

This publication is funded by the Ministry of Regional Development, has been drafted by the Department for Regional Socio-Economic Planning and Analysis with support from Regional Development Agencies, RDA Centre, RDA East, RDA North, RDA West, RDA South, and UNDP consultant Mr. Jeton Mehmeti

This publication is a summary of the data collected by the MRD from various sources published by the central and local level, as well as other mechanisms that operate in Kosovo. The data presents the situation at the time of publication.

Pristina, October 2019

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INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Rural Development, based on its legal mandate defined by Regulation (GRK) No. 16/2017 on Amending and Supplementing Regulation No. 02/2011 on the Areas of Administrative Responsibility of the Office of the Prime Minister and Ministries, as well as based on the Annual Work Plan 2019, has drafted the document "Regional Development Profiles in Kosovo". This document is the first institutional document of the Ministry of Rural Development that presents the Socio-Economic Development Profiles of Development Regions in Kosovo. The designation "Regional Development Profiles in Kosovo" contains all the social and economic elements in terms of overall development of development regions in Kosovo and a designation that derives from the Concept - Document on Rural Development, approved by the Government of the Republic of Kosovo by Decision No. 13/61, dated 22.08.2018. The overall purpose of this document is to provide an overview of the current situation and development trends in the five (5) development regions of Kosovo, together with the sectors and specifics of each development region. Through this overview, it is aimed to contribute to the identification and development of timely development policies that relate mainly to the balanced economic development of the regions of Kosovo. Also, by defining socio-economic indicators to measure the balanced development of regions, it is aimed to be in the function of planning local and regional economic development. This document does not preach in any way and does not allude the administrative division at the regional level. The document is based on an analysis of the regional social and economic development statistics of Kosovo's development regions. The origin of Regional Development in Kosovo is known earlier, but in terms of more structured use of EU funds, it is known since 2008, through the establishment of five (5) regional development agencies (RDA "Center", RDA "North", RDA "West", RDA "South" and RDA "East") by the Ministry of Local Government Administration and the EU Office in Prishtina. Regional development in Kosovo is based on one of the IPA components, which is a financial instrument used by the EU that aims to help countries in the process of EU membership. In addition to projects such as IPA, other international mechanisms' practices that are in the function of institutional engagement for advancement and regional development are also those of EU Cohesion Policy: Such an approach usually represents a mechanism that is used by the EU to improve the economy of regions that have stagnated in terms of development and socio-economic growth. The Cohesion Policy, through its main instruments, has contributed to the creation of jobs and to ensuring equal treatment for all European citizens. This policy is aimed at strengthening the European economy, social and territorial cohesion by reducing disparities between regions, referring to rural areas, regions affected by industrial transition, and regions suffering from permanent significant natural and demographic problems. The European Commission in its Cohesion Policy 2021-2027 has developed several criteria to better reflect the socio-economic situation, focusing on the resources of less developed countries and providing financial support to the countries facing industrial transition. Specifically, the future of the European Cohesion Policy will aim to increase youth employment by addressing the low education levels, investing in climate change and reception and integration of immigrants. Given all these elements, the MRD has decided, through the document "Regional Development Profiles in Kosovo", to provide information on the current state of regional socio-economic developments. Also, through this document, it is aimed to call for increased commitment for the greater development of certain sectors in Kosovo and investment orientation in less developed regions. This document addresses, inter alia, the regional specifics that relate to available areas, data and specifics for the population, the demographic aspect across the regions. Special focus has been given to resources and potentials where economic development can be oriented, consequently the balanced economic development of the development regions of Kosovo. The document addresses the level of population education, potentials in the field of agriculture sector, tourism sector, then businesses profiles operating within these regions, the conditions of doing business, as well as the level of infrastructure that is in the function of development. Given that local government has achieved a good level of development, it is time for central institutions to increase their commitment in the context of coordinated planning of investment at the regional level as well. The mechanisms needed with institutional support for capacity building of local and regional structures for applying for EU funds and IPA funds are lacking. The document provides information and despite the

difficulties in dealing with the state's tax and financial burdens, a large number of businesses have identified and touched on Kosovo's most valuable resources. Kosovo should have a clear catalogue of products and businesses that need to be supported, in order to stimulate greater exports to other countries. The document guides us on the most attractive points of tourism development in Kosovo, what natural resources we have within certain regions, regional product brands, the level of education of young people and what qualifications they have, how large is the demand and supply of employment, etc. Institutionally and commercially, this document aims to stimulate competition between development regions to advance socio-economic development. All data included in the document are official data provided and consulted by relevant institutions and mechanisms in Kosovo. The draft of the document "Regional Development Profiles in Kosovo" has passed through the hands of local economic development and education holders. Thus, the content of this document, in addition to consulting the central institutional level, with the support of the five (5) RDAs, has also been consulted with all Municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo.

Finally, in view of the above, the perspective of regional development based on EU cohesion policies, the need to analyze and reflect the current state of development regions in Kosovo, it is hoped that the document "Regional Development Profiles in Kosovo", serves as a good information base for internal and external investors, oriented and of analytical value, to other institutions and mechanisms, to contribute to the advancement of balanced regional socio-economic development in Kosovo,

METHODOLOGY

This document is based on data provided by documents published on websites by line ministries and executive agencies of the central level. Documents published by central level institutions and municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo have also been taken into account. Also, previous publications of regional development agencies (RDAs) related to the analysis of regional socio-economic profiles were consulted and considered.

For the drafting of this document, the MRD has established a separate Working Group, composed of representatives from the MRD and RDAs. In January 2019, the Document was consulted with line ministries and relevant agencies of the central level (Kosovo Agency of Statistics). Whereas, during February 2019, in cooperation with five (5) RDAs, the Department for Regional Socio-Economic Planning and Analysis, held five (5) regional consultative meetings with directors of municipal directorates for economic development and education.

This document has been drafted by the Department for Regional Socio-Economic Planning and Analysis.

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The final draft of this document was also sent for consultation to the Mayors and the Office for Strategic Planning within the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kosovo.

List of abbreviations

MRD - Ministry of Regional Development

RDA - Regional Development Agency

IPA - Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance

EU - European Union

UNDP- United Nation Development Programme

KAS - Kosovo Agency of Statistics

RAE- Rom, Ashkali and Egyptian

ALMP - Active Labour Market Programs

VTC - Vocational Training Centres

ICT - Information and Communication Technology

SOVET - School of Vocational Education and Training

MTI - Ministry of Trade and Industry

WCMC - UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre

NQF - National Qualifications Framework

PTK - Post and Telecom of Kosovo

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

REGIONAL PROFILES

DEVELOPMENT REGION CENTRE



DEVELOPMENT REGION CENTRE

2,215.52 km²
299 settlements
511,562 inhabitants

The Development Region Centre is comprised of 8 (eight) municipalities: Prishtina, Podujeva, Lipjan, Obiliq, Drenas, Shtime, Fushe Kosova and Gracanica. Region Centre is the region with the greatest potential and impact on the national economy because the capital city of Kosovo is located in it and also the investment base of local and foreign investors. The Development Region Centre is bordered by the Region South in south-east, the Region North in north-east, the Region East in south-east and Serbia in north-east.



SURFACE AND POPULATION

The Development Region Centre has an area of 2,215.52 km², a population of 511,562 inhabitants and constitutes over 28.44% of the entire population of Kosovo¹. This indicates a much larger concentration of population in the Region Centre than in other areas, also based on the fact that the Region Centre is about 20.31% of the entire territory of Kosovo (10,905.25 km²)². On average, in the Development Region Centre, there are about 230 inhabitants per 1 km². The largest population density in the Region Centre is in the Municipality of Fushe Kosova with 459 inhabitant's per 1 km². The second municipality in the order of density is the municipality of Prishtina with 404 inhabitants per 1 km², while the lowest population density in the

region centre is marked in the municipality of Gracanica. It is estimated that 98 people live in 1 km². In the municipality of Drenas, there are 221 inhabitants per 1 km², in the municipality of Shtime there are 205 inhabitants per 1 km², in the municipality of Obiliq - 182 inhabitants per 1 km², in the municipality of Lipjanit - 170 inhabitants per 1 km² and in the municipality of Podujeva there are 131 inhabitants per 1 km². There are 299 settlements in the Development Region Centre and this represents about 19.95% of all settlements in Kosovo.

¹ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/add-news/vleresimi-i-popullsisë-2017>

² http://kryeministri-ks.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Raport_Faktografik_Matja_e_territorit_te_Republikes_se_Kosoves_032017.pdf

The municipality with the largest number of settlements in the region centre is that of Podujeva with 78 settlements, while the municipality with the smallest number of settlements is the municipality of Fushe Kosova with only 15 settlements. While the municipality with the biggest surface area in the development region centre is the municipality of Podujeva with 633 km², and after that Prishtina with 523.13 km² and Lipjan with 422 km².

The Development Region Centre has the largest population number compared to other regions with 511,562 inhabitants and the highest density with 230 inhabitants per km².

Table 1 Data on the surface and population of the Development Region Centre.

No.	Municipalities	Population	Surface ¹	% of the territory of the Region Centre	No. of settlements
1	Prishtina	211,755	523.13 km ²	23.61 %	48
2	Podujeva	83,445	632.59 km ²	28.55 %	78
3	Lipjan	57,733	338.41 km ²	15.27 %	62
4	Obiliq	19,144	104.84 km ²	4.73 %	20
5	Drenas	61,133	275.63 km ²	12.44 %	37
6	Shtime	27,654	134.42 km ²	6.06 %	23
7	Fushe Kosova	38,607	84.09 km ²	3.79 %	15
8	Gracanica	12,091	122.41 km ²	5.52 %	16
	Total:	511,562	2,215.52 km²	99,97 %	299



DEMOGRAPHY

The demography of the Development Region Centre is comprised of different age groups and different ethnicities. Prishtina as the Capital City has the largest number of population in the Development Region Centre and the age group under 19 years old constitutes a number of 68,830 inhabitants or 32.50% of the total population of Prishtina. The Municipality of Podujeva has a population of 35,307 inhabitants under the age of 19 years old, which means about 42.30% of the total population of the municipality of Podujeva, while Drenas has a population of 23,181 inhabitants or 37.91% under the age of 19 years old. While other municipalities have the following percentages as regards population under the age of 19 years old: Lipjan with 39.66%, Fushe Kosova with 34.19%, Obiliq with 43.96%, Shtime with

41.77% and Gracanica with 29.16%. Out of these data, it is noted that Obiliq has the youngest population in the Development Region Centre. The number of the population divided by nationality living in the Republic of Kosovo has been presented above. According to KAS statistics, according to ethnic division, there are 473,937 Albanians, 10,376 RAE, 8,812 Serbs, 2,377 Turks and 616 Bosnians³. Also in the same table are the data on natality and mortality. The highest natality in the Development Region Centre is in Prishtina with 2,574 inhabitants and Podujeva with 981 inhabitants based on the 2017 Kosovo population estimates statistics. From the chart below we see that the number of males in the Development Region Centre heads with the value of 251,252 males while there are 246,771 females.

³ <https://www.osce.org/mission-in-kosovo/municipal-profiles>

Table 2: Demographic data, natality, mortality, communities by municipalities of the Development Region Centre (KAS population estimates 2017).⁴⁵

No	Municipality	GENERAL POPULATION	NATALITY	MORTALITY	ALBANIANS	BOSNIANS	TURKS	RAE	SERBS	OTHERS
1	Prishtina	211,755	3,412	838	194,452	400	2,156	621	430	539
2	Drenas	61,133	1,009	249	58,445	14	5	2	2	22
3	Fushe Kosova	38,607	815	199	30,275	34	62	3,948	321	146
4	Gracanica	12,091/22000 ¹	18	9	2,474	15	15	852	7,209	67
5	Lipjan	57,733	948	229	54,467	42	128	2,158	513	266
6	Obiliq	19,144	354	86	19,854	58	2	1,266	276	53
7	Podujeva	83,445	1,346	365	87,523	33	5	756	12	43
8	Shtime	27,654	490	114	26,447	20	1	773	49	15
	Total	511,562	8,392	2,089	473,937	616	2,374	10,376	8,812	1,151

Table 3 Demographic data, age groups, by gender, females (KAS population estimates 2011)⁶

No.	Municipality	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
1	Prishtina	24,606	8,413	8,809	9,071	8,531	7,612	6,526	5,838	5,349	4,547	3,529	6,705
2	Drenas	8,369	2,842	3,019	2,524	2,284	1,971	1,687	1,461	1,206	905	759	1,776
3	Fushe Kosova	4,786	1,543	1,517	1,468	1,395	1,274	1,135	914	843	654	535	1,144
4	Gracanica	1,329	402	438	465	371	325	303	282	306	259	258	519
5	Lipjan	8,244	2,736	2,567	2,199	2,142	2,150	1,849	1,494	1,222	1,006	864	1,812
6	Obiliq	3,180	965	968	860	847	754	641	601	467	402	360	619
7	Podujeva	13,074	4,123	3,935	3,532	3,544	3,192	2,594	2,211	1,888	1,491	1,375	2,585
8	Shtime	4,112	1,413	1,162	1,001	1,034	1,019	871	689	566	392	393	822
	Total	67,700	22,437	22,415	21,120	20,148	18,297	15,606	13,490	11,847	9,656	8,073	15,982

⁴ <https://www.osce.org/mission-in-kosovo/municipal-profiles>

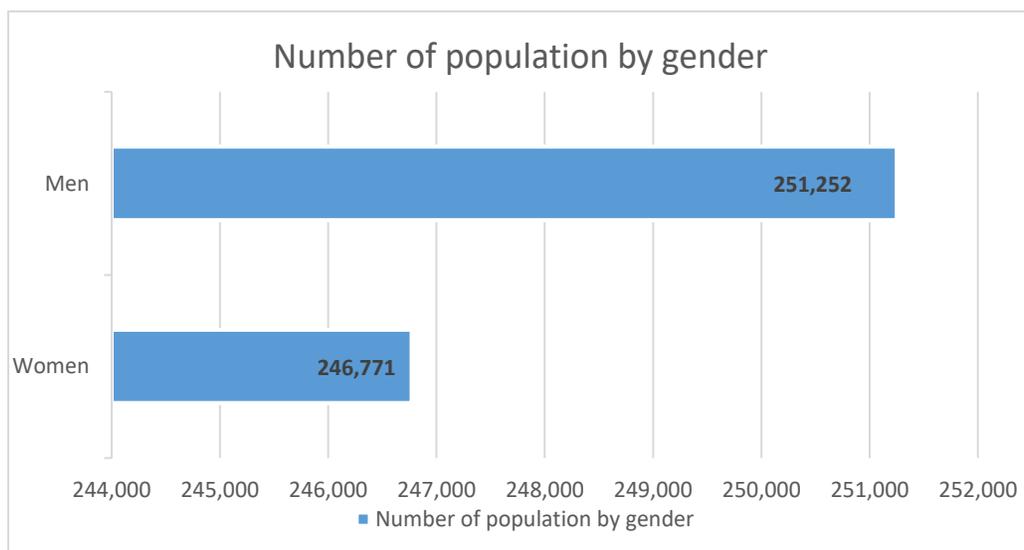
⁵ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/add-neës/vleresimi-i-popullsisë-2017>

⁶ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2127/vlersim-popullsia-e-kosoves-2011.pdf>

Table 4 Demographic data, age groups, by gender, males (KAS population estimates 2011)⁷

No.	Municipality	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
1	Prishtina	26,797	9,014	8,899	8,678	7,905	7,153	6,075	5,573	5,001	4,325	3,488	6,453
2	Drenas	8,926	3,044	3,211	2,778	2,341	2,088	1,584	1,381	1,158	927	770	1,520
3	Fushe Kosova	5,210	1,664	1,616	1,486	1,325	1,259	1,012	1,000	861	665	524	990
4	Gracanica	1,334	461	435	495	443	362	381	264	336	305	228	474
5	Lipjan	8,951	2,968	2,901	2,474	2,185	1,951	1,670	1,512	1,277	1,014	807	1,660
6	Obiliq	3,239	1,033	1,031	995	770	772	595	612	525	389	304	620
7	Podujeva	13,734	4,376	4,342	4,003	3,465	3,131	2,492	2,141	1,922	1,550	1,319	2,480
8	Shtime	4,469	1,558	1,328	925	1,026	891	799	657	592	438	364	776
	Total	72,660.00	24,118	23,763	21,834	19,460	17,607	14,608	13,140	11,672	9,613	7,804	14,973

Chart 1 The number of population by gender in the Development Region Centre



⁷ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2127/vlrsim-popullsia-e-kosoves-2011.pdf>



HUMAN RESOURCES AND LABOUR MARKET

The Development Region Centre has the greatest economic potential for job creation, based on the concentration of state institutions, foreign representations and organizations, as well as representations of local and international business companies. However, the Development Region Centre also faces with unemployment. According to the data from the Employment Agency's Report for 2017, the total number of job seekers in the Development Region Centre is 24,457, while the job offer is 2,327. Here we have a large ratio and difference between the job offer and demand, although one has to take into account the fact that these data do not reflect the reality on the field. A large portion of the workforce does not address the employment offices for registration purposes. The highest number of job seekers is in the municipality of Prishtina with 6,954 job seekers, in the municipality of Podujeva with 4,454, in Drenas – 3,230, in Lipjan – 3,203, in Fushe Kosova – 2,090, in Obiliq – 1,765, in Gracanica – 1,476, and in Shtime – 1,285.

As noted, the highest level of job seekers is in the municipalities of Prishtina, Podujeva, and Drenas. Municipalities that have the lowest level of jobseekers are Shtime, Gracanica, and Obiliq. The

Development Region Centre has sufficient human resources for the labour market and a relatively young and skilled workforce.



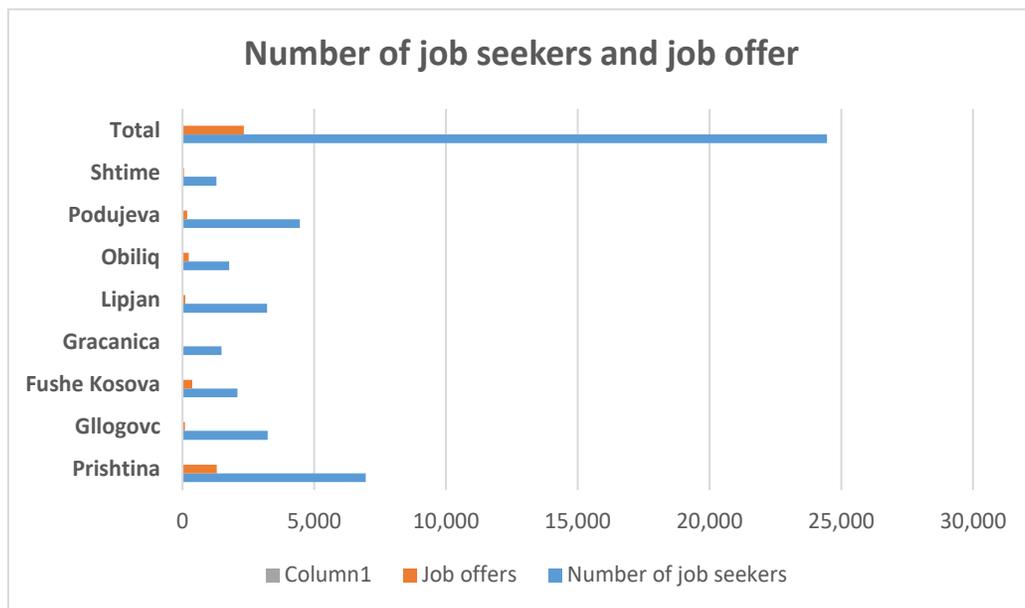
The Development Region Centre has the largest number of job seekers in Kosovo with a total of 24,457 job seekers and 2,327 regular job offers.

Table 5 Unemployment and job vacancies in the Development Region Centre ⁸

No.	Municipality	Unemployment (Number of job seekers)	Regular Job Vacancies	ALMP Job Vacancies
1	Prishtina	6,954	1,299	293
2	Drenas	3,230	88	24
3	Fushe Kosova	2,090	369	66
4	Gracanica	1,476	0	10
5	Lipjan	3,203	109	150
6	Obiliq	1,765	238	70
7	Podujeva	4,454	173	182
8	Shtime	1,285	51	65
	Total	24,457	2,327	860

⁸ <https://apr.k.rks-gov.net/sq-AL/Content/Documents?doctype=2> 2017 Report on Employment

Chart 2 Number of job seekers and job offer in the Development Region Centre



EDUCATION

The infrastructure and quality of educational services in the Development Region Centre is at a very good level. A large number of school and university institutions have been built and repaired. According to the 2017-2018 public education statistics⁹, the number of schools in the Development Region Centre, in primary and lower secondary education, is 244, while there are 32 schools of upper secondary education. The number of pupils in the Development Region Centre in the primary and lower secondary education is 74,686, there are 26,286 pupils in upper secondary education. The total number of schools in the Development Region Centre in primary, lower and upper secondary education is 276, while the total number of pupils in the Development Region Centre in primary, lower and upper secondary education is 100,972. As for the number of special schools in the Development Region Centre, according to 2017-2018 public education statistics, there are 2 special schools and 116 pupils with special needs. Vocational secondary education, namely the Vocational Education and Training and Adults Education institutions, are primarily aimed at the preparation of cadres for the labour market, but if we are to follow the path laid down by the applicable

legislation, the same also offers the possibility of applying for higher post-secondary studies of the 5th level of the national qualifications and university framework. Based on the data reported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology for the year 2018/2019, regarding the profiles that are developed in different schools in the constituent municipalities of the Development Region Centre, we can see that in this region, we have a total of 68 different profiles, with a total number of 26,817.00 pupils, of which 13,315.00 are female and 13,502.00 are male. We have the highest number of profiles distributed in the Municipality of Prishtina, considering that it is also the capital city and has the largest number of pupils and schools concentrated in this Municipality. In the capital city of Prishtina, we have about 30 different profiles where we can distinguish the profile of the natural sciences as one of the most requested profiles with a total of 2754 pupils, out of which 1581 are female and 1173 are male. The social profile follows in this municipality, also with a large concentrated number of pupils of 1551, dominated by female pupils with 923 pupils, the general profile with a total number of 1171 pupils, the languages profile with a total number of 810 pupils, where there is clear that the greatest interest lies with female pupils in a number of 556

⁹ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/add-news/statistikat-e-arsimit-20172018>

pupils, followed by the profile of IT, with a total number of 559 pupils, with male students dominating in the interest with 472 pupils. Other profiles that we can specify in the Development Region Centre are: Administrative Assistant, Legal Assistant, Financial Assistant, Energy, Ptt, Auto-mechanic, Food Technology, Dental Technician, Pharmacist, Confectioner, Architecture etc. The municipality with the highest number of profiles is the Municipality of Prishtina with 56 profiles, followed by the Municipality of Drenas with 22 profiles, the Municipality of Podujeva with 21 profiles, the Municipality of Shtime with 14 profiles, the Municipality of Obiliq with 11 profiles and the Municipality of Fushe Kosova with the smallest number, consisting of 10 profiles. In the Development Region Centre, MEST reporting data for 2018/2019 profiles do not include statistics on Serbian schools of the Municipality of Gracanica due to lack of information and reporting, while based on the comments received in MRD, from the municipality of Gracanica, we have the following data: 280 pupils in the medicine profile, 137 pupils in the profile of engineering and construction, 32 pupils in mechanical engineering, 135 pupils in electrical engineering, 190 pupils in the profile of economics and trade, 148 pupils in the social-natural-mathematical profile and 89 pupils in the profile of agriculture. Development Region Centre is distinguished as the region with the most diverse and largest number of profiles and pupils, including highly specific profiles in areas such as: Railway traffic, graphic design, industrial electronics, computer control, customs and vocational training in many specific areas, typical of this region. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare through the Employment Agency of the Republic of Kosovo manages 8 (eight) Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) with 69 workshops and 30 different professions. In these centres, the training, and retraining of persons registered as job seekers, unemployed and those receiving career guidance services, is done at all employment offices in the municipalities. In the Development Region Centre, the Vocational Training Centre in Prishtina offers training in the following professions: Water Supply and District Heating Installation, Business Administration/Self-Employment, Administrative

Assistant/ Accounting, Bakery, Pastry Shop, ICT and Industrial Electronics, Construction, Office Equipment Servicing, Auto Electrics, Tailoring, ICT - Podujeva. In the institutions of higher education in Kosovo, respectively the Development Region Centre, the Bachelor, Master and PhD studies are offered in public and private institutions, where University Hasan Prishtina is the only public university in the Development Region Centre. According to the 2017-2018 Higher Education Statistics of the Bachelor level in the Development Region Centre, the number of graduate students is 4,974 out of which 3,230 are females and 1744 males, whereas the total number of students in the public university Hasan Prishtina is 34,323. In the Development Region Centre, based on the 2017-2018 Public Higher Education Statistics of the Master level, there are 1340 graduate students out of which 757 are females and 583 males, where the total number of students at the Master level is 6,817. As regards higher education in private institutions, the number of private colleges is 14. The number of graduate students according to the 2017-2018 Higher Education Statistics at Bachelor level is 2,470 out of which 1,365 are females and 1,107 males, while the total number of students is 35,097. At the Master level in private institutions according to 2017-2018 Higher Education Statistics in the Development Region Centre we have 11 colleges. The total of graduate students is 443 out of which 226 are females and 217 males, the total number of students in Master level is 7,628. The platform for developing the higher education system in Kosovo has been compiled based on the objectives of the Bologna Process. Only the Municipality of Prishtina has the Career Counselling Centre, which creates the preconditions for linking Vocational Education and Training Schools (VETSs) with private sector. This will contribute to the increase of personal effectiveness among VETSs students, increase of opportunities for career, improvement of labour market and strengthening of relationships with the employer. The centre provides youth with insights and latest techniques concerning the provision of advices and various training sessions, in order for them to be able to compete in the labour market. Youth graduated in vocational schools in Prishtina are target group of the Centre.

Table 6 Pupils by profile/course, by municipality, 2018/19 school year in Development Region Centre¹⁰

Municipality	Profile	Male	Female	Total
Drenas	Banker	39	51	90
	Accountant	69	104	173
	IT	125	52	177
	Telecommunications	75	64	139
	Mechatronics	14	9	23
	Electrician	60	0	60
	Road traffic	131	11	142
	Metal processing	51	0	51
	Geologist	11	13	24
	Recycling technology	23	49	72
	Chemistry Lab Technician	10	67	77
	Machinist	20	0	20
	Heating and air conditioning installer	118	0	118
	Production operator	53	0	53
	Auto mechanic	72	0	72
	Architecture	61	34	95
	Food Technology	35	54	89
	Horticulture	45	38	83
	Fashion designer	10	57	67
	Pharmacist	20	79	99
	Social sciences	203	313	516
	Natural Science	226	418	644
	Total	1471	1413	2884
Fushe Kosove	Administrative assistant	39	54	93
	Legal Assistant	72	103	175
	Banker	75	79	154
	Accountant	43	63	106
	Freight forwarder - logistics / Customs officer	66	36	102
	IT	54	14	68
	Telecommunication	46	33	79
	Miner	55	0	55
	Social sciences	104	186	290
	Natural sciences	190	290	480
	Total	744	858	1602
Lipjan	Administrative assistant	14	13	27
	Legal Assistant	43	102	145
	Banker	125	76	201

¹⁰ Data reported by MEST

	Accountant	33	17	50
	Marketing assistant	36	21	57
	IT	90	22	112
	Telecommunications	38	11	49
	Electrician	30	0	30
	Road traffic	19	2	21
	Chemistry Lab Technician	11	22	33
	Machinist	4	0	4
	Production operator	55	7	62
	Auto mechanic	75	0	75
	Water and sewage installer	44	0	44
	Architecture	27	27	54
	Construction worker	15	8	23
	Horticulture	35	30	65
	Livestock	23	3	26
	Agro-business	58	36	94
	Social sciences	396	529	925
	Natural sciences	486	673	1159
	Total	1657	1599	3256
Obiliq	Banker	24	45	69
	Accountant	11	33	44
	Energy	122	0	122
	IT	37	20	57
	Telecommunication	6	17	23
	Geologist	23	16	39
	Miner	26	0	26
	Chemistry Laboratory Technician	9	20	29
	Production operator	38	0	38
	Social sciences	26	97	123
	Natural sciences	62	121	183
	Total	384	369	753
Podujeva	Legal Assistant	205	276	481
	Banker	192	219	411
	Accountant	152	114	266
	Freight forwarder - logistics / Customs officer	35	22	57
	Energy	59	0	59
	IT	169	104	273
	Telecommunication	84	59	143
	PTT	34	14	48
	Electrician	79	0	79
	Road traffic	116	30	146

	Heating and air conditioning installer	39	0	39
	Auto mechanic	147	0	147
	Architecture	41	11	52
	Food Technology	54	30	84
	Tailoring	1	16	17
	General assistant nurse	10	57	67
	Agro-business	20	5	25
	Social sciences	311	625	936
	Natural sciences	278	548	826
	Business Administration	157	132	289
	Wholesale trade	18	5	23
	Total	2201	2267	4468
Prishtina	Administrative assistant	90	108	198
	Legal Assistant	62	126	188
	Insurance Assistant	34	47	81
	Banker	99	92	191
	Accountant	118	92	210
	Freight forwarder - logistics / Customs officer	110	43	153
	Retailer and wholesaler	32	25	57
	Marketing assistant	45	36	81
	Finance assistant	87	65	152
	Bookbinder	34	14	48
	Graphical preparation designer	48	21	69
	Press graphical designer	13	17	30
	Media graphical designer	7	16	23
	Energy	99	37	136
	IT	472	87	559
	Electric machinery	45	8	53
	Telecommunication	136	97	233
	Office equipment repair	44	29	73
	Industrial electronics	28	6	34
	PTT	101	62	163
	Electrician	27	1	28
	Traction - machinist	33	0	33
	Rail traffic	72	18	90
	Road traffic	46	22	68
	Restaurant assistant	26	0	26
	Cook	40	6	46
	Tourist Assistant	31	40	71
	Welder	19	0	19
	Heating and air conditioning installer	171	0	171

	Metal worker	51	0	51
	Auto mechanic	165	0	165
	Water and sewage installer	74	0	74
	Architecture	151	106	257
	Geodesy	69	37	106
	Food Technology	92	72	164
	Horticulture	39	32	71
	Fashion designer	15	135	150
	Tailoring	9	49	58
	Veterinary	40	9	49
	Plant protection	27	17	44
	Farmer	23	7	30
	Dental technician	114	121	235
	Pharmacist	37	168	205
	General assistant nurse	101	267	368
	General field - general music associate	13	39	52
	Artistic field (instrumental)	14	43	57
	Agro-business	59	50	109
	Low construction	150	54	204
	Social sciences	628	923	1551
	General	602	569	1171
	Natural sciences	1173	1581	2754
	Mathematics-IT	80	47	127
	Languages	254	556	810
	Health Laboratory Technician	11	23	34
	Physiotherapist	64	104	168
	Computer Numerical Control	48	14	62
	Total	6272	6138	12410
Shtime	Administrative assistant	56	59	115
	Energy	62	0	62
	IT	11	13	24
	Restaurant assistant	51	28	79
	Machinist	8	12	20
	Welder	9	15	24
	Auto mechanic	50	0	50
	Water and sewage installer	39	0	39
	Construction worker	23	36	59
	Agro-business	35	44	79
	Social sciences	148	177	325
	Natural sciences	187	251	438
	Banking and insurance	57	22	79

	Marketing	37	14	51
	Total	773	671	1444



NATURAL RESOURCES

The Development Region Centre is rich in natural resources such as lakes and rivers. Sitnica is the central and most important river in Fushe Kosova, which originates from the mountain of Zhegavc, located in the southern part of Kosovo. The Sitnica River is 90 km long and a number of rivers and streams of smaller amounts of water merge into it. The Sitnica River is also the river with the largest area running through the Municipality of Lipjan, which has the most extensive branches on the eastern side, while the main hydrographic branches of the eastern side are: Janjevka River, Zhegovc River, Gadime River and Sazlia River, whereas on the western side the largest river is the Vershevc River. Llap River flows through the valley of Llap and the town of Podujeva.

