



## Register of potentials for the development of rural tourism in the South-West Planning Region



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**The Register of potentials for rural tourism in the South-West Planning Region is prepared within the project “Innovative solutions for an improved access to local level services” by the Ministry of local self-governance and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).**

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## ABOUT THE PROJECT

The project *“Innovative solutions for an improved access to local level services”* is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in accordance with the Ministry of Local Self-Governance (MLS). The main goal of the project is enabling the MLS, as a coordinator and supervisor on the issues related to decentralization and local governance, to improve the continuing efforts for promoting the local governance aimed towards the citizens. This is being done through different means, starting from measuring the satisfaction of the citizens, continuing to proposing concrete measures for a better participation on a local level and an improved access to services.

The project interventions directly support all 8 planning regions in the Republic of Macedonia directed towards achieving a greater level of inclusiveness and competitiveness. They are in line with the efforts of the Government and the Ministry of Local Self-Governance to exploit the potentials of local and regional institutions and achieving meaningful and sustainable growth and development of the regions within the country.

The development of Registers of potentials for rural tourism is realized within the project component relating to the development and support of rural tourism in order to revive the economic growth, to identify new ways for developing rural communities, as well as to allow the return of the population in the villages. This activity resulted from the need to create an additional support for the regions, so that such registers were prepared not only for the Vardar Planning Region but also for the Polog, South-West and North-East Planning Region

## INTRODUCTION

In order to create improved access to services at local level, it is necessary to develop innovative solutions in the sectors that are related to tourism. Tourism can be an important accelerator of tourism development because it is a multidimensional and dynamic process that encourages numerous activities in a particular area. It assumes the role of a factor for social and economic development. It makes it possible to evaluate the different values in a certain area and furthermore, it is also a significant factor for the protection and improvement of the environment as well as the promotion of existing potentials. In order this to be made possible, different actions should be undertaken concerning the empowering local leaders and concerned groups with the aim to identify, evaluate and develop policies which will facilitate the creation and implementation of tourism processes in the South-West Planning Region (SWPR).

The research processes included multiple approaches which allowed making proposals by the research team, while the stakeholders identified the tourism potential of rural areas. This will allow the inclusion of resources in the rural-tourist offer, as well as creating specific products of rural tourism. The benefits regard the intensifying of the development in the South-West Planning Region, as well as the creation and enhancement of intra-regional and inter-regional communication and cooperation between municipalities, and thus creating balanced social and economic development. The defined values can become a part of the rural-tourist offer, and thus successful penetration on local, national and especially international tourist markets.

The spatial evaluation of local communities and the definition of tourism potentials provide guidelines for optimal use of space for conducting activities related to rural tourism.

Within the research an elaborative methodology was implemented within the research process which comprised quantitative and qualitative research aspects. The interpretation of the preliminary results and the exchange of experiences were the subject of revision on organized consultative meetings in the different municipalities. This created synergistic relations between the research team, the observers and the stakeholders who were discussing the gained results. By using this approach a Registry of potential for rural tourism in the specified spatial units was created.

## METHODOLOGY TOOLS AND APPROACH

The methodology of preparing the Register meant the application of contemporary accomplishments in the field of rural tourism on a global level but also in individual countries as a sustainable category. In this sense, especially important are the professional opinions of experts engaged by UNDP. Their suggestions for applying the most relevant research approaches insured not only to accept, but also to expand them, with an aim to identify the specifics of the planning region.

While conducting this study an approach was created which allowed the researchers to propose, while the stakeholders independently to recognize and exploit the tourism potentials in rural areas. Through this approach opportunities were created for inclusion of resources in the tourist offer as well as in particular tourism products. The benefits concern not only the intensifying of the planning region's general development but also its internal and external cooperation and balanced socio-economic development. The willingness of leaders and stakeholders to use the resources will allow them successfully to penetrate local, national and international structures for utilizing the envisaged strategic opportunities. The field research of this study included completing a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was based on the FAS methodology applied by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) with the aim to assess the tourist values in a particular region. This methodology allows assessment of tourist categories identified as "Factors", "Attractors" and "Support Services" which portrays the destination as a complexity of interacting subsystems in these three areas and which are interconnected.

All activities are realized in cooperation with the responsible individuals in the South-West Planning Region, the project coordinator, municipal structures and stakeholders. Based on this structural viability a relevance of the components that are part of the Registry was gained. In realization of such research activities it is particularly important to point out that several consultative meetings were held with the stakeholders of the municipalities of the South-West Planning Region. At these meetings attended several representatives of the public, private and NGO sector who contributed in the development of the Register.

The envisaged registry was defined by applying a methodology that included quantitative and qualitative aspects. The exchange of experience and the interpretation of the gained results by the research team underwent several reviews by organizing workshops. Thus, relations were established between the stakeholders, experts and the research team where different views and opinions were exchanged. The experts comprise the most involved entities in the domain of opportunities for tourism development. The participants belonged to several domains from the private, public and NGO sector. In the private sector involved were the owners and managers of commercial companies related to tourism and hospitality, associations of craftsmen, chambers of commerce and other forms of joining, then individuals - tour guides, travel agencies and commercial companies that perform activities related to marketing, promotion, organization of festivals and other events related to culture and art, as well as commercial companies that perform activities related to transportation and communications. The representatives of the public sector comprised different members from the municipalities and their appropriate organizational units, managers of protected areas, local associations of citizens and foundations, representatives of local action groups, various forms of support of the private sector (accelerators, incubators and similar organizational forms), regional offices of the relevant ministries and agencies, as well as relevant state administrative bodies.



## CONDUCTING THE RESEARCH

### **1. Conducting the desk research and gained results**

#### *1.1. Analysis of the relevant literature and sources of data*

The analysis covered projects and strategic documents in favor of the project. Documents were analyzed that reflect the role and importance of rural tourism in SWPR. They are of different origin, but basically contribute to or have crucial importance to the defining of each area or locality, as an opportunity for development of rural tourism. These documents are provided in Annex 1 of the Register.

#### *1.2. Goals of the desk research:*

- preparing a guidebook for defining the basics of rural tourism;
- creating matrixes of indicators and information;
- analysis of the gained indicators and information;
- mapping and zoning sites for rural tourism as well as their prioritization.

#### *Guidebook for defining the basics of rural tourism*

The guidebook is a task in the research process and portrays the ways of dimensioning the conducted activities for creating the Register. It is actually an integral part of the procedural actions of developing the Register. Based on the research activities the Guidebook was created with the purpose of defining the basics of rural tourism in SWPR. The Guidebook includes the following components:

- systematization of the elements of the tourist offer in the South-West Planning Region which includes inventarization and valorization with the aim of developing rural tourism;
- evaluating the tourism potential by the stakeholders in the South-West Planning Region, in order to successfully to comprehend rural tourism as a market category - the components of demand, competition and market trends;
- defining the basics of rural tourism in a specified spatial unit based on the gained parameters for the values of the region.

The Guidebook encompasses models of research which are created with the aim of gathering relevant information related to the tourism potentials of the rural communities in the planning region. This includes:

- collecting data from existing statistics related to tourism in rural municipalities and rural areas in urban municipalities;

- analysis of information regarding tourism potentials in rural areas by using relevant empirical research studies, studies on valorization of cultural and natural heritage, national and local strategies, plans and programs that refer to general and specific developmental characteristics of tourism, as well as studies on management in protected areas;
- travel guides, promotional brochures and different maps.

#### *Creating matrixes of indicators and information*

In order to obtain relevant indicators and information and to successfully conduct the tourism valorization with the aim of developing rural tourism, the research team approached towards creating matrixes. The matrixes regard the obtained values from the conducted research activities of the desk and field research. The individual matrixes allowed for an intersection of the indicator values. Based on the obtained data a database of information and indicators was created on which were used for the forming of the Register of potentials for rural tourism in rural municipalities and in rural areas of urban municipalities. The research models were created based on the experiences and guidelines of **Leader II Guidebook for evaluating a territory's touristic potentials: Links between actions for the development of rural economy - Leader European Observatory** and the **European Tourism Indicator System Toolkit for Sustainable Destinations**.

The quantitative research was based on created matrixes for evaluating the tourism potentials. This is based on the following analyses:

- tourist offer;
- tourist demand;
- competition and
- market trends.

**The tourist offer** includes the tourism potentials of a particular rural area. It involves an analysis of the current and actual situation of tourism and its diagnosis, and through comparative analysis of the results to allow identifying the spatial characteristics in terms of advantages and disadvantages.

The analysis of the number of visitors, the utilization of individual types of accommodation, realized overnights, the regional distribution of demand and the structure of foreign visitors by country of origin, were the basis for the identification of **tourist demand** in the spatial units.

The findings of the conducted survey on the **competition** in the regions and municipalities made it possible to define the potentials and the opportunities of the competitive advantages of local spatial entities, as well as use of existing competitive advantages of the other planning regions. This enabled the creation of mutual rural-tourism products for the joint penetration on the tourist markets.

The **market trends** allow the creators of development policies to form specific tourism products.

### *Analysis of gained indicators and information*

The analysis of the gained indicators and information enabled the process of locating, describing and defining the possibilities for their use in the development of rural tourism. Within the field research, the organized consultative meetings with the stakeholders made it possible to obtain an assessment of the recorded value parameters. Thus, values were defined that actually represented an average grade of the values for the development of rural tourism, then also values of a disperse grade, i.e. agreed assessment (grade) of the views and opinions of the experts for the values in the region in order to develop rural tourism, as well as best grade that included the average grade and the lowest dispersion.

This allowed determining the best solutions for development of rural tourism in the region.

## **2. Overview of the existing statistics related to tourist profiles of rural municipalities and rural areas in urban municipalities**

The desk research provided obtaining results regarding the specifying of statistics on the characteristics of tourist offer, tourist demand, competition and market trends in the South-West Planning Region. Through their analysis an evident list of potentials and values was created that facilitates the process of considering the possibilities for development of rural tourism in the South-West Planning Region.

### *2.1. Evident list of tourist offer related to tourism profiles of rural municipalities and rural areas in urban municipalities*

The evident list of tourist offer related to tourism profiles of rural municipalities and rural areas in urban municipalities included the following components:

- environment;
- approach, transport and travel;
- accommodation, restaurants and
- population, economic activities, productions and services.

They are presented in table overviews that comprised the fields of research, indicators, parameters and information, description and possibilities for utilizing in the development of rural tourism, as well as the sources of collecting data.

### *Environment*

The environment was analyzed through the focus of determining the indicators and parameters which comprised territoriality and the location of the values of the tourist-geographical position, land use, biogeographical characteristics and protected zones as tourist values. These values are presented through the possibilities for using in rural tourism and stimulating the overall development. The overview is provided in the following table:

**Table 1. Statistical overview of the components of the environment in SWPR**

FIELD OF RESEARCH	Indicators and parameters, information and explanation by the researchers	DESCRIPTION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR USING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM	Data source
<p><b>Area of territory (ha)</b></p>	<p>Total area of the region: 3.306. km<sup>2</sup>. Municipalities that belong to region:- Vevcani – 35 km<sup>2</sup>                      - Debar – 85 km<sup>2</sup>                      - Debrca – 425,39 km<sup>2</sup>                      - Ohrid – 389,93km<sup>2</sup>                      - Kicevo – 838 km<sup>2</sup>                      - Makedonski Brod - 888,97 km<sup>2</sup>                      - Plasnica–54,44km<sup>2</sup>                      - Struga – 483km<sup>2</sup>                      - Centar Zupa – 107,21km<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>- The territory of this planning region is only 12.99% of the territory of RM</p> <p>- This region has 286 settlements. It has 5 urban settlements (Debar, Kicevo, Makedonski Brod, Ohrid, Struga) and 4 rural settlements (Vevcani, Debrca, Plasnica, Centar Zupa). The area is 622,04 km<sup>2</sup> or 18,62 % of total area of the region. The area is parameter which can be used for measured. The area is a parameter on the basis of which can be measured tourist representation of rural values. Based on these indicators determines the level of tourist construction.</p> <p>In the municipality of Ohrid rural settlements are: Vapila, Velestovo, Velgosti, Gorno Lakocerej, Dolno Konjsko, Gorno Konjsko, Dolno Lakocerej, Elsani, Zavoj, Konjsko, Kosel, Kuratica, Lagadin, Leskoec, Livoista, Ljubanista, Openica, Orman, Pestani, Plakje, Podmolje, Ramne, Rasino, Raca, Recica, Svinjista, Skrebatno, Sirula, Trpejca, Sipokno.</p> <p>In the municipality of Vevcani the only rural settlement is the village with the same name.</p> <p>In the municipality of Debrca rural settlements are: Arbinovo, Belcista, Botun, Brezani, Velmej, Volino, Vrbjani, Godivje, Gorenci, Gorno Sredorecie, Grko Pole, Dolno Sredorecie, Elesec, Zlesti, Izdeglavje, Klimestani, Laktinje, Lesani, Meseista, Mramorec, Novo Selo, Ozdoleni, Orovnik, Pesocani, Slatino, Slatinski Ciflik, Slivovo, Sosani, Trebenista, Turje, Crvena Voda</p> <p>In the municipality of Struga rural settlements are: Gorna Belica, Gorna Belica, Oktisi, Draslajca, Bidzevo, Lozani, Moroista, Vranista, Radolista, Mali Vlaj, Zagracani, Frangovo, Shum, Visni, Mislesevo, Kalista, Radozda, Lukovo, Bezovo, Brcevo, Drenok, Jablanica, Lakaica, Lokov, Modric, Nerezi, Piskupstina, Rzanovo, Selci, Burinec, Zbazdi, Prisovjani, Globocica, Delogozdi, Bogojci, Livada, Korosista, Mislodezda, Novo Selo, Poum, Dzelin, Toska, Labunista, Podgorci, Boroec, Tasmrunista, Velesta, Dobovjani, Gorno Tatesi, Dolno Tatesi,</p>	<p>Centre for Development of the Southwest Planning Region                      Guide trough the regions in Republic of Macedonia                      SUB-STRATEGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF OHRID 2014-2018</p>

