

Practices of 15 Municipalities in Allocating Capital Investments Across Localities 2018–2023



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Practices of 15 Municipalities in
Allocating Capital Investments
Across Localities 2018–2023
(Analysis of 15 Municipalities in
Kosovo)

February 2025

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Executive Summary

Capital investments in 15 municipalities of Kosovo during the period 2018–2023 have seen an overall increase in budgets, with a growth of 40% from 2018 to 2023. However, 2020 and 2021 marked a budget decrease of budgets in most municipalities, at around 15%, primarily due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Afterwards, period of 2022–2023 was marked by significant recovery, with some municipalities exceeding pre-pandemic budget growth levels.

The distribution of capital investments by sectors shows a strong focus on infrastructure, which received an average of 65% of the capital budget across 15 municipalities. Education, typically the second largest sector in terms of investments, received 10–15% of the capital budget, but with significant fluctuations over the years. Healthcare sector experienced a notable budget increase in 2020, as some municipalities doubled their investments in this sector, however, was followed by a gradual budget decrease in subsequent years. Culture and agriculture sectors received smaller budget allocations, often less than 5% of the total capital budget.

Of 15 municipalities analyzed in this report, Kamenicë/Kamenica had the highest increase in capital budget during the period 2018–2023, from €124,000 in 2018 to €2.2 million in 2023. On the other hand, Gračanica/Gračanicë and Junik were the only municipalities that experienced a budget decrease during the same period. Prizren was at the top, with the highest capital budget of around €185 million over six years, followed by Ferizaj/Uroševac with around €70 million.

During the period 2018–2023, capital investments in 13 municipalities of Kosovo—excluding Junik and Gračanica, as these two municipalities did not provide detailed budget expenditure data by locality—reached a total value of 540 million euros, of which 98 million euros, or 18%, were invested in rural areas, while 442 million euros, or 82%, were invested in urban areas/neighborhoods.

The distribution of funds across rural areas shows significant inequalities. In some municipalities, specific locations have received large amounts, while others have received little or no investment. With the exception of Juniku and Gračanica/Gračanicë, that do not specify which localities benefit from their budgets, the other 13 municipalities include a total of 595 localities. Of these, 166 locations (28%) did not receive any capital investments, 193 locations (32.5%) received partial funding (in at least three out of six years), while 236 locations (39.5%) benefited each year or at least five out of six years during the 2018–2023 period.

The municipality with the highest number of localities is Prizren, with 83, while Obiliq/Obilić has the smallest number, with only 19. Some municipalities, such as Kamenicë/Kamenica, Obiliq/Obilić, Pejë/Peć, and Viti/Vitina, have no locality that annually benefited from capital investments. Prizren, with its 83 localities records the highest number of localities that benefited partially (41), as well as a significant number that benefited every year (34). Pejë/Peć has an equal distribution between localities that did not benefit and those that benefited partially (34 each). Meanwhile, Suharekë/Suva Reka shows an emphasis with no locality was left without benefit, and the majority of localities (87.2%) benefited every year during the 2018–2023 period.

Research reveals that most localities where non-majority communities live, with the exception of Dragash/Dragaš and Prizren, receive little or no funding from the capital investment budget category.

Although most capital investment budgets are spent on infrastructure, many municipalities face challenges in fulfilling electoral promises related to this area. This indicates a mismatch between planned (promises) and project implementation. Further, the report also finds that the election of new mayors in some municipalities has not led to significant changes in budget distribution across localities.

Additionally, the process of public consultation by municipalities continues to be characterized by low citizen participation. In 2023, a total of 97 budget meetings and consultations were organized by 11 municipalities, with the participation of about 2,200 citizens. As a result, out of 1,385 requests submitted by citizens, 756 (55%) were incorporated into the budget drafting process for the following year.

Introduction

The municipal budget is the fundamental document through which the municipality envisions the realization of its plans. Through the budget, the municipality reflects its support for key sectors and demonstrates its orientation towards various issues that may pertain to fields such as infrastructure, healthcare, education, youth, agriculture, environment, social issues, and even the development of human resources.

Given this, municipal leadership must ensure that the budget is crafted based on several fundamental principles. Firstly, the budget should reflect the municipality's plans, including regulatory plans, zoning maps, national or sectoral strategies, and more. Furthermore, the budget must be inclusive during its drafting phase, ensuring consultation with citizens, businesses, and other entities within and outside the municipality. The budget must also guarantee the absence of elements of gender, ethnic, political, or any other type of discrimination and exclusion. The drafting of the budget should have a developmental orientation for the municipality and, equally important, the budget content should be detailed, clear, and complete to avoid ambiguities and misunderstandings.

This report, prepared by the GAP Institute with the support of the DEMOS project, aims to analyze:

1. The potential and trends of municipalities in using the budget for capital investments.
2. It reflects how this municipal budget is distributed according to localities, identifying which ones benefit more and more frequently from public funds and which receive less support or none from capital investments.
3. The report also examines whether there is a connection between capital investments and electoral promises.
4. The report shows the amount of financial resources that the 15 municipalities have allocated to localities inhabited by non-majority communities.
5. The report provides data on gender-responsive budgeting in the 15 focused municipalities.
6. The report discloses the progress of budget consultations in these municipalities, with a special emphasis during 2023, showing the number of participants, the requests submitted, and how many of these requests were taken into account during the budget drafting (approval) process.

Methodology

This report focuses on 15 municipalities in Kosovo: Drenas/Glogovac, Kaçanik/Kaçanik, Pejë/Peć, Kaçanik/Kaçanik, Obiliq/Obilić, Gračanica/Gračanicë, Suharekë/Suva Reka, Rahovec/Orahovac, Klinë/Klina, Viti/Vitina, Dragash/Dragaš, Junik, Ferizaj/Uroševac, Podujevë/Podujeva, and Prizren. Based on the 2011 population census data, these municipalities are home to 867,417 residents, or 50% of Kosovo's total population. To address the issues mentioned above, the report relies on various data sources. This includes the budget allocations of Kosovo municipalities for capital investments for the years 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023, which have been analyzed and categorized by projects, localities, and allocated amounts. Additionally, data has been collected on the allocation of capital budgets by sectors such as infrastructure, education, culture, agriculture, and healthcare. The report also analyzes budget allocations by capital categories and their trends from 2018 to 2023, comparing them across municipalities. Furthermore, the report considers other data such as the number of electoral promises for local elections for the mandates 2013–2017, 2017–2021, and 2021–2025. This report also utilizes data from the Kosovo Agency of Statistics, such as the population number for 2011, and data related to gender-responsive budgeting published or not by the respective municipalities. In addition to the minutes, public consultation reports, special field reports were also analyzed, and finally, the municipality's budget data was compared with the requests submitted by citizens.

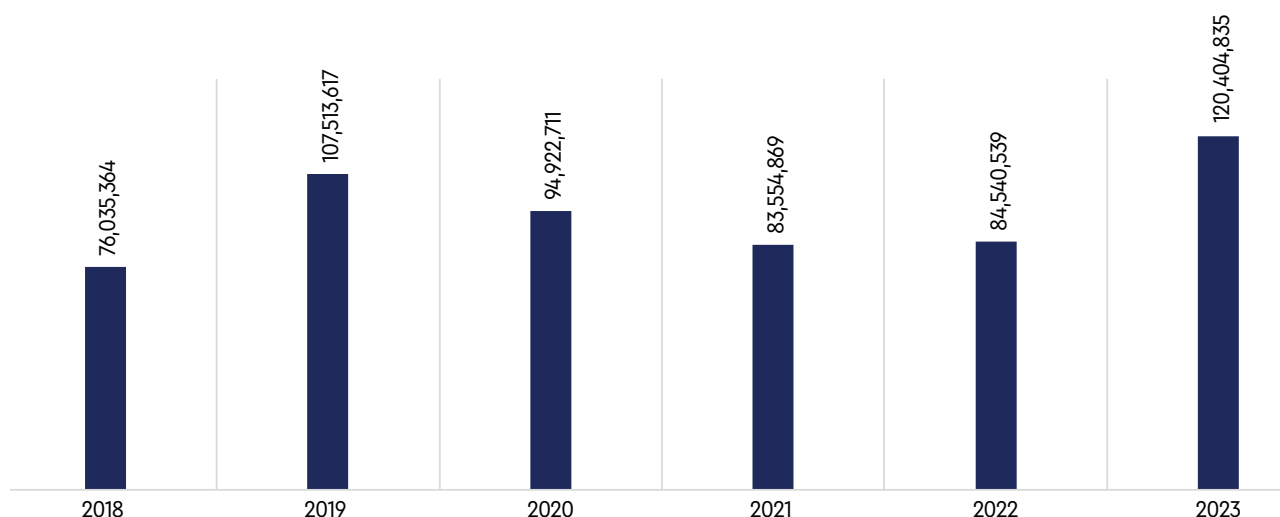
1. Capital Investment Budget During the Period 2018–2023

From the budget data for the period 2018–2023, the 15 municipalities included in this report (Drenas/Glogovac, Kaçanik/Kaçanik, Pejë/Peć, Kaçanik/Kaçanik, Obiliq/Obilić, Gračanica/Gračanicë, Suharekë/Suva Reka, Rahovec/Orahovac, Klinë/Klina, Viti/Vitina, Dragash/Dragaš, Junik, Ferizaj/Uroševac, Podujevë/Podujeva, and Prizren) had a total of €566 million available for capital investments. In 2019, the capital investment budget for these municipalities reached €107.94 million, followed by a continuous decline from 2020 to 2022, influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic and the reallocation of funds from capital investments to other categories to cover expenses required by measures taken to curb and manage the pandemic. The pandemic impacted both the public and private sectors. In the public sector, the impact included limited opportunities for public investments, restricted provision of public and administrative services, the inability of municipalities to undertake public procurement procedures, the cancellation of meetings of municipal collective bodies such as Assembly and committee meetings, and the cancellation of public consultations. In the private sector, the most affected were the construction, hospitality, and gastronomy sectors.¹ Due to this situation, municipalities reviewed their priorities, limiting expenditures in non-capital areas to support the most affected sectors, such as healthcare and economic assistance for businesses and individuals. However, the post-pandemic period, specifically in 2023, saw a capital investment budget increase of €120 million, primarily from government grants, but also from increased own-source revenues.

Specifically, the general grant increased from €179 million in 2018 to €255 million in 2023, representing an increase of approximately 42%. Additionally, the education grant saw a significant increase in 2021 to €206 million, followed by a slight decrease to €201 million in 2023. However, compared to 2018, this represents an increase of about 19%. Meanwhile, the healthcare grant shows the most consistent growth trend, increasing from €48 million in 2018 to €70 million in 2023, representing a 46% increase. Own-source revenues fluctuated, from €81 million in 2018 to €98 million in 2023, representing a 21% increase. Despite this increase, the ratio of municipal revenues remains 84% from government grants and 16% from own-source revenues.

¹ Gap Institute. The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Local Government. Pages 4 & 5. May, 2020.

Figure 1. Total capital investment budget in 15 municipalities during the period 2018–2023

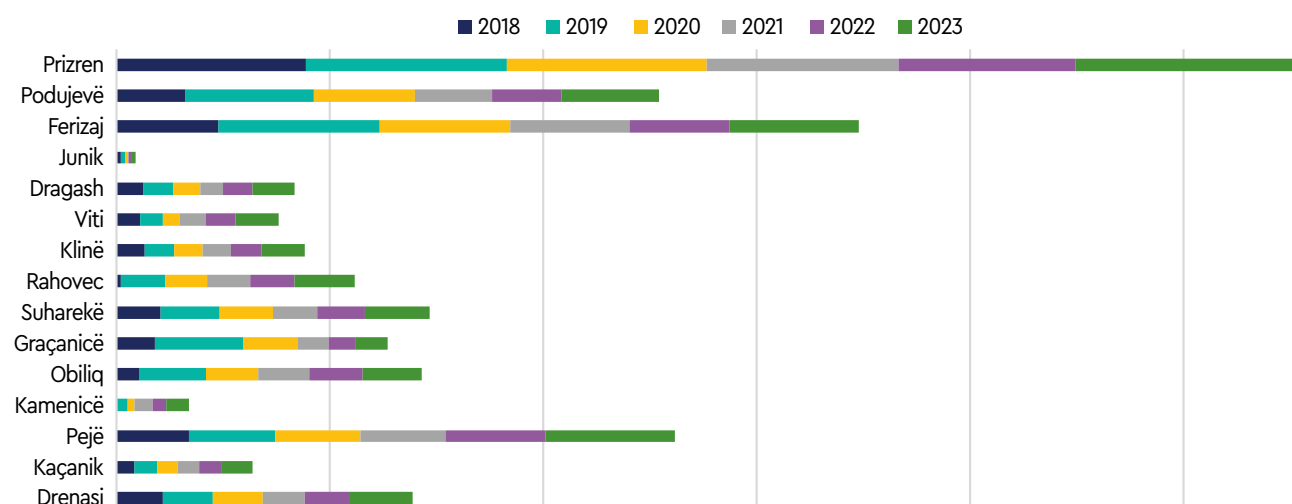


Source: Budget allocation laws for the respective years presented in the table published in the official gazette.

Kamenicë/Kamenica had the highest increase in capital budget during this period, from approximately €125,000 in 2018 to around €2.2 million in 2023. This increase was due to the rise in the healthcare grant. The grant to this municipality was approximately €1.1 million in 2019 and estimated at €2.6 million in 2023. Gračanica/Graçanicë and Junik were the only two municipalities among the 15 analyzed that experienced a budget decrease during this period. Gračanica/Graçanicë saw a decrease of 16.8%, while Junik saw an 11% decrease from 2018 to 2023. Gračanica/Graçanicë's decrease was due to the municipality's decision to increase the budget for goods and services and reduce it for capital investments. Specifically, in 2018, the amount for goods and services was €720,000, while in 2023, this amount reached approximately €1.8 million. Junik's budget decrease was due to a reduction in general grant funding. Specifically, in 2019, this municipality received approximately €1.1 million from this grant, while in 2023, this amount was €783,000. Municipalities with the smallest capital budget in six years were Junik with €1.7 million, Kamenicë/Kamenica with €6.8 million, and Kaçanik/Kaçanik with €13 million.

Among these 15 municipalities, Prizren had the highest capital investment budget during these six years, totaling approximately €185 million. It was followed by Ferizaj/Uroševac with around €70 million, leaving Pejë/Peć behind with €18 million less. Junik, with €1.7 million, Kamenicë/Kamenica with €6.8 million, and Kaçanik/Kaçanik with €13 million, were the municipalities with the smallest capital investment budgets over the past six years.

Figure 2. Total capital investment budget in 15 municipalities, broken down by municipalities and years



Source: Budget allocation laws for the respective years presented in the table published in the official gazette.

2. Distribution of the Capital Investment Budget for the Period 2018 – 2023 by Localities and Sectors

Out of the 15 municipalities included in this report, 13 have provided data in their budgets on how they distributed capital investments based on localities. Municipalities like Kamenicë/Kamenica and Viti/Vitina presented these data only in 2023, but not in previous years. Meanwhile, Gračanica/Gračanicë and Junik continue to present capital investments without specifying the localities where the funds will be allocated. These two municipalities present the funds based solely on projects, not by localities. This is despite the fact that in the first budget circular received from the Ministry of Finance, municipalities are required to present a detailed budget, including the breakdown by localities. In the 13 municipalities, 595 localities are included. During the period from 2018 to 2023, it was found that 154 localities (26%) were not included in any year within these six years in the budget allocations, 203 localities (34%) were partially included, meaning they received funds in at least three out of the six years, and 237 localities (40%) received funds every year or at least five out of the six years focused on in this report.

Table 1. Total amount of funds for capital investments over six years by municipalities, and the amount and percentage that benefited rural and urban areas

Municipalities	Total Amount for Capital Investments 2018–2023	Investments in Rural Areas	Investments in Urban Areas	% Rural	% Urban
Ferizaj/Uroševac	69,597,402	14,962,904	54,634,498	22%	78%
Pejë/Peć	52,332,311	11,500,000	40,832,311	22%	78%
Obiliq/Obilić	28,618,902	2,110,242	26,508,660	8%	92%
Suharekë/Suva Reka	29,351,789	10,705,324	18,646,465	37%	63%
Kamenicë/Kamenica	6,812,857	1,595,400	5,217,457	24%	76%
Rahovec/Orahovac	26,304,682	4,305,457	21,999,225	17%	83%
Klinë/Klina	17,656,919	5,547,000	12,109,919	31%	69%
Viti/Vitina	15,168,458	3,916,979	11,251,479	26%	74%
Podujevë/Podujevo	50,874,242	11,657,603	39,216,639	23%	77%
Prizren	185,958,888	11,657,603	174,301,285	6%	94%
Kaçanik/Kaçanik	12,781,484	2,565,000	10,216,484	20%	80%
Drenas/Glogovac	27,723,653	9,784,763	17,938,890	35%	65%
Dragash/Dragaš	16,670,193	8,284,659	8,385,534	50%	50%
Total	540,631,778	98,277,534	442,354,244	18.2%	81.8%

In the period from 2018 to 2023, capital investments in 13 municipalities in Kosovo amounted to a total of €540 million. Of this amount, €98 million (18%) were invested in rural areas, while €442 million (82%) were allocated to urban areas.

Prizren leads the list with €185 million in capital investments, representing 34% of the total investments across all analyzed municipalities. However, only 6.3% of these investments were dedicated to rural areas. Ferizaj/Uroševac comes second with approximately €70 million in investments, with 21% allocated to rural areas. Pejë/Peć ranks third with total investments of €52 million, of which 22% were dedicated to rural areas.

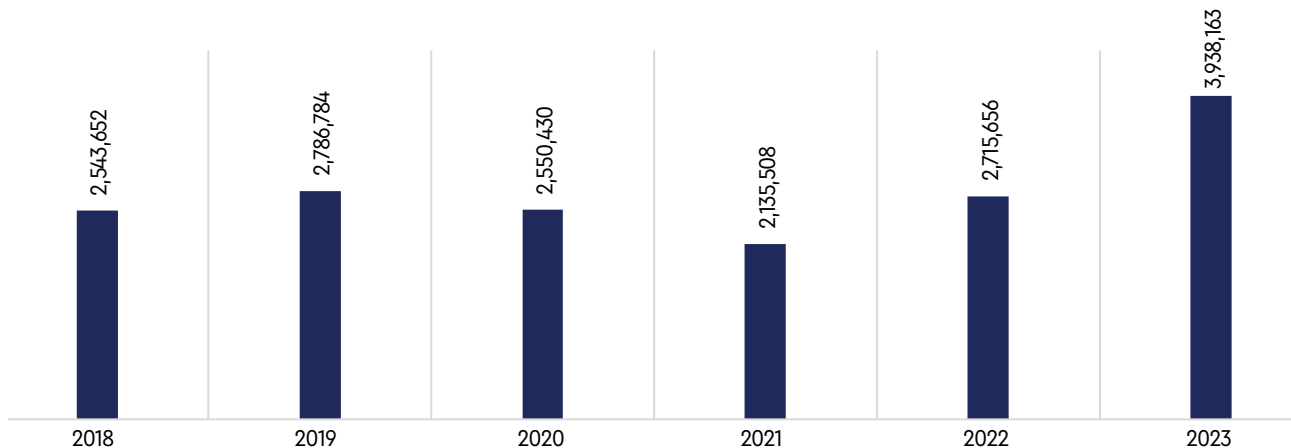
Regarding percentage of investments in rural areas, Dragash/Dragaš tops the list with 49.7% of investments dedicated to rural areas, followed by Suharekë/Suva Reka with 36.5%, and Drenas/

Glogovac with 35.3%. Obiliq/Obilić has the lowest percentage of investments in rural areas at only 7.4% of the total budget. This municipality (Obiliq/Obilić) started specifying budget allocations for localities only in the recent years covered by this evaluation.

2.1 Municipality of Dragash/Dragaš

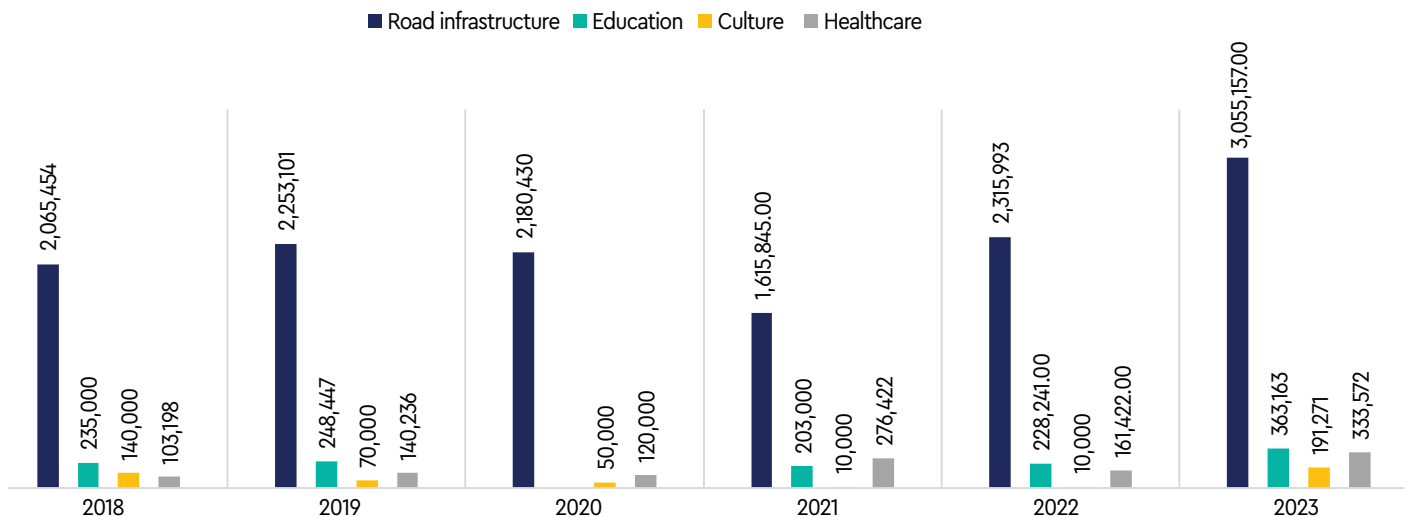
During the period 2018 – 2023, the Municipality of Dragash/Dragaš had an average of €2.7 million per year for capital investments, totaling €16 million. After a period of fluctuations and a decline from 2019 to 2021, the budget for this category increased from 2022 onwards, reaching its highest level of €3.9 million in 2023.

Figure 3. Budget for Capital Investments in Dragash/Dragaš 2018 – 2023



Source: Municipal Budget of Dragash/Dragaš as presented in the table

Figure 4. Breakdown of the Budget by Key Sectors in the Municipality of Dragash/Dragaš, 2018-2023]



Source: Municipal Budget of Dragash/Dragaš as presented in the table. Only the Main Areas and Funded Amounts by this municipality have been presented.

Infrastructure was the main priority during this period, with a 48% increase in investments, from €2 million in 2018 to €3 million in 2023. Education saw a relatively stable trend, with a slight 25% increase, from €235,000 in 2018 to €293,000 in 2023. However, 2021 marked a temporary decline in education funding.

Healthcare experienced the most significant proportional growth, rising from €103,000 in 2018 to €333,000 in 2023, a 223% increase. This shift highlights a substantial change in priorities, particularly after 2020, in response to health challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Culture had the most fluctuations. The budget dropped significantly from €140,000 in 2018 to €10,000 in 2021 and 2022, but rebounded in 2023 to €191,000, marking an overall increase of 37% compared to 2018.