It has a length of 59.5 kilometres, while the average amount of water discharged into the Llap River is 5 m³ per second. The Drenica River springs at the foot of Carraleva and has a length of 41 kilometres. The



waters of Drenica are also used for irrigation and for running a large number of mills. In this region, in the area of Shtime, there are also the Topilla and Carraleva rivers, which upon joining create the Shtimjana and the Mollopolc river. The main artificial lakes in the Development Region Centre are Batllava Lake (Podujeva) with a size of 3.27 km² and Badovc Lake (Prishtina) with a size of 2.57 km². These two lakes are mainly used for drinking water, but also for irrigation. The most important river that discharges into Batllava is the Llapi River. The Batllava Lake was formed in 1965 with the construction of a dam, which is 40.5 meters high. The lake is located at a 600 meters altitude, 8 kilometres long and with a width of 300 meters and a maximum depth of 30-35 meters. There are 40

million cubic meters of water accumulated in the lake. Its distance from Prishtina is 28 km, while from Podujeva 10 km. The lake is located on a picturesque terrain, surrounded by forest slopes of high mountains with plenty of wild animals. There is a potential for this place to become a tourist centre.

Badovc Lake is formed by the waters of the Gracanka River discharging into the right side of Sitnica. The construction started in 1963, while it is 12 km away from Prishtina. It was formed with the construction of the dam in the gorge of Badovc. The dam is 45 meters high. The lake is 3.5 kilometres long, and 150 to 200 meters wide, and has a maximum depth of 29 meters. There are 26 million cubic meters of water accumulated in the lake,

which is primarily used for the supply of drinking water to Prishtina and the irrigation of 2260 hectares of cultivated land in Gracnica, Cagllavica and Llaplasella.

The water potential in

Kosovo is modest, but this potential can be used for both energy and curative purposes. The biggest opportunities are in the Llap region where thermo-mineral waters are found in tertiary ponds with a depth up to 300 meters (Lluzhan-Sallabaje). At the same depth, these waters extend even to the Drenica region. Near the village of Lluzhan, on the road Prishtina - Podujeva, at a distance of 10 kilometres from Podujeva is the unregulated mineral water spa. The Ballabaja mineral water spa is also located in the Municipality of Podujeva.

The Development Region Centre is rich in mineral resources, especially lignite and ferronickel, but there are also reserves of lead, zinc, and so on. The existence of mineral resources represents a good opportunity for the development of the mineral and energy industry. The Municipality of Obiliq is known to be rich in natural resources which also make it a favourable economic zone; large lignite resources, I-IV class agricultural land, rivers: Sitnica, Drenica and Llapi, Iber-Lepenc irrigation system. The Municipality of Obiliq has 25% of the mountainous area where ecotourism such as hunting and fishing tourism is mainly developed. Another tourist and archaeological site is Maja e Zezë (Black Peak), located at the foot of the Cicavica Mountains. In the Municipality of Podujeva there is also the mine of Drazhnje which is located in the village of Hertica. This mine is rich in lead, silver, gold, and zinc. "Gllavica" silicate nickel mine is located in the Southwest of Prishtina at a distance of about 20 km. The Gllavica nickel source lies on Golesh's peridotite massif on the eastern side of the Gllavica hill. The direction of the extent of the source is approximately North-South in length of 1,050 m. The area rich in minerals lies over peridotite in the form of a cover and has an area of about 32 ha. The "Gllavica" nickel source belongs to the group of silicate sources. After intensive geological research during 1967, the new source, the silicate nickels Mine "Çikatova e Vjetër", which is located in the region of Dritan peridotite massif (Dobroshevc), Municipality of Drenas, was

discovered. From Prishtina to the west it is located at a distance of 20 km, while the Gllavica source is 12 km away. In the nickel mine "Çikatova e Vjetër" there are two sources (mineral bodies): "Dushkaja" and "Suka". The geological reserves in the two mines (Gllavica and Çikatova) are estimated to be about 13 Mt with an average nickel compound of 1.31% and average cobalt compound of 0.06%. Near the industrial park of Drenas, there are artificial lakes of Vasileva with a surface of 176,600 m², the mineral water in the village of Poklek, a natural spring which is located about 2.5 km from the town of Drenas and has a surface of 7278 m², the mineral water in the village of Verboc with a surface of 182 m², Vrella in the village of Krajкова with a surface of 4000 m², and Vrella in village of Baice with a surface of 3060 m².

The Development Region Centre stands out for its water resources such as rivers and lakes. The lakes of Batllava and Badovc are available for the supply of drinking water.

The Development Region Centre is rich in mineral resources such as lignite, ferronickel, lead, and zinc.



AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The Development Region Centre has a surface of 2,215.52 km², from the total area; the utilized area of agricultural land is 87,348.08 hectares, while the arable land is 47,663.32 hectares. Throughout the territory of the Region Centre there are 237.89 hectares of gardens and 3,427.71 hectares of unused agricultural land. Forest lands comprise a total of 16,801.72 hectares while non-agricultural land comprises a total of 3,680.09. The total used and unused surface of agricultural land in the municipality of Podujeva is 24,807,27 hectares. The municipality of Podujeva has the largest area of agricultural land in the Development Region Centre, followed by the municipality of Lipjan with a surface of 18,547.41 hectares and by the size of the

agricultural land surface; the third is the municipality of Drenas with a surface of 15,125.52 hectares. The arable lands or fields in the municipality of Podujeva amount to 12,317.19 hectares, in the municipality of Lipjan 10,304.87 hectares, while in Drenas, 8,181.69 hectares. These are the three municipalities with the largest surface of arable lands or fields in the Region Centre. The cultures that are mostly cultivated in the Region Centre are: wheat, maize, potatoes, various vegetables and many-year-old fruit trees. Regarding areas with gardens, the municipality of Podujeva has a surface of 82.38 hectares, followed by Drenas with 61.70 hectares and Lipjan with 38.70 hectares.

Meadows and pastures in the Development Region Centre comprise a surface of 38,367.53 hectares, and from this surface, the municipality of Lipjan has the largest surface in the Region Centre with a



The Development Region Centre has the largest surface of arable land with 47,663.22 ha. Agriculture is highly developed in this region.

surface of 8,091.37 hectares, followed by the municipality of Prishtina with a surface of 7,434.22 hectares and municipality of Drenas with a surface of 6,692.46 hectares. These are the municipalities with the largest surfaces of meadows and pastures in the Development Region Centre. As far as the forests of Podujeva are concerned, Podujeva has the largest surface in the Development Region Centre with 5,255.42 hectares, followed by Prishtina with 4,902.44 hectares and Drenas with 4,200.39 hectares.

Table 7 Data on agricultural areas in the Region Centre ¹¹

MUNICIPALITIES	Utilized surface of agricultural land / Surface ha	Arable land-Fields/Surface ha	Gardens ha	Meadows and pastures/Surface ha	Unused agricultural land/Surface ha	Forests/Surface ha	Non-agricultural land / Surface ha
Prishtina	12,975.65	5,178.05	24.93	7,434.22	1,112.40	4,902.44	403.05
Drenas	15,125.52	8,181.69	61.70	6,692.46	529.79	4,200.39	769.28
Fushe Kosova	4,714.06	3,278.14	10.16	1,398.11	85.31	190.55	255.30
Gracanica	5,658.85	4,989.73	10.78	616.48	90.11	135.00	257.70
Lipjan	18,547.41	10,304.87	38.70	8,091.37	359.88	1,790.12	852.49
Obiliq	5,519.32	3,413.53	9.24	2,047.46	190.03	327.80	226.46
Podujeva	24,807.27	12,317.19	82.38	12,087.43	1,060.19	5,255.42	915.81
TOTAL	87,348.08	47,663.20	237.89	38,367.53	3,427.71	16,801.72	3,680.09



TOURISM SECTOR

Tourism in the Development Region Centre is mostly developed in the field of urban tourism because Prishtina, the capital city of Kosovo, is located in this region. Prishtina had almost 120,000 visitors by the end of 2018. Over 83% of the visitors are internationals. According to the number of visitors, the countries that make up the largest number of visitors are Albania (15,147), Germany (8,594) and Turkey (7,195). Out of the countries across the region and the European Union (EU), the United States dominate (5,576). The accommodation offer statistics also shows that Prishtina dominates at country level. The Ethnologic Museum is the place that ranked as first among

attractions to be visited in Prishtina. The Residential Complex “Emin Gjiku” is located in the old side of the city of Prishtina, northeast of the actual city centre close to the hammam and the mosque of “Sultan Mehmet Fatih”. The “NewBorn” monument and the idea of painting it every February 17th makes this monument, every year, an attraction for tourists who appreciate the idea of changing the colours of this object. The Kosovo Museum was founded in 1949, while its Austro-Hungarian architecture style building dates back to 1989. The Kosovo Museum has a collection of more than 50,000 exhibits of different profiles, such as archaeology, technology, history, nature, ethno-culture and folklore. If you are a fan of art and want

¹¹ <https://www.mbpzhr->

[ks.net/repository/docs/REGJISTRIMI_I_BUJQESISE_NE_REPUBLIKEN_E_KOSOVES_2014__Rezultatet_Perfundimtare.pdf](https://www.mbpzhr-ks.net/repository/docs/REGJISTRIMI_I_BUJQESISE_NE_REPUBLIKEN_E_KOSOVES_2014__Rezultatet_Perfundimtare.pdf)

to get acquainted with the work of Kosovar painters and artists, you can definitely visit the "Kosovo Art Gallery" which was opened in 1979. Throughout these 30 years of activity this institution has organized over 500 exhibitions. Prishtina has over 30 other tourist spots. Ulpiana is a monument of cultural heritage with great historical values in the vicinity of Gracanica, a city founded in the beginning of the second century. Archaeological excavations have provided traces of ancient Roman life and show that Ulpiana is a continuation of an Illyrian settlement and that it had its peak of economic and cultural development by the end of the III century and beginning of the IV century. This makes Ulpiana one of the most popular tourist spots in Kosovo, which continues to be visited more and more, either by local or foreign visitors. The Gracanica Monastery is a monument of cultural heritage in Gracanica. The monastery is located on the left side of the Gracanka River, in the south of Prishtina. The monastery of our days is a reconstruction of a 14th-century church, dedicated to Virgin Mary, which was built on the foundations of an early Christian basilica of the XIX century. According to its spatial concept, it belongs to the type of churches with five square-shaped domes with an inscribed cross,



a characteristic of Byzantine architecture. The city of Lipjan has great potential for outdoor tourism such as the Blinaja reservation, the beautiful Shal-Klecka landscapes and the Zhegovc Mountains. The natural and cultural heritage are the areas of tourist attractions. The Marble Cave in Gadime as a natural monument presents a unique national and international attraction and is located in the vicinity of Lipjan near Prishtina-Ferizaj road in the village of Gadime e Ulet. It is called the Marble Cave because it is built on the rocks of marble and is one of the most beautiful caves not only in Kosovo but also in the Balkans and beyond. There are all kinds of adornments, stalagmites, and stalactites in the cave, all of them in different shapes and sizes, and the aragonite adornment is the one that stands out. The organisation of literary classes "Shtjefën Gjeqovi", along with other monuments and objects make Janjeva a great tourist spot. Rural tourism is linked to the development of agriculture and livestock. In the highlands, there are also farmers

who can provide accommodation services by renting small rooms or houses for those who want to make use of qualitative services of agriculture, livestock, nature and hunting. In the municipality of Obiliq, in the 6th kilometre of Prishtina-Mitrovica highway is the historic monument of the Sultan II Tomb, which in the month of May is crowded with visitors. The municipality of Podujeva has suitable spaces for tourism where 66% of the territory of the Municipality of Podujeva includes the mountains that represent another attraction to be visited and is suitable for alpinism. Batllava Lake is a tourist attraction in this municipality. Tourism in Shtime is developed in rural areas in the villages of Mollopolca, Devetak, Llanishte, Topille, Rance and Duge. These villages lie in the mountains. The natural beauties are very attractive in the municipality of Shtime: numerous water sources (springs), caves such as the one of Imer Devetaku, Shpella e Lakuriqëve etc. are an attraction. The basic infrastructure in these villages is completed with asphalt roads, where in the village of Llanishte, the

project on cycling is in the implementation phase, and in the village of Mollopolc, the project on mountain tourism is in the projection phase. The village of Mollopolc is located in the south-west of Shtime, and is about 6 km away from the city centre. This is the

village where the tourist area begins and lies around the mountains, connects with the village of Devetak and ends in the village of Llanishte, where the distance from the starting and the ending points of this tourist area is 15km long. This tourist area has plenty of suitable areas for mountain tourism, whereby the river composed of many branches and a diversity of different height trees that in some places reach over 20 meters stand out. There are about 100 springs in the area, and a very beautiful waterfall, and the start of this area is highly suitable for picnics, hiking, cycling, volleyball, football, streetball etc., where the altitude is about 700 meters and extends to the village of Devetak. The highest peak in this village is at around 1100 meters altitude and there are also suitable meadows for some mountain sports and outdoor recreation. This area is about 11 km² long. This tourist area has a special geographic position as it connects three cities, Ferizaj, Shtime, Suhareka and is located at the border of these three cities and can be used by

residents of these cities as well as by all citizens of Kosovo. In the municipality of Fushe Kosova there are a lot of ancient monuments, as there are 22 archaeological sites in its territory, such as Harilaq, Bardh i Madh, Graboc, Miradi, Sllatine e Vogel, Henc, Lismir

, Vragolia, as well as tracks of the ancient road near the Harilaq fortress. The Harilaq Castle represents one of the most important archaeological monuments in Kosovo. This castle has been inhabited since the 12th century BC. However, the castle had its greatest development during the XI century AD. The highly frequented tourist spots are “Pishat e Sllatinës” and the Harilaq Castle, that have great potential for tourism. In this municipality, the touristic and archaeological spots are the ruins of the

Fushitice church, along with the ancient castle of Verbovc, the Castle of Llapushnik and the pre-historic fortifications found in Çikatova. Natural heritage is composed of the rootstocks in Nekoc, the complex of trees in Negrovc, the cave of Kishareka with a geomorphologic character, the leak trunk in Krajkova, the small and large town in Vucak and the Gradina stone in Llapushnik.



Given that Prishtina is the capital city in the Development Region Centre, urban tourism is developed in this region, and this region also possesses a number of monuments of historical value, which are very attractive for visitors, it is one of the most visited centres in Kosovo.



BUSINESSES PROFILES, NUMBER OF REGISTERED BUSINESSES

The Development Region Centre has the largest concentration of businesses because Prishtina, the capital city of Kosovo, is in this region and most of the local and foreign businesses are concentrated in the capital city. In the Development Region Centre, there are 68,133 registered businesses.

The following are the types of businesses that this region consists; Individual businesses, foreign companies, agricultural cooperatives, public enterprises, socially-owned company, partnerships, general partnerships, joint stock companies and limited liability companies. Individual businesses have the largest number in the Region Centre with 45,626, followed by limited liability companies with 17,667 and general partnerships with 1,822 businesses. In the Municipality of Prishtina, according to the table below, the sector with the largest number of businesses is the sector of individual businesses with 27,047 businesses, followed by the sector of limited liability companies with a number of 13,977 which is followed by general partnerships with 1,398 businesses. The Municipality of Prishtina has a total of 43,288 businesses. In Municipality of Podujeva, according to the table below, the sector with the



largest number of businesses is the sector of individual businesses with a total of 4,477 businesses, followed by the sector of limited liability companies with 739, which is followed by general partnerships with 148 businesses. The municipality of Podujeva has a total number of 7,376 businesses. In the municipality of Lipjan according to the table

below, the sector with the largest number of businesses is that of individual businesses with 3,750 businesses, followed by limited liability companies with 636 businesses, which is followed by general partnerships with a number of 104 businesses. The municipality of Lipjan has a total number of 4,519 businesses. The municipality with the smallest number of businesses in the region is the municipality of Gracanica with a total number of 925 businesses, 536 individual



The largest number of businesses at the country level is concentrated in the Development Region Centre, namely in Prishtina as it is the capital city and the centre of many local and foreign businesses and representations.

businesses, 357 limited liability companies and 15 general partnerships

Table 8. Profiles of economic activities and their number, the Development Region Centre¹²

Municipalities	Individual Business	Foreign Company	Agricultural Cooperative	Public Enterprise	Socially Owned Company	Other companies under the	Partnership	General Partnership	Joint Stock Company	Limited Liability Company	Total
Prishtina	27,047	585	13	3	15	/	18	1,398	229	13,977	43,288
Podujeva	4,477	2	4	/	1	/	/	148	65	739	7,376
Lipjan	3,750	22	2	/	1	/	1	104	3	636	4,519
Obiliq	1,318	8	2	/	/	/	/	14	9	243	1,594
Drenas	3,433	10	10	/	/	/	1	37	3	367	3,861
Shtime	1,675	1	5	/	/	/	/	28	1	193	1,903
Gracanica	536	8	2	/	/	/	/	15	7	357	925
Fushe Kosova	3,390	25	1	/	/	/	1	78	17	1,155	4,667
Total	45,626	661	39	3	17	/	21	1,822	334	17,667	68,133



ECONOMY AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The economy of Region Centre is more concentrated in Prishtina and the economic activity is mainly focused in the following areas: construction, agriculture, communications, industry, trade and tourism. The Development Region Centre remains one of the largest and most important regions in Kosovo's construction sector, accounting for 38% of the total number of active companies in Kosovo. The construction sector in the Region Centre in Prishtina area is mainly dominated by micro businesses, which comprise 83% of active firms. Meanwhile, the Municipality of Prishtina leads the region with the largest number of employees, by employing 70% of the workforce and has about 61% of businesses operating in the Region Centre. The main reason why these companies are engaged in construction is the family tradition and demand. The main activity is high construction, mainly of high-rise residential complexes. The international airport is located about 15 (fifteen) kilometres southwest of Prishtina. It is the only

commercial airport in the country, therefore it is one of the key points of the capital city. It has the capacity to serve nearly 1.7 million passengers per year. The Development Region Centre has several economic zones such as: Business Park in Drenas, Industrial Park in Lipjan, Licensed Economic Zone- Industrial Park in Qylage, in the process of functionalization, Economic Zone in QMI, Economic Zone in Babush and Economic Zone - Technological Park in Shtime. These economic zones are aimed at attracting foreign investors, mainly businesses in the field of technology, manufacturing, and other strategic investments. Business Park in Drenas was declared as an economic zone by the decision of the Government of Kosovo on 18.08.2010. This park lies on the 16th km along the highway Prishtina - Peja, in the village of Koretice e Eperme. The park offers an ideal location with physical infrastructure and qualitative services. It has an area of 100 hectares which offers locations of different sizes for businesses, mainly for manufacturing and services sectors. There are about

¹² Businesses by municipalities, KBRA

40 businesses. Each parcel has direct access to the main roads of the Park and has individual connection to the main park network of water supply, telephone, internet, sewage, etc. The Industrial Park in Lipjan was established in 2016 with a surface of 56 hectares. The Ministry of Trade and Industry together with the Municipality of Lipjan have started investing in the regulation of physical infrastructure in this economic zone. The Technological Park in Shtime was established in 2013, with a surface of 10.70 hectare. The Technological Park in Shtime is located in the second kilometre on the Shtime-Ferizaj road (M-25.3). The Technological Park is located close to the city, near the highway and at the crossroads between Skopje - Prishtina and Tirana. Physical infrastructure is at an appropriate level including (road, water supply, sewage, atmospheric sewerage,

km and 20 km to Lipjan. Quick and close highway accesses are advantages for investors who transport products domestically and internationally. The surface of 375,242 m², with 11 parcels, where each parcel is adjacent to each other, are the advantages of this area in relation to other parcels in the Municipality of Shtime, which may be an alternative for an Economic Zone and all these parcels are owned by the municipal assembly. The MTI is scheduled to give its consent for this area in 2019. The municipality of Podujeva, in its strategic development planning, has decided to establish the Business Park in Shtedim village. This space is suitable for business because it is near the city and is near the road that connects to neighbouring country Serbia and is also near the highway which is under construction and has sufficient area for investment. This park is in the process of



sidewalks and lighting). This technological park in the Municipality of Shtime exempts all businesses in their business activity from construction permits and municipal taxes. There are 12 businesses, out of which 7 exercise their business activity and 5 other businesses in the investment phase. Also, the economic zone in Gllavica is in the east side of the city of Shtime and is at the border with the city of Ferizaj and this is a priority even for the investors of the Municipality of Ferizaj because the geographical position is an attraction point and it makes the direct connection with Macedonia in terms of trade. The geographic position of this area enables fast access to the highway for transport in and out of the country, access to the Ibrahim Rugova highway for 20 km, access to the Arber Xhaferi highway for 17

functionalization as the infrastructure in this park is about to be completed. The Municipality of Obiliq is underway to obtain the MTI consent for Economic Zone in the village of Gllavica. The geographical position of the economic zone in Gllavica has its advantages and specifics that enable an efficient area, with two roads that allow access to the economic zone, one road is from Rashinca village and the other is from Koshare village. The main holders of economic development in the municipality of Obiliq are thermal power plants, generation and distribution of electricity, coal mines, agricultural land of category I - IV and road M2 in relation Prishtina - Mitrovica. The main development potential that this municipality possesses are the areas rich in coal and qualitative

agricultural land (cat. I – IV). There are three coal mines that operate in the territory of Obiliq, which play an extraordinary role for Kosovo's economy and energy sector, as more than 97% of Kosovo's annual electricity comes from that place. Lignite is the main resource of thermal power plants, Power Plant Kosovo A and Kosovo B. The Municipal Assembly in Obiliq also allocated land for an industrial area in the place Llazareva where the surface of this area is 23 ha. It is a convenient place for business development both from road infrastructure and proximity to the airport and capital city and also to the highway Prishtina - Mitrovica. The Municipal Assembly of Obiliq has made use of the immovable property of the Municipality of Obiliq according to the laws in force through a public competition for economic development with a surface of 177,163m²¹³ (17 hectares and 71 ares and 63 meters).

Construction is one of the most developed activities in this region, industrial areas are essential for the development of business conditions, and in this region, there are some industrial zones in Drenas, Industrial Park in Lipjan, Industrial Park in Qylage and Economic Zone QMI.



INFRASTRUCTURE

In the Region Centre, the infrastructure is relatively developed, especially in urban areas. So far, 50% of local roads have been asphalted both in the city and in rural areas. In recent years investments have been made in the water supply system and in the sewage system. In the Region Centre, the Vermica-Merdare highway connects Kosovo with Albania and Serbia, and through Serbia with the European Union, as well as the Prishtina-Skopje highway connecting Kosovo with Macedonia and through Macedonia's highways is connected to Greece and Serbia. The Prishtina - Fushe Kosova - Peja railway, as well as the Prishtina International Airport, are in this area. There are three main roads in the territory of the municipality of Gracanica: E-65 Prishtina-Skopje (12.3 km within the municipality), Prishtina-Gjilan (5.5 km within the municipality), Prishtina - Prizren (3.45 km within the municipality). There are two railway directions in the territory of the municipality of Gracanica: International Railway Prishtina-Skopje-Athens and Local Railway Fushe Kosova - Kishnica. The main roads or boulevards are located on the Prishtina - Prizren axis with a profile width of 30 m which is formed by 2 lanes in both directions, the same profile is repeated also the 5th zone. Based on the

statistics of the Municipal Performance Report of 2017, the percentage of local roads asphalted in municipalities is on a good average for the Region Centre. The municipality with the highest percentage of asphalted local roads is the Municipality of Podujeva with 89.05%, Municipality of Fushe Kosova with 88.51%, Municipality of Shtime with 80.96%, Municipality of Drenas with 53.36%, Municipality of Gracanica with 49.57%, Municipality of Lipjan with 41.38%, Municipality of Prishtina with 40.09% and Municipality of Obiliq with 35.10%. Regarding the percentage of settlements included in the drinking water supply system, the municipality with the largest percentage is Municipality of Obiliq with 88.89%, Municipality of Fushe Kosova with 87.50, Municipality of Shtime with 78.6%, Municipality of Gracanica with 75.00%, and Municipality of Lipjan with 66.13% and the Municipality of Prishtina with 62.79%. The municipalities with the lowest

The Development Region Centre has the most developed infrastructure in the country, local, national and international roads, railroad infrastructure and air transport.

¹³ <https://mapl.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/1.Profil-i-komunave-shqip.pdf>

percentage are Municipality of Drenas with 35.71 and Municipality of Podujeva with 44.87%. The list of municipalities with most roads with public lighting is led by the Municipality of Gracanica with 79.62 and the Municipality of Fushe Kosova with 71.50%, while municipalities with the lowest percentage of the public lighting are the Municipality of Drenas with 6.05% and the Municipality of Shtime with 11.7%. The

municipality of Drenas is the largest municipality with settlements in wastewater treatment system with 97.62%, followed by the municipality of Lipjan with 79%. The municipality with the lowest percentage is the Municipality of Prishtina with 6.89 %.

Table 9 Local infrastructure in the Development Region Centre ¹⁴

Municipality	Percentage of asphalted local roads in municipalities in %	Percentage of settlements included in the drinking water supply system in %	Percentage of settlements in the wastewater treatment system in %	Percentage of the length of public streets with public lighting in %
Prishtina	40.09	62.79	6.98	61.79
Podujeva	89.05	44.87	0.00	19.36
Lipjan	41.38	66.13	79.03	15.47
Obiliq	35.10	88.89	0.00	63.13
Drenas	53.36	35.71	97.62	6.05
Shtime	80.96	78.26	0.00	11.79
Fushe Kosova	88.51	87.50	18.75	71.50
Gracanica	49.57	75.00	0.00	79.62

¹⁴ <https://mapl.rks-gov.net/raportet-vjetore-te-mapl-se/> Municipal Performance Report 2017

REGIONAL PROFILES

DEVELOPMENT REGION EAST



DEVELOPMENT REGION EAST

2.298.50 km²
293 settlements
327.960 residents

Development Region East consists of 11 (eleven) municipalities: Ferizaj, Gjilan, Han i Elezit, Kacanik, Novo Brdo, Shterpe, Viti, Klllokot, Ranillug, Kamenica and Partesh. It is bordered on the north by the Development Region Centre, on the east by Serbia, on the west by Development Region South and on the south by Macedonia



SURFACE AREA AND POPULATION

The Development Region East has a surface area of 2,298.50 km² and a population of 327,960 and constitutes 18.23 % of the total population of Kosovo (1,798,506)¹⁵. The Development Region East consists of around 21 % of the entire territory of Kosovo (10,905.25 km²)¹⁶. In average, the East Region is inhabited by around 142 people per 1 km². In the East Region, the Municipality of Ferizaj has the highest population density, with 298 people per 1 km². The second municipality with the highest population density is the Municipality of Gjilan, with 204 people per 1 km². The Municipality of Novo Brdo is inhabited by 35 people per 1 km², and the Municipality of Ranillug is inhabited by 49 people per 1 km². The East Region consists of 293

settlements, which constitutes 19.55% of all settlements in Kosovo. In the Region East, the Municipality of Kamenica has the largest number of settlements, namely 58 settlements, whereas the Municipality of Partesh has the lowest number of settlements, with 3 settlements. The Municipality of Kamenica has the largest surface area in the Region East, with 416.61 km², followed by Gjilan with 391.84 km² and Ferizaj with 344.61 km².