		<p>In the municipality of Kicevo rural settlements are : Podvis, Atista, Arangel, Bacista , Belica, Berikovo, Bigor Dolenci, Brzdani, Bukojciani, Vidrani, Vranestica, Garani, Golemo Crsko, Gorna Dusegubica, Gorno Dobrenoec, Gorno Strogomiste, Gresnica, Dlapkin Dol, Dolna Dusegubica, Dolno Dobrenoec, Dolno Strogomiste, Drugovo, Dupjani, Ehloec, Zubrino, Zajas, Ivanciste, Izvor, Javorec, Jagol, Jagol Dolenci, Judovo, Karbunica, Kladnik, Klenoec, Knezino, Kozica, Kozicino, Kolari, Kolibari, Krsnica, Lavcani, Lazarovci, Lesnica, Malkoec, Malo Crsko, Manastirsko Dolenci, Mamudovci, Midinci, Miokazi, Novo Selo, Oslomej, Osoj, Orlanci, Papradiste, Patec, Podvis, Popoec, Popoljani, Popovjani, Premka, Prostranje, Rabetino, Rastani, Recani, Recani-Celopecsko, Svetorace, Svinjiste, Srbica, Srbjani, Staroec, Strelci, Tajmiste, Trapcin Dol, Tuin, Kafa , Cer, Crvivci, Celopeci and Sutovo</p> <p>In the municipality of Debar rural settlements are: Baniste, Bomovo, Gari, Gorno Kosovrasti, Dolno Kosovrasti, Konjari, Krivci, Mogorce, Osoj, Otisani, Rajcica, Selokuki, Spas, Tatar Elevci, Trnanik, Hame and Dzepiste</p> <p>In the municipality of Makedonski Brod rural settlements are: Belica, Bence, Bitovo, Blizansko, Botusje (Gorno), Botusje (Dolno), Breznica, Brest, Vir, Volce, Gorni Manastirec, Gorno Krusje, Gresnica, Devic, Dolni Manastirec, Dolno Krusje, Dragov Dol, Drenovo, Zrkle, Zagrad, Zvecan, Zdunje, Iziste, Ince, Kalugerec, Kovac, Kovce, Kosovo, Krapa, Latovo, Lokvica, Lupste, Mogilec, Modriste, Oreovec, Ramne, Rastez, Rusjaci, Samokov, Slansko, Slatina, Suvodol, Susica, Tazevo, Tomino Selo, Topolnica, Trebino, Trebovle, Cresnevo</p> <p>In the municipality of Plasnica rural settlements are: Plasnica, Lisicani, Dvorci, Preglovo</p> <p>In the municipality of Centar Zupa rural settlements are: Bayramovci, Balanci, Brestani, Brostica, Vlasiki, Golem Papradnik, Gorno Melnicani, Gorenci, Dolgas, Dolno Melnicani, Evla, Elevci, Zitineni, Kocista, Kodzadzik, Mal Papradnik, Novak, Osolnica, Odzovci, Paresi, Pralenik, Centar Zupa and Crno Boci</p> <p>The region's rural areas differ in the occupancy rate and the degree of possibility of inclusion in the tourist offer. But, they provide an opportunity for developing tourism.</p>	
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<b>GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION</b>	Between 40° 90' and 41° 84' NGL Between 20° 45' and 21° 25' EGL	- The region is located in southwestern Macedonia while the west and the south side is bordered by the Republic of Albania through the municipalities of Debar, Ohrid and Struga. - It is connected with Polog, Skopje, Vardar and Pelagonija Region.	Map of R. Macedonia
<b>Contactability</b>	International - R Albania	Albania's contact regions are Debar, Elbasan and Korca, that are bordering with the Macedonian municipalities of Ohrid, Struga, Debar and Centar Zupa in R. Macedonia	Centre for Development of the Southwest Planning Region, geographic map
Border crossing	There are 4 functional border crossings : - Blato - Kafasan - Sveti Naum - Dzepiste – Trebiste	Border crossings allow for a greater fluctuation of tourist clients from R Albania into Macedonia and vice versa, which is a significant potential for rural tourism development. We can expect tourists from the area of Tirana and Durres through Elbasan and Librazd, as well as from Pogradec and Korca	Geographic map of RM
<b>Transitness</b>	- Across the South-West Planning Region pass highways E-65 (towards Pelagonia and Skopje Region), E 852 (to Albania), P-1201 and P-501 (to Albania) - South-West Planning Region has an international airport - "St. Paul the Apostle" - During the summer tourist season Ohrid Municipality organize boat trip from Ohrid to Pogradec	- Provides connectivity to the border regions of Albania. The region is the most important transport artery to the Republic of Albania  Enabling accessibility of R Albania to the rural areas in the Republic of Macedonia and vice versa	Geographic map STUDY OF TOURISM POTENTIALS OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION
<b>Polyvalence</b>	- Albania, the possibility of involvement of mountain villages in the rural-tourism activities	Using experiences from forming various types of tourism products Accessibility of tourists from the Republic of Albania and Republic of Greece to the region as well as the existence of an international airport	Geographic map of RM
<b>DIRECTIONS FOR USE THE LAND (%)</b>	Heterogeneous structure of land	Land use for various economic and non-economic activities for rural tourism in the region.	Strategies and Studies
Forests %	- 218,884 ha (65.53%) forest covered the total area of the region - 21.15% of the total forest area of the Republic, which is about 1.034.972ha	The richness of forests can be used for developing wood processing industry as well as the development of mountain and rural tourism	STRATEGY FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA 2009-2019 NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR RURAL TOURISM 2012-2017 STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA 2010-2030
<b>Protected areas and natural sites of special significance in % of the total area %</b>	- National Park Galicica 22,750 ha (6.88%) - Jasen Multifunctional area, which covers an area of 31 127 ha (9.42%). Proposed declaring a National Park together with Jakupica <u>Natural monuments of SWPR</u> - Natural Monument Vevcanski Izvori Area: 1,370 hectares, 0.41% - Ohrid Lake - Slatinski Izvor	- It has ecological significance, the opportunity for educational visits and rural-tourism activities such as sightseeing. The most significant area for hunting tourism in the Republic of Macedonia internationally  - It has ecological significance, the opportunity for educational visits and rural-tourism activities  - The monument has ecological significance, the opportunity for educational and tourist visits. Because of its hydrological, hydrographic, geological and other scientific values, Vevcanski Izvor is	STRATEGY FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA 2009-2019  Geographical map STUDY OF TOURISM POTENTIALS OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Duvalo</li> <li>- Gorna Slatinska Pestera</li> <li>- Belesnicka Reka</li> </ul>	a protected area in the category of Natural Monument	
<p><b>Arable land, like:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural land%</li> <li>• Pastures%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ total agricultural area of 133,619 ha, or 10.58% of RM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arable agricultural land 50.029 ha, or 37.44% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- under the plowed fields and gardens - 79.64%</li> <li>- orchards - 4.28%</li> <li>- vineyards - 1.2%</li> <li>- meadows - 14.87%</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Pastures – 62,56%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>In the region, mostly produced is wheat, corn, potatoes, from the orchards, the most significant are the apples, plums, pears, cherries. Favorable structure provides conditions for inclusion in a rural-tourism activities</p> <p>Pastures and meadows are the basis for livestock activities and establishing farms</p>	REGIONS IN MACEDONIA, 2015 NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE – PUBLICATION CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION
Vegetation	<p>- Fauna on Galicica is represented by more than 600 flora species, of which over 170 are woody vegetation. Such diversity can be observed on other mountains, as well as significantly larger spaces. Can separate the plant woody vegetation, relict and endemic forms</p> <p>- Jasen has rich vegetation diversity like herbage, representation of beech, birch and pine forest. As development zones and localities for this purpose shall be determined as follows: Boro Pole, Digging, Rudine, Valley of Ocha, etc.</p> <p>- Municipalities Debar, Centar Zupa dispose of significant vegetation, especially grasses and herbs - some of them are relict, endemic, unique on the European continent</p> <p>Mountain Jablanica has a rich and diverse flora, fauna</p>	<p>- Development of herbal tourism, educational activities and research activities that can be included in the development of rural-tourism offer</p> <p>- Possibilities for observation, residence and collecting flowers, leaves, fruits, bark, roots, resin.</p>	REGIONS IN MACEDONIA, 2015 NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE – PUBLICATION CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION
Relict and endemic species of flora	<p style="text-align: center;">DEBAR</p> <p>- <i>Trifolium pilczii</i> on Stogovo, <i>Silene schmucheri</i>, <i>Fritillaria macedonica</i>, <i>Lilium albanicum</i> and <i>Nartheicum scardicum</i>, <i>Ranunculus wettsteinii</i>, <i>Soldanella pindicola</i> on Desat (Korab), <i>Acer heldreichii</i> subsp. <i>Visiani</i>, <i>Colchicum pieperanum</i>, <i>Lilium albanicum</i>, <i>Ramonda</i>, <i>Sambucus deborensis</i>, <i>Silene soskae</i>, <i>Sideritis scardica</i>, <i>Trifolium pilczii</i> on Bistra, <i>Campanula debarensis</i>, gorge of the Crn Drim (Globochichko Lake-Lukovo-Debar)</p>		<p>DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME SOUTH-WEST REGION - 2010-2015</p> <p>PHARMACOGNOSTICALLY INTERESTING ENDEMIC PLANT SPECIES IN THE FLORA OF REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, 2009</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MAKEDONSKI BROD</b></p> <p>- Dianthus kapinensis , Centaurea grbavacensis</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OHRID</b></p> <p>- Nepeta ernesti-mayeri, Ajuga piskoi, Anchusa serpentinicola, Astragalus baldacii, Centaurea soskae, Cynoglossum scardicum, Erodium guicciardii, Eryngium serbicum, Jurinea taygetea , Lilium albanicum, Melampyrum heracleoticum, Oxytropis purpurea, Ramonda serbica, Sideritis raeseri, Trifolium pilczii, Viola eximia on mountan Galicica , Oxytropis purpurea on Ilina mountain</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>STRUGA</b></p> <p>- Aubrieta thessalia, Fritillaria macedonica, Minuartia baldaccii, Narthecium scardicum, Pinus peuce, Viola eximia on Jablanica</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>DEBRCA</b></p> <p>- Oxytropis purpurea, Sideritis scardica on Ilina Mountain</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>VEVCANI</b></p> <p>Dwarf peuce</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>KICEVO</b></p> <p>- Centaurea grbavacensis, Erodium guicciardii, Sideritis scardica , Fraxinus ornus on mountal Lopusnik</p>		
<b>FAUNA</b>			<b>DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME SOUTH-WEST REGION - 2010-2015</b>
Livestock	<p>- 23,730 bovines (data from 2010)</p> <p>- 2.805 horses</p> <p>- 109.627 sheep</p> <p>- 13.533 goats</p> <p>13 862 heads of pigs</p> <p>-204,540 poultry</p> <p>- Developed Livestock (Debar and Centar Zupa)</p> <p>- Developed sheep breeding and livestock - Cer, Gorna , Dolna Dusegubica, Svinjista, Kladnik</p> <p>- small farms for chickens, ostriches Popoec, Belica</p>	<p>Conditions for inclusion in rural-tourism activities through farms and agritourism.</p> <p>Debar Municipality has a livestock of about 30,000 heads of sheep, many goats, donkeys. Gorno Kosovrasti has a significant number of goats.</p>	



<p>Hunting fund</p>	<p>- THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 34 HUNTING GROUNDS IN THE SWPR.  - BIGGEST HUNTING GROUNDS IN THE SWPR IS STOGOVO WITH 16406 HA</p> <p>- Hunting grounds Jasen</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OHRID REGION</b></p> <p>- Karaorman (14030 ha)  - Debrca (11550 ha)  - Brezani (12620 ha)  - Zavoј (12550 ha)  - Kosel (8065 ha)  - Meseista (3110 ha)  - Belcista (4167 ha)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>STRUGA REGION</b></p> <p>- Belica (6240 ha)  - Drimkol (15850 ha)  - Rzanovo (15160 ha)  - Velesta (2700 ha)  - Draslajca (8185 ha)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>DEBAR REGION</b></p> <p>- Stogovo (16406 ha)  - Desat (3430 ha)  - Bomovo (3430 ha)  - Baniste (2000 ha)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>KICEVO REGION</b></p> <p>- Tajmiste (12400 ha)  - Dobra Voda (11260 ha)  - Prostranje (12850 ha)  - Dusegubica (9950 ha)  - Knezino (8710 ha)  - Bukojcani (6780 ha)</p>	<p>- Opportunities for development of hunting tourism and using gastronomic specialties, animal watching and photo-safari</p> <p>- significant potential is the mountain Galicica where hunting is forbidden in the national park</p> <p>- Most attractive hunting grounds on the territory of the region. In the hunting grounds of the large wild game can be found: fawn, ordinary deer, mouflon, wild boar, mountain goat, brown bear, lynx (bobcat) and other wildlife. There also can be found many different birds and smaller wild game. The largest part of the game is located in the open part of the hunting grounds, where mostly mountain goats can be found</p>	<p>STUDY OF TOURIST POTENTIALS OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION, 2013</p>
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	<p>- Strelci (9670 ha)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>MAKEDONSKI BROD REGION</b></p> <p>- Gresnica (10390 ha)  - Susica (9540 ha)  - Botuse (9670 ha)  - Trebovlje (8350 ha)  - Tazevo (7680 ha)  - Dautica (15560 ha)  - Slansko (10520 ha)  - Vir (5600 ha)  - Ramne (4350 ha)</p>		
Fauna in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the NP Galicica live invertebrates, vertebrates, 10 amphibians, 18 reptiles, 124 birds and 19 mammals (lynx, bear, deer, chamois, wild boar, rabbit , others) 1644 species of fauna of which 26 are endemic.</li> <li>• The Ohrid Lake has a rich collection of fauna, Bacillariophyta, Charophyta, Turbellaria, Gastropoda, Crustacea. The Ohrid Lake has 17 species of fish, 10 of which are endemic. Species: <i>Salmo letnica</i>, <i>Acantholingua ohridana</i>, <i>Rutilus rubidio ochridanus</i>, <i>Pachychilon pictum</i>, <i>Phoxinellus minutus</i>, <i>Leuciscus cephalus albus</i>, <i>Phoxinus phoxinus colchicus</i>, <i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus scardafa</i>, <i>Chondrostoma nasus ohridanus</i>, <i>Gobio ohridanus</i>, <i>Barbus meridionalis petenyi</i>, <i>Alburnus albidus alborella</i>, <i>Alburnoides bipunctatus ochridanus</i>, <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>, <i>Nemacheilus barbatulus sturanyi</i>, <i>Cobitis taenia meridionalis</i>, <i>Anguilla</i>.</li> <li>• The multipurpose area "Jasen" has a rich collection of various species of fauna: lynx <i>martinoi</i>, bear, wolf, <i>Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica</i>, birds -<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>, <i>Gyps fulvus</i>, <i>Bubo bubo</i>, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 8 species of amphibians, 23 species of reptiles, 162 species of birds</li> <li>- numerous species of insects (127 daylight butterflies, 724 night butterflies, <i>Carabus coriaceus florinensis</i>, <i>Carabus gigas</i>, <i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>, <i>Licinus oertzeni</i>, <i>Calathus fuscipes</i>, <i>C. cinctus</i>, <i>Cymindis axillaris</i>, <i>Harpalus dimidiatus</i>, <i>H. serripes</i>, <i>H. disinguendus</i>, <i>Ophonus cribricollis</i> , <i>Microlestes fissuralis</i>, <i>Platycerus caraboides</i>, <i>Dorcus parallelipedus</i>, <i>Lucanus (Lucanus) cervus</i>, <i>Sinodendron cylindricum</i> etc.).</li> <li>- Land snails; <i>Montenegrina janinensis attensi</i>, <i>Vitrea illyrica</i>, <i>Morlina labra striarius</i>, <i>Limax wohlberedti</i>,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

	<p>Deroceras turcicum, Monacha dofleini, Helicopsis rhabdotoides, Helicigona trizona pseudocingulata, Agardhella macrodonta rumelica, Chondrula macedonica macedonica, Zebrina detrita, Pomatias elegans, Helix lucorum, Morlina glabra, Xerolenta obvia, Cochlodina laminata, Limax cinereoniger etc.</p> <p>- Invertebrates: false scorpions, spiders, crabs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Treska has a rich collection of fish of which are indigenous: Cyprinus carpio, Alburnus sp., Anguilla, anguilla iSabanajewia balcanica</li> <li>• Kozjak has a rich fund of fish: Salmo macedonicus, Cyprinus carpio, Squalius vardarensis, Chondrostoma vardarensense, Barbus balcanicus, Alburnoides bipunctatus, Vimba melanops, Cobitis vardarensis etc.</li> <li>• Mountains Jakupica and Jablanica have different types of animals, from which larger: bears, wolves, foxes, deer, boars, rabbits, deer, lynx</li> </ul>		
Fishing fund	- The existing rivers and lakes in the region generally have a rich fisheries fund	Opportunities for development of fishing tourism and using gastronomic specialties. Rivers are issued under concession and individual municipalities are responsible	

### *Population, economic activities, production and services*

Population is one of the main resources in the development of rural tourism. Therefore it is very important to include demographic parameters and their impact on rural tourism. In this regard, statistical data are included as important indicators that refer on the characteristics of the population, structure by gender - given that the female population plays an important role in rural tourism, levels of employment - because the development of rural tourism should be a sector for activating the insufficiently engaged workforce as well as the facilities as available capacities of the population in rural areas because their purpose and conversion can be crucial.