Table 2. Breakdown of Capital Investments in Dragash/Dragaš by Locality (excluding neighborhoods or city zones) for the years 2018–2023, in Euro

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Restelicë	205.000	216.486	269.500	236.000	246.000	60.000	1,232,986
Leshtan	40.000	15.000	9.000	25.000	25.000	543.000	657.000
Krushevc	115.000	55.430	130.000	70.000	90.000	152.000	612.430
Brense				195.000	55.000	260.078	510.078
Brod	90.000	70.427	63.000	85.000	85.000	105.000	498.427
Zlipotok	45.000	70.000	103.500	51.300	131.000	67.000	467.800
Radeshë	60.000	30.000	40.500	50.000	50.000	230.000	460.500
Bellobrod	35.000	50.000	50.000	90.000	90.000	78.572	393.572
Gllloboçica	30.000	40.000	18.000	40.000	40.000	203.044	371.044
Zgatar	20.000		95.000	49.661	49.661	95.000	309.322
Shajnë	40.000	50.000	67.000	15.000	70.000	60.000	302.000
Kukulan	85.000	55.000		90.000	69.000		299.000
Kuklibreg	20.000	30.000	30.000	60.000	60.000	50.000	250.000
Kapre	15.000	45.000	15.000	50.000	50.000	65.000	240.000
Rrencë	30.000		30.000	60.000	60.000	60.000	240.000
Buçe	20.000	30.000	35.000	20.000	60.000	50.000	215.000
Pllajnik	15.000	25.000	30.000	20.000	20.000	95.000	205.000
Baçkë		15.000	13.500	15.000	95.000	20.000	158.500
Xërxe	15.000	15.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	60.000	150.000
Lubovishtë	15.000	20.000	18.000	35.000	20.000	30.000	138.000
Mlikë	20.000	20.000	18.000	20.000	20.000	30.000	128.000
Buzez	10.000	10.000	15.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	125.000
Pllav	35.000		8.000	20.000	20.000	40.000	123.000
Dikancë	10.000	15.000	9.000	15.000	15.000	25.000	89.000
Orqushë	10.000		9.000	10.000	10.000	20.000	59.000
Kërstec				25.000	25.000		50.000
Total							8,284,659

Clarification: Any empty fields in the budget allocations indicate that no projects were planned in those localities for that year.
Source: Municipal budget allocations for capital investments for the respective years presented in the table. Localities have been designated based on the Law on the Administrative Boundaries of Municipalities.

From 2018 to the end of 2023, the Municipality of Dragash/Dragaš had over €16 million available for capital investments, of which €8.2 million or 49.7% were invested in rural localities, and €8.3 million or 50.3% in urban neighborhoods. This distribution shows an almost equal allocation of investments between rural and urban areas, with a slight difference of just 0.6 percentage points in favor of urban areas.

Of the total 30 rural localities in Dragash/Dragaš, 13% (4 localities) received no capital investments, 10% (3 localities) received partial investments, and the majority, 77% (23 localities), benefited consistently from these investments.

Restelica received the highest allocation, totaling €1.2 million, indicating significant investment in this locality. Leshtani followed with €657,000, and Krusheva with €612,000. These three localities appear to have been a primary focus of municipal development, securing the largest shares of the budget.

Localities such as Vranishtë, Blas, Brodosanë, and Brut received no funding during this period.

Others, like Kërsteci and Orqusha, received relatively small amounts of €50,000 and €59,000, respectively. Localities such as Brensa began receiving funding only in recent years, with a total of €500,000 allocated. This shift may indicate changing municipal priorities or the initiation of new projects in previously underserved areas.

The process of public consultations with citizens in Dragash/Dragaš for the municipal budget, referring to 2023, highlighted that 8 hearings were organized and 201 participants were registered. Approximately 78% of citizen proposals were incorporated into the municipal budget, ranking Dragash/Dragaš second after Drenas/Glogovac in terms of citizen request inclusion.

Commonly requested projects have generally focused on road repairs, sidewalks, public building renovations, the construction of sports fields, and the installation of public lighting. Specific requests that were approved include: the construction of a secondary road in Brod village, the repair of the sewerage system in Bellobrad village, the expansion of public lighting in Restelica, the improvement of the water supply in Krushevë village, the inclusion of road maintenance in Rapçë, the repair of the school in Zlipotok, and the beautification of green spaces in Lubovishtë.

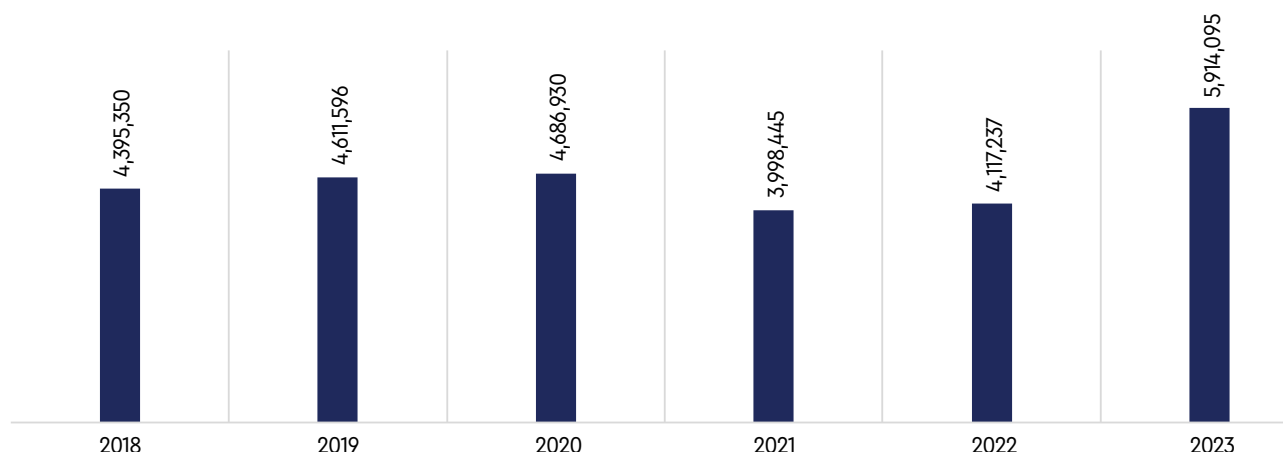
However, requests that were denied include: the paving of a private road, the construction of an unauthorized building, the construction of a building in a protected area in Bellobrad, the change of land use from agricultural to other purposes in Rapçë, the installation of a mobile phone antenna in Bresan, and the construction of a building on public property in Gllloboçicë. The reason for rejecting these requests is that they involve decisions that would require the municipality to violate the law if approved. The municipality has a legal obligation to protect designated protected areas, prohibit unauthorized construction, and is not legally required to asphalt or invest in private roads.

The most expensive infrastructure projects in the Municipality of Dragash/Dragaš during the 2018–2023 period were: the construction of the Dragash-Brod road, the construction of a sewerage system for 15 villages (a project not yet fully completed), and the renovation of the city center, including the refurbishment of the main square, public lighting, and supporting infrastructure.

2.2 Municipality of Drenas/Glogovac

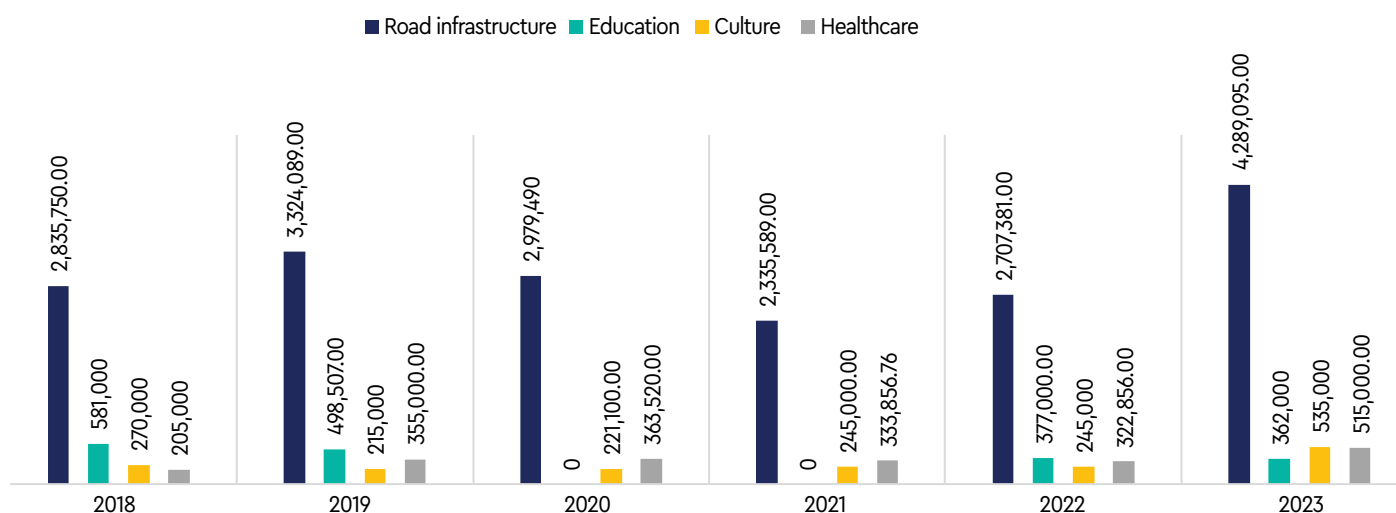
During the period 2018–2023, the total capital investment budget for Drenas/Glogovac amounted to €27.7 million. This category has exhibited significant fluctuations, particularly during 2020 and 2022, which may be attributed to factors such as the pandemic and the negative effects it had on the municipality's revenue collection, especially from local sources. However, in 2023, this category saw a substantial increase, growing by 34% compared to 2018.

Figure 5. Capital Investment Budget in Drenas/Glogovac 2018–2023



During the 2018–2023 period, capital investments were primarily focused on road infrastructure, which received the majority of funding with a total of over €18 million, representing approximately 80% of the total capital budget allocation. This allocation indicates a 51% increase from 2018 to 2023, culminating in nearly €4.3 million in 2023.

Figure 6. Breakdown of the Budget by Key Sectors in the Municipality of Drenas/Glogovac, 2018–2023]



Clarification: Only the Main Areas and Funded Amounts by this municipality have been presented.

Education has received a total of €2 million during this period, with the highest investment of €498 thousand in 2019, while in 2023 investments dropped to €362 thousand, a 27% decrease from the peak. This indicates a more limited focus on education compared to road infrastructure, with fluctuations in investments year-to-year or even a shift in priorities.

Culture, with a total investment of €1.8 million, has seen lower amounts and fluctuations year-to-year. The highest investment was made in 2022 with €377 thousand, while the lowest was in 2020 with €215 thousand. This makes this sector a lower priority compared to other sectors.

Healthcare has benefited from a total of €2.1 million with a significant increase of 151% from €205 thousand in 2018 to €515 thousand in 2023. This sector shows an upward trend in investments, also influenced by the specific health challenges the country faced during 2020 and 2021.

Table 3. Breakdown of Capital Investments in Drenas/Glogovac by Locality (excluding neighborhoods or city zones) for the years 2018–2023

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Komoran	205.000	290.000	90.000	110.000	110.000	778.000	1,583,000
Baicë	137.000	160.000	260.000	60.000	60.000	30.000	707.000
Dobroshec	41.716	91.515		60.000		515.000	708.231
Tërstenik	82.000	190.683	155.000	70.000		125.000	622.683
Abri e Epërme		170.000	180.000	60.000	60.000	80.000	550.000
Llapushnik	140.000	121.596	55.000	60.000		150.000	526.596
Vasilevë				50.000		455.000	505.000
Kishnarekë	60.000	120.000	90.000	60.000	60.000	80.000	470.000
Gllanasellë	45.000	80.000	68.520	60.000	60.000	110.000	423.520
Gradicë	20.000	117.000	70.000	60.000	60.000	80.000	407.000
Fushticë e Poshtme	45.000	70.000	65.000	40.000	40.000	80.000	340.000
Negroc	70.000	60.000	90.000			80.000	300.000
Shtuticë	89.000	100.000	75.000			10.000	274.000
Poklek i Vjetër	30.000	100.000	60.000			70.000	260.000
Poluzhë	25.000			58.881	56.881	80.000	220.762
Gllobar	36.732	1.516	9.000	5.000	75.000	80.000	207.248
Koroticë e Poshtme				60.000	60.000	80.000	200.000
Arlat	125.000	20.000					145.000
Poklek i ri	57.000				60.000		117.000
Domanek	20.000					80.000	100.000
Nekoc	70.000	27.674					97.674
Krajkovë	87.000						87.500
Tërdec		40.000	45.000				85.000
Vërboc	85.000						85.000
Likoshan	82.549						82.549
Zabel i Eperm	20.000	60.000					80.000
Bytyq	70.000						70.000
Zabel i Ulët	70.000						70.000
Zabeli i Ultë		60.000					60.000
Vukovc					60.000		60.000
Gjergjic				60.000			60.000
Çikatovë					60.000		60.000
Godanc	50.000						50.000
Zabeli i Epërm			50.000				50.000
Shtrubullova	50.000						50.000
Qikatova e Vjetër	45.000						45.000

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Qikatovë e Re	20.000						20.000
Vuçak					5.000		5.000
Total							9,784,763

Clarification: Any empty fields in the budget allocations indicate that no projects were planned in those localities for that year.
Source: Municipal budget allocations for capital investments for the respective years presented in the table. Localities have been designated based on the Law on the Administrative Boundaries of Municipalities.

Drenas/Glogovac allocated over €27 million for capital investments during the 2018–2023 period. Of this, €9.7 million (35%) was invested in rural areas and approximately €18 million (65%) in urban areas.

The distribution of the budget in the municipality of Drenas/Glogovac, according to rural localities during the period 2018–2023, shows that some localities benefited significantly more than others, while some received no funding at all during this period. Of Drenas/Glogovac's 41 rural localities, 7% (3) received no funding, 15% (6) received partial funding, and 78% (32) received continuous or at least five out of six years of funding.

Komoran emerged as the locality that benefited the most, with a total of nearly €1.6 million. After Komoran, Baica and Dobroshec received the highest amounts, with €747,000 and €708,000 respectively.

On the other hand, some localities received minimal or no funds at all. For example, Vuçak received only €5,000, while no allocated funds were found in the budget for Stankoc and Fushtica e Epërme. This significant difference in the distribution of capital budgets raises questions about whether the specific needs of each locality were considered.

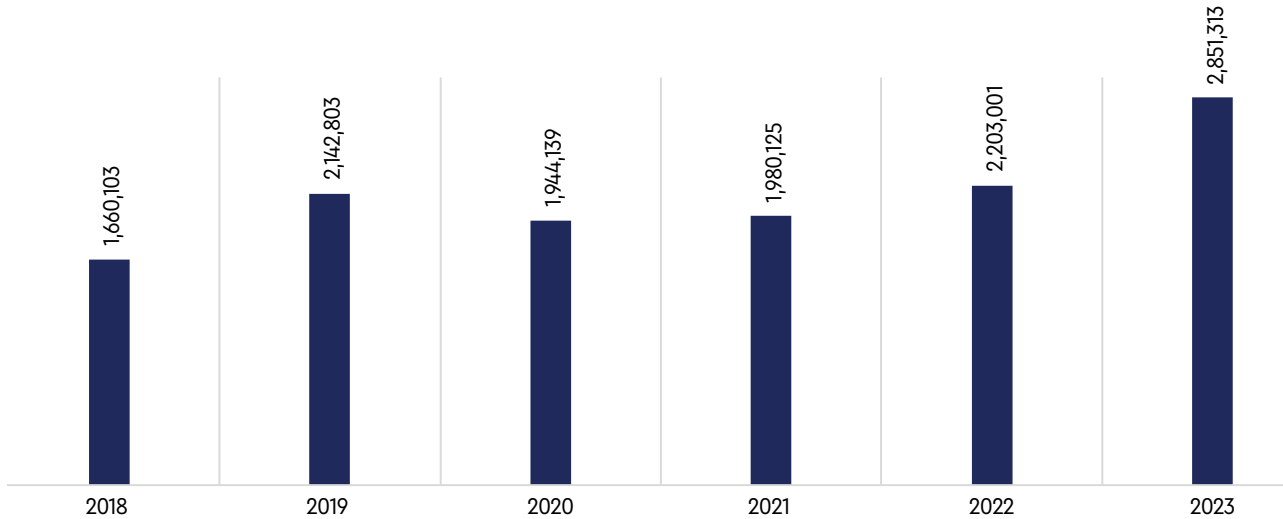
It is important to note that some localities received substantial funds in recent years, such as Vasileva which received €455,000 in 2023 alone, indicating a possible shift in the municipality's priorities or the initiation of new projects in these previously under-supported areas.

The municipality of Drenas/Glogovac, along with Prizren and Lipjan/Lipljane, are the municipalities that fully publish the minutes of meetings held by the municipality with citizens to consult on budget matters. In 2023, eight budget consultations were held with citizens, with 281 participants. Evaluations show that of the 92 requests made by citizens, 64 were included in the final version of the budget. Approved requests were primarily for infrastructure (roads, sidewalks), while rejected requests were related to requests for restoration of cultural objects and investments in cemetery fences. The municipality has not disclosed the reasons for rejecting such requests.

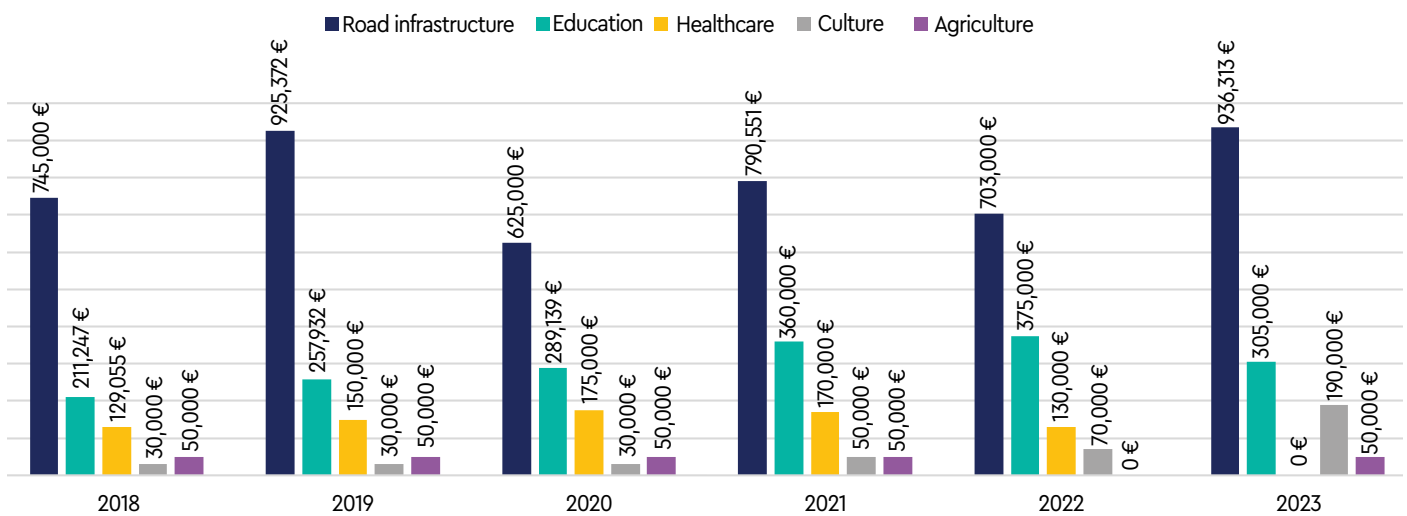
Furthermore, the three capital projects with the highest investment realized in Drenas/Glogovac during the 2018–2023 period were the construction of the Drenas-Komoran road, co-financed by the municipality and the Ministry of Infrastructure; the construction of the water supply system in the northern zone, which included 11 villages; and the construction of the vocational high school, co-financed by the municipality and the Ministry of Education.

2.3 Municipality of Kaçanik/Kacanik

The average annual capital investment budget for the Municipality of Kaçanik/Kacanik was approximately €2.3 million. Compared to the period between 2018 and 2023, there was a 29% increase (from €1.6 million to €2.1 million). However, in 2020, there was a 9.3% decrease (to €1.9 million), due to the COVID-19 pandemic. 2021 saw a slight increase of 1.9%, followed by a larger increase of 11% in 2022 (to €2.2 million), while 2023 saw the largest increase, with 29% (to €2.8 million), indicating a significant improvement in the municipality's budgetary capacity for investment.

Figure 7. Capital Investment Budget in Kaçanik/Kaçanik 2018–2023

Infrastructure has been the municipality's primary priority, with the highest allocations allocated each year, peaking in 2023 at nearly €1 million, a 26% increase compared to 2018. The lowest value was in 2020 with €625,000, a 16% decrease from 2018.

Figure 8. Breakdown of the Budget by Key Sectors in the Municipality of Kaçanik/Kaçanik, 2018–2023]

Clarification: Only the Main Areas and Funded Amounts by this municipality have been presented.

Education showed a steady upward trend from 2018 to 2022, increasing from €211,000 to €375,000, a 77% increase. However, in 2023, there was a slight decrease to €305,000, which is still 44% higher than in 2018.

Healthcare experienced a gradual increase from 2018 to 2020, reaching €175,000, an increase of approximately 36%. But then it declined, reaching zero in 2023, a 100% decrease compared to 2018.

Culture has experienced a significant increase, especially in recent years. From a stable budget of €30,000 in 2018–2020, it increased significantly, reaching €190,000 in 2023, a large increase of 533% compared to 2018.

Agriculture had a stable budget of €50,000 for most years, except in 2022 when no funds were allocated (a 100% decrease). The budget returned to €50,000 in 2023, returning to the 2018 level.

Table 4. Breakdown of Capital Investments in Kaçanik/Kaçanik by Locality (excluding neighborhoods or city zones) for the years 2018–2023

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Doganaj	5.000	80.000	175.000	80.000	30.000	80.000	450.000
Begracë		25.000	45.000	150.000		210.000	430.000
Biqec	30.000	30.000	40.000	5.000	150.000	100.000	355.000
Bob	5.000	20.000		105.000	5.000	200.000	335.000
Ivajë	35.000	150.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	205.000
Gajre	50.000	100.000	50.000				200.000
Bajnicë	30.000					150.000	180.000
Gllloboçicë	40.000	60.000					100.000
Stagovë		20.000			50.000		70.000
Kovaçecë	30.000	20.000					50.000
Kotlinë	40.000	5.000					45.000
Runjevë	30.000			5.000	5.000	5.000	45.000
Sllatinë	25.000	20.000					45.000
Semajë		20.000	5.000				25.000
Kacaniku i Vjetër			5.000			5.000	10.000
Dubravë			5.000	5.000			10.000
Nikovc						5.000	5.000
Rakaj		5.000					5.000
Total							2,565,000

Clarification: Any empty fields in the budget allocations indicate that no projects were planned in those localities for that year.
Source: Municipal budget allocations for capital investments for the respective years presented in the table. Localities have been designated based on the Law on the Administrative Boundaries of Municipalities.

Kaçanik/Kaçanik had a total of €12.7 million available for capital investments during the 2018–2023 period, of which €2.5 million (20%) was invested in rural areas and over €10 million (80%) in urban areas.

Based on the data presented in the table for the municipality of Kaçanik/Kaçanik, the rural localities that benefited the most from the budget were Doganaj with €450,000, Begracë with €430,000, and Biqec with €355,000. These localities had high and continuous investments over the analyzed years. Kaçanik/Kaçanik has a total of 29 localities, 31% (9) received no funding, 31% (9) received partial funding or at least in three out of six years, and 37.9% (11) received continuous funding or at least five out of six years.

Localities that received little or no budget, for example, Nikovc received only €5,000, while Kaçaniku i Vjetër and Dubrava received €10,000 each. These figures indicate an uneven distribution of investments. Localities that did not receive any budget during this period include: Gjurgjedell, Drenogllavë, Gabricë, Nikaj, Mahalla e Hoxhajve, Gërllicë e Epërme, Korbolliq, Rekë, Vërtollnicë and Strazhë.