Development Region East has a diverse population, with Albanian, Bosnian, Turkish, Serbian, RAE people, etc.

¹⁵ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/add-neës/vleresimi-i-popullsise-2017>

¹⁶ [http://kryeministri-ks.net/ëp-](http://kryeministri-ks.net/ëp-content/uploads/2018/03/Raport_Faktografik_Matja_e_territorit_te_Republikes_se_Kosoves_032017.pdf)

[content/uploads/2018/03/Raport_Faktografik_Matja_e_territorit_te_Republikes_se_Kosoves_032017.pdf](http://kryeministri-ks.net/ëp-content/uploads/2018/03/Raport_Faktografik_Matja_e_territorit_te_Republikes_se_Kosoves_032017.pdf)

Table 10 Data on the surface area and population of Development Region East

No.	Municipalities	Population	Surface area ¹	% of the territory of Region East	No. of settlements
1	Gjilan	80,162	391.84 km ²	17.04 %	42
2	Ferizaj	103,003	344.61 km ²	14.99 %	44
3	Viti	47,615	269.69 km ²	11.73 %	38
4	Kamenica	30,750	416.61 km ²	18.12 %	58
5	Novo Brdo	7,160	203.98 km ²	8.87 %	34
6	Kacanik	34,206	211.28 km ²	9.19 %	31
7	Hani i Elezit	9,998	83.11 km ²	3.61 %	10
8	Shterpe	6,773	247.70 km ²	10.77 %	16
9	Ranillug	3,810	77.62 km ²	3.37 %	13
10	Kllokot	2,753	23.39 km ²	1.01 %	4
11	Partesh	1,730	28.67 km ²	1.24 %	3
	Total	327,960	2,298.50	99.94	293



DEMOGRAPHY

The Development Region East is characterized with diverse ethnic groups, as follows: Albanians 87,814, Turks 978, Serbs 624, RAE 377 and others 164. Population of Region East is relatively young and of various age groups. Region East population of age group under 19 years totals to 131,420 people, where the Municipality of Ferizaj has the highest number of people under 19 years of age, namely 42,499 people, or 42% of the total population in the Municipality of Ferizaj, followed by the Municipality of Gjilan with 33,288

people, or 41.60% of the total population of the Municipality of Gjilan, followed by the Municipality of Vitia with 19,298 people, or 40.80% of the total population of the Municipality of Vitia. According to KAS 2017 Population Census, the Municipality of Ferizaj has the highest natural population growth with 1,446, followed by the Municipality of Gjilan with 893 people. The chart below shows that the number of women in the Region East is 169,735, which is greater than the number of men in the same region, which is 163,184.

Table 11 Demographic data, natality, mortality, communities by municipalities of Development Region East (KAS 2017 Population Estimation).¹⁷¹⁸

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	NATALITY	MORTALITY	ALBANIANS	BOSNIAKS	TURKS	RAE	SERBS	OTHERS
Gjilan	80162 (90178 ¹)	1,472	579	87,814	121	978	377	624	164
Novo Brdo	7,160	46	29	3,524	5	7	66	3,122	2
Kamenica	30,750	391	259	34,186	9	5	240	1,554	56
Ferizaj	103,003	1,990	544	104,152	83	55	3,857	32	168
Kacanik	34,206	576	152	33,362	20	2	6	1	7
Shterpce	6,773	90	137	3,757	2	/	25	3,148	7
Viti	47,615	809	253	46,669	25	4	26	113	90
Hani i Elezit	9,998	147	60	9,357	42	/	/	/	2
Kllokot	2,753	27	24	1,362	/	1	9	1,177	6
Ranillug	3,810/6000 ²	37	62	164	1	/	/	3,692/5836 ³	3
Partesh	1,730	41	29	/	/	/	/	1,785	2
	327,960	5,626	2,128	324,347	308	1,052	4,606	15,248	507

Table 12 Demographic data for women, by age group for the Development Region East (KAS 2017 Population Estimation)¹⁹

Municipality	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Gjilan	11,380	4,768	3,887	3,184	3,048	3,529	3,305	2,818	2,207	1,712	1,506	3,480
Novo Brdo	802	286	281	245	219	209	191	183	163	136	141	394
Kamenica	4,301	1,751	1,754	1,281	1,239	1,302	1,221	1,111	889	749	604	1,504
Ferizaj	15,287	5,289	4,724	4,195	4,131	4,075	3,523	3,068	2,393	2,006	1,648	3,430
Kacanik	4,645	1,614	1,478	1,269	1,256	1,347	1,072	917	756	581	467	1,037
Shterpce	875	252	267	245	266	251	235	185	181	157	115	366
Viti	6,957	2,451	1,949	1,692	1,688	1,780	1,533	1,250	937	746	747	1,557
Hani i Elezit	1,322	429	425	329	359	336	341	248	234	155	124	265
Kllokot	317	145	119	59	66	94	105	69	56	41	43	124
Ranillug	315	154	159	124	96	101	143	135	108	99	103	360
Partesh	166	85	79	55	52	57	65	57	46	46	46	111
Total	46,367	17,224	15,122	12,678	12,420	13,081	11,734	10,041	7,970	6,428	5,544	11,126

¹⁷ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/add-neës/vleresimi-i-popullsisë-2017>

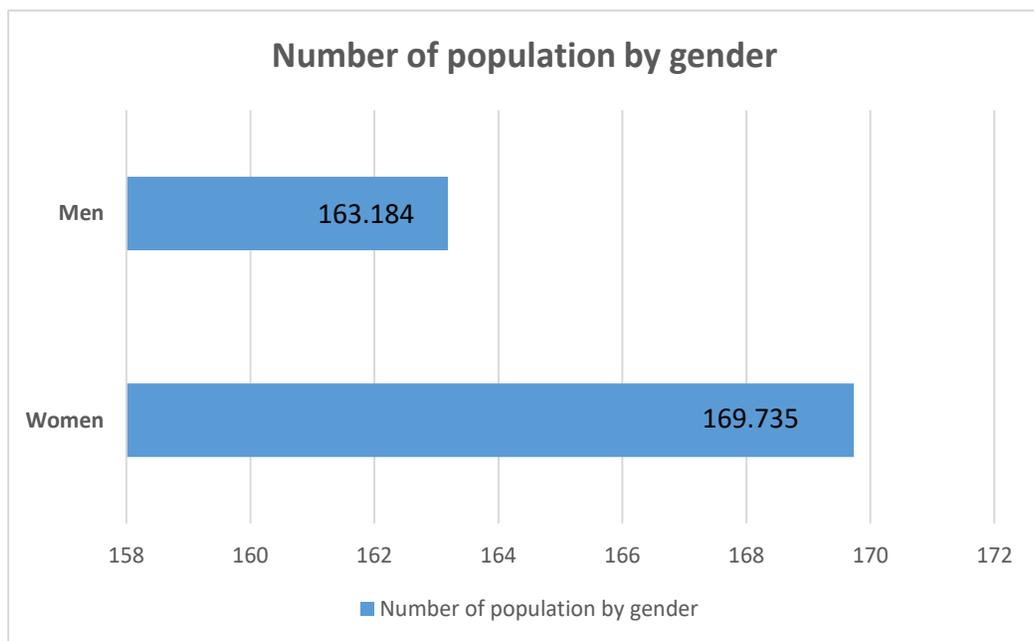
¹⁸ <https://www.osce.org/mission-in-kosovo/municipal-profiles>

¹⁹ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2127/vlersim-popullsia-e-kosoves-2011.pdf>

Table 13 Demographic data for men, by age group for the Development Region East (KAS 2017 Population Estimation)²⁰

No.	Municipality	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
1	Gjilan	12,084	5,056	4,435	3,469	3,058	3,012	3,204	2,797	2,237	1,629	1,299	3,074
2	Novo Brdo	841	309	312	278	241	240	237	221	190	143	129	340
3	Kamenica	4,599	2,001	1,721	1,498	1,379	1,362	1,119	1,113	946	709	619	1,413
4	Ferizaj	16,227	5,696	5,126	4,461	4,024	3,843	3,304	2,927	2,434	1,975	1,640	3,127
5	Kacanik	4,936	1,781	1,683	1,392	1,320	1,198	1,067	946	756	558	451	882
6	Shterpce	896	288	315	291	275	259	222	208	180	168	130	322
7	Viti	7,211	2,679	2,175	1,808	1,635	1,711	1,485	1,229	923	730	646	1,468
8	Hani i Elezit	1,456	471	406	425	382	327	321	302	214	156	117	259
9	Kllokot	353	165	125	104	68	83	82	91	51	63	43	90
10	Ranillug	340	154	169	148	115	91	118	173	146	112	91	312
11	Partesh	174	112	93	58	36	57	75	73	68	48	37	91
Total		49,117	18,712	16,560	13,932	12,533	12,183	11,234	10,080	8,145	6,291	5,202	11,378

Chart 3 Number of population by gender in the Development Region East



²⁰ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2127/vlersim-popullsia-e-kosoves-2011.pdf>



HUMAN RESOURCES AND LABOUR MARKET

Human resources in the Region East constitute an important factor for carrying out economic activities. An economic challenge faced by this region is unemployment. Unemployment phenomenon is mostly manifested among youth. The overall demand for job greatly exceeds the opportunities provided by the labour market. It is considered that employment opportunities are limited, especially among youth upon graduation. Given the large number of graduate youth, the municipalities need to develop annual programmes for professional internship to be served by the youth. Based on the data of Employment Agency 2017 Report, the number of jobseekers in Region East is 20,905,

whereas the supply of job is 1,831. The Municipality of Gjilan has the highest number of jobseekers with 5725, followed by the municipality of Ferizaj with 5,460, Vitia 2,804, Kamenica 1,713, Shterpce 1,010, Novo Brdo 879, Hani i Elezit 498 and according to the relevant officials, Municipality of Klllokot has 300 active jobseekers and Ranillug 683.

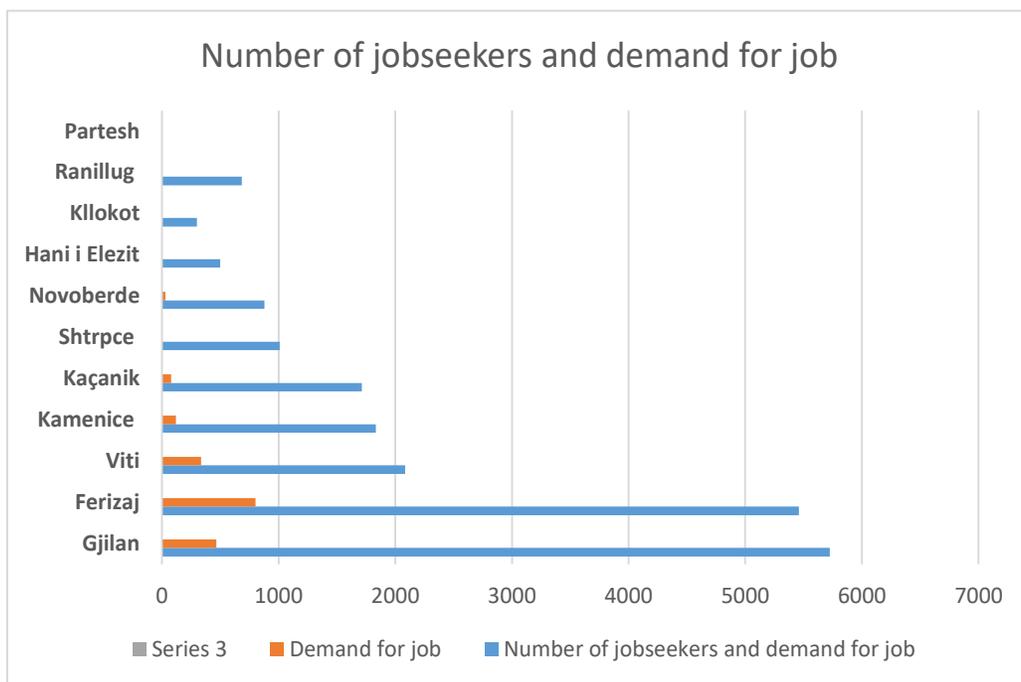
Unemployment phenomenon is mostly manifested among youth, where the demand for job exceeds the supply of job. This region has great potentials of human resources.

Table 14 Unemployment and job vacancies in Development Region East²¹

Municipality	Unemployment (Number of jobseekers)	Regular job vacancies	Job vacancies - ALMP
Gjilan	5,725	465	280
Novo Brdo	879	30	25
Kamenica	1,833	120	58
Ferizaj	5,460	801	187
Kacanik	1,713	77	92
Shterpce	1,010	4	37
Viti	2,804	334	134
Hani i Elezit	498	0	22
Klllokot	300 ¹	NA	NA
Ranillug	683 ²	NA	NA
Partesh	NA	NA	NA
	20,905	1,831	835

²¹ <https://apr.k.rks-gov.net/sq-AL/Content/Documents?doctype=2> Employment Report for 2017

Chart 4 Number of jobseekers in Development Region East



EDUCATION

The education system in Development Region East is similar to other regions, characterized with a good infrastructure. According to public education statistics 2017-2018²², the number of primary and lower secondary schools in Development Region East is 200, whereas the number of upper secondary schools is 27. The number of public secondary schools totals to 227. According to the statistics of the same year, the number of pupils in primary and lower secondary education in this region is 45,455, including Serbs schools in the Municipality of Ranillug and Partesh. The number of pupils in upper secondary education is 18,894, including Serbs schools in the Municipalities of Kllokot, Ranillug and Partesh. The number of pupils in two levels in Region East totals to 64,349. The primary purpose of the secondary



vocational education, namely vocational education and training and adult education institutions, is to prepare the cadres for labour market; however, if we are to follow the applicable legislation, the same provides opportunities for application in post-secondary education of National Qualifications Framework (NQF) Level 5 and university education. Based on the data reported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology for the year 2018/2019 regarding the profiles that are developed in different schools in the constituent municipalities of the Development Region East, we can see that in this region there are over 50 different profiles, with a total number of 16,821.00 pupils, of which 8,195.00 are female and 8,626.00 are male. Since the Development Region East has a large number of Municipalities we can specify the Municipality of Gjilan as one of the Municipalities

²² <http://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/add-neës/statistikat-e-arsimit-20172018>

of this region with the largest number of profiles, consisting of 50 different profiles. After the Municipality of Gjilan, the Municipality of Ferizaj also has a very large and approximate to the number of the Municipality of Gjilan, with 45 profiles, followed by the Municipality of Vitia with 22 profiles, the Municipality of Kamenica with 16 profiles, the Municipality of Kacanik with 14 profiles, Shterpece with 4 profiles, while the municipalities with the lowest number in this region are Hani i Elezit with 2 profiles and Novoberde with 2 profiles. In this region, the most frequent profiles that arouse interest in pupils are the social and natural profiles, where there is also a large number of pupils interested to pursue these profiles, legal assistant, followed by the fields of finance and accounting, health with different and specific fields such as general nurse assistant, pediatric nurse assistant, midwifery, followed by the field of production with production operators, food technology profiles, etc. In the Development Region East, the MEST reporting data for the 2018/2019 profiles do not include statistics of Serbian schools for the municipalities of Partesh, Kllokot and Ranillug due to the lack of information and reporting, but based on the comments received from the municipality of Ranillug, the Serbian schools of this municipality have the following profiles: economy, trade, medicine and technics, with a total of 300 pupils. Also based on the comments received by the municipality of Partesh, several profiles are developed in this municipality, such as: general profile with 630 pupils, mathematics profile with 140 pupils, medical profile with 92 pupils, economics profile with 80 pupils and engineering and electrical profile with 62 pupils. Kllokot municipality reported a number of 95 pupils pursuing engineering, economics and technics profiles. The Development Region East has a variety of profiles from the general to the more specific ones, where pupils and interested people can pursue vocational and school training. Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, through the Employment Agency of the Republic of Kosovo, manages 8 (eight) Vocational Training Centres (VTCs), with 69 workshops and 30 various occupations. These centres train and retrain persons registered as jobseekers, unemployed and those who receive services for career orientation in municipal employment offices. In Region East, Vocational Training Centres in the Municipality of Gjilan and Municipality of Ferizaj provide training sessions in the following occupations:

administrative/accounting assistant; business administration; self-employment; electrical installations; construction; water supply and waste water installations; agriculture; computer-braille; culinary; welding; carpentry; ICT; janitor; catering; and central heating installer. Public and private institutions of higher education in the Region East in Kosovo provide Bachelor and Master studies. Based on the statistics for public higher education for 2017-2018, the total number of graduate students in Region East at Bachelor level is 109, of whom 51 are men and 58 are women, whereas the total number of students in two public universities in Gjilan and Ferizaj is 4493. According to the statistics for higher education 2017-2018, the number of students at the Bachelor level graduated in the Municipality of Gjilan is 91, of whom 37 are women and 54 are men, whereas the total number of students is 465. With regards to the Master level in higher education, according to the Education Statistics 2017-2018, the Region East has two public universities with 15 graduate students, of whom 6 are women and 9 are men. The total number of students at Master level in public university is 155. In Region East, the total number of graduate students at Master level in private institutions of higher education, according to Education Statistics 2017-2018, is 27, of whom 15 are women and 12 are men. Total number of students graduated at the Master level in private institutions in Region East is 39. Vocational secondary education in Region East is divided into 12 different fields: forestry and wood processing; machinery and metal processing; mining, metallurgy and geology; electronics; geodesy and construction; traffic; textile and leather; chemistry, non-metals and graphics; hospitality and tourism; economy and law; natural sciences and mathematics; health and social protection; and culture, art and public information. According to the data provided by municipal officials of the Municipality of Partesh, there are two primary schools and 4 secondary schools, and courses of mathematics with 140 pupils, medicine with 92, economics with 80 pupils, and electro technology with 62 pupils. According to municipal officials, the Municipality of Kllokot has one secondary school providing technical-economic course, with 95 pupils in total. The Municipality of Ranillug has two secondary schools, namely the School of Economy – Trade Courses with 125 pupils, and the School of Medicine with 265 pupils, along with a branch in the Municipality of Kamenica electro-technical gymnasium with 20 pupils, with a total number of

pupils around 410. According to the municipal officials, the Municipality of Shterpce has two gymnasia, with the following courses: technician of economy, financial technician, law technician,

physiotherapy technician, culinary technician, paediatric nurse, medical nurse, maths and general, natural sciences, social sciences, hospitality, machinery technician, with 724 pupils in total.

Table 15 Pupils by profile/course, by municipality, 2018/19 school year in Development Region East ²³

Municipality	Profile	Male	Female	Total
Gjilan	Legal Assistant	125	129	254
	Banker	77	46	123
	Accountant	134	67	201
	Freight forwarder - logistics/Customs officer	88	10	98
	Retailer and wholesaler	32	16	48
	Marketing assistant	36	17	53
	IT	88	27	115
	Telecommunication	32	26	58
	Mechatronics	50	2	52
	Electrician	54	0	54
	Road traffic	33	34	67
	Catering Assistant	13	12	25
	Recycling technology	14	25	39
	Rubber and plastic technology	7	12	19
	Biology Laboratory Technician	8	15	23
	Welder	16	0	16
	Heating and air conditioning installer	50	0	50
	Production operator	7	8	15
	Auto mechanic	94	0	94
	Architecture	31	43	74
	Geodesy	10	7	17
	Construction worker	33	17	50
	Food Technology	20	23	43
	Horticulture	8	7	15
	Fashion designer	16	19	35
	Arboriculture and viticulture	5	0	5
	Livestock	17	0	17
	Veterinary	7	0	7
	Plant protection	5	4	9
	Dentistry Assistant	20	14	34
	Dental technician	46	50	96

²³ Data reported by MEST

	Pharmacist	31	88	119
	Assistant nurse - midwife	0	24	24
	Paediatric Assistant Nurse	14	86	100
	General assistant nurse	92	281	373
	General field - general music associate	21	36	57
	Artistic field (instrumental)	10	10	20
	Clothing and textile design	6	48	54
	Interior design	19	14	33
	Graphic design	7	10	17
	Meat processing	7	0	7
	Processing of fruits and vegetables	4	4	8
	Chef	37	7	44
	Agro-business	29	5	34
	Social sciences	533	586	1119
	General	17	18	35
	Natural sciences	494	637	1131
	Applied figurative art	8	14	22
	Business Administration	8	3	11
	Health Laboratory Technician	51	100	151
	Total	2564	2601	5165
Kacanik	Legal Assistant	26	52	78
	Retailer and wholesaler	14	7	21
	Marketing assistant	34	40	74
	IT	50	10	60
	Telecommunication	34	20	54
	Electrician	65	0	65
	Welder	27	0	27
	Heating and air conditioning installer	50	0	50
	Auto mechanic	44	0	44
	Water and sewage installer	43	0	43
	Social sciences	135	266	401
	Natural sciences	139	247	386
	Banking and insurance	44	32	76
	Road traffic	49	17	66
	Total	754	691	1445
Kamenica	Administrative assistant	27	27	54
	Banker	9	15	24
	Accountant	15	15	30
	Energy	21	0	21
	IT	104	22	126
	Telecommunication	10	7	17

	Road traffic	31	9	40
	Construction material technology	12	21	33
	Chemistry Laboratory Technician	17	22	39
	Heating and air conditioning installer	64	0	64
	Auto mechanic	42	1	43
	Architecture	23	18	41
	Social sciences	108	175	283
	Natural sciences	165	229	394
	Languages	10	17	27
	Banking and insurance	7	16	23
	Total	665	594	1259
Novoberde	Banker	41	21	62
	Retailer and wholesaler	5	9	14
	Total	46	30	76
Ferizaj	Legal Assistant	96	149	245
	Banker	173	109	282
	Accountant	119	71	190
	Freight forwarder - logistics/Customs officer	101	28	129
	Retailer and wholesaler	66	32	98
	Marketing assistant	74	59	133
	Finance assistant	47	39	86
	IT	93	24	117
	Electric machinery	22	0	22
	Electrician	42	0	42
	Road traffic	60	9	69
	Catering Assistant	15	10	25
	Tourism Assistant	31	23	54
	Machinist	51	4	55
	Heating and air conditioning installer	62	0	62
	Production operator	85	22	107
	Tool technician	13	4	17
	Metal worker	19	0	19
	Auto mechanic	60	0	60
	Water and sewage installer	35	0	35
	Construction worker	13	0	13
	Food Technology	100	21	121
	Horticulture	23	15	38
	Fashion designer	3	40	43
	Plowing and olericulture	25	3	28
	Arboriculture and viticulture	28	12	40
	Veterinary	30	0	30

	Plant protection	17	2	19
	Wood processing	64	0	64
	Pharmacist	23	80	103
	Assistant nurse - midwife	0	30	30
	Paediatric nurse assistant	13	89	102
	General assistant nurse	112	276	388
	General field - general music associate	10	18	28
	Agro-business	24	11	35
	Social sciences	508	627	1135
	Natural sciences	768	885	1653
	Languages	16	16	32
	Applied figurative art	2	20	22
	Business Administration	19	1	20
	Optics technician	22	47	69
	Dental technician	36	37	73
	Pharmacy technician	8	64	72
	Social and health care assistant	10	62	72
	Office administration	32	46	78
	Health Laboratory Technician	10	24	34
	Physiotherapist	25	45	70
	Food safety and diet assistant	22	45	67
	Total	3227	3099	6326
Vitia	Administration assistant	13	33	46
	Legal Assistant	5	10	15
	Accountant	21	6	27
	Retailer and wholesaler	18	20	38
	Energy	29	0	29
	IT	51	20	71
	Telecommunication	39	17	56
	Industrial electronics	13	0	13
	Electrician	45	0	45
	Chemistry Laboratory Technician	10	5	15
	Welder	16	0	16
	Heating and air conditioning installer	88	0	88
	Production operator	67	5	72
	Auto mechanic	51	0	51
	Water and sewage installer	37	0	37
	Food Technology	18	56	74
	Horticulture	4	6	10
	Fashion designer	3	19	22
	Social sciences	284	308	592

	Natural sciences	300	456	756
	Banking and insurance	13	13	26
	Road traffic	38	24	62
	Total	1163	998	2161
Hani i Elezit	Social sciences	92	76	168
	Natural sciences	64	70	134
	Total	156	146	302
Shterpce	Tourism Assistant	13	0	13
	Social sciences	36	30	66
	Natural sciences	30	31	61
	Languages	18	5	23
	Total	97	66	163



NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources represent a very important factor for economic development. Development

Region East has lakes and rivers, through which it may create the conditions for carrying out various economic and tourism activities. This region is characterized with satisfactory capacity of water and other natural resources. River of Lepenc, Nerodime and Morava e Binçes are the longest rivers in the Region. The zone of Sharr has around 25 small glacial lakes. Lake of Livadica and Jazhnica are the most beautiful ones, with a picturesque view. The land is hilly-mountainous, fertile and suitable for agriculture. The structure of hilly-mountainous land is suitable even for wood industry. However, a great part of the land is currently unutilized, or it has not been utilized to the best purpose, in particular in relation to the agricultural planning, light industry or the medium-scale industry. Better utilization would contribute to a more economically diverse and viable region. Fauna is very rich in

the Region East. Wild fauna living in this region includes: fox, wolf, bear, rabbit, wild goat, deer, etc. The Municipality of Gjilan has the lake of Perlepnica, which is located in the north-east of the city. This lake is used for drinking water supply. A branch of Morava e Binçes river flows in this lake and it is considered as the largest lake in the Development Region East. Mineral water of Nasala is located in the area where Karadak mountain ranges begin, near Morava River. Also, this region is rich in minerals and ores, such as: lead, zinc, silver, gold, copper, chromium, iron, magnesium, lignite, decorative stone, marble, kaolin, granite, quartz sand, and clay. Artana mine is located in this region and is characterized with the highest percentage of these minerals and ores. The most

significant Mn source, according to data of the Trepca Complex available, is found in the Artana area, where the conveyance of Pb-Zn leads to the mineralization of Mn-Fe. The assessed manganese resources in this source reach 5 million tons of



minerals, with contents of Mn amounting to 22%. Mn ore valorisations should be conducted after the technical reviews of the state and approach opportunities to the closed Mn mine and programmatic explorations of the Mn concentration effects in concentrate ores, through floatation and magnetic concentration methods, should be reviewed prior to the Mn ore valorization from this location.²⁴



AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The Medium-continental climate and heterogeneous relief of Development Region East provide suitable conditions for development of livestock, harvests and agricultural production in general. In Region East, the total utilized agricultural area is 87,555.12 hectares, of which 18,708.56 hectares belong to the Municipality of Ferizaj, which is the municipality with the largest utilized agricultural area in Development Region East. The second municipality is the Municipality of Vitia, with 16,305.81 hectares and Municipality of Kamenica, with 14,928.75 hectares of the utilized agricultural area. The surface area of the arable land in Region East totals to 34,365.61 hectares, where the Municipality of Ferizaj has the largest surface area of the arable land, with 9,077.18, followed by the Municipality of Vitia with a surface area of 7,812.51 and Municipality of Gjilan, with a surface area of 5,949.88. The surface area of gardens in the Development Region East totals to 266 hectares,

Development Region East has natural potentials and sources, as fertile lands, large water resources, mineral source as lead, zinc, silver, gold and iron, etc.

where the Municipality of Ferizaj has the largest surface area with 53.85 hectares, followed by the Municipality of Vitia with 51.26 hectares and Municipality of Gjilan with 46.36 hectares. The surface area of meadows and pastures in Region East is 51,759.88 hectares, whereby the Municipality of Kamenica has the largest surface area of meadows and pastures with 10,377.24 hectares, followed by the Municipality of Ferizaj with 9,348.04 hectares and Municipality of Vitia with 8,324.76 hectares. Forest lands in Region East have a total surface area of 12,476.52 hectares, where the Municipality of Gjilan has the largest surface area of forest land with 2,935.25 hectares, followed by the Municipality of Ferizaj with a surface area of 2,389.02 hectares and Municipality of Kamenica with 2,063.03 hectares.

Development Region East has a significant surface area of agricultural land and the most developed sectors are the livestock, orchard and vegetable farming.