**Table 2: Statistical overview of population, economic activity, production and services in SWPR**

FIELD OF RESEARCH	Indicators and parameters, information and explanation by the researchers	DESCRIPTION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR USING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM	Data source
<b>POPULATION</b>	Assessment of the population in rural areas of the territory in terms of the total population (17.6%) in RM	Characteristics of the population in municipalities in the region by age, employment by sector , educational attainment	NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR RURAL TOURISM IN RM - 2012-2017
<b>Population (2014).</b>	222.064	The population is the basis for comparative knowledge on population structure in terms of their engagement in rural tourism activities.	CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION
<b>Working age population by economic activity</b>	181.670	Population is a remarkable potential for tourism development because the percentage of working age population in the total population is	Regions of the Republic of Macedonia, 2015 (State Statistical Office of Macedonia)

		81.81%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Active population total (Labor force participation rate)</b></li> <li>• <b>Employment rate</b></li> </ul>	54,6% 34,7%	Prevailing is the active population, but the employment rate falls behind. Therefore rural tourism could be used to balance these relations.	Regions of the Republic of Macedonia, 2015 (State Statistical Office of Macedonia)
<b>Unemployment by gender (unemployment rate)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women</li> <li>• Men</li> </ul> <b>Urban part</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men</li> <li>• Women</li> </ul> <b>Rural part</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men</li> <li>• Women</li> </ul>	36,4 % 37,7 % 35,6 % 34,9 % 31,3 % 39,9 % 37,8 % 39,1 % 35,0 %	Unemployment among women is higher than men in the urban area, while rural unemployment for women has a lower rate. Considering the labor of people in rural tourism, it is an opportunity for employment of this population.	Regions of the Republic of Macedonia, 2015 (State Statistical Office of Macedonia)
<b>Inactive population</b>	45,4 %		
<b>EMPLOYEES BY SECTORS AND SPLIT OF ACTIVITY</b>			CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION  POPULATION CENSUS 2002
<b>Total:</b>	34.420		
<b>Subsector</b>			
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant and animal production, hunting and service activities associated with them</li> <li>• Forestry and exploitation of Forests</li> <li>• Fisheries and Aquaculture</li> </ul>	<b>No. of employees in municipalities in the agriculture, forestry and hunting sector in SWPR (CENSUS 2002)</b> - Vevcani – 45 - Debar – 72 - Ohrid – 249 - Kicevo – 204 - Makedonski Brod - 94 - Plasnica–23 - Struga – 415 - Centar Zupa – 39 Over 1,141 persons employed in this sub-sector		NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF RM POPULATION CENSUS 2002
<b>ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>	182 catering facilities (2014) 16 304 rooms for accommodation (2014)		REGIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA 2015 - STATE STATISTICAL OFFICE, PUBLICATION
General accommodation	- Ohrid has 43 hotels, where: one is 5 *, 4 * twelve, twenty-one hotels 3 *, 2 * eight and one with 1 *. A total of about 4,000 beds in hotels  <b>Private accommodation</b> in Ohrid and the region carrying out catering service of small scale	The largest hotel has a capacity of 280 rooms with 560 beds In progress are constructions of new luxury hotels on the Ohrid coast.	Sector of Tourism through the Ministry of Economy

	<p>Total number of accommodation facilities - 5,098  Total number of beds 12,105</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Struga has 13 hotels where :one with 5 *, 4 * three, three 3*, 2 * are two hotels, four with 1 *</li> </ul> <p>16,298 available beds in accommodation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kicevo has 3 hotels that one with 3 * and two with 1 *</li> <li>- Debar has 5 major catering objects for accommodation one of which is registered as a hotel  It has over 700 beds in accommodation facilities</li> <li>- in Vevcani operate a hotel with 4 *  It has over 300 holiday homes that can be offered like accommodation facilities.</li> <li>- Makedonski Brod has 3 major catering facilities for accommodation, but not registered as hotels  There are 150 beds in the community</li> </ul> <p>In SWPR there are over 42,000 beds in accommodation capacities</p>		
<p>Accommodation facilities in rural areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is potential for accommodation in Iziste, Osoj, Izvor, Manastirec, Knezino</li> <li>- Monastery of Holy Virgin Mary - Kicevo has konaks which can be used like accommodation facilities</li> <li>- Vevcani has a high potential for housing in rural area. Villa Alula, apartments Shutinoski, Pension Kutmichevitza, Pupina Kuka, restaurant Vo Izvor, restaurant Domakinska Kuka restaurant Via Egnatia, private rooms. In total there are 11 accommodation facilities</li> <li>- In Struga there are several catering facilities that provide accommodation services in rural areas - Gorna Belica, Radozda, Kalista, Elen Kamen, Lokov (memorial house with accommodation facilities)  In Struga has 111 facilities categorized  182 houses</li> </ul>	<p>The categorization is the basis for any involvement of the facilities of the catering sector in the tourist offer, as well as in rural tourism</p>	<p>Tourism department -Municipality of Ohrid</p>

	<p>- Ohrid -3.539 private accommodation with 8472 beds, Raca -178 a.c. with 409 beds, Sv.Stefan- 77 a.c with 163 beds, Konjsko - 237 a.c. with 543 beds, Lagadin - 165 to 360 beds, Elesec - 58 with 136 beds, Elsani – 12with 44 beds, Pestani - 554 with 1314 beds Trpejca - 210 with 505 beds, Ljubanista - 62 with 143 beds, Velevostovo - 6 accommodation capacities with 16 beds</p> <p>- in Belica, Kicevo, planned renovation project and shifting the school for accommodation facilities</p>		
Travel and hospitality services from individuals in rural areas	<p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <p>Tourism services in the rural, ethno and ecotourism: Kosel 2 Kuratica 2 Orman 1 Velevostovo 1 Elsani 1 Catering business in rural households: Kuratica 3 Konjsko 2 Kosel 1 Velevostovo 1 Elsani 1 A total of over 188 catering facilities with a capacity of over 7,500 seats</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STRUGA</p> <p>A total of over 205 catering facilities with a capacity of over 8,200 seats</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEBRCA</p> <p>8 facilities with a capacity of over 530 seats</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KICEVO</p> <p>Over 30 catering facilities with over 9,400 seats</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PLASNICA</p> <p>5 catering facilities with over 100 seats</p>	The Register for performing tourist services in rural, ethno, ecotourism, as well as the Register for performing catering activities in rural households is being organized by the Mayor of the Municipality of Ohrid - Department of Tourism	<p>Municipality of Ohrid - Department of Tourism and Economic Development</p> <p>STATE STATISTICAL OFFICE - CENSUS OF CATERING CAPACITIES, 2008</p> <p>STATE STATISTICAL OFFICE – CENSUS OF CATERING CAPACITIES, 2008</p>

	<p>MAKEDONSKI BROD 33 catering facilities with over 1050 seats</p> <p>CENTAR ZUPA 8 catering facilities with over 150 seats</p> <p>KICEVO 170 catering facilities with over 5,900 seats</p> <p>VEVCANI 9 facilities with over 370 seats</p> <p>In SWPR there are over 182 catering facilities offering food and drinks with a capacity of over 24,279 seats</p>		
<b>WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>			
Volume of solid waste produced at the destination in tonnes per person	56,000 tonnes of total waste generated or 252 kg produced per capita (2014)	The basis for the development of rural-tourism development and other types of tourism is monitoring the management of solid waste	REGIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA 2015 - STATE STATISTICAL OFFICE,PUBLICATION
Percentage of coverage of the destination for the treatment of wastewater	27 448 thousand m3 discharged untreated sewage (1.18% of the total amount in RM) 4049 thousand m3 of discharged wastewater in industry (0.72% of the total amount in RM) (2014)	The basis for the development of rural-tourism development and other types of tourism is monitoring wastewater management. The relatively high level of pollution of waters in the municipalities of Debar and Centar Zupa	REGIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA 2015 - STATE STATISTICAL OFFICE, PUBLICATION
<b>EMPLOYEES IN TOURISM SECTOR</b>	<b>No. Employees in the Hospitality SWPR (2014) Total - 855</b>	The basis for a comparative understanding of employment in rural tourism and monitoring	STATE STATISTICAL OFFICE
Hospitality	2338 people are employed in tourism and hospitality in a rural environment in Macedonia  - Vevcani – 32 - Debar – 128 - Ohrid – 906 - Kicevo – 443 - Makedonski Brod –75 - Plasnica–9 - Struga – 591 - Centar Zupa – 18	The dispersion of employment by municipalities shows absorption level of the workforce.	THE 2002 CENSUS - STATE STATISTICAL OFFICE
<b>RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT</b>	55,5%	High unemployment is a potential for service providers to employ staff engaged in rural tourism activities.	

*Approach, transport, travel*

The approach, transport and travel are parameters that are included in the contemporary methodology of treating the development of the rural sector. Therefore, they are significant not only for rural tourism, but also for the complementary forms of tourism development. In this regard, crucial importance has the road infrastructure and the possibility for using the connection of the main roads with the local road infrastructure. Their significance can be located in the description of possibilities for using in rural tourism activities.

**Table 3: Statistical overview of access and transport in SWPR**

FIELD OF RESEARCH	Indicators and parameters, information and explanation by the researchers	DESCRIPTION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR USING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM	Data source
<b>ROAD NETWORK</b>		Existing road network in the region in the function of rural tourism	
Connection between main roads (regional and national (km))	- 154 km of national and - 471 km of regional roads	Relatively favorable structure of the road network that can be used in the function of the development of rural tourism	CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION DRAFT STRATEGY FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA 2009-2019
Local road network (km)	- 1.296 kilometers (2014)	Basis for improving connectivity in order to develop rural tourism	Regions – publication (Publication of the SSO, 2015)
<b>RAILWAY NETWORK</b>			
Railway lines in rural area (km)	Railway infrastructure as in the South-West Planning Region has modest features and is part of the poorly developed state level. - The total length of 27 km out of 682 km of the level of Macedonia  - In the municipality of Kicevo there is the longest rail bridge between Podvis and Izvor (8000 m)	This low level of development in the South-West Planning Region is not the only negative circumstance. The coefficient of density of construction is 8.56 and noticeably falls behind the ratio of national level (27). Unsecured cities Ohrid, Struga, Debar and Makedonski Brod. Kicevo region only a part of this network. A major problem of the region is incomplete railway network and that fact that it ends in a dead end. The existing rail among other disadvantages is in poor condition in terms of technical equipment. It reflects the transport of passengers and goods. These conditions point to the need to take measures to complete transformation of the sector.	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME SOUTHWEST PLANNING REGION 2010-2015V
<b>TRANSPORT BY WATER</b>	- boat service to Pogradec, Albania during the tourist season through the Ohrid Lake	Significant potential for linking with R. Albania and the opportunity to improve the accessibility of tourists from Albania. Shipping lines exist only in summer with ships purchased by travel agencies.	
<b>AIR TRANSPORT</b>	South-West Planning Region has an international airport - "St. Apostle Paul "	Relatively high accessibility of tourists from different countries. The quality of the airport has been promoted in recent years. The airport is located relatively close to urban and rural centers in the region. Passengers in 2015 were a total of 15,584 passengers	



<b>LOCAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT</b>			
<b>ROAD CONDITION</b>		The local road network is generally in poor condition, with a trend of further decrease of its quality. Maintenance of local roads is inadequate and insufficient, which is mainly due to funding shortages	Local Government; State Statistical Office (makstat.stat.gov.mk)
<b>Length in kilometers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vevcani - 18 km</li> <li>- Debar - 140 km</li> <li>- Debrca - 114 km</li> <li>- Ohrid - 163 km</li> <li>- Kicevo - 293 km</li> <li>- Makedonski Brod - 201 km</li> <li>- Plasnica-23 km</li> <li>- Struga - 258 km</li> <li>- Centar Zupa - 40 km</li> </ul> <b>TOTAL - 1250 km</b>	<p>The total network satisfying, but necessary to improve the quality</p> <p>The total length of the local road network deviates because of the difference in the years of collected data. 2014, no structural data</p>	State Statistical Office (makstat.stat.gov.mk)
Asphalt and cobbled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vevcani - 6 km</li> <li>- Debar - 77 km</li> <li>- Debrca - 91 km</li> <li>- Ohrid - 96 km</li> <li>- Kicevo - 186 km</li> <li>- Makedonski Brod - 77 km</li> <li>- Plasnica-6 km</li> <li>- Struga - 111 km</li> <li>- Centar Zupa - 23 km</li> </ul> <b>TOTAL - 673 km</b>		
Macadam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vevcani -7 km</li> <li>- Debar - 30 km</li> <li>- Debrca - 9 km</li> <li>- Ohrid - 32 km</li> <li>- Kicevo - 21 km</li> <li>- Makedonski Brod - 18 km</li> <li>- Plasnica-5km</li> <li>- Struga - 10 km</li> <li>- Centar Zupa - 6 km</li> </ul> <b>TOTAL - 138km</b>		
Unpaved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vevcani -5 km</li> <li>- Debar - 27 km</li> <li>- Debrca - 5 km</li> <li>- Ohrid - 17 km</li> <li>- Kicevo - 36 km</li> <li>- Makedonski Brod - 90 km</li> <li>- Plasnica-10 km</li> <li>- Struga - 111 km</li> <li>- Centar Zupa - 11 km</li> </ul> <b>TOTAL - 312 km</b>		Basis for tracing roads and better use as trails for biking and hiking activities

Not regulated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vevcani -0 km</li> <li>- Debar - 0 km</li> <li>- Debrca - 6 km</li> <li>- Ohrid - 18 km</li> <li>- Kicevo - 59 km</li> <li>- Makedonski Brod - 16 km</li> <li>- Plasnica-2km</li> <li>- Struga - 26 km</li> <li>- Centar Zupa - 0 km</li> <li>TOTAL - 127km</li> </ul>		
<b>Signaling and marking</b>			
Guideposts on the tourist sites in rural areas (no.)	<p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <p>61 roadmap poles 80 x 20 spaced in the following locations: Leskoec, Skrebatno, Kosel, Openica, Prentov bridge, Kuratica, Recica, Plakje, Plakjenska Mountain Rashanec</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VEVCANI</p> <p>Are placed 31 road signs at the following locations: Center of Vevcani 3; Vevcani Springs, intersection MV Aluloj, "3; Intersection,, Bebekoj "on the road to Gorna Belica 3; MV Smolejca,, "3; Intersection charter Manastir,, Sv.Spas "5 MV ,, White Coast "1 On the road to the monastery MV ,, Jalovca "2;</p> <p>On the road to Gorna Belica: Intersection,, Aluloj livadi "1 View point Starca,, "2 Intersection,, Jankov kamen "4 Before Gorna Belica 2 Gorna Belica – Intersection 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <p>Through the project <i>Towards Alternative Tourism</i> financed by the European Union purchased information boards signposts, and view points, tables with benches and garbage and stone tap - urban equipment to support alternative forms of tourism in the area of the Municipality of Ohrid</p>	Local Government
Information boards for tourist sites and facilities (no.)	<p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <p>Information tables 140 x100 Set of 6 locations including: Leskoec 1 Prentov Bridge 1 Rashanec 1 Kuratica 1 Recica 1.</p> <p>Information boards 100 x 80 They are positioned at 5 locations: Skrebatno 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <p>Through the project <i>Towards an Alternative Tourism</i> funded by the European Union supplied information boards, signposts, and view points, tables with benches and garbage and stone tap</p>	<p>Municipality of Ohrid - Department of Tourism and LED - Department of Tourism</p> <p>Municipality of Struga - Tourism department</p> <p>Vevcani Municipality - Department for Legal and General Affairs and Public Affairs</p>

	<p>Kosel 1 Plakje 1 Mazatar 1 MarIncev tomb 1</p> <p>Information boards 80 x 20 Are set 22 information boards at the following locations: Leskoec, Skrebatno, Kosel, Openica, Prentov bridge, Kuratica, Recica, Plakje, Zavoj, Svinjista</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STRUGA</p> <p>Signposts and information boards set up by several organizations and institutions: Mountaineering Association "Zakamen" Cycling club "Solaris" Paragliding Club "Strmnak" Association "Parumba" from local communities, Selo Visni, Selo Livada, some NGOs and the Local Development Agency.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VEVCANI</p> <p>In Vevcani are set 8 information boards in the these following locations: Bus station - Beralishte; Center of Vevcani; Vevcani Springs; View point "Smolejca"; Place "Smolejca"; View point "Starca"; Monastery "Sv.Spas"; Picnic area "Jankov kamen". Total federal 8 (eight).</p> <p>The mountain Jablanica placed in the area of Vevcani two projects set a total of 103 signposts</p> <p>9 information boards are placed at the following locations: Vevcani 7 Visni 1 Podgorci 1</p>		
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*Accommodation services and services related to food and beverages (catering services)*

Hospitality sector (catering) in rural areas comprises accommodation and restaurants. They basically do not belong only to the rural areas given the fact that also the facilities that are not directly related to the sites of typical rural character can be used for developing this type of tourism. Furthermore, because catering facilities in urban areas can be linked with the rural sphere, such indicators were chosen that are related to the available capacities as general categories. In this sense, accommodation capacities in the whole region are shown. The efforts for discovering specific offers such as ecological sustainability or those offers that have typical rural character, have not been implemented due to lack of records, but their including in the Register responds to the openness of this document towards possible future expansions.