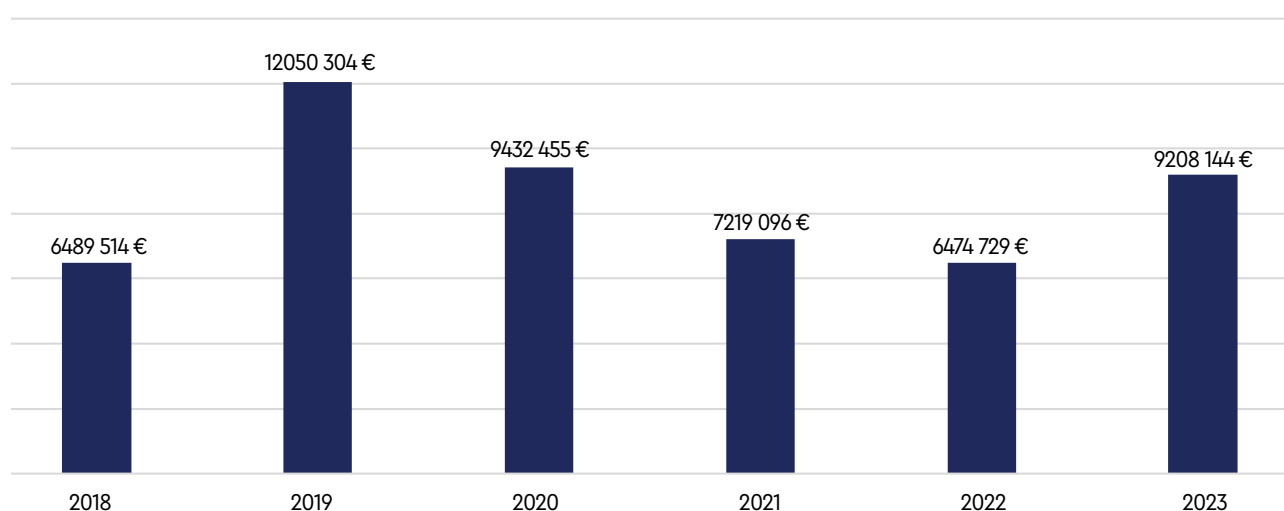
It is worth noting that some localities had investments in certain years, such as Bajnicë with €150,000 in 2023, Bob with €200,000 in 2023, and Ivajë with €150,000 in 2019. The Municipality of Kaçanik did not publish data from the public consultations in 2023.

The most expensive infrastructure projects in the Municipality of Kaçanik/Kaçanik during the 2018–2023 period were the construction of the Kaçanik-Hani i Elezit road, the construction of the wastewater treatment plant, and the construction of the sports hall. Furthermore, the municipality of Kaçanik/Kaçanik has not published reports of budget consultations with citizens held during 2022 and 2023.

2.4 Municipality of Podujevë/Podujeva

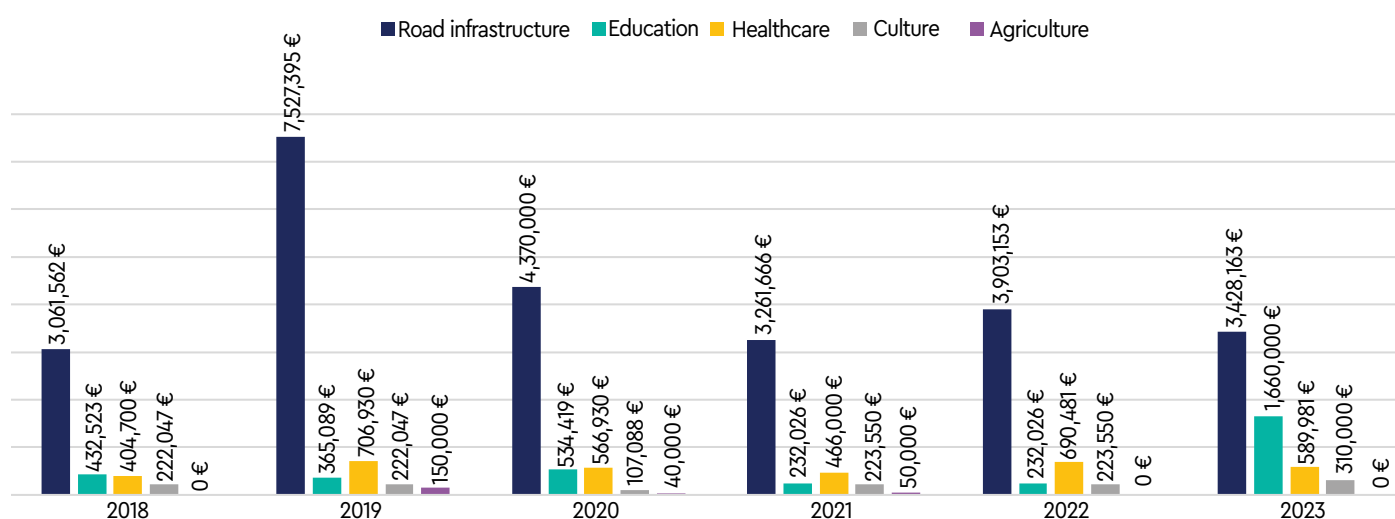
The capital investment budget for the Municipality of Podujevë/Podujeva has exceeded €9 million per year. 2019 marked the largest increase of approximately 86% compared to 2018, reaching €12 million. However, in 2020, there was a significant decrease of approximately 22%. The downward trend continued in 2021 and 2022, with decreases of 23.5% and 10.3%, respectively. 2023 saw a rebound with a 42% increase compared to 2022, reaching €9.2 million, although still below the 2019 peak.

Figure 9. Capital Investment Budget in Podujevë/Podujeva 2018–2023



Similar to other municipalities, infrastructure is the leading sector in terms of both percentage and absolute value of capital budget allocations.

Figure 10. Breakdown of the Budget by Key Sectors in the Municipality of Podujevë/Podujeva, 2018–2023]



Clarification: Only the Main Areas and Funded Amounts by this municipality have been presented.

Education saw a significant increase in 2023, with an investment of €1.6 million, which is seven times higher than previous years. Healthcare has had relatively stable investments, with an average of around €570,000 per year.

Investments in culture have seen a slight increase in 2023 to €310,000. Meanwhile, agriculture has seen sporadic investments, with a maximum of €150,000 in 2019, but no investments in 2022 and 2023.

Table 5. Breakdown of Capital Investments in Podujevë/Podujeva by Locality (excluding neighborhoods or city zones) for the years 2018–2023

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Siboc i Poshtëm	30.000	35.000	75.000	175.000	500.000	40.000	855.000
Bajqinë	65.000	40.000	95.000	10.000	340.000	60.000	610.000
Gërdoc		50.000		10.000	550.000		610.000
Llapashticë e Poshtme	200.000	100.000	55.000	85.000	70.000		510.000
Revuç	55.000			30.000	340.000	60.000	485.000
Ballovc	50.000	140.000	100.000	100.000		30.000	420.000
Dobratin	91.000	159.000	50.000	60.000			360.000
Lupç i Poshtëm	140.000	74.000	55.000	60.000		30.000	359.000
Dumnicë e Poshtme	75.000		50.000	175.000		50.000	350.000
Batllavë	15.000	175.000	100.000	10.000		40.000	340.000
Llugë	60.000		40.000		217.000		317.000
Gllamnik		75.000	70.000	35.000	30.000	90.000	300.000
Llapashticë e Epërme	85.000	45.000	35.000	40.000		90.000	295.000
Peran	75.000			36.000	100.000	30.000	241.000
Dumosh	135.000			50.000		40.000	225.000
Bradash	85.000		80.000	10.000		30.000	205.000
Letanc		60.000	20.000	40.000	45.000	30.000	195.000
Dumnicë e Epërme	135.000		50.000	10.000			195.000
Sveçël					160.000	30.000	190.000
Surkish	45.000	110.000		33.000			188.000
Pakashticë e Poshtme		35.000	40.000	82.000		30.000	187.000
Pakashticë		45.000	40.000			90.000	175.000
Lladoc	50.000	50.000		55.000		20.000	175.000
Zhiti	130.000		45.000				175.000
Pollatë	55.000	63.000	45.000				163.000
Lluzhan	45.000	60.000		10.000		40.000	155.000
Lupç i Epërm		110.000	40.000				150.000
Hërticë		50.000	45.000	55.000			150.000
Tërnav		149.000					149.000
Murgull	85.000	55.000					140.000

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Miroc	85.000			50.000			135.000
Dyz	80.000	50.000					130.000
Orllan			40.000	10.000		70.000	120.000
Turuçicë	55.000			10.000		50.000	115.000
Halabak		33.000	50.000	10.000		20.000	113.000
Metergoc		55.000		57.000			112.000
Sllatinë		60.000				50.000	110.000
Kërpimeh		100.000					100.000
Buricë			40.000	55.000			95.000
Majac	15.000		50.000	10.000		20.000	95.000
Bellopojë			50.000	10.000		30.000	90.000
Sallabajë	50.000	30.000		10.000			90.000
Llaushë				85.000			85.000
Shakovicë	85.000						85.000
Kushevicë	15.000			69.000			84.000
Siboc i Epërm	50.000					30.000	80.000
Reçicë	45.000					35.000	80.000
Potok		75.000					75.000
Godishnjak			40.000	10.000		20.000	70.000
Kunushec	70.000						70.000
Livadicë			35.000	10.000		25.000	70.000
Metohi		45.000		20.000			65.000
Shajkoc			30.000	33.000			63.000
Rep			45.000	10.000			55.000
Surdull	45.000						45.000
Penuh			40.000				40.000
Popovë				40.000			40.000
Obrangj						39.500	39.500
Zakut			30.000				30.000
Dobërdol	15.000			10.000			25.000
Sylevicë				10.000			10.000
Total							11,285,500

Clarification: Any empty fields in the budget allocations indicate that no projects were planned in those localities for that year. Source: Municipal budget allocations for capital investments for the respective years presented in the table. Localities have been designated based on the Law on the Administrative Boundaries of Municipalities.

Podujevë/Podujeva had a total of over €50 million available for capital investments during the 2018–2023 period, of which approximately €12 million (23%) was spent or allocated to rural areas and €39 million (77%) to urban areas.

An assessment of the capital budget distribution for the localities of the Municipality of Podujevë/Podujeva during 2018–2023 shows that Siboci i Poshtëm received the highest amount of investments, followed by Bajqina. Balloci and Revuçi also benefited from significant investments, with amounts of €420,000 and €485,000 respectively. In total, Podujevë/Podujeva has 80 localities, 20% (16) received no funding, 35% (28) received partial funding, and 45% (36) received continuous funding. A notable feature is the significant fluctuation in funding from year to year for many localities.

Meanwhile, during the period 2018–2023, no investments were recorded in these localities: Barainë, Bllatë, Brainë, Brecë, Brvenik, Dvorishtë, Kaçybeg, Kalaticë, Muhazob, Merdar, Përpellac, Radujevë, Rakinicë, Shtedim, Tërnavicë and the village of Velikarekë.

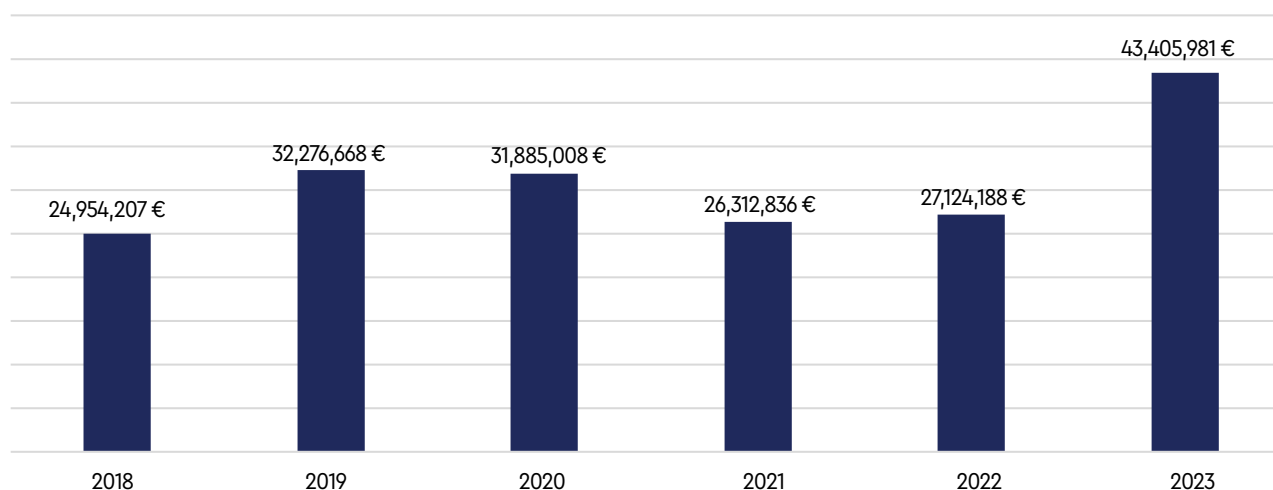
The most expensive infrastructure projects in the Municipality of Podujevë/Podujeva during the 2018–2023 period were the construction of the new "Naim Frashëri" school, the construction of the Podujevë/Podujeva square, and the construction of the emergency center.

During 2023, the Municipality of Podujevë/Podujeva held a total of three budget consultations with citizens, with very low turnout, only 37 citizens, but resulting in the submission of many requests, a total of 91 requests; of which 53 were considered. Even in the case of Podujevë/Podujeva, the most frequent requests were for the repair of roads, sidewalks, and the installation of public lighting, while the most frequently rejected requests were those related to the expansion of water supply, sewerage, and irrigation of agricultural land. The requests related to the water supply were rejected because the responsibility has been fully transferred to KRU "Prishtina"; whereas, in the case of sewerage requests, they were rejected on the grounds that wastewater discharge was planned to flow into the river, which the municipality cannot allow. Therefore, the drafting of a project to prevent discharge into the river has been proposed. Meanwhile, no justification has been found for the rejection of requests related to the irrigation of agricultural land. The requests related to the water supply were rejected because the responsibility has been fully transferred to KRU "Prishtina"; whereas, in the case of sewerage requests, they were rejected on the grounds that wastewater discharge was planned to flow into the river, which the municipality cannot allow. Therefore, the drafting of a project to prevent discharge into the river has been proposed. Meanwhile, no justification has been found for the rejection of requests related to the irrigation of agricultural land.

2.5 Municipality of Prizren

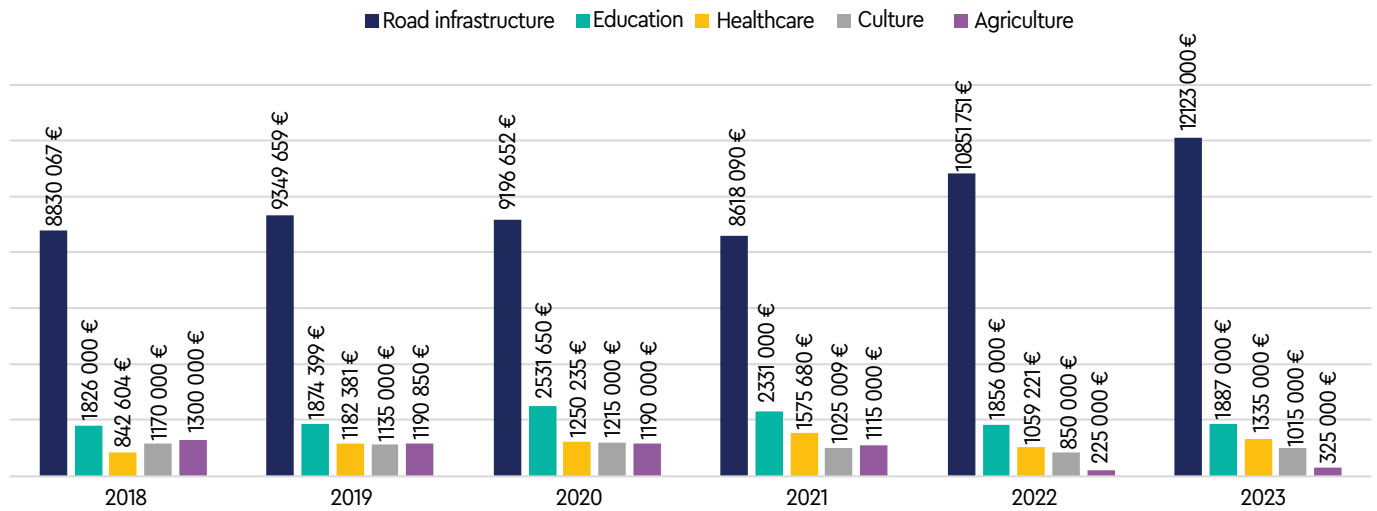
The capital investment budget for the Municipality of Prizren has undergone significant fluctuations from 2018 to 2023. From 2018 to 2019, there was a significant increase of 29%. However, in 2020, there was a slight decrease of 1.2%. 2021 saw a larger decrease of 17% compared to the previous year. In 2022, the budget increased slightly by 3%. The biggest change occurred in 2023, with an extraordinary increase of 60% compared to 2022, reaching €43 million. This recent increase indicates a significant potential for this municipality to invest in capital projects.

Figure 11. Capital Investment Budget in Prizren 2018–2023



An assessment of the capital distribution by sector reveals a different trend in budget allocation. Infrastructure has seen the largest increase, growing from €8.8 million in 2018 to €12.1 million in 2023, representing an increase of approximately 37%.

Figure 12. Breakdown of the Capital Budget by Key Sectors in the Municipality of Prizren, 2018–2023



Clarification: Only the Main Areas and Funded Amounts by this municipality have been presented.

Education has experienced fluctuations, with a significant increase in 2020 (€2.5 million), but then declined to levels similar to 2018 (€1.8 million in 2023). Healthcare has shown a general increase, growing from €842,000 in 2018 to €1.3 million in 2023, indicating increased investment in this sector.

Culture has experienced a slight decrease, falling from €1.1 million in 2018 to €1 million in 2023. Meanwhile, agriculture has suffered the largest decline, falling from €1.3 million in 2018 to only €325,000 in 2023, representing a 75% decrease. This indicates a significant shift in budgetary priorities, ranking the agricultural sector last.

Table 6. Breakdown of Capital Investments in Prizren by Locality (excluding neighborhoods or city zones) for the years 2018–2023

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Zhuri	250.000	190.000	250.000	140.000	190.000	250.000	1,270.000
Hoça e Qytetit	150.000	20.000	250.000	60.000	20.000	100.000	600.000
Korisha	250.000	50.000	110.000	45.200			455.200
Novaka			250.000	70.000	70.000		390.000
Manastirica	80.000		150.000	80.000	65.000		375.000
Vlashnja		100.000	50.000	100.000	70.000	50.000	370.000
Kabashi	83.000	15.000	100.000	60.000	50.000	40.000	348.000
Billusha	80.000	70.000	50.000	50.000	20.000	75.000	345.000
Pirana	140.000	80.000	10.000	20.000	20.000	45.000	315.000
Gjonaj	50.000	30.000	20.000	110.000		100.000	310.000
Breg-Drini	80.000	20.000	150.000	20.000	30.000		300.000
Atmaxhë	49.403	100.000	20.000	50.000	20.000	50.000	289.403
Mazreku	70.000	50.000		70.000	70.000	20.000	280.000

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Lubizhda	119.000			100.000	60.000		279.000
Randobrava	174.000			80.000	15.000		269.000
Jeshkova	30.000	20.000	50.000	110.000		50.000	260.000
Dedaj	27.000	130.000	20.000	25.000		50.000	252.000
Landovica		50.000		50.000	100.000	40.000	240.000
Zhivinjani			40.000	100.000	100.000		240.000
Zojzi	40.000	70.000		70.000		50.000	230.000
Trepetnica		30.000	50.000	30.000	70.000	45.000	225.000
Velezha		70.000		70.000	30.000	50.000	220.000
Medveci	20.000	44.000	30.000	20.000	70.000	35.000	219.000
Grazhdaniku	20.000	20.000	50.000		50.000	50.000	190.000
Nëpërgoshti			20.000	80.000	90.000		190.000
Shkoza		70.000		70.000	20.000	30.000	190.000
Lutogllava		50.000	20.000	90.000	20.000		180.000
Milaj			83.000		50.000	40.000	173.000
Krusha e Vogël	50.000	20.000		55.000		40.000	165.000
Malësia e Re	80.000		50.000	20.000	15.000		165.000
Kobaj	50.000			90.000	20.000		160.000
Smaçi	100.000			30.000		30.000	160.000
Nasheci	30.000		50.000	30.000	50.000		160.000
Caparci	50.000			20.000	20.000	50.000	140.000
Novosella				20.000	110.000		130.000
Mushnikova		73.000				50.000	123.000
Sërbica e Poshtme	80.000			20.000	20.000		120.000
Kushtendili	10.000				50.000	50.000	110.000
Petrovasella			50.000		20.000	40.000	110.000
Dobrushta		10.000	30.000			50.000	90.000
Gorozhupi		20.000	20.000			50.000	90.000
Reçana				70.000	20.000		90.000
Kojusha	20.000	50.000			15.000		85.000
Karashëngjergji						75.000	75.000
Krajku						70.000	70.000
Planeja					30.000	40.000	70.000
Srecka		20.000				45.000	65.000
Muradema	20.000	20.000		20.000			60.000
Kabashi i Hasit						55.000	55.000

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Jabllanica						50.000	50.000
Pllanjeni				30.000	20.000		50.000
Shpinadia			50.000				50.000
Vërmica	50.000						50.000
Lubinja e Epërme						45.000	45.000
Leskoveci						40.000	40.000
Romaja				20.000	20.000		40.000
Kushnini						35.000	35.000
Total							11,657,603

Clarification: Any empty fields in the budget allocations indicate that no projects were planned in those localities for that year.

Source: Municipal budget allocations for capital investments for the respective years presented in the table. Localities have been designated based on the Law on the Administrative Boundaries of Municipalities.

The Municipality of Prizren is the municipality with the highest level of capital investment among the 15 municipalities assessed in this report, with a total of €185 million over the years 2018–2023, of which approximately €12 million (6.3%) was invested in rural areas, while €174 million (93.7%) was invested in urban areas.

Prizren has 83 rural localities, 19% (16) received no funding at all during the six years, 41% (33) received partial funding (at least twice in six years), and 40% (34) received continuous funding. An assessment of the capital budget allocation for the localities of the Municipality of Prizren during the period 2018–2023 presents some significant trends and information. Zhur stands out as the locality with the highest allocated amount, receiving a total of €1.2 million. This amount is significantly higher than that of other localities, indicating a special focus on the development of this area. This locality has received significant funding each year, with amounts ranging from €140,000 to €250,000 per year.

After Zhur, the localities with the highest amounts are Novaka with €390,000, Manastirica with €375,000, and Vlashnja with €370,000. These figures suggest an unequal distribution of resources, with some localities receiving much more funding than others.

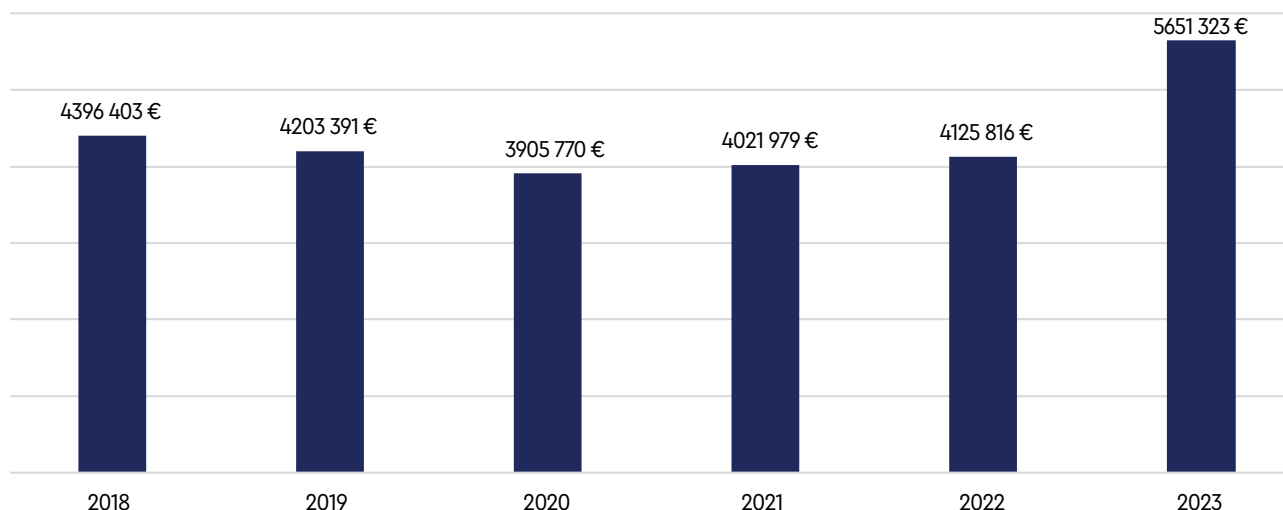
A noticeable trend is that most localities have received unstable funding over the years, with some years having significant amounts and others with no funding at all. It is also noted that some localities such as Dojnica, Drajçiqi, Gërncari, Gornjasella, Lezi, Llokveca, Lubinja e Poshtme, Lybeqeva, Lubizhda e Hasit, Lukinaj, Poslishti, Pouska, Sërbica e Epërm, Skorobishti, Struzha and Tupeci have not received any funding during this six-year period.