²⁴ http://kryeministri-ks.net/ep-content/uploads/docs/Strategjia_Minerare_e_Republikes_se_Kosoves_2012-2025.pdf

Table 16 Data on the agricultural land in Development Region East²⁵

MUNICIPALITIES	Utilized agricultural land / surface area in ha	Arable land/surface area in ha	Kitchen gardens	Meadows and pastures / surface area in ha	Unutilized agricultural land/surface area in ha	Forest land/surface area in ha	Non-agricultural land/ surface area in ha
Gjilan	14,624.11	5,949.88	46.36	8,285.44	633.25	2,935.25	306.67
Novo Brdo	4,949.58	2,281.80	14.64	2,577.83	213.39	1,128.27	149.46
Kamenice	14,928.75	4,323.51	23.74	10,377.24	838.02	2,063.03	280.39
Ferizaj	18,708.56	9,077.18	53.85	9,348.04	490.72	2,389.02	846.23
Kacanik	7,883.43	1,516.57	27.68	6,281.89	185.82	1,836.87	250.44
Shterpece	4,227.35	294.40	15.72	3,828.59	382.25	132.59	63.95
Viti	16,305.81	7,812.51	51.26	8,324.76	421.85	734.74	669.66
Hani i Elezit	1,825.90	262.49	8.66	1,550.41	89.95	630.21	35.80
Kllokot	1,213.45	804.84	4.59	385.37	20.67	287.54	44.84
Ranillug	1,855.83	1,143.63	13.93	678.49	111.16	305.35	72.71
Partesh	1,032.35	898.80	5.90	121.82	6.50	33.65	56.82
Total	87,555.12	34,365.61	266.33	51,759.88	3,393.58	12,476.52	2,776.97



SECTOR OF TOURISM

Development Region East has great potentials for rural winter and recreational tourism. It is worth mentioning, among others, the tourism potentials, such as: Brezovica Ski Centre, thermal-mineral spa in Kllokot, Castle of Novo Brdo, etc. Some of valuable objects of antiquity that are attractive to be visited are: Daradan church in mountains located between villages of Komogllave – Sojeve and old village; water supply from the Illyrian – Roman era in the village of Komogllave, Illyrian tombs (cemeteries) in the village of Varosh, Nika Mill which is still operational since 1321 and bifurcation of Nerodime River, as a rare natural phenomenon. The bifurcation of Nerodime River, namely a single stream flowing into two seas, is unique in Europe. The Nerodime River flows from the Jezerc Mountains and near Ferizaj is divided in two streams that discharge in two different seas. North watercourse (left stream) flows into Sitnica River and continues flowing into Iber and Morave Rivers, and through Danub discharges into the Black

Sea, whereas the south watercourse (right stream) flows through Lepenc and Vardar Rivers into Aegean Sea. This natural phenomenon is very attractive for many researchers and has great educational, scientific and tourism importance. This region has great potential for winter tourism, based on an early tradition, which is directly related to the favourable topographic and climatic conditions for the development of this tourism. High mountains with snow cover of up to 280 days per year and proximity to road traffic with neighbour countries make the Region East very favourable for tourism. The most valuable tourism area in Region East is Brezovica, which is part of the National Sharr Park. Brezovica ridge covers a surface area of 39,000 hectares, with a high alpine terrain and forests. Brezovica Ski Centre in Sharr Mountains lies between 1,700 m and 2,500 m altitude. The National Park of Sharr is characterized with special natural beauties and values (biological, biogeographical, geological, geomorphological, hydrological and climatic) which are of special importance for

²⁵ https://www.mbpzhr-ks.net/repository/docs/REGJISTRIMI_I_BUJQESISE_NE_REPUBLIKEN_E_KOSOVES_2014__Rezultatet_Perfundimtare.pdf

recreation and tourism. Sharri is among six zones with the richest biodiversity in Europe²⁶. This tourism area provides excellent weather and snow conditions, as well as skiing season from November to May. In the Municipality of Kamenica, villages surrounding the Peak of Kika, Gmica, Kranidell with surrounding area, are relevant potential for activities and investment for winter tourism development as they provide reasonable opportunities for investments in hotel buildings, ski centre and summer tourism. These places are located in mountainous areas, which have rare natural beauties. These areas can be used during summer and winter for walking, mountainous camps, as well as various forms of rehabilitation. These mountainous areas enable the development of wildlife hunting. The geographical position, in a wide area, in particular in villages as Desivojca Kolloleq, Kranidell, Tugjec, etc. which provide ideal opportunities for hunting. The nature of Hani i Elezit is very unique with the two mountain massifs of Sharri and Karadak that cover every horizon. The Dinca and Lac river valleys are also special tourist attractions in this municipality. Added values to the natural values in the municipality of Hani i Elezit, as a potential for tourism, are also the old and new cultural values such as the regulated and well-maintained Cemetery Complex of Martyrs in Pustenic, which is intertwined with the nature of Sharri, and this enhances the possibilities for tourism development. In this municipality, as part of the list of temporary cultural heritage for protection approved by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports are the Brava neighbourhood in Pustenic, Daci neighbourhood in Pustenic, the Complex of Houses in the neighbourhood Bushet e Posstem, Old Mosque in Hani i Elezit, the Mosque in Krivenik, etc. Kamenica has potential for recreational fishing as the rivers of the municipality have sufficient types of fish. Flatlands, in particular areas surrounding



recreation and tourism. Village of Ropotove has good conditions for hiking, cycling and motorcycling and riding. Municipality of Gjilan has potentials of natural heritage, as landscapes of Karadak Mountains, landscapes of forests of Zhegovc, Sllubica, with hilly-mountainous relief and rich flora and fauna. This region is known for thermal spa of Uglar, Mires and Dunav. Multi-dimensional cultural festival “Flaka e Janari”, which begins on 11 January in Gjilan with the symbolic ignition of the flambeau and ends on 31 January, consists of various cultural activities. The museum of the city of Gjilan, also known as the object of “Kajmekamllak”, is located in the centre of the city

rivers in Hogosht, Shipashnica, Kriva Reka, provide opportunities for construction of fish farming pools.

Brezovica’s geographic position has a strategic point, which can be reached for one hour from two international airports: Prishtina Airport (60 km) and Skopje Airport (70 km). Wild forests and mountains impress visitors a lot during the summer. Rich flora and fauna may contribute to development of protected areas and tourism in national park, in particular Sharr mountain area. Also, Sharr Mountains have small lakes in high altitude, with very picturesque landscapes that are very attractive for many visitors. Coniferous forests with white pine, with a surface area of 270 hectares, located in the periphery of the Municipality of Ranillug, are attractive places for nature tourism development and can be used for nature recreation, medical spas and

recreation tourism. Village of Ropotove has good conditions for hiking, cycling and motorcycling and riding. Municipality of Gjilan has potentials of natural heritage, as landscapes of Karadak

Mountains, landscapes of forests of Zhegovc, Sllubica, with hilly-mountainous relief and rich flora and fauna. This region is known for thermal spa of Uglar, Mires and Dunav. Multi-dimensional cultural festival “Flaka e Janari”, which begins on 11 January in Gjilan with the symbolic ignition of the flambeau and ends on 31 January, consists of various cultural activities. The museum of the city of Gjilan, also known as the object of “Kajmekamllak”, is located in the centre of the city



Development Region East has developed the winter tourism in Brezovica and rehabilitation tourism in Kllokot. This region is distinguished for rare natural, climatic and hydrologic beauties.

²⁶ WCMC 1989

and was built in 19th century, and represents an object that is quite attractive to be visited. Necropolis of Illyrian tumuli in Llashtica, which is located in the north-east of the city of Gjilan, represent an attractive monument with historical values. Other objects with historical values are the Castle of Pogradja, Church in Lisocke, Castle of Miresh, Castle of Pidiq, Castle of Perlepnica, Church of St. Ana in Dunav i Epër and Church of St. Nicholas in the neighbourhood Varosh. Villages of Bozhevc, Rajanovce, Kormnjane and Domorovce

have a rich diversity of flora and fauna and good conditions for excursions, eco-tourism, rural tourism, hunting and other forms of nature tourism. Tourist attractions in the community of Ranillug are cultural and sport events, as “Vidovdan Games” in Ropotove and games for marking the 1st of May. This region provides excellent opportunities for tourism, as: skiing, eco-tourism, parachute drops from mountainous heights, mountain biking, rock climbing, mountaineering, riding, etc.



BUSINESS PROFILES AND NUMBER OF REGISTERED BUSINESSES

Business Profiles in Region East are various. Development Region East has the largest number of municipalities. The number of businesses registered in the Region East is 34109 and includes: individual businesses, foreign companies, agricultural combines, publicly-owned enterprises, socially-owned enterprises, partnerships, common partnerships, joint stock companies and limited liability companies. The Region East has 28574 individual businesses, 4746 limited liability companies and 642 common partnerships. Based on the table below, the total number of businesses in the Municipality of Ferizaj is 12879, of which the sector of individual businesses has the highest number of businesses, namely 10434 businesses, followed by the sector of limited liability companies with 2093, and common partnerships with 293. Based on the table below, the total number of businesses in the Municipality of Gjilan is 10379, of which the sector with the highest number of businesses is the sector of individual businesses with 8573 businesses, followed by the sector of limited liability companies with 1604, then common partnerships with 151. Based on the table below, the total number of businesses in the

Municipality of Vitia is 3897, of which the sector with the highest number of businesses is the sector of individual businesses with 3,424 businesses, followed by the sector of limited liability companies with 370, then common partnerships with 87 businesses. The Municipality of Ranillug has the lowest number of businesses in Region East, with a total of 3 individual businesses. The Municipality of Hani i Elezit has 155 businesses, of which 89 are individual businesses and 64 limited liability companies.

In Development Region East, individual businesses account for the largest number of businesses, followed by limited liability companies and common partnerships.

Table 17: Profiles of economic activities and their number, Development Region East²⁷

Municipalities	Individual business	Foreign company	Agricultural combine	Publicly-Owned Enterprise	Socially-Owned Enterprise	Other enterprises under the jurisdiction of KTA	Partnerships	Common partnership	Joint Stock Company	Limited Liability Companies	Total
Gjilan	8,573	23	6	1	/	/	2	151	19	1,604	10,379
Ferizaj	10,434	23	4	1	2	/	1	293	28	2,093	12,879
Viti	3,424	5	3	/	/	/	/	87	8	370	3,897
Kamenica	2,461	1	1	/	/	/	/	45	1	209	2,718
Novo Brdo	307	/	1	/	/	/	/	4	/	60	372
Kacanik	2,571	6	3	/	2	/	2	57	1	258	2,900
Hani i Elezit	89	/	/	/	/	/	/	1	1	64	155
Shterpece	712	1	3	/	/	/	/	4	1	88	809
Ranillug ¹	236		/	/	/	/	/	19	/	/	255
Kllokot	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Partesh	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Total	28,807	59	21	2	4	/	5	661	59	4,746	34,364

²⁷ Businesses by municipalities, KBRA



ECONOMY AND CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS

Development Region East has great potentials and very favourable conditions for businesses, considering important factors such as: well-educated labour force, enviable natural resources, low taxes, and transparent tax system and purchase power due to the great revenues through remittances. Economy in Region East is depended on wholesale trade, production, construction and services.

Functional industrial zones in Region East are located near Ferizaj, village of Babush, with a surface area of 128,888 m², where fourteen (14) businesses operate. It is also worth mentioning that another industrial zone is being constructed in the Municipality of Ferizaj, namely village of Komogllave.

In Region East, the industrial park has been developed in Vitia. The economic zone, namely industrial park has been established in Budriga, Municipality of Vitia. This industrial park has been established on 21.02.2017, with a surface area of 15.50 hectares, aiming the attraction of investors in this region.

The city of Gjilan has the Business Incubator, which has been funded by EU through the European Agency for Reconstruction, with a capacity of 1000 m² for business and 18 working premises. The Municipality of Ferizaj owns 7,709.88²⁸ hectares of land divided into 46 different cadastral parcels within settlements or into 12 separate cadastral



zones. The vast majority of these lands are located in rural areas. Parcels with the highest surface area in the municipal property are located in the municipal zone in Komogllave with 8,84.19 ha, whereas the parcel with the smallest surface area is located in the municipal zone Nerodime e Poshtme with 0.18 ha. The Municipality of Vitia owns 26,993.59²⁹ hectares of land in total. The number of municipal parcels in the Municipality of Ranillug is

105, with a total of 77,617 m². In view of economic development, the Municipality of Kamenica has allocated for use more than 50 hectares of municipal property, where investments have been made in renewable energy (32.5 MW of wind

power and 3 MW of solar power), farms, gastronomy, etc. An advantage of the municipality of Kamenica is the proximity to the border point Dheu i Bardh, which is connected to corridor X, thus enabling connection with neighbourhood countries.

Development Region East has favourable conditions for business development. This region consists of two industrial zones: Industrial Park in Vitia, Industrial Zone in Ferizaj and Business Incubator in Gjilan.

²⁸ <https://mapl.rks-gov.net/wp-content/upload/2018/09/1.Profil-i-komunave-shqip.pdf>

²⁹ <https://mapl.rks-gov.net/wp-content/upload/2018/09/1.Profil-i-komunave-shqip.pdf>



INFRASTRUCTURE

The existing roads in Region East lay along the traffic lines Albania – Kosovo – Serbia – Macedonia. The infrastructure in Region East has been significantly improved in the last years, both in regional and local roads. “Route 6”, which includes the section Prishtina – Hani i Elezit (Arbër Xhaferi) at the border with Macedonia, with a length of 65 kilometres and it is a highway of European standard constructed during the period 2015-2019. This highway is a bridge connecting to the main transport network in Southeast Europe. Also, this region has implemented very important investments



for improving the local infrastructure in 11 municipalities of the Economic Development Region East. According to the statistics of 2017 Municipal Performance Report published by MLGA, the municipalities with the highest percentage of asphalted local roads are: Municipality of Hani i Elezit with 84.43%, followed by the Municipality of Ferizaj with 81.91%, then Municipality of Gjilan with 73.58%, Municipality of Ranillug with 66.56%, Municipality of Kllokot with 65.22%, Municipality of Kacanik with 64.41%, Municipality of Shterpce with 60.32%, Municipality of Kamenica with 57.53%, Municipality of Partesh with 55.43%, Municipality of Novo Brdo with 49.63% and Municipality of Vitia with lowest percentage of paved local roads, namely 38.68%. Development Region East is a region that is considered to have a high percentage of settlements connected to the water supply system and waste water treatment system. Municipalities with the highest percentage of connection to the water supply system are: Municipality of Shterpce with 100 %, Municipality of Ferizaj with 95.56, Municipality of Ranillug with 75 %, Municipality of Gjilan with 66.67%, Municipality of Vitia with 64.10%, whereas municipalities with lowest percentage of connection of settlements in the water supply system are Municipality of Kamenica with

6.90 %, Kacanik with 25.81 % and Partesh with 33.33%. The first municipality with 100% connection to the waste water treatment system is the Municipality of Partesh, Municipality of Ferizaj with 95.56%, Municipality of Kllokot with 75%. In Region East, the municipality with the lowest percentage is the Municipality of Gjilan with 9.52%. According to the statistics of regional performance of municipalities for 2017, the municipalities which

have completed public lighting in a higher percentage are: the Municipality of Kllokot - 73.33%, followed by the Municipality of Gjilan with 69.47% and Municipality of Ranillug with 53.66%. Municipalities with the

lowest percentage are the Municipality of Kacanik 5.15%, Municipality of Novo Brdo with 13.91% and Municipality of Kamenica with 19.53%. Development Region East has access to railway infrastructure, which is an old infrastructure, but operational. Railway line, which is part of the international railway line, includes two cities of Region East: Ferizaj and Hani i Elezit. Energy system is distributed in almost all over the Region East.



Percentage of paved local roads in the Development Region East is more than 63%. International highways and international railway cross this region.

Table 18 Local infrastructure in Development Region East³⁰

Municipality	Percentage of paved local roads in municipalities in %	Percentage of settlements connected to the water supply system in %	Percentage of settlements connected to the waste water treatment system in %	Percentage of the length of local roads with public lighting in %
Gjilan	73.58	66.67	9.52	69.47
Ferizaj	81.91	95.56	95.56	42.59%
Viti	38.68	64.10	0.00	23.99
Kamenica	57.53	6.90	0.00	19.53
Novo Brdo	49.63	60.00	0.00	13.91
Kacanik	64.41	25.81	0.00	5.15
Hani i Elezit	84.43	63.64	0.00	51.18
Shterpce	60.32	100.00	0.00	/
Ranillug	66.56	75.00	0.00	53.66
Klllokot	65.22	50.00	75.00	73.33
Partesh	55.43	33.33	100.00	/

³⁰ <https://mapl.rks-gov.net/raportet-vjetore-te-mapl-se/> Municipal Performance Report 2017

REGIONAL PROFILES

DEVELOPMENT REGION NORTH



DEVELOPMENT REGION NORTH

2,051.84 km²
361 settlements
225,938 residents

Development Region East consists of seven municipalities: South Mitrovica, North Mitrovica, Leposaviq, Zvecan, Zubin Potok, Vushtrri and Skenderaj. Development Region North is bordered by Serbia in the north, bordered by Region Centre in northeast and Region West in the west.



SURFACE AREA AND POPULATION

Development Region North covers a surface area of 2,051.84 km² or 18.81 % of the whole territory of Kosovo (10,905.25 km²)³¹. Population of Region North totals to 225,938 or 12.56% of total population in Kosovo (1,798,506). Population density in the Development Region North is 110 people per one km². Municipality of Leposaviq is among the municipalities with the largest surface area in the Region North with 539.05 km², followed by the Municipality of Skenderaj with a surface area of 374.37 km² and the Municipality of Vushtrria with 344.85 km², Zubin Potoku with 334.38 km², South Mitrovica with 331.18 km², Zvecani with 123.01 km², and North Mitrovica with 5 km². Most populated municipalities are: Municipality of South Mitrovica with 69,346 residents, where the

population density is 209 people per 1 km², Municipality of Vushtrria with 64,468 residents and the population density in the Municipality of Vushtrria is 186 people per 1 km², Municipality of Skenderaj with 52,343 residents and population density of 139 people per 1 km², Leposaviq has 13,587 residents and a population density of 25 people per 1 km² which is the municipality with the lowest population density in Region North. North Mitrovica has 12,211 residents and population density is 244 people per 1 km, representing the municipality with the highest population density in this region. Zvecan has 7,367 residents and population density is 59 people/km and Zubin Potok has 6,616 residents or 19 people/km. This Region has seven municipalities with around 361 settlements or 24,09% of total settlements in

³¹ http://kryeministri-ks.net/ep-content/uploads/2018/03/Raport_Faktografik_Matja_e_territorit_te_Republikes_se_Kosoves_032017.pdf

Kosovo. Municipality of Leposaviq has the largest number of settlements with 72 settlements and has the largest surface area in Region North. The Municipality of North Mitrovica has the lowest number of settlements with 3 settlements and represents the municipality with the smallest surface area in Region North.

Development Region North has the smallest surface area and lowest population number and lowest population density compared to other regions.

Table 19: Data on the surface area and population of Development Region North.^{32 33}

No.	Municipalities	Population	Surface area	% of territory of Region North	No. of settlements
1	South Mitrovica	69,346	331,18 km ²	16.14 %	46
2	North Mitrovica	12,211	5 km ²	0.24 %	3
3	Zvecan	7,367	123,01 km ²	5.99 %	63
4	Zubin Potok	6,616	334,38 km ²	16.29 %	61
5	Skenderaj	52,343	374,37 km ²	18.24 %	49
6	Vushtrri	64,468	344,85 km ²	16.80 %	67
7	Leposaviq	13,587	539,05 km ²	26.27 %	72
	Total	225,938	2,051.84	99.97 %	361



DEMOGRAPHY

Development Region North has diverse population demography, with Albanians, Bosniaks, Serbs, Turks, RAE, etc. Development Region North is dominated by Albanians with 195,992, followed by Serbian community with 70,880, Bosnian community with 2,141, RAE community with 1,656 and Turkish community with 1,007 and others 708. The city with the highest number of residents under 19 years is South Mitrovica with 27,092 residents, or 39.50 % of total population of the Municipality of South Mitrovica. Municipality of Vushtrria has 23,376 residents under 19 years, or 41.10% of total population of

Vushtrria. The Municipality of Skenderaj has 20,274 residents under 19 years, or 38.90% of population of Skenderaj. Municipality of Vushtrria has the highest percentage of population under 19 years in Region North. The municipality with the highest natural population growth in Region North, according to KAS statistics³⁴, is the Municipality of South Mitrovica with 891 residents, followed by the Municipality of Vushtrria with 846 residents and Skenderaj 658. The Region North has a population with the largest number of men with 96,283, compared to the number of women in the same region with 91,369.

³² <https://www.osce.org/mission-in-kosovo/municipal-profiles>

³³ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/add-neës/vleresimi-i-popullsisë-2017>

³⁴ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/add-neës/vleresimi-i-popullsisë-2017>

Table 20 Demographic data, birth rate, death rate, communities by municipality of Development Region North³⁵.

Municipality	Total number of population	Birth rate	Death Rate	ALBANIANS	BOSNIANS	TURKISH	RAE	SERBS	OTHERS
Mitrovica South	69,346	1,359	468	69,497	416	518	1.181	14	70
Skenderaj	52,343	898	240	50,685	42	1	11	50	5
Vushtrri	64,468	1,240	394	68,840	33	278	212	386	53
Mitrovica North	12,211	32	77	4,900	1,000	210	240	22,530	580
Leposavic	13,587	31	12	270	350	/	12	18,000	/
Zvecan	7,376	33	16	500	300	/	/	16,000	/
Zubin Potok	6,616	44	9	1,300	/	/	/	13,900	/
Total	225,947	3,637	1,216	195,992	2,141	1,007	1,656	70,880	708

Table 21 Demographic data of age groups disaggregated by sex – females in Development Region North (KAS Census 2011)³⁶

Municipality	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Mitrovica South	9,815	3,260	2,997	2,833	2,839	2,554	2,185	1,956	1,766	1,557	1,216	2,656
Skenderaj	7,414	2,481	2,339	2,030	1,974	1,797	1,398	1,220	1,046	826	784	1,903
Vushtrri	9,457	3,343	3,027	2,667	2,686	2,454	2,136	1,833	1,576	1,280	1,137	2,270
Mitrovica North	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Leposavic	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Zvecan	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Zubin Potok	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Total	26,686	5,741	8,363	7,530	7,499	6,805	5,719	5,009	4,388	3,663	3,137	6,829

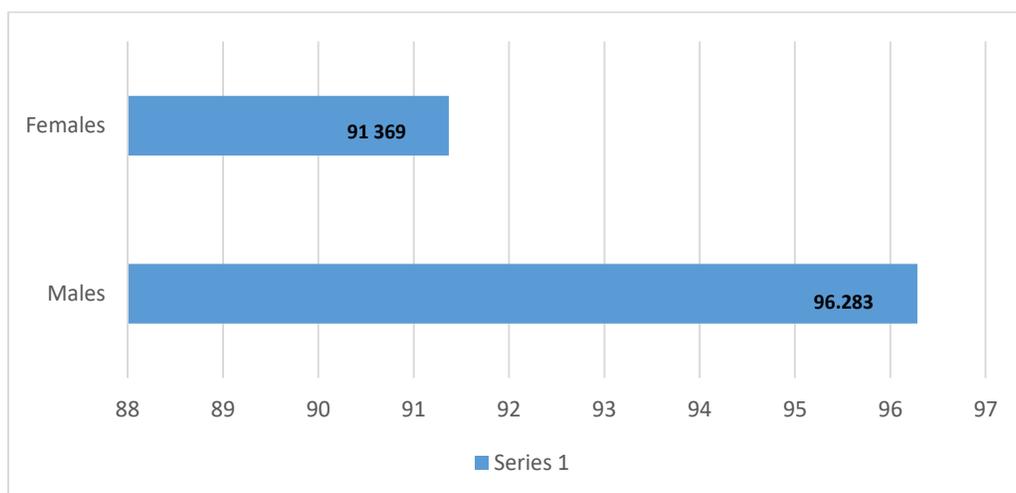
³⁵ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/add-neës/vleresimi-i-popullsisë-2017>

³⁶ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2127/vlersim-popullsia-e-kosoves-2011.pdf>

Table 22 Demographic data of age groups disaggregated by sex - male in Development Region North (KAS Census 2011³⁷)

Municipality	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Mitrovica South	10,536	3,481	3,433	3,061	2,719	2,424	1,984	1,850	1,769	1,429	1,171	2,418
Skenderaj	7,617	2,762	2,749	2,286	1,831	1,745	1,308	1,127	1,062	879	706	1,574
Vushtrri	10,177	3,742	3,580	2,280	2,688	2,375	1,980	1,882	1,636	730	1,054	2,238
Mitrovica North	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Leposavic	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Zvecan	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Zubin Potok	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Total	28,330	9,985	9,762	7,627	7,238	6,544	5,272	4,859	4,467	3,038	2,931	6,230

Chart 5 Number of population by sex in Development Region North



³⁷ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2127/vlersim-popullsia-e-kosoves-2011.pdf>



HUMAN RESOURCES AND LABOR MARKET

The Development region north has sufficient potential for workforce supply. The unemployment is an existing element which is considerably prevalent in this region. Based on the employment statistics report for 2017, the total number of jobseekers in the region north is 13,950, while the workforce supply is 1,138 which represents a large discrepancy between the workforce supply and demand, always bearing in mind that the data does not reflect the reality on the ground. Many jobseekers are not directed to employment offices in order to be identified as figures. From the table below we see that the municipality of Mitrovica has the highest number of jobseekers at 5,464 with a small supply at 535 vacancies. Municipality of Vushtrria has 4,285 jobseekers and 200 vacancies. Municipality of Skenderaj has 2,563 jobseekers and 235

employment opportunities, followed by municipalities with the lowest number of jobseekers such as the following Municipalities: Leposavic with 893 jobseekers, Zubin Potok with 569 jobseekers and Zvecan with 176 jobseekers. The Development region north has a high human potential for the labour market, including a fairly young and skilled labour force.

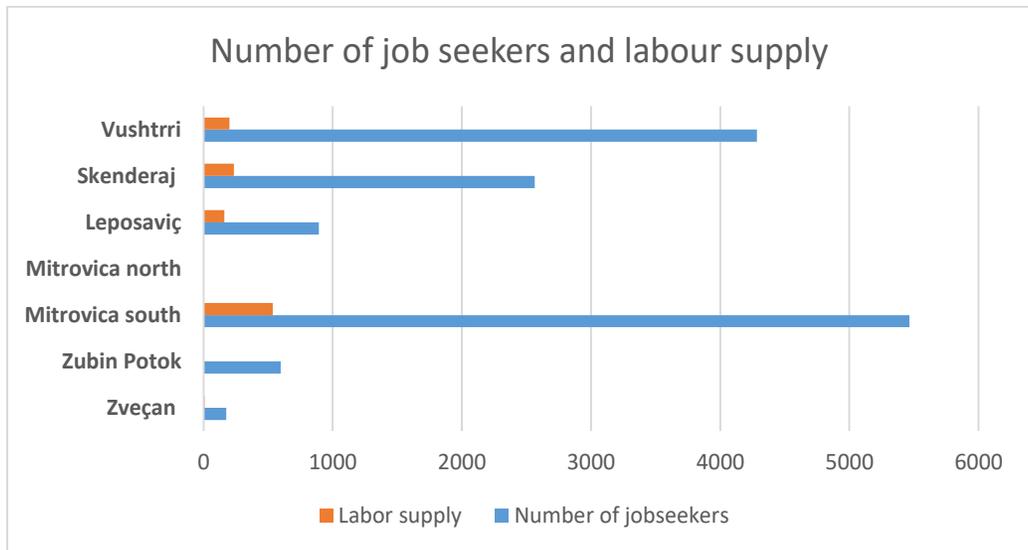
The Development Region North has sufficient human resources for the labour market, labour demand far exceeds the labour supply.

Table 23 Unemployment and job vacancies in the Development region north ³⁸

Municipality	Unemployment (Number of jobseekers)	Regular job vacancies	PATP job vacancies
Mitrovica South	5,464	535	244
Skenderaj	2,563	235	119
Vushtrri	4,285	200	239
Mitrovica North	/	/	/
Leposavic	893	160	20
Zvecan	176	8	30
Zubin Potok	569	0	63
Total	13,950	1,138	715

³⁸ <https://apr.k.rks-gov.net/sq-AL/Content/Documents?doctype=2> 2017 Report on Employment

Chart 6 Number of job seekers and labour supply in Development Region North



EDUCATION

The education system in this region is organized based on the ethnic lines. Schools in Mitrovica South, Vushtrria, Skenderaj are under the authority of the Ministry of Education and Science of Kosovo and schools in the municipalities of Zubin Potok, Zvecan, Leposavic and Mitrovica North operate as a parallel system. According to the public education statistics of 2017-2018³⁹ in the north region, there are a total of 141 schools in both primary and lower secondary education levels. At the level of primary and lower secondary education in the region north we have 126 schools while in upper secondary education 12 schools. According to the



same statistics, there are 39,452 students, out of which 28,660 are in primary education, whereas 10,792 in upper secondary education. Regarding the number of special schools in the region north there are two schools according to public education statistics 2017-2018, one is in Leposavic and one in Mitrovica South. The number of students with special needs in these schools is 52.

Secondary vocational education, namely vocational education and training and adults education institutions, is primarily aimed at preparing the capacities for the labour market, but if the course, stipulated in the legislation in force,

³⁹ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/add-neës/statistikat-e-arsimit-20172018>

is pursued, it also offers the possibility of applying for postgraduate secondary level studies at the 5th level of national qualifications framework - NQF and undergraduate studies.

Based on data reported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology for the year 2018/2019 regarding the profiles that are developed in different schools in the constituent municipalities of the Development Region North, we can see that in this region there are over 50 different profiles, with a total number of 10,115.00 pupils, of which 4,958.00 are female and 5,157.00 are male. The municipality that has developed the largest number of profiles is the Municipality of Mitrovica South where pupils can find a variety of profiles from the most general to the most specific ones related to vocational training and various occupations. Also, the number of profiles in the Municipality of Mitrovica South is large, consisting of 43 different Profiles, followed by the Municipality of Skenderaj with 30 profiles and the Municipality of Vushtri with 29 different profiles. The profiles that dominate in terms of the large number of pupils are Social sciences, followed by Natural sciences, IT, Telecommunication, profiles in the field of Health, such as General nurse, midwifery, pediatric assistant nurse, followed by the field with profiles in accounting, banking and finance, agro-business, food technology, etc. In the Development Region North, the MEST reporting data for the profiles 2018/2019 do not include statistics of Serbian schools of the northern municipalities, such as: Mitrovica North, Leposavic, Zvečan and Zubin Potok due to the lack of information and reporting. Also, MRD has not received any data from these municipalities to reflect in this region. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, through the Employment Agency of the Republic of Kosovo, manages eight vocational training centres (VTCs) with 69 workshops and 30 different occupations. All persons registered as jobseekers, unemployed and those receiving career guidance services are provided with training and

retraining in these centres at all employment offices in the municipalities. Training in the following occupations: Carpentry, Culinary, textile, Construction, Welding, ICT business administration/self-employment are offered in the municipality of Mitrovica and Dolan, Zvečan, whereas IT training is offered in the municipality of Skenderaj.