**Table 4: Statistical overview of accommodation, restaurants in the SWPR**

FIELD OF RESEARCH	Indicators and parameters, information and explanation by the researchers	DESCRIPTION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR USING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM	Data source
<b>ACCOMMODATION (IN RURAL AREAS)</b>		Volume, dynamics and structure of accommodation facilities existing in the region that can be used in rural tourism activities	State statistical office of RM Local self-government – Sector for local economic development
Number of facilities in the region (categorized facilities)	<p>OHRID</p> <p>- hotel Gorica 5*, hotel Tino Junior – St. Stefan 4*, hotel Metropol and Bellevue 4*- Dolno Konjsko, hotel Granit 4*-St. Stefan, hotel Belvedere 4* - St. Stefan, hotel Sileks 4* - St. Stefan, hotel Villa Inex 4* - St. Stefan, hotel Park Lake 4* - Kosel, hotel Filip 4* - St. Stefan, hotel Millenium Palace 4*, hotel Flamengo 4*, hotel City Palace 4*, hotel Denarius 3*, hotel Zlaten Prsten 3* - Peshtani, hotel Sonceva Porta 3* - Cekoshtina, hotel Tino 3*, hotel Ambasador 3* - Podmolje, hotel Akvalina 3* - St. Stefan, hotel Turist – garni hotel 3* - Dolno Konjsko, hotel Pela 3* - St. Stefan, hotel Gradska Plaza 3*, hotel Diplomat 3*, hotel Lebed 3*, hotel Panorama 3*, hotel Garden 3*, hotel Riviera 3*, hotel Lagadin 3* - Lagadin, hotel Desaret 3* - Peshtani, hotel Dva Bisera 3* - Lagadin, hotel Cingo 3*, hotel Klimetica(1) 3* - St. Stefan, hotel Kongresen centar 3* - Konjsko, hotel St. Naum 3* - Ljubanishta, hotel Aleksandrija 2*, hotel Kocarev 2* - St. Erazmo, hotel Villa St. Sofia 2*, hotel Beton 2* - St. Stefan, hotel St. Stefan 2* - St. Stefan, hotel Holliday-M 2* - St. Stefan, hotel Klimetica(2) 2* - St. Stefan, hotel Prestol 2* - St. Stefan, hotel Brend 1* - St. Stefan</p> <p>STRUGA</p> <p>- hotel Izgrev 5* - Kalishta, hotel Drim 4*, hotel Makpetrol 4* - Kalishta, hotel Mirage 4*, hotel Beograd 3*, hotel Biser 3* Kalishta, hotel Garden Blu 3* Ezerski Lozja, hotel Ambient</p>	In Ohrid there are over 2000 registered individuals that are conducting hospitality activities of relatively small volume (renting of apartments) with over than 12.000 beds	OVERVIEW OF CATEGORIZED HOTELS – 2015 – Ministry of economy of the Republic of Macedonia  Department of Local Self-Government

	<p>2*, hotel Arti 2*, hotel-restaurant Kali 1* - Ezerski Lozja, hotel Galeb 1*, hotel Aruba 1*, Boarding house Montenegro 1*</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KICEVO</p> <p>- hotel Arabela 3* - hotel House of arts 1* - Rnezhino - hotel Kicevo 1*</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEBAR</p> <p>- hotel Leon - 2* - hotel Spa Banjishte, hotel Venec, Kalin hotel, hotel Spa Kosovrasti</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VEVCANI</p> <p>- Villa Alula - Domakinska Kuka – Boarding house - Hotel premier - Boarding house Kutmicevica - Restaurant with accommodation facilities Via Egnatia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAKEDONSKI BROD</p> <p>- hotel Mak Viking Ranch, hotel Porecki Biser - Samokov, restaurant and lodging Izvor - Dolni Manastirec</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEBRCA</p> <p>- Hotel Dimitrije (Orovnik) (not categorized) - Villa Natasha (Orovnik) - Motel Pocinka (Arbinovo) – not in operation</p>		
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*2.2. Evident list of tourist demand related to the tourism profiles of rural municipalities and rural regions in urban municipalities*

The evident list of tourist demand included the following components:

- tourist visits;
- tourist stays;
- tourist spending and
- emitting zones (markets).

Tourist visits are parameters that determine the level of aspirations of tourists in rural areas in the SWPR. These dynamics make it possible to monitor the development, while their structure is used to determine tourist markets for this type of activity. It is also very important to determine seasonality. Tourist stay contains indicators of realized overnights and durability of the visit. Based on this parameter the level of tourist satisfaction during their stay can be indicated, degree of utilization of resources, as well as to determine the dynamics of future planning forms in this sense. The tourist stay is provided by absolute values, by the structure of the conjuncture and by the level of average capacity utilization. Tourist spending means the availability of free funds that can be used directly or indirectly during the stay of tourists in the region. Based on these indicators we can follow the changes regarding the content of the tourist offer and the consuming of tourism products. Economic effects are the basis for forecasting future investments and optimal use of resources. Tourist markets are such a dynamic category and can very often show variable character in certain socio-political circumstances. However, the conducted studies allow differentiating standard spatial units where the tourist offer can be provided. Tourist markets are processed within the last ten years to determine the top emitting tourist zones.

**Table no. 5: Evident list of tourist demand of the SWPR**

FIELD OF RESEARCH	Indicators and parameters, information and explanation by the researchers	DESCRIPTION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR USING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM	Data source
<b>TOURIST VISITS</b>	Data about the volume and structure of tourist visits in the region		State statistical office <a href="http://www.stat.gov.mk">www.stat.gov.mk</a>
<b>Number of visitors</b> Total Domestic Foreign	269 547 125 320 144 227	The structure of visitors shows more positive results for foreign visitors compared to domestic ones The proportion between foreign and domestic visitors is 53,51% : 46,49%	State statistical office Local Self-Government
<b>TOURIST STAY</b>		Data about the volume and contents of realized overnights in the region	State statistical office <a href="http://www.stat.gov.mk/">www.stat.gov.mk/</a> ,
<b>Realized overnights</b> Total Domestic Foreign  <b>Average stay</b> Total Domestic Foreign	1 095 452 694 229 401 223  4.06 5.54 2.78	The structure of realized overnights shows greater benefits of domestic compared to foreign tourists. The proportion between domestic and foreign nights spent is 63,37% : 36,63%  The average stay of tourists indicates the ratio between the realized overnights and the number of visitors. This ratio is unfavorable and indicates a very short stay of tourists in the region. This indicates that despite the growing participation of foreign tourists, they stay less time compared to domestic tourists.	
<b>TOURIST SPENDING</b>	72.113.500 USD	Spending obtained on the basis of the realized stay compared to the total spending of the Republic of Macedonia	Included are travel and tourist stay
<b>MARKETS (EMITTING ZONES)</b>		Countries of origin of foreign visitors in the region	State statistical office <a href="http://www.stat.gov.mk/">www.stat.gov.mk/</a> ,
<b>Visitors by country of origin in the last 10 years</b>	Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Albania, Netherlands, Germany.	Prevailing are visitors from neighboring countries and from the Netherlands and Germany	

### 2.3. Evident list of the competition related to tourism profiles of rural municipalities and of rural areas in urban municipalities

The analysis of the competition is based on the expert approach in terms of comparing the destinations from the surroundings of the Republic of Macedonia and the region. That means that competitive areas are the neighboring countries and regions in the Republic of Macedonia with which the SWPR has direct and collaborative connections. This domain includes not only the nomination of regional entities as competitive markets, but also the types of tourism products in the region and its competition, the joint penetration on the tourist market, ways of marketing tourism products, the features of transport connections as well as the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of housing.

The evident list of the competition is presented in the following table:

**Table no. 6: Evident list of the competition in the SWPR**

FIELD OF RESEARCH	Indicators and parameters, information and explanation by the researchers	DESCRIPTION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR USING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM	Data source
<b>COMPETITIVE SPATIAL UNITS</b>	The existing neighboring regions and countries with which the region borders and that are important for rural development and tourism.		Spatial plan of the RM, Geographic map, Local Self-Government, Centers for regional development
Border areas (neighboring municipalities, regions, countries etc.) (number and name)	<p>Countries: Albania 297 000 tourists in 2014 of which 161 000 foreign 136 000 domestic (these are data about tourists that stayed strictly in the Hotels of Albania), whereas a total of 3,6 million tourists stayed in 2014. Industry and tourism represent 11 %of the GDP</p> <p>Regions: Skopje (2014) 168 037 foreign tourists Pelagonia (2014) 20 994 foreign tourists Polog (2014) 13 257 foreign tourists Vardar (2014) 15 200 foreign tourists</p>	<p>Determining the tourist visits, stay, spending and structure of tourists in the competitive regions and countries is an important indicator which shows the place of the South-West Region Macedonian tourism compared with its neighboring regions. Given that this region has the highest number of tourist potentials, regarding the number of foreign tourists, it holds the second place, right after Skopje. The participation of this region in Macedonia according to this parameter is 33,92%.</p> <p>Compared to the neighboring country where the number of foreign tourists accommodated in the Hotels is given, the situation in this region is very favorable, but this should be taken with reservation. Not included is the number of domestic and foreign tourists who spent nights in private accommodation.</p>	<p>State statistical office of RM (<a href="http://www.stat.gov.mk/">www.stat.gov.mk/</a>), Institutions and statistics of the Republic of Albania (INSTAT) <a href="http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/tourism.aspx">http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/tourism.aspx</a></p>
Wider regional areas (name)	<p>The regional areas that are not bordering the region, but are very important for the development of rural tourism in the Republic of Macedonia are the following:</p> <p>South-East Planning Region North-East Planning Region East Planning Region</p>	Opportunities for creating wider regional tourism products	
<b>TOURISM PRODUCTS</b>			Brochures, leaflets, travel agencies, web pages, existing and past programs and projects for development of rural tourism in the competitive regions

Recognizable tourism products of the competitive regions (name and type: mountain, lake, eco-, etc.).	Albania: rural tourism (in mountain villages), cultural tourism (Gjirokastrro, Berat, Durres, Kruja), summer tourism (Durres, Vlorë, Saranda)	The potential for rural tourism is especially significant in the villages and mountain areas that include different contents of tourism products, recreation activities, farming activities, cultural contents, traditions, crafts, biking, hiking, climbing, etc.	<a href="http://dokmans.com/pana/village_tourism_albania?mesto=seoski_turizam_albanija">http://dokmans.com/pana/village_tourism_albania?mesto=seoski_turizam_albanija</a>
Ways of distribution of tourism products in the competitive regions: Through travel agencies Through the internet Through fairs	<a href="http://dokmans.com/pana/village_tourism_albania?mesto=seoski_turizam_albanija/">http://dokmans.com/pana/village_tourism_albania?mesto=seoski_turizam_albanija/</a> <a href="http://www.tours-albania.com/tours-albania-home/about-albania/interesting-places/item/albanian-mountain-and-rural-tourism.html">http://www.tours-albania.com/tours-albania-home/about-albania/interesting-places/item/albanian-mountain-and-rural-tourism.html</a> <a href="http://albania.shqiperia.com/kat/gj1/kid/383.html">http://albania.shqiperia.com/kat/gj1/kid/383.html</a>		The above mentioned web pages
<b>WEAKNESSES AND STRENGTHS OF COMPETITIVE SPATIAL UNITS</b>			
<b>Transport connectivity</b>	Quality and quantity of transport routes in the competitive regions Pelagonia Region - length of road network 1214 км Skopje Region – length of road network 1363 км Vardar Region – length of road network 1006 км Polog Region – length of road network 1498 км Corridor 10 and Corridor 8		State statistical office of neighboring regions
<b>Accommodation facilities</b>	Volume and structure, occupancy – tourist season of competitive regions  <b>Pelagonia Region</b> – number of rooms 3 431 - number of beds 10 055 - tourists 65 527 - overnights 154 595 <b>Skopje Region</b> – number of rooms 2601 - number of beds 5344 - tourists 196 087 - overnights 390 798 <b>Polog Region</b> - number of rooms 1111 - number of beds 3330 - tourists 65527 - overnights 154595 <b>Vardar Region</b> - number of rooms 666 - number of beds 1677 - tourists 20667 - overnights 39662		State statistical office



2.4. Evident list of market trends related to the tourism profiles of rural municipalities and rural areas in urban municipalities

Market trends are a significant perspective that allows generating action plans on a global and individual level. Trends are processed through the following categories: types of tourism products of rural tourism, training of tour guides, custodians, tourist escorts and consumer protection

The evident list of market trends is shown in the following table:

**Table no. 7 Market trends**

FIELD OF RESEARCH	Indicators and parameters, information and explanation by the researchers	DESCRIPTION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR USING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM	Data source
<b>TRENDS</b>	Global trends are visiting rural areas, clean nature, healthy food, hunting and fishing, schools in nature and wine tourism	To provide data for the trends that are present in the region and what are their features (e.g., what is the dynamics of households that adapted their facilities for accepting tourists in rural areas or for presenting of own attractions)	State statistical office Local Self-Government, Association of tour guides NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR RURAL TOURISM 2013-2017
<b>Types of tourism products for rural tourism</b>	Countryside tourism, eco-tourism, mountain routes, gastronomic tourism, climbing, hiking and mountain biking, herbal tourism (collecting herbs), health tourism, hunting and fishing tourism, wine tourism, photo-safari watching of animals, riding, sport-recreation activities, sport-recreation activities in water, educational activities, transit activities, cultural tourism, religious tourism	E.g. Stay in rural household with participation in agricultural activities, harvesting grapes, apples and so on.	Existing offer for rural tourism activities by travel agencies
<b>Training of tour guides, curators and escorts</b>	FTH-Ohrid, FTBL-Stip	Training by higher educational institutions and foreign donations and tourism associations	
<b>Consumer protection:</b> - <b>branded products that are typical for rural areas (name and number)</b>	It is necessary to brand products, as, for example, the Vevcani zolenik, indigenous grape varieties and wines, honey and honey products, wild chestnut, etc.		Documents of the local government

### ***3. Determining tourist attractions and conducting the field research***

Determining the tourist attractions was conducted in the forms of desk and field research. Particular tourist attractions can be included in rural-tourism activities in terms of primary products and services or complementary activities, products and services. Primary rural tourist attractions regard the definition and ranking of spatial units that are most suited for the development of rural tourism, as well as developing specific tourism products of rural tourism. This will provide an enriched and quality improved content of the tourist offer. Complementary products and services involve cultural values that allow tourists who are involved primarily in rural-tourism activities to perform their additional activities in order to enrich their stay.