The Municipality of Prizren publishes all reports related to citizen consultations during budget preparation, but due to the irregular functioning of the official website, it has been impossible to access these documents. Otherwise, the most expensive projects in Prizren during the period 2018–2023 are the construction of the "Sezai Surroi" sports complex, the rehabilitation and expansion of the road at the entrance to Prizren including the highway section, and the expansion of the Prizren-Gjakovë road, the entrance part of the city.

2.6 Municipality of Rahovec/Orahovac

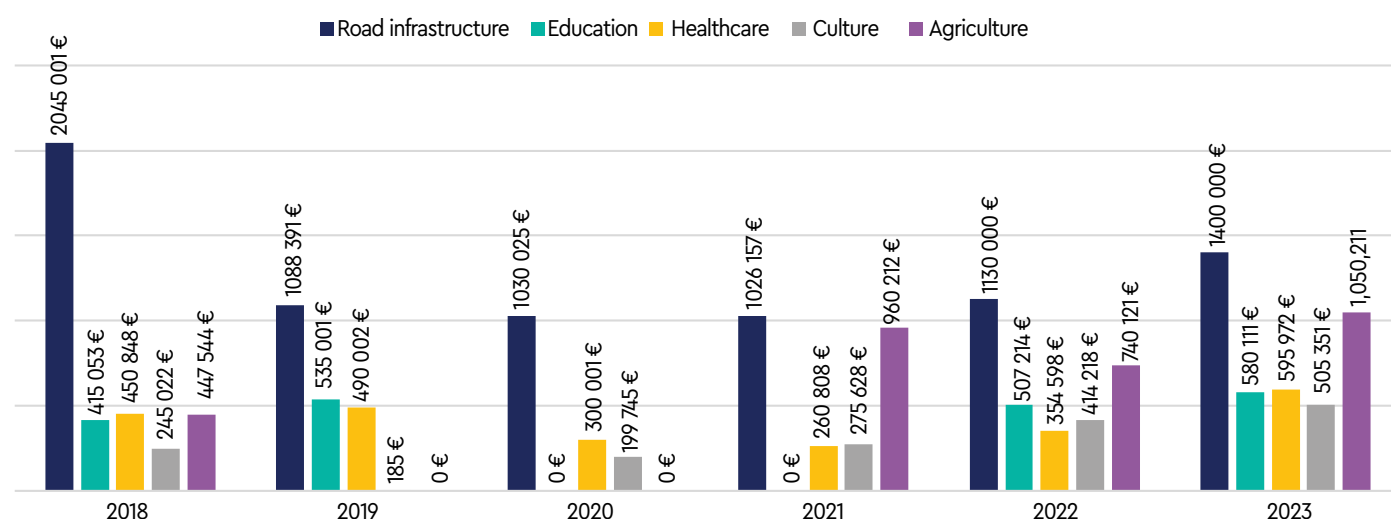
The Municipality of Rahovec experienced a varying trend in capital investments from 2018 to 2023. From 2018 to 2020, there was a gradual decline, with the largest decrease of 7% from 2019 to 2020. However, starting from 2021, there has been a continuous increase. The largest increase was observed in 2023 with a 37% increase compared to the previous year, reaching €5.6 million.

Figure 13. Capital Investment Budget in Rahovec/Orahovac 2018–2023



Looking at the sectors, the Municipality of Rahovec/Orahovac has prioritized infrastructure and agriculture. Culture has seen the most stable growth, while education and health have had large fluctuations. These changes may reflect the different priorities of the municipality or the impact of external factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic. It is important to note that all sectors, except infrastructure, have ended with higher funding levels in 2023 compared to 2018, suggesting a general positive trend in municipal investments.

Figure 14. Breakdown of the Capital Budget by Key Sectors in the Municipality of Rahovec/Orahovac, 2018–2023



Clarification: Only the Main Areas and Funded Amounts by this municipality have been presented.

Infrastructure funding started at a high of €2 million in 2018 but experienced a 47% decrease in 2019. However, from 2020 onward, there has been a gradual recovery, reaching €1.4 million in 2023. This represents a 36% increase compared to 2019 but remains 31% lower than the 2018 level.

The education sector has seen significant fluctuations. Following a 29% increase from 2018 to 2019, funding was entirely suspended in 2020 and 2021. It resumed in 2022 with €507,000 and increased by 14% in 2023, reaching €580,000. This is 40% higher than in 2018.

Healthcare funding has followed an inconsistent trajectory. After a slight increase in 2019, there was a decline in 2020 and 2021. Nevertheless, funding rebounded significantly in 2022 and 2023, reaching €595,000 in 2023, which is 32% higher than in 2018.

The culture sector has shown a predominantly positive trend. Despite a slight decrease in 2019, funding has increased every subsequent year, reaching €505,000 in 2023. This represents a 106% increase compared to 2018.

Agriculture appears to be a consistent focus for the municipality. Funding increased significantly by 129% from 2018 to 2019 and remained relatively stable through 2021. However, a notable 23% decrease occurred in 2022, followed by a rebound in 2023, reaching over €1 million. This represents a 134% increase compared to 2018.

Table 7. Breakdown of Capital Investments in Rahovec/Orahovac by Locality (excluding neighborhoods or city zones) for the years 2018–2023

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Kramovik	60.000	10.000	70.000	90.000		90.000	320.000
Opterushë		30.000	140.000	50.000	40.000	60.000	320.000
Krushë e Madhe	50.000	50.000	80.000	30.000	45.000	55.000	310.000
Ratkoc	37.000	20.000	30.000	80.000	30.000	50.000	247.000
Hocë e Vogël	33.000	70.000		43.000		90.000	236.000
Retijë		80.000	50.000	43.000		60.000	233.000
Celinë	25.000	10.000	20.000	50.000	90.000	60.000	225.000
Pastasellë	25.000	45.000	45.000	50.000		50.000	215.000
Hoçë e Madhe		50.000	50.000		50.000	60.000	210.000
Zatriq	100.000	50.000	20.000			40.000	210.000
Mrasor	25.000		100.000			60.000	185.000
Xërxë	25.000	50.000	80.000			25.000	180.000
Drenoc	6.600	20.000	70.000		40.000	40.000	176.600
Çifllak	8.000	40.000	70.000			50.000	168.000
Dejnë	15.000	30.000	30.000	5.000	50.000	35.000	165.000
Brestoc	25.000	10.000	20.000	100.000			155.000
Bellacërkë	50.000		80.000				130.000
Nagavc		15.000	100.000				115.000
Kaznik				59.857		55.000	114.857
Senoc		20.000	30.000			55.000	105.000
Bërnjak						95.000	95.000
Pataçan i Epërm		60.000	30.000				90.000
Gegjë		20.000	50.000				70.000
Pataçan i Poshtëm		30.000					30.000
Total							4,305,457

Clarification: Any empty fields in the budget allocations indicate that no projects were planned in those localities for that year. Source: Municipal budget allocations for capital investments for the respective years presented in the table. Localities have been designated based on the Law on the Administrative Boundaries of Municipalities.

During the period 2018–2023, the Municipality of Rahovec/Orahovac had a total budget of over €26 million. Of this amount, €4.3 million (16%) was allocated to rural areas, while approximately €22 million (84%) was spent in urban areas.

In 7 localities, or 21% of the total settlements, investments were received in 4–6 years, such as Krushë e Madhe, Ratkoc, Celinë, Kramovik, Oterushë, Pastasellë, and Dejnë.

In 17 localities, or 51.5% of the total, partial investments were received: Hoçë e Vogël, Retijë, Hoçë e Madhe, Zatriq, Mrasor, Xërxë, Drenoc, Çifllak, Brestoc, Bellacërkë, Nagavc, Kaznik, Senoc, Bërnjak, Pataçan i Epërm, Gegjë, and Pataçan i Poshtëm.

In 8 localities, or 27% of the total, there were no investments during this period, such as Bratotinë, Dobidol, Nushpal, Petkoviq, Polluzhë, Radostë, Bllata, and Zhdrellë. An interesting trend is the emergence of late investments in some localities. For example, Bërnjak and Kaznik started to receive significant funds only in the last years of the 2023 period.

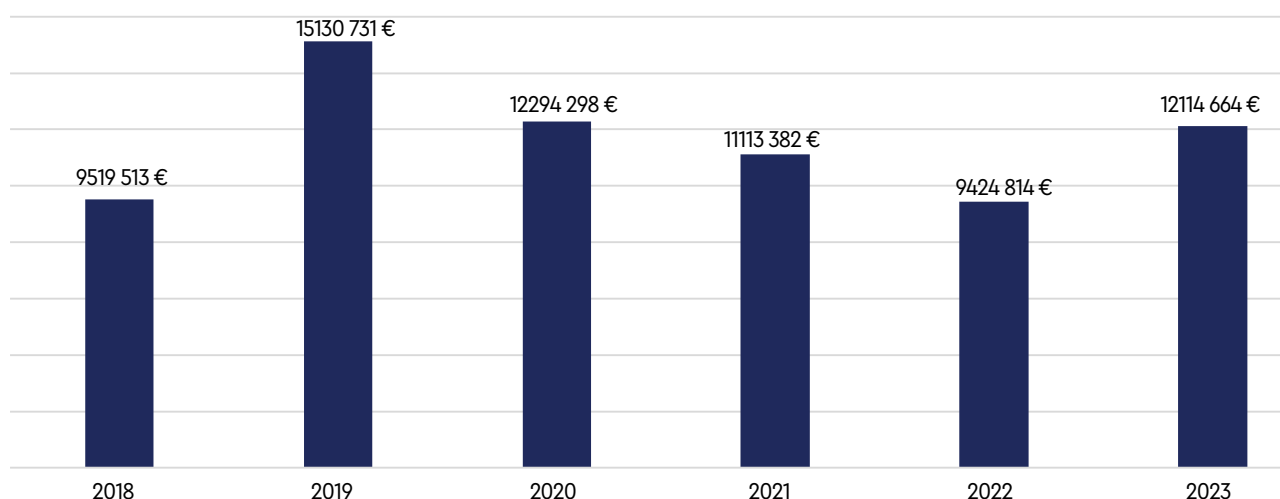
During 2023, Rahovec/Orahovac organized four budget consultations with citizens, where 153 people participated, and 144 requests were submitted, of which 48 were included in the respective municipal budget. Requests considered unacceptable are related to increasing the amount of financial support for farmers and agriculturists of this municipality, investments in the irrigation of agricultural lands, and the maintenance of private neighborhood roads, lacking public road characteristics. The reason for rejecting these requests was primarily that increasing subsidy funds would conflict with the budget circulars of the Ministry of Finance. Meanwhile, regarding private roads, the municipality states that it is not competent to invest in private roads.

The most expensive capital projects in Rahovec during the period 2018 – 2023 are the construction of the Rahovec-Xërxë road, the construction of a potable water processing plant for 12 villages, and the construction of a new cultural center in the city center.

2.7 Municipality of Ferizaj/Uroševac

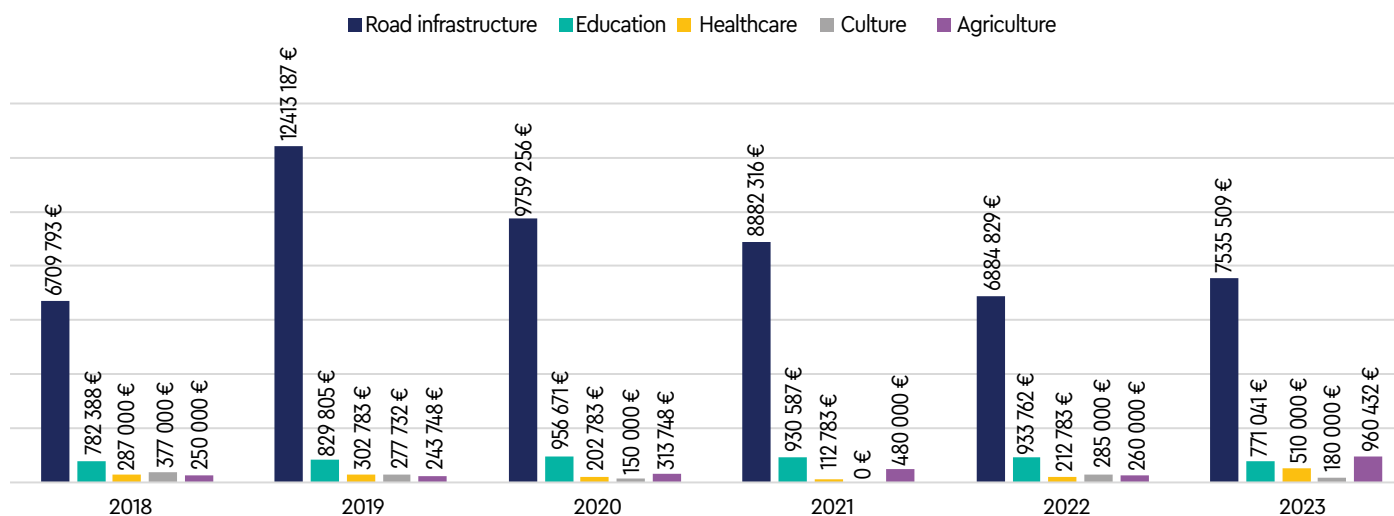
The capital investment budget for the Municipality of Ferizaj/Uroševac has undergone significant fluctuations from 2018 to 2023. From €9.5 million in 2018, there was a significant increase of 59% in 2019, reaching €15 million. However, in 2020, there was a decline of 19% to €12 million, followed by another decrease of 10% in 2021. The year 2022 marked the largest drop of 15%, decreasing to €9.4 million. In 2023, there was a considerable recovery with an increase of 29%, bringing the budget to €12 million. Despite these fluctuations, the 2023 budget is 27% higher than that of 2018.

Figure 15. Capital Investment Budget in Ferizaj/Uroševac 2018–2023



The orientation of capital investments by sectors shows a shift in spending priorities, with a noticeable move towards agriculture and a renewed focus on healthcare in recent years. Meanwhile, sectors like education and culture seem to have experienced a decline in funding.

Figure 16. Breakdown of the Capital Budget by Key Sectors in the Municipality of Ferizaj/Uroševac, 2018–2023



Clarification: Only the Main Areas and Funded Amounts by this municipality have been presented.

Infrastructure saw significant fluctuations, peaking at €12 million in 2019 but declining sharply in subsequent years, reaching €7 million in 2023. Education experienced gradual growth until 2022 but then saw a significant decline in 2023.

Healthcare was characterized by a continuous decline from 2018 to 2021, followed by a notable increase in 2023 to €510,000. Culture experienced major fluctuations, reaching zero in 2021, but partially recovering in the following years. Agriculture showed a positive trend, with a significant increase in 2023, reaching €960,000, nearly four times more than in 2018.

Table 8. Breakdown of Capital Investments in Ferizaj/Uroševac by Locality (excluding neighborhoods or city zones) for the years 2018–2023

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Komogllavë	345.800	120.000	413.000	90.000	450.000	1,100,509	2,519,309
Koshare		110.000	230.000	150.000	235.000	400.432	1,125,432
Greme		25.000	280.000	280.000	430.000	50.000	1,065,000
Sojevë	50.000	20.000	100.000	50.000	285.000	315.000	820.000
Bibaj	158.457		50.000	40.000	200.000	300.000	748.457
Bablak		70.000	130.000	135.000	204.000	130.000	669.000
Pojatë	30.000	79.628	150.000			350.000	609.628
Muhaxher-talinovc	29.701	125.449	250.000	30.000	130.000		565.150
Jerliprelez	50.000	87.000	67.465	58.813	204.000	30.000	497.278
Rakaj	10.000	50.000	80.000	50.000	230.000	50.000	470.000
Kosinë	20.000			20.000	214.000	150.000	404.000
Manastirc	111.658	110.000	90.000	10.000	50.000		371.658
Jezerc	50.000	50.000	20.000	20.000	30.000	200.000	370.000
Slivovë		117.998	200.000			50.000	367.998

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Mirash	80.000	39.837	85.000	50.000	80.000		364.837
Mirosalë			50.000	60.000	240.000		350.000
Prelezi Muhaxher	174.435	60.000		40.000	70.000		344.435
Cernillë			55.000	75.000	100.000	100.000	330.000
Doganaj	30.000	25.000	50.000	90.000		120.000	315.000
Gërllicë e Ultë	15.000				170.000	120.000	305.000
Varosh	10.000				140.000	150.000	300.000
Tërn	30.000	70.000	49.000		50.000	100.000	299.000
Zllatar		170.000	20.000	50.000		50.000	290.000
Softaj	40.000	19.372	56.347	40.000	40.000	70.000	265.719
Nerodimja e Epërme	30.000	212.000					242.000
Nerodimja e Ultë		66.588	39.816		70.000		176.404
Papaz	30.000	70.000	52.316				152.316
Lloshkobare	1.000	66.469	25.985	30.000			123.454
Babushë					10.000	100.000	110.000
Zaskok			10.000		100.000		110.000
Rahovicë	27.530		22.299			50.000	99.829
Muhoc	12.000				80.000		92.000
Dramjak				50.000			50.000
Jerlitalinovc						40.000	40.000
Total							14,962,904

Clarification: Any empty fields in the budget allocations indicate that no projects were planned in those localities for that year.
Source: Municipal budget allocations for capital investments for the respective years presented in the table. Localities have been designated based on the Law on the Administrative Boundaries of Municipalities.

During the period 2018–2023, the Municipality of Ferizaj/Uroševac allocated approximately €70 million to capital investments, of which around €15 million (21%) were designated for rural areas, while over €54 million (79%) went to urban areas.

An analysis of the capital budget distribution in Ferizaj/Uroševac reveals significant disparities in investments across various localities during this period. Komogllavë emerged as the largest beneficiary, receiving a total of €2.5 million, with a substantial increase in investments recorded in 2023. Koshare and Greme also benefited considerably, receiving €1.1 million and over €1 million, respectively, with a relatively consistent distribution over the years. Overall, Ferizaj/Uroševac comprises 42 localities, of which 21.5% (9) did not receive any investments, 14.5% (6) received partial investments, and 64% (27) benefited consistently.

The localities that recorded no investments during this period include Baliq, Burrnik, Gatnjë, Nekodin, Sazli, Starosellë, Svrčina, Muhaxher and Tankosiq. The investment trends indicate an inconsistent approach for most localities, characterized by years of significant investments followed by periods of no investment. However, some localities, such as Bablak, Cernillë, and Sojevë, exhibited a more consistent pattern of annual funding. The year 2023 marked a notable increase in investments for several localities, particularly Komogllavë, Koshare, and Sojevë.

Ferizaj/Uroševac has distinguished itself as one of the few municipalities in Kosovo that incorporates the largest number of citizen requests in its budget planning. These requests are

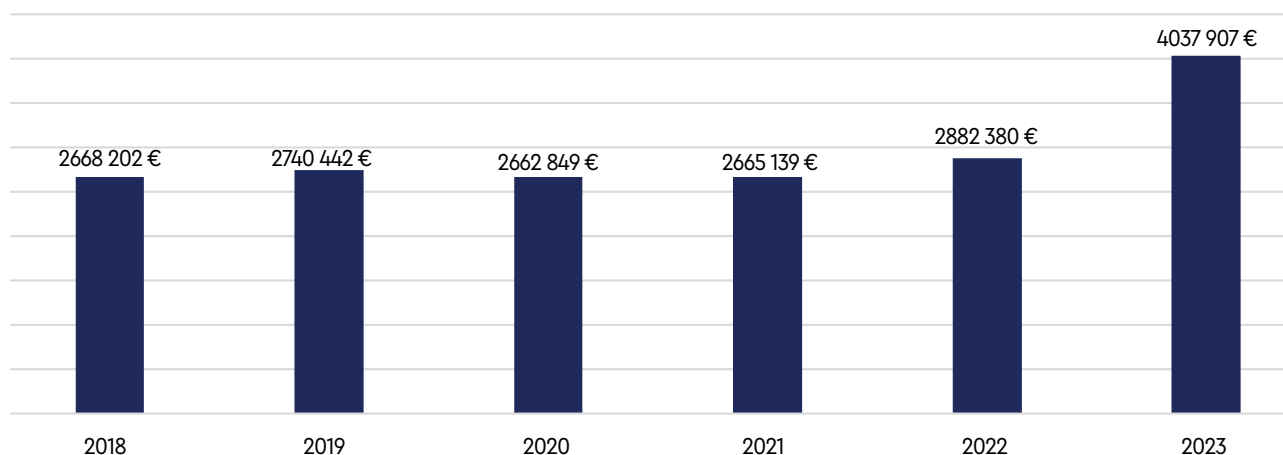
gathered during public consultations organized by the municipality regarding the budget. In 2023, the municipality held nine such consultations, attended by 226 citizens, who submitted 171 requests, of which 136 were accepted by the municipality. The municipality has not given explanations as to why such requests were rejected.

The most expensive infrastructure projects in the Municipality of Ferizaj/Uroševac during 2018–2023 include: "City Unification" Project: Investment in constructing an underpass connecting the eastern and western parts of the city, including lanes for vehicles, pedestrians, and bicycles, while bypassing the railway. Construction of the City Ring Road and the construction of the new regional hospital complex, which remains incomplete since the pre-pandemic period.

2.8 Municipality of Klinë/Klina

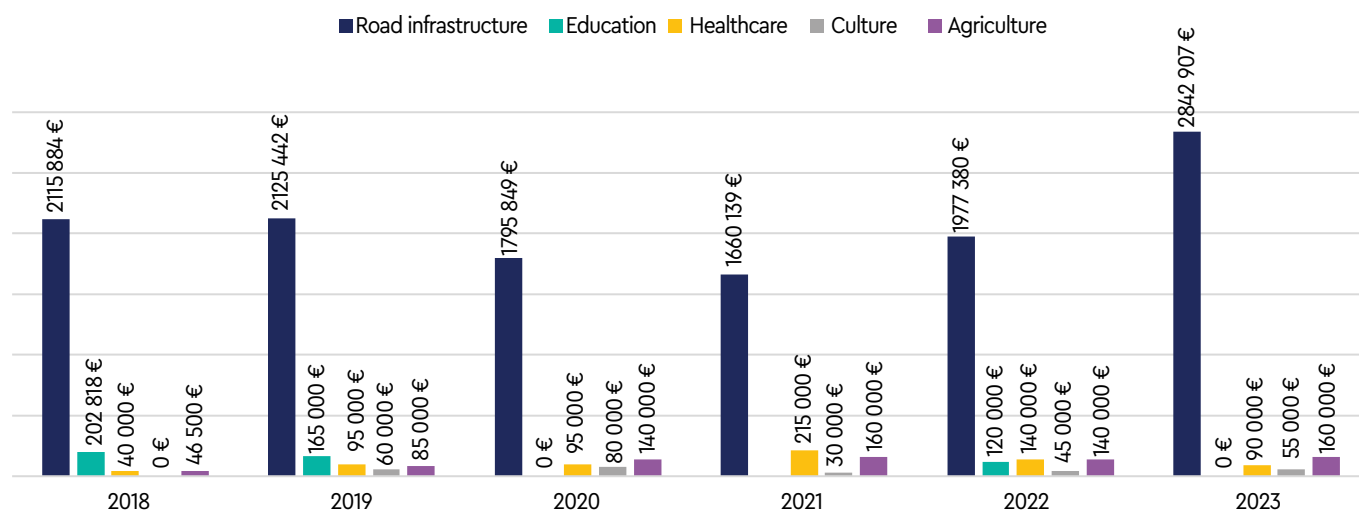
The capital investment budget of the Municipality of Klinë/Klina demonstrates an overall upward trend. From 2018 to 2019, there was a slight increase of 2.7%. In 2020, the budget experienced a decline of 2.8% compared to the previous year. The year 2021 saw a minimal increase of 0.1%. A more noticeable increase occurred in 2022, with an 8.2% rise compared to 2021. The most significant growth was recorded in 2023, with a substantial increase of 40% compared to 2022, bringing the total capital budget of the municipality to €4 million.