Bachelor and Master studies in public and private institutions are provided in higher education institutions in Kosovo, namely in the region north. According to public higher education statistics of 2017-2018 there is a total number of 20156 students attending a public university, out of which 70 students are graduates, 32 females and 38 males. In the Region North, according to education statistics 2017-2018, there is in a private Bachelor level university with a total number of 159 students based, and according to the same statistics, there are 22 graduates, out of which 15 females and 7 males. According to public education statistics 2017-2018 at the level of higher education we have a public university in Mitrovica providing Master studies to a total number of 229 students, with 43 graduates, out of which 18 females and 25 males. In addition, there are three vocational training centres in Mitrovica: the German Training Centre, the Danish manufacturing school in the South and the vocational training centre in Dolan (Northern Mitrovica).

⁴⁰⁴¹ Secondary vocational education in the region north is divided into 12 different areas; Forestry and wood processing, metalworking and metal processing, metallurgy and geology, electronics, geodesy and construction, traffic, textile and leather industry, chemistry, non-metals and graphics, hotel and tourism, economic and legal field, natural, mathematical, health and social protection, culture, arts and public information.

Table 24: Pupils by profile/trade, for municipalities, for the 2018/19 school year in the development Region North⁵¹

Municipality	Profile	Male	Female	Total
Mitrovica South	Administrative assistant	37	50	87
	Legal assistant	39	50	89
	Organizer of social activities	14	15	29
	Banker	87	63	150
	Accountant	60	55	115
	Freight forwarder - logistics / Customs officer	78	26	104
	Retailer and wholesaler	50	36	86
	Marketing assistant	21	8	29
	Financial assistant	51	34	85
	Energy	42	0	42
	Information technology	59	0	59
	Telecommunication	43	10	53
	Road traffic	54	0	54
	Hospitality assistant	29	5	34
	Restaurant assistant	22	7	29
	Metal processing	52	0	52
	Geologist	16	36	52
	Miner	12	0	12
	Biology laboratory technician	14	21	35
	Chemistry laboratory technician	31	32	63
	Heating and air conditioning technician	31	0	31
	Production operator	26	0	26
	Auto mechanic	97	1	98
	Architecture	13	3	16
	Construction worker	28	0	28
	Food technology	35	24	59
	Tailoring	2	3	5
	Carpenter	11	4	15
	Dental assistant	21	90	111
	Dental technician	74	40	114
	Pharmacist	46	102	148
Nurse-midwife assistant	0	40	40	
Pediatric assistant nurse	15	60	75	

⁵¹ Data reported by MEST

	General assistant nurse	97	274	371
	General field – general music associate	15	20	35
	Arts field (instrumental)	1	2	3
	Social sciences	271	456	727
	General sciences	12	18	30
	Natural sciences	410	515	925
	Food safety and diets assistant	10	26	36
	Orthopedics assistant	16	23	39
	Health laboratory technician	39	72	111
	Physiotherapist	53	59	112
	Total	2134	2280	4414
Skenderaj	Accountant	39	74	113
	Freight forwarder - logistics / Customs officer	21	24	45
	Information technology	65	30	95
	Telecommunication	58	46	104
	Electrician	19	0	19
	Biology laboratory technician	18	36	54
	Chemistry laboratory technician	26	58	84
	Heating and air conditioning technician	83	0	83
	Production operator	38	3	41
	Auto mechanic	34	0	34
	Plumber	50	0	50
	Architecture	59	19	78
	Food technology	17	48	65
	Fashion designer	2	42	44
	Pharmacist	8	22	30
	Clothing and textile design	0	87	87
	Interior design	12	6	18
	Mason and tiler	76	0	76
	Tinsmith and metal worker	49	0	49
	Agribusiness	39	18	57
	High-rise construction	101	0	101
	Energy, chemistry and environment	57	0	57
	Social sciences	149	278	427
	Natural sciences	148	222	370
	Banking and insurance	34	45	79
	Chemical technology	57	42	99
	Marketing	11	12	23
	Health laboratory technician	6	24	30
	Road traffic	19	0	19
	Road transport	43	4	47

	Total	1338	1140	2478
Vushtrri	Banker	45	48	93
	Accountant	29	27	56
	Retailer and wholesaler	52	36	88
	Energy	40	0	40
	Information technology	134	44	178
	Telecommunication	63	50	113
	Mechatronics	39	17	56
	Electrician	46	0	46
	Metal processing	32	36	68
	Recycling technology	39	32	71
	Chemical laboratory technician	37	53	90
	Welder	39	0	39
	Heating and air conditioning technician	75	0	75
	Production operator	56	20	76
	Auto mechanic	82	0	82
	Architecture	45	37	82
	Construction	13	5	18
	Food technology	49	51	100
	Horticulture	45	33	78
	Fashion designer	1	90	91
	Horticulture and vineyards	30	4	34
	Wood processing	20	0	20
	Chef	14	16	30
	Agribusiness	77	89	166
	Social sciences	239	371	610
	Natural sciences	242	415	657
	Finance	20	15	35
	Computer numerical control	34	34	68
	Road transport	48	15	63
	Total	1685	1538	3223



NATURAL RESOURCES

This region has underground mineral resources, forest reserves, fertile land, water resources and tourist potential. The development region north is very rich with water resources, such as the river of Iber and Sitnica, and the largest artificial lake of Ujmani, one of the largest water reservoirs of this nature in Europe. The Municipality of Skenderaj has underground assets that represent a great economic potential of this area, such as limestone and high quality clay for processing of construction materials. Bajza and Syrgan villages are rich in lead and zinc. In the villages of Polac and Prekaz in the municipality of Skenderaj were discovered coal reserves of up to 7 million tons in depths of 10-15 m, a large asset that is still pending capital investments in the area. Based on the fact that the Feronikeli mine is not far from the territory of the municipality of Skenderaj, according to some data there are signs that even in the villages of the municipality of Skenderaj such as Qirez, Baks, Prellovc etc., exist some underground ores, however an accurate scientific research must be conducted.

The Mitrovica area is rich in pastures, fields, forests and mountainous areas. The great potential of this area is the hydrography that is rich with rivers and lakes of great water potentials such as the Iber River, and the Ujmani Lake, with a picturesque view over the watercourse of Iber River branching to Sinica, Lushta, Trepça and Bistrica rivers.



Trepça is a precious natural resource of the entire Kosovo, which possesses a great potential for economic development of the region and the entire Republic of Kosovo. Trepça mine has a modern infrastructure and pursues a contemporary model of sub-terrestrial mines, with three services and airing wells; has developed 12 horizons, while between the three last horizons there is a ramp that provides for the application of contemporary mechanisms for ore development and preparation. The mining infrastructure and the contemporary filling methods provide for ore utilization capacities of between 500,000 and 650,000 tons of ore per year. Stanterg mine and its surrounding sources hold reserves of around 35 Mt, or expressed in mine quantity in ore: 1,349,579 tons of lead, 1,080,504 tons of zinc and 2,280,224 kg of silver, and currently represents one of the most significant sulfite ore potentials for Pb and Zn in the region.⁴²

Mitrovica is among the most important cities not only in Kosovo but also in the entire Balkan Peninsula and beyond, for mineral resources.



AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

The potentials for development of agricultural production of all kinds in the Region North are high. Fertile lands, pastures, hilly-mountainous configuration make this region quite diverse to have a highly developed agricultural industry. Agricultural land in the Region North consists of gardens, orchards, vineyards, greenhouses, meadows, pastures and other dense soil in their configuration. Agricultural activities in these areas are diverse and include cultivation of various varieties of cereals, fruits and vegetables,

including vineyards, whereas with regard to livestock, different types of animals and poultry are used for nutrition needs and supply of milk and other meat products to the industry and markets, including fish processing. Given the region's mountainous configuration and natural wealth in forests and meadows, the development western region is traditionally known for beekeeping and honey processing as well as meat processing industry which has been further developing in recent years. The overall vision for agriculture and rural development in this region is to achieve a balanced

⁴² http://www.kryeministri-ks.net/repository/docs/Strategjia_Minerare_e_Republikes_se_Kosoves_2012-2025.pdf fq 22

contribution to economic, environmental, social and cultural wellbeing between private sector, central/local government and communities within the region's development context. Speaking of fertile soil, we can make mention the soft soil by the Ibër and Sitnica. Wheat, corn, oats, turnips, barley, melon, watermelon, pepper, cabbage, cucumber etc, are cultivated in the aforementioned soil. The Municipality of Vushtrria is another region with highly developed agriculture where most of the lands are hilly and used for pastures and agricultural production. Vushtrria is the largest potato producer

in Kosovo. The largest potato processing plant is located there as well. This Municipality possesses 17,505.59 hectares of utilized agricultural land, of which about 7,000 hectares are under the irrigation system.

In the development region of the north it is estimated that there are over 7,000 hectares of land under irrigation.

Table 25 Data on agricultural areas in the Development Region North ⁴³

MUNICIPALITIES	Used agricultural land / ha area	Arable land- fields / surface area ha	Gardens	Meadows and pastures / Surface ha	Unused agricultural land/surface area ha	Forest land / surface ha	Non-agricultural land / surface ha
Mitrovica South	10,942.41	2,297.54	17.50	8,537.89	324.60	1,772.50	238.87
Skenderaj	19,700.73	12,703.41	50.59	6,783.52	844.57	6,309.21	704.61
Vushtrri	17,505.59	10,892.74	39.87	6,422.29	644.7	1,981.77	697.12
Mitrovica North	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Leposavic	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Zvecan	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Zubin Potok	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Total	48,148.73	25,893.69	107.96	21,743.70	1,813.87	10,063.48	1,640.60



TOURISM SECTOR

The development region north has high potential for tourism development. High mountains such as Mokra Gora, Shala e Bajgore, Çyçavica with their beautiful nature represent great potential for development of eco-tourism and winter tourism. The Ibri's Valley can be used for various recreations and sports activities. Ujmani Lake is attractive to visitors during the summer. Tourist resorts in the

region are only at the initial stage of development. The Banjska Banja possesses three thermal-mineral springs that help skin healing and rheumatic diseases. All springs are near and have a water temperature of 46-56 ° C



Types of tourism that can be developed in the Shala region are as follows: mountain tourism, cultural tourism, rural tourism and eco-tourism. Mountain Tourism -

⁴³ [https://www.mbpzhr-](https://www.mbpzhr-ks.net/repository/docs/REGJISTRIMI_I_BUJQESISE_NE_REPUBLIKEN_E_KOSOVES_2014__Rezultatet_Perfundimtare.pdf)

[ks.net/repository/docs/REGJISTRIMI_I_BUJQESISE_NE_REPUBLIKEN_E_KOSOVES_2014__Rezultatet_Perfundimtare.pdf](https://www.mbpzhr-ks.net/repository/docs/REGJISTRIMI_I_BUJQESISE_NE_REPUBLIKEN_E_KOSOVES_2014__Rezultatet_Perfundimtare.pdf)

Mountains of Bajgora with its natural beauties, rich flora and fauna, the extraordinary landscape with gorges, rich heritage monuments offer favourable conditions for the development of tourism. Winter and summer mountain tourism should be one of the most advanced forms of tourism, due to the favourable conditions that this region offers to visitors. The mountains of Bajgora are known for beautiful and attractive landscapes used also for livestock pastures, and for farmers stay in summer time. As far as summer tourism is concerned, it can be said that visits to these localities has already started, even though this form of tourism is at the initial phase due to the lack of infrastructure. One of the forms of tourism in the municipality of Mitrovica may also be rural tourism. The arable lands located in the villages of Bajgora are planted with various fruits and vegetables. The Ecotourism-Shala region, as a rich and untapped place with very fertile land that offers many nutritious products treated with organic fertilizers only, with attractive mountains that offer conditions for vacation and development of the touristic village Barel. A kind of touristic potential that Shala has is the out of function Trepça mines, which are interesting points for tourism development. The Crystal Museum was founded in 1964 where over 1,300 exponents of different types of crystals are located there, transforming the museum into a site of great national importance for Kosovo, both in terms of value as well as in terms of tourism. Vushtrria is one of the oldest cities in Kosovo, which in the Roman period is mentioned as a trade centre named Vicianum. Vushtrria is considered to be the ancient Vicianum, mentioned in the "Peutinger Table" in Vienna. Though considered as a city with numerous cultural heritage values, experts believe that it is necessary to trace new discoveries of cultural heritage throughout the region of Vushtrria municipality. Vushtrri Castle is one of the oldest monuments. The castle is located in the part where a higher relief starts from the West towards the East. All historical sources mention this as the old castle. Based on its construction model, composition of construction material and other records of the auxiliary sciences of history, it appears to be Illyrian-Dardan, but its parts are thought to have been built in the Middle Ages as well. The city's *hammam* is also located in the middle of the city of Vushtrria. It is considered

to belong to the middle ages, namely XV century. The Stone Bridge is also an important monument of cultural heritage and is thought to date back to the XV century. French guide Philip Kane, who visited Vushtrria in 1579, mentioned the Stone Bridge. This bridge is considered to be a unique case since it contains no water underneath, even though the Silnica River passes no farther than 300 meters from the bridge. The composition of the pedological soil along the river and the paths are thought to be the reasons behind shifted river stream from the riverbed as well as the existence of trees and willows along the riverbank. Memorial Complex "Adem Jashari" which is located in Prekaz, where besides the houses converted into museums, there are also all the graves of the Jashari family fallen in the war. Taking into account the necessity of protecting this area of special interest, which has an ontological, anthropological, historical and cultural significance for the citizens of Kosovo, the Kosovo Assembly adopted the law for proclaiming the Memorial Complex "Adem Jashari" an area of Special National Interest. Near the grave of the first three martyrs of this family, such as Shaban, Hamëz and Adem Jashari, stands the KSF Guard, which honours the Legendary Commander and the entire Jasharaj family. Over 12 years this complex is believed to have been visited by millions of Albanian citizens from all ethnic territories, as well as by millions of visitors from the region. There are several historical towers and tourist attractions in Skenderaj Municipality visited by many local and foreign tourists such as: Ahmet Delia's Tower, Tahir Meha's Tower, Adem Jashari's Tower, Ilaz Kodra's Tower. Gjytet (ruins) of Syrigane and Tushila, as well as construction of the dam in the village of Kuica, represent a good potential for tourism development in Skenderaj.



Types of tourism that can be developed in the Shala region are: mountain tourism, cultural tourism, rural tourism and eco-tourism



BUSINESS PROFILES, NUMBER OF REGISTERED BUSINESSES

There are 17,626 businesses registered in the development Region North. The types of businesses are diverse such as: Individual businesses, foreign companies, agricultural cooperatives, public enterprises, socially owned enterprises, partnerships, general partnerships, joint stock companies and limited liability companies. Individual businesses constitute the largest number of businesses in the northern region with a total of 15,432 businesses, followed by limited liability companies with total of 1,732 businesses and general partnerships with a total of 332 businesses. In the Mitrovica South Municipality, according to the table below, the sector with the largest number of businesses is the sector of individual businesses with a total of 6,407 businesses, followed by the sector of limited liability companies with a total of 739 and next followed by general partnerships with a total of 148 businesses. Vushtrri Municipality has a total of 4,244 businesses. According to the table below, the sector with the largest number of businesses in Vushtrri municipality is the sector of individual businesses with 3,746 such businesses followed by the sector of limited liability companies

with a number of 444 and followed by general partnerships with total of 44 businesses. The Municipality of Vushtrria has a total of 4,244 businesses. According to the table below, the sector with the largest number of businesses in Skenderaj municipality is the sector of individual businesses with 2,312 businesses followed by the sector of limited liability companies with 193 followed by

In the development region north individual businesses comprise the largest number of registered businesses, followed by limited liability companies.

general partnerships with 46 businesses. The Municipality of Skenderaj has a total of 2,560 businesses. While the municipality with the smallest number of businesses in the eastern region is the Mitrovica North municipality with a total of 612 businesses: 488 individual businesses and 124 limited liability companies.

Table 26. Economic activities profiles and their number, Development Region North⁴⁴

Municipalities	Individual businesses	Foreign companies	Agricultural Cooperatives	Public enterprises	Socially owned enterprises	Other enterprises under the jurisdiction of the KTA	Partnerships	General Partnerships	Joint-Stock Companies	Limited Liability Companies	Grand Total
Mitrovica South	6,407	14	1	/	2	/	/	148	65	739	7,376
Mitrovica North	488	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	124	612
Zubin Potok	554	2	1	/	/	/	/	19	2	42	620
Zvecan	730	1	1	1	/	/	2	14	8	67	824
Skenderaj	2,312	1	6	/	/	/	/	46	2	193	2,560
Vushtrri	3,746	5	2	/	/	/	/	44	2	444	4,244
Leposavic	1,195	/	2	1	/	/	3	61	5	123	1,390
Total	15,432	23	13	2	2	/	5	332	84	1,732	17,62

⁴⁴ Businesses by municipalities, KBRA



ECONOMY AND CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS

The development region north and the largest city in the region - Mitrovica are known for the mining and metallurgical industry, as the main employer in the region. Mitrovica is rich in minerals, particularly with lignite, metals such as lead, zinc, ferronickel, magnesium, etc. The current technological condition of these mining complexes, for the time being, do not allow for effective exploitation of minerals, while the constructed processing capacities have also sustained a technological degeneration. Exploitation of these minerals depends on the interest of strategic investors. There are over 16,000 registered companies in Mitrovica, Vushtrri and Skenderaj, but these are mainly dominated by trade rather than production, with small stores, which mainly sell imported goods.



The manufacturing sector is underdeveloped due to factors such as the informal economy, very high loan interest rates by commercial banks, no credit system for start-up activities, etc. The development region north has plenty of space for construction of industrial facilities and business parks, but most of them are owned by Trepça and are subject to the privatization process of this enterprise. Business operational parks in the region are as follows: The business Park in Mitrovica, the business Park in Dolane, Municipality of Zvečan, the business Park in Vushtrria. The business park in Skenderaj has not been operational and in 2018 a new initiative has been taken to relocate and make it functional. The business Park in Mitrovica was established in 2012, with a surface of 3.5 hectares. The Business Park was the first initiative in Kosovo by the municipality of Mitrovica supported by MTI as a pilot project for a business zone of manufacturers. Its

implementation was a role model for absorbing donations and encouraging businesses. For this purpose, the municipality has allocated 3.5 hectares of land for the purpose of implementing the "Business Park" project, where a total of 22 businesses have benefited. The Industrial Park in Frashër-Mitrovica, was established in 2014 with a surface of 48 hectares. There were investments in this area such as regulating the physical infrastructure, out of which 10 hectares have been flattened and arranged for advertisement. 7 contracts were concluded to start investments. The industrial park in Frashër has been developed in stages I, II, III & IV, and currently work is being done on the stage

V.

Industrial zones are a good opportunity for investors to develop their businesses and business conditions in these areas are favourable. Industrial zones are one of the best incentives for the economy in the north. The Municipality of Mitrovica

has 1,540 municipal owned plots, in the area of 56,819,776 m²⁵⁸. The Municipality of Skenderaj owns 799,79.55⁵⁹ hectares of municipal property. The Municipality of Gillogovc owns 1870,97.57⁶⁰ hectares of municipal land.

Three business park zones have been established in the development region north: Business Park in Mitrovica, Business Park in Dolane, Zvečan Municipality, and Business Park in Vushtrri. Business Park in Skenderaj.

⁵⁸ <https://mapl.rks-gov.net/wp-content/upload/2018/09/1.Profili-i-komunave-shqip.pdf>

⁵⁹ <https://mapl.rks-gov.net/wp-content/upload/2018/09/1.Profili-i-komunave-shqip.pdf>

⁶⁰ <https://mapl.rks-gov.net/wp-content/upload/2018/09/1.Profili-i-komunave-shqip.pdf>



INFRASTRUCTURE

When it comes to the development Region North, we can say that regional and local road infrastructure are at an average level of development compared to other regions, although infrastructure investments are generally growing. The national road in this region passes west of the city, along the Iber River and Gazivoda Lake to Montenegro and the Adriatic Sea, while the Prishtina-Mitrovica highway is under construction. Regarding the infrastructure of local roads, the development region north has marked a high percentage of development, based on the 2017 regional performance statistics, where the municipality which leads with paved roads is the Municipality of Mitrovica South with 100%, Municipality of Skenderaj with 100%, Municipality of Vushtrria with 77.40% and Municipality of Zvečan with 55%. When it comes to percentages of settlements included in the drinking water system, the development region north is not at a satisfactory level. Based on the above mentioned statistics, the Municipality with highest percentage of inclusion in drinking water supply is the Zvečan Municipality with a percentage of 34.29%, the Municipality of Vushtrria with 29.85% and Municipality of Skenderaj with 16.33%. We do not have statistical data from this report for other municipalities. In this region, the length of local roads with public lighting is very small. Also, the percentage of settlements connected to the waste water treatment system is not

satisfactory in this region: The municipality with the highest percentage of public lighting is the Mitrovica South with 32.35%, Skenderaj with the same percentage of 32.35%. Zvečan has a percentage of 30.02% of public lighting and Vushtrria with 24.33% whereas we do not have data from this report for other municipalities. Regarding the waste water treatment system, the municipality of Mitrovica South has a percentage of 16.33% and the municipality of Vushtrria has a percentage of 1.49%. The North-South railway line between Belgrade and Pristina passes through Mitrovica to Skopje and through Thessaloniki to the Mediterranean Sea. The development region north does not have a satisfactory situation with the telecommunications network and there is a separate regional postal service, according to the ethnic division of the region. There are land-line telephony service providers such as PTK and others. Power supply comes from power plants in Obiliq. Part of the region north is supplied with electricity from Novi Pazar in Serbia. The Gazivoda Lake Hydropower Plant has small capacity, which supplies consumers at critical consume times.

The development region north in some municipalities has over 80% of local roads paved and regulated.

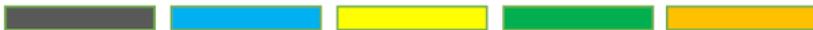
Table 27: Local Infrastructure in the development Region North ⁴⁵

Municipality	Percentage of local paved roads in the municipality in%	Percentage of settlements included in the drinking water system in%	Percentage of settlements connected to the waste water treatment system in%	Percentage of length of public streets with public lighting in%
Mitrovica North	/	/	/	/
Mitrovica South	100.00	/	16.33	32.35
Skenderaj	100.00	16.33	/	1.64
Vushtrri	77.40	29.85	1.49	24.33
Leposavic	/	/	/	/
Zubin Potok	/	/	/	/
Zvečan	55.00	34.29	/	30.02

⁴⁵ <https://mapl.rks-gov.net/raportet-vjetore-te-mapl-se/> raporti I performances se Komunave 2017

REGIONAL PROFILES

DEVELOPMENT REGION WEST



DEVELOPMENT REGION WEST

2.324.38 km²
314 settlements
323.588 inhabitants

The development Region West consists of six municipalities: Peja, Klina, Istog, Junik, Decan and Gjakova. It is bordered by Montenegro in the northwest and with Albania in the southwest; in the northeast this region is bordered by the development Region North, and in the southeast by the development Region South. The development Region West is covered mainly by the Dukagjini plain that is bordered by high mountains of Albanian Alps



SURFACE AREA AND POPULATION

The development Region West covers about 2,324.38 km or 21.31% of the total area of Kosovo (10,905.25 km²)⁴⁶. With a total population of 323,588 people or 17.99% of Kosovo's population⁴⁷. The development Region West includes 314 settlements, i.e. 20.96% of Kosovo's settlements. The population density is 139 inhabitants per km in the region west. Whereas the most densely

populated municipalities in the region west are Peja with 99,568 inhabitants or 165 inhabitants per km, Gjakova with 95,340 inhabitants, or 162 inhabitants per km². Deçani with 41,808 inhabitants or 142 inhabitants per km². Municipalities with the largest surface areas in the region west are Peja with 602,63 km² or 25.92% of the territory in the region West, Gjakova with 586,62 km² or 25.23% of the territory in the region West, and Istog with 454.36 km² or 19.54% of the territory in the region West.

⁴⁶ http://kryeministri-ks.net/ep-content/uploads/2018/03/Raport_Faktografik_Matja_e_territorit_te_Republikes_se_Kosoves_032017.pdf

⁴⁷ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/add-nees/vleresimi-i-popullsisë-2017>

Table 28 Data on the surface area and population of the Development Region West.^{48 49}

Municipalities	Population	Surface area	% of the territory of the region West	No. of settlements
Deçan	41,808	293.97 km ²	12.64 %	37
Gjakova	95,340	586.62 km ²	25.23 %	91
Istog	40,380	454.36 km ²	19.54 %	50
Junik	6,370	77.78 km ²	3.34 %	3
Klina	40,122	309.02 km ²	13.30 %	54
Peja	99,568	602.63 km ²	25.92 %	79
Total	323,588	2,324.38 Km2	99.97 %	314



DEMOGRAPHICS

The population of the region west is relatively young, composed of a various ethnicities. There are 294,488 Albanians living in the region west, 5,081 inhabitants from the Bosnian community, 88 from the Turkish community, and 13,533 are RAE, while 644 are from the Serb community. The development region West has a young population, consisting of 117,669 inhabitants under the age of 19, regarding the population under 19, Gjakova dominates with a number of 17,141 inhabitants or 18% of the population of the municipality of Gjakova. Whereas Peja has 16,531 inhabitants under 19 or 16.60% of the total population of Peja followed by the municipality of Istog with 7,250 inhabitants under 19 or 17.90% of the population,

Decani has 7,081 inhabitants under 19 years old or 16.90% of the population of Decan, Junik has 1,133 inhabitants under 19 or 17.70% of the population of Junik, whereas the municipality of Klina has a number of 7,631 inhabitants under 19, or 19% of the population, this shows that the municipality of Klina has the highest percentage of population under 19 in the region West. Gjakova has the highest natural increase in the region West with 912 inhabitants, followed by the municipality of Peja with 892 inhabitants and the municipality of Klina with 594 inhabitants, based on the statistics of population estimation for 2017. The development Region West is represented with a larger number of males, consisting of 157,443 males compared to the number of females which is 156,610 in the same region.

