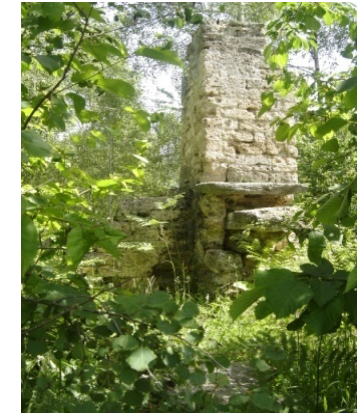
The territory of Dragash municipality is rich in cultural and historical heritage buildings since ancient periods. The historical past of today's Dragash municipality cannot be seemed apart from Prizren and its surroundings, due to the close relationship with the city, so in this way it has been an integral part of it¹².

In Opoja and Gora there are many relics of ancient settlements, some of which have lost the tracks, and some of them only have the name such as "Zinova" as ancient town, near Bellobradit, can be found the tracks of ancient locality "Gostil" and similar traces can be also found close to the village Brut. Particular importance has had the road that has been built in the Roman period Tetovo – Shkodër - Lezhë, which crossed through Sharr Mountain and the ancient city "Zinova" which is supposed to have had the role of regional trade centre.

In the medieval period Opoja, Gora and Zgatari have been as important trade and craft centres. During the ottoman period many settlements have gained the physiognomy of powerful economic centres, by building a large number of religious buildings, roads, water supply networks, savages, hospitals, etc.

Kukli begu (in century XVI) was the personality who influences to economic and cultural development of this region. He built the mosque and shrine, saraji, water supply network "Çezmen e Sarajit" underground tunnel, namazxhahun, the hamam (Turkish bath) and many other buildings which are destroyed and are

under destruction. Today the cultural heritage monuments are almost forgotten entirely. There is no support from relevant institutions regarding the conservation, protection and preservation of values of this area and their promotion. The request from the municipal level is to establish a historical, cultural and ethnographic municipal museum. According to these data, mainly dominate the mosques 27, shrine 5, castles relics 3 and other buildings (tumma, springs, mills, etc.).



MUNICIPALITY OF DRAGASHIT				
Nr.	Building/complex	Settlement	Year of promulgation	Comments
1	Waste of castle in the hill "Hisarlishte" century. II-V, No.V.E.K.924/67	Krushevë (I - 162)	1967	
2	Mosque of Kukli Beut century. XVI, nr.V.E.K.925/67	Bresane(I 163)	1967	Maintained by people who lives in front of it. The road is not asphalted and inappropriate access.
3	Relics of religious building (Namazxhah) century XVI, nr.V.E.K.926/67	Buzez (I - 164)		Namazgjahu – without maintenance, which may even lose the tracks

¹² From Mr. Hajriz Meleqi, Opoja and Gora–Geographic observation (Municipality of Dragash)



1.9.2.1. Monuments that are under protection status in the municipality of Dragash

From the list of cultural heritage with temporary protection, approved by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (2012), there are proposed the following buildings / monuments for the municipality of Dragash:

1. Medieval Castle in Hisar të Brutit - Brut;
2. Valavicë – Mill, XIX century - Bellobrad;
3. Old Mill, XIX century - Dragash;
4. Shrine of Selim Deda, XVIII century - Restelicë;
5. Shrine , XVII century - Dragash;
6. Village Mosque (mosque Berat), XX Century - Zlipotok;
7. Village Mosque, XIII century - Mlike;
8. Village Mosque – XX century Kapre;
9. Large Grave Sallatash, XVIII century - Kapre.

The main problems for the development of cultural tourism are the roads that are not asphalted and are difficult to access certain monuments.

1.9.2.2. Spiritual heritage - as part of the cultural heritage is higher reflected in Opoja and Gora territory. Ethnography of this area is characterized by a colourful and originality that continues to be cultivated even today (for holidays, engagement, marriage, etc.). These dressings are used more often and are unique to all the territories of the region and beyond, for instance men's dresses (trousers (tirqi), shirts, belt, doublet, etc.), women's dresses (shirts, dimi - means - traditional woman's dress for weddings, celebrations) , doublets, pinner, socks, yellow handkerchief with fringe, etc.)¹³ The spiritual identity of Opoja is completed by the preserved musical-folklore traditions, , carrycot songs, birth songs, wedding songs, double songs, dances around, playing games after dinner, stone throwing from the arm, three stepped dancing, equestrian running sport of pelivanëve etc.¹⁴

¹³ From monthly news paper of MA.Dragash, October 2004 - Bulletin

¹⁴ Hajriz Meleqi - Opoja - Complex geographical study



Photo- Wedding of Opoja



Photo- Sport of pelivans



Rituals ¹⁵

Rituals as cultural phenomenon expressed in this region includes practices of a part of society, with special features of an action with a specific purpose, which have a history and have been transmitted generation after generation. Annual ceremonies in our past, represent a wealth of values that maintain beliefs and superstitions closely linked with nature, ever with a welfare of a group or a wider circle of society. These cultural values organized with annual rituals ceremonies in this region can be mentioned: Ritual of Verzëa, Shëngjergj and Call of Rain.

Ritual of Verzëa (the arrival of the summer season) - in Opoja it is one of the annual rituals that is organized with a special devotion. It is organized on the night of March 13th to the sunrise of March 14th. This ritual has many elements of magical characters aimed at cleansing, impregnation, health, dedicated to individuals, family, relatives, village etc.

The organization is done on the hills, in this case in the village of Bresane, where each neighbourhood makes the fire (with branches collected from young people), always in competition with other neighbourhoods for the largest fire, which symbolizes increasing of the prosperity of the family, neighbourhood and village. During the night of the ritual the girls of the village decorate eggs which take on their baskets and with magical actions devote the health and well-being throughout the year. Cleansing from sinful is through the crossing of the fire three times (on the wane of the fire), which are followed by ceremonial dress, music and dancing, by washing the face and the hair in the river in the morning, and the ceremony ends with a ritual lunch prepared by the homemaker.



The spiritual and cultural identity of the region of Gora is characterized by a rich folklore and cultural traditions, with specific folk dressings and dancing. By the cultural terms, their weddings are unique being distinct from those of the rest of the region. They also celebrate some holidays on certain days, such as St Shëngjergj Day which belongs to pagan traditions that are specific to all the peoples in this region. Goran typical traditional music usually includes two-takts dancing called "Kolo" ('cycle'), which is a dance in cycle with concentration on foot moving and always starts on the right foot and move in the opposite direction of clockwise movement. The dancing "kolo" is usually accompanied by instrumental music (drum and zurla) and rarely accompanied by singing.¹⁶

¹⁵ Rituals and Actualities, December 2011

¹⁶ Mountains of Dragashi, Kosovo: Guideline for Natural Tourism and Walking



Brod is one of the main villages of Gora. This small traditional village still has many traditional buildings from the Ottoman period and stone houses along the river. It is characterized by spiritual and cultural traditions that are cultivated even today. Here we can see buildings of traditional stone houses, as in other villages; there is a tradition of sticking of animal dung on the walls of houses which have been used for wall isolation.



Within the borders of the territory of the Park that is included within the municipality of Dragash, there do not exist any buildings, locations or cultural heritage monuments. The entire above mentioned cultural heritage incorporates the settlements that surround the park and will have an impact on the economic development both for the park, the municipality of Dragash and villagers in these areas. Such a development would be realized through the development of rural tourism and tourist services of rural houses providing hostels, traditional and organic food, visit to the cultural heritage monuments, thereby enhancing the promotion of spiritual heritage.



1.9.3. Economic state of the settlements around the park

In the part of the territory of Sharr (Dragash) included within the area of the National Park "Sharri" there are not activities that affect economic development. All activities take place in the villages around the park. Taking into account the registered businesses, the economical activity dominating in the municipality of Sharr is the trade followed by manufacturing industry and hotelier activities. Certainly, agriculture, forestry and fishery are present activities within settlements, but in the number of registered businesses they participate by only 1%. Economic activities are mainly made for family consumption. There is unorganized way of placing products on the market. Some of the activities that will have the greatest impact on the use, regulation and planning of the territory of the park will be treated.

1.9.3.1. Agriculture and farming activity

A part of the territory of the national park is used for agricultural and farming activities. Agricultural and farming products in the settlements around the park are mainly used for family needs and sometimes overstocks can be put on the market. Fruits and vegetables are cultivated in all settlements. It is known the cultivation of Sharri Dog (Illyrian pastor), sheep and horses. Honey and Sharri cheese are known as typical products of the territory, and here also are kept chickens for egg production. Opoja and Gora region is very rich in medicinal plants, aromatic plants and other important plants for pharmaceutical industry, food and cosmetics. According to data from the "Municipal Development Agenda 2004-2006", the tradition of milk, fruit collection and processing is an informal business.

1.9.3.2. Forestry activity

A part of forest under the private ownership is used for firewood. As regards the vegetation structure it is dominated by pastures, while forests cover lower surfaces. Meadows lie close to the settlements, regardless of altitude.

1.9.3.3. Tourist economy

This economy involves on itself all the activities that are assigned for the development of tourism in the national park area. Despite its natural values, flora and fauna values and cultural traditions of this area, by the government of former Yugoslavia was not invested for the development of tourism. Since over ten years of NATO intervention, the region remains relatively unknown for tourists¹⁷.

The territory of Dragash which is included within the expanded space of the National Park "Sharri" has potential for different tourism activities, but "*parks and protected areas require facilities and services to accommodate and be used by visitors, park staff and others*"¹⁸, which unfortunately still misses.

Following we will talk about the current situation and potential of the area of Sharr (Dragash) within the National Park "Sharri". Mountain chain of Sharr Mountain is an ideal location for numberless adventures in nature, excursions, scientific researches and taste of traditional products, where every season offers a special quality. By the end of April, when the snow begins to melt, until late of October, Dragash Mountains are an ideal place for walking. In the spring, the fields are evident with colour and covered with bloom. In the summer, the snow melts from the high mountains creating an attractive appearance. Autumn is cool and fresh, this season provides magnificent views of the mountains with the variety of colours, while winter offers skiing and mountain walking in the snow. Currently the Municipality of Shar does not have tourist information centre. The Municipality is drafting the Municipal Development Plan and within this plan it is foreseen also the strategy for tourism development. From the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in close cooperation and with the support of the Government of Kosovo, municipality and population of Dragash it is compiled the document "Dragash Mountains, Kosovo: A Guide for natural tourism and walk." This guide is the first Guideline for Dragash in order to promote the natural

¹⁷ Dragash Mountains, Kosovo : Guideline for natural tourism and walking

¹⁸ TOURISM IN NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS Planning and Management



values of Kosovo and to stimulate sustainable tourism¹⁹. This guide contains the map with 14 trails favourite for walking, 4 mountain biking trails, camping sites and detailed instructions on how and where to go. Although these trails for walks and biking are identified since last time ago, no concrete steps on marking and field informative tables have been taken yet.

1.9.3.4. Dragash area within the NP "Sharri"

The access to Dragash and surrounding areas is made possible through the road which in Zhur village is linked to the road Prizren-Kukes. There is no railway (train traffic) in this part of Kosovo and the nearest bus station is in Prizren. From there it can be used the daily lines of buses going to Dragash. Special value areas within the Sharr massif belonging to the municipality of Dragash are Opoja and Gora with characteristic settlements, which are outside the national park. When it comes to tourist economy it should be considered the indirect impact of settlements, settlement - park and vice versa. Based on the researches and evaluations, this space possesses suitable conditions for the development of tourism. Factors that facilitate the development of tourism are: beautiful landscapes, favourable climate, clean air, a large number of sources and cold fountain, a large number of rivers and attractive valleys, forests, flora and fauna, lakes, traditions, customs and folklore.

The researches and numerous assessments that have been made regarding the natural potentials indicate that in the municipality of Sharr exist the prerequisites for the development of tourism, as:

1.9.3.5. Mountain tourism – The conditions for the development of this type of tourism are ideal. Here it is important to be highlighted the terrain with easy aslope and existing paths that are used by farmers for their livestock which represent preconditions and real opportunities for climbing, hiking and

mountain

biking.

The mountains of Brod, Restelica, Radesha and Zaplluzha are very suitable for skiing, which need a thin layer of snow and the possibility of access to skiing can last up to 6 months during the winter season. According to estimates, the ski terrains capacity of these centres can afford around to 30000 skiers. As a characteristic of these trails is also the possibility of skiing even in the grass, especially in Zaplluzhe.



During the winter season Skier Federation of Kosovo organized ski competitions. Lack of adequate infrastructure and services make impossible the massive development of these sports activities.

1.9.3.6. Educational tourism - On the basis of current data, this area is one of the richest centres of biodiversity in the Balkans, with many endemic species, important and rare relics of animals and plants. Based on data from previous researches, there are about 2000 species of medicinal plants or more than 20% of the entire Balkan flora. Fauna in Sharr Mountain includes approximately 50 species of mammals, 17 species of reptiles and between 129 and 200 species of birds depending on the source of information. With over 147 species of butterflies, the area offers an opportunity for scientific researches. The flora and fauna, hydrography and the nature of the municipality of Sharr

¹⁹ Initiator for drafting the document Todd Wassel/ United Nations worker, passionate mountain walker.



generally represent a potential source for the development of research activities of pupils, students and various scientists within Kosovo and beyond.

1.9.3.7. Fishing tourism - rivers and streams of the part of National Park that belongs to the territory of the municipality of Sharr are very rich with mountain trout. Despite the lack of infrastructure they are visited by the passionate people for the sport of fishing.

Unique tourism products are visited by a very small number of visitors, due to the lack of promotion of natural and cultural values and also lack of infrastructure.

1.9.3.8. Accommodation – There are no hotels in the area, while in villages around the border of the park there are a limited number of hotels. Sharr (Dragashi) still has a relatively low level of the accommodation possibilities. The most common accommodation provided is in the form of basic services hotels or private household guesthouses. In Brod it is the recreation and touristic centre "Arxhena" and a private house adapted for the hostel, which needs renovation to be presented with high quality tourism. In village Zaplluzhë, a hotel is closed due to the small number of visitors. Those who require specific accommodation can go in Sharr where the hotel Maka is and in Prizren, which offer a variety of choices.

1.9.3.9. Settlements around the park

The southern municipality of Kosovo, Sharri is an oasis of untouched natural beauty and traditional villages, which lies around the National Park "Sharri", which with a part participate in the territory of this municipality. The closeness villages to the park are: Restelica, Brodi, Zaplluzha, Pllajniku, Radesha, Leshtani, Dikanci, Backa, Zlipotoku, Krusheva, Gilloboçica, Orçusha, Kêrsteci, Rapça, Buça and Brezna. These together have approximately 17000 inhabitants.

Restelica – from all these villages Restelica is the biggest one with 4700 inhabitants. The village, which crosses the jaw of the river, is situated in the mountains with scarp slope. The entry into Restelica is just as interesting as the tour around to the high plains areas in the south, not going far away from the village.

This walk leads to the top of the mountain Karpa with the highness above the sea level 2125m, from where can be seen impressive view over the southern areas of Dragash and Albania. Un-asphalted road that leads south Restelica is ideal trail for mountain bikers. The road leads to the border with FYR Macedonia, Mavrovo National Park and some of the most remote areas of Dragash.

Economic activity in this settlement is focused on the production of natural products such as cheese and honey and the cultivation of vegetables, fruits, wild fruits and grass. Restelica is known for its high production of sheep and cow's milk and less agricultural products due to the sloping terrain and heightens above the sea level. It is the cultural centre of the Gorani and with the mountains and river valleys, there is a great potential for tourism development. Other features of this location that rise interest is the Sharr dog, handicrafts, festivals and marriage rituals.

Despite the size that it has, in Restelica services are limited: no health care centre, no post office, no bank, no police station, no secondary school, no pharmacy, no hotel, no underground cables and petrol station. Restelica has 95 registered businesses, more than any other village in the municipality of Sharr. 107 people are employed in these businesses. By the number of shops, 25% are bars and restaurants. A large number of inhabitants of Restelica work abroad to be able to keep their families.