The main tourist attractions of rural tourism included the following components:

- attractions related to the environment of SWPR (natural attractions);
- production and services in the SWPR;
- road infrastructure in the SWPR related to rural tourism;
- cultural attractions in the SWPR;
- recreational and sport activities in the SWPR.

They are shown in the tables below.

#### *3.1. Evident list of attractions related to the environment in the SWPR (natural attractions)*

The attractions of the environment or the natural values, are contained in the defined indicators and parameters of tourist-geographical position, opportunities for transit-tourism activities, landscape and hydrographic features. These values are represented through the utilizing opportunities in rural tourism, as well as fostering the overall development.

The table overview is presented below:

**Table no. 8: Attractions related to the environment (natural attractions) in SWPR**

FIELD OF RESEARCH	Indicators and parameters, information and explanation by the researchers	DESCRIPTION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR USING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM	Data source
<b>TOURIST-GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION</b>			
Tourist values of mountain regions that the region is bordering (mutual values)	<p>- Polog Region</p> <p>- Skopje Region</p> <p>- Vardar Region</p> <p>- Pelagonia Region</p>	<p>Lake Kozjak Bistra, NP „Mavrovo“ Ski Center Straza Bukovik Gorge Radika Kafa Jance – opportunities for development of rural tourism Galicnik Lazaropole Monastery St. John Bigorski</p> <p>Lake Kozjak Mountain range Jakupica Multipurpose area Jasen River Treska Dervenska Gorge Lake Matka Karadzica</p> <p>Mountain range Dautica Karadzica</p> <p>Mountain range and National Park „Galicica“ Plake and Ilinska Mountain Busheva Mountain Ohrid-Prespa Region has been declared a transboundary biospheric reserve</p>	Geographic map of RM
Sites for transit-tourist activities	<p><b>National road E-65</b></p> <p><u>National road M-5 (Ohrid – Resen)</u></p> <p>- Ohrid - Petrol station Makpetrol - Kosel (mofette Duvalo) - Restaurant Jarec, church St. Nikola - settlement Openica - fishpond-restaurant Rajska Dolina, Kuratica - Zavoj (private accommodation) - Recica – fulling-mills (valavici)</p>	<p>This is the space for signalization, marking and distribution of promotion material for the rural areas and complementary tourism products</p> <p>Through the municipalities of Vevcani, Struga, Ohrid passed the ancient roman trading route VIA EGNATIA, which is a significant tourist potential</p>	Geographic map SUB-STRATEGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF OHRID 2014-2018

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fishpond-restaurant Rajska Dolina, donkey safari Kuratica</li> <li>- Mountain pass Bukovo</li>   <li><u>National road M-4 (Ohrid – Kicevo – Skopje)</u></li> <li>- cave churches St. Erazmo and St. Irina</li> <li>- Early-christian basilica St. Erazmo</li> <li>- Hotel Kocarev</li> <li>- Hotel Ambassador</li> <li>- Petrol station Makpetrol, Taci</li> <li>- Archeological site Trebenishta necropolis (Gorenci)</li> <li>- Petrol station and restaurant Eko petrol</li> <li>- Mesheishta, church St. Peter and Paul</li> <li>- Church St. Elijah</li> <li>- Botun</li> <li>- Petrol station Okta</li> <li>- Church St. Demetrius</li> <li>- Izvor, restaurant Izvorski Biser</li> <li>- Podvis</li> <li>- Popolzhani, restaurant Merak</li> <li>- Drugovo</li> <li>- Petrol station Makpetrol</li> <li>- Petrol station Lukoil</li> <li>- Kicevo</li> <li>- Monastery St. Mother of God Virgin</li> <li>- Trapcin Dol, Kolibari</li> <li>- Zajas</li> <li>- Dolno Strogomishte – mosque</li> <li>- Kolari</li> <li>- Church St. Paraskeva</li> <li>- Mountain pass Straza</li>   <li><u>International road E-852(Ohrid – Struga –R Albania)</u></li> <li>- Ohrid</li> <li>- Petrol station Makpetrol</li> <li>- Petrol station Besjani petrol</li> <li>- Struga</li> <li>- Petrol station Okta</li> <li>- Radolishta- Early-christian basilica</li> <li>- Frangovo, Mosque</li> <li>- Kalishta, restaurants camping site Rino, Ezerski bran, Galija, hotel Prince, hotel Biser, Izgrev</li> <li>- Church St. Nikola, Monastery Kalishta – St. Mother of God, church St. Athanasius</li> <li>- Tourist settlement Elen Kamen</li> </ul>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mali Vljaj, church St. Nikola</li> <li>- Radozhda - church St. Archangel Michael, remains of ancient trading route Via Egnatia</li> </ul> <p><u>Regional road R-1208 (Ohrid – St. Naum – R Albania)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ohrid</li> <li>- Biljanini Springs</li> <li>- Marsh Studencishta</li> <li>- Ramne</li> <li>- Raca</li> <li>- Velestovo</li> <li>- National Park „Galicica“</li> <li>- settlement St. Stefan (hotels Belvedere, national Restaurant Makedonska Kuka, hotel Pela, hotel Tino, hotel Beton, hotel Sileks, Center for cardiovascular diseases St. Stefan, cave church, hotel Akvalina, holiday camp Radosti, hotel Filip, hotel Brend, hotel Prestol)</li> <li>- Dolno Konjsko (hotel Granit, villa Cingo, villa Cipan, villa Sonce, villa Idila, apartments Golden Sunset, church St. Great Martyr Kyriaki, restaurant „Kaj Mece“, Congress center, apartments „Dil“, apartments Taneski)</li> <li>- Gorno Konjsko (church St. Mina, Villa Minami)</li> <li>- Hotel Bellevue, Metropol, Turist</li> <li>- settlement Lagadin (hotel Lagadin, villa Bisera, villa Ikar Hut, apartments Joleks, villa Katerina, villa Klia, villa Dionis, hotel Dva Bisera, villa Robinson, villa Mina)</li> <li>- settlement Elshani (Camping site Eleshec, Villa Anastas, villa Moderna, villa Anmarin, villa Nikola Iloski, Risto`s Guest House)</li> <li>- settlement Peshtani – church St. Mother of God Peshtanska, villa Blago, apartments Mislja, restaurant Lipa, villa Bashoski, fish restaurant, restaurant Bane n1, apartments Dzale, boarding house Lakeview, restaurant Dac, fish restaurants, church St. Kozma and Damjan, apartments Lile Peshtani, apartments Lale, apartments Villa Mimi, church Holy Trinity, hotel Desaret)</li> <li>- Camping site Gradishte</li> <li>- Roman castrum</li> <li>- Museum on water Ploca-Mico`s city (Bay of bones)</li> <li>- Center for scuba diving Amfora</li> <li>- settlement Trpejca (apartments „Pod senkata na vrbite“(Under the shade of willows), church St. Nikola, fish restaurants, cave church, church St. Naum, villa Trpejca, cave church St. Mother of God Zahumska)</li> </ul>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- connecting of the local road R-504 over the mountain Galicica to the Prespa Lake</li> <li>- settlement Ljubanishta (auto-camp Ljubanishta)</li> <li>- Monastery St. Naum, church St. Athanasius, church St. Paraskeva, restaurant Ostrovo, restaurants, souvenir shops, army camping site St. Naum</li> <li>- border crossing St. Naum</li> </ul> <p><u>Regional road R-1201 (Struga – Debar – Skopje)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Struga</li> <li>- Black Drim river</li> <li>- Petrol station Makpetrol</li> <li>- Moroishta</li> <li>- Petrol station OKTA</li> <li>- Hotel Diplomat</li> <li>- Hotel Joni</li> <li>- Hotel Grand</li> <li>- Car repair „Lushi“</li> <li>- settlement Veleshta</li> <li>- Municipality Vevcani</li> <li>- Gate Vevcani</li> <li>- Monastery St. Great Martyr George the Victorious</li> <li>- Globocica lake</li> <li>- Churches St. Nikola, St. Archangels, St. George, Dormition of Mother of God – Modric</li> <li>- Otishani</li> <li>- Dzepishte</li> <li>- Restaurant, coffee bar Cami</li> <li>- Debar Lake</li> <li>- Debar</li> <li>- gypsum cave Alcija</li> <li>- Recica</li> <li>- Rajcica - Monastery St. George the Victorious</li> <li>- Melnicki bridge</li> <li>- Dolno Melnicani</li> <li>- Dolno Kosovrasti</li> <li>- Spa Banjishte</li> <li>- Spa Kosovrasti</li> <li>- R. Radika</li> </ul> <p><u>Regional road 416 / R-1305 (Drugovo – Demir Hisar)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Popolzhani</li> <li>- Monastery St. Mother of God Virgin</li> <li>- Brzdani</li> </ul>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Belica</li> <li><u>Regional road R-1303 (Kicevo – Mak. Brod)</u></li> <li>- Kicevo</li> <li>- Bigor Dolenci</li> <li>- Staroec, church St. John the Baptist</li> <li>- Vraneshtica colony of ceramics</li> <li>- Restaurant Dra-Go</li> <li>- Celopeci</li> <li>- Lisicani (Municipality of Plasnica)</li> <li>- R. Treska</li> <li>- Oreovec</li> <li>- Canyon on the river Treska – Rusjaci</li> <li>- Latovo</li> <li>- Makedonski Brod</li> <li>- Suvodol</li> <li><u>Regional road R-1106 (Suvodol – Koziak)</u></li> <li>- Suvodol</li> <li>- R. Treska</li> <li>- motel Peshna</li> <li>- cave Peshna</li> <li>- church St. Archangel Michael</li> <li>- Cave Slatina</li> <li>- Devic</li> <li>- Dragov Dol</li> <li>- Dolni Manastirec</li> <li>- Gorni Manastirec</li> <li>- restaurant Izvor</li> <li>- Modrishte</li> <li>- Mogilec</li> <li>- Kalugerec</li> <li>- Dolna Belica</li> <li>- Lake Kozjak</li> <li>- Blizansko</li> <li>- Zdunje</li> <li><u>Regional road R-2246 (Debar– Kicevo)</u></li> <li>- Mogorce</li> <li>- Osoj</li> <li>- Lazaropole (Municipality Mavrovo-Rostushe)</li> <li>- Gari</li> <li>- church Dormition of St. Mother of God</li> <li>- Klenoec</li> </ul>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Izvor</li> <li>- Dolna and Gorna Dushegubica</li> <li>- restaurant Izvorski biser</li> <li>- connecting to E-65</li> </ul> <p><u>Road section Boshkov Most – Debar and Melnicki Most – Centar Zupa</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- connecting to the municipalities of Ohrid, Struga, Debar, Centar Zupa</li> </ul> <p><u>Local road Kicevo – Oslomej – Tuin</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kicevo</li> <li>- Strelci</li> <li>- Crvica</li> <li>- Lake Oslomej</li> <li>- Oslomej</li> <li>- church St. Mother of God - Oslomej</li> <li>- Zubrino</li> <li>- Arangel</li> <li>- Srbica</li> <li>- Tuin</li> </ul>		
<b>LANDSCAPE (GEOMORPHOLOGIC VALUES)</b>	Complex landscape configuration	Geomorphologic forms that can be included in the designing of the tourist offer are especially emphasized in SWPR	Geographic map, Geographical bibliographic publications (e.g.: Tourism geography of RM), Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of RM
<b>Major mountains</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Galicica National Park established in 1958. Its surface area is 22.750 ha.</li> </ul>	The mountain Galicica is a typical horst which was elevated between the Ohrid and Prespa Valley. The landscape has attractive, aesthetic and curiosity values which refer to the mountain sides of Galicica. The geological composition of Galicica mainly consists of limestone mountains Galicica prevails. Because of this mountain composition there exist numerous surface and underground karst relief forms. The surface karst forms are divided into hollows (uvali), formed depressions (vrtaci) and karst fields. The underground karst forms are mainly represented by numerous caves. On this territory there exist different types of flora species. The flora is represented by more than 600 species, of which over than 170 species of dendroflora. There occurred plant species that existed in other natural conditions, which means that they are relict and endemic species. The mountain is characterized by an interesting and diverse wildlife. Studies of large fauna species indicate the existence of about 170 species of which 10 are amphibians, 18 are reptiles, 124 are birds and 18 species are mammals. SIGNIFICANT RURAL VILLAGES WITHIN THE NP GALICICA IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF OHRID ARE: RAMNE, VELESTOVO, DOLNO AND GORNO KONJSKO, ELSHANI, PESHTANI, TRPEJCA, LJUBANISHTA AND	<p>Geographic map</p> <p>STUDY OF TOURIST POTENTIALS IN THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION</p> <p>CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION</p>