Figure 17. Capital Investment Budget in Klinë/Klina 2018–2023



In the case of Klinë/Klina, the allocation of capital investments has primarily focused on five sectors: infrastructure, education, agriculture, healthcare, and culture.

Figure 18. Breakdown of the Capital Budget by Key Sectors in the Municipality of Klinë/Klina, 2018–2023



Clarification: Only the Main Areas and Funded Amounts by this municipality have been presented.

Infrastructure has received the highest priority, albeit with some significant fluctuations. From 2018 to 2021, there was a gradual decline of approximately 21%. However, starting in 2021, there has been a notable increase, reaching €2.8 million in 2023, which represents an increase of about 71% compared to 2018.

In the education sector, funding dropped from €202,000 in 2018 to zero in both 2020 and 2021. It then rebounded to €120,000 in 2022 but fell back to zero in 2023. This indicates a lack of consistency in education funding, suggesting it is not considered a priority sector.

Healthcare exhibited a rising trend from 2018 to 2021, peaking at €215,000 in 2021, marking a 437.5% increase compared to 2018. However, the budget decreased to €90,000 in 2023, which, while lower, still represents a 125% increase from 2018.

Culture started with no budget in 2018 but saw steady growth, reaching €80,000 in 2020. Despite a decline in 2021, the budget rose again to €55,000 in 2023.

In the agriculture sector, there has been a consistent upward trend, with funding increasing from €46,000 in 2018 to €160,000 in 2023, representing a growth of 244%.

Table 9. Breakdown of Capital Investments in Klinë/Klina by Locality (excluding neighborhoods or city zones) for the years 2018–2023

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Dollc		15.000		50.000	140.000	290.000	495.000
Shtupel		85.000	50.000	150.000	90.000	70.000	445.000
Volljak	100.000	5.000		75.000	110.000	100.000	390.000
Zajm	17.500	17.000	110.000	40.000	30.000	170.000	384.500
Jashanicë	20.000		60.000	75.000	60.000	150.000	365.000
Gjurgjevik	60.000	120.000		45.000	45.000	95.000	365.000
Siqevë		50.000	75.000	60.000	60.000	65.000	310.000
Grabanicë	17.500	80.000				205.000	302.500
Gllarevë	120.000		10.000	30.000	70.000	50.000	280.000
Kruševo	100.000			50.000	95.000		245.000
Bokshiq	70.000	40.000	40.000			70.000	220.000
Rudicë	10.000	40.000	50.000	40.000		55.000	195.000
Zllakuqan	40.000		30.000			115.000	185.000
Dugajevë				70.000		110.000	180.000
Videjë			50.000			100.000	150.000
Dollovë		40.000	25.000		70.000		135.000
Dobërdol			65.000	35.000	30.000		130.000
Binqë					40.000	60.000	100.000
Caravik	60.000			30.000			90.000
Dush	70.000	20.000					90.000
Zabërgjë		20.000			70.000		90.000
Drenoc	50.000	35.000					85.000
Berkovë		10.000				65.000	75.000
Budisalc		10.000				55.000	65.000

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Prçevë			55.000				55.000
Kpuz	20.000		30.000				50.000
Stupë		40.000					40.000
Klinafc	15.000					10.000	25.000
Jagodë		5.000					5.000
Total							5,547,000

Clarification: Any empty fields in the budget allocations indicate that no projects were planned in those localities for that year.
Source: Municipal budget allocations for capital investments for the respective years presented in the table. Localities have been designated based on the Law on the Administrative Boundaries of Municipalities.

Over the past six years (2018–2023), the Municipality of Klinë/Klina had nearly €18 million at its disposal, of which €5.5 million (or 31%) were invested in rural areas, while €12 million (68%) were allocated to urban areas.

Based on the data in the table for the Municipality of Klinë/Klina, it is evident that the budget distribution among different localities from 2018 to 2023 was uneven. Some localities benefited significantly more than others, while some received no funding during this period. Klinë/Klina comprises 42 localities, of which 31% (13) did not receive any investments, 38% (16) received partial investments, and 31% (13) benefited consistently.

The localities that benefited the most include Dollcin, with €495,000; Shtupel, with €445,000; and Volljak, with €390,000. These areas received substantial and evenly distributed funding over the years.

On the other hand, localities such as Zajmi, Jashanica, and Gjurgjeviku also received significant, albeit slightly lower, funding than the first group.

Several other localities received very little or no funding during this period. For example, Jagoda received only €5,000, while localities such as Çabiç, Çeshkovë, Çupevë, Deis, Dobrovodë, Petriq i Ultë, Dranashiq, Dresnik, Dusheviq, Petriq i Epërm, Grebnik, Nagllavë, and Sverkë recorded no funding over the six years.

In 2023, the Municipality of Klinë organized seven budget consultations with citizens, with 88 participants submitting 41 requests. Of these, 23 were considered by the municipality and included in the budget.

Commonly requested projects have generally focused on road repairs, sidewalks, public building renovations, the construction of sports fields, and the installation of public lighting. However, the municipality did not approve requests for the installation of a water supply network, citing the lack of a suitable water source as the reason.

The most expensive infrastructure projects in the Municipality of Klinë/Klina during 2018–2023 include: Construction of the Klinë-Volujak road; Construction of a water supply system in the southern zone; Investment in a new water supply network covering eight villages in the southern part of the municipality; Construction of a new family medical center in the city center.

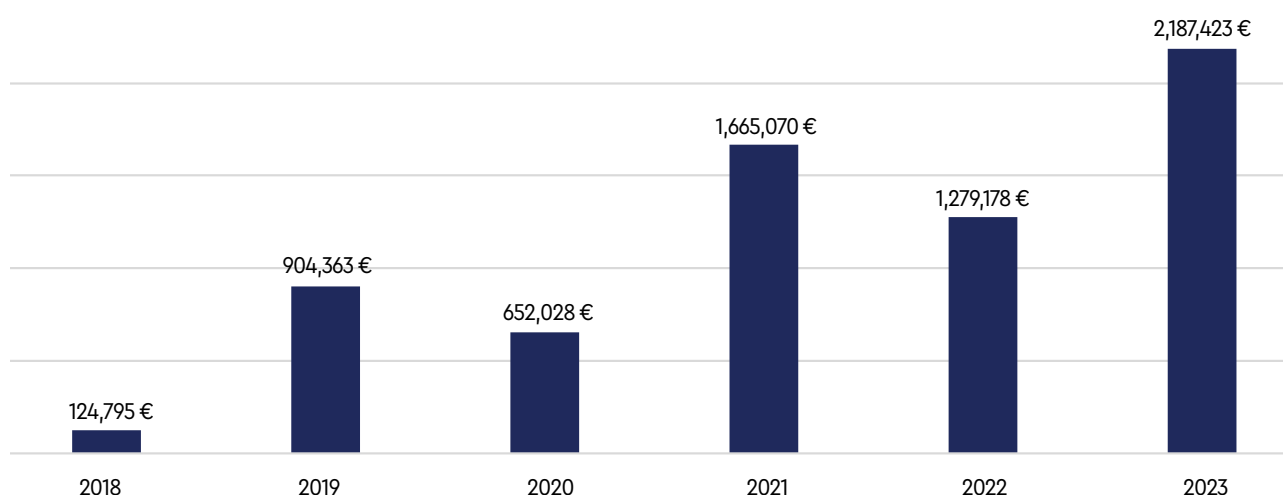
2.9 Municipality of Kamenicë/Kamenica

The capital investment budget of the Municipality of Kamenicë/Kamenica has demonstrated an upward trend during the 2018–2023 period. In 2018, the budget was relatively low, at €124,000, but experienced a significant increase of 624% in 2019, reaching €904,000. However, 2020 saw a decline of 28%, reducing the budget to €652,000. This decrease was attributed to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021, the budget exhibited extraordinary growth, rising by 155% compared to the previous year, reaching €1.6 million. This substantial increase likely reflects efforts toward post-pandemic economic recovery. Nonetheless, 2022 experienced a slight decline of 23%, with the budget dropping to €1.2 million.

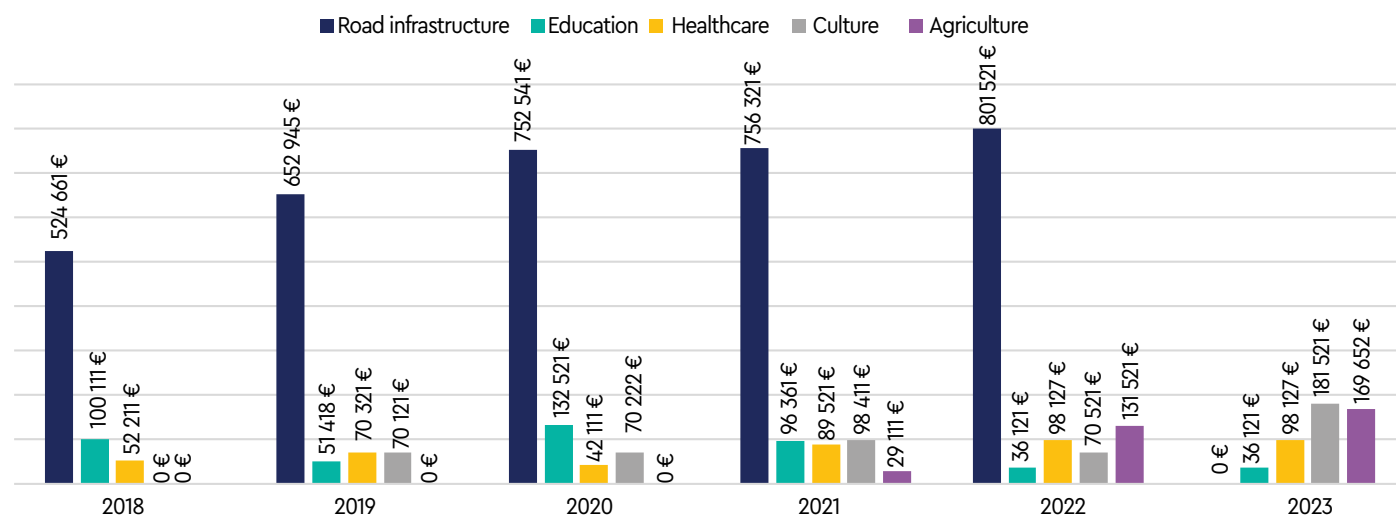
In 2023, the budget reached its peak for the six-year period, showing a notable increase of 71% compared to the previous year, amounting to €2.1 million. Compared to the initial year of 2018, the 2023 budget has increased by a factor of 17.5, indicating a significant expansion in the municipality's investment capacity.

Figure 19. Capital Investment Budget in Kamenicë/Kamenica 2018–2023



When broken down by sectors, infrastructure emerged as the highest priority, exhibiting continuous and substantial growth. From €524,000 in 2018, the infrastructure budget increased to €1.2 million in 2023, representing an approximate growth of 135%. This demonstrates a strong focus on developing municipal infrastructure.

Figure 20. Breakdown of the Capital Budget by Key Sectors in the Municipality of Klinë/Klina, 2018–2023



Clarification: Only the Main Areas and Funded Amounts by this municipality have been presented.

Education has experienced significant fluctuations. After a substantial decrease in 2019 (from €100,000 in 2018 to €51,000), there was a notable increase in 2020, reaching €132,000. However, since 2022, the education budget has remained constant at €36,000, approximately 64% lower than in 2018.

Healthcare has shown a generally positive trend, with a significant increase from €52,000 in 2018 to €98,000 in 2023, reflecting a growth of approximately 88%. However, the budget remained unchanged between 2022 and 2023.

Culture has demonstrated a considerable increase. From a zero budget in 2018, it has reached €181,000 in 2023. This substantial growth, especially between 2022 and 2023 (approximately 157%), indicates a renewed focus on the infrastructural development of cultural facilities within the municipality.

Agriculture began receiving budget allocations only in 2021 but has seen rapid growth since then. From €29,000 in 2021, the budget has increased to €169,000 in 2023.

Table 10. Breakdown of Capital Investments in Kamenicë/Kamenica by Locality (excluding neighborhoods or city zones) for the years 2018–2023

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Hogosht		25.000		29.500	170.000	186.000	410.500
Topanicë						267.050	267.050
Busavatë						245.000	245.000
Koretin						178.000	178.000
Berivojcë						120.000	120.000
Novosellë						85.000	85.000
Muçivërc						70.000	70.000
Karaçevë i poshtme					50.000	17.000	67.000
Hodonoc						50.000	50.000
Moçar					43.000		43.000
Shipashnica i Ultë				29.950			29.950
Strelicë				29.900			29.900
Total							1,595,400

Clarification: Any empty fields in the budget allocations indicate that no projects were planned in those localities for that year.

Source: Municipal budget allocations for capital investments for the respective years presented in the table. Localities have been designated based on the Law on the Administrative Boundaries of Municipalities.

During the 2018–2023 period, the Municipality of Kamenicë/Kamenica had nearly €7 million available for capital investments, of which €1.5 million (23%) were allocated to rural areas and €5.2 million (77%) to urban areas.

The budget distribution in Kamenicë/Kamenica across localities reveals an uneven pattern of investment. Hogosht emerges as the primary beneficiary, receiving €410,000 during 2019–2023, followed by Topanica, Busavata, Koretin, and Berivojca, which received significant amounts in 2023. Kamenicë/Kamenica has 54 localities, of which 76% (41) received no funding, 22% (12) received partial funding, and none of the localities benefited consistently.

Based on the budget allocations during the 2018–2023 period, the localities that have not benefited are: Hajnovc, Bllatë, Boscë, Bratilloç, Çarakoc, Dajkoc, Dazhnica, Desivojcë, Gjyrishec, Feriqevë, Gmicë, Shipashnica e Epërme, Karaçevë i Epërm, Gragjenik, Grizimë, Kolloleq Kopernica, Kostadinçe, Kranidel, Kremenata, Krilevë, Lisockë, Lajçiq, Leshtar, Maroc, Meshinë, Rahovicë, Petroc, Poliçkë,

Rogaçicë, Shahiq, Sedllar, Strezoc, Svirce, Tërstë, Tugjec, Vaganesh, Velegllavë e Epërme, Velegllavë e Ultë, Vriqec, Zajçec and Zhujë.

This may partly be attributed to the generalized nature of Kamenicë/Kamenica's budget, where fields or projects are mentioned without specifying individual localities. The generalized budget approach, which does not detail expenditures for specific localities, reflects a lack of transparency and makes it challenging to accurately assess needs and the effectiveness of public spending.

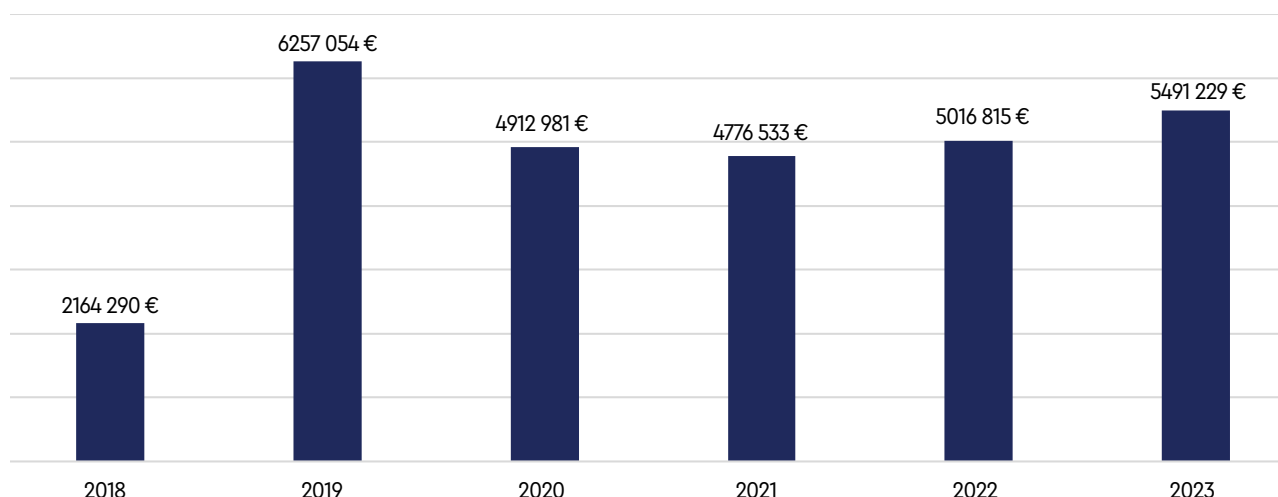
The Municipality of Kamenicë/Kamenica organized the highest number of budget hearings with citizens in 2023, holding a total of 29 such sessions. The number of participants was also significantly higher compared to other municipalities included in this report, with 663 citizens attending. A total of 352 specific requests were submitted by citizens during these hearings, of which 216 were considered by the municipality. The majority of approved requests pertained to infrastructure projects (roads, sidewalks, public lighting). Meanwhile, requests for constructing social housing centers (due to costs) and new school and healthcare facilities were rejected. For school facilities, the municipality's justification for rejection is that MESTI is conducting a study to determine which schools should undergo restructuring. Meanwhile, for healthcare facilities, the justification has been the municipalities' inability to make them functional due to a lack of medical staff.

The most expensive infrastructure projects in the Municipality of Kamenicë during 2018–2023 include: the construction of the Kamenicë-Hogosht road, the construction of the "Ismail Qemali" high school, the construction of the city square, which remains incomplete.

2.10 Municipality of Obiliq/Obilić

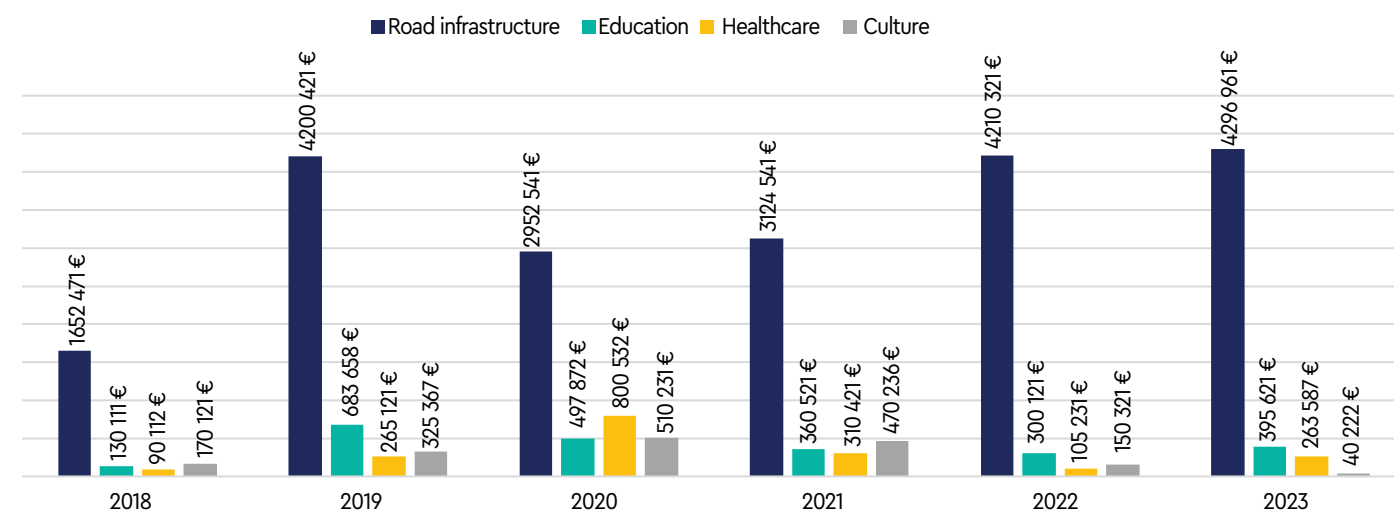
The capital investment budget of the Municipality of Obiliq/Obilić reached approximately €5.5 million by the end of 2023. Between 2018 and 2019, the budget experienced an extraordinary increase of 189%, exceeding €4 million. However, in 2020, there was a decline of 21%, representing a reduction of around €1.3 million. In 2021, the budget saw a slight decrease of 2.8%. In 2022, it increased by 5% (or €240,000), followed by a further growth of 9.5% (€474,000) in 2023. Overall, despite fluctuations, the 2023 budget is 154% higher than the 2018 budget.

Figure 21. Capital Investment Budget in Obiliq/Obilić 2018–2023



Based on the distribution of capital investments by sectors, infrastructure has been the most significant area of focus, with substantial growth from €1.6 million in 2018 to €4.3 million in 2023. This represents an increase of approximately 160% over the period. The largest growth occurred in 2019, with a 154% increase compared to the previous year.

Figure 22. Breakdown of the Capital Budget by Key Sectors in the Municipality of Obiliq/Obilić, 2018–2023



Clarification: Only the Main Areas and Funded Amounts by this municipality have been presented.

The education budget has experienced fluctuations, starting at €130,000 in 2018 and increasing significantly to €683,000 in 2019 (a 425% increase). However, after 2019, there was a downward trend until 2022, followed by a slight increase in 2023. Despite the decline, the 2023 education budget remains 204% higher than the 2018 level.

The healthcare budget has shown substantial fluctuations. It peaked in 2020 at €800,000, representing an increase of 788% compared to 2018. This significant rise can likely be attributed to increased needs during the COVID-19 pandemic. After 2020, the budget decreased but remained higher than pre-2020 levels.

The culture budget saw considerable growth from 2018 to 2020, reaching a peak of €510,000 in 2020 (a 200% increase compared to 2018). However, following 2020, there was a sharp decline, with the 2023 budget amounting to only 23% of the 2018 level.

Table 11. Breakdown of Capital Investments in Obiliq/Obilić by Locality (excluding neighborhoods or city zones) for the years 2018–2023

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Mazgit						1,028,000	1,028,000
Milloshevë	50.000	600.000				199.577	849.577
Breznicë			60.000			72.665	132.665
Lazarevë						85.000	85.000
Hade						10.000	10.000
Graboc i Epërm						5.000	5.000
Total							2,110,242

Clarification: Any empty fields in the budget allocations indicate that no projects were planned in those localities for that year.

Source: Municipal budget allocations for capital investments for the respective years presented in the table. Localities have been designated based on the Law on the Administrative Boundaries of Municipalities.

During the 2018–2023 period, the Municipality of Obiliq/Obilić had over €28 million available for capital investments, of which €2.1 million (7.4%) were allocated to rural areas, and over €26 million (92.6%) to urban areas.

The distribution of Obiliq/Obilić's municipal budget across localities reveals that some localities benefited significantly more than others, while some received no recorded investments during the 2018–2023 period. Obiliq/Obilić consists of 19 localities, of which 68% (13) received no funding, 31% (6) received partial funding, and none benefited consistently.

The locality that benefited the most was Mazgit, with an investment of €1 million in 2023 alone. This substantial amount indicates that Mazgit has been a focus of municipal development. Following Mazgit is Milloshevë, which received a total of €650,000, primarily in 2018 and 2019, with an additional investment in 2023. Lazarevë and Breznicë also benefited significantly, with investments of €85,000 and €132,000, respectively.

Conversely, many localities such as Babimoc, Bakshi, Cërkvena Vodicë, Dobrosellë, Hamidi, Kozariq, Krushevcë, Lajthishtë, Leshkoshqiq, Plemetin, Raskovë, Siboc, and Shipitullë had no recorded investments during this period.