Brod has 1544 inhabitants. It is a village inhabited by the Gorani community and is located on the eastern side of the territory of the municipality of Sharr, separated by impressive mountains near the village of Restelica. Brod lies at the verge of Sharr Mountains, surrounded by nature monuments ranging from mountains, rocks and impetuous rivers. From Brod village can be easily reached to Mountain Çule through the pedestrian paths which have been recently renovated and now have informational tables. Now the walks here are among the fastest. In the outskirts of the village are mountainous areas with juniper and other herbaceous plants. Many fruits and vegetables are cultivated here. This village is also characterized by the production of cheese and other milk products, horses-breeding. Local inhabitants have about hundred cows, which still continuing with the long tradition of production of yogurt,



cheese and milk, whereas the cheese from here is considered as one of the best cheese in Kosovo. July and August are characterized by a collection of wild blueberries. Brod has 30 registered businesses that employed 32 people. Natural features, impressive landscapes and walking paths that it has, Board has considerable potential for tourism development.



Photo: Restelica village

The settlements Zaplluzhë, Pllajnik, Radesha, Leshtan, Kërstec, Rapçë and Brezne are characterized by an infrastructure and communication network generally poor. These villages also cultivate fruits and vegetables and also farming activities, although there are not many products that they placed in the market, but they are mainly for household needs. As Brod also these villages, which provide opportunities for walking in nature and amazing landscapes, have a considerable potential for tourism development. Except the Sharr mountains here is also Koritnik Mountain. Koritnik Mountain one of the main mountains in this municipality of Dragash, with rich biodiversity offers amazing views of Sharr Mountains in the east and Albanian Alps (Bjeshkët e Nemuna) to the west.

The settlements Dikanc, Baçkë, Zlipotok, Krushevë, Glloboçicë, Orçushë and Buçe are settlements where the size of the population is under 1000 and in recent years this number has

been in decrease due to abandonment of villages from the population. The difference between the number of inhabitants during the summer and the winter, in these settlements is great because many people stay only during the summer season there. Between 70% and 90% of these residents, provide their income from outside the municipality. This is one of the reasons that in these villages there is less agricultural and farming products. In these places, there are significant problems with communication networks, infrastructure and in particular waste management. Development level of public services in these villages is low. Despite the economic difficulties, the values of these settlements are reflected in the rich natural and also spiritual heritage.

Opoja is a territory in the northern part of the municipality of Sharr, in the border with the municipality of Prizren. This area is mainly characterized by agriculture land and hillock surrounded by high mountains that go along the border with FYR of Macedonia. Opoja valley with a number of surrounding villages is connected with a road network which is ideal for easy cycling. In the area there are a number of small rivers and forests where you can find fresh mushrooms in the spring, late summer and early fall.

High in the mountain village Zaplluzhë has the only mountain house in this area, suitable for groups looking for comfort while staying in the high mountains. Slightly higher on the mountain is a ski trail but without any adequate infrastructure.



Photo: Listening of whisper

In this area it is the cave "Listening to whisper," which reached the size of a small football stadium and there is no institutional care. Here it was said that if someone wants to learn about the sex of a baby, it should be thrown a rock in a cave "Listening to whisper."

The walking path from Guri i Zi (the Black Stone) to the Sytë e Malit lead to two postglacial lakes in the border with FYR of Macedonia. Starting from village Zaplluzhë, the path is well defined and easy to be followed to the top. This is suitable for special vehicles (4x4) for mountainous areas.



Photo. Mountain eyes

1.9.4. State of Infrastructure

1.9.4.1. Transport and its infrastructure

The regional road R113 in the southern part of it lies in the west direction of the territory of the municipality of Sharr. To Globoçica village this road approaches very close to the border of the National Park "Sharri" it almost meets the border. Continuing towards the south to village Restelicë, which is located right next to the park border, the road R113 in a segment next to the village Krushevë and in another segment between villages Krushevë and Restelicë, passes through the border line of the park. The regional road R114 that begins in Sharr (Dragash) and continues to be expanded towards the south-east to the village of Brod, near the villages Dikanc and Baç is connected with the border line of the park and goes through this line to Brod, which is located next to the park border. The regional road R 222 is connected to R 113 near the village Pllavë and goes eastward to the village Zaplluzhë. This road in a segment between the villages Blaç and Zaplluzhë approaching very closely the border of the park, around 1.4 km in airline distance. None of regional roads are included within the territory of the park, but in addition to these three roads are local roads that crossing through the national park. The



mentioned regional roads are in relatively good physical condition, especially the road R 114.

No settlements are within the territory of the park, so for there is no public transport that would enable passengers go to the park. Public transportation with van that is organized by the private operators, who do not have municipal permit and no fixed schedule of circulation, enable the people to access all the villages that are closer to the park. As mentioned above, some of these villages are very close to the border of the national park. Organized bus transport where the operator possess the municipal permit, performed only the in relation Sharr - Zaplluxhë. Zaplluxha is a village close to the park. The operator is the transport company "Edi Tours" with headquarter in Zaplluxhë. The turnover is organized once a day, the start from Zaplluxha is at 6 : 40, and for return back , starting by Sharr at 15 : 10.

1.9.4.2. Water Infrastructure²⁰

Since within the territory of the national park are no settlements, in terms of water infrastructure (hydro-technology), here will be talked about the settlements around the park, that are closest to the park where the impact between them and the park is mutual. None of the 16 settlements around the park, which are mentioned here, is supplied with water from a central supply system. They are supplied by private systems that obtain their water from wells, springs or by surface waters. From these settlements, the lowest percentage of residents who have water supply are the villages Brezne and Rapçë with only about 20% of inhabitants that are supplied with water which they take from wells. In the villages Restelica and Kërstec 80% of inhabitants are supplied with water from private systems, in Restelica water is taken from surface waters, whereas in Kërstec from wells. In other settlements around the park, water supply is provided to 100% of the population. In Zaplluzhë, Pllajnik, Leshtan, Dikanc,

²⁰ Data about the water infrastructure are taken by the draft document of Municipal Development Plan of Dragash, drafted by UNDP.

Baçk, Brod, Zlipotok, Krusev, Gilloboçica and Buçe water is provided from surface waters, and in Radesha and Orçushë by springs.

Regarding wastewater sewage systems, they are installed in settlements Zaplluzhë, Radesha, Leshtan, Bac Zlipotok, Restelicë and Krushevë, and partly in Pllajnik, Kërstec and Rapçë. Other settlements around the park do not have such systems.

1.9.4.3. Electricity infrastructure²¹

The electricity in Sharr came in 1957 when was built the grid and starts production the hydro power plant of Dikanci. This network is still in use, meantime the hydro power plant from 2000 is out functioning. The electrical energy that supplies the settlement of the municipality of Sharr is from power plants A and B that are near Kastrioti (Obiliqi). They are supplied through the transmission lines 35 kV which comes from Prizren. Distribution network is managed and maintained by the Distribution of Prizren - Working Unit Sharr. This unit manages the following infrastructure:

1. Main Station in Sharr - TS 35/10kV with two transformer / power transmitter, with installed power $S_n = 8\text{MVA} + 4\text{MVA} = 12\text{MVA}$ and Dikanci hydropower plant with power $S_n = 2.5\text{MVA}$
2. high voltage network 10kV:
 - a) air network 10 kV with a length $L = 86\text{ km}$ with conductor Al-Fe
 - b) underground cable network 10 kV with a length $L = 1\text{ km}$
3. Low voltage network 04 kV:
 - a) air network with 04 kV a length $L = 140\text{ km}$ with conductor Al-Fe
 - b) underground cable network 04 kV with a length $L = 0.5\text{ km}$

²¹ Data about the electrical energy infrastructure are taken by the draft document Municipal Development Plan of Dragash, drafted by UNDP.



c) air network with braid cable 04 kV with a length $L = 2.43$ km

4. Station 10/04 kV in locations in the town of Sharr and villages
In total there are 88 electricity transmissions with an installed power $S_n = 20.02$ MVA of which:

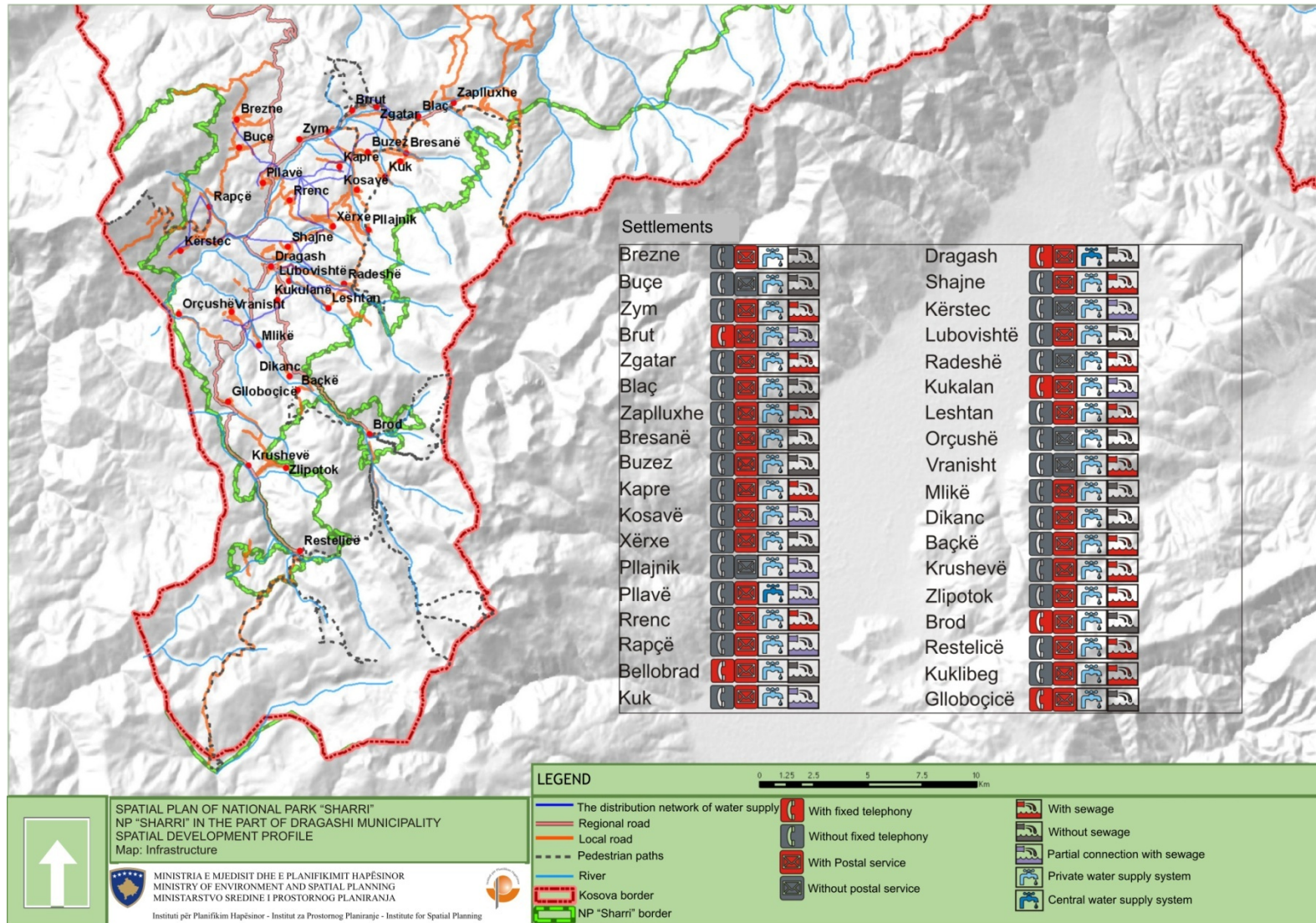
- a) TS 10/04 kV Pyramid (wooden), 6 power transmitter
- b) TS 10/04 kV Kulla, 11 electricity transmission tower,
- c) TS 10/04 kV armoured facilities, 7 power transmitter,
- d) TS 10 / 04 kV steel pillars, 64 power transmissions.

Eighteen of these stations are not property of Kosovo Corporation Energy (KCE), but they are private.

Many of these settlements around the park have a common problem that is low voltage electricity. Electricity network in the municipality of Sharr is outdated. Transmission of electricity is accompanied by technical losses. Growth of settlements and population has made the transmission and distribution system to be overloaded. The maintenance of the network is not on a proper level, besides others, it was also affected by difficult terrain in many locations.



1.9.4.4. Telecommunication²²



²² Data about telecommunication are taken from the draft document Municipal Development Plan of Dragash, drafted by UNDP.



The Unit of Post and Telecommunication of Kosovo (PTK), which is in the town of Sharr provides fixed telephony and postal services also in some of the settlements around the park. The settlements with postal services are: Zaplluzha, Leshtani, Dikanci, Bačka, Board, Zlipotoku, Restelica, Krusheva, Gllloboçica, Rapça and Brezna. As regards the fixed telephony, the network is spread in only two of the settlements around the park in Brod and Gllloboçica. The signal of mobile phone covers all the settlements around the park but not with the same quality. Settlements Bruçe, Orçushë and Radesha have problem with very poor signal of this telephony and the stronger signal is in Zaplluzhë and Kërstec. All the settlements surrounding the national park are connected to the Internet.

1.10. 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 – alpine flora in high altitudes and rich 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

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

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

Threats

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



1.11. 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 several Park resource management entities: the National Park Directorate, located in Prizren, Kosovo Forest Agency which practically manages all the forests in Kosovo and finally municipalities, which according to the Kosovo Law on Forests, are responsible for the management of the forests within their territories.

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.

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

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? If there is more than one entity to manage the Park, how could cooperation between them be stimulated? How can their activities be coordinated?

What are the identified opportunities?

1. The first option would be the management of all National Park resources by a single body.



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.

2. A second option would be the Park management by different entities.

The weak point of this solution is that in this case, there would be eventual disputes between various entities in the issues of management, entities 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.

List of identified issues

- Lack of the management plan for the Park
- Lack of cooperation and coordination of activities between entities managing the Park now;
- 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 ESPOO 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 National Park "Sharri"
- Law on National Park "Bjeshkët e Nemuna"
- Law on Forests
- Law on protection of agricultural lands



- Law on Protection of Waters
- Law on Air Protection from Pollution
- Law on Waste
- Law on Chemicals
- Law on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
- Law on Environmental Impact Assessment
- Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Law on protection from non-ionizing, ionizing radiation and nuclear safety
- 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.

No implementation of the 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 for improvement of a current situation should be priorities, translated into concrete steps to be undertaken immediately:

- 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;



Photo – illegal landfill waste

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, attractiveness 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 54 settlements, with approximately 50000 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 Zapllush, Pllajnik, 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 home²³. 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.

²³ 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 heritage²⁴.

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.

²⁴Johannesburg, 2002; www.world-tourism.org/sustainable/wssd/final-report.pdf

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 accommodations);
- 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:

- o Protection of endangered flora and fauna species;

- o Development of a national strategy for sustainable natural resource use;
- o 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:

- o Ensuring prerequisites for ratification of all environmental conventions and protocols;
- o Active participation in international environmental protection initiatives;
- o 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)²⁵.

²⁵ Commission for Ecosystem Management (CEM)[1]; Commission for Education and Communication (CEC)[2]; Commission for Environment, Economy and Social Policies (CEESP)[3];



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.