	<p>- Jablanica On the Macedonian side it occupies an area of 255 км<sup>2</sup></p> <p>- Stogovo and Karaorman Stogovo partially extends in meridian direction north-south or northwest–southeast. Karaorman extends also in meridian direction north-south, between the valley of the river Black Drim on the western side and the valleys of Pesocanska River and the river Sateska on the eastern side. Together with the mountain Stogovo it covers an area of 522 км<sup>2</sup></p> <p>- Plakenska Mountain</p> <p>- Ilinska Mountain Located at a distance of 14 км from the Ohrid Lake and the city of Struga</p>	<p>THE LOCALITY ST. NAUM</p> <p>- Jablanica is a mountain of medium height in Southwestern Macedonia that has <i>dinar-characterized</i> direction of stretching NW-SE. The geological structure is represented by crystallic schists over which Triassic limestones are spread. Mountain sides are covered by forests while the higher parts are covered by mountain pastures. SIGNIFICANT RURAL VILLAGES ON THE MOUNTAIN JABLANICA ARE: RADOZHDA, MALI VLAJ, FRANGOVO, ELEN KAMEN, KALISHTA, RADOLISHTA, VISHNI, GORNA AND DOLNA BELICA, VEVCANI, PODGORCI, LABUNISHTA, BOROEC, JABLANICA, BEZOVO, NEREZI, LUKOVO, MODRIC, DRENOK</p> <p>- Stogovo is a young chain mountain with sharp ridges and belongs to the Shar mountain system. In the cirques there are three glacial lakes: Gorno and Dolno Ezero and Lake Marusha. The presence of flora is divided into "floors". This means that at the foot of the mountain there are deciduous beech and oak forests. Above them they are replaced by pine coniferous forest, while the rocky peaks are surrounded by highgrass pastures known as "alpine pastures". There are a number of sheepfolds that can be used for rural-tourism activities</p> <p>- The geological structure of Karaorman is represented by limestone. Therefore the mountain is completely covered in karst forms without surface water flows. There prevail surface karst forms, mostly hollows SIGNIFICANT RURAL VILLAGES ON THE TERRITORY OF THE MOUNTAIN RANGES KARAORMAN AND STOGOVO ARE: GARI, OSOJ, MOGORCE, BROSHITICA, PARESHI, CENTAR ZUPA, KODZADZIK, EVLA, SELCI, LOKOV, VRBJANI, GODIVJE, LAKTINJE, SLIVOVO.</p> <p>- Dinaric direction of stretching from northwest to southeast. The geological structure is represented by Paleozoic crystallic schists over which are laying Triassic limestones. The mountain sides are covered in forests while the high mountain parts are covered in pastures. SIGNIFICANT RURAL VILLAGES ON THE TERRITORY OF THE MOUNTAIN RANGE ARE: RECICA, PLAKE, SVINJISHTA, KURATICA, ZAVOJ, SKREBATNO</p> <p>- It is quite forested, from where it bears the name. Together with Stogovo mountain it forms a unity which stretches with a formed synclinal block like a horst. SIGNIFICANT RURAL VILLAGES ON THE TERRITORY OF THE MOUNTAIN RANGE ARE: KOZICA, KLADNIK,</p>	
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	<p>- Mountain Celoica (Dobra Voda) It rises between the valley of Mala Reka from the east and the Kicevo valley from the west. From the north it starts near Dupen Kamen (1.857 m), with which it is separated by Suva Gora, while on south it stretches in the valley of the River Treska. It covers a total area of 396 km<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>- Bistra</p> <p>- Deshat</p> <p>- Karadzica</p> <p>- Dautica</p> <p>- Krcin, Suva Gora, Lopushnik, Baba Sach, Petrino, Bigla, Busheva Mountain, Ljuben, Bukovik, Pesjak, Lucishka Mountain, Krcin, Slavej Mountain, Turla, Ilinica</p>	<p>VRANESHTICA, GOLEMO ILINO, VELMEJ</p> <p>- It is divided in two parts: north (known with the name Celoica) and south (known as Pesjak). Neotectonic movements are particularly manifested so that from all sides it is bounded by faults. The mountain ridge extends to a length of 25 km. The highest part is covered by pastures, while the mountain sides in oak and beech forests.</p> <p>- It has rural and mountainous tourism potentials. Mount Bistra has potentials for skiing as well as for recreational activities.</p> <p>- Most of the mountain lies within Mavrovo National Park, has several glacial lakes, flowing east of R. Radika. Well covered with forests and forest fruits, blueberries, raspberries, blackberries, rosehip, mountain tea. There live a wide range of fauna species: deers, wild boars, mountain goats, bears, wolves, bobcats, foxes and many bird species. The rich fauna can be included in rural-tourism activities.</p> <p>- existing sheepfolds, forests (oak, beech, fir), rich in wild berries (wild strawberries, blueberries, blackberries, raspberries) numerous hiking trails and routes for mountain biking (some are marked), archaeological sites "Kale" and "Aldinci", presence of Wallachian cottages. There are organized hiking events (such as the traditional mountain march). There exist emphasized rural-tourism potentials</p> <p>- Abundant in strong, large and clear water springs: Belicki springs, Plavnik, Bela Voda, Cavkarnik, Stevanov spring, large spring Vrelo above the monastery of Zrze. There are also several caves: Zmejovica (above the village of Krapa), Peshna, Gulabarnica, Jalovarnik. They are rich in forests (oak, beech, pines), as well as numerous pastures. It can be used for a variety of recreation activities.</p> <p>- On Lucishka Mountain there are sheepfolds which are significant for rural tourism</p>	<p><a href="http://wikimapia.org/lang=en&amp;lat=41.538394&amp;lon=21.038818&amp;z=10&amp;m=b&amp;search=%D0%BF%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0%20%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%BF%D1%83%D1%88%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA">http://wikimapia.org/lang=en&amp;lat=41.538394&amp;lon=21.038818&amp;z=10&amp;m=b&amp;search=%D0%BF%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0%20%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%BF%D1%83%D1%88%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA</a></p>
Highest peak	<p>- Magaro (Galicica) – 2254 m - Plake (Plakenska Mountain) – 1999m - Liska (Iliniska Mountain) – 1909m</p>	<p>Opportunities for locating viewpoints and building of winter-sports centers on the higher mountains Galicica and Jablanica</p>	<p>Geographic map STUDY ON TOURIST POTENTIALS OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Crn Kamen (Jablanica) –2258m</li> <li>- Orli Vrv (Karaorman) –1794m</li> <li>- Karadzica (Karadzica) –2473m</li> <li>- Stogovo (Stogovo) –2318m</li> <li>- Celoica (Dobra Voda) –2062m</li> <li>- Ljuban (Baba Sach) – 1764m</li> </ul>		
Average altitude above sea level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1559m (Galicica)</li> <li>- 1304m (Plakenska Mountain)</li> <li>- 1214m (Ilinska Mountain)</li> <li>- 1563m (Jablanica)</li> <li>- 1099m (Karaorman)</li> <li>- 1925m (Karadzica)</li> <li>- 1648m (Stogovo)</li> </ul>	Opportunities for locating picnic sites and viewpoints	Geographic map STUDY ON TOURIST POTENTIALS OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION
Opportunities for winter sports – recreational activities	<p>In SWPR there does not exist a winter-sports center with marked ski slopes</p> <p>The following mountains have significant potentials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Galicica</li> <li>- Jablanica</li> <li>- Bistra</li> </ul>	Opportunities for including in rural-tourist activities as complementary offer	Geographic map STUDY ON TOURIST POTENTIALS OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION
<b>Valleys</b> Surface area and altitude above sea level	<p>Ohrid-Struga valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 695 MAMSL</li> <li>- 1.318 km<sup>2</sup> surface area</li> </ul> <p>Debrca</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 695 MAMSL</li> <li>- 368 km<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> <p>Kicevo valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 570 MAMSL</li> <li>- 1.059 km<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> <p>Debar valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 750m</li> <li>- 973 km<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> <p>Porechie</p>	Valleys are suitable for agricultural activities and are the basis for development of rural tourism	Geographic map STUDY ON TOURIST POTENTIALS OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION
<b>Gorges and canyons</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gorge on the river Black Drim</li> <li>- Gorges on R. Radika</li> <li>- Gorge on the R. Treska, Rusjaci</li> <li>- Brodska Gorge</li> <li>- Gorge on Mala Reka (Debar)</li> <li>- Gorge on Beleshnicka river</li> </ul>	Suitable for sightseeing, educational activities	Geographic map STUDY ON TOURIST POTENTIALS OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION  CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION

	<p>- Celovecka Gorge (near Boshkov bridge)  - Gorge on the river Debrshtica – Echlovecka River</p>		
<b>Caves, pits and crevices</b>	<p>- Peshna  Located on the right side of the valley of river Treska, in Porechie Basin. Although it has a short length of only 50 m, its opening has significant dimensions: 16,8 x 52,4 m.</p> <p>- Samotska Dupka  The length of the main channel is 279 m, while together with the peripheral channels it measures a total length of 301 m. The cave is wide 6 m, while the ceiling is 2-10 m high.</p> <p>- Cave Alcija (Debar)</p> <p>- Cave Vevcanski Izvori (Vevcani Springs)  It is located on 950 MAMSL. The cave channel has been researched 50 m in length.</p> <p>- Markova Kula</p> <p>- Cave Simka (Debar)  It is located in the southern direction of the inflow of Hadzina River into the river Radika. It is located at an altitude of 1.340 MAMSL. The total length of all channels in the cave reaches 500 m</p>	<p>- From the far northern part of the cave after heavy rainfall and melting snow, a powerful spring emerges. However, this spring completely dries out in the annual arid periods. On the opening of the cave there is a medieval fortress. At the end there is a small pond. There is A considerable biodiversity value exists (olm, several bat species). It is assumed that the underwater channels have a length greater than 10 km.</p> <p>- Arranged cave, but with a weak infrastructural maintenance. According to its contents the remaining natural features surpass the other caves of Galicica. The cave ornaments "salvi", "draperies" and cave pearls</p> <p>- The cave is actually a gypsum cave, a protected area in the category – Monuments of nature. The clear transparent crystals have an emphasized length which measures up to 7 m, which makes this cave exceptionally beautiful. Unique phenomenon in the Republic of Macedonia.</p> <p>- It is a monument of nature. It consists of three caves. In the main cave on the spring, there are two parts: one smaller and one larger. The larger one resembles a hall with the only approach through a small opening-hole, which is very difficult to master and pass. It is not valorized in a tourism way</p> <p>- The cave Markova Kula is located near the cave Vevcanski Izvori</p> <p>-The entrance to the cave is located in the canyon section known as Torbeshki Bridge. The cave consists of two dominant channels (upper – northern channel and eastern channel)</p>	<p>Geographic map  STUDY ON TOURIST POTENTIALS OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION</p> <p>CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION</p>

	<p>- Kalina Dupka (Debar) Located on the mountain Bistra, near the village of Lazaropole. It consists of one meandering channel with a total length of around 300 m.</p> <p>- Cave Slatinski Izvor (Mak. Brod) The cave is located on the left valley side of the river Slatinska Reka, near its inflow in the river Treska (Porechie). The total explored length of the cave is 800 meters, of which 705 belong to the main cave channel</p> <p>- Cave Orle (Mak. Brod) It is located near the village of Gorna Belica in Porechie. The length of the cave measures 88 m, while the total length, combined with all the peripheral channels reaches 107,8 m</p> <p>- Cave Golubarnik (Mak. Brod) Is located near the village of Gorna Belica, in the spring area of Beleshnica. It is 50 m long.</p> <p>- Cave Momicek (Mak. Brod) Momicek is a cave which is located on the western slopes of the mountain Dautica, about 1.5 km southeast of the village of Belica in Porechie. The entrance of the cave is 850 MAMSL and has a northern exposure. The total length of the cave channels in Momicek range from 90 to 110 m</p> <p>- Cave Korita – Lavcani - Cerep Cave – towards Zajas - Cave church St. Nikola near Kladnik - Cave on the mountain Lopushnik - Cave Ukuci - Dobrenoec - Cave Tapanchevo – Podvis - Cave Kalina Dupka above Echloec - Cave Lisichina Dupka above Cer - Caves Pod Venec and Procepon Jaorec</p>	<p>There is a recent cave fauna, from which an endemic species <i>Troglophilus Lazaropolensis</i> has been discovered</p> <p>- Consists of dolomitic marble with dubious age. At certain places of the main channel there dominate columns and stalactites, while in the largest cave hall (20x15 m) great stalagmites have been formed. In the cave flows an underground river in length of 557 m. Also smaller travertine ponds are formed where cave shrimps has been found</p> <p>- In its entire length along its side channels cave ornaments exist which include: stalactites, stalagmites, draperies, travertine basins filled with water, etc.</p> <p>- It is a monument of nature.</p> <p>- Considered as one of the most colorful caves in Macedonia. The cave consists of calcite marble with layers of dolomite and has pre-Cambrian age. It contains watersheds, stalactites, stalagmites, corals, drapes. They have remarkable dimensions, some extending from the ceiling to the bottom of the channels. Their color is black, white and yellow. Two cave lakes have been recorded which levels oscillate depending on the water inflow. The water temperature stays the same which measures 9 ° C</p> <p>In the municipality of Kicevo the most part of the caves are insufficiently explored and can be a significant potential for rural development</p>	
Karst forms above ground	<p>- Asan Gjura – Sharbojca</p> <p>- Cersko Pole (Suvo Pole) – Kicevo</p>		

	<p>It is the largest karst field in Macedonia (9.5 km<sup>2</sup> surface area, length 7.5 km, width 3.7 km). It is located at an altitude of 990 m to 1050 m, at the foot of the mountain Baba Sach on the north and Ljuben on the south</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Boro Pole – Mak. Brod</li> <li>- Golina Vevcani – shaped depressions (vrtaci)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the place called Golina there exist several shaped depressions (vrtaci)</li> </ul>	
<b>Post-volcanic forms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Solfatara Duvalo</li> <li>Moffeta at Kosel</li> </ul> <p>Has the appearance as a miniature crater with a diameter of 0,5 m and is only 30 cm deep</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- significant potential in Kosovrasti and Banjishte (DEBAR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is an active post-volcanic phenomenon and one of the last signs for the extinction of the former volcanic activity. The solfatara Duvalo in Kosel is post-volcanic phenomenon and one of the few of this type in this part of Europe. It has a status of natural rarity, and is protected as a monument of nature.</li> <li>- organizing (arranging) and presentation (promotion) of these values is needed</li> </ul>	<p>Geographic map</p> <p>STUDY ON TOURIST POTENTIALS OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION</p>
<b>HYDROGRAPHY</b>			
Springs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Biljana Springs, St. Naum, springs near Ramne (Ohrid)</li> <li>- Vevcani Springs,</li> <li>- Spring area of the river Treska, Belica Springs, Studenchishta springs, spring of carbonated water Popolzhani, spring of carbonated water Slansko, spring of salty water Svinjishta spring of carbonated water Kozica (Kicevo)</li> <li>- Springs Velmej (Debrca)</li> <li>- Springs Pitran (Plasnica)</li> <li>- Springs Peshnica (Mak. Brod)</li> <li>- Springs in the central part of the village of Koroshishta (Glavina), Spring Shum (Struga)</li> <li>- Spring Frlogoec above Osoj (Debar)</li> </ul>	<p>They are suitable for picnic areas, drinking pure spring water and educational activities (lectures in nature, excursions) and the use of gastronomic values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The springs in the municipality of Kicevo are characterized by a very clean drinking water</li> </ul>	<p>Geographic map</p> <p>STUDY ON TOURIST POTENTIALS OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION</p> <p>CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION</p>
Spas and geothermal springs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spa Banjishte</li> <li>- Spa Kosovrasti</li> </ul>	<p>Relatively well arranged spas with a significant potential for rural-tourism activities.</p>	
Rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- river Black Drim (Belichka and Labunishka River, Golema Reka near Zbazhdi, river Jablanica, old riverbed of the river Sateska (STRUGA)</li> <li>- Black Drim, R. Radika (DEBAR)</li> </ul>	<p>Opportunities for creating dams, fish farms, development of sport fishing, water sports, hiking areas beside them and the construction of mini-hydropower plants. Labunishka River is a relatively polluted river, which during the summer months dries out. The current situation needs to be improved in terms of cleanliness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of significant cultural-historical monument Elen Skok</li> </ul>	<p>Geographic map</p> <p>STUDY ON TOURIST POTENTIALS OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION</p> <p>CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Garska River</li> <li>- Black Drim (CENTAR ZUPA)</li> <li>- Treska, Studenchica, Zajaska River, Rabetinska River, Belichko-Brzhdanska River, river Temnica, Tuinska (KICEVO)</li> <li>- Treska, Devichka River, Slatinska, Topolnichka, Mala Reka, Fush, Belichka River, Slaneshnica, Krapska, Beleshnicka, Ocha, river Pitran, river Modrac (MAKEDONSKI BROD)</li> <li>- Treska (PLASNICA)</li> <li>- r. Grashnica (Velgoshka), Sateska, Letnichka river, Koselska (OHRID)</li> <li>- Vevcanska River, river Ešejna (VEVCANI)</li> <li>- Sateska, Golema Reka, Pesochanska River (DEBRCA)</li> </ul>	<p>Some rivers are characterized by a significant level of pollution and improving of these occurrences is needed (e.g. r. Black Drim)</p>	
Waterfalls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Waterfall of Pesochanska River(Debrca)</li> <li>- Waterfall of Stogovska River (Broshtica Centar Zupa)</li> <li>- Waterfalls on the river Frlogoec – Dobrenoec (Samovilski Waterfalls)</li> <li>- Rusjacki Waterfalls (Mak. Brod)</li> </ul>	<p>Mountain river with attractive waterfalls. The waterfalls of Stogovska River have the potential to be included in rural-tourism offer, but they are still inaccessible.</p>	<p>Geographic map STUDY ON TOURIST POTENTIALS OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION</p> <p><a href="http://brostica.blogspot.mk/">http://brostica.blogspot.mk/</a></p>
Lakes – artificial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Globocicko Lake</li> <li>- Debar Lake (Debar, Centar Zupa)</li> <li>- Kozjak</li> <li>- Slatinsko Lake – unusable(Debrca)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There exist conditions for promoting of sports and professional fishing as well as water sports. It is suitable for fishing and kayaking</li> <li>- Opportunities for water sports and sport fishing, swimming activities. In a particular part of the year an island is being formed in the lake Gjeramida, which is a significant potential.</li> <li>- Opportunities for arranging of the surroundings, water sport activities, marathon events, hiking and fishing</li> <li>- Devastated with priority possibility for renovation of the dam which will allow restoring of recreation and sport activities, fishing activities and hiking along the shoreline</li> </ul>	<p>Geographic map STUDY ON TOURIST POTENTIALS OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION</p> <p>CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oslomej (Kicevo)</li> <li>- accumulation Shum (fishpond) (Struga)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Opportunity for arranging the shores related to activities of anthropogenic nature</li> </ul>	
Lakes – natural (tectonic, glacial, urvin lake)	<p>Tectonic lake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ohrid Lake</li> </ul> <p>Urvin lake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trebenishko Lake</li> </ul> <p>(STRUGA)</p> <p>Glacial lakes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Podgorechko,</li> <li>- Labunishki lakes</li> </ul> <p>(CENTAR ZUPA)</p> <p>Glacial lakes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gorno and Dolno Lake</li> <li>- Lake Marusha</li> </ul> <p>(VEVCANI)</p> <p>Glacial lakes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vevcani Lake</li> <li>- Small Vevcani Lake</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Basic attractive-motivational hydrological factor for tourism development</li> <li>- phenomenon of Urvin lake</li> <li>- Exotic lakes with the opportunity for hiking on the shores</li> </ul>	
Swamps - marshes	<p>Studenchishko Blato</p> <p>Swamp Sini Viroj – Belchishko Blato</p>	<p>Significant natural areas that need additional protection</p>	



### 3.2. Evident list of products and services offered in the SWPR

Production and services that are being offered in the South-West Planning Region are an important factor of rural development. This category can have primary importance for the development of rural tourism, since it can pose a dominant value of rural-tourism activities. They can provide the destination with the recognizability of its space and create an image for providing typical rural-tourism activities. Also, the majority of products and services related to rural development may be included in the rural-tourism offer in a complementary sense. This will enrich the content of stay of tourists involved in such activities.