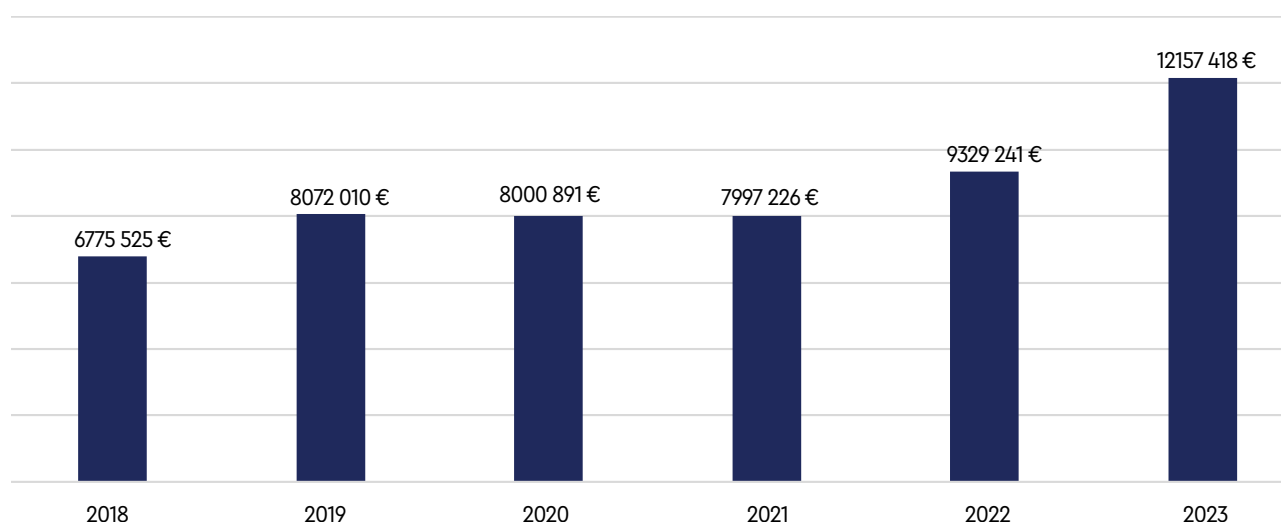
This situation may be attributed to the municipality presenting a generalized budget that does not specify the allocation of funds by locality. Such a practice can hinder effective monitoring of public expenditures and make it challenging to evaluate the actual impact of investments in each area of the municipality.

In 2023, the Municipality of Obiliq organized three budget hearings with citizens, attended by 57 residents. However, the report from these hearings does not specify what the citizens' requests were or how many of them were considered by the municipality. The two most expensive projects in Obiliq/Obilić during the 2018–2023 period were the construction of the city square and the initiation of a project to connect the city to the cogeneration system.

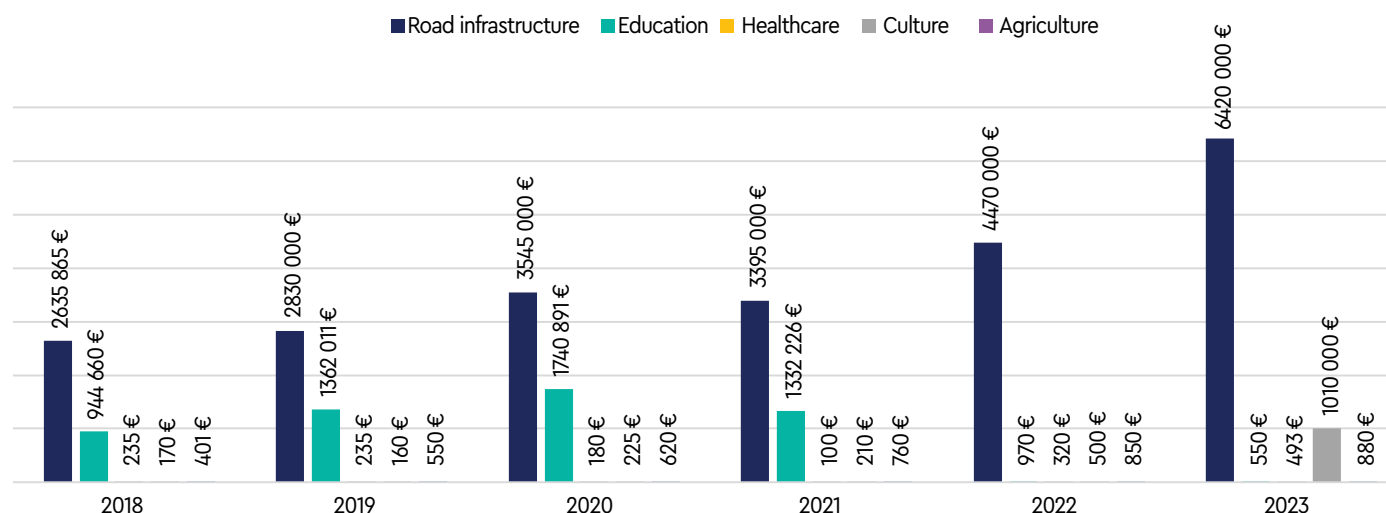
2.11 Municipality of Pejë/Peć

The capital investment budget of the Municipality of Pejë/Peć has shown an overall upward trend from 2018 to 2023. Between 2018 and 2019, there was a significant increase of 19% (€1.2 million). In 2020, the budget experienced a slight decrease of 0.9% (€71,000 less), followed by a minimal decline of 0.05% in 2021. The situation improved considerably in 2022, with a substantial increase of approximately 17% (€1.3 million). The largest growth occurred in 2023, with an additional 30% (€2.8 million) compared to the previous year. In total, the budget increased by 79% (€5.3 million) between 2018 and 2023, reflecting a growing investment in capital projects within the Municipality of Pejë during this period.

Figure 23. Capital Investment Budget in Pejë/Peć 2018–2023



The priorities of the Municipality of Pejë/Peć over the six years (2018–2023) indicate that significant attention has been given to infrastructure projects (roads, sewage systems, water supply, parks, public lighting, sidewalks, squares), as well as improving conditions in the culture sector.

Figure 24. Breakdown of the Capital Budget by Key Sectors in the Municipality of Pejë/Peć, 2018–2023

Clarification: Only the Main Areas and Funded Amounts by this municipality have been presented.

Infrastructure has experienced the largest and most consistent growth. From €2.6 million in 2018, the budget increased to €6.4 million in 2023, representing a growth of approximately 143%. This highlights that infrastructure has been the municipality's top priority, with substantial investments steadily increasing each year.

Education, on the other hand, has shown a different trend. Initially, there was a significant increase from €944,000 in 2018 to €1.7 million in 2020 (an 84% rise), but this was followed by a notable decline, dropping to €550,000 in 2023. This represents a 68% decrease from the 2020 peak and a 42% decrease compared to 2018.

Healthcare experienced fluctuations over the years. After a period of stagnation and decline from 2018 to 2021, the budget saw a significant increase in 2022 and 2023, reaching €493,000, which is 110% higher than in 2018. This recent increase may reflect a response to the health challenges the country faced during the pandemic.

Culture has seen substantial growth, especially in recent years. From €170,000 in 2018, the budget increased to over €1 million in 2023, a massive 492% rise. This indicates a renewed focus on the cultural development of the municipality.

Agriculture has experienced steady but more moderate growth. From €400,000 in 2018, the budget rose to €880,000 in 2023, representing a 120% increase.

Table 12. Breakdown of Capital Investments in Pejë/Peć by Locality (excluding neighborhoods or city zones) for the years 2018–2023

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Gllaviçicë	1,370,000	1,450,000	180.000				3,000,000
Bogë	200.000					820.000	1,020,000
Baran				100.000	200.000	650.000	950.000
Zahaq			250.000	100.000		360.000	710.000
Leshan	200.000			100.000	150.000		450.000
Glllogjan	15.000					400.000	415.000
Drelaj				50.000		340.000	390.000
Vitomiricë	150.000			130.000		90.000	370.000

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Haxhaj						320.000	320.000
Koshutan						320.000	320.000
Shkrel		100.000	205.000				305.000
Dubovë			30.000			250.000	280.000
Vranoc						280.000	280.000
Jabllanicë						260.000	260.000
Brestovik	10.000			120.000		100.000	230.000
Treboviq						200.000	200.000
Babiq						190.000	190.000
Buçan						190.000	190.000
Llabjan						190.000	190.000
Pishtan						190.000	190.000
Reka e Aliagës			150.000				150.000
Graboc						150.000	150.000
Jabllanicë e Vogël						130.000	130.000
Bellopojë						120.000	120.000
Bllagajë						100.000	100.000
Trestenik						100.000	100.000
Lutogllavë						90.000	90.000
Malaj			85.000				85.000
Novosellë	50.000	35.000					85.000
Dobërdol						70.000	70.000
Lipë						50.000	50.000
Radavc						50.000	50.000
Gorazhdec			40.000				40.000
Shtupeq i Vogël						20.000	20.000
Total							11,500,000

Clarification: Any empty fields in the budget allocations indicate that no projects were planned in those localities for that year.
Source: Municipal budget allocations for capital investments for the respective years presented in the table. Localities have been designated based on the Law on the Administrative Boundaries of Municipalities.

During the 2018–2023 period, the Municipality of Pejë/Peć had over €52 million available for capital investments, of which €11 million (22%) were invested in rural areas, and €41 million (78%) in urban areas.

An analysis of the capital distribution across localities reveals that some settlements benefited significantly, while others received little to no funding. Pejë/Peć consists of 68 localities, of which 50% (34) received no funding, 50% (34) received partial funding, and none benefited consistently.

The settlements that benefited the most include Bogë, with over €1 million, Baran, with €950,000, and Zahaq, with €710,000. These localities appear to have been prioritized for municipal investments in recent years.

On the other hand, a significant number of settlements did not receive any funding during the 2018–2023 period, including Joshanicë, Klinçinë, Kosuriq, Kotradiq, Kërstoc, Kryshec, Kuqishtë, Lubeniq, Loxhë, Lozhan, Shtupeli i Madh, Nabërgjan, Nakëlla, Ozdrim, Pepiq, Pavlan, Poçesta, Rashiq, Raushiq, Romuna, Rosula, Ruhot, Siga, Sverka, Turjak, Jabllanica e Madhe, Vragoc, and Zagërm.

The majority of investments appear to have been concentrated in 2023, with many settlements receiving funds for the first time or seeing a significant increase in funding.

This situation may be partly attributed to the municipality presenting a generalized budget that does not specify the allocation of funds by locality. Such a practice can hinder effective monitoring of public expenditures and make it challenging to evaluate the actual impact of investments in each area of the municipality.

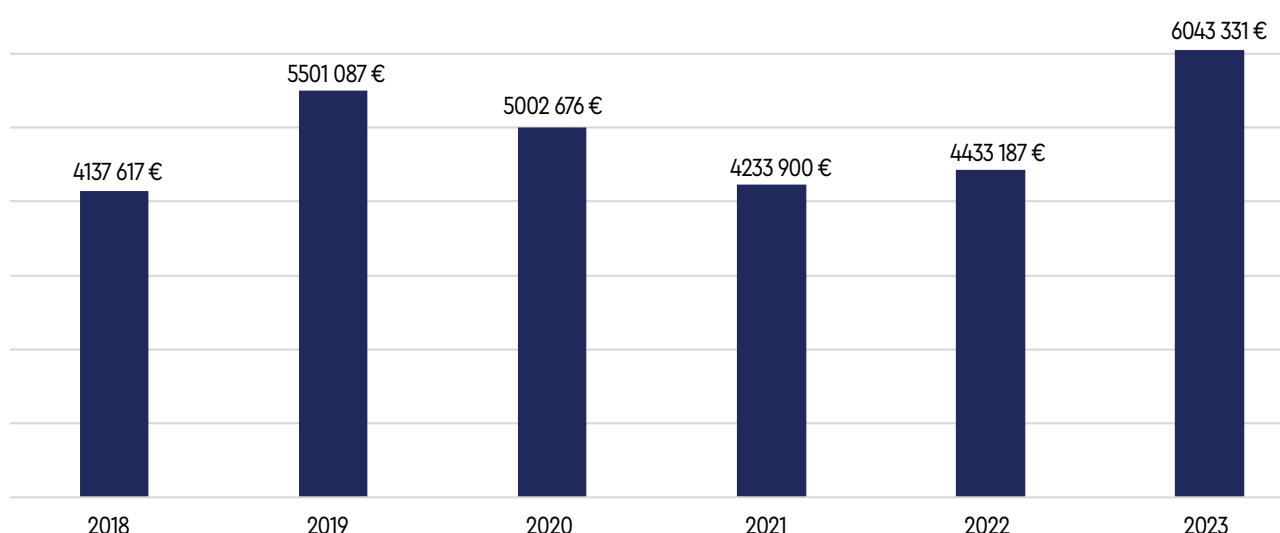
In 2023, the Municipality of Pejë/Peć organized 12 budget hearings with citizens, attended by a total of 299 participants. During these hearings, 366 requests were submitted to the municipality, of which 149 were accepted and included in the final version of the municipal budget. In the submitted minutes and the summary report of public consultations, the municipality has not provided any explanation as to why a number of requests submitted by citizens were rejected.

The most expensive infrastructure projects in the Municipality of Pejë/Peć during the 2018–2023 period were the construction of the Pejë/Peć city ring road and the development of sewage and water supply systems for the villages in the Rugova region.

2.12 Municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka

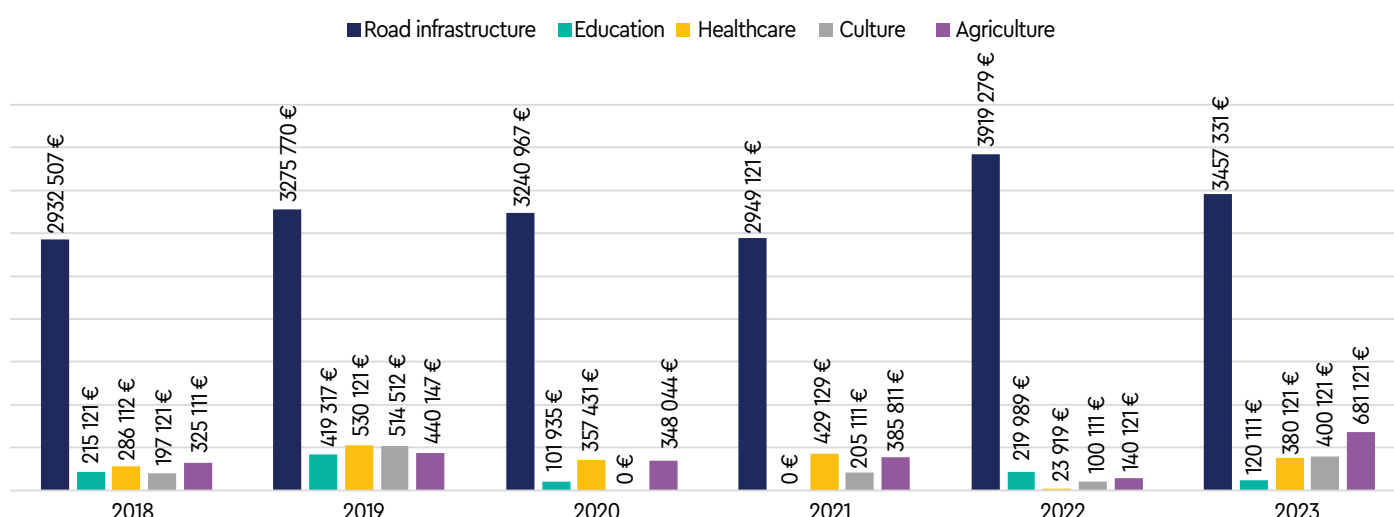
The capital investment budget of the Municipality of Suharekë surpassed €6 million by the end of 2023. From 2018 to 2019, the budget experienced a significant increase of 33%, rising from €4.1 million to €5.5 million. However, in 2020, it decreased by 9%, followed by another substantial decline of 15% in 2021, dropping to €4.2 million. In 2022, there was a slight increase of 4.7% (to €4.4 million), while 2023 saw a considerable growth of 36%, exceeding €6 million and marking the highest level in the analyzed period. The 2023 budget was 46% higher than the 2018 budget.

Figure 25. Capital Investment Budget in Suharekë/Suva Reka 2018–2023



Infrastructure has consistently been the area with the highest investment throughout the 2018–2023 period in Suharekë/Suva Reka. The infrastructure budget fluctuated, with an 11% increase from 2018 to 2019, followed by a slight decline in 2020 and 2021. In 2022, the budget peaked with an extraordinary 33% increase compared to 2021, though 2023 saw a slight decrease of 12%.

Figure 26. Breakdown of the Capital Budget by Key Sectors in the Municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka, 2018-2023



Clarification: Only the Main Areas and Funded Amounts by this municipality have been presented.

Education has experienced significant fluctuations. From 2018 to 2019, there was a significant increase of 95%, but this was followed by a drastic decline in 2020 and no investments in 2021. In 2022, investments resumed, though at a lower level than in 2019, and 2023 saw a further decrease of 45%.

Healthcare has exhibited an inconsistent trend. From 2018 to 2019, the budget increased significantly by 85%, followed by declines in 2020 and 2021. In 2022, there was a drastic drop of 94%, but 2023 saw a substantial recovery, nearly returning to the 2021 level.

Culture saw extraordinary growth of 161% from 2018 to 2019, but there were no investments in 2020. In 2021, investments resumed, and 2022 marked a slight decline. However, 2023 showed a significant increase of 299% compared to 2022.

Agriculture has shown a fluctuating trend. From 2018 to 2019, the budget increased by 35%, followed by a slight decline in 2020 and a small increase in 2021. In 2022, there was a sharp drop of 64%, while 2023 saw an extraordinary increase of 386%.

Table 13. Breakdown of Capital Investments in Suharekë/Suva Reka by Locality (excluding neighborhoods or city zones) for the years 2018-2023

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Studençan	85.000	200.000	195.400	160.800	3.417	463.886	1,108,503
Bllacë		87.500	251.800	225.000	6.663	240.475	811.438
Peqan	55.000	61.769	25.500	425.000	14.285	63.888	645.442
Samodrezh		144.000	138.000	93.500	14.285	225.789	615.574
Budakovë	15.000	80.000	53.000	170.000	203.417	77.500	598.917
Gjinovc	35.000	127.000	70.500	125.000		176.666	534.166
Vraniq	55.000		59.500	70.000	49.430	164.250	398.180
Sallagrazhdë		58.000	34.000	135.000		170.000	397.000
Reqan	12.000	199.000	39.000	60.000		77.500	387.500
Grejkoc	25.000	67.000	63.000	87.500	17.702	100.000	360.202
Duhël	15.000	28.000	21.500	65.000	3.417	200.416	333.333
Semetishtë	35.000	46.000	41.300	58.100	14.285	104.888	299.573

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Sopijë	60.000		34.000	67.500		137.500	299.000
Bukosh		76.000	21.000	85.000	3.417	110.100	295.517
Mohlan	5.000		16.500	60.000	3.417	209.000	293.917
Sllapuzhan	45.000	29.000	41.000	32.000	20.948	115.475	283.423
Dubravë		85.000	26.000	125.000		20.000	256.000
Maçitevë	25.000			30.000		162.500	217.500
Gelanc	50.000	38.000	36.000	55.012		20.000	199.012
Krushica e Ultë	45.000		18.000	95.000	30.000	5.000	193.000
Nishor	65.000		18.500	35.000		73.750	192.250
Delloç	35.000		10.000	80.000	15.000	43.750	183.750
Tërnjë	15.000		45.400	50.500		62.110	173.010
Grejçec			71.000	30.000	30.000	40.000	171.000
Dobërodelan	45.000		50.000	40.020		28.500	163.520
Leshan			60.700	68.100	3.417	25.000	157.217
Kastërc	10.000		10.000	55.000	25.000	46.888	146.888
Savrovë		29.000	47.166	35.000		15.000	126.166
Papaz			18.500	25.000		81.587	125.087
Mushtishtë	30.000		28.000	40.000		25.000	123.000
Nepërbishtë	30.000		28.000	40.000		25.000	123.000
Krushicë e Epërme	20.000		10.000	20.000		42.500	92.500
Rashtan			19.400			70.554	89.954
Popolan	15.000	15.000	10.000	5.000	13.000	10.000	68.000
Vërshëc	10.000		10.000	20.000	21.000	5.000	66.000
Dvoran	15.000		10.000	20.000		15.000	60.000
Luzhnicë	15.000		10.000	15.000		10.000	50.000
Staravuçin				2.500	15.285	16.000	33.785
Çadraq					13.000	20.000	33.000
Total							10,705,324

Clarification: Any empty fields in the budget allocations indicate that no projects were planned in those localities for that year.

Source: Municipal budget allocations for capital investments for the respective years presented in the table. Localities have been designated based on the Law on the Administrative Boundaries of Municipalities.

During the period 2018–2023, the Municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka had a total budget of over €30 million. Of this amount, €11 million (37%) was invested in rural areas, while approximately €19 million (63%) in urban areas. The budget distribution in the Municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka, unlike other municipalities, reflects a more balanced and systematic allocation across nearly all localities. Suharekë/Suva Reka has a total of 39 localities, of which 13% (5) received partial funding, 87% (34) received consistent funding.

Studençan stands out as the largest beneficiary, with a total of €1.1 million, indicating sustained and substantial investments over the years. Mushtisht also received a significant amount of €903,000, while Bllaca was allocated €971,000.

On the other hand, some localities received minimal funds. For example, Dvoran received only €60,000 during the entire period, while Luzhnicë benefited from €50,000. Vërshëc, with €46,000, and Staravuçin, with only €33,000, are among the localities with the least allocated funds.

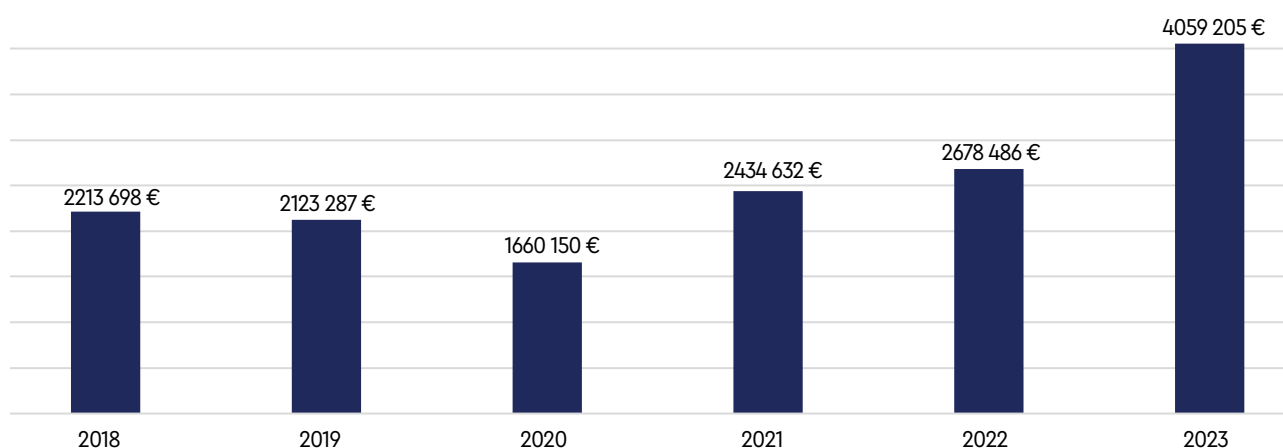
Some localities did not receive funding in certain years, such as Çadrak, which only began receiving funds in recent years. In 2023, Suharekë/Suva Reka organized four budget hearings with citizens, attended by 147 participants. A total of 40 requests were submitted during these hearings, of which only seven were approved by the municipality. The municipality did not disclose the reasons for rejecting the requests in the summary report and the minutes of the public consultations.

The most expensive infrastructure projects in the Municipality of Suharekë during the 2018–2023 period include the construction of the Suharekë-Mushtisht road, the construction of the “17 Shkurti” sports hall, the construction of a wastewater treatment plant, which is still not fully completed.