Ratification of multi-lateral environmental agreements							
	Albania	B&H	Croatia	FYRoM	Montenegro	Serbia	Kosovo
Aarhus Convention	2000		Ratified 2006	Ratified 1999	-	Ongoing	
Protocol on discharge and transfer of polluter registers	2006	Signed	Signed	Signed	-	Ongoing	
ESPOO convention on EIA, Cross-border context	1991 2006		Ratified 1996	Ratified 1999	-	Signed	
Protocol on SESA	2005	Signed	Signed	Signed 2003	Signed	Ongoing	
Convention on protection and use of cross-border rivers and lakes	1994		Ratified 1999		-	Signed, 2003	
Convention on cross-border effects of industrial disasters	1997		Ratified 1999		-		
Convention on transboundary air pollution	2005	1992	Ratified 1993	Ratified 1986 (1991), not all protocols	Ratified 2001 (only the Convention and the EMEP Protocol)	-	
Stockholm convention, organic polluters	2004	Signed	Ratified 2006	Signed- not ratified	Signed		
Rotterdam Convention			To be ratified in 2007		-	Ongoing, Signed ?	
Convention on biological diversity	1996	2002	Ratified 1996	Ratified 1997	Ratified 2001	Ongoing	
Cartagena Protocol on Bio-protection.			Ratified 2002	Ratified 2006	Ratified 2006	Ratified 2001	
Basel Convention on cross-border hazardous waste transport control	1997	2000	Ratified 1994	Ratified 1997	Ratified 2006		
Convention on protection of the ozone layer	1999 2006	1992 with secession	Ratified 1993	Ratified 1994	Ratified 2006	N/A	
Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1994	2000	Ratified 1996	Ratified 1998	Ratified 2006	Ratified 1990	
Bonn Convention on protection of wild animals, migrating species	2000		Ratified 2000	Ratified 1999	-	Ratified 1997	
Conservation of virgin nature and natural habitats (Bern)	1998		Ratified 2000	Ratified 1999	Ongoing	Ongoing	
RAMSAR Convention on marshlands	1996	1992	Ratified 1993	Ratified 1977	2001	Ongoing	
Protection of cultural and natural heritage			Ratified 1993	Ratified 1974	2001	Ratified 1977	



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 Shterpce 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 telfers 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.

1.1.1.1 The existing regional road connecting Theranda (Suhareka) with the Park and the Brezovica Tourist Center through the Mushtisht Village is more efficient and shorted 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?!

1.1.1.2 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.



II VISION, PRINCIPLES AND GOALS



2. VISION, PRINCIPLES AND GOALS

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. Vision for future development of National Park "Sharri"

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. Goals and objectives

Goal 1: Full administration and efficient management of the Park;

Objectives:

- 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

Goal 2: Protection, preservation and use of natural and cultural heritage in the park and surrounding settlements

Objectives:

- Awareness raising and information campaigns on the National Park;
- Protection of forests from natural and antropogeneous factors;
- Protection and preservation of the Park biodiversity;
- Monitoring for protection and use of natural resources of the Park;
- Provide physical existence and maintenance of complete authenticity of the areas and buildings of cultural heritage;

- Provide the necessary infrastructure for the areas and facilities of cultural heritage;
- Awareness and information about the role and importance of cultural heritage (CH);
- Inter-institutional cooperation of central and local level;
- Maintenance and protect the spiritual heritage

Goal 3. Mutual impacts between the Park and settlements within and around the Park

Objectives:

- 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,

Goal 4: Sustainable economic development of the Park

Objectives:

- 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.



Goal 5: A park internationally recognized and accepted; cross-border and international cooperation in protection and development of the Park

Objectives:

- 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, Albania and Macedonia for the cross-border area of the Sharr Mountain.

Goal 6: Technical infrastructure development;

Objectives:

- 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.

2.4.1. 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 Sharr is one of the most attractive regions of Kosovo, covering the territory of these municipalities: Prizren, Suhareka, Shterpce, Kaçanik, Ferizaj, Dragash, and the most attractive sites: Prevala, Brezovica, Brod, Radesha, Lubinja, Brodosac, Restelica, Shterpce, 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 hotelier-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", "Baçilla", "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.

2.4.2. 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 hotelier 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-Prevala-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 Prevala, Prizren, through public-private partnerships.



2.4.3. Investment capacity assessment 2010-2028

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. Some of the investments or projects exactly as predicted by the year 2028 are given in the following tables.

Project foreseen by the Government of Kosovo

No	Title of the project	Investment by Park territory		Municipality	Investment Timeline	Investment source			Total amount - Euro
		Within boundaries	Beyond boundaries			Public sector %	Private sector %	Donation % Concession	
1	Master plan for a new touristic center in Brezovica	yes		Shtërpce	2013-2022	100%			30,000,000
Total						100%			30,000,000

Projects foreseen by the municipality of Kaçanik

No	Title of the project	Investment by Park territory		Municipality	Investment Timeline	Investment source			Total amount - Euro
		Within boundaries	Beyond boundaries			Public sector %	Private sector %	Donation % Concession	
1	Drafting Regulatory Urban Plans for the "Luboteni" Tourist Centre"	yes		Kaçanik	2010-2020	50%		50%	20,000
2	Building the infrastructure for the touristic centre "Bushit" in Luboten	yes		Kaçanik	2010-2020	80%		20%	4,000,000
3	Touristic centre "Bushit" in Luboten	yes		Kaçanik	2010-2020		100%		257,000,000
Total						1%	98%	1%	261,020,000



MI/Department of road infrastructure/Projects for the period 2015 -2018

No	Title of the project	Investment by Park territory		Municipality	Investment Timeline	Investment source			Total amount - Euro
		Within boundaries	Beyond boundaries			Public sector %	Private sector %	Donation % Concession	
1	Summer maintenance of regional roads of the Zone	yes		Prizren, Suhareka and Shterpce	every year	100%	-	-	34,000
2	Winter maintenance of regional roads of the Zone	yes		Prizren, Suhareka and Shterpce	every year	100%	-		25,500
3	Vertical and horizontal signs	yes		Prizren, Suhareka and Shterpce	every year	100%			17,000
4	Project layout for the regional road R-118	yes	yes	Suhareka, Shterpce	2015-2016	100%			90,000
5	Development of the R-118 regional road Mushtisht-Verbeshtice- Stage I	yes	yes	Suhareka, Shterpce	2016-2017	100%			1,800,000
6	Development of the R-118 regional road Mushtisht-Verbeshtice- Stage II	yes	yes	Suhareka, Shterpce	2017-2018	100%			2,000,000
Total						100%	%	%	3,966,500

► Table: Projects foreseen by MI

Projects foreseen by the Municipality of Suhareka

No	Title of the project	Investment by Park territory		Municipality	Investment Timeline	Investment source			Total amount - Euro
		Within boundaries	Beyond boundaries			Public sector %	Private sector %	Donation % Concession	
1	Building of a centre for recreation and discharge in The National Park „Sharri“	yes		Theranda (Suhareka)	2013-2028	100%			7,600,000
2	Zhvillimi i eko-turizmit në fshatin Delloc (projekt ideor)	yes		Theranda (Suhareka)	2013-2015	40%		60%	441,000
Total						96%		4%	8,041,000



Projects foreseen by the MI and the Municipality of Dragash

No	Title of the project	Investment by Park territory		Municipality	Investment Timeline	Investment source			Total amount - Euro
		Within boundaries	Beyond boundaries			Public sector %	Private sector %	Donation % Concession	
1	Drafting of an urban regulatory plan for the tourist center "Guri i Zi"		yes	Dragash	2010-2020	10%	50%	40%	20,000
2	Drafting of an urban regulatory plan		yes	Dragash	2010-2020	100%			50,000
3	Road Zaplluxhe-Preslop	yes	yes	Dragash	2010-2020			100%	80,000
4	Electrification of the touristic centre		yes	Dragash	2010-2020	100%			60,000
Total						55%	5%	40%	210,000

► Table: Projects foreseen by the MI and the Municipality of Dragash

Project foreseen by the Municipality of Shtpce

No	Title of the project	Investment by Park territory		Municipality	Investment Timeline	Investment source			Total amount - Euro
		Within boundaries	Beyond boundaries			Public sector %	Private sector %	Donation % Concession	
1	Drafting of an urban regulatory plan for the weekend zone Brezovica	yes		Shtpce	2013-2022	100%			10,000
Total						100%			10,000



The table below summarizes all the projects for the period 2010-2028, amounting to cca 300 Million Euro, divided into public and private investments.

No	Project	Investment territory by Park		Investment Timeline	Investment source			Total amount - Euro
		Within boundaries	Beyond boundaries		Public sector	Private sector	Donation	
1	Project of the Government of Kosova	yes		2013-2022	100%			30,000,000
2	Projects of the MI	yes	yes	2015-2018	100%	0%	0%	3,966,500
3	Projects of the Municipality of Suhareka			2013-2028	96%		4%	8,041,000
4	Project of the Municipality of Shterpce			2013-2022	100%			10,000
5	Projects of the Municipality of Kaçanik			2010-2020	1%	98%	1%	261,020,000
6	Projects of the Municipality of Dragash		yes		55%	5%	40%	210,000
Amount of total investment				2010-2028				~ 300 mil.

► Table: total investments



**SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK**



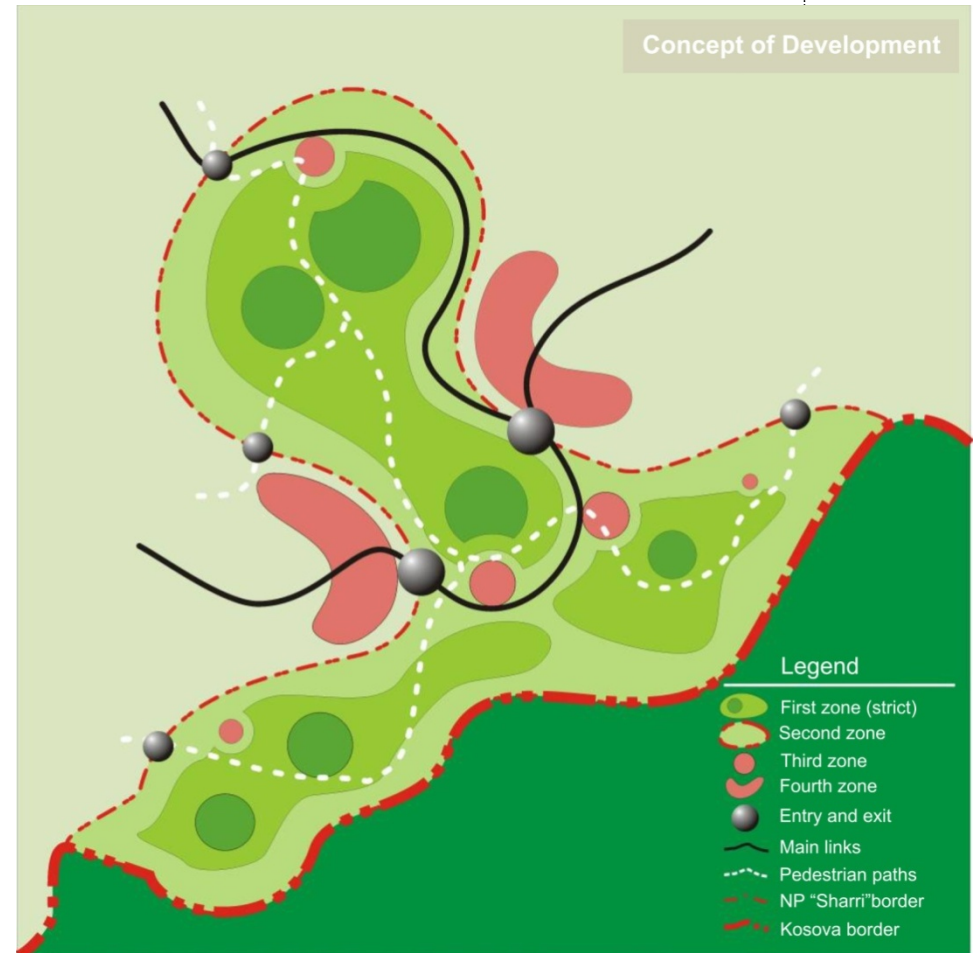
3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

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. Areas of National Park "Sharri"

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

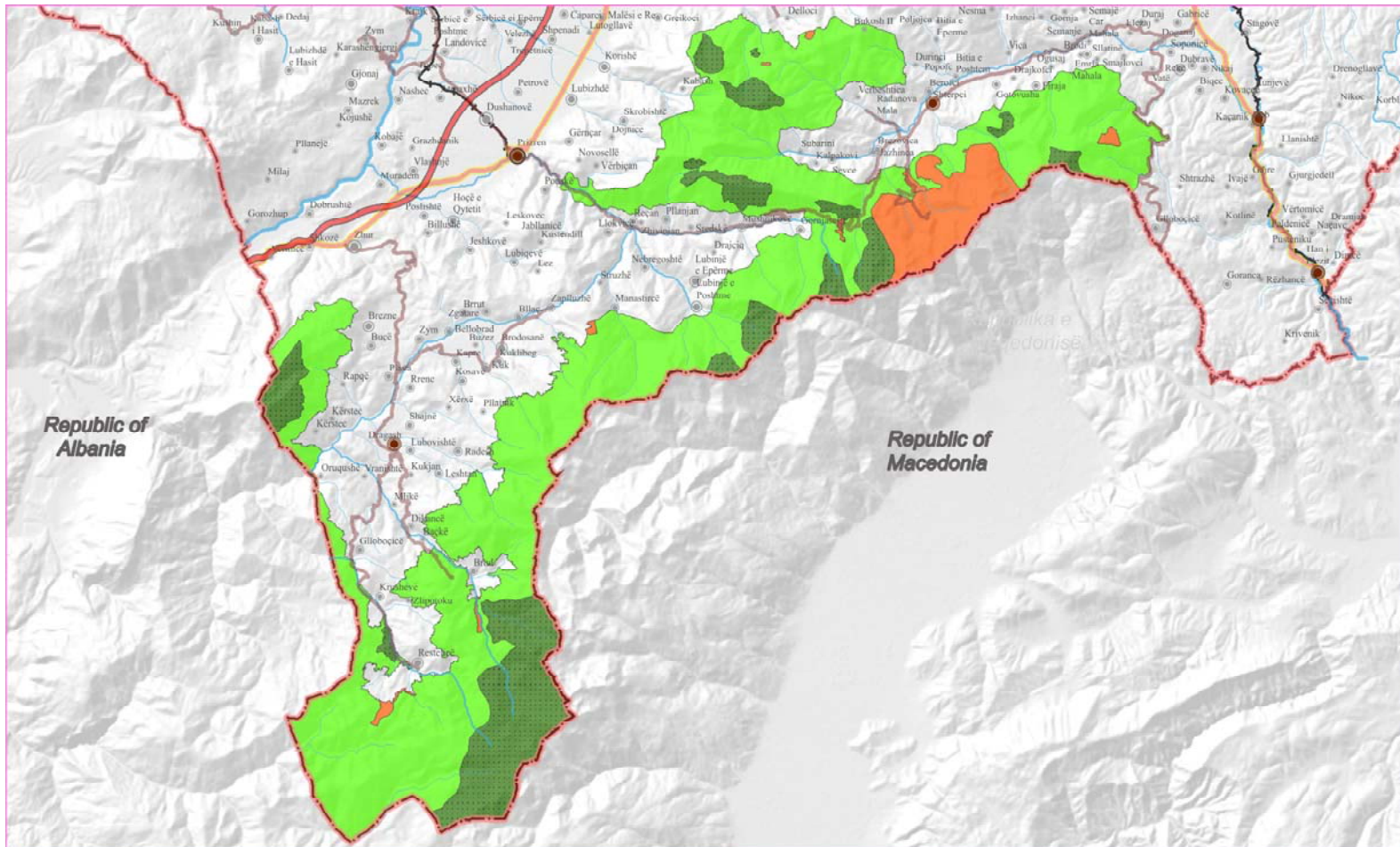
offered by the Park. All these activities are aimed to gathering income from visitors for its protection.

In order to protect the natural values, in 2007 it was drafted²⁶ and implemented the project for zoning the park that consisted in confirming or re-establishing the border lines for four strict reserves (Maja Arnenit, Oshlak, Pisha e Madhe and Rusenica) and for ten other areas with special natural values. The team of experts, who participated in this project, after very carefully observations in the field, has ascertained that the areas with special natural values can be declared as nature reserves.

On the zoning map are clearly shown the three protection zones within the park as well as the fourth one around it, for which can be concluded that:

- Territories belonging to the strict protection zone (or the first protection zone) are presented in green and comprise 17.5 % 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 75.4 % 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 7.1 %, 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.

²⁶ Project, zoning of National Park I"Sharr mountain", May 2007, MESP.