This is shown in the table below:

**Table. 9: Overview of production and services in the SWPR related with the rural tourism**

FIELD OF RESEARCH	Indicators and parameters, information and explanation by the researchers	DESCRIPTION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR USING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM	Data source
<b>PRODUCTION AND SERVICES (number and name)</b>		Represented production and services in the region in the function of rural tourism. It is the basis for the differentiation of the following possibilities for developing tourism activities of this kind	Experts of situations
Farms involved in direct sale	<p style="text-align: right;">Vevcani</p> <p>Farm Bebek Farma</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ohrid</p> <p>Gen Prom Ars Fruit Mina Komerc Vapilica Papu</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Struga</p> <p>Mechkar Compani Bebek farm Adi ZUTA Velesta Zhivanka KAJMAKOSKA - Mislesevo Baloski Lukovo - old breed of cows – Busha</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Kicevo</p> <p>Liti farm</p>	<p>Residence on farm</p> <p>Fruit - processing, manufacturers and wholesale</p> <p>Agricultural products Poultry farm Breeding livestock</p> <p>Production of cereals, breeding livestock, milk and dairy products</p>	
Existence of associated facilities (eg. Barns, Yard, wells, watermills, dairies) in separate settlements	<p style="text-align: center;">CENTAR ZUPA</p> <p>- old water mills in Kodzadzik, Novak, Brestani, Pralenik, Elevci - sheepfolds on Luchishka Mountain</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEBAR</p> <p>- old water mills in the villages Gorno and Dolno Kosovrasti - In Banjiste planned reconstruction of old water mills</p>	<p>Visiting ethnographic facilities</p> <p>Cattle breeding in sheepfolds</p> <p>Ethnographic values</p>	

	<p style="text-align: center;">KICEVO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sale of honey and the presence of rural barns: Izvor, Podvis, Popolzani, Drugovo</li> <li>- Barns Drugovo, Podvis, Izvor</li> <li>- Functional water mill and fulling-mills (valavici) in Dobrenoec, mill owned by the monastery Kicevo</li> <li>- Old water mill Svinjista</li> <li>- The presence of many sheepfolds - Mountain Lopushnik</li> <li>- sheepfolds owned by the Monastery. Bogorodica Precista</li> <li>- Sheepfold Cer</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">VEVCANI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water Mills: Avramoj, Rusej</li> <li>  Fulling-mills,</li> <li>- sheepfold</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">DEBRCA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sheepfold in Vrbjani</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- functional valajci in Recica, Kuratica</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">STRUGA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Labunishta sheepfolds, sheepfolds Podgorci</li> </ul>	<p>Tasting and sale honey and honey products</p> <p>Ethnographic value</p> <p>Cattle breeding in sheepfolds</p> <p>Ethnographic value</p> <p>Cattle breeding in sheepfolds</p> <p>Cattle breeding in sheepfolds</p> <p>Ethnographic value</p>	
<p>Existence of ponds with fish restaurants in separate settlements</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">KICEVO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dobrenoec - fishpond</li> <li>- fishponds on the river Treska - fishpond of California trout Izvor</li> <li>- Fishpond on California trout Belica</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">STRUGA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shumski Paradise Modric,</li> <li>- Accumulation Shum (fishpond)</li> <li>- Several fishpond Lukovo, Nerezi, Piskupstina, restaurant "Sofra" - Velesta</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- fishpond in Rajska Dolina Kuratica</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">MAKEDONSKI BROD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fishpond Izvor in Dolni Manastirec, Fisheries on</li> </ul>	<p>Fishing activities and gastronomic tourism</p> <p>Fishing activities and gastronomic tourism</p> <p>Center for reproduction</p> <p>Fishing activities and gastronomic tourism</p> <p>Fishing activities and gastronomic tourism</p>	

	<p>Beleshnichka River</p> <p>DEBAR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The zone of aquaculture in the reservoir Spilje determines of part before the dam (red line) - site "Pred Brana" in a setting cages</li> </ul>		
Renters (bicycles, sports equipment, animals)	<p>OHRID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Renting bikes, cars, scooters (Ohrid Pestani - Lale Tours)</li> <li>- Equipment for paragliding (Ohrid Pestani - Lale Tours)</li> <li>- Renting donkey safari (Ohrid Pestani - Lale Tours)</li> </ul> <p>VEVCANI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Horse club Sv. Spas Vevcani (It has 6 to 9 horses)</li> </ul> <p>STRUGA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Renting bikes Ibegalis and Rasim tourism</li> <li>- Existence of a potential rental of riding horses in Podgorci and Oktisi</li> <li>- Shooting range in the village. Labunista "Scorpio"</li> <li>- Rental equipment for paramotor - paragliders club "Strizhak" Goce Terzijoski</li> </ul>		
Manufacturers of other products (beekeepers, bakers, potters)	<p>DEBAR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traditionally homemade sheep and goat cheese, production of traditional felt, beads (wool), natural honey, traditional specialties (Burek), wild chestnut, mountain tea</li> </ul> <p>KICEVO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distinctive pottery in Vranestica</li> <li>- A lot of beekeepers (eg. Drugovo, Lavcani, Podvis, Ehloec, Klenoec, Brzdani, Svinjista, Kladnik, Prostranje)</li> <li>- Many herbalists - mountain tea Lopushnik</li> <li>- Making folk instruments (eg. tamburas)</li> <li>- Growing chestnuts</li> <li>- Goat cheese - Kozica</li> </ul> <p>MAKEDONSKI BROD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Growing potatoes, production of plum brandy</li> </ul> <p>VEVCANI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparing Vasilica masks</li> <li>- Manufacturers of traditional local costumes</li> <li>- A local bakery,</li> <li>- Antique shop Samovila</li> </ul>	Ethnographic values and gastronomic specialties	

	<p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <p>- Ohrid pearls, mountain tea, tomatoes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STRUGA</p> <p>- Production of certified organic honey - Zbazdi Brcevo, Tasmrunista</p> <p>- Production of organic hazelnut - Moroista and Draslajca</p> <p>- Production of aronia - Jablanica - Vitomir Dolinski.</p>		
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### 3.3. Evident list of the current road infrastructure related to rural tourism (walking trails, mountain biking trails, hiking trails and trails for climbing)

The road infrastructure examined in a narrower sense is crucial for the development of rural tourism. Especially important are the possibilities of using under-used roads for marking trails that can be used in rural tourism (hiking trails, mountain biking, etc.)

This is shown in the table below:

**Table no. 10: Table overview of the road infrastructure related to rural tourism in SWPR**

FIELD OF RESEARCH	Indicators and parameters, information and explanation by the researchers	DESCRIPTION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR USING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM	Data source
<b>MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAILS (MTB) / HIKING TRAILS</b>			<b>Mountaineering clubs / National Parks</b>
Total length of MTB/hiking trails in the local area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Numerous hiking and MTB trails in DEBAR (trail: St. Ilija – Banjiste)</li> </ul> <p>JABLANICA</p> <p>On mountain Jablanica there are 7 marked hiking trails</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modric – The peak Strmnica – v. Jablanica</li> <li>- Vevcani Springs – Crven Kladenec – Jankov Kamen-Vevcani Springs</li> <li>- Vevcani – St. Spas – Vevcani</li> <li>- v. Podgorci – Podgorci Lake – Crn Kamen – Vevcani Tarn – Vevcani</li> <li>- Vevcani – Vajtos – St. Clement – The peak Pisanik – Jankov Kamen – Vevcani Springs</li> <li>- Vevcani – v. Gorna Belica – The peak Cumin – Tri Silka – v.</li> </ul>	Opportunity for active forms of complementary tourist activities	

	<p>Vishni</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gorna Belica – Crn Kamen – Gorna Belica</li> <li>Marked MTB trail Osoj “Babini zabi” – 10 km, “Rajska dolina” – total 36 km; hiking trail “Bavini zabi” – 6 km.</li> <li>Marked MTB trail “Jama” Kozica – Boskov Most – 38 km.</li> <li>Hiking trail (10 km) and MTB trail (28 km) – Izvor – statue of Koco Racin</li> <li>Area for MTB Izvor – Ivancista</li> <li>Areas for hiking Manastirsko Dolnenci, Jaorec, Malkoec, Popoec, Lopusnik, Popolozani, Judovo, Cer, Kladnik,</li> <li>Hiking trails Karbunica, Jagol, on Bicinci, Prostranje, Malkoec, Podvis, Ehloec, Dobrenoec Upper, Izvor</li> <li>Marked hiking trails – 7 km Klenoec</li> <li>Marked MTB trails – 13 km Vidrani</li> <li>Marked hiking trail Prostranje</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">GALICICA</p> <p>In National Park Galicica there is system of walking/hiking trails and MTB trails, total 39, with total length more than 350 km.</p> <p>30 walking/hiking trails and 9 MTB trails are marked.</p> <p>Most poplar walking/hiking trails:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Path of History – Golem Grad; Recreation Pedestrian trail – Path of Francophonie (Studencista – St. Petka – Studencista)</li> <li>- Short walking trails: Velgosti – Rusa Sreda – Bogorodica; Velestovo – Velesto troughs; Racha – Blagoec; St. Stephen – Sipokno; Dolno Konjsko – Monastery St. Stephen; Konjsko – St. Petka; Elshani – St. Mary; Peshtani – church St. Gjorgi; Trpejca – Cokolsko; Ljubanishta – Kjoshe – St. Nicola; Stenje – Mother of God (Precista); Konjsko – St. Ilija; Touristic complex Oteshevo – v. Oteshevo; Leskoec – Izvor; Mountain house Sharbojca (Asan Gjura) – Simonceska Lokva (tarn) – cave Samotska Dupka; Baba – Magaro; Baba – Lako Signoj</li> <li>- Walking/hiking trails for one day: Velgoshti – St. Nicola – Ljubanska Niva – sheepfold – Letnica – Lom – Ramne – Visitor Center Ohrid; Visitor Center Ohrid – Velestovo – Kilaec – Stara Racha – Machuka – Konjsko – St. Stephen; St. Stephen – Konjsko – Sinev dale – Shumjak – Elshani – Orelci – Izvor Glaisho – St. Spas – Dobra – Peshtani; Trpejca – Mal Osoj – Derven – Rampa – Ushine – Ljubanishta; Stenje – Konjsko – Stenje; Touristic complex Oteshevo – v. Oteshevo – Oteshevo dale – Shurlenci – Sir Han; Visitor</li> </ul>		
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	<p>Center Carina – Leskoec – Stenje; Mountan house Sharbojca (Asan Gjura) – Goga – Gumno – Dupkana – Dzamivche – Mountain house Sharbojca.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Walking/hiking trails for two days: Visitor Center Ohrid – Ramne – Ponik – Krstec – Mountain house Sharbojca (Asan Gjura) – Shargule – Lomje – v. Oteshevo – Touristic complex Oteshevo; Visitor Center Ohrid – Ramne – Ponik – Krstec – Mountain house Sharbojca (Asan Gjura) – Bojazon – Vetro Gumno – Rblok – Orlenci – Izvor Glajsho – St. Spas – the peak Kodar – Belko Niva – Trpejca; St. Clement and St. Naum’s trails: Ohrid – Racha – Shipokno – Konjsko – Elshani – Peshtani – Gradishte – Trpejca – Ljubanishta – St. Naum.</li> <li>- Magesterial MTB trail: Visitor Center Ohrid – Velestovo – Krstec – Djafa – Salako Livada – Ramnenska – Gumno – Dupkana – Mountain house Sharbojca – Suvo Pole – Dva Javori – Suvo Pole – Mountain house Sharbojca - Simonceska Lokva (tarn) – Dupkana – Krstec – Velestovo – Visitor Center Ohrid.</li> <li>- Local MTB trails: Visitor Center Ohrid – Ramne; Stenje – Konjsko</li> </ul> <p>The total length of MTB trails is 55,2 km.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BISTRA</p> <p>In National Park Mavrovo there are more than 500 km walking/hiking and MTB trails.</p> <p>Most popular trails on mountain Bistra within the National Park Mavrovo are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Info Center – The peak Kozha – Vrben – 11 km</li> <li>- Round tour over Leunovo – 20 km</li> <li>- Nikiforovo – The peak Sandakrash – 8 km</li> <li>- Round tour over Mavrovo – 5 km</li> <li>- Mavrovo – Chavkarnik – 4 km</li> <li>- Mavrovo – The peak Medenica – Galichnik – 20 km</li> <li>- Galishnik – The peak Govedarnik – 6 km</li> <li>- Galichnik – Janche – 5,5 km</li> <li>- Selce – Suvo Pole – Galichnik – 10 km</li> </ul> <p>Most popular MTB trails:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vrbenska trail – 30 km</li> <li>- Gorno rekanska trail – 51 km</li> <li>- Landscape trail – 45 km</li> </ul>	<p>Possibility to involve in activities of rural tourism. Best trails in the South-west Planning Region.</p>	<p>National Park Management Plan for period 2010-2020</p> <p>More information for walking/hiking and MTB trail in South-West Planning Region can be found in “Study for planning and marking walking/hiking and MTB trails in South-west Planning Region” – issued by the Center for development and of South-west Planning Region.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Batkovica trail – 14 km</li> <li>- Trail starting from Mavrovo to Kicinica trough Carevec – 12 km</li> <li>- Trail starting from Mavrovo over Bistra to Lazaropole – 44 km</li> <li>- Trail from Info Center to Galichnik and Selce – 29 km</li> <li>- Round trail around Lazaropole – 30 km</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">GORNA REKA</p> <p>Most popular walking/hiking trails:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trnica – Vrben</li> <li>- Trnica – Bogdevo</li> <li>- Trnica – Sence</li> <li>- Sence – Volkovija – Trnica</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">DOLNA REKA AND MALA REKA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trail to waterfall Duf</li> <li>- Skudrinje – The peak Krchin – Bitushe</li> <li>- Skudrinje – Kale</li> <li>- Skudrinje – Prisojnica – Adzievci –Rostushe</li> <li>- Lazaropole – The peak Sokolica</li> <li>- Lazaropole – Elen Skok</li> <li>- Lazaropole - Rosoki</li> </ul>		
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### 3.4. Evident list of cultural components and values as attractions of rural tourism in the SWPR

Culture and cultural activities in the development of rural tourism have a double meaning because it can represent a paradigmatic category and can have a complementary role. Therefore, not only the cultural sites and facilities are covered in the specifically defined rural areas, but also those sites and facilities of the wider surroundings are included, which gravitationally communicate with the centers of development of rural tourism designated as development poles. In such a framework also urban planning and architecture is included, as well as cultural attractions, sacred and profane architecture, archaeological sites and museums, cultural events, ethnographic heritage and environmental characteristics. The programs for rural development and cultural protection have also an important place in this regard.