2.13 Municipality of Viti/Vitina

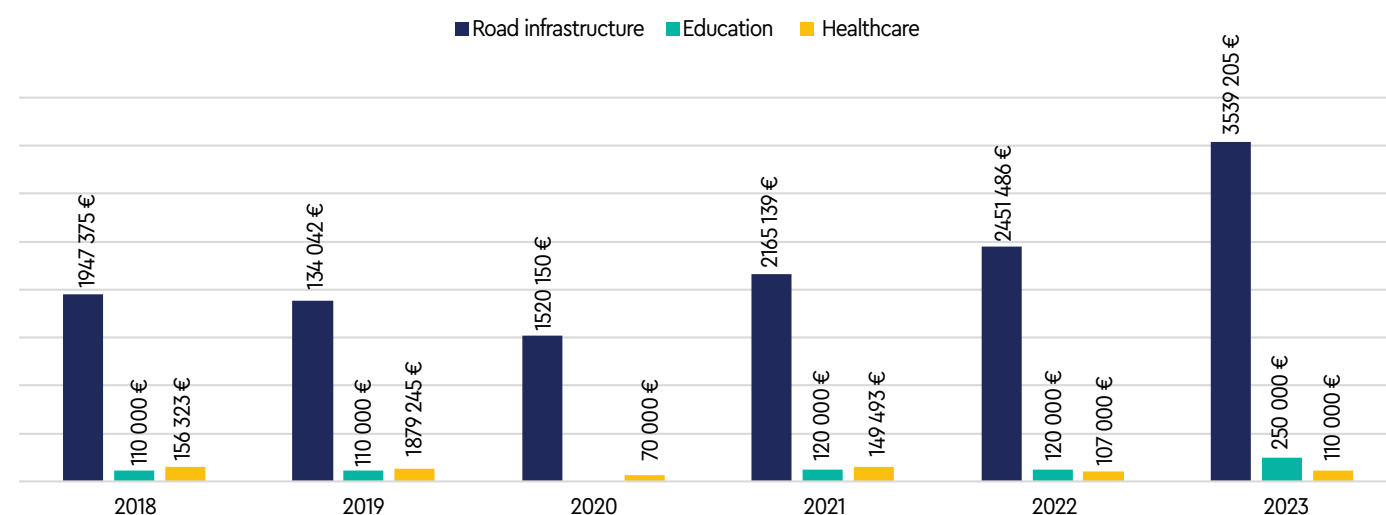
The capital investment budget for the Municipality of Viti/Vitina has exceeded €4 million. Between 2018 and 2019, there was a slight decrease of 4%. In 2020, the budget experienced its largest decline, dropping by 22% compared to the previous year, primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, from 2020 onwards, the budget saw consistent growth. In 2021, there was a significant increase of 47% compared to 2020. This growth continued with a 10% increase in 2022 and an extraordinary 51% increase in 2023, reaching the highest level in the 2018–2023 period.

Figure 27. Capital Investment Budget in Viti/Vitina 2018–2023



Infrastructure has been the most significant sector, receiving the largest share of the budget and experiencing the most notable growth. From €1.9 million in 2018, the infrastructure budget increased to €3.5 million in 2023, representing an approximate growth of 82%. It is worth noting that there was a slight decrease in 2019 and a more significant decline in 2020 due to the pandemic. However, from 2021 onwards, the infrastructure budget witnessed rapid and continuous growth.

Figure 28. Breakdown of the Capital Budget by Key Sectors in the Municipality of Viti/Vitina, 2018–2023



Clarification: Only the Main Areas and Funded Amounts by this municipality have been presented.

The education budget remained relatively stable from 2018 to 2022, ranging between €110,000 and €120,000. However, in 2023, it experienced a significant increase to €250,000, representing a 127% rise compared to the previous year.

The healthcare budget, which started at €156,000 in 2018, saw a slight decrease in 2019, followed by a substantial reduction in 2020 to €70,000 due to the reallocation of funds during the pandemic. In 2021, the budget recovered significantly to €150,000 but then saw slight declines in 2022 and 2023. Compared to 2018, the 2023 healthcare budget is approximately 29% lower. The Municipality of Viti did not publish any data regarding whether budget consultations with citizens were held or not in 2023 and 2022.

Table 14. Breakdown of Capital Investments in Viti/Vitina by Locality (excluding neighborhoods or city zones) for the years 2018–2023

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Sllatinë				200.000	90.000	272.151	562.151
Pozharan	50.000		130.000	32.500		156.707	369.207
Letnicë					221.486	40.000	261.486
Beguncë						205.110	205.110
Drobesh						180.702	180.702
Tërpezë			83.050	26.666		59.285	169.001
Radivojcë						146.914	146.914
Smirë			63.050	26.666		49.313	139.029
Lubishtë						135.396	135.396
Remnik						132.082	132.082
Ramjani						127.415	127.415
Sadovinë e Çerkezëve						124.802	124.802
Stublla e Poshtme		95.000				29.000	124.000
Gushicë						120.027	120.027
Vërban						114.313	114.313
Devajë						99.722	99.722
Novosellë						95.000	95.000
Sadovinë e Jerlive						93.533	93.533
Gjylekar						81.111	81.111
Ballancë						79.007	79.007
Buzovik				32.500		45.000	77.500
Gërmovë						71.813	71.813
Kabash						70.813	70.813
Stubëll e Epërme						65.714	65.714
Ramnishtë						60.424	60.424
Budrikë e Epërme						56.416	56.416
Zhiti						51.785	51.785
Tërstenik						47.507	47.507

Settlements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (€)
Podgorc						39.285	39.285
Debellde						15.714	15.714
Total							3,916,979

Clarification: Any empty fields in the budget allocations indicate that no projects were planned in those localities for that year.
Source: Municipal budget allocations for capital investments for the respective years presented in the table. Localities have been designated based on the Law on the Administrative Boundaries of Municipalities.

During the 2018–2023 period, the Municipality of Viti/Vitina had €15 million available for capital investments, of which approximately €4 million (26%) were spent in rural areas and over €11 million (74%) in urban areas.

An analysis of the capital budget breakdown across settlements reveals an unequal allocation of funds. Some settlements benefited significantly more than others, while some received no funding during this period (2018–2023). Viti/Vitina has 36 localities, of which 17% (6) received no funding, 83% (30) received partial funding, and none of the localities benefited consistently.

The settlements that received the most funding include Sllatinë with €562,000, Pozharan with €369,000, and Letnicë with €261,000. These figures indicate a considerable focus on investments in these areas. On the other hand, some settlements received relatively moderate funding, such as Beguncë with €205,000, Drobesh with €180,000, and Radivojcë with €146,000. While these amounts are substantial, they are significantly lower than the leading beneficiaries.

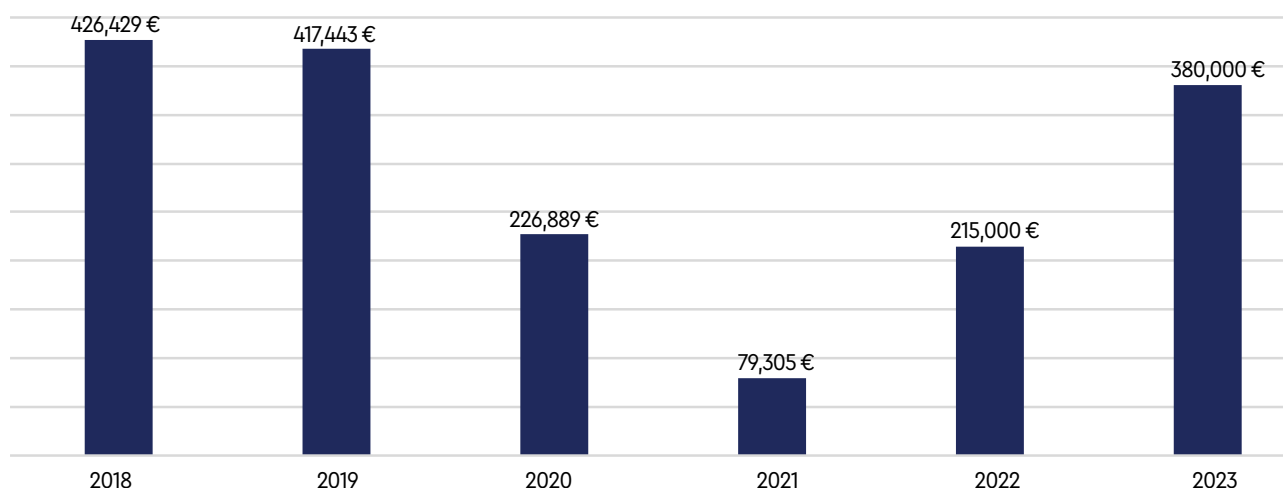
Several localities received no funding during the reporting period, including Çiflak, Mjak, Shasharë, Godenci i Madh, Vërnakollë, and Vërnez.

Moreover, it is observed that the majority of funding was allocated in 2023, with minimal or no investments made in previous years for most settlements. This situation may be attributed to the municipality presenting a generalized budget until 2022, without specifying how the capital budget was distributed across localities.

The most expensive infrastructure projects in the Municipality of Viti/Vitina during the 2018–2023 period were: the construction of the Viti–Letnicë road, the construction of a technical high school, the construction of a new facility for vocational education.

2.14 Municipality of Junik

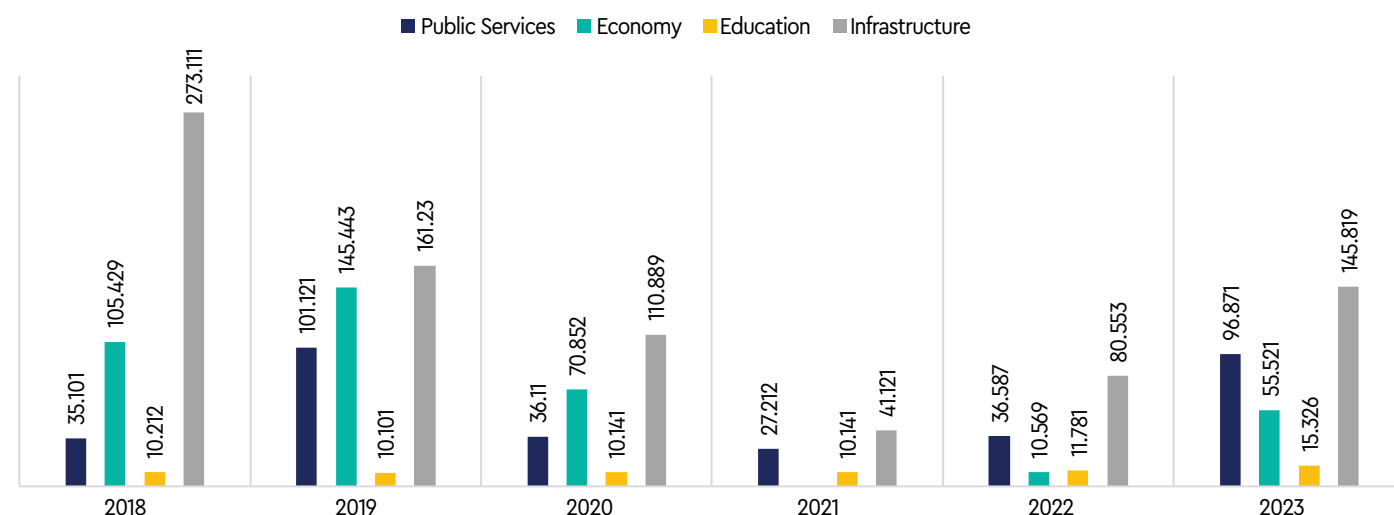
The capital investment budget of the Municipality of Junik is the lowest among the 15 municipalities included in this report. In 2018, the budget stood at €426,000, experiencing a slight decrease of 2% in 2019 to €417,000. In 2020, there was a significant decline of 45%, reducing the budget to €226,000, followed by an even steeper drop in 2021 to €79,000, representing a 65% decrease compared to the previous year. However, 2022 saw a substantial increase of 171%, bringing the budget to €215,000, and the positive trend continued in 2023 with an additional 77% increase, reaching €380,000. Despite the recent growth, the 2023 budget remains approximately 11% lower than that of 2018.

Figure 29. Capital Investment Budget in Junik 2018–2023

Capital investments in the Municipality of Junik during 2018–2023 reveal a fluctuating trend in the allocation of funds across various sectors. Infrastructure received the largest share of investments, averaging €135,000 per year, with a peak in 2018 at €273,000. However, there was a sharp decline in 2021, with only €41,000 allocated, followed by a gradual recovery.

The economic sector experienced significant fluctuations, with the highest investment of €145,000 in 2019, dropping sharply to €10,000 in 2022. This represents a 93% difference between the highest and lowest investment years in this sector.

Public services saw notable increases in 2019 and 2023, with €101,000 and €96,000 allocated, respectively. Investments in other years were relatively modest, averaging €33,000. Education received the lowest but most stable investments, gradually increasing from €10,000 in 2018 to €15,000 in 2023, reflecting a 50% growth over the period. Overall, 2019 marked the peak of total investments, with €417,000, while 2022 recorded the lowest level of investments during the period.

Figure 30. Breakdown of the Capital Budget by Key Sectors in the Municipality of Junik, 2018–2023

Clarification: Only the Main Areas and Funded Amounts by this municipality have been presented.

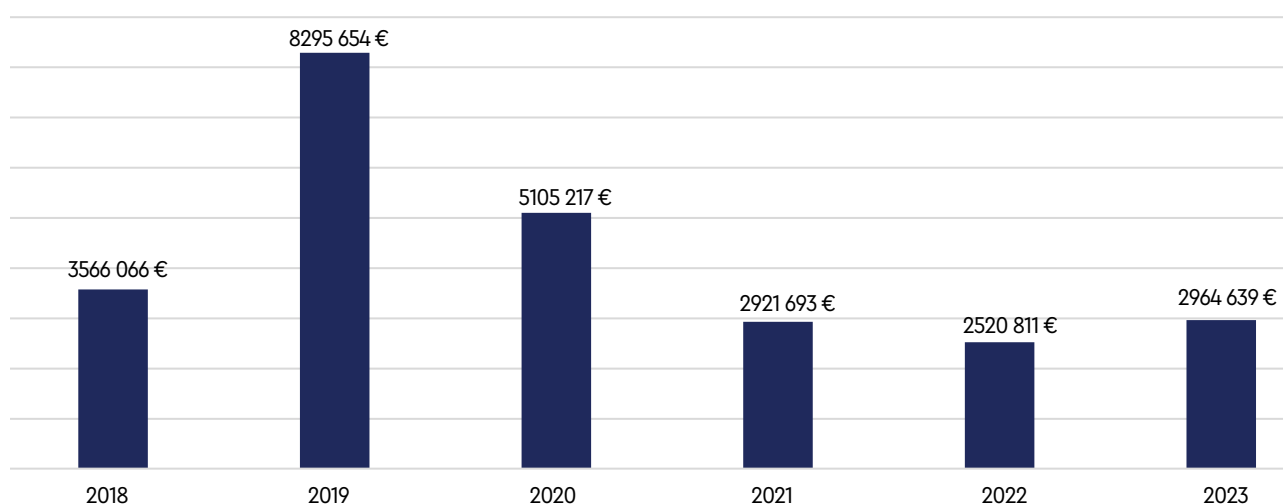
The Municipality of Junik is characterized by a unique administrative structure, including only two primary localities. This distinctive configuration poses challenges in providing a detailed breakdown of budget distribution by specific areas. During the annual budgeting process, the municipality does not specify expenditures by neighborhoods or specific zones but instead focuses on general categories of spending. In 2023, the Municipality of Junik organized three

budget hearings with citizens, attended by 43 participants. These citizens submitted 33 requests, of which the municipality incorporated 17 into the budget planning process. These requests were rejected primarily because of the municipality's lack of budgetary capacity to cover such projects (proposals); and second, some requests (such as the asphaltting of private roads) could not be accepted by the municipality due to its jurisdictional limitations.

2.15 Municipality of Gračanica/Gračanicë

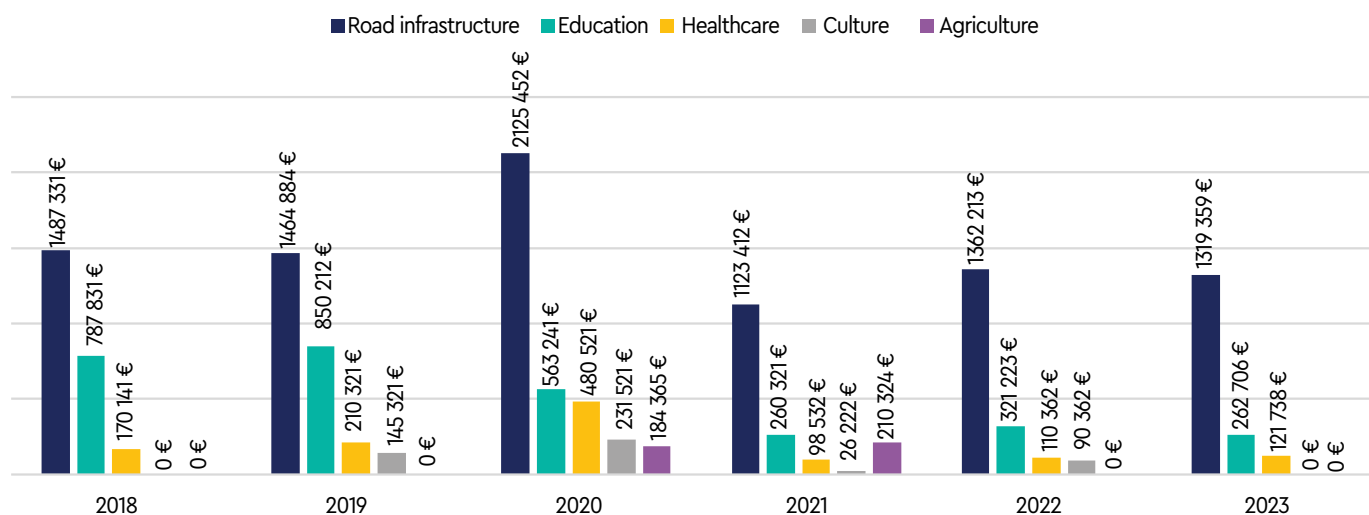
The capital investment budget for the Municipality of Gračanica/Gračanicë has undergone significant fluctuations from 2018 to 2023. The largest increase occurred between 2018 and 2019, with a rise of 132% (from €3.5 million to €8.2 million). However, 2020 marked a sharp decline of 38% compared to 2019. The downward trend continued in 2021 and 2022, with decreases of 43% and 14%, respectively. In 2023, there was a slight recovery with an 18% increase compared to 2022, though the budget remains below the 2018 level.

Figure 31. Capital Investment Budget in Gračanica/Gračanicë 2018–2023



An analysis of capital allocation by sectors for the years 2018–2023 reveals that infrastructure consistently had the highest budget, reflecting a sustained focus on municipal infrastructure development. However, there were significant fluctuations, including a substantial increase in 2020 (45% higher than in 2019) and a sharp decrease in 2021 (47% lower than in 2020).

Figure 32. Breakdown of the Capital Budget by Key Sectors in the Municipality of Gračanica/Gračanicë, 2018–2023



Clarification: Only the Main Areas and Funded Amounts by this municipality have been presented.

Education was the second most funded sector but experienced a significant decline from 2019 to 2020 (a 34% reduction) and has remained relatively low since then.

Healthcare saw a notable increase in 2020 (129% higher than in 2019) as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the healthcare budget dropped sharply in subsequent years and stabilized at a level lower than before the pandemic. Culture experienced major fluctuations, receiving no funding in 2018 and 2023 but seeing substantial investments in 2019 and 2020. This pattern suggests funding for specific, temporary cultural projects. Agriculture received funding only in 2020 and 2021, indicating a temporary focus on this sector.

During the annual budget drafting process, the municipality does not specify expenditures by neighborhoods or specific zones but instead focuses on general spending categories based on projects rather than localities. Additionally, the municipality does not have any published documents indicating it engages in citizen consultations during the budgeting phase.

3. Inclusion of Non-Majority Communities in the Capital Investment Budget

Capital investments in areas predominantly inhabited by non-majority communities in Kosovo are crucial for promoting development and implementing inclusive policies. First, investments in infrastructure, education, healthcare, and public services in these areas help reduce social and economic disparities between different communities. This contributes to building a fairer and more equitable society where all citizens, regardless of ethnic background, have equal access to opportunities and services.

Additionally, municipal support for these localities demonstrates the state's commitment to respecting and protecting minority rights. This is particularly important in Kosovo, where fostering trust between diverse communities is critical for the country's long-term stability and prosperity.

Table 15. Capital Investments by Municipalities in Areas Predominantly Inhabited by Minorities (2018–2023)

Municipalities	Localities Predominantly Inhabited By Minorities					Investments by Municipalities (2018–2023) (€)
Drenas/Glogovac	×	×	×	×	×	
Dragash/Dragaš	Brod	Restelic	Dikancë	Kërstec	Krushevë	2,483,843
Kaçanik/Kaçanik	×	×	×	×	×	
Pejë/Peć	Brestovik	Vitomiricë	×	×	×	600.000
Kamenicë/Kamenica	Moçar	Strezoc	Vaganesh	×	×	43.000
Obiliq/Obilić	Cërkvena Vodiq	Plemetin	×	×	×	0
Suharekë/Suva Reka	Gelancë	×	×	×	×	199.000
Rahovec/Orahovac	Hoçë e Madhe	Dobidol	×	×	×	210.000
Klinë/Klina	Rudicë	×	×	×	×	195.000
Viti/Vitina	×	×	×	×	×	
Ferizaj/Uroševac	Pleshinë	Papaz	×	×	×	152.000

Municipalities	Localities Predominantly Inhabited By Minorities					Investments by Municipalities (2018–2023) (€)
Podujevë/ Podujevo	×	×	×	×	×	
Prizren	Gërriçar Manastiricë	Gornjasellë Nebregoshtë	Jabllanicë Reçan	Lubinjë Skorobishtë	Lubizhdë Sredskë	1,029,000

Clarification: The "x" in the columns indicates that gender-responsive budgeting was not observed in that locality during the corresponding year. Source: Municipal budget allocations for capital investments for the respective years presented in the table. Localities are listed based on the 2021 population statistics from the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS).

From the assessed municipalities, the Municipality of Dragash/Dragaš has the highest number of localities predominantly inhabited by non-majority communities, including Brod, Restelicë, Dikancë, Kërstec, and Krushevë. This municipality also leads in terms of investments, with €2.4 million allocated to these areas during the reported period.

Prizren, another municipality with significant diversity, also has a considerable number of minority localities, such as Gërriçar, Manastiricë, Gornjasellë, Nebregoshtë, Jabllanicë, Reçan, Lubinjë, Skorobishtë, Lubizhdë, and Sredskë. Prizren invested over €1 million in these areas, placing it second in terms of investment levels.

On the other hand, municipalities such as Drenas/Glogovac, Kaçanik/Kaçanik, Viti/Vitina, and Podujevë/Podujeva have no specific data regarding localities inhabited by non-majority communities or the investments made in these areas. This may indicate either the absence of significant non-majority communities in these municipalities or a lack of willingness among some non-majority community members to register during the population census.

The Municipality of Obiliq/Obilić, despite having two identified localities (Cërkvena Vodica and Plemetin), reported no investments in these areas during the analyzed period.

4. Linking Capital Investments to Electoral Promises

A comparison and evaluation of three terms (12 years) of local governance in Kosovo reveal a decreasing trend in the number of promises made in the field of infrastructure, alongside a decline in their fulfillment rates. During the 2013–2017 term, 333 promises were made in the field of infrastructure, of which 221 were fulfilled, resulting in a fulfillment rate of 66%.

In the following term, 2017–2021, the number of infrastructure-related promises (roads, sidewalks, sewage systems, water supply, plants, public lighting, parks) slightly decreased to 274, but the fulfillment rate improved to 67%, with 184 promises realized.