SPATIAL PLAN OF NATIONAL PARK "SHARRI"

Map: ZONING



MINISTRIA E MJEDISIT DHE E PLANIFIKIMIT HAPËSINOR
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING
MINISTARSTVO SREDINE I PROSTORNOG PLANIRANJA



Instituti për Planifikim Hapësinor - Institut za Prostornog Planiranje - Institute for Spatial Planning

► Map: Zoning according to protection scale

Legend

Zoning

- | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|-------------------|
| | First Zone | | Corridor 7 |
| | Second Zone | | Main roads |
| | Third Zone | | Regional roads |
| | Rivers | | Railway |
| | | | Municipal centers |



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.

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 9363.51 ha (17.5 %) 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. This area is characterized by high density of typical species, rare and endemic plants, with high density of plants that have been put under protection, high density of lands under the water (streams, lakes, wetlands, marshes, flooded surface and springs), with special rocks and is a zone of great importance for the lines of the migration of wild goats,

bears and lynx. 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*, *Hieraceum weldsteini*, *Galium rupestre*, *Daphne oloeioides*, *Pinus heldreichii*, *Scrophularia bosniaca*, *Minuartia baldaci*, *Achillea ageratifolia*, *Erysimum silvestre*, *Aetionema saxatile*, *Eryngium palmatum*, *Sylibum marianum*, *Campanula secundiflora*, *Onosma echiooides*, *Alyssum repens*, *Lamium garganicum*, *Coridalis oreoluca*, etc. This zone is also characteristic for photo kenosis (plant communities) with the most common being: *Abietifagetum*, *Orno-carpinetum*, and two rare and specific communities: *Bornmullero-Pinetum heldreichii* and *Daphno-juniperetum 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 "Dhoma e 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 *Sesleria autumnalis* – *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 Bistrice 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 relicts. 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 ascleptiadae*, *Gencianella bulgarica*, *Thymus albanus*, *Lilium albanicum*, *Edreianthus graminifolia*, *Saxifraga sempervivum*, *Polygonum bistorta*, *Arctostaphilus uva ursi*, *Onobrychis scardica*, *Primula officinalis*, *Bupleurum falcatum*, *Bupleurum karglii*, *Alcanas scardica*, *Potentilla montenegrina*, *Lathyrus pratensis*, *Saxifraga trydactilides*, *Soldanella dimonieii* 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 exelca*, *Abies alba* and *Pinus peuce*, while among other deciduous trees: *Salix caprea*, *Sorbus aocuparia*, *Coryllus avellana*, etc. are commonly found.

Oshlak Reservation is rather important in the ornito-faunal aspect as well, since it represents a habitat of certain important 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 *Achileo-Onobrychys 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 forestal 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*, *Euphrazia roskoviana*, *Centaurea montana*, *Hieracium aurantiacum*, *Dianthus cruentus*, *Thymus albanus*, *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 Oshal 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 Oshal reservation are, other than the species noted above, many other important ornitho-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 europeus*), 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 biodiversity 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 xilosteum*, *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 *Verbascum scardicum* (found only in the Prevala region and nowhere else in the world!), *Pinus heldreichii* (endemic-relict type), *Pinus peuce* (Balkans endemic type), *Gentianella bulgarica* var. *albanica*, *Dianthus cartusinarum*, *Dianthus integer*, *Lazerpitium siler*, *Campanula albanica*, *Thymus albanus*, *Campanula foliosa*, *Verbascum nikolai*, *Stachys scardica*, *Viola zoisii*, *Viola grisebachii*, *Ephedra anagallidifolium*, *Buplenium subthorpiatum*, *Phytolacca pseudoverbicularis*, *Trifolium velenovskyi* (Balkans endemic type), *Carex leavis*, *Anthemis carpatica*, *Onobrychis scardica*, *Anthyllis aurea*, *Doronicum orphanidis*, *Campanula spatulata*, *Campanula epigea*, *Scabiosa dubia*, *Potentilla speciosa*, *Cynanchum huteri* etc.



3.2.1.1. Proposed areas for reserves

Areas with special natural values, within this spatial plan are proposed to be declared as nature reserve. The proposal is done based on field researches from researchers' recommendations.

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 heldreichii serpentinum* and *Lilio-Pinethum mugho serpentinum*, which are yet to be researched in the field of botanic. Among other communities it is worth to note: beech forests (*Fagetum montanum serpeniticum*), the bushy vegetation (*Pinethum mughi serpentinum*) and mixed forests of pine, dendron, spruce, hormoq and hartina. This zone is rich with over 100 endemic plant types, among which are: *Bornmuellera dieckii*, *Cerastium neoscardicum*, *Lazerpitium siler*, *Lilium albanicum*, *Pinus heldreichii*, *Pinus peuce*, *Pinus mugho*, *Taxus bacata*, *Campanula albanica*, *Campanula foliosa*, *Stachys scardica*, *Cnautia dinarica*, *Ranunculus incomparabilis*, *Cicerbita pancici*, *Salix herbacea*, *Rumex scutatus*, *Silene pusila* var. *albanica*, *Barbzone longolostris*, *Cardamine carnosa*, *Alysum scardicum*, *Sedum flexiosum*, *Pancicia serbica*, *Bupleurum karglii*, *Carum rupestre* var. *albanicum*, *Centaurea kosanini*, *Campanula*

moesiaca, *Dianthus gracilis*, *Dianthus integeri*, *Sedum serpenicum*, *Antylis vitelina*, *Onobrychis pindicola*, *Lamium pictum*, *Thymus rohlena*, *Pinguicula balcanika*, *Pinguicula lanceolata*, *Asperula doerfleri*, *Saxifraga serpervivum*, *Saxifraga taygetea*, *Linaria peleponisiaca*, *Melanpyrum scardicum*, *Pedicularis grisebachii*, *Scrophularia aestivalis*, *Lunaria teleciana*, etc.

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

Kopilica - Kopilica with its 199 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 calcicite and hesmofite plants which have adapted 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*, *Dianthus superbus*, *Viola grisebachiana*, *Erigeron uniflorus*, *Saussurea alpina*, *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 Prevala and includes the settlements Livadhi i Mbretit, Ujrat e Humbur, Bistra and Çuka e Ligenit. 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 moesiacum 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 peuces, where alongside molika there are alpine sorts of Ajugo pyramidalis 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 apline 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 forestial vegetation and herbal communities of high mountains in the steep quarrelly parts of the locations Ouka e Liqenit and Bistra, including: Ranunculetum crenati, Potentillo doerfleri-Juncetum trifidi, Carex laevis-Sesleria comoza etc. which are characterized with a rich endemic Alpine-Carpatian 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 doerfleri (steno-endemic), Dianthus scardicus (steno-endemic), Dinathus superbus, Phyteuma confusium, Narthecium scardicum, Liliium albanicum, Carex foetida, Diphasium alpinum, Empetrum hermaphroditum, Salix herbacea, Salix reticulate, Rumex nivalis, Silene waldsteini, Silene rupestris, Silene asterias, Hesperis dinarica, Rhodiola rosea, Saxifraga bryoides, Saxifraga cymosa, Saxifrage androsacea, Geum reptans, Epilobium anagallidifolium, Veronica alpine, Cryptogramma 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 europeus*).

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.

According to a territory analysis of one zone where currently is ski-run of Brezovica and around it, there are five locations in this territory, proposed as possible options where a project to build a new ski-center will be realized. An analysis is done by "ecosign" from Austria and financed by European Commission. An execution of a project called a project for development of Shari Mountain-Brezovica is upheld by the Government of Kosova who enounced it as a project of an overall public interest. The zone where above mentioned locations are proposed and around them, at the request of the Government of Kosova, with this spatial plan become a part of Park's zone III. This zone enters with one part, with 333 hectares into an eastern part of the zone Bistra proposed to be a nature reserve, thus Bistra is reduced for those hectares.



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* supss. *Lubotenicum*, which is of international significance. Present in this field are also the other types, such as: *Drypetum linnaeanae*, *Salicetum retusae reticulate*, *Trifolieto norici-Caricetum*, *Coccineo-Deschampsietum scardici*, *Ranunculetum crenati scardicum*, *Seslerietum comosae*, *Junipero-Bruchenthalietum*, *Cynosureto-Caricetum hirtae*, *Potentilio-Fumarietum bonapartei*, *Centaureo-Trifolietum velenovsyi*, *Senecieto-Rumicetum alpine*, *Telekietum speciosae*, *Orphanideo-Cirsietum apoendiculati*, *Onobrychidi-Festucetum*, *Geranieto-Poetum violaceae* 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 bellidifolium*, *Salvia reinertii*, *Alysum cuneifolium*, *Salvia scardica*, *Alysum markgrafii*, *Thymus albanus*, *Dianthus microlepis*, *Thymus lykae*, *Dianthus scardicus*, *Plantago reniformis*, *Minuartia baldacii*, *Armeria canescens*, *Silene roemeri*, *Ranunculus millefoliatus*, *Silene sendtneri*, *Asperula dorfleri*, *Fumana bonapartei*, *Saxifraga sempervivum*, *Helianthemum balcanicum*, *Linaria peloponnesiaca*, *Convolvulus cochlearis*, *Melampyrum scardicum*, *Sedum flexuosum*, *Veronica satureioides*, *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 484 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 304 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 104 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 Pulan (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 (mammals) and birds (ornithofauna), with the most important being: brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), fox (*Canis vulpes*), wild hog (*Sus scrofa*), wildcat (*Felis 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.

Zone 1a (Koritniku) – the area is located in the north-western part of the territory of the municipality of Sharr (Dragash), in the border with the municipality of Prizren and the Republic of Albania. It has an area of 818 hectares. In the high mountains of Koritnik with limestone are existing large variety of biological habitats where is included the endemic forest area with Bosnian Pine (*Pisha Boshnjake*), a very rare vegetation type in Balkans and the three types of vegetation that are classified in Annex 1 of the European Directive on Habitats 92/43/EEC. (Currently, at least 44 rare or endemic plants of the Balkans are registered) In this area there is also a habitat with a large variety of butterflies (5 under IUCN status) and a habitat of wild goats, then a part of the line (road) of the migration of bears and lynx, as well as 15 species of birds from Annex 1 and Annex 2 of the European Directive on Habitats.

1b Zone - This forest area with an area of 123.16 hectares is located in the northwest of the village Restelica and south of the village of Krushevo. Here is Bredhiku, a slope back to the west with only "Hellenic Forest of Beech with Bulgarian Fir" as endemic species of Balkan in a highness of 1500m - 1580m and a forest with firs (*Abietum alba koritniensis*) with highness of

1100m - 1600m which will be found only in Sharr (Dragash) municipality. All of these vegetation types are classified in Annex 1 of the European Directive on Habitats 92/43/EEC. This last one is very rare and typical of Sharr Mountain. Forests are important lynx habitats and a place for bears growing.

1c Zone - This area lies to the east and south of the village of Brod and includes the territories of Zhutica, Defi, Pesh/ Mramori, Shutmanit, Vracës, Rudokës and Cula. The area has an area of 5057.39 hectares. Here we have a combination of underwater land systems well preserved, including mountain lakes, oligotrophic interior streams, marshes, low bush (*Caricetum rostratae-vesicariae*), extensive pasture, shrub and / or herbaceous vegetation (vegetation) and gorgeous vegetation of rocky surfaces (all classified in Annex 1 of the European Directive on Habitats 92/43/EEC). Currently are registered at least 43 rare or endemic plant species in Balkan (one of them is classified in Annex 1 of the European Directive on Habitats 92/43/EEC). This part has important habitats for aquatic insects including endemic fly Balkan Peninsula, *Limnephilus petri* which is present only in the upper flow of the river Brod and in Bulgaria, then rich variety of butterflies (22 under IUCN status or rare). This area is the habitat of wild goats and parts of lines or roads of bear migration to and from Macedonia. Here are found 23 species of birds from Annex 1 and 2 of the European Directive on Habitats 92/43/EEC and rocky stratum with the habitat where is grown the Golden Eagle (*Shqiponja e Arte*).

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.

- Shikuar nga aspekti i zhvillimit ekonomik të parkut, dhe bazuar në parimet themelore për të 14-të zonat e mbrojtura me vlera specifike natyrore (4 rezervate strikte më parë të shpallura dhe 10 zona me vlera të veçanta që shpallen me këtë plan), burojnë përfitime ekonomike nga vizitat e organizuara.

3.2.2. Second protection zone

The zone of active management represents a zone with wide territorial coverage with 40311.9 ha (75.4 %), 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 3769.81 ha (7.1 %), 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, skiing zones etc. Certain such zones are identified as areas that fulfil the respective criteria:

- Guri i Dellocit (Stone of Delloc) and Gradaci in the territory of the municipality of Suhareka (north part of the park);
- Prevala and the House of Foresters (the eastern part of the park), the House of Foresters on Skorobisht (in the north part of the park) and the Guri i Zi (Black Stone) on Struzhë (central part of the park) in the territory of the municipality of Prizren;
- House of Stojku (in the east part of the park) Brezovica II and Sevice (east of the park) and Nën Luboteni (east of the park) in the territory of the municipality of Shtërpce;
- Nënahishte (in the east part of the park) in the territory of the municipality of Kaçanik and
- Area near Zaplluxha, on its southeast (the central part of the park) in the municipality of Sharr.
- Areas near Restelica, south-west of it (in the south part of the park) in the municipality of Sharr.
- Zone around an actual Brezovica ski-center where will be designated location for building of a new ski center

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 Prevala, Brezovica and the zone under Luboteni 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, Sevice, 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 of 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 Shtërpçë – 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 Shtërpçë 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.







IV STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS



4. STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

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 the 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 the needs for protection and development.

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 scale, 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.O1. 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 (Park Directorate) 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:

- **Deployment of Park's Directorate authority over the whole territory of the park including the territory within Shtërpe municipality**

There shall be continuous consultation with Shtërpe structures, aiming to include them in the sole directorate that will function as a National Park authority. Upon reaching an agreement, the functioning of a relevant office (NP unit) in all participant municipalities 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.