⁴⁸ <https://www.osce.org/mission-in-kosovo/municipal-profiles>

⁴⁹ http://kryeministri-ks.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Raport_Faktografik_Matja_e_territorit_të_Republikës_së_Kosovës_032017.pdf

Table 29 Demographic data, birth rate, mortality, communities by municipalities in the Development Region West (KAS population estimation 2017)⁵⁰⁵¹

Municipality	TOTAL POPULATION	BIRTH RATE	MORTALITY	ALBANIAN	BOSNIAN	TURKISH	RAE	SERB	OTHER
Peja	99,568	1,517	625	87,975	3,786	59	3,836	332	321
Istog	40,380	627	273	36,154	1,142	10	1,694	194	45
Deçan	41,808	570	174	39,402	60	/	468	3	20
Junik	6,370	73	28	6,069	/	/	/	/	4
Klina	40,122	810	216	37,216	20	3	1,097	98	23
Gjakova	95,340	1,539	627	87,672	73	16	6,438	17	105
Total	323,588	5,136	1943	294,488	5,081	88	13,533	644	518

Table 30 Demographic data, age groups by gender, females in the Development Region West (KAS population census 2011)

Municipality	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Peja	12,016	4,515	4,173	3,841	3,572	3,703	3,241	2,877	2,514	2,048	1,735	4,063
Istog	5,208	2,042	1,605	1,414	1,412	1,479	1,228	1,023	839	749	710	1,618
Deçan	5,056	2,025	1,887	1,607	1,555	1,471	1,351	1,045	851	751	593	1,072
Junik	829	304	269	276	268	227	194	151	124	107	88	252
Klina	5,561	2,070	1,804	1,616	1,406	1,312	1,098	966	826	695	563	1,386
Gjakova	12,120	5,021	4,105	3,442	3,274	3,465	3,124	2,767	2,377	2,017	1,664	3,954
Total	40,790	15,977	13,843	12,196	11,487	11,657	10,236	8,829	7,531	6,367	5,353	12,345

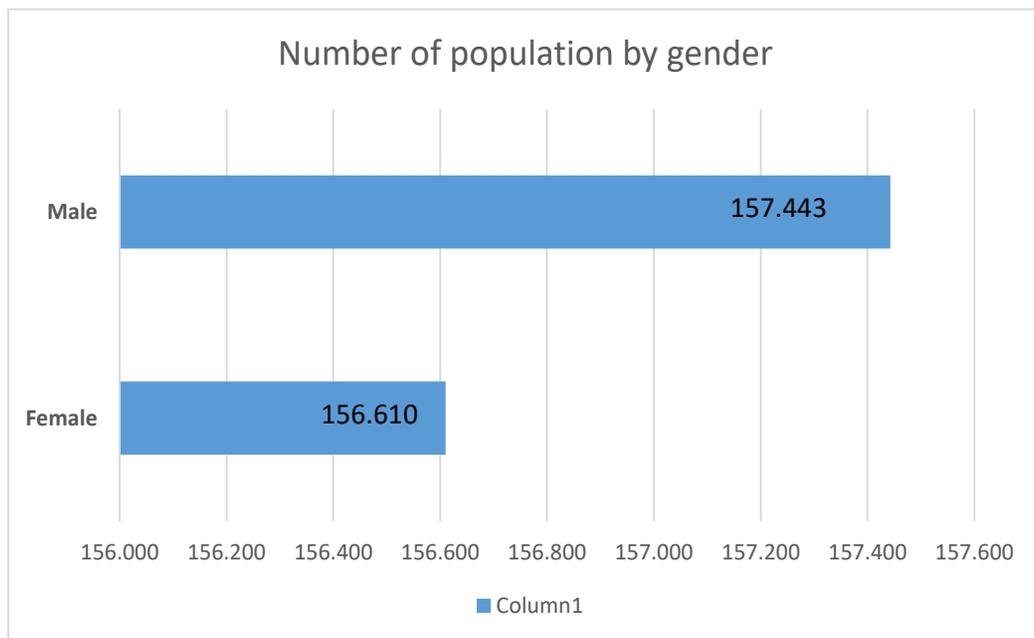
Table 31 Demographic data, age groups by gender, males in the Development Region West (KAS population census 2011)

Municipality	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Peja	12,977	4,880	4,524	3,913	3,400	3,244	2,692	2,789	2,478	2,000	1,554	3,431
Istog	5,601	2,109	1,993	1,637	1,460	1,319	1,133	1,077	992	771	572	1,358
Deçan	5,415	2,156	1,989	1,790	1,567	1,446	1,263	1,116	858	736	523	1,266
Junik	852	268	283	261	289	248	195	151	128	86	66	168
Klina	5,837	2,195	1,984	1,528	1,319	1,231	987	887	828	639	537	1,221
Gjakova	13,180	5,432	4,841	3,691	3,176	3,025	2,811	2,586	2,250	1,782	1,347	3,105
Total	43,862	17,040	15,614	12,820	11,211	10,513	9,081	8,606	7,534	6,014	4,599	10,549

⁵⁰ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/add-neës/vleresimi-i-popullise-2017>

⁵¹ <https://www.osce.org/mission-in-kosovo/municipal-profiles>

Chart 7 Number of population by gender in the Development Region West



HUMAN RESOURCES AND THE LABOUR MARKET

Human resources and the labour market in the development Region West also represent an important factor for the development of economic activities. In the region West we have a number of 17,500 jobseekers and a market offer of 1,520 vacant positions based on the statistics extracted from the 2017 employment report. The ratio between supply and demand is quite large due to the lack of access to and registration of jobseekers in employment offices. In the region West, the municipality with the highest number of jobseekers is the Municipality of Peja with a number of 5,995

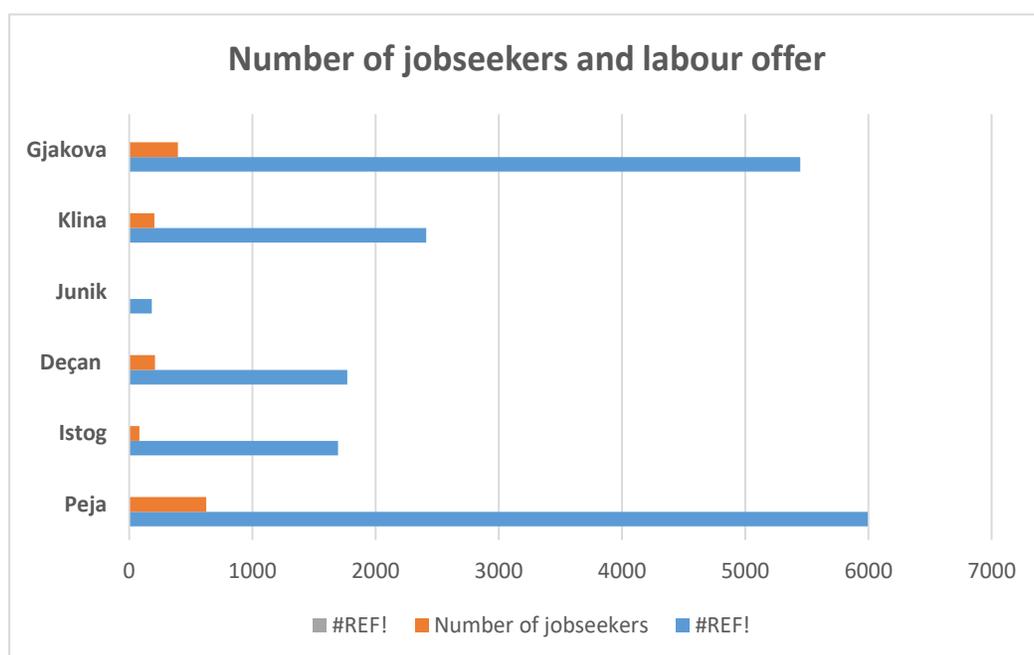


jobseekers, and an offer of 625 vacant positions. The second municipality is the municipality of Gjakova with a number of 5,446 jobseekers and an offer of 395 vacant positions, and the municipality of Klina with a number of 2,411 jobseekers and an offer of 204 vacant positions. They are followed by the municipality of Decan with 1,770 jobseekers and the municipality of Istog with 1,694 jobseekers. The municipality with the lowest number of jobseekers is the municipality of Junik with 184 jobseekers and only 3 vacant positions.

Table 32 Unemployment and vacant positions in the Development Region West ⁵²

Municipality	Unemployment (Number of jobseekers)	Regular vacant position	Vacant positions ALMP
Peja	5,995	625	284
Istog	1,694	83	169
Deçan	1,770	210	41
Junik	184	3	5
Klina	2,411	204	88
Gjakova	5,446	395	371
	17,500	1520	958

Chart 8 Number of job seekers and labour supply in Development Region West



⁵² <https://apr.k.rks-gov.net/sq-AL/Content/Documents?doctype=2> Employment Report for 2017



EDUCATION

The public and private education system in the region West is comprised of four levels, primary and lower secondary education, upper secondary education, and Bachelor and Master Levels. Based on the statistics of public education 2017-2018⁵³, there are a total of 187 schools in the region West. There are 164 schools of primary and lower secondary education, and 23 schools of upper secondary education. Regarding the number of pupils, based on the same statistics, the region West has a number of 41,536 pupils in primary and lower secondary education and 14,520 pupils in upper secondary education, and these two levels have a total of 56,056 pupils combined. Regarding the number of special schools, this region has one special school in the municipality of Peja with 25 pupils. Vocational secondary education, namely the Vocational Education and Training and Adult Education institutions, is primarily aimed at the preparation of staff for the labour market, however, if the course stipulated in the applicable legislation is followed, it also provides the possibility to apply for higher post-secondary studies at the 5th level of the national qualifications framework - NQF and university studies. Based on the data reported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology for the year 2018/2019 regarding the profiles in various schools of the municipalities of the development Region West, we notice that this region possesses 62 different profiles with a total number of pupils of 17,162.00, of which 8,265.00 are females and 8,897.00 are males. The Municipality with the highest number of profiles is that of Peja where pupils can choose from a wide variety of profiles ranging from general ones to the most specific profiles related to vocational training and diverse trades with the total number of profiles in the Municipality of Peja being 44. The Municipality of Peja is followed by the Municipality of Gjakova with a total of 34 profiles, Municipality



of Klina with 17 profiles, Municipality of Istog with 16 profiles, Municipality of Decan with 8 profiles, and the Municipality Junik which at the same time represents the lowest number of profiles with 3. Profiles that are dominant in terms of the number of pupils are natural sciences, followed by social sciences, assistant general nurse and other profiles in the healthcare sector, banking and finance sector, accounting, various trades such as heating and air conditioning technician, information technology etc. In the case of the development Region South we can say that it offers a wide range of profiles where pupils can follow to develop professionally. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, through the

Employment Agency of the Republic of Kosovo, manages eight vocational training centres (VTCs) with 69 workshops and 30 different professions. The training and retraining of persons registered as jobseekers, unemployed and those receiving career

guidance services at all employment offices in the municipalities is carried out in these centres. In the region West, the vocational training centre in Peja offers training in these professions: Administrative assistant/accounting, business administration, electrician, construction, plumbing, agriculture, computer braille, kitchen, welding, woodworking, entrepreneurship/self-employment, management of macro- and micro-enterprises, hairdressing, tailoring. The public and private institutions of higher education in Kosovo, respectively those in the region West, provide Bachelor and Master studies. According to the statistics of public education 2017-2018, there are two public universities in Gjakova and Peja, with a total number of 13,367 pupils. Based on the same statistics of education, a total of 1.025 pupils graduated at the Bachelor level, where 742 of them are female and 283 are male. Likewise, the education statistics 2017-2018 indicate that, at the Bachelor level, in the region West, there is a College in Peja with a total of 228 pupils. Based on these statistics, there are 138

⁵³ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/add-neës/statistikat-e-arsimit-20172018>

Bachelor graduates of which 47 are female and 91 male. At the Master level, according to the public education statistics 2017-2018, the region West has two public universities with a total number of 1699 pupils. According to the same statistics, 207 pupils

have graduated, of which 140 are female and 67 male. In private institutions at Master level, based on the same statistics, the Region West has a college with a total number of 33 pupils.

Table 33: Pupils by profile/trade, for municipalities, for the 2018/19 school year in the Development Region West⁷⁹

Municipality	Profile	Males	Females	Total
Decan	Accountant	78	52	130
	Information technology	92	37	129
	Mechatronics	41	6	47
	Hospitality assistant	34	0	34
	Machinist	58	0	58
	Plumber	57	0	57
	Social sciences	178	180	358
	Natural sciences	156	242	398
	Total	694	517	1211
Gjakova	Administrative assistant	51	38	89
	Legal assistant	87	99	186
	Insurance assistant	58	41	99
	Banker	87	86	173
	Accountant	84	92	176
	Freight forwarder - logistics / Customs officer	46	6	52
	Energetics	53	0	53
	Information	101	6	107
	Electrician	49	0	49
	Road traffic	50	0	50
	Hospitality assistant	50	0	50
	Production operator	52	0	52
	Auto mechanic	65	0	65
	Architecture	36	16	52
	Construction	41	4	45
	Food technology	30	25	55
	Horticulture	30	0	30
	Tailoring	22	32	54
	Livestock	18	3	21
	Veterinary	10	0	10
	Dental technician	71	45	116

⁷⁹ Data reported by MEST

	Pharmacist	45	53	98
	Assistant nurse-midwife	0	103	103
	Pediatric assistant nurse	0	108	108
	General assistant nurse	190	283	473
	General field – general music associate	20	30	50
	Arts field (instrumental)	11	3	14
	Clothing and textile design	7	47	54
	Social sciences	334	405	739
	General sciences	11	9	20
	Natural sciences	539	605	1144
	Business administration	22	24	46
	Health laboratory technician	74	31	105
	Physiotherapist	69	39	108
	Total	2413	2233	4646
	Accountant	69	104	173
	Information technology	125	52	177
	Telecommunication	75	64	139
	Mechatronics	14	9	23
	Electrician	60	0	60
	Road traffic	131	11	142
	Metal processing	51	0	51
	Geologist	11	13	24
	Recycling technology	23	49	72
	Chemistry laboratory technician	10	67	77
	Machinist	20	0	20
	Heating and air conditioning technician	118	0	118
	Production operator	53	0	53
	Auto mechanic	72	0	72
	Architecture	61	34	95
	Food technology	35	54	89
	Horticulture	45	38	83
	Fashion designer	10	57	67
	Pharmacist	20	79	99
	Social sciences	203	313	516
	Natural sciences	226	418	644
	Total	1471	1413	2884
Istog	Retailer and wholesaler	5	12	17
	Energetics	11	5	16
	Information technology	59	59	118
	Telecommunication	13	5	18
	Electrician	52	0	52

	Welder	4	0	4
	Heating and air conditioning technician	99	0	99
	Production operator	45	31	76
	Metal worker	11	0	11
	Auto mechanic	95	0	95
	Construction worker	14	1	15
	Livestock	14	0	14
	General assistant nurse	13	21	34
	Social sciences	181	267	448
	Natural sciences	233	290	523
	Banking and insurance	5	12	17
	Total	854	703	1557
Klinë	Accountant	30	39	69
	Information technology	76	39	115
	Electrician	45	0	45
	Road traffic	54	6	60
	Geologist	24	42	66
	Miner	21	23	44
	Biology laboratory technician	16	17	33
	Production operator	112	93	205
	Auto mechanic	86	0	86
	Plumber	66	0	66
	Construction worker	23	7	30
	Food technology	10	20	30
	Horticulture	15	25	40
	Pharmacist	0	4	4
	General assistant nurse	25	64	89
	Social sciences	133	286	419
	Natural sciences	155	252	407
	Total	891	917	1808
Peje	Administrative assistant	16	26	42
	Legal assistant	23	63	86
	Banker	22	37	59
	Accountant	32	40	72
	Freight forward - logistics / Customs offices	47	8	55
	Retailers and wholesalers	10	4	14
	Marketing assistant	47	37	84
	Energetics	53	0	53
	Information technology	163	53	216
	Electrical machinery	27	0	27
	Telecommunication	66	77	143

	Consumable electronics	43	8	51
	Electrician	53	0	53
	Road traffic	76	29	105
	Hospitality assistant	45	5	50
	Heating and air conditioning technician	117	0	117
	Metal worker	22	0	22
	Auto mechanic	135	0	135
	Plumber	56	0	56
	Architecture	47	34	81
	Geodesy	33	24	57
	Construction worker	46	0	46
	Food technology	42	60	102
	Horticulture	4	3	7
	Tailoring	1	76	77
	Veterinary	20	0	20
	Carpenter	30	0	30
	Dental assistant	6	1	7
	Dental technician	45	44	89
	Pharmacist	19	112	131
	Paediatric assistant nurse	0	39	39
	General assistant nurse	143	283	426
	General field –general music associate	23	49	72
	Clothing and textile design	3	74	77
	Interior design	30	30	60
	Graphic design	34	26	60
	Applied figurative technician	24	47	71
	Other	16	2	18
	Social sciences	276	391	667
	Natural sciences	486	672	1158
	Ceramic processing	12	14	26
	Health laboratory technician	17	23	40
	Computer numerical control	57	0	57
	Producers of mixed crops and animal	10	0	10
	Total	2477	2391	4868
Junik	Social sciences	49	25	74
	General sciences	9	17	26
	Natural sciences	39	49	88
	Total	97	91	188



NATURAL RESOURCES

The development region West is rich in natural resources; the geographic location, fertile soil and weather conditions, especially in the Dukagjin Plain, are ideal for the development of horticulture, fruit production, beekeeping and arable land. The arable lands present great potential for development of agriculture. The development region West has a significant number of lakes as well; Lake of Radoniq and Erenik in the Municipality of Gjakova, two natural lakes of Gjeravica in Junik, Lake of Liqenat and Lake of Drelaj in the municipality of Peja as well as "Liqeni i pafund (Neverending lake)", "Lake leqe" and Lake of Gjervica in Decan. Other water resources in this region are a large number of rivers such as White Drin, Lumbardhi of Peja, Klina River, Mirusha River, Istog River, Erenik River, Lloqani River etc. The National Park "Bjeshket e Nemuna (Accursed Mountains)" is one of the biggest resources in the region West, extending to the 5 municipalities of the region West. Moreover, the Municipality of Istog also possess lignite



reserves, with a surface of 100 km², thickness of 30-50 metres and up to 230 metres depth. There is also a significant area of forests and pastures that presents great potential for the development of agriculture and livestock. The municipality of Klina possesses mineral and non-mineral natural resources such as: 2 billion tons of lignite reserves, 2 million tons of bauxite ore, 6.5 million tons of clay, 3.5 million tons of sand and gravel. Along the river of Mirusha, in the south and south-west of Klina, are the waterfalls, a rare natural beauty with very rich flora and fauna. This complex covers an area of 200 hectares, and is a protected area - reserve, which provides good opportunities for development of tourism.

The natural resources of the development region West include the mountainous terrains that cover the national park "Bjeshket e Nemuna"



AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The development Region West of Kosovo is estimated to have about 141,287 hectares of agricultural land in its six municipalities and 111,537 hectares of forest and meadows. Agricultural activities in these areas are diverse and include the cultivation of different varieties of cereals, fruits and vegetables, including vineyards, while in livestock different kinds of animals and birds are



bred for the needs of dairy and meat industry products and their markets. Given the region's mountainous terrain and natural resources such as forests and meadows as well as sufficient livestock capacity, the region West is traditionally known for beekeeping and honey extraction as well as meat processing industry, which has been significantly developing in recent years. There is also a great potential in arboriculture, which is growing and is one of the leading Kosovo market

suppliers with apples. The existing orchards in Istog and new surface areas in the Gjakova, Peja, Deçan and Klina indicate that this region is developing this sector, by replacing export products. Unlike other regions, the region West and its municipalities are in a better position regarding the irrigation of agricultural land, where according to a report by the Environmental Protection Agency. under the management of RIC “Drini i Bardhë” and RIC “Radoniqi-Dukagjin” a total of 22,685 hectares have been irrigated in the region West as opposed to 42.226 ha in the whole territory of Kosovo, which, consequently, is significantly higher compared to other regions. However, compared to the area of agricultural land in the region, the expansion and modernization of this network should remain a priority. Favourable climate conditions and the

appropriate relief make the region of the municipality of Klina optimal for the development of agriculture. This region is known for the cultivation of white grains, fruits, vegetables and cultivation of cattle. Beekeeping is also highly developed in this region.

The development region is noted for potentials in the agriculture sector, it is estimated that the Region West has over 22,685 hectares of agricultural land under irrigation.

Table 34 Data on agricultural areas in the Development Region West⁵⁴

MUNICIPALITIES	Exploited surface area of the agricultural land/ Surface area ha	Arable land- Fields/Surface area ha	Gardens	Meadows and pastures/ Surface area ha	Unused agricultural land/ Surface ha	Forest land/ Surface area ha	Non-agricultural land/ Surface area ha
Peja	21,024.91	7,141.92	54.51	13,496.83	1,039.14	2,070.93	688.04
Istog	20,653.91	9,091.08	50.51	11,124.83	426.64	1,761.64	601.33
Deçan	10,043.88	2,901.94	29.86	7,003.17	71.25	860.13	472.31
Junik	1298.16	604.86	3.49	636.16	104.28	528.33	62.59
Klina	14,947.55	10,214.33	34.41	4,461.54	375.58	2,753.88	681.93
Gjakova	21,378.34	7,422.08	41.35	13,711.47	1,137.85	4,754.76	788.55
TOTAL	89,346.75	37,376.21	214.13	50,434	3,154.74	12,729.67	3,294.75



TOURISM SECTOR

The Municipal and Urban Development Plans as well as other strategic documents identify tourism as one of the fields with potential for development and creation of new jobs in the region West of Kosovo. The tourism sectors identified are mountainous tourism which possess sports and recreation elements, mainly in Peja, Decan, Junik, Gjakova and

Istog, cave exploring tourism (speleology) in Peja, Gjakova, Decan and Klina. Health and welfare tourism, starting from thermal mineral waters in Istog and other appropriate places for the development of rehabilitation centres in the entire region. This region possesses rich landscapes and active rural life, and cultural tourism and heritage which is also of special importance. Regardless of

⁵⁴ https://www.mbpzhr-ks.net/repository/docs/REGJISTRIMI_I_BUJQESISE_NE_REPUBLIKEN_E_KOSOVES_2014__Rezultatet_Perfundimtare.pdf

such potential for development of tourism and catering services, which will in turn support and enrich the tourist offer, the achievements made until now are far from bringing forward the full development potential of the sector. The tourist information offices have an important role and are directly involved in the process. In the region, there is a Regional Tourist Centre in Junik, a Tourist Information Office and a Visitor Centre in Peja as well as a Municipal Tourism Office in Gjakova,

which provide tourists and visitors with tourist information and material. The sector with the highest potential for development in the region West is mountain tourism, however, this type of tourism with sports and recreation elements, and suitable



accommodation facilities, for which Peja and Decan and certain parts of Gjakova and Istog have the highest potential, requires capital investments that cannot be covered by local companies. Therefore, this sector should be promoted as a suitable sector for foreign direct investments, including implementation of a feasibility study and appropriate legal and administrative preparation to facilitate investment. Additionally, the health and wellbeing tourism is a suitable sector for foreign investments, mainly in the area of Istog, however, domestic investments can also play an important role in promoting this sector of tourism. On the other hand, other tourism sectors that can be developed with local capacities are speleological tourism, sports and recreational tourism based on water, land, mountain and air activities. There are currently many civil society organizations that carry out activities in the aforementioned areas, namely in creating speleological maps of the region through exploring expeditions, occasional events of rafting and canoeing in the rivers of the region, organization of bicycling, motorcycle races and other motor vehicle races, mainly along mountain and field trails and terrains; alpine and mountain activities, hunting and fishing activities, as well as activities of aero-clubs in sliding and paragliding in various forms. However, the possibilities of turning these activities into sustainable businesses have been explored to a

very small extent and require institutional support in order to achieve full potential.⁵⁵ The spring of Drini i Bardhe and the Radavc cave have been under protection since 1983 as nature monuments and have a surface area of 89,94 hectares. The cave and the spring of Drini i Bardhe are located near Radavc village, about 11 kilometres from the city of Peja, near the road Peja-Rozhaja. These two beauties of natural heritage are located in the north-eastern part of the "Bjeshket e Nemuna" mountain ranges.

Gjakova has a favourable geographic position which lies in the south-western part of the Dukagjini Plain, in the middle of the Prizren-Peja road. Gjakova lies on the left bank of Erenik River, east of Çabrati hill, on both sides of Krena River, at an average altitude of

365 metres. To the west of Çabrati, which has an altitude of 440-460 metres, lie the mountains of Junik and Shkelzeni - part of the Bjeshket e Nemuna (Albanian Alps). The municipality of Gjakova is known for its cultural, natural, spiritual heritage as well as a wide range of traditional gastronomy. The most attractive and most visited part of Gjakova is Çarshia e Madhe (Grand Bazaar), which is one of the largest bazaars of the region with a surface area of more than 34,000 m² and over 500 shops, where, apart from the old crafts, there are also shops from the field of hotels and tourism. There are currently 4 museums in the municipality of Gjakova: the Historical Museum, the Ethnographic Museum, the Music Museum and the Querkezi Family Museum from the war of 1999, not forgetting the large number of old traditional houses and old bridges such as: Bridge of Terezi, Tabak, Taliq, and the "Ura e Fshajt" (Sacred Bridge), etc.

Also, Gjakova is rich with a high number of old places of worship. In this regard it is worth mentioning the Hadum Mosque, Mahmut Pasha Mosque, Kusari Mosque; the Church of St. Paul and St. Peter, Church of St. Ndou, Church of Bec, etc. as well as a significant number of tekkes such as: the Grand Autocephaly Tekke, Shejh Emini Tekke, the Bektashi Tekke, etc.

As part of the natural heritage we can mention: Çabrati hill, the protected Park of Shkugeza, Radoniq Lake, White Drin Canyon, Kusari cave, as

⁵⁵ Regional Strategy for Sustainable Tourism in the Region West of Kosovo

well as a large number of scenic villages that have high potentials for development of rural tourism. Bjeshket e Nemuna, by their geological, geomorphological, flora and fauna composition, represent the most important and interesting massif of not only Kosovo, but also of the entire Balkan Peninsula. The severity of the terrain and the beautiful nature has sparked the curiosity of many tourists as well as local and foreign scientific researchers. Bjeshket e Nemuna form the western peripheral part of Kosovo, descend almost vertically and end in the East and Northeast at the end of Dukagjini Plain and Iber valley, whereas in the West, they close the mountains to the border with Albania and Montenegro.

Bjeshket e Nemuna have a north-east dimension of about 50 km, while their width is about 26 km. Deep traverse valleys go through these mountains, which are mostly in canyon form, such as the case of Lumëbardh of Peja, Deqani and Erenik.



Bjeshket e Nemuna have been declared a national park in 2003. The Rugova Canyon, as a protected nature monument, is one of the most valuable geomorphologic, geological, hydrological areas, with biodiversity and tourist values, it is one of the distinctive tourist places in the municipality of Peja. Bjeshket e Nemuna is the area with the greatest potential for development of mountain tourism in the region West.⁵⁶ The Haxhi Zeka Mill Complex is a monument of cultural heritage in Peja. This monument is of the “Architectural” category. Haxhi Zeka mill represents the first mill in the region, the technology of which was brought from Austria. If you visit it, you will see where the industry started developing in the region. The Haxhi Zeka mill is a large industrial heritage complex belonging to the second part of the XIX century, built with the help of Austro-Hungarians. The building consists of mills and granaries. In terms of the time of building, it represents the tallest building with three floors. The facade is made of combined stone, bricks, arch windows and frames. Initially, the mill operated with water, and then electricity was used. The economic industry started at that point in Peja. In the past, the entire region carried out grain milling and flour milling services at this mill. The famous

medieval monastery of Decan is located in the municipality of Decan. Founded in the 14th century, the monastery plays an important role for Kosovo Serbs and the region's Orthodox community and serves as a place for pilgrimage. In 2006, the monastery was included into UNESCO's List of World Heritage in Danger. A number of stone built residential towers, are also a characteristic of the region and are preserved in several villages in the municipality of Decan. The most prominent ones, which are still inhabited, are the towers of Mazrekaj in the village of Drenoc, Demukaj in Decan and Kuklex and Osdautaj in Isniq. They have valuable potential for development of rural tourism. There are

also two well-preserved mills - Tahir Sadri's Water Mill in Isniq, which still work, and Shabanaj Mill in Deçan. Potential assets for the development of tourism are the children's recreational centres in Decan, which are a quite strategic area in Decan

valley. Prilep Mountains are located in Decan area and are a protected and attractive area for mountain tourism. Also, it is worth mentioning the complex of old hotels in the same area, which, if activated, have a great potential for development of tourism in this area. Cultural heritage also has the potential to arouse interest among national and foreign visitors, to establish appropriate links with other tourism branches and to provide opportunities for the hospitality industry. Although so far there has been investment by foreign organizations and local institutions in the rehabilitation, preservation and inventory of cultural heritage, so that it becomes an instrument for tourism development, there is a need to clearly define the so-called “cultural heritage trails”, including providing the right information, designing cultural heritage maps, installing all the “cause” signs needed for buildings and locations, as

⁵⁶ https://www.ammk-rks.net/repository/docs/Raporti_i_Natyres_2010-2014_web.pdf

well as the most appropriate links of hospitality and other support services. Klina and its districts are rich in archaeological sites and cultural heritage sites. The archaeological sites are numerous and the most prominent ones are: Dresnik, Dollc, Pogragja, Rixheva, Cabiqi, Siqeva, Jashanica, Zabergja and Gjurgjevik. Buildings that are quite attractive for visitors are as follows: 52 towers and typical bridges of this region, old mills, places of worship such as medieval churches and mosques, shrines, granaries and private museums. There are four cultural and artistic events that are held annually in the municipality of Klina; the folklore festival “I

kendojme lirise (We sing to freedom)”, the literary manifestation “Ora e Tahir Deskut (Tahir Desku Hour)”, Amateur theatre festival for children, Manifestation “Art Klina”.

The development region west is a region with high potentials in the field of mountainous, winter, cultural and historical tourism. The national park “Bjeshket e Nemuna” extends throughout the region West.



BUSINESS PROFILES, NUMBER OF REGISTERED BUSINESSES

There are 25,894 registered businesses in the region West. Meanwhile we have various types of businesses such as: Individual businesses, foreign companies, agricultural cooperatives, public enterprises, socially owned enterprises, partnerships, general partnerships, joint stock companies and limited liability companies. In the region West individual businesses lead the way with a number of 22,325 businesses followed by limited liability companies with 2,975 and general partnerships with a total of 430 businesses. In the Municipality of Peja, according to the table below, the sector with the largest number of businesses is the sector of individual businesses with a number of 8,220 businesses, followed by the sector of limited liability companies with a number of 1,308 businesses and general partnerships with a number of 214 businesses. Municipality of Peja has a total number of 9,789 businesses. In the Municipality of Gjakova, according to the table below, the sector with the largest number of businesses is the sector of individual businesses with a number of 6,954 businesses followed by the sector of limited liability companies with a number of 837 businesses and by

general partnerships with a number of 125 businesses. The Municipality of Gjakova has a total number of 7,977 businesses. In the municipality of Istog according to the table below, the sector with the largest number of businesses is the sector of individual businesses with a number of 2,563 businesses followed by the sector of limited liability companies with a number of 367 businesses and by general partnerships with a number of 29 businesses. The Municipality of Istog has a total number of 2,985 businesses. Whereas the municipality with the smallest number of businesses in the region West is the municipality of Junik with a total number of 5 businesses, of which 4 are individual businesses and 1 is a limited liability company.

In the development region west, individual businesses and Limited Liability Companies are the largest number of businesses.

Table 35 Profiles of economic activities and their number in the Development Region West⁵⁷

Municipalities	Individual Business	Foreign Company	Agricultural Cooperative	Public Enterprises	Socializ owned enterprises	Other Companies under the jurisdiction of the KTA	Partnership	General partnership	Joint stock company	Limited liability company	Total
Decan	2,134	2	2	/	/	/	/	22	4	199	2,363
Gjakova	6,954	9	8	1	/	1	4	125	38	837	7,977
Istog	2,563	3	13	/	/	/	/	29	10	367	2,985
Junik	4	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1	5
Klina	2,450	2	8	/	1	/	2	40	9	263	2,775
Peja	8,220	20	5	1	/	/	5	214	16	1,308	9,789
Gjithsej	22,325	36	36	2	1	1	11	430	77	2,975	25,894



ECONOMY AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS

In the development Region West, the areas with the highest potential for development are the following: agriculture, wood processing, information and communications

technology, construction, vehicle components, energy, textile and tourism as areas with the highest potential for development. In relation to the above, as sub-branches or industries with good potential for immediate development are the following: the food processing industry from agricultural products and meat processing. The industry of extraction and processing of decorative stones, different forms of wood processing and metal construction industry. Looking from the regional aspect, almost all of these areas or industries are included in municipal and urban development plans of municipalities in the region West as well as in other municipal and regional level documents. The development region West has great potential and favourable business conditions, taking into account the important factors such as: well-educated and competitive workforce, enchanting natural resources (mining, agriculture), low taxes and a transparent system. The economic areas such as: Industrial Park in Gjakova, "American Economic Zone" also in the municipality of Gjakova, industrial economic zone in Peja are established in the region West. The American

Economic Zone aims at attracting foreign investors, primarily American businesses, and serve as the basis for strategic investment. The American Economic Zone was established in 2018 and is expected to be an extraordinary incentive for the



economy of the western region. This zone covers a surface area of 500 hectares and is aimed at attracting American investors and businesses. The Municipality of Peja, in its Municipal Development Plan, has foreseen the development

of a free economic zone based on the Law on Economic Zones, and owns 547 hectares, 46 are and 71 m². According to the records, the largest part of

In the development region west there are three industrial zones, Industrial Park in Gjakova, "American Economic Zone" also in the municipality of Gjakova, industrial zone in Peja. The American Economic Zone aims to attract foreign investors, primarily American businesses and to be the basis for strategic investment.