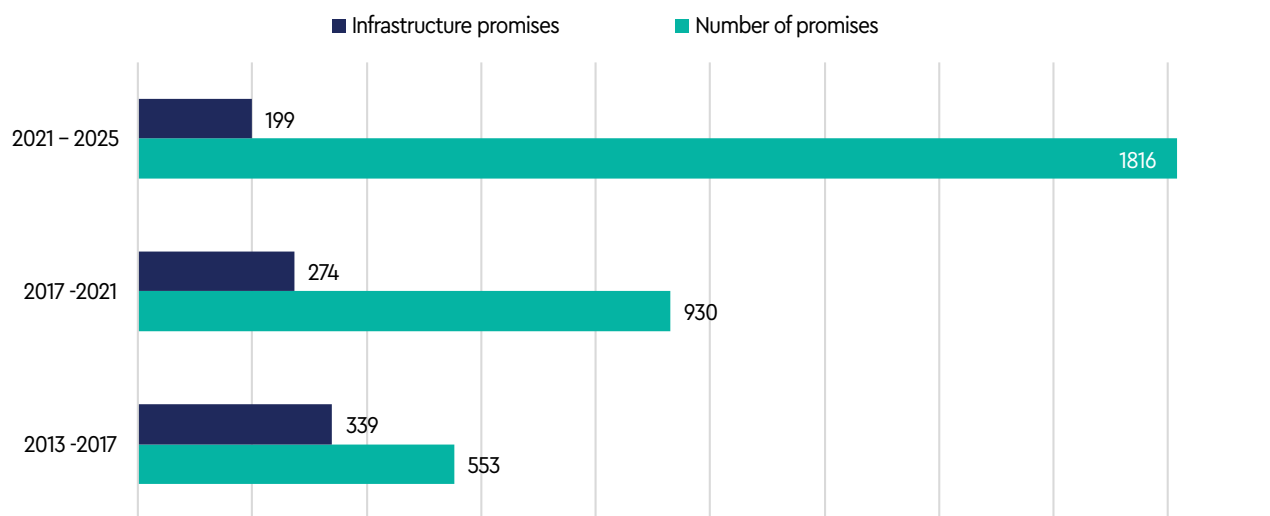
For the current term, 2021–2025, 199 promises have been made. By June 2024, only 44 promises had been fulfilled, representing a fulfillment rate of 22%. This is despite the fact that infrastructure expenditures make up the largest share of capital investments in municipal budgets. Based on the data presented in the table below, there is a noticeable slowdown in the fulfillment of infrastructure promises across 14 municipalities in Kosovo. Out of a total of 95 monitored promises in 14 municipalities, 30 promises (31.6%) have not yet started. 16 promises are in the initial phase.

27 promises are partially fulfilled, and 22 promises have been fully realized, accounting for 51.6% of all promises. However, there are significant differences among municipalities. For instance, the Municipality of Kaçanik/Kaçanik has the highest number of unfulfilled promises (14), whereas municipalities like Junik, Rahovec/Orahovac, and Viti/Vitina have demonstrated better progress. Despite some progress, the overall implementation rate remains challenging, with only 23% of promises fully realized by June 2024.

Table 16. Fulfillment Rate of Infrastructure Promises in 14 Municipalities by June 2024

(Clarification: In the Municipality of Graçanicë/Gračanica, no specific promises were presented during the last election campaign.)

	Not Started	Initiated	Partially Fulfilled	Fully Fulfilled
Agim Aliu (Ferizaj)	4	2	5	2
Bali Muharremaj (Suharekë)	1			
Besim Ilazi (Kaçanik)	14	2	6	2
Bexhet Xheladini (Dragash)	2		1	4
Ferit Idrizi (Junik)	1			3
Gazmend Muhaxheri (Pejë)	1	1	3	1
Ramiz Lladrovci (Drenas)	1	1	1	2
Ruzhdi Shehu (Junik)			1	1
Shaqir Totaj (Prizren)	1	2		2
Shpejtim Bulliqi (Podujevë)	1	1	2	1
Smajl Latifi (Rahovec)			2	
Sokol Haliti (Viti)		2	1	1
Xhafer Gashi (Obiliq)	2	2	3	2
Zenun Elezaj (Klinë)	2	3	3	2
Total	30	16	27	22

Figure 33. Total Number of Electoral Promises and Breakdown by Infrastructure Promises

Source: GAP Institute

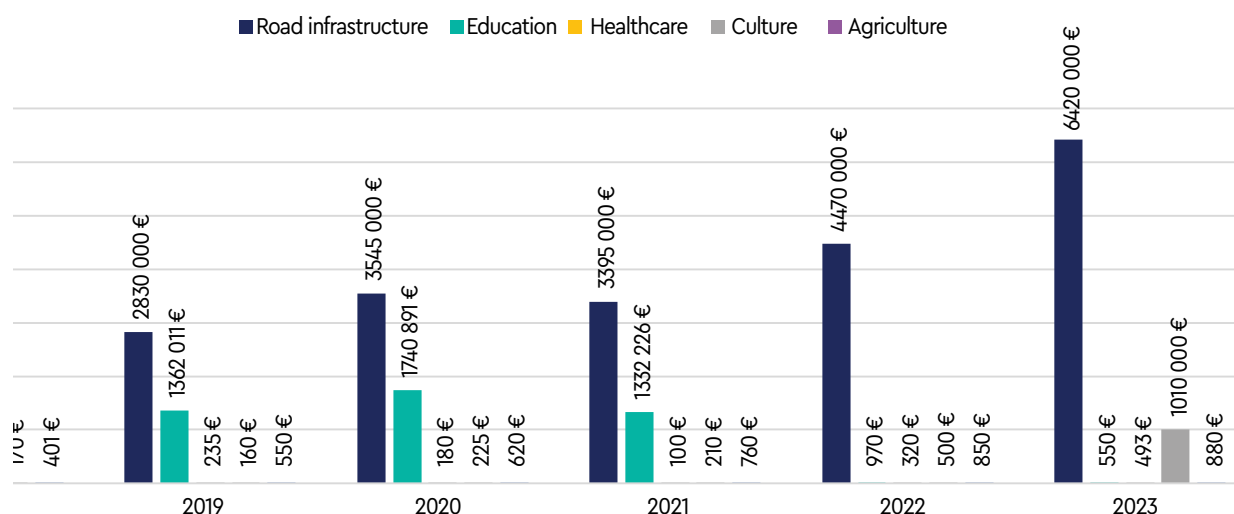
Out of a total of 1,816 promises made for the 2021–2025 mandate, as of June 2024, 765 promises (42%) have been fully fulfilled, 304 promises (17%) are partially fulfilled, 326 promises (18%) have been initiated, and 421 promises (23%) have not yet started.

Meanwhile, regarding promises by sector, 20% of promises in infrastructure have been fulfilled; in education, 54%; in public services, 25%; in economy, 52%; in health, 66%; in agriculture, 50%; in administration, 66%; in social protection, 50%; in urban planning, 27%; and in sports, 36%.

A key factor explaining the high spending on infrastructure and the unsatisfactory rate of fulfilled promises is the lack of a clear connection between capital investments and electoral promises. This disconnect arises from uncoordinated planning, as capital investment plans are often developed without considering the specific promises made during election campaigns. Another

contributing factor is that local leaders may choose to invest in projects that were not part of their electoral promises but are deemed necessary for the communities and localities they serve.

Figure 34. Number of Infrastructure Promises and Fulfilled Promises in Infrastructure Across Mandates



Source: GAP Institute

The figure above shows a downward trend in the number of promises made in the field of infrastructure from mandate to mandate, as well as different levels of their implementation. In the 2013–2017 mandate, out of 339 promises made in the field of infrastructure, 211 were implemented, which constitutes a 62% implementation rate. This represents a relatively good performance in terms of fulfilling promises during that mandate in the field of infrastructure.

In the 2017–2021 mandate, the number of promises in the field of infrastructure has decreased to 274, of which 184 have been implemented, achieving a 67% implementation rate. Despite the smaller number of promises, this mandate has shown a higher percentage of implementation compared to the previous mandate.

The current 2021–2025 mandate also shows a further decline in the number of promises in the field of infrastructure, with a total of 199 such promises, of which only 44 (22.1%) have been fulfilled by June 2024. However, it should be taken into account that this mandate has not yet ended and there is still time to fulfill the remaining promises. The inability or difficulty of municipalities in fulfilling promises in infrastructure is due to several factors, such as the lack of proper planning of investment projects, the large and frequent fluctuations in the market prices of the materials used and then the inability of companies to fulfill public contracts. Also, additional factors that negatively affect the progress of infrastructure activities are the lack of technical and professional resources of private operators contracting public works, property problems, and budgetary problems from collective contracts.

5. Gender-Responsive Budgeting in 15 Municipalities

Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) in Kosovo's municipalities is essential for promoting gender equality and sustainable local development. This approach ensures that financial resources are distributed fairly and equitably between men and women, addressing the specific needs of both genders. Through GRB, municipalities can identify and address existing inequalities, improve the quality of public services for all citizens, and enhance women's participation in local decision-making processes.

Conceptually and legally, gender-responsive budgeting refers to an approach that ensures the needs and interests of both women and men are considered in the planning and allocation of public resources, acknowledging that gender perspectives and needs may differ. The integration of GRB at the municipal level in Kosovo is a legal obligation. This practice aids in the effective implementation of national policies and strategies for gender equality, contributing to the country's overall economic and social development. Additionally, GRB increases transparency and accountability in local governance, strengthening public trust in institutions and fostering a more equitable society.

Table 17. Inclusion of Gender-Responsive Budgeting by 15 Municipalities

Municipalities	Publication of Gender-Responsive Budgeting Documents			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
Drenas/Glogovac	✓	✓	✓	✗
Dragash/Dragaš	✓	✓	✓	✗
Kaçanik/Kaçanik	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pejë/Peć	✗	✗	✗	✗
Kamenicë/Kamenica	✓	✗	✓	✗
Obiliq/Obilić	✓	✓	✓	✗
Suharekë/Suva Reka	✓	✗	✓	✓
Rahovec/Orahovac	✗	✗	✓	✓
Klinë/Klina	✗	✗	✓	✗
Viti/Vitina	✓	✗	✗	✗
Ferizaj/Uroševac	✓	✗	✓	✓
Podujevë/Podujevo	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prizren	✗	✗	✗	✗
Junik	✗	✓	✓	✓
Gračanica/Gračanicë	✗	✗	✓	✓

Source: GAP Institute Report: Budget Transparency Index

Based on the data presented in the table, there is a varied trend in the publication of gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) documents (evaluated documents include the approved budget, documents from the minutes of public consultations, and the process of drafting the Medium-Term Budget Framework) by Kosovo municipalities during the 2020–2023 period. Some municipalities, such as Kaçanik/Kaçanik and Podujevë/Podujevo, have consistently published these documents each year. On the other hand, municipalities like Pejë/Peć and Prizren have not published any GRB documents during this period. Others, such as Rahovec/Orahovac and Junik, began publishing later but have since continued regularly. The overall assessment shows

gradual improvement in the publication of these documents by municipalities, albeit not the same in all municipalities, based on the Medium-Term Budget Framework.

6. Citizen Consultation Process in Budget Drafting (2018–2023)

Citizen consultation in the budget planning processes of municipalities is a fundamental aspect of local democracy and a testament to adherence to the principles of good governance. This practice ensures that municipal financial decisions reflect the real needs and priorities of citizens. Through public consultations, citizens have the opportunity to present proposals for capital projects, public services, and various investments that directly impact their quality of life.

Such an approach not only enhances transparency and accountability in local institutions but also strengthens citizen trust and commitment to local governance. Furthermore, involving citizens in decision-making helps identify issues that may be unknown to municipal officials and enables a fairer and more effective allocation of financial resources. This democratic practice is especially important in the context of Kosovo, where strengthening local institutions and increasing citizen trust in them remain key priorities for sustainable development.

Citizen consultation, in addition to being a principle of good and open governance, is also a legal obligation. In Kosovo, this process is regulated under the Constitution of Kosovo (Article 45) and the Law on Local Self-Government (Articles 68, 69, and 73), which define and regulate the procedures for citizen participation in decision-making and their access to public policy information. Additionally, the Administrative Instruction on Open Municipal Administration by the Ministry of Local Government Administration (MLGA), adopted in 2023, provides further guidance on citizen consultation and representation in local decision-making.

According to this instruction, municipalities are required not only to conduct public consultations but also to publish information on their websites, including the number of participants, their gender, the proposals or complaints submitted, and other details about the progress of the consultations, including municipal accountability and the technical organization of the consultation processes.

One year after this practice began (2019), Kosovo faced the COVID-19 pandemic, which imposed restrictions on gatherings, significantly affecting public consultations throughout 2020 and 2021. Another negative factor was the inconsistent functionality of municipalities' official websites, with some unable to technically upload documents (reports) detailing the number and progress of public consultations in their respective municipalities.

Table 18. Number of Public Consultations Held in 11 Municipalities, Participants, Submitted Requests, and the Number of Requests Accepted by the Municipality (Consultations Held in 2023 for the 2024 Budget)

	Drenas/ Glogovac	Pejë/Peć	Kamenicë/ Kamenica	Obiliq/ Obilić	Suharekë/ Suva Reka	Rahovec/ Orahovac	Klinë/Klina	Dragash/ Dragaš	Junik	Ferizaj/ Uroševac	Podujevë/ Podujevo
Numri i dëgjimeve të mbajtura	8	12	29	3	4	11	7	8	3	9	3
Number of participants	281	299	663	57	147	153	88	201	43	226	37

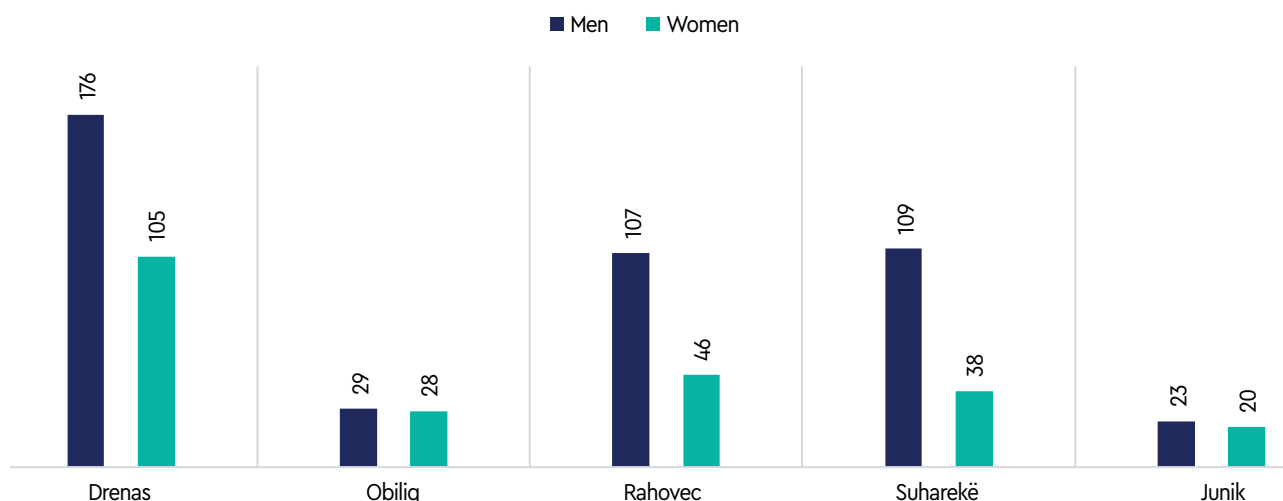
	Drenas/ Glogovac	Pejë/Peć	Kamenicë/ Kamenica	Obiliq/ Obilić	Suharekë/ Suva Reka	Rahovec/ Orahovac	Klinë/Klina	Dragash/ Dragaš	Junik	Ferizaj/ Uroševac	Podujevë/ Podujevo
Number of Proposals	92	366	352	/	40	144	41	55	33	171	91
Number of proposals included in the respective year budget	64	149	216	/	7	48	23	43	17	136	53
Percentage of accepted requests	69%	40%	61%	/	17%	33%	56%	78%	51%	79%	58%
Total number of submitted requests											1.385
Total number of accepted requests											756 (55%)

Based on the data presented for 2023, it is evident that citizen participation in budget consultations continues to be a significant challenge. However, a positive development is that in many municipalities, most of the proposals submitted by citizens have been considered by municipal authorities.

Among the 11 municipalities that published public consultation reports related to the budget, Kamenicë/Kamenica was the most active, holding 29 hearings with 663 participants, averaging 23 participants per hearing. This municipality also received 352 proposals, of which 216 (61%) were incorporated into the budget.

On the other hand, Pejë/Peć, with 12 hearings and 299 participants, received the highest number of proposals (366), but only included 149 (41%) in its budget. Smaller municipalities like Junik and Obiliq/Obilić showed the lowest activity, each holding only 3 hearings. In Obiliq, there is no data on the number of proposals accepted or implemented, as the municipality's published report was incomplete, only listing the number of consultations organized and participants, without details on the submitted or accepted proposals.

Dragash/Dragaš, Drenas/Glogovac, and Ferizaj/Uroševac emerged as the municipalities with the highest percentage of citizen proposals incorporated into their budgets. In Ferizaj, 80% of proposals were included in the budget, followed by Drenas with 70% and Dragash with 78%. The lowest percentage of accepted proposals was in Suharekë/Suva Reka, where only 17% of citizen requests were included in the budget. Municipalities cite budget constraints, the nature of the requests—some of which fall outside their competencies—technical reasons, and other factors as reasons for rejecting citizens' requests. For example, in some cases, new healthcare facilities are not built due to concerns that they cannot be made operational because of a lack of medical staff.

Figure 35. Budget Consultations Evaluated by Gender Representation

Among the 11 municipalities covered in this report that published budget consultation reports, only five—Drenas/Glogovac, Obiliq/Obilić, Rahovec/Orahovac, Suharekë/Suva Reka, and Junik—provided data on participant gender. In these five municipalities, a satisfactory level of women's participation in budget consultations was observed, particularly in Obiliq/Obilić and Junik. However, the overall low number of citizen participants in these consultations remains a concern.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Despite significant increases in capital investments and budgets allocated for infrastructure projects, municipalities face challenges in fulfilling electoral promises related to infrastructure. Additional shortcomings include the lack of diversification in investments beyond basic infrastructure. This reflects an absence of focus on key sectors such as the economy, agriculture, and urbanization, limiting potential growth primarily to infrastructure.

There is also a tendency for capital budgets to be presented in generalized terms without clear specifications on which localities will benefit. This practice not only reduces transparency but also creates uncertainty among the public.

Across 15 municipalities in 2018–2023 covered in this report (Drenas/Glogovac, Kaçanik/Kaçanik, Pejë/Peć, Kamenicë/Kosovska Kamenica, Obiliq/Obilić, Graçanicë/Graçanica, Suharekë/Suva Reka, Rahovec/Orahovac, Klinë/Klina, Viti/Vitina, Dragash/Dragaš, Junik, Ferizaj/Uroševac, Podujevë/Podujeva, and Prizren), a total of €566 million was available for capital investments. Of this amount, 13 municipalities (excluding Junik and Graçanica/Graçanicë) included data on the distribution of capital investments by locality. However, the findings indicate a significant gap between capital expenditures dedicated to urban city areas and rural localities. Specifically, in the period 2018–2023, capital investments in 13 municipalities reached a total value of €540 million, of which €98 million or 18% were invested in rural areas, and €442 million or 82% remained in urban city areas.

Kosovo municipalities began implementing the practice of public budget consultations relatively late, starting in 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted the development of public consultations during 2020–2021, limiting gatherings and the functioning of municipal websites.

The Municipality of Kamenicë/Kamenica emerged as the most active, with 29 public hearings and 663 participants, accepting 61% of citizens' proposals into the budget. The municipalities of Dragash/Dragaš, Drenas/Glogovac, and Ferizaj/Uroševac have the highest percentage of citizen requests included in the budget (78–80%), while Suharekë/Suva Reka has the lowest percentage at just 17%.

Only 5 out of 11 analyzed municipalities reported gender-disaggregated data for participation in budget consultations. Despite satisfactory participation of women in some municipalities like Obiliq/Obilić and Junik, the overall low participation of citizens in budget consultations remains concerning.

Based on the findings of this report, the GAP Institute recommends:

For the Municipalities:

The municipalities of Obiliq/Obilić, Viti/Vitina, and Kamenicë/Kamenica should ensure that the practice of allocating funds from capital investments by localities continues in all subsequent years.

The municipalities of Junik and Gračanica/Graçanicë should adhere to the guidelines provided by the Ministry of Finance in the first budget circular, which requires the budget to be detailed, clear, and comprehensive. This means that these two municipalities should start allocating capital amounts not only by projects but also by localities.

The municipalities included in this analysis need to significantly increase the amount and percentage of funds dedicated to capital investments in rural localities.

The municipalities involved in this analysis should consider the localities that have not benefited from capital funds in the past six years and include them in capital projects in the coming years.

The municipalities in this analysis should adopt a more balanced approach to the distribution of investments, focusing not only on infrastructure but also including more investments in the sectors of economy, agriculture, and urbanization.

Municipalities should organize more budget hearings, ensuring that citizens are informed and consulted about the budget's content. Additionally, municipalities should determine the best methods to encourage citizens to participate in budget hearings.

For the Ministry of Finance:

The Ministry of Finance should ensure that municipalities follow its guidelines provided in the first budget circular, which state that budget drafting must include complete, clear, and detailed allocations, encompassing the specifics of localities and capital projects.



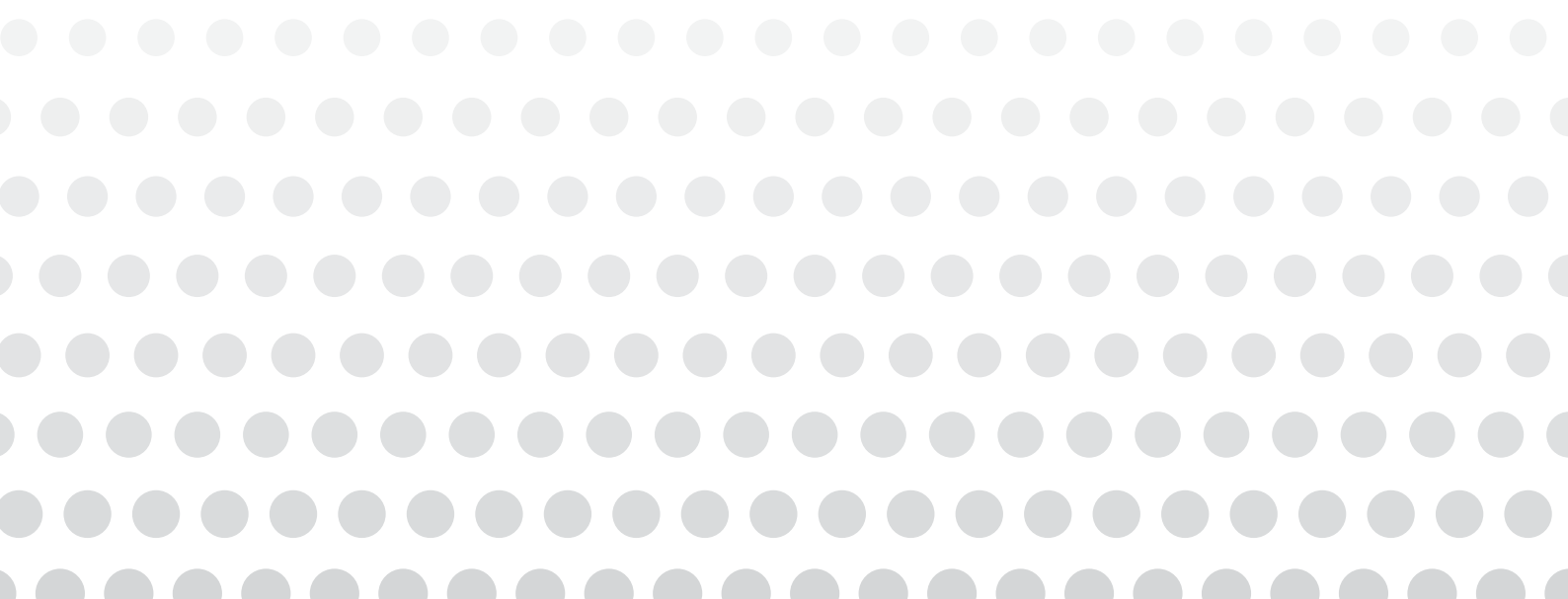
GAP Institute is a Think Tank established in October 2007 in Kosovo. GAP's main goal is to attract professionals to create an environment of professional development and research, as seen in similar institutions in Western countries. This also provides Kosovars with opportunities to research, develop and implement projects in order to advance the Kosovo society. Priority for this Institute is the mobilization of professionals to address the country's economic, political and social challenges. GAP's main goals are to fill the gaps between government and citizens, and between problems and solutions.

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