S1.O2. Compilation of a Management Plan for the territory of "Mali Sharr" National Park

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

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

- **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.O3. Efficient administration and deployment of Park authority

- **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 Suhareka, Shtërpçë, 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: Protection, preservation and use of natural and cultural heritage in the park and surrounding settlements

Objectives:

1. Awareness raising and provision of information on the National Park;
2. Protection of forests from natural and anthropogenic factors;
3. Protection and preservation of the Park's biodiversity;
4. Monitoring of the protection and use of natural resources in the Park;
5. Providing physical existence and maintenance of complete authenticity of the areas and buildings of cultural heritage;
6. Providing the necessary infrastructure for areas and buildings of cultural heritage;
7. Awareness and information on the role and importance of cultural heritage;
8. Inter-institutional cooperation at central and local level;
9. Preservation and protection of spiritual heritage

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. 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:

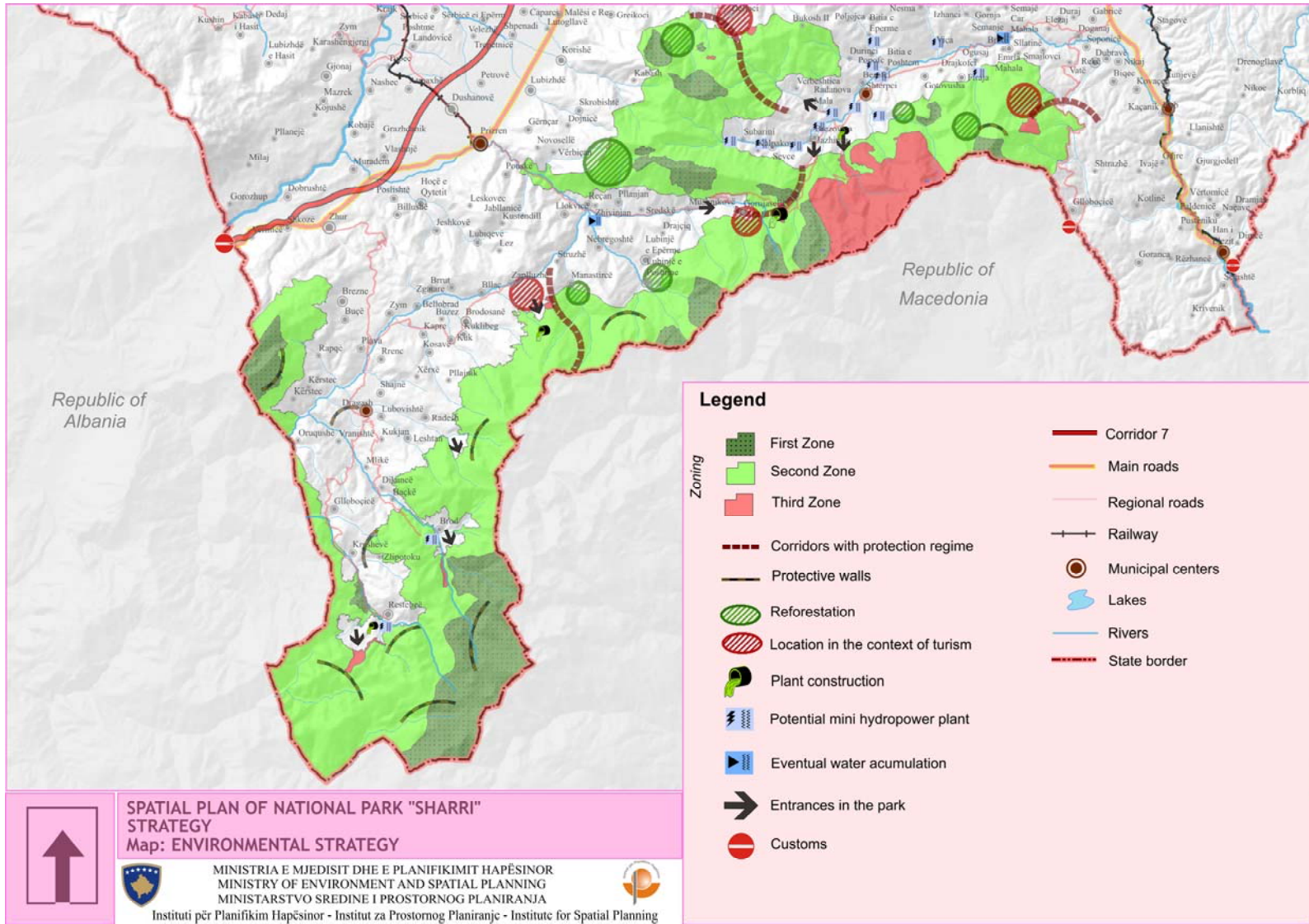
- Signing the memorandum of understanding for the protection of forests, between MEST/AKMM/DP, APK, KPS and Municipal Courts (Participating Municipalities in the NP);
- Development of the AI by MEST on the immediate prevention of illegal wood cutting and for increasing the fines for illegal users of 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.





National Park "Sharri" – Spatial Plan

MESP/KEPA – Institute for Spatial Planning



► Map: Environment development strategy



S2.O3. 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.O4. 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 interruption of the activities of quarries within the park and those in its direct vicinity;
- 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)



S2.O5. Providing physical existence and maintenance of complete authenticity of the areas and buildings of cultural heritage-CH

This objective means the conservation of areas and buildings of cultural heritage from physical damages or destruction, and preservation of their authenticity during the intervention on them. The necessary activities to achieve these objectives are as following:

- Define the areas of Cultural Heritage (archaeological, architectural, movable, spiritual and landscapes) and the definition of buffer zones, referring to the Law on Cultural Heritage and the Law on Special Protected Areas - SPA;
- Digitization of the buildings and monuments with temporary and permanent status and controlling of their physical condition in certain periods, which will be implemented by the responsible bodies set out by MCYS;
- Inclusion of cultural heritage (archaeological, architectural, movable, spiritual and landscapes) at local level plans: Municipal Development Plan, Urban Development Plan and Urban Regulatory Plan that includes the cultural heritage area, where at the same time will be done the control of future developments in these areas.
- Drafting of conservation and management plans for cultural heritage areas;
- Modern constructions should not have deconstructive, commercial and uniform influences, but they should be incorporated, harmonized with the old one and to further enrich the cultural heritage

S2.O6. Providing the necessary infrastructure for the areas and facilities of Cultural Heritage

The next objective means providing easy access to the areas and

buildings of cultural heritage as well as their lightning. This objective can be achieved by the following activities:

- Construction of required roads, trails and parking which lead up to the buildings and areas of cultural heritage;
- Establish information panels (signs) in the areas and buildings of cultural heritage;
- Provide lighting to the areas of cultural heritage

S2.O7. Awareness and information about the role and importance of cultural heritage

With this objective it is intended that through awareness and information about the role and importance of cultural heritage to increase the interest and increase the activities of the society for the better conditions of cultural heritage. Activities that could achieve this goal are:

- Incorporation of cultural heritage in the school curricula;
- Specialization of personnel in certain areas for cultural heritage
- Training of guides for cultural heritage at central and local level;
- Preparation of maps, brochures, leaflets etc.. for the monuments and whole cultural and natural heritage;

S2.O8. Inter-institutional cooperation of central and local level

Knowing the importance of cooperation between the institutions of central and local level for the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage, this appears as an inevitable goal to be achieved. The following activities should be undertaken in order to achieve this objective:

- Support by the state level on the importance and role of cultural heritage, through policy development, which will be the basis for achieving our goal that is the protection of cultural heritage by continuous degradation;



- Implementation of joint projects by harmonizing the duties and obligations arising from specific institutions;
- Respect for inter-institutional hierarchy, always meeting the requirements for the purpose of planning and sustainable development;

S2.O9. Conservation and protection of spiritual heritage

The spiritual heritage as a form of cultural expression of popular traditions, customs, language, holidays, rituals, dances, music, songs etc., represent the identity of this area and also the nationwide identity. Since national identity should be preserved, the achievement of this objective is necessary, and this can be done through the following activities:

- Multiplication and preservation in the archives and libraries the existing books that talk about the traditions and popular customs in the territory of municipality;
- Field research about the popular traditions and customs in the territory of municipality and documentation based on the results of research;
- Promotion of this kind of heritage in print and electronic media and applying TV documentary emission for popular traditions and customs in the territory of municipality;
- Conservation of audio and video recordings and organizing new recordings of popular dances and folk music by cultivating their tradition and authenticity.

Annex 3 outlines all activities to be undertaken for the realization of this strategy.



Photo: Natural landscape of the Sharri mountain



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 park²⁷.

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, Albania 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:

²⁷ It is the opinion of the International Federation for the Nature Protection (which operates as agency within UNESCO) that capacities outside the zone of the park should be used, whenever it is possible

S3. 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,

S4: 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.

S5: 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 Albania and 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 existing and the future touristic center in Brezovica,
- Development of Urban Regulatory Plans for the touristic center in Prevallë,
- Development of Urban Regulatory Plans for the touristic-health center Maqurishtë - Gradac/Suharekë,
- Development of Urban Regulatory Plans for the touristic 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, Brezovicë, Zaplluzhë, Skorobishtë, Restelicë and Brod)
- 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

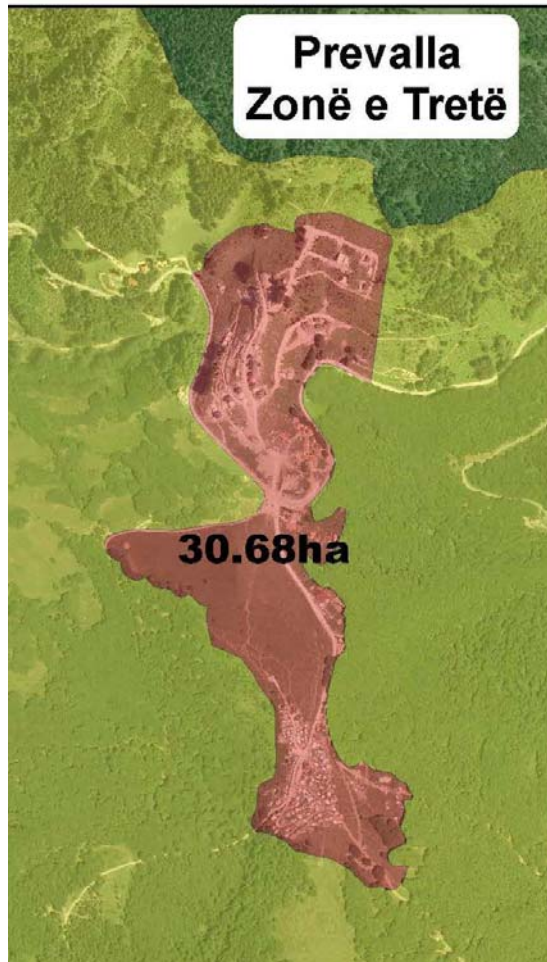
This objective assist in the identification of common neighborly development problems and possibilities, selection of measures, as well as actions for coordination towards development of rural zones, which border with the park and have an impact in it.

This objective is achieved through:

- Establishment of a coordinating body between neighboring municipalities for the determination of common develop. goals (consisting of municipal officials and civil society),



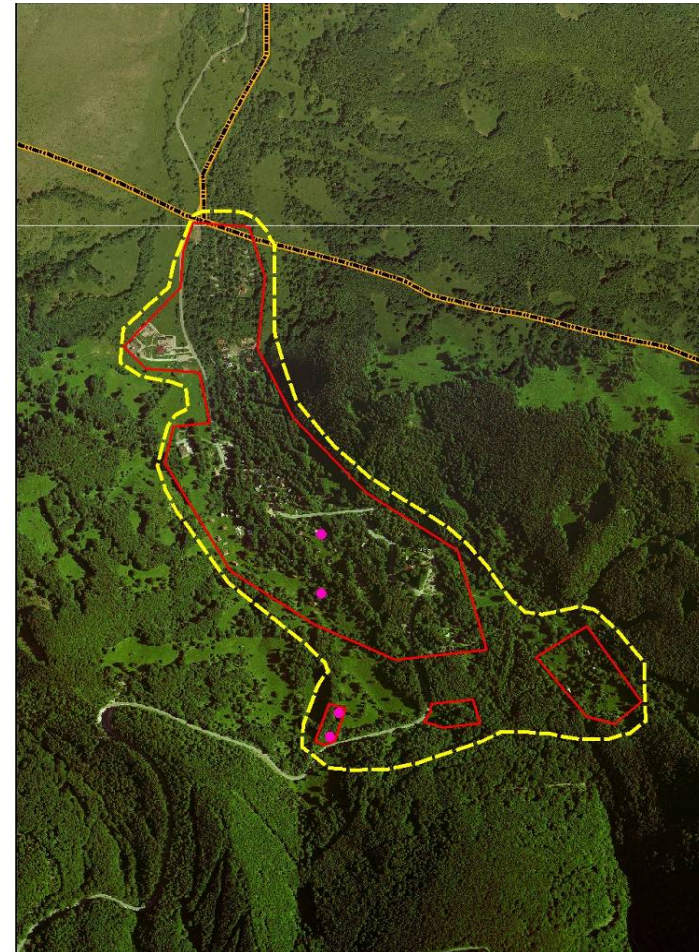
- Harmonization of municipal development plans of two municipalities located adjacent to the Park through joint regulatory plans for neighboring rural areas with mutual interests.



► Map: Prevalle Zone

Regulatory Plan for the 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 30 Ha). The border marked in the map is determined based on the situation of the field, which should undoubtedly be subjected to accurate field.



► Map: Brezovica Zone

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. An earlier mentioned project for building of a new ski center close to a current Brezovica ski center should also contain an urban regulatory plan.

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,²⁸

²⁸ 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,

- 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.

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,
- Development of an existing sportive touristic center in Brezovica and building of a new ski center close to existing one.
- 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 entries are foreseen in the park, of which 3 are main entry:
 - **H1** in direction Prizren -Prevallë where is foreseen to be located the Central Authority of the Park;
 - **H2** in direction Shtërpce Prevallë where will be set up an office of park administration;
 - **H3** in direction Brezovicë- Shtëpia e Stojkut, where will be set up an office of park administration;
 Other supporting points are:



- H4 in direction Shtërpce - Vërbeshticë;
- H5 in direction Suharekë-Delloc;
- H6 in direction Zaplluzhë –Guri i Zi;
- H7 in direction Kaçanik - Ahishtë;
- H8 Brod in the direction of mountain Çule;
- H9 Restelicë in the direction of the mountain Karpa
- 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.





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, Albania and Macedonia on the protection and development of Sharri mountain – 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.

S5.O4. Running for international funds with joint projects of Kosovo, Albania and Macedonia on the inter-border zone of Sharri Mountain

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 Sharri Mountain by the Macedonian authorities. The declaration of the National Park of Sharri Mountain 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 zones²⁹. 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

²⁹ 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".

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.



4.3. Strategy for the development of physical infrastructure

Technical infrastructure follows the needs and objectives for the protection and development of the National Park "Sharri 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.

Some objectives and activities related to the goal for development of technical infrastructure are identified. 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 physical 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;

4.3.1. Transportation and its 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. Good access through roads and tracks in all areas of the park, which are interesting for visiting

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 that connects village Zapllugjë (Sharr municipality) with the location closeness where the sport and recreation centre will be built and, further on with Macedonia;
- Construction of the highway that connects the village Restelicë with Mavrova in Macedonia;
- Construction of the auto road that connects village Brod (Sharr municipality) with the village Restelica
- Construction of the highway that connects the village Orçushë with Kukës in Albania;
- Construction of the auto road linking the location Nënahishte (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 Shtërpce);
- 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–Shtërpce–Prevallë–Prizren;
- Installation of the route Suharekë–Mushtisht– Delloc–Vërbeshticë–Shtërpce;
- 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–Nebregoste;
- 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–Shtërpce–Sevce;
- Installation of the route Doganaj–Biti e Poshtme– Biti e Epërme;
- Establishment of the line in relation Shar-Brod (Sharr municipality);
- Establishment of the line in relation Sharr - Restelicë;
- Construction of parking lots in the entries-exits of the Park;
- Construction of parking lots in Shtërpce, Brezovicë, Sevce, Delloc, Gornje Sello, Mushnikovë, Reçan, Brezne, Pllajnik, Restelicë and Brod(Sharr municipality);

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 and telpher in the ski-centre near Brezovica and later on in a ski-centre that is planned to be constructed in a location which is yet not designated, but for which, as it is said, there are five proposals of locations close to existing ski-centre near Brezovica.

4.3.2. 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, Lumbardhi i Prizrenit, Restelicë and Brod(Sharr municipality)
- Construction of the abovementioned mini hydropower plants and functionalizing of hydropower plant Dikanci;
- Reconstruction of the existing transformer stations;
- Installation of new transmitters;
- Reconstruction of conductors from the Park to Prizren and Ferizaj;

4.3.3. 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;
- 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, Brezovicë, Maqurishtë, G. Selë and Sevce).
- Construction of a Wastewater Treatment Plant and wastewater collector

4.3.4. Telecommunication

S6.O6. Development of post and telecommunication in the National Park and its settlements

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.