⁵⁷ Businesses by municipalities, KBRA

it lies in the rural and hilly - mountainous areas. The municipality of Istog possesses 1540 parcels (Municipal property), with a surface area of 56,819,776 m²⁷⁷. The number of municipal parcels

in the municipality of Decan is 71 and the surface area of the municipal parcels is 32.78.907 hectares⁷⁸.



INFRASTRUCTURE

The infrastructure in the region West of the Republic of Kosovo is relatively developed. This region is Kosovo's connecting hub since it is bordered with

Albania (Gjakova and Junik), Montenegro (Decan and Peja), and Serbia (Municipality of Istog). In the

recent years, heavy investments have been made in local roads, water supply, sewerage, power system and public lighting. The power system covers almost the



entire territory of the region West, while regarding roads, investments have been made mostly in the following municipalities: Junik with 94.63% of local roads, Municipality of Istog with 64.59% of local roads, Municipality of Gjakova with 62%, Municipality of Peja with 60.55%, Municipality of Klina with 41.95% and Municipality of Decan with 37.94%, these data are based on the regional performance statistics of the Municipalities according to the report of 2017 - MLGA. Regarding the percentages of settlements connected to the drinking water system and wastewater treatment system, this region is in good position regarding investments. Municipality of Junik is 100%

connected to the sewage treatment system, followed by the Municipality of Gjakova with 62.50%, Municipality of Klina with 38.89% and Municipality of Decan with 32.43%. The percentage of settlements connected to the municipal drinking water system is average. This region possesses many natural sources of drinking water. Municipalities

with the highest percentage are the Municipality of Junik with 100%, Municipality of Istog with 96%, Municipality of Decan with 89.19%, Municipality of Peja with 73.42%, whereas

Municipalities with the lowest level of connection of settlements to the drinking water system are the following: Municipality of Klina with 42.59% and Municipality of Gjakova with 62.50%.

In the development region West, 60% of local roads are paved. This region has a good road infrastructure that is connected to Albania and Montenegro.

⁷⁷ <https://mapl.rks-gov.net/wp-content/upload/2018/09/1.Profili-i-komunave-shqip.pdf>

⁷⁸ <https://mapl.rks-gov.net/wp-content/upload/2018/09/1.Profili-i-komunave-shqip.pdf>

Table 36 Infrastructure in the Development Region West⁵⁸

Municipality	Percentage of paved local roads in Municipalities in %	Percentage of settlements included in the drinking water system in %	Percentage of settlements in the sewage treatment system in %	Percentage of length of public roads with public lighting in %
Peja	60.55	73.42	0.00	26.31
Istog	64.69	96.00	0.00	6.22
Deçan	37.94	89.19	32.43	12.72
Junik	94.63	100.00	100.00	34.04
Klina	41.95	42.59	38.89	1.19
Gjakova	62.00	62.50	62.50	40.15

⁵⁸ <https://mapl.rks-gov.net/raportet-vjetore-te-mapl-se/> Municipalities performance report 2017

REGIONAL PROFILES

DEVELOPMENT REGION SOUTH



DEVELOPMENT REGION SOUTH

2,015.01 km²
231 settlements
409,449 inhabitants

The development Region South consists of six municipalities: Rahovec, Malisheva, Prizren, Suhareka, Dragash and Mamusha. The south region lies in the south-western part of Kosovo. It is bordered by Albania in the southwest, Macedonia in the southeast, in the east with the development Region East, in the northeast with the center economic region, in the northwestern part is bordered by the western economic region. This region in its territory has 239 settlements



SURFACE AREA AND POPULATION

The development Region South covers approximately 2,015.01 km or 18.47% of Kosovo's surface area (10,905.25 km²)⁵⁹. With a population of 409,449 or 22.76% of the total population of Kosovo, the population density in the Region South is 203 inhabitants per/km². Whereas the most densely populated municipalities in the Region South are; the municipality of Mamusha with a total population of 5,950 and a density of 543 inhabitants per km² followed by the municipality of Prizren with a population of 191,565 and a density of 305 inhabitants per km². The third municipality is the municipality of Rahovec with a population of 59,102 or 214 per km². The municipality of Malisheva has a density of 190 inhabitants/km²,

while municipality of Suhareka 166 inhabitants/km² and the municipality of Dragash with 79 inhabitants/km². In the Region South, the municipality with the largest surface area is the municipality of Prizren with 626.86 km², followed by the municipality of Dragash with 433.85 km² and municipality of Suhareka with 361.04 km²

In the development region south, municipality of Mamusha has the largest population density in Kosovo, 543 inhabitants per km².

⁵⁹ [http://kryeministri-ks.net/ep-](http://kryeministri-ks.net/ep-content/uploads/2018/03/Raport_Faktografik_Matja_e_territorit_te_Republikes_se_Kosoves_032017.pdf)

[content/uploads/2018/03/Raport_Faktografik_Matja_e_territorit_te_Republikes_se_Kosoves_032017.pdf](http://kryeministri-ks.net/ep-content/uploads/2018/03/Raport_Faktografik_Matja_e_territorit_te_Republikes_se_Kosoves_032017.pdf)

Table 37. Surface and population data in the Development Region South ⁶⁰⁶¹

No.	Municipalities	Population	Surface area	% of the territory of the Region South	Settlements
1	Prizren	191,565	626.86 km ²	31.10 %	76
2	Suhareka	60,247	361.04 km ²	17.91 %	42
3	Rahovec	59,102	275.90 km ²	13.69 %	35
4	Malisheva	58,269	306.42 km ²	15.20 %	43
5	Dragash	34,316	433.85 km ²	21.53 %	35
6	Mamusha	5,950	10.94 km ²	0.54 %	0
	Total	409,449	2,015.01 km²	99.97 %	231



DEMOGRAPHICS

The development Region South has a population that can be characterized as relatively young. In the Region South, there are 152,368 people under the age of 19 years old. The municipality with the largest number of young people under the age of 19 years old is the municipality of Prizren with a total of 67,145 or 35% of the population, followed by the municipality of Malisheva with a total of 24,961 inhabitants or 42.80% of the total population, which is the municipality with the highest percentage of youth population in Region South, and the municipality of Suhareka with 23,875 people under the age of 19

years old or 39.62% of the population. Regarding the ethnic structure, the development Region South is characterized as a region of different ethnic populations. The majority are Albanians with 335,075 inhabitants, followed by Bosnians with 21,037, Turkish with 14,427, RAE communities with 5,835, Serbs with 380 and others 10,315. The largest natality in the Region South is in the municipality of Prizren with a population of 2,210, followed by Malisheva with 945 inhabitants. The development Region South is represented with the highest number of females 254,148, while 190,975 are males.

Table 38. Demographic data, natality, mortality, communities by municipality of the Development Region South (KAS population estimates, 2017).

Municipality	OVERALL POPULATION	NATALITY	MORTALITY	ALBANIANS	BOSNIANS	TURKISH	RAE COM.	SERBS	OTHERS
Prizren	191,565	3,271	1,061	145,718	16,896	9,091	4,417	237	1,041
Dragash	34,316	514	340	20,287	4,100	202	10	7	9,240
Malishev	58,269	1,132	187	54,501	15	/	31	/	8
Mamush	5,950	72	18	327	1	5,128	51	/	/
Rahovec	59,102	934	311	55,166	10	2	787	134	11
Suhareka	60,247	1,311	326	59,076	15	4	539	2	15
Total	409,449	7,234	2,243	335,075	21,037	14,427	5,835	380	10,315

⁶⁰ <http://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/add-neës/vleresimi-i-popullise-2017>

⁶¹ <https://www.osce.org/mission-in-kosovo/municipal-profiles>

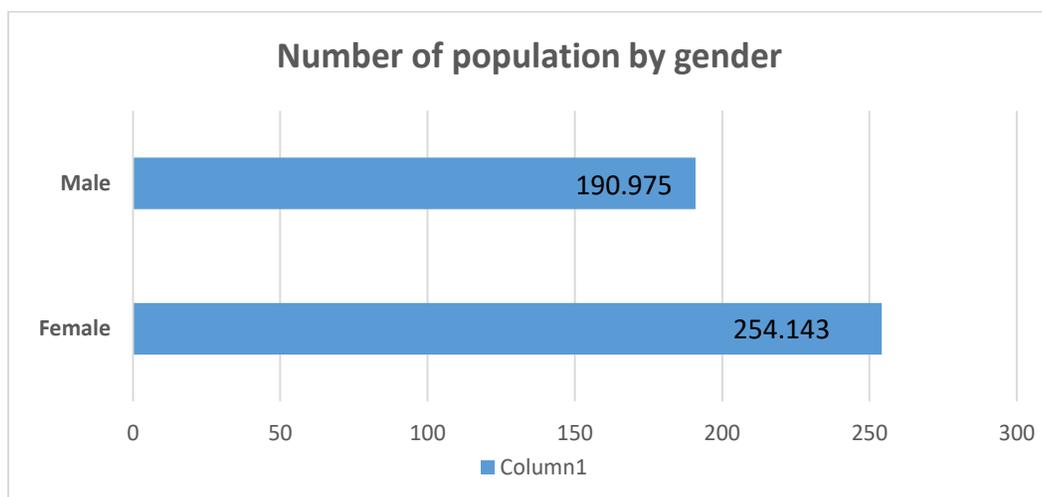
Table 39. Demographic data of female gender age groups in the Development Region South (KAS population census, 2011)

Municipality	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Prizren	23,518	8,753	8,086	7,093	6,832	6,703	6,036	5,174	4,192	3,497	2,541	6,180
Dragash	4,187	1,476	1,332	1,222	1,175	1,282	1,205	1,056	918	780	610	1,719
Malisheva	9,097	2,992	2,728	2,243	2,179	1,941	1,591	1,245	935	710	644	61,647
Mamusha	885	265	252	234	220	201	139	124	76	94	73	126
Rahovec	7,571	3,047	2,492	2,152	2,173	2,286	1,807	1,436	1,195	902	786	1,849
Suhareka	8,371	3,151	2,742	2,273	2,272	2,319	1,997	1,659	1,284	1,037	879	2,260
	53,629	19,684	17,632	15,217	14,851	14,732	12,775	10,694	8,600	7,020	5,533	73,781

Table 40. Demographic data of male gender age groups in the Development Region South (KAS population census, 2011)

Municipality	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Prizren	25,681	9,193	8,467	7,270	6,575	6,352	5,676	4,895	4,191	3,382	2,270	5,224
Dragash	4,471	1,571	1,475	1,292	1,226	1,262	1,098	1,072	878	760	510	1,420
Malisheva	9,743	3,129	2,503	1,919	1,710	1,622	1,237	1,189	985	682	595	1,347
Mamusha	941	257	253	256	221	226	161	130	92	87	74	115
Rahovec	8,510	3,206	2,888	2,273	2,157	2,085	1,765	1,450	1,110	881	684	1,503
Suhareka	9,038	3,315	342	2,277	1,856	1,941	1,690	1,504	1,215	1,017	739	1,844
	58,384	20,671	15,928	15,287	13,745	13,488	11,627	10,240	8,471	6,809	4,872	11,453

Chart 9. Number of population by gender in the Development Region South





HUMAN RESOURCES AND LABOUR MARKET

The advantage of the development Region South is the professional education institutions which provide different vocational courses for the inhabitants of this region. The second important factor that has contributed to the extensive training of the workforce is the vocational training system. The development region south possesses sufficient human resources for the labour market and a relatively young and sufficiently skilled workforce. As far as employment in the public sector is concerned, we can say that the municipality of Prizren leads in the Region South with the largest number of employees in this sector. Based on the Employment Report 2017, we can say that the development Region South has a number of 18,037 job seekers and an offer of 1,588 vacancies where again a large difference between demand and offer is noted. The municipality with the highest number of job seekers is the municipality of Prizren with a

number of 8,076 job seekers and a job offer of 401 vacancies, followed by the municipality of Suhareka with 3,756 job seekers and job offer of 44 vacancies, then municipality of Malisheva with 2,490 job seekers and with job offer of 167 vacancies, municipality Dragash with 1,890 job seekers and the municipality of Rahovec with 1,763 job seekers. The municipality with the lowest number of job seekers is the municipality of Mamusha with a number of 62 job seekers and no offer of vacancies.

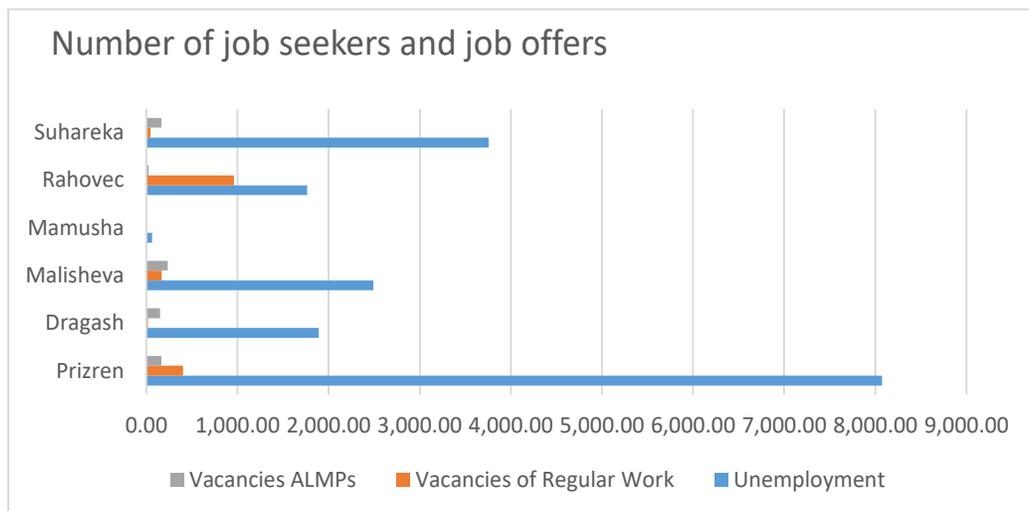
In the socio-economic Region South, the city of Prizren has the largest number of job seekers in Kosovo, with a number of 8,076 job seekers.

Table 41. Unemployment and job vacancies in the Development Region South ⁶²

Municipality	Unemployment	Vacancies of Regular Work	Vacancies ALMPs
Prizren	8,076	401	165
Dragash	1,890	17	149
Malisheva	2,490	167	235
Mamusha	62	0	0
Rahovec	1,763	959	25
Suhareka	3,756	44	165
	18,037	1,588	739

⁶² <https://apr.k.rks.gov.net/sq-AL/Content/Documents?doctype=2> Employment Report for 2017

Chart 10 Number of job seekers and labour supply in Development Region South



EDUCATION

The development Region South provides study opportunities even in the language of the communities present in the region such as in Albanian, Serbian, Bosnian, and Turkish language. Education takes place in public and private institutions. According to the statistics of public education in the Region South of 2017-2018, the number of schools in primary and lower secondary education is 42 schools while in upper secondary education is 28 schools with a total of 70 schools in the Region South at both levels, whereby the number of pupils by education level in primary and lower secondary education is 51,348 while in upper secondary education is 17,064, respectively 68,412 pupils in total in elementary, and lower and upper secondary education. Regarding the number of special schools in the Region South according to the statistics of public education 2017-2018, there are two special schools with 122 pupils with special needs.

Vocational secondary education, implying the institutions of vocational education and training for adults, primarily aims at preparing staff for the labour market, however, if the course stipulated in

the applicable legislation is followed, it also provides the possibility to apply for higher post-secondary studies at the 5th level of the national qualifications framework - NQF and university studies.

Based on the data reported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology for the year 2018/2019 regarding the profiles in various schools



of the municipalities of the development Region South, we notice that this region possesses over 50 different profiles with a total number of pupils of 16,086.00, of which 7,720.00 are female and 8,162.00 are males. The

development Region South consists of a wide variety of profiles with over 55 of them. The Municipality of Prizren has the largest number of profiles with 50, followed by the Municipality of Suhareka with 34 different profiles, Municipality of Rahovec with 17 profiles, Municipality of Malisheva with 12 profiles, Municipality of Dragash with 9 profiles and lastly by the Municipality of Mamushe with the smallest number of profiles. The most common profiles encountered in this region are natural and social sciences, general profiles, marketing and sales, office services and public

administration, auto mechanic, accounting and finances etc. The development Region South is known for a wide variety of profiles and pupils interested in the same with the vast majority of profiles closely linked to the needs of tourism development and development of various trades that are typical of this Region.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare through the Employment Agency of the Republic of Kosovo manages eight vocational training centres (VTCs) with 69 workshops and 30 different professions. In these centres training and retraining of persons enrolled as job seekers, unemployed and those receiving career guidance services, at all employment offices in municipalities takes place. In the Region South the vocational training centre offers training in these professions: chef, waiter,

auto-electrician, hydraulic and pneumatic systems, welding, business-administration and self-employment, industrial electronics, electromechanical household appliances, ICT, hairdresser, tailoring and baker.

In the public higher education institutions Bachelor and Master studies are offered. The public university Hasan Prishtina, according to the statistics of public higher education 2017-2018, in the Bachelor level, has a total of 800 graduated pupils, out of which 556 are females and 244 males. In the Region South, the total number of pupils in public higher education at Bachelor level is 5,578 and according to the higher education statistics of the Master level, the total number of graduated pupils is 78, out of those 36 are females and 42 males, whereby the total number of pupils in the master level is 496.

Table 42: Pupils by profile/trade, for municipalities, for the 2018/19 school year in the Development Region South

Municipality	Profile	Male	Female	Total
Dragash	Legal assistant	50	16	66
	Accountant	5	0	5
	Biology laboratory technician	28	33	61
	Pharmacist	13	36	49
	General assistant nurse	22	40	62
	Social sciences	37	15	52
	Natural sciences	85	82	167
	Banking and insurance	40	11	51
	General nurse	21	50	71
	Total		301	283
Rahovec	Administrative assistant	10	10	20
	Legal assistant	53	31	84
	Accountant	59	24	83
	Retailer and wholesaler	27	0	27
	Machinist	21	0	21
	Heating and air conditioning technician	13	0	13
	Metal worker	19	0	19
	Construction worker	15	0	15
	Food technology	39	6	45
	Horticulture	14	0	14
	Orchards and vineyards	15	0	15

	Dental technician	6	17	23
	Pharmacist	6	24	30
	General assistant nurse	6	23	29
	Social sciences	333	213	546
	Natural sciences	421	580	1001
	IT technician	28	5	33
	Total	1085	933	2018

Prizren	Administrative assistant	36	52	88
	Legal assistant	76	33	109
	Banker	54	40	94
	Accountant	130	75	205
	Freight forwarder-logistics/ Customs officer	47	14	61
	Retailer and wholesaler	22	12	34
	Financial assistant	61	46	107
	Information technology	115	11	126
	Electronics	37	0	37
	Telecommunication	93	12	105
	Electrician	74	0	74
	Road traffic	14	0	14
	Restaurant assistant	32	0	32
	Metal processing	16	0	16
	Heating and air conditioning technician	237	0	237
	Metal worker	30	0	30
	Auto mechanic	155	0	155
	Plumber	49	0	49
	Architecture	57	21	78
	Geodesy	10	7	17
	Construction worker	13	0	13
	Food technology	47	49	96
	Tailoring	1	8	9
	Plowing and olericulture	13	11	24
	Carpenter	3	0	3
	Dental technician	90	75	165
	Pharmacist	55	98	153
	Assistant nurse-midwife	0	94	94
	Pediatric assistant nurse	0	87	87

	General assistant nurse	304	605	909
	General field – general music associate	46	51	97
	Arts field (instrumental)	5	13	18
	Textile and clothing design	1	182	183
	Interior design	22	50	72
	Graphic design	42	24	66
	Chef	7	1	8
	Social Sciences	732	883	1615
	General sciences	172	190	362
	Natural sciences	737	967	1704
	Finance clerk	18	18	36
	Industrial clerk	37	24	61
	Office administration	24	19	43
	Customer service and sales	20	8	28
	Export-import clerk	26	7	33
	Travel and tour group manager	38	18	56
	Assistant in information offices and travel agencies	18	20	38
	Assistant event organizer	41	25	66
	Road traffic	72	7	79
	Road transport	24	8	32
	Software design	62	0	62
	Total	4015	3865	7880
Suhareka	Administrative assistant	18	48	66
	Legal assistant	23	36	59
	Accountant	62	73	135
	Retailer and wholesaler	23	24	47
	Marketing assistant	17	30	47
	Information technology	91	62	153
	Telecommunication	9	0	9
	Consumable electronics	12	6	18
	Electrician	65	0	65
	Tourism assistant	15	4	19
	Recycling technology	15	11	26
	Construction material technology	47	9	56
	Chemistry laboratory technician	21	38	59
	Auto mechanic	23	0	23
	Welder	12	0	12
	Heating and air conditioning technician	121	0	121

	Production operator	15	0	15
	Auto mechanic	61	0	61
	Architecture	50	21	71
	Geodesy	20	12	32
	Construction worker	39	19	58
	Food technology	43	31	74
	Horticulture	8	4	12
	Tailoring	5	66	71
	Orchards and vinery	17	3	20
	Wood processing	20	0	20
	Agribusiness	10	7	17
	Social sciences	197	376	573
	Natural sciences	246	342	588
	IT technician	15	0	15
	Banking and insurance	21	31	52
	Office administration	10	13	23
	Finance	11	13	24
	Road transport	55	16	71
	Total	1417	1295	2712
Malisheve	Administrative assistant	47	42	89
	Legal assistant	27	23	50
	Insurance assistant	17	0	17
	Accountant	43	20	63
	Social sciences	419	595	1014
	Natural sciences	279	498	777
	Banking and insurance services	64	65	129
	Hospitality and tourism services	57	4	61
	Logistics and warehouse operation	69	12	81
	Office and public administration services	75	91	166
	Sales and marketing	65	104	169
	Information technology services	92	6	98
	Total	1254	1460	2714
Mamushe	Social sciences	50	24	74
	Natural sciences	40	64	104
	Total	90	88	178



NATURAL RESOURCES

The development Region South has a large percentage of good quality soil, favourable climate conditions, which in combination with the opportunities for further irrigation progress, make the region suitable for the integrated development of agriculture. The majority of rivers are discharged in the Drini i Bardhë River, which runs over 122 kilometres in the western part of the region. A significant part of the agricultural land is under the irrigation system and this is considered a major advantage for the cultivation of agricultural products. Waters in the Region South, including rivers and lakes, are valuable resources for this region. The following are well known in the municipality of Prizren: the Lumbardh waterfalls, Konjusha waterfalls, Jazhince lake and Livadice lake. In Malisheva there is the artificial lake of Mirusha and Mirusha waterfalls, while in Suhareka and Mamusha the Dragaqina lake. The most important rivers in this region are the Drin river, the Lumbardh river, the Toplluha river, the Sopia river, the Drini i Bardhë river, Hoqa river, Duhlllo river, Rimmnik river, Sopniq river and Mirusha river. The development Region South, is quite rich in minerals such as chromium, asbestos, nickel, cobalt, copper and stone coal (coal), especially in the municipality of Rahovec, where decorative stones are located near the Drenovc village, at a distance of 5,5 km from the city of Rahovec. Reserves for this decorative construction material are estimated to be around 207,386 m³. Decorative lastolite layers are superficially covered with a humus layer of 0.5 m.



AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The development Region South, is the main producer of high-quality agricultural products in Kosovo. Cultivated vegetables in this part of Kosovo are also exported to the countries of the region, such as peppers from Krusha district, tomatoes from Mamusha and so on. Also, other vegetables such as cabbage, cucumber, and carrots are successfully cultivated in this region. The Krusha district is also known for the cultivation of watermelon. The Municipality of Dragash is rich in medicinal and aromatic plants, as well as a variety of forestry products. More than 90% of these plants are exported to western countries. The Municipality of Dragash is also known with its Sharri cheese which

Limestone: - found at the place called “Hudhrat e Danit”, located in the north-west of Rahovec city, 8 km away. Limestones appear in red and brown. Red

In the development region south there are great natural resources, water resources and minerals. The National Park ‘Sharri Mountains’ is characterized by its unique natural beauty, hydrological, climatic and landscape values.

limestones represent more economic interest. The limestone reserve is estimated to have a volume of 382,913 m³. Lately, according to the municipality, there is a possibility to find oil layers in the territory of the municipality of Rahovec. Their location is supposed to be in the village of Kramovik and along the Drini i Bardhë river flow to the Krusha e Madhe. Minerals such as cobalt, nickel, and copper are found in the Guri i Kuq area, where the nickel-cobalt ore layer was found. The chromium mineral is thought to be located along the Drini i Bardhë valley in a surface area of about 60 km² and respectively at the locations of Qëndresa, Gradisht, the valley of Rimmnik river, Delja, Shipi in Zadriq, Sharnica over Qëndresa, Drenovci, Guri i Kuq, Kanzniku etc. The coal is located in Hoqa e Madhe, Krusha, Nagavci river, Drinasi, etc.

is a regional representative brand of this region. Vineyard - is typical of this region and deserves special care. This sector dominates in Rahovec, but also lies in the municipalities of Suhareka and Prizren. Adequate agro-climate conditions create considerable potential for further development of grape cultivation and wine production. The development Region South has a utilized surface area of agricultural land of 95,108.77 hectares, out of which the municipality of Dragash has the largest area in the Region South with 27,662.24 hectares, followed by the municipality of Prizren with 21,777.01 hectares and the municipality of Suhareka with 15,069.96 hectares. Arable land in the Region South in total is 31,396.26 hectares, out of which the

municipality of Rahovec possesses the majority of it with 9,186.14 hectares, followed by the Municipality of Malisheva with 8939.2 hectares and the municipality of Suhareka with 6,246.18 hectares. Regarding areas with meadows and pastures, the development Region South has a surface area of 59,748.79, out of which the Municipality of Dragash possesses 27,221.10 hectares of meadows and pastures, followed by the municipality of Prizren with 15,677.14 hectares and the municipality of Suhareka with 8,010.23 hectares. There is an important potential for the development of high-value agricultural products, including those that have been cultivated organically. Efforts to create the right distribution chains (from farmers to collection centres, wholesalers/retailers to markets) should be considered among the region's priorities. Many of the regional agricultural products have a significant export potential. Agriculture and food processing industry are the fields with the greatest potential for economic and fruits, make the



region around the municipality of Rahovec very developed as regards agriculture. Agricultural surface areas are planted with the following crops: wheat, barley, oats, maize, etc. The most fertile surface areas are the plains of Anadrini ranging from Mrasori to Krusha e Madhe, where vegetables are mostly cultivated in these lands, while in the other parts are cultivated vineyards and various fruits such as: apples, pears, plums, peaches, nuts, apricots, etc. In the territory of Rahovec, cultivation of vineyards is widespread. The vineyards of the municipality of Rahovec, as well as grape products, are known not only in Kosovo but also beyond. Their products have been exported to many Western countries.

development in the Region South, where a large number of people can be employed and earn income for themselves. Progress can be made by promoting agricultural production, increasing land use, improving the quality of agricultural production through the use of agricultural technology, as well as traditional and ecological values. The above mentioned in combination with improved access to agricultural markets can be a foundation for balanced economic development of rural areas and rural tourism.