4.3.5. Infrastructure for waste management

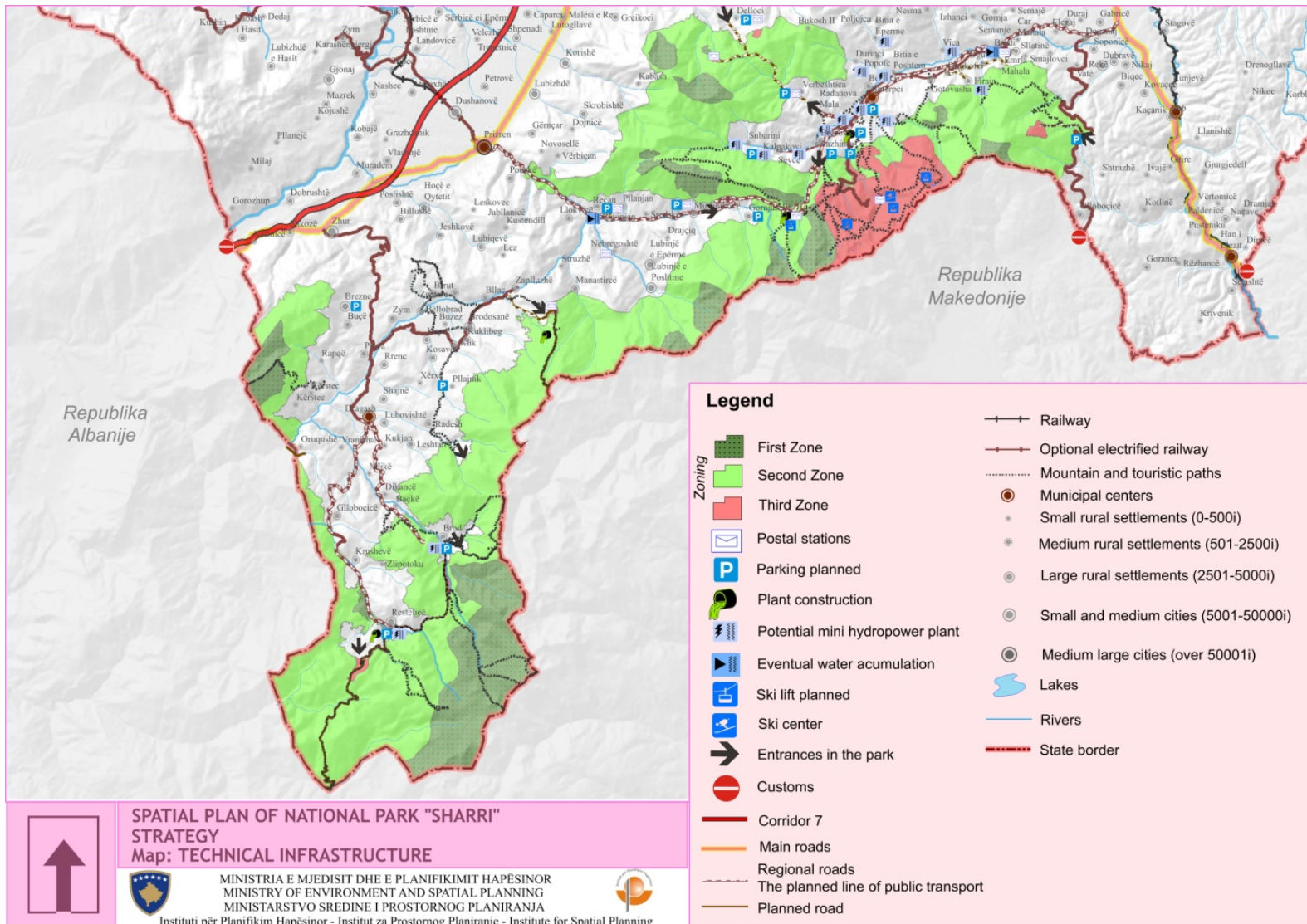
S6.O7. Efficient waste management

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 realization of this strategy.



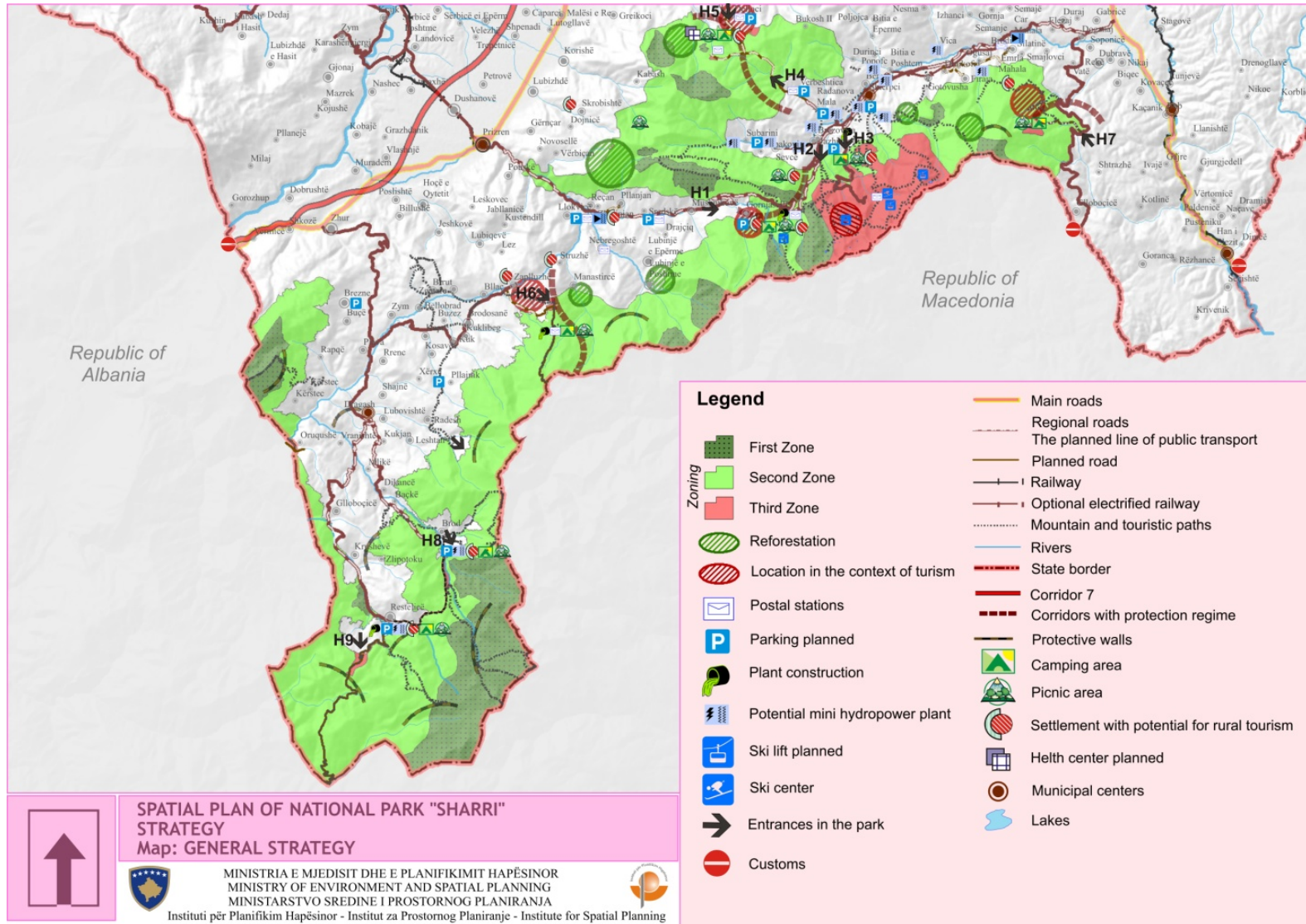
MESP/KEPA – Institute for Spatial Planning

► Map: Infrastructure development strategy



National Park "Sharri" – Spatial Plan

MESP/KEPA – Institute for Spatial Planning



► Map: General Development Strategy



List of priority projects for the National Park "Sharri Mountain"						
	Projects/activities	Actors /decision-makers	Responsible for drafting and implementation	Funding source	Timeframe	Price in EURO
1	Drafting the Administrative Instruction on the Norms, Standards and Regulations within the National Park "Sharri Mountain"	MESP	DMM, DP, Inspectors	KCB	2013	5,000
2	Drafting of the Managing Plan of the National Park "Sharri Mountain"	MESP	DMM, DP	KCB, donors	2014	1,800,000
3	Placement of the information and Guiding Tables	MESP	DP	KCB, donors	2013	15,000
4	Placement of the Check-points in Entries and Exits of the National Park "Sharri Mountain"	MESP/DP	MESP /MA	KCB, donors	2013	50,000
5	Construction of the Central Office of the National Park Authorities in Prevallë; organization of 4 other municipal units	MESP/DP	DP, DMM, municipal	KCB, donors	2014	150,000
6	Equipment for NP "Sharri Mountain" guards for observation, telecommunication, defense and mobility	MESP	DP	KCB, donors	Continuous	30,000
7	Drafting of PRRU – Touristic Centre "Brezovicë"/Shtërpce	MESP, MA Shtërpce	DP, MA Shtërpce	KCB, donors	2013	50,000
8	Drafting of the PRRU – Touristic Centre "Prevallë"/Prizren	MESP, MA Prizren	DP, MA Prizren	KCB	2014	50,000
Total						2,150,000



PROVISIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION



5. Provisions for implementation

5.1. 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 from the date of approval by Kosovo Assembly.
- 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.
- 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“.

5.2. 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 creation of natural-scientific contents, ethnographic collections, botanic garden, stimulate 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, Shtërpcë, Kaçanik and Dragash) should adjust to this Plan.

5.3. 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.

5.4. Protection, construction and spatial regulation regime

- No human intervention is permitted in the first protection zone.
- Any type of modifications in the park, contrary to this plan, modifications that affect existing forests, mountain peaks and water flows are prohibited.
- Removal of fallen down trees have to be done, 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- In order to fulfil their function, roads in the park have to be protected and repaired when it is necessary..
- 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 (Law on forests, Law on nature protection, Law on environment protection) 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.

5.5. 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 ecotourism.
- 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.

5.6. 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, Prevala) they must be reviewed/revise, 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, Delloc - S.Reka, Guri i Zi – Dragash, Ahishtë-Kaçanik Brezovica - Shtrpce), 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 – Shtrepce, Prevala – Prizren, Maqurishta, Delloc - S.Reka, Guri i Zi – Dragash, Ahishta – Kaçanik).
- Tourist complexes, hotels or tourist villages, all facilities must adapt to the natural landscape.
- Projects such as ski-lifts, telfers, tourist villages and hotelier complexes require drafting of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports by investors. These reports have to be subject to public hearing.
- 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 20% of the parcel area,
- The maximum flooring of objects shall be P+1 (ground floor and floor) or Su+P (subterranean floor, ground floor).
- In cases of reconstruction, changes to buildings' boundaries contrary to the urban regulatory plan are not allowed
- 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 non-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 sence 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 cultural heritage protection, namely use of materials and shaping spaces in the autochtonous 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 septic 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.)
- Water 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.

5.7. 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.

5.8. 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.



5.9. 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 place is the space in which the parcels can be divided in individual and in the group. Each parcel should have at least direct access to the network of power supply, and in some cases to the water supply and sewage systems.

- A regulated area for tents and auto-campers may cover 10% of the area planned for tourism development (third zone);
- A single parcel unit in the camp shall have a minimum of 60m²;
- Other supporting services: lighting of a camping sites, sanitary areas and wardrobes, septic holes for black waters, hygiene premises (clothes clening, 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, pissoirs, 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.

5.10. 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 (MTPT) 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 MTPT. 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 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-Prevala-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 cyclists.



- 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.



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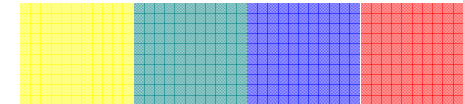
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NATIONAL PARK
"SHARRI"

SPATIAL 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
Kosovo Environment Protected Agency
Institute for Spatial Planning

Prishtina
February, 2013

**Annex 1.****Number of fowl species in the Park territory**

SCIENTIFIC NAME	NAME IN ALBANIAN
ACCIPITRIDAE	
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Shqiponja e maleve
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Shqiponja perandorake
<i>Circaetos gallicus</i>	Shqiponja e gjarpërinjëve
<i>Nephron percnopterus</i>	Seronio i bardhë
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Shqiponja minjengrënëse
<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Huta bishtbardhë
<i>Pernis apivoris</i>	Huta grenxangrënëse
<i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>	Shqiponja bishtvizuar
<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Shqiponja e vogël
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Gjeraqina
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Gjeraqina?
<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	Gjeraqina këmbëshkurtër
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Huta bishtgërshtë e kuqërreme (kaqabeti)
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Huta e zezë bishtgërshtë
<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Shkaba (coftinari kokëbardhë)
<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Shkaba e zezë
<i>Gypaetos barbatus</i>	Shkaba mjekëroshe
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	
<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Shqipja e stepave
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Shqipja e balltaqeve
FALCONIDAE	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Skifteri i përhimë
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Skifteri i dallëndysheve
<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Skifteri i mesdheut
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Skifteri këmbëkuq
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Fajkoi thonjëbardhë
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Fajkoi i kuq
<i>Tetrastes bonasis</i>	Pula e pyjeve
<i>Alectoris graeca</i>	Thëllëza gurore
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Thëllëza fushore
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Shkurtëza

<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Fazani
<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Pula e egër e madhe
CHARADRIDAE	
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	
SCOLOPACIDAE	
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Pulëdushku
LARIDAE	
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Pulëbardhë
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	
COLUMBIDAE	
<i>Columbo livia</i>	Pëllumbi i egër i shpellave
<i>Columbo oenas</i>	Pëllumbi i egër i zgavrrave
<i>Columbo palumbus</i>	Pëllumbi kreshtor
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Kumria
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtullesha
CUCULIDAE	
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Oyqja
STRIGIDAE	
<i>Otus scops</i>	Huti i vogël
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Huti i madh(bufi)
<i>Asio otus</i>	
<i>Athene noctua</i>	Kukuvajka
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Huti i pyjeve
<i>Strix uralensis</i>	Huti i uralit
<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	Kukuvajka e vogël
TYTONIDAE	
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Kukuvajka
CAPRIMULGIDAE	
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Dallëndyshja e natës(shpatorja)
APODIDAE	
<i>Apus apus</i>	Dejka
<i>Apus mebla</i>	Sorra e madhe
ALCEDINIDAE	
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Sqepgjata peshkatar (nori)
UPUPIDAE	



Upupa epops	Pupëza
MEROPIDAE	
Merops apiaster	Bletari
CORACIDAE	
Coracias garrullus	Korbi i artë
PICIDAE	
Dryocopus martius	Oukapiku i zi
Picus canus	Oukapiku i përhimë
Picus viridis	Oukapiku i gjelbër
Dendrocopos syriacos	Oukapiku sirian
Dendrocopos major	Oukapiku i madh laraman
Dendrocopos medius	Oukapiku mesatar
Dendrocopos leucotos	Oukapiku laraman i pyllit
Dendrocopos minor	Oukapiku i vogël
Picoides tridactylus	Oukapiku me tre gishta
Junx torquilla	Oafëdredhësi
ALAUDIDAE	
Eremophila alpestris	Laureshe me brirë
Caladrella cinerea	
Melanocorypha calandra	Laureshë e madhe
Lullula arborea	Laureshë e pyjeve
Galerida cristata	Laureshe me kaqubëz
Alauda arvensis	Laureshe e fushës
HIRUNDINIDAE	
Hirundo rustica	Dallëndyshe e fshatit
Hirundo rupestris	Dallëndyshe e brigjeve, malore
Hirundo daurica	Dallëndyshe
Delichon urbica	Dallëndyshe e qytetit
MOTACILLIDAE	
Anthus trivialis	Bishtundesja pyjore
Anthus pratensis	Bishtundesja e fushave
Anthus spinoleta	Bishtundesja malore
Anthus campestris	Drenja e fushës
Motacila alba	Trinka e bardhë
Motacilla cinerea	Trinka malore
CINCLIDAE	
Cinclus cinclus	Mullinja e ujit