Krusha district is also known for the cultivation of watermelon. Agricultural surface areas, as important economic surfaces represent the important natural base. Favourable climate conditions, especially the large number of sunny days during the summer

season, irrigation of cultivated crops through pipes (peppers, tomatoes, potatoes, watermelon, onion, etc.), as well as the cultivation of vineyards



The development region south, is one of the most developed agricultural regions, where vineyards and vegetable cultivation are typical for this region. The food processing industry is a field of great potential for development

Table 43. Data on agricultural surface areas in the Development Region South ⁶³

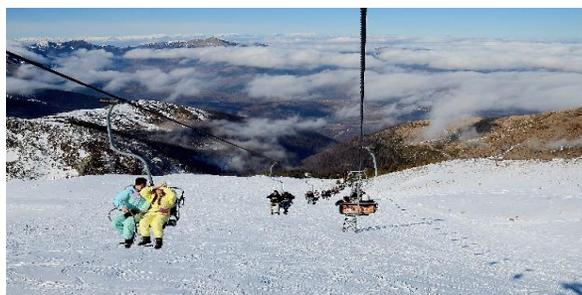
MUNICIPALITIES	Used agricultural surface area /surface area ha	Arable land/surface area ha	Gardens	Meadows and pastures /surface area ha	Unused agricultural land/ surface area ha	Forest land/surface area ha	Non-agricultural land/surface area ha
Prizren	21,777.01	5,704.71	46.28	15,677.14	671.11	2,194.89	538.38
Dragash	27,662.24	386.80	17.03	27,221.10	407.89	439.14	199.23
Malisheva	14,908.79	8,939.2	52.3	5,690.23	963.94	4,456.5	957.78
Mamusha	1,229.19	933.23	2.78	269.32	4.38	470	25.55
Rahovec	14,461.58	9,186.14	12.58	2,880.77	1,733.91	1,849.12	576.15
Suhareka	15,069.96	6,246.18	78.10	8,010.23	1,433.11	3,970.74	676.82
TOTAL	95,108.77	31,396.26	209.07	59,748.79	5,214.34	13,380.39	2,973.91



TOURISM SECTOR

Development Region South, has a great tourism potential that still remains relatively untapped. Specific geographic position, natural resources, numerous examples of cultural and historical heritage, as well as diversified folklore make the Region South an ideal place for sustainable tourism development. There is a great potential for sustainable development of mountain tourism and weekend camps. Tourism development, including rural tourism, can become an important source of welfare for a part of the growing population of the region. This region has a great tourism potential that still remains relatively untapped. Appropriate geographical position, diverse natural resources, numerous cultural and historical buildings, as well as diverse folklore are the main basis for tourism development in the Region South. There are conditions for developing historic, urban, rural, mountainous, winter and recreational

tourism. Development shall address basic tourism issues (both in terms of hotels, restaurants and qualified human resources for tourist services). The development Region South is particularly well positioned to attract tourists from Albania and other destinations to spend their leisure time, by relaxing along the rivers and mountains, with sports activities, rich history and traditional hospitality of the autochthonous population. Advantages related to the geographic position of the region (transport lines, airport proximity, natural and cultural sites, traditions and historical assets as well as people's hospitality) are proportional to the level of capacity needed for the development of the tourism sector in a strong sector of regional economy.



The area of the municipality of Malisheva is a region with good infrastructure for tourism development. This municipality possesses great potential of cultural

⁶³ https://www.mbpzhr-ks.net/repository/docs/REGJISTRIMI_I_BUJQESISE_NE_REPUBLIKEN_E_KOSOVES_2014__Rezultatet_Perfundimtare.pdf

heritage sites such as: various prehistoric archaeological sites, Illyrian tumulus, medieval fortresses, towers, various mills and religious buildings, festive events etc. The tower in Labi/Llapqeve - over 250 years old, the Karvasari tower, Shurdhanet tower, Begaj mill and the two mills in Lladroc are worth mentioning. In this municipality, there are two caves still not functional that are considered a valuable tourist jewel for the visitors of this municipality: the cave in the village of Temeqina and 'Shpella e Flladit' in the village of Panorc. So far only 945m of the cave in Panorec have been explored. The pool of the thermal Spa of Banja is known for the healing values it possesses - as a thermal spring in the village of Banjë and above this source the pool of the thermal Spa of Banja is located with a surface area of 2000 m². During the May-September

period, this pool of the thermal Spa attracts about 200-300 visitors a day, while over the weekend about 1000 visitors a day. The area around the river Mirusha with a surface area of 601 hectares, has been declared a

protected area under the name "Regional Park of Mirusha Nature" from the Kosovo Assembly, since this area represents a rare natural phenomenon of extraordinary natural, scientific, cultural and tourism importance. According to the IUCN, the area belongs to the protected landscape category and Mirusha river to the "Natural Monument" category and the same extends to the territory of 3 municipalities: Malisheva, Klina and Rahovec. This area also possesses a rich flora. Within the boundary of the park there are no remarkable economic activities. This park would have a big economic impact on Kosovo's GDP and generate employment, if it had a tourist offer for different tourists at the country level. Along the range of Sharr and Berisha Mountains, which reach an altitude of up to 2,750 m, these reliefs are home to 16 mountain lakes. The Sharr Mountains contain hundreds of meters of areas that are not fully used and present great potential for the development of winter tourism. The Korintiku



and Pashtriku Mountains have great natural potential for the development of mountain tourism, such as hiking and hunting, as well as numerous rivers in the region that offer the possibility of developing water sports and fishing⁶⁴. The Sharr Mountains are well known for the walking paths: Path 1: 10km (Novoselle-Kogja Ballkan-Billo Oshllak), Path 2: 11 km (Bulec- Kopana voda - Kogja Balkan - Billo-Oshllak), Path 3: 6 km (Prevallë-Oshllak), Path 4: 9 km (Prevallë-Bistër-Konjushë), Path 5: 6 km (Prevallë-Konjisha), Path 6: 7 km (Prevallë-Maja e Zezë), Path 7-14 km (Prevallë-Lubinjë e Epërme), Path 8: 9 km (Lubinja e Epërme-Treskavec-Kobilicë-Vertop), Path 9: 8 km (Guri i Zi - Vertop), Path 10: 7 km (Kampi-Skarpe-Kranikollë).

The Municipality of Prizren is a tourism jewel, consisting also one of the areas of development of this municipality. Prizren, as one of the strategic tourist cities for foreign and local visitors possesses the Castle of Prizren, a monument of

cultural heritage in Prizren which is considered to be the symbol of the city. The Castle of Prizren is an important element in Kosovo's cultural identity. Built on a high hill, in a picturesque environment, and in an extremely strategic position, the castle rises above the city, as well as above the deep valley of Lumëbardh and the Dukagjini plain. There are monuments of high historical and tourist values such as; the Prizren League Museum, an object of great historical and cultural value, the Fountain Spring near the Sinan Pasha Mosque built in the 17th century, the Church of St. Nicholas, built in 1331, the Catholic Church 'Saviour Lady' with a Greek-Roman architecture of 1870, the 'Gazi Mehmet Pasha Turkish Bath' in the centre of the city built in 1563/74, the "St. Spas Church" supposed to have been built between 1307-1348, the "Electro-economics Museum" in the Lumbardh Gorge built in 1926/28, the 450 year old "Marash Tree", the only exemplary in the Balkans, "Clock Tower", "Stone Bridge" built in 1941. Other tourist attractions are

⁶⁴ Regional Development Strategy for the South Economic Region 2010 - 2013

the craft stores; silk processing, carpentry, silversmith store, blacksmiths, hat making craft, carver's craft, and filigree among the oldest existing crafts. The municipality of Prizren is making strategic investments also in developing other identified touristic potentials such as: the 'Cave of Muradeh', a place of archaeological interest recognized by antiquity as a religious cult. Also, a precious natural resource is the Kabash mountains as a key and strategic point for state investment. In the municipality of Mamusha, the Dragaqine lake is being put into operation and is expected to be one of the tourist attractions.

The International Documentary and Short Film Festival- Dokufest is the largest film event in Kosovo, which is held in August, in historic and picturesque Prizren, attracting a large number of artists from the region and the world. In this annual festival films are screened twice a day in five cinemas, three open-air cinemas and two closed cinemas. In addition to films, the festival is also known for the nights full of life that follow the screenings of films. The festival is also followed by a number of activities such as workshops, DokuPhoto exhibitions, festival camps, concerts and other, giving the city a special charm in which you would like to be present. Zambaku i Prizrenit- National Song Festival, Music Festival and Activism NGOM Fest, River rafting race using tractor tire inner tubes in Lumbardh River BunarFest, Classic car show - Old Timer fest, Open-air regional folk music & dance festival - Hasi Jehon, and the Tomato Festival, held every year on 23rd July, is held exactly in Mamusha as a region known for tomato cultivation. Wine festival in Rahovec "Hardh Fest" is also a typical festival related to the potentials of this area in grape cultivation. This festival annually promotes the products of grapes and wine produced in Kosovo, beyond the municipality of Rahovec and the Republic of Kosovo, which has become an

important tourist event, where many foreign visitors come and taste wines and enjoy the beauties of the vineyards of the Region South.

Diaspora celebration "Dia Fest", which is organized annually on 3rd and 4th August, a holiday dedicated to the emigrants of Suhareka. The municipality of Suhareka as an area is also well known for the cultivation of peaches, the pear of Dardhishta and is especially known for the cultivation of the chestnut of Mushtisht.

Municipality of Suhareka a region with sustainable recreational tourism and outdoor experience, based on natural resources and attractive environment for nature lovers, has quite appropriate and interesting areas for the development of tourism, located in the massif of Sharr mountain complex, which lies in the Northeast and Southeast parts of Mushtishtë, as well as in the area of the Caraleva Mountains. Natural beauties, rich flora, water and sea level of 1500 m-2400 m, Mediterranean Alpine climate, arouse the visitor's curiosity both during summer and winter.

Interesting sites of cultural and archaeological heritage to be visited are: Kastercite Castle, prehistoric archaeological site in Shiroka and Reshtan, 'Pasha's Tower' in Mushtishtë, 'Rame Bllaca House' in Blace, 'Jonuz Tafoll Tower' in Qadrak, 'Breshanc Mill', 'Dragaqina Mill', 'Budakova Mill', 'Semetisht Mill', 'Sharr Mountain', 'Delloc Stone', 'Buqalla' in Reqan, 'Gazi Mehmet Pasha Mosque' in Leshan, 'White Mosque' in Suhareka, and Museum in Suhareka.



In the development Region South, cultural heritage, mountainous, urban, rural and recreational tourism are typical for this region.



BUSINESS PROFILES, NUMBER OF REGISTERED BUSINESSES

In the Region South there are 23,710 registered businesses. While types of businesses include different ones such as Individual Businesses, Foreign Companies, Agricultural Cooperatives, Public Enterprises, Socially Owned Enterprises, Partnerships, General Partnerships, Joint Stock Companies and Limited Liability Companies. Individual Businesses lead the way with the largest number in the Region South with a total of 20,500 followed by Limited Liability Companies with 2,706 and General Partnerships with a total of 390 businesses. In the municipality of Prizren, according to the table below, the sector with the largest number of businesses is the sector of Individual Businesses with a number of 11,788 businesses, followed by the sector of Limited Liability Companies with a number of 1,603, then the General Partnerships Businesses with a number of 276 businesses. The Municipality of Prizren has a total of 13,731 businesses. In the municipality of Rahovec according to the table below, the sector with the largest number of businesses is the sector of Individual Businesses with 2,870 businesses followed by the sector of Limited Liability Companies with a number of 356, then the General Partnerships Businesses with a number of 47

businesses. Municipality of Rahovec has a total of 3,289 businesses. In the municipality of Suhareka, according to the table below, the sector with the largest number of businesses is the sector of Individual Businesses, with a number of 2,532 businesses, followed by the sector of Limited Liability Companies with a number of 464, then by General Partnerships Businesses with a number of 31 businesses. In addition the Municipality of Suhareka has a total of 3,040 businesses, while the municipality with the smallest number of businesses in the Region South is the municipality of Dragash with a total number of 1,255 businesses, 1,187 Individual Businesses, 49 Limited Liability Companies, 11 General Partnerships Businesses, 1 Joint Stock Companies and 1 Socially Owned Enterprises.

In the development Region South, Individual Businesses, General Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies are businesses with the largest number in the region.

Table 44: Profiles of economic activities and their number, Development Region South⁶⁵

Municipalities	Individual Businesses	Foreign Company	Agricultural Cooperative	Public Enterprise	Socially Owned Enterprises	Other companies under the jurisdiction of the KTA	Partnerships	General Partnerships	Joint Stock Company	Limited Liability Company	Total
Dragash	1,187		6		1			11	1	49	1,255
Rahovec	2,870	5	6				2	47	3	356	3,289
Prizren	11,788	35	10	1	6		3	276	9	1,603	13,731
Malisheva	2,123	6	4					25	3	234	2,395
Mamusha	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Suhareka	2,532	4	2					31	7	464	3,040
Total	20,500	50	28	1	7		5	390	23	2,706	23,710



ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The development Region South, has a favourable infrastructure for developing business conditions.

Economic Zones in the Region South are; Agro-Industrial Zone in Suhareka, Industrial Zone in Shiroka of Suhareka, Agricultural zone in Samadrexhe. Although the municipality of Dragash is small, it possesses an Economic Zone in Mejdan of the village of Shajmë where two enterprises are located.

The Agro-Industrial Zone in Suhareka was established in 2015 with a surface area of 28 hectares. This area is located in the Samadraxhë village of Suhareka. The agricultural zone in Samadraxhë comprises of 35 hectares and is located near the Suhareka-Rahovec road. It was established by the initiative of the municipality of Suhareka and Rahovec. First investments in this Economic Zone were initially made in electricity and water supply.



This zone now has 90 parcels and 53 businesses. According to current data in the Industrial Zone, there are approximately 700 employees. It is also worth mentioning that a peculiarity of this zone is also the “Avdyll Rama” Professional High School, which prepares the staff for the labour market, especially for businesses that run within the zone. The new Law on Allocation for Use and Exchange of Immovable Property of the Municipality

regulates the protective price for the value of investment, a value determined under the law starting from 0.05 cents. The project is funded by the European Union to support development in the

southern economic region of Kosovo, in order to create a suitable business environment, increasing entrepreneurial skills and creating new jobs. This project is a direct and strategic contribution to the overall objectives of the European Commission in

⁶⁵ Businesses by municipalities, KBRA

order to create a basis for sustainable development in Kosovo. According to the latest data, users of parcels for 99 years are total 16 users (natural and legal persons). Also in the municipality of Suhareka, there is Casablanca Camp, which has the potential to switch to an economic zone with a surface area of 30 hectares. This Zone has been supported by the municipality of Suhareka through the creation of various facilities for the development of business activity. This camp was established with a donation of Austrian and Swiss KFOR funds. The other Industrial Zone is located in village Shiroke of Suhareka, which in the east is bounded by the existing road line Suhareka - Prizren, in the south with the existing road of the old industrial zone, in the west with vineyards and in the north with the greenery fields. The village of Duhel is a potential project to be converted into an economic zone, a project foreseen to have 80 hectares of it converted to an economic zone. Activities foreseen to be placed in the industrial area are: processing of food products, processing of textile and leather products, processing of elements from aluminum, plastic and wood materials, processing of glass, stone, marble and iron, processing of concrete elements, processing elements/technique from electrical and electro-technics, etc. Malisheva this year will begin

the construction of the business incubator which is expected to be completed in 2020, as well as is allocated the property for the creation of a 85 hectare-sized Economic Zone around the highway in the villages Banja, Bellanica and Senik. Municipality of Malisheva possesses 1688.48.73⁸⁹ hectares of municipal property. The conditions for allocation for use of municipal property for investment are provided by the Municipal Assembly respectively as decided by the members of the Municipal Assembly. The Municipality of Rahovec has 1,540 municipal parcels, with a surface area of



Economic Zones in the development Region South are; Agro-Industrial Zone in Suhareka, Industrial zone in Shiroka of Suhareka, Agro-zone in Samadrexhë. Although the Municipality of Dragash is small, it possesses an economic zone in Mejdan of the village of Shajmë. 56.819.776 m².



INFRASTRUCTURE

The development Region South, is characterized as the region with one of the most developed networks of local and regional streets, as well as

highways. The Prishtina-Tirana highway, which is a highway of European standards, passes along the Region South. The highway connects Kosovo and the regional countries to the port of Durrës. It is a strategic line for the development of sea and road transport, a segment of great importance for the economy of Kosovo. In the Region South, there is only one railway line in Kosovo's rail network. This is the line that passes from Prizren to Xërxë and Klina to Fushë Kosova. Recently local infrastructure has developed



significantly in the Region South. Municipalities with the most developed local infrastructure in the Region South according to the performance report of the municipalities 2017 - reported by MLGA are: municipality of Malisheva with 90%, municipality

of Prizren with 83.52%, municipality of Dragash with 80%, municipality of Suhareka with 70.35% and municipality of Rahovec with 66.53%. Regarding the settlements included in the potable water system of the municipalities in this region, leads the municipality of Prizren with 62.11%, then the municipality of Mamusha with 44.22 %, while municipalities with the lowest percentage are: Malisheva with 4.44%, Suhareka with 7.05%, Dragash with 10.83% and Rahovec with 19.69%. The development Region

⁸⁹ <https://mapl.rks.gov.net/wp-content/upload/2018/09/1.Profil-i-komunave-shqip.pdf>

South is characterized by a fairly good percentage of settlements connected to the potable water treatment system, where the municipality of Mamushes leads with 100%, then the municipality of Prizren with 97.30%, and the municipality of Rahovec with 83.33%, while municipalities with the lowest percentage are: Dragash with 16%, Suhareka with 34% and Malisheva with 40.91%. In the percentage of settlements in the sewage treatment system, the municipality of Dragash leads with 100% and the municipality of Suhareka with 73.81%. The municipality with the lowest percentage is the municipality of Prizren with 1.35%. Regarding the percentage of the length of the local roads with public lighting, the municipality of Mamusha leads the way with 44.22% followed by the municipality of Rahovec with 19.69%, then Dragash with 10.83%

and the municipality with the lowest percentage is the municipality of Malisheva with 4.44%, then Suhareka with 7.05% and Prizren with 70.05%.



Development Region South has a well organized local infrastructure, over 75% of local roads are paved and regulated. the highway that connects Kosovo with Albania and the coast is also located in this region.

Table 45. Local Infrastructure in the development Region South

Municipality	Percentage of local paved roads in the municipality	Percentage of settlements included in the potable water system	Percentage of length of public roads with public lighting	Percentage of settlements in the sewage treatment system
Prizren	83.52	97.30	7.05	1.35
Suhareka	70.35	34.15	7.05	73.81
Rahovec	66.53	83.33	19.69	0.00
Malisheva	90.00	40.91	4.44	0.00
Dragash	80.00	16.00	10.83	100.00
Mamusha	63.62	100	44.22	0.00

SUMMARY OF REGIONS

Development regions in Kosovo have almost an equal surface area with a difference of 4% in total. If we consider the development region Centre, it has the largest number of inhabitants and the largest population density in Kosovo. While the development Region North has the smallest population and the smallest density of population. Below are summarized chronologically the socio-economic potentials for each region.

The development Region Centre is characterized by a young population, and with great potential for the labour market, with a discrepancy between job demand and the opportunities offered. Thus, job demand exceeds in large scale the offer and the opportunities offered for employment. Human resources for the labour market are sufficient given the large number of young people in this region graduated in different fields, therefore, the creation of new jobs still remains a challenge. In the Region Centre, a public policy intervention may target a variety of economic objectives, such as promoting economic growth, increasing employment, promoting equality of income, managing money offer and interest rates, increasing profits or addressing of market failures in the function of offer stabilization and job demand.

The most prominent business profiles in the region Centre are those of Individual Businesses, followed by Limited Liability Companies and General Partnerships. The most developed sectors are wholesale and retail trade, construction, and services, while some of the sectors that need support and are very important for the economy of Region Centre, for generating new jobs and export increase are: processing, production, and agriculture which can be considered as sectors with great potential in this region. The development Region Centre has a considerable surface area of agricultural land, therefore, the capacity building for the use of this highly valued asset for the economy of this region would be one of the right policies for the economic development of this region. Economic zones in this region provide good investment conditions, such as: Business Park in Drenas, Industrial Park in Qylagë, Economic Zone in Lipjan near QMI, Economic Zone in Babush and Technological Park in Shtime. These zones provide conditions for local and foreign investors in the field of production, technology and other investments in the field of industry.

The development Region Centre has also great potential for urban tourism, rural, cultural and historical tourism. Capacity building in the tourism sector in this region would be a good generator for employment and revenue growth in the sectors of small and medium-sized businesses such as hotels, restaurants, tourist companies, apartment and car rental companies.

As great potential in the development Region Centre are considered also natural resources, water sources and two lakes, as well as mineral resources such as: lignite, ferronickel, lead and zinc present in some areas, while in the municipality of Obiliq there are larger coal reserves, which are used for electricity generation. The level of infrastructure in the development Region Centre is at a satisfactory level. The percentage of local paved roads in this region exceeds 60%, while 70% of settlements are connected in the potable water system.

The development Region East is characterized by a young population, where over 49% of the population are under the age of 19. The level of education is well organized and provides conditions in various fields of professional education for pupil in this region who are mostly focused on the department of electrical technology and machinery and metal processing. The employment offer is significantly lower compared to labour demand. Economic potentials such as orienting economic policies in the development of the potentials of this region, would significantly affect the creation of new jobs.

The most distinguished economic potentials in the development Region East are: winter tourism, rural tourism, mountain tourism, agriculture, processing and production. Winter tourism makes this region a very competitive region at international level, for instance Brezovica with its geographical position lies in a strategic point where it can be reached within an hour by car from two international airports: Prishtina Airport (60 km) and Skopje Airport (70 km). The development of economic policies to revitalize this resource of great potentials would be one of the most strategic investments for the economy of this region. Rural and mountain tourism are additional values with great potential, creation of investment opportunities in these

sectors will revitalize the capacities of small and medium-sized businesses and have a direct impact on the households of this region.

The development Region East has a considerable surface area of agricultural land; a feature of this region is that the land is clean and rich for the production of organic agricultural products, the latter are a growing demand and in trend in the country level and even in the international market. Most distinguished business activities in the development Region East are Individual Businesses, then Limited Liability Companies, whereby the wholesale and retail trade sector is the most developed sector. The development Region East offers good business conditions, most of municipalities do not impose municipal tax for businesses and have established economic zones or business parks to stimulate investment in this region. In the Region East, an Industrial Park was built in Vitia, aiming to attract investments in the field of industrial production, and the same has a surface area of 15.50 hectares. Also, in the city of Gjilan there is a Business Incubator, funded by the EU through the European Agency for reconstruction, with a capacity of 1000 square meters for business and 18 working spaces. Functional industrial zones in the Region East are located in the vicinity of Ferizaj, village of Babusha with a surface area of 128,888 m² where 14 businesses operate. It is also worth mentioning another industrial zone that is under construction in the municipality of Ferizaj respectively in the village of Komogllava.

The potentials of natural resources are satisfactory. This region is characterized by a satisfactory capacity of water and other natural resources. The largest rivers in the region are: Lepenci, Nerodime and Morava e Binçës. Also this region is rich in minerals and ores such as: lead, zinc, silver, gold, copper, chrome, iron, magnesium, lignite, decorative stone, marble, kaolin, granite, quartz sand and clay. In this region, one resource that can be distinguished is the Artana mine which has a high percentage of these minerals and ores. The most important source, according to the data by the Trepça complex, is located in the existing mine area of Artana, where through the alienation of Pb-Zn is formed the mineralization of Mn-Fe. Estimated manganese resources in this source are about 5 million tonnes of ore, containing about 22% Mn. Infrastructure in function of economic development is satisfactory, the percentage of local roads in the development Region East exceeds 63%, and also the extension of the water supply network is at a good level and lies in 58% of the territory. Wind, solar, and biomass energy are the three renewable energy sources that have potential in some area of the Region East.

The development Region North has the smallest number of the density of population compared to other regions, the population is young and the labour offer capacities exceed the job offer. The level of education also in this region is significantly improved, offering different programs from lower secondary education, then secondary and tertiary level of education. Vocational schools have genuine programs for the preparation of young population in different profiles in the Region North, there is also a large number of registered pupils in the department of machinery and metal processing. Potential resources and natural resources in the Region North are extremely large, such as Trepça mine in Stantërg belongs to the city of Mitrovica. Mitrovica is undoubtedly one of the most important cities not only in Kosovo but also in the entire Balkan Peninsula and beyond as regards mineral resources. This mining giant today operates with small capacities and the settlement of outstanding issues regarding Trepça would affect the normal reactivation and functioning of this industry, which is one of the main drivers of the economy of the development region North and throughout the country.

The development Region North today is highly dependent on some sectors of businesses also in the north as in other regions where individual businesses dominate in large scale, followed by Limited Liability Companies and General Partnerships. In this region, several economic zones have been established in order to attract investments and create new jobs, such as: Business Park in southern Mitrovica with a surface area of 3.5 hectares, Industrial park in Frashër-Mitrovica with a surface area of 48 hectares, Business Park in Dolane in the municipality of Zveçan, and the Business Park in Vushtrria. Industrial zones are a good opportunity for investors to develop their businesses and the business conditions in these areas are favourable. Industrial zones are one of the best stimulus for the economy in the Region North.

In some areas in the development Region North, agriculture is also developed, where it is estimated to be over 7,000 hectares of land under irrigation. Given the region's mountainous configuration and natural resources such as forests and meadows, the Region North is traditionally known for beekeeping and honey

processing, as well as the meat processing industry which in recent years has been further developed. Types of tourism that can be developed in the Shala region are: mountain tourism, cultural tourism, rural tourism and eco-tourism. Mountain tourism: Mountains of Bajgora with its natural beauties, rich flora and fauna, extraordinary landscape of the localities, mouths, rich heritage monuments, offers favourable conditions for the development of tourism. Winter and summer mountain tourism should be one of the most advanced forms of tourism, due to the favourable conditions that this region offers for visitors. The Bajgora Mountains are known for beautiful and attractive landscapes used for livestock pastures and remote livestock farm. Regarding summer tourism, it can be said that it has already started frequentation of these localities, even though this form of tourism is in the initial phase due to the lack of infrastructure. Investments in local infrastructure and capacity building of small and medium-sized businesses in the field of tourism would have an impact on the welfare of the households in this region.

The development Region West lies mainly in the Dukagjini plain that is bordered by the high mountains of the Albanian Alps, and is one of the regions with the greatest potentials in the field of tourism. Natural resources of this region include mountain terrains covering the National Park 'Bjeshkët e Nemura', where also cultural heritage is an important element for attracting visitors to this region. Business sectors that need to be empowered in this region include the hospitality industry's capacity building of services and creativity by adapting to specific tourist areas. The establishment of a strategy for investments in the tourism sector in the area of 'Bjeshkët e Nemuna' National Park in line with international standards for the development of tourism in the National Parks is necessary. Eco-Tourism and Agro-Tourism have potential of development but there is lack of infrastructure, genuine and well organized institutional support for the development of activities like Eco-Tourism and Agro-Tourism.

The development Region West is characterized by a young population, the level of education is good both in the lower secondary level, upper secondary level and university level. It is worth mentioning the vocational training centres that offer different vocational training programs. There is a large number of pupils in profiles such as machinery and metal processing departments, electro technical and trade departments, hospitality and tourism departments. The development Region West possesses sufficient and well prepared human resources for the labour market, however, job demand exceeds the job offers. Creation of new jobs remains a challenge in this region.

Individual Businesses in this region are the most distinguished companies, followed by Limited Liability Companies and General Partnerships. The most prominent sector is wholesale and retail trade, followed by construction, textiles and tourism, while sectors with potential and immediate development are: food processing industry from agricultural and meat processing industries. Considering from the regional aspect, almost all of these fields or industries are included in municipal and urban development plans of municipalities in the Region West, as well as in other municipal and regional level documents. In business service and with the purpose of investors attraction, municipalities in this region have established economic zones such as 'American Economic Zone' in Gjakova with a surface area of 500 hectares of land which intends to attract mainly investments from American businesses or investors aiming at placing products or services on the European market. The municipality of Peja is also in the process of establishing an Industrial Economic Zone in Peja.

The development Region West, apart from the tourism potentials, is well known for potentials in the agricultural sector. In the Region West it is estimated that over 22,685 hectares are under irrigation and the expansion of this irrigation network remains a priority. Mostly cultivated cultures in this region are: vegetables, fruits, cereals, cattle breeding and beekeeping. Supporting small and medium-sized businesses in the field of processing of agricultural products is necessary for the creation of new jobs and increasing the competitiveness of the region at the national and international level. Local infrastructure in the development Region West is good, over 60% of local roads are paved and nearly 80% of settlements have access to the potable water system.

The development Region South is the second region in terms of the number of population in Kosovo, where there is a young population, well-educated both in the lower secondary level and the upper secondary level

and university level. Vocational Training Centres in this region provide training in various fields. The development Region South has sufficient human resources potential for the labour market. Even in the development Region South job demand exceeds job offer.

There are conditions for developing historic, urban, rural, mountainous, winter and recreational tourism. Development shall address basic tourism issues both in terms of hotels, restaurants and qualified human resources for tourist services. The development Region South is particularly well positioned to attract tourists from Albania and other destinations to spend their leisure time, by relaxing along the rivers and Mountains, with sports activities, rich history and traditional hospitality by the autochthonous population. Advantages related to the geographic position of the region are transport lines, airport proximity, natural and cultural sites, traditions and historical assets, as well as people's hospitality, are proportional to the level of capacity needed for the development of the tourism sector in a strong sector of regional economy. The Municipality of Prizren is a tourism jewel consisting also one of the areas of development of this municipality. Prizren as one of the strategic tourist cities for foreign and local visitors, organizes various annual festival and programs which attract a lot of local and foreign visitors. Institutional support of the tourism sector would enable the continuation and further development of this sector, institutional support would also enable the sustainability of households of handicrafts which are representative of the tradition and culture of this region.

Development Region South has a considerable and qualitative surface area of agricultural land, it is the main producer of high quality agricultural products in Kosovo. Vegetables cultivated in this part of Kosovo are also exported to the regional countries, such as peppers from Krusha district, tomatoes from Mamusha etc. The most powerful sector in this region is the vineyard that is typical of this region and deserves special care. This sector dominates in Rahovec, but also lies in the municipalities of Suhareka and Prizren. Adequate agro-climate conditions create considerable potential for further development of grape cultivation and wine production, which is well-known in Kosovo and the region's countries. Support and empowerment of this sector would make Kosovo one of the main competitors in the regional and international market.

In the development Region South, several industrial zones have been established with the purpose of attracting investors and businesses in the field of production and processing. Economic Zones in the development Region South are: Agro-industrial zone in Suhareka, Industrial zone in Shiroka of Suhareka. Although the municipality of Dragash is small, it possesses an economic zone in Mejdani of the village of Shajmë. The development Region South has a well-organized local infrastructure. Over 75% of local roads are paved and regulated in this region. It is also necessary to coordinate the local and central policies for the utilization of all these potentials of this region.

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