TROGLODYTIDAE	
Troglodytes troglodytes	Cicamiu
PRUNELLIDAE	
Prunella modularis	
Prunella collaris	Dredhësi i alpeve
SYLVIDAE	
Sylvia communis	Kaqubari gushan
Sylvia curruca	Kaqubari
Sylvia atricapilla	Kaqubari kokëkuq
Phylloscopus collybita	Fishkëlluesi i thjeshtë
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	Bilbili pyjor
Phylloscopus bonelli	Fishkëllënjes gushëbardhë
MUSCICAPIDAE	
Muscicapa striata	Mizëngrënësja e përhimë
Ficedula hypoleuca	Mizëngrënësja e larme
Ficedula albicollis	Mizëngrënësja qafëbardhë
Ficedula parva	Mizëngrënësja e vogël
TURDIDAE	
Saxicola torquata	Barishtorja kokëzeze
Saxicola rubetra	Barishtorja e rëndomtë
Monticola solitarius	
Monticola saxatilis	Mullibardha e egurëve
Oenanthe oenanthe	Bardhoshja e rëndomtë
Oenanthe hispanica	Bardhoshja mediteranike
Phoenicurus ochruros	Bishtkuqja e zezë
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	Bishtkuqja e rëndomtë
Erithacus rubecula	Gushëkuqi
Luscinia megarhynchos	Bilbili i randomët
Turdus merula	Mëllinja e zezë
Turdus torquatus	Mullizeza malore
Turdus pilaris	Mullibardha
Turdus philomelos	
Turdus viscivorus	Mullibardhe
AEGITHALIDAE	
Aegithalos caudatus	Trishtili bishtgjatë
PARIDAE	
Parus ater	Trishtili i bredhit



Parus major	Trishtili i madh
Parus caeruleus	Trishtili i kaltër
Parus cristatus	Trishtili buzaq
Parus montanus	Trishtili kokëzi
SITIDAE	
Sita euro pea	Sqepadri
TICHODROMADIDAE	
Tichodroma muraria	Zvarritësi krahëkuq
CERTHIIDAE	
Certhia familiaris	
Certhia brachydactyla	
REMIZIDAE	
Remiz pendulinus	Cinka e bardhë (kolovatësi)
ORIOOLIDAE	
Oriolus oriolus	benga
LANIIDAE	
Lanius excubitor	Larashi i madh i përhimë
Lanius collurio	Larashi kurrizkuq
CORVIDAE	
Garrulous glandarius	Sojka,grifsha
Nucifraga caryocactes	Gala e lajthive(arrathyes)
Pica pica	Laraska
Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax	Stërqoka sqepkuqe
Corvus corax	Korbi
Corvus frugilegus	Korbi sqepbardhë
Corvus cornix	Korbi i bardhë
Corvus monedula	Gala,sorra,qava
STURNIDAE	
Sturnis vulgaris	Gargulli
PASSERIDAE	
Passer montanus	Harabeli i malit
Passer hispaniolensis	Harabeli spanjoll
Passer domesticus	Harabeli shtëpiak
Petronia petronia	Harabeli i gurëve
FRINGILLIDAE	
Fringilla montifringilla	Borsi

Fringilla coelebs	Borsi i rëndomtë
Carduelis carduelis	Feraku
Carduelis chloris	Verduni
Carduelis spinus	Cerla dimërake
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Gushëkuqi
Coccythraustes coccythraustes	Sqeptrash
Acanthis cannabina	
Serinus serinus	Kanarinë e verdhë
Loxia curvirostra	Sqepkryqi
EMBERIZIDAE	
Emberiza calandra	Cerla e zakonshme
Emberiza cia	Fuga malore
Emberiza citrinella	Fuga verdhoshe
Emberiza cirulus	Fuga gushëzezë
Emberiza melanocephala	
Emberiza hortulana	Cerla e kopshtit



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 Dragash³⁰

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-Dibar-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.

³⁰ Based on materials: "Description of natural features of the MA Dragash territory proposed for proclamation as part of the Sharr Mountain National Park, MESP – Directorate of National Park, January 2007 and "Biodiversity of the Dragash Municipality Territory, MESP – Institute for Nature Protection, February 2007,

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 species³¹.

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 moesiaca*), 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 collurna*.

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 slopy 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*), amphibians (*Amphibia*), reptiles (*Reptilia*), mammals (*Mamalia*), *Insektivora*, *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.

- 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*)



Annex 3.

Table of activities

Goal S1							
Full administration and efficient management of the Sharr Mountain National Park							1,983,000
Objective	Activity/Measure/Project		Stakeholders	Responsible for implementation	Time-line	Financial source	Price in Euro
S101. Functioning of a single legal and responsible body for management	A1	Deployment of Park's Directorate authority over the whole territory of the park including the territory within Shtrpce municipality	MESP, municipalities	DNP	*	MESP	30,000
	A4	Signature of a Memorandum of Cooperation (MESP, DNP, KPS, Courts, KFA, Ecological Association, Hunters, Stock-breeders, etc.)	MESP	DNP	*	MESP	3,000
	A5	Draft a working plan and implementation, until drafting of the Management Plan	DNP	DNP	*	MESP	
S102. Drafting a Management Plan for the Sharr Mountain National Park Territory	A1	Research on all biological, cultural and social/economic features, and abiotic factors	MESP	MESP, DNP, Science Institutions	**	MESP - Donors	1,700,000
	A2	Public consultations	MESP	DNP	**	MESP - Donors	10,000
	A3	Preparation of standards, monitoring regime, conditions and recommendations and concrete activities	MESP	DNP	**	MESP - Donors	50,000
	A4	Training and measures for the Implementation of the Plan	MESP	DNP	**	MESP - Donors	40,000
S103. Efficient administration and extension of the Park authorities	A1	Park authority objects	MESP	DNP	*	MESP	100,000
	A2	Control, monitoring and taxes	MESP	DNP	*	MESP	20,000
	A3	Draft a new organizational structure	MESP	DNP	*	MESP	
	A4	Various working tools	MESP	MESP, DNP	*	MESP	30,000
	A5	Consultations, and analysis of various stakeholder groups' comments	DNP, ISP, AKMN	DNP, ISP, AKMN	*		
	A6	Introduction of eventual amendments to draft Spatial Plan and Management Plan for the NP	DNP, ISP, AKMN	DNP, ISP, AKMN	*		
	A7	Approval and implementation of the Spatial Plan and Management Plan of NP	Kosovo Assembly	MESP, DNP	**		



Goal S2 Protection, preservation and use of natural and cultural heritage in the park and surrounding settlements							973,750
Objective	Activity/Measure/Project		Stakeholders	Responsible for implementation	Time-line	Financial source	Price in Euro
S2O1. Awareness and information on the Sharr Mountain National Park	A1	Prepare marketing means for written and electronic media on the ShMNP.	MESP/DP, Information Office	Information Office /MESP	*	KCB	8,000
	A2	Draft educational content for primary and secondary school subject curricula	MESP, MEST	MEST, UP	*	KCB	5,000
	A3	Draft and publish maps, brochures, leaflets, ads and a calendar for tourist visits	MESP/ DP, KEPA, DMM, MAFRD/KFA	MESP/DP	**	KCB	30,000
	A4	Capacity building of tour guides in two major entries/check points to the Park	MESP/DP, KEPA, MTI/DT, MCYS/DC	DP	**	KCB	10,000
	A5	Organization of educative excursions on the importance of the National Park	MEST / Municipal Education Departments	MEST, DP	**	KCB	
	A6	Provision and placement of information and orientation signs and symbols, built of natural materials, and according to standards	MESP/KEPA, DP	DP	*	KCB	50,000
	A7	Prepare an awareness program for the Park residents and settlements around, with topics on environment, landscape, tradition and future tourism development	MTI/DT, MESP/DP, KEPA, MYCS/DC	DP, NGO's and relevant municipalities	**	KCB, private sektor and Donors	50,000
	A8	Construction of two main access points to the Park (Prevala, Shterpce) and three secondary entry points (Suhareka, Dragash and Kaçanik), and exhibition of flora and fauna species of the SHMNP at these points	MESP/DP	DP	**	KCB	450,000
	A9	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	MESP/DMM, KEPA, DP, DSP, ISP	DP, Inspectorate	*	KCB	5,000



S2O2. 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, Shterpce, Suhareka, Kaçanik	MESP/DP, KFA, KPS, Municipal Courts – Prizren, Shterpce, Suhareka, Kaçanik	**	MESP	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	500
	A3	Increased number of guards, improvement of working conditions, and devices for surveillance, telecommunications, protection and movement	MESP/DP, KFA	DP	**	MESP/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, KFA	***	KCB	
	A6	Identification of locations for thinning, forestation, afforestation, and embankments, with the aim of protecting and developing forests	DP, KFA	Forest experts	*	KCB	
S2O3. 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 Biologji. 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		**		
S2O4. Protection, monitoring and rational use of Park resources	A1	Draft a SHMNP management plan	MESP	DP	**	KCB	-
	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	
	A6	Demarcation of natural landscapes in the Park.	KEPA, experts. ISP, DP	DP	*	MESP	3,000
	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, DP, DU MAFRD/KFA, MEF	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	***		
S2O5. Providing physical existence and maintenance of complete authenticity of the areas and buildings of cultural heritage	A1	Define the areas of cultural heritage (archaeological, architectural, movable, spiritual and landscapes) and the definition of buffer zones, referring to the Law on Cultural Heritage and the Law on Special Protected Areas - SPA	MKYS, ISP, respective municipalities	MKYS, respective municipalities	**	KCB, donors	
	A2	Digitization of the buildings and monuments with temporary and permanent status and controlling of their physical condition in certain periods, which will be implemented by the responsible bodies set out by MCYS	MKYS, MESP/ISP	MKYS, ISP	***	KCB	
	A3	Inclusion of cultural heritage (archaeological, architectural, movable, spiritual and landscapes) at local level plans: Municipal Development Plan, Urban Development Plan and Urban Regulatory Plan that includes the cultural heritage area, where at the same time will be done the control of future developments in these areas	Respective municipalities	Respective municipalities	process	KCB	
	A4	Drafting of conservation and management plans for cultural heritage areas	MKYS, Regional Centres for CH	MKYS, Regional Centres for CH	process	KCB, donors	



	A5	Modern constructions should not have deconstructive, commercial and uniform influences, but they should be incorporated, harmonized with the old one and to further enrich the cultural heritage	Respective municipalities	Respective municipalities	process	Public and private sector	
S2.O6. Providing the necessary infrastructure for the areas and facilities of cultural heritage	A1	Construction of required roads, trails and parking which lead up to the buildings and areas of cultural heritage	MI, MKYS, respective municipalities	Respective municipalities	***	KCB	
	A2	Establish information panels (signs) in the areas and buildings of cultural heritage	MKYS, MESP, respective municipalities	Respective municipalities	**	KCB	
	A3	Provide lighting to the areas of cultural heritage	KEK, MKYS, respective municipalities	KEK, respective municipalities	***	KCB	
S2.O7. Awareness and information about the role and importance of cultural heritage	A1	Incorporation of cultural heritage in the school curricula	MEST, MKYS	MEST	***	KCB	
	A2	Specialization of personnel in certain areas for cultural heritage	Government of Kosova, MKYS	MKYS	***	KCB, donors	
	A3	Training of guides for cultural heritage at central and local level	MKYS, respective municipalities	MKYS, respective municipalities	***	KCB	
	A4	Preparation of maps, brochures, leaflets etc.. for the monuments and whole cultural and natural heritage	MKYS, MESP/ISP, respective municipalities	MKYS, respective municipalities	***	KCB, donors	
S2.O8. Inter-institutional cooperation of central and local level	A1	Support by the state level on the importance and role of cultural heritage, through policy development, which will be the basis for achieving our goal that is the protection of cultural heritage by continuous degradation	Government of Kosova, MKYS	MKYS, respective municipalities	**	KCB	
	A2	Implementation of joint projects by harmonizing the duties and obligations arising from specific institutions	MKYS, respective municipalities	Respective municipalities	process	KCB	
	A3	Respect for inter-institutional hierarchy, always meeting the requirements for the purpose of planning and sustainable development	MKYS, MESP, respective municipalities	MKYS, respective municipalities	process	KCB	
S2.O9. Conservation and protection of spiritual heritage	A1	Multiplication and preservation in the archives and libraries the existing books that talk about the traditions and popular customs in the territory of municipality	MKYS, Kosovo Archives, municipal archives	Kosovo Archives, municipal archives	***	KCB	
	A2	Field research about the popular traditions and customs in the territory of municipality and documentation based on the results of research	MKYS, respective municipalities	Ethnologic Museum of Kosova	***	KCB	



	A3	Promotion of this kind of heritage in print and electronic media and applying TV documentary emission for popular traditions and customs in the territory of municipality	MKYS, respective municipalities, mass-media	MKYS, respective municipalities, mass-media	process	KCB	
	A4	Conservation of audio and video recordings and organizing new recordings of popular dances and folk music by cultivating their tradition and authenticity	MKYS, respective municipalities, electron. media	MKYS, respective municipalities, archives	***	KCB	

Goal S3 Development of physical infrastructure							56,395,000
Transport and infrastructure							35,800,000
Objective	Activity/Measure/Project		Stakeholders	Responsible for implementation	Time-line	Financial source	Price in Euro
S301. Easy access through roads and paths to all National Park areas, and in the proximity, of interest to visit (Activities towards achieving this objective are provided with the relevant column)	A1	Development of pedestrian paths	MTPT, MESP	Relevant municipalities	**	KCB	3,300,000
	A2	Asphalting of the R118 road, segment Delloc – Verbeshtica	MTPT, MESP	MTPT	***	KCB	5,000,000
	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	MTPT, MESP, MA Suhareka	MTPT, MA Suhareka	***	KCB	1,400,000
	A4	Construction of the vehicle road Drajkovc – Firaja - Brod	MTPT, MESP, KK. Shtërpce	MTPT, KK. Shtërpce	*	KCB	3,400,000
	A5	Asphalt the local road, from the crossroad with the R115 road, up to the Pllanjan village	MTPT, MESP, KK. Prizren	MTPT, KK. Prizren	**	KCB	1,100,000
	A6	Construction of the auto road that connects village Zaplugjë (Sharr municipality) with the location closeness where the sport and recreation centre will be built and, further on with Macedonia	MESP, MI, MA Dragash	MI, MA Dragash	**	KCB	1,900,000
	A7	Construction of the highway that connects the village Restelicë with Mavrova in Macedonia	MESP, MI, MA Dragash	MI, MA Dragash	**	KCB	
	A8	Construction of the highway that connects the village Orçushë with Kukës in Albania	MESP, MI, MA Dragash	MI, MA Dragash	**	KCB	



	A9	Construction of a vehicle road connecting Nënahishte (Municipality of Kaçanik), with the site designated for holiday and recreation facilities, with the regional R116 road	MTPT, MESP, KK. Kaçanik	MTPT, KK. Kaçanik	***	KCB	1,700,000
	A10	Compile a feasibility study for the railway line Brod - Sevce (Municipality of Shterpce)	MTPT, MESP, MA Shtërpce	MA Shtërpce, donor	***	KCB - 50%, donor 50%	
	A11	Construction of an electrified railway line Brod – Sevce (if the project is proven feasible), with its branches to ski-lift and telpher sites	MTPT, MESP, MA Shtërpce	MA Shtërpce, private investor, loans	***	KCB-30%, private investment 40%, external loan 30%	18.000.000
S302. Provision of public transportation and required parking lots	A1	Establishment of a transport line Doganaj – Shterpce – Prevala – Prizren	MTPT	MTPT	*	KCB	
	A2	Establishment of a transport line Theranda – Mushtisht - Delloc – Verbeshtice – Shterpce	MTPT	MTPT	***	KCB	
	A3	Establishment of regular lines connecting sports and recreation and rehabilitation facilities within and beyond the Park	MTPT	MTPT	***	KCB	
	A4	Establishment of a transport line Doganaj - Brod - Firaja - Drajkovc – Gotovusha	MTPT	MTPT, MA Shtërpce	*	KCB	
	A5	Establishment of a transport line Prizren - Reçan – Nebregoste	MTPT	MTPT, MA Prizren	**	KCB	
	A6	Establishment of a transport line Prizren - Reçan – Pllanjan	MTPT	MTPT, MA Prizren	**	KCB	
	A7	Establishment of a transport line Prizren - Reçan - Drajçiq	MTPT	MTPT, MA Prizren	**	KCB	
	A8	Establishment of a transport line Prizren - Reçan - Gornje Sello	MTPT	MTPT, MA Prizren	*	KCB	
	A9	Establishment of a transport line Doganaj - Shtërpce – Sevce	MTPT	MTPT, MA Shtërpce	*	KCB	
	A10	Establishment of a transport line Doganaj - Biti e Poshtme - Biti e Epërme	MTPT	MTPT, MA Shtërpce	**	KCB	
	A11	Establishment of the line in relation Shar-Brod (Sharr municipality)	MI	MI, MA Dragash	*	KCB	
	A12	Establishment of the line in relation Sharr - Restelicë	MI	MI, MA Dragash	*	KCB	
	A13	Provision of parking sites at Park access points	MESP, relevant municipalities	Relevant municipalities	**	KCB	



	A14	Provision of parking lots at Shterpce, Brezovica, Sevece, Delloc, Gornje Sello, Mushnikova, Rečan, Brezne, Pllajnik, Restelicë and Brod(Sharr municipality)	MESP, relevant municipalities	Relevant municipalities	**	KCB	
	A15	Negotiation and contracts with owners of parking areas	Relevant municipalities	Relevant municipalities	**	KCB	
S3O3. 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 Shterpce	MA Shterpce, private investor	**	Private investor	
	A2	Construction of new ski lifts and telpher in the ski-centre near Brezovica and later on in a ski-centre that is planned to be constructed in a location close to existing ski-centre near Brezovica	MESP, MTI, MA Shterpce	MA Shterpce, private investor	***	KCB - 20%, private investor - 80%	
Energy infrastructure							20,595.000
S3O4. 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, Lumbardh, Restelicë and Brod(Sharr municipality) 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, Lumbardh, Restelicë and Brod(Sharr municipality) 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							
S305. Development of public water supply and sewage systems at the Park and settlements around it	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, municip. water companies, donor	**	KCB 50%, donor 50%	
	A2	Research and discovery of other ground water sources	MESP, Relevant municipalities	MESP, munic. Wat. Comp. donor	***	KCB - 50%, donor - 50%	
	A3	Assign a professional team or adequate institution for the Scientific analysis on ground waters, and research and discovery of other ground water sources	MESP, Relevant municipalities	MESP, municip. water companies, donor	**		
	A4	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;	MESP, Relevant municipalities	MESP, municip. water com. donor	**	KCB - 50%, donor - 50%	
	A5	Assign a professional team or adequate institution for the feasibility study for development of an accumulation basin	MESP, Relevant municipalities	MESP, municip. water com. donor	*		
	A6	Development of a dam, and other necessary works in creating the basin in one or more locations, if shown feasible	MESP, relevant municipalities	MESP, municip. water com. donor	***	KCB - 20%, external loan - 80%	
	A7	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	MESP, relevant municipalities	MESP, municip. water companies	**	KCB - 50%, donor - 50%	



				, donor			
	A8	Assign a professional team or adequate institution for the study on drinking water and waste water sewage	MESP, relevant municipalities	MESP, municip. water companies, donor	*		
	A9	Development of a public water supply system, at the capacity estimated by the study, to supply the NP settlements and around, from ground water sources or artificial basins	MESP, relevant municipalities	MESP, municip. water companies, private investor, donor	***	KCB - 30%, private investor - 40%, external loan - 30%	
	A10	Development of public waste water sewage system in the Park and for settlements, pursuant to estimates from the study	MESP, relevant municipalities	MESP, municip. water companies, private investor, donor	***	KCB - 50%, in. privat - 50%	
	A11	Development of a waste water treatment plant, and waste water collectors	MESP, relevant municipalities	MESP, municip. water companies, private investor, creditor	**	KCB - 30%, inv. privat - 40%, external loan - 30%	
Telecommunications							
S306. Development of post and telecommunications services in the Park and settlements around it	A1	Mobile phone coverage of the Park and settlements around it	MESP, MTPT, relevant municipalities	MESP, MTPT, municipa., public company, private investor	*	Public company or private investor	
	A2	Installation of mobile telephony transmitter antennas, at forest free areas, out of strict nature reserves	MESP, MTPT, relevant municipalities	MESP, MTPT, municipa., public company, private investor	*	Public company or private investor	
	A3	Assign a team of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning to monitor installation of mobile telephony transmitter antennas	MESP, relevant municipalities	MESP, relevant municipalities	*	KCB	



	A4	Access to fixed telephony and wide area internet, and expansion of fixed telephony serves for all public residential areas of the National Park, and settlements around the Park	MTPT, relevant municipalities	MTPT, municipa., public company, private investor	***	Universal Service Fund, Public company or private investor	
	A5	Placement of post boxes at all recreational, rehabilitation areas of the Park, and settlements to be visited by tourists	MTPT, relevant municipalities	MTPT, municipalities, public company	***	Public company - PTK	
Waste management infrastructure							
S3O7. Efficient waste management	A1	Installation of waste bins at designated locations in the Park and settlements around it	MESP, relevant municipalities	Relevant municipalities	*	KCB	
	A2	Development of a waste landfill in a designated location out of the National Park	MESP, relevant municipalities	MESP, municipa., private investor	**	KCB - 50%, in. privat - 50%	
	A3	Assign employees to fine those throwing garbage out of designated locations	MESP, relevant municipalities	Relevant municipalities	**		
Goal 4 (S4) Mutual impact between the Park and settlements around it							2,260,000
Objective	Activity/Measure/Project		Stakeholders	Responsib. for imple.	Time-line	Financial source	Price in Euro
S4O1. Planned development of the areas of Park and settlements around it	A1	Draft a NP Management Plan	MESP/DP	DP	*	MESP, IJ	150,000
	A2	Draft an URP – Urban Regulatory Plan for the existing and future Tourist Centre Brezovica.	MESP/DP, MA Shterpce	DP, MA Shterpce	*	KCB	50,000
	A3	Draft an URP – Urban Regulatory Plan for the Tourist Centre Prevala	MESP/DP, MA Prizren	MESP/DP MA Prizren	*	KCB	50,000
	A4	Draft an URP – Urban Regulatory Plan for the Tourist Health Centre Maqurishka, Suhareka	MESP/DP, MA Suharekë	MESP/DP MA Suhareka	*	KCB	30,000
	A5	Draft an URP – Urban Regulatory Plan for the Tourist Centre "Guri I Zi" - Dragash	MESP/DP, MA Dragash	MESP/DP MA Dragash	*	MA, IP	60,000
	A6	Draft an URP – Urban Regulatory Plan for the Tourist Centre "Ahishtë" - Kaçanik	MESP/DP, MA Kaçanik	MESP/DP MA Dragash	*	MA, IP	60,000



	A7	Identification and adaptation of mountain houses into inns, in a way of promoting eco-tourism, health tourism and agro-tourism at the Park	MESP/DP	DP	*	KCB,IP	200,000
	A8	Draft urban regulatory plans for settlements around the park, as part of municipal development plans, and in accordance with Sharr Mountain NP SP: Gornjasele, Brezovice, Zaplluzhe, Sevce, Struzhë, Skorobishte, Restelicë and Brod(Sharr municipality)	MA	MA	*	KCB	
	A9	Monitor and control development, in accordance with urban regulatory plans, within the park,	MESP/DP	DP,MA	***	KCB	
	A10	Monitor and control development, in accordance with urban regulatory plans, around the park	MA	MA	***	KCB	
S4O2. Cooperation between municipalities of the Sharr Mountain National Park on rural development	A1	Creation of a coordination body between neighbouring municipalities to define common development goals (made of municipal officials and civil society)	MA, MLGA	MA, MLGA	**	KCB	50,000
	A2	Harmonization of MDP-s of municipalities of the Park, through common regulatory plans for neighbouring rural areas of mutual interest	MA, MLGA	MA, MLGA	*	KCB	250,000
S4O3. Support to settlements of the Park in providing their tourist offer; eco-products and marketing	A1	Awareness raising by practices in the region and the world, on potential benefits of ecological management of the Park; including study tours	MA, MEST, MTI/DT, MCYS, MAFRD, MESP, MLGA	NGO	*	KCB	200,000
	A2	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	MA, MEST, MCYS, MAFRD, MESP, MLGA	NGO	**	KCB	400,000
	A3	Provision of tax exemptions to stimulate residents to involve in tourism industry, and to promote local tourist offer	MEF,MA	MA	*	KCB	
	A4	Establishment of small tourist enterprises	MTI, MCYS, MAFRD	MA	***	IP, IJ	
	A5	Creation of Sharr Mountain Pastor dog farms	MAFRD, MA	MAFRD, MA	*	IP, IJ, KCB	60,000
	A6	Maintenance of roads, hiking paths, gardens, pastures and agricultural areas in settlements around the park	MA	MA, SP	***	KCB	
S4O4. Awareness raising on preserving	A1	Involvement of NGO-s to raise awareness of the population on preserving and presenting traditional folk values of communities.	MKRS, MA	OJO	*	KCB, IJ	150,000



traditional culture of communities in areas around the park, and activities affecting eco-tourism development	A2	Organize random activities in schools for cultural and artistic societies of communities	MEST, MCYS, MA	MA	***	KCB, IJ	50,000
	A3	Support to handicraft workshops	MCYS, MEF, MTI, MLGA, MA	OJQ	**	KCB, IJ, IP	500,000
Goal 5 (S5) Sustainable economic development of the Park							860,000
S5O1. Public-private partnerships to provide conditions for new investment in recreational facilities	A1	Legal support for public-private partnerships	MTI	MA	*	KCB	
	A2	Concessions investments in tourist centers (infrastructure and hotels) for longer term use of capacities, as per agreement	MTI, MA, DP	MA, DP	***	IP, IJ	
	A3	Development of an existing sportive touristic center in Brezovica and building of a new ski center close to existing one	MA, MTI, MESP	MA, DP	**	IP, IJ	
	A4	Construction of a sports/tourist centre in Prevalla, pursuant to the regulatory plan	MA, MTI, MESP	MA, DP	**	IP, IJ	
	A5	Construction of a health/tourist centre in Muqirishr Suhareka, pursuant to the regulatory plan	MA, MTI, MESP	MA, DP	**	IP, IJ	
	A6	Construction of a sports/tourist centre in "Guri i Zi" - Dragash, pursuant to the regulatory plan	MTI, MA, MESP	MA	**	MA, IP	
	A7	Acceleration of privatization of Brezovica facilities	KPA, MTI	AKP	*		
S5O2. Establishment of surveillance, monitoring and business premises for the Park	A1	Establishment of a Park Authority building in the Park	MESP/DP	MESP/DP	*	MESP	200,000
	A2	Organization of check-points at entries of the Park	MESP/DP	MESP/DP	*	MESP	60,000
	A3	Establishment of small bank and post service premises, souvenir shops, marketing agencies and information posts for accommodation	MESP/DP	MESP/DP	*	IP, IJ	100,000
	A4	Establishment of a Nature Centre and Botanical Garden, research areas	MESP/KEPA	MESP/KEPA	**	KCB	500,000
S5O3. Benefits from the ecological utilization of the Park	A1	Draft an Administrative Instruction/Regulation on usage of Park areas for pasture, collection of small fruits and medical herbs, permitting visits for research/scientific groups, and cost estimates	MESP, MAFRD,	MESP/DP	*	KCB	
	A2	Determine areas, sizes and timelines for cattle pasture and fruit and herbs collection for scientific research	MESP, MAFRD,	MESP/DP	*	KCB	
	A3	Organize and manage hiking paths for organized study tours	MESP/DP	MESP/DP	*	KCB	
S5O4. Complement education curricula with tourism	A1	Include tourism subjects in secondary education and vocational schools for the municipalities around the Park	MEST, MA	MA	*	KCB	



subjects	A2	Include tourism subjects in higher education, faculties or high tourism schools, and specialization in the area, to improve quality and increase tourism development in Kosovo.	MEST, MA	MA, UP	*	KCB	
Goal 6(S6) a) A Park internationally recognized and accepted; b) International and cross-border cooperation in protection and development of the Park							8,570,000
S6O1. Promotion of natural, landscape and tourist values of the Park	A1	Draft maps, brochures and video-clips on values and capacities of the Sharr Mountain NP	MESP, MTI/DT,		*	KCB	50,000
	A2	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	MTI, MESP, MCYS,	MTI, MESP, MCYS,	*	KCB	500,000
	A3	Active participation in international tourism and environment protection conferences	MTI, MESP, MCYS, MAFRD, PMO, EIA, MLGA	MTI, MESP, MCYS, MAFRD, PMO, EIA, MLGA	***	KCB	600,000
S6O2. Ratification of international conventions (RIO, Kyoto, ESPOO, Lugano etc) and implementation of requirements thereof	A1	Initiation and completion of ratification processes for these conventions by the MESP, the Government of Kosovo	MTI, MESP, MCYS, MAFRD, PMO, EIA, MLGA	MTI, MESP, MCYS, MAFRD, PMO, EIA, MLGA	*	KCB	
	A2	Acceleration of ratification by involving international environmental organizations, Liaison Offices and Embassies headquartered in Kosovo	MTI, MESP, MCYS, MAFRD, PMO, EIA, MLGA	MTI, MESP, MCYS, MAFRD, PMO, EIA, MLGA	*	KCB	50,000
	A3	Application for recognition by international organizations such as IUCN, WTO etc;	MTI, MESP, MCYS, MAFRD, PMO, EIA, MLGA	MTI, MESP, MCYS, MAFRD, PMO, EIA, MLGA	**	KCB	100,000
S6O3. Cooperation for Sharr Mountain NP between Kosovo and neighbouring countries, regional countries and beyond,	A1	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	MLGA and bordering Municipalities	MLGA and bordering Municipalities	*	IJ, KCB, BiFYRoM, IP,	10,000
	A2	Signature of a memorandum of cross-border cooperation between Kosovo, Albania and Macedonia on protection and development of Sharr Mountains- • Establishment of cross-border bodies to initiate and coordinate cross-border cooperation;	MLGA, PMO, EIA	MLGA, PMO, EIA	*	KCB	10,000



	A3	Signature of a Memorandum of Cooperation between Kosovo and regional countries on sharing experiences in National Park protection and development	MLGA, PMO, EIA	MLGA, PMO, EIA	*	KCB	50,000
S6O4. Competition for international funds with common Kosovo, Albania and Macedonia projects for the cross-border area of Sharr Mountain	A1	Harmonization of municipal/local development strategies in border areas to identify and select priorities in rural cross-border development	MLGA and bordering Municipalities	MLGA and bordering Municipalities	*	IJ, KCB, BiFYRoM, IP,	100,000
	A2	Draft regulations on ecological management of the Park, by harmonizing efficient protection measures for the cross-border resources	MESP, MLGA and Macedonia	MESP, MLGA and Macedonia	**	IJ, KCB, BiFYRoM, IP,	200,000
	A3	Expansion and development of existing cross-border infrastructure, by observing modern environmental criteria, for the road Dragash – Tetove	MESP, MTPT, MLGA, and Macedonia	MESP, MTPT, MLGA, and Macedonia	**	IJ, KCB, BiFYRoM, IP,	1,500,000
	A4	Development of a joint centre for environmental impact assessment and monitoring	MESP, MAFRD, MLGA	MESP, MAFRD, MLGA	***	IJ, KCB, BiFYRoM, IP,	400,000
	A5	Draft a joint project to offer conditions for cross-border circulation, and use of tourist capacities in Brezovica and Popova Sapka	MLGA, Tetovo Municipality, Shterpce, MTI, MESP,	MLGA, Tetovo Municipality, Shterpce, MTI, MESP,	***	IJ, KCB, BiFYRoM, IP,	1,500,000
	A6	Cross-border support to establishment of enterprise clusters in having common logos to promote eco-products in Europe and wider	MTI, MESP, MAFRD, MLGA and Macedonia	MTI, MESP, MAFRD, MAPL	***	IJ, KCB, BiFYRoM, IP,	2,000,000
	A7	Initiate a joint project on research and potential energy generation by wind, sun and bio-mass	MTI, MEM, MESP and Macedonian Ministries	MTI, MEM, MESP and Macedonian Ministries	***	IJ, KCB, BiFYRoM, IP,	1,500,000
						Total:	68,085,000

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. A total presents an amount of all activities for which the cost is calculated.



Anex 4.

Maps