They are presented in the table below:

**Table no. 11: Table overview of cultural components and attractions in SWPR**

FIELD OF RESEARCH	Indicators and parameters, information and explanation by the researchers	DESCRIPTION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR USING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM	Data source
<b>FOREIGN RELATIONS</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <p>Protocol for cooperation and year of verification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gaziosman-pasha (Turkey) 1999</li> <li>2. Plovdiv (Bulgaria) 2000</li> <li>3. Nesebar (Bulgaria) 2003</li> <li>4. Zemun (Serbia) 2003</li> <li>5. Dalian (PR China) 2004</li> <li>6. Podolsk, Russian Federation 2004</li> <li>7. Bankja - Sofia (Bulgaria) 2005</li> <li>8. Leskovac (Serbia) 2005</li> <li>9. Ptui (Slovenia) 2005</li> <li>10. Veliko Trnovo (Bulgaria) 2006</li> <li>11. Sinaiya (Romania) 2006</li> <li>12. City municipality Medijana - Nish (Serbia) 2007</li> <li>13. Peshkovskoe – Moscow District (Russian Federation) 2006</li> <li>14. Caen (France) 2009</li> <li>15. Gnjezno (Poland) 2009</li> <li>16. Queanbeyan (Australia) 2014</li> </ol>		Municipality of Ohrid, Office of Tourism and Local Economic Development
Forms of cooperation (e.g. sister cities, acknowledgments)	<p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <p>Sister cities and year of verification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. KRAGUEVAC (Serbia) 1977</li> <li>2. VINKOVCI (Croatia) 1979</li> <li>3. PIRAN (Slovenia) 1981</li> <li>4. WOLLONGONG (Australia) 1981</li> <li>5. WINDSOR (Canada) 1981</li> <li>6. BUDVA (Monte Negro) 1984</li> <li>7. POGRADEC (R Albania) 2002</li> <li>8. JALOVA (Turkey) 2010</li> <li>9. TROGIR (Croatia) 2011</li> <li>10. SAFRANBOLU (Turkey) 2011</li> <li>11. MUNICIPALITY OF VIDOVEC (Croatia) 2012</li> <li>12. INDZIJA (Serbia) 2012</li> <li>13. STAR GRAD - SARAEVO (Bosnia and Herzegovina) 2013</li> </ol>	Opportunities for expanding and intensifying of emitting areas in the function of rural tourism	Municipality of Ohrid, Office of Tourism and Local Economic Development
<b>URBANISM AND ARCHITECTURE</b>		Existing urban solutions and cultural contents that can be included in the tourist offer of rural areas in the region	
Locations for panoramic viewpoints	<p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <p>There are 3 viewpoint on the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Above the village of Leskoec</li> <li>- Above the village of Kuratica</li> </ul>	<p>Suitable locations for tourist visits in rural areas</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <p>As part of the project <i>Towards alternative tourism</i> financed by the</p>	Municipality of Ohrid, Office of Tourism and Local Economic Development



	- Place called Mazatar	European Union, viewpoints have been acquired and set up – urban equipment for support of alternative types of tourism on the territory of the municipality of Ohrid	
<b>Substantive structure of architecture</b>			
Old town complexes (number and name)	- Ohrid  - Debar	- Specific architecture of the old town which can be visited by visitors from rural areas. It is a basis for excursion activities and can have complementary function in rural-tourism activities  - Traditional architecture made of stone, wood, ceilings	
Complexes in rural areas (number and name)	- groupings of houses in Gari, Osoj (DEBAR) - Vevcani – grouping of protected houses  - groupings of houses in Oktisi - groupings of houses in Drenok - groupings of houses in Modric (STRUGA)  - groupings of houses in Banjishte (DEBAR)  - groupings of houses in Osoj (Debar), - groupings of houses in Brzdani, Kozaci, Srbjani, Malkoec, Dobrenoec, Jaorec, Lavcani, Dushegubica, Belica, Vidrani, Svinjishta, Prostranje Gorno Brzdani (KICEVO)	- Characteristic houses with traditional verandas (chardak)  - traditional houses Kozica with chardaks	
<b>CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS (AS COMPLEMENTARY VALUES)</b>		Significant attractions that can have complementary function in rural-tourism activities	STUDY ON TOURIST POTENTIALS OF SWPR, 2013
<b>Sacral architecture – in RURAL AREAS (number and name)</b>	OHRID - St. Paraskeva (Velgoshti), monastery St. Naum (Ljubanishta), St. Mother of God Zahumska (Trpejca), St. Stefan, St. Mother of God Peshtanska, St. Erazmo, St. Spas (Holy Savior) (Lakocerej) In the municipality there exist mosques which mostly are located in the urban parts of the town: türbe of the former Imaret mosque, Ajdar-Pasha mosque, Zeynel Abedin Pasha mosque, Ali Pasha mosque  DEBRCA - Si Sveti (All Hallows) Leshani, St. Nikola Velmej, St. George Velmej, St. Mother of God Virgin – Cell Velmej, St. George Godivje, Sts. Peter and Paul Mesheishta, St. Nikola Mramorec, St. Mother of God and St. Kyriaki (St. Nedela) Slatino, St. George Vrbjani	- Exceptional grouping and concentration of monuments of the highest quality as well as artistic creations of cultural creativity, most of them listed in the World Heritage list by UNESCO. They can be part of excursion visits. They can have a complementary function in rural-tourism activities	STUDY ON TOURIST POTENTIALS OF SWPR, 2013

	<p style="text-align: center;">STRUGA</p> <p>- Monastery Kalishta and St. Athanasius Kalishta, Archangel Michael Radozhda, St. Saviour Vishni, St. Vlassis Lozhani, St. Nikola Vranishta, St. Nikola Podgorci. Mosques in several populated areas: Gorna (Upper) mosque Oktisi, Mosque in Frangovo, Dolna (Lower) mosque Labunishta, Mosque in Podgorci, turbe in Radolishta</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEBAR</p> <p>- St. George the Victorious Rajcica, St. Barbara Rajcica, Dormition of Mother of God - Gari, Old Hammam in Debar, Mosque Dolno Kosovrasti, Mosque Mogorce</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VEVCANI</p> <p>- Churches: Temple St. Nikola, St. Savior, Venerable Paraskeva, St. Great-martyr Demetrius, St. Spas Dolni (St. Savior Lower), St. Kliment, chapels: Rusa Sreda, St. Kyriaki, Holy Epiphany</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KICEVO</p> <p>- Sts. Peter and Paul Tajmishte, St. George Lazarovci, St. Athanasius Echloec, monastery St. George Knezhino, Kicevo Monastery – Holy Mother of God – Virgin, St. Nikola Vraneshtica, St. Nikola Cer, Holy Prophet Elijah Velmevci Mosque in Bichinci, Alikurtay mosque and mosque Greshnica, mosque Dolno Strogomishte, mosque Zajas</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAKEDONSKI BROD</p> <p>- Holy Mother of God, St. Demetrius Trebino, St. Athanasius Modrishte, St. Mother of God – Gorni Manastirec, church St. Nikola Oreovec, St. Elijah, monastery of the Resurrection of Christ Church and turbe St. Nikola</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PLASNICA</p> <p>St. Kyriaki Dvorci, St. Nikola – Plasnica Nurli mosque, Yani mosque</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTAR ZUPA</p> <p>-remains of an old mosque in Evla</p>	<p>Presence of significant complex of religious shrines. They can have a complementary function in rural-tourism activities.</p> <p>Presence of significant complex of religious shrines and holy places. They can have complementary function in rural-tourism activities</p>	
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<b>Profane architecture (number and name)</b>			STUDY ON TOURIST POTENTIALS OF SWPR, 2013 ASSESSMENT OF RURAL AREAS IN THE REGION OF DEBAR – PESHKOPEJA
Public buildings and fortresses	<p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fortification above Gradishte – Bay of bones (Roman castrum)</li> <li>- Gabavski Rid (Hill)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">STRUGA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Remains of a marginal road of Via Egnatia above Radozhda</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">VEVCANI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Remains of a marginal road of Via Egnatia near Vajtos</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">KICEVO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fortress Kitino kale, locomotive „Kiro“, House of Arts - Knezhino, House of Culture „Jordan Piperkata“ - Kozica, Markulija – „Markovi Kuli“ – Arangel, first school in Albanian language Drugovo, first school on Macedonian language Podvis, specific partisan grave with a five-pointed star Gorni Osoj (Upper Osoj), bunkers from the Second World War Izvor, Ivanchishta, functional watermill property of the monastery Holy Mother of God - Virgin</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">DEBAR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Turkish bath – Spa Banjishte, old watermills Dolno and Gorno Kosovrasti (Upper and Lower Kosovrasti), bridge Elen Skok along the valley of the river Radika</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTAR ZUPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- old watermills in Kodzadzik, Novak, Breshtani, Pralenik, Elevci, saray (palace) and prison</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">MAKEDONSKI BROD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Devini Kuli (towers) Devic, fortress Gradec Zdunje, saray and prison, subterranean military tunnels – Samokov</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- can be a part of excursion activities. They can have complementary function in rural-tourism activities</li> </ul>	STUDY ON TOURIST POTENTIALS OF SWPR, 2013
Archeological sites	<p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- St. Erazmo, Early-christian basilica and roman bath in Ljubanishta</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">DEBRCA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trebenishta necropolis, Trebenishko Kale, medieval complex manastirishte between Brezhani and Velmej</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Basis for excursion activities. Can have complementary function in rural-tourism activities.</li> </ul>	STUDY ON TOURIST POTENTIALS OF SWPR, 2013

	<p style="text-align: center;">STRUGA</p> <p>- „Crkovni Livagje“ Vranishta, St. Martinia Tashmarunishta, early-christian basilica Radolishta, early-christian basilica Oktisi, underwater archeological site „Vrbnik“ Kalishta</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VEVCANI</p> <p>- Vajtos - remains of the church Holy Mother of God</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEBAR</p> <p>- Roman site Vit e Kaurit, church and graveyard in Spas and Konjari</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTAR ZUPA</p> <p>- Kale Kodzadzik, Sveti Grad (Holy Town), remains of an old mosque in Evla, remains of the route VIA EGNATIA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KICEVO</p> <p>- Locality Stara Kukja (Old House), locality Gradishte Podvis, remains of floor mosaic in the monastery of St. George Knezhino</p>		
<p><b>Museums</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <p>-Museum on water – Bay of bones</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STRUGA</p> <p>- Ethnographic museum in Livada - Ethno museum in Vranishta - Memorial House in Lokov – with accommodation facilities</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VEVCANI</p> <p>- Memorial House of Mihajlo Pupin</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KICEVO</p> <p>- Museum of Western Macedonia, small exhibition of ethnographic objects Kicevo, collection of wedding caskets Svinjishta, collection of books in the monastery St. Mother of God Bogorodica – Virgin, ethno-museum of 6 ethnic communities, private collection of traditional dresses Cer, private museum collection of ethnographic objects in Kozica.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTAR ZUPA</p> <p>- Memorial House of the father of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk</p>	<p>- can be a part of excursion activities. Can have complementary function in rural-tourism activities</p>	<p>STUDY OF TOURIST POTENTIALS IN SWPR, 2013</p>

	<p>MAKEDONSKI BROD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- relatively small collection of old objects in Mak. Brod (multifunctional room)</li> <li>- museum-exhibition of old objects (weapons)</li> </ul>	- The region in Porechie comprises a larger number of small museums and museum exhibitions	
<b>Events</b>			
Religious events and festivals	<p>OHRID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Epiphany – Vodici, celebrating Eastern, celebrating St. Basil the Great; Dormition of Mother of God in Skrebatno, celebrating St. Paraskeva in Velgoshti, Celebration of St. Erazmo, celebrating Bayram, Celebrating Vasilica in Kuratica (carnival)</li> </ul> <p>STRUGA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dormition of Mother of God - Kalishta, procession of St. George</li> <li>- Village celebrations in all villages</li> <li>- Celebrating Bayram</li> </ul> <p>VEVCANI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vevcani Vasilica carnival, celebrating of Vasilica. Transfiguration of God, Lazara</li> </ul> <p>DEBRCA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Celebrating of All Hallows Leshani Petrovden Mesheishta, Epiphany</li> </ul> <p>MAKEDONSKI BROD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Celebrating Epiphany in Porechie, celebrating of Eastern „Veligdenski Kuli“,</li> </ul> <p>KICEVO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Celebrating Epiphany - Vodici, Celebrating the Dormition of Holy Mother of God, celebrating Bayram, celebrating St. George in Knezhino</li> </ul>	- Opportunities for combination of rural tourism with religious tourism	STUDY OF TOURIST POTENTIALS IN SWPR, 2013
Cultural events and festivals	<p>OHRID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poetry night – Velestovo, „Ohrid trpeza“, Ohrid Swimming Marathon, Carnival Kuratica, Festival of wine and cheese – Ohrid, Festival of honey – Ohrid- Days of honey, Ohrid cuisine – Gjomlezijada</li> </ul> <p>STRUGA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traditional clothing exhibition, Kenge Jehoo, Fair on honey</li> </ul>	Opportunities for combination of rural, gastronomic and ethnographic events	STUDY OF TOURIST POTENTIALS IN SWPR, 2013

	<p style="text-align: center;">VEVCANI</p> <p>- Painting colony „Vevcanski viduvanja“, Vevcani cultural summer VEVKUL, International folkloric festival, Preobrazenie (Transfiguration).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEBRCA</p> <p>- Cultural-artistic colony – Belchishta, event „Rodoslovni izvori“, Harvest of cherries – Trebenishta, Micro-festival for indigenous agricultural products</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KICEVO</p> <p>- painting colony, Ethno-festival, Fair on honey, International children’s choir festival, Belicki gatherings, Open day of multiculturalism, Event Mountain and hiking march – 10 km, mountain march Cer, organizing automobile races (championship in circular tracks) and 4x4 rally (autodrome in the army barracks), national cycling championship, traditional football competition on Eastern Osoj, traditional football tournament Popolzani, Dobrenoec, Izvor, fish festival Belica, celebrating the battles of the Second World War in Klenoec</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAKEDONSKI BROD</p> <p>- Kostenijada, Porecki gatherings, Poetry Festival „Potpisi na srceto“ (Signatures on the heart), graphic art colony, Swimming marathon in the Lake Kozjak</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEBAR</p> <p>- Days of theater, Folkloric Festival, Tournament in futsal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTAR ZUPA</p> <p>- Patronage holidays of the school Mustafa Kemal Ataturk event of international significance  - Celebrating the 19. May, Day of the youth and sports, event of international significance  - 21 December, celebration of the Turkish education in Macedonia, event of international significance  - August event for welcoming back the immigrants  - Events for traditional wrestling Pehlivan</p>		
<b>Ethnographic heritage</b> (number and name)			
Traditional economic activities (filigree artwork, coppersmith, wood carving, silversmith etc.)	OHRID	- 2 families manufacture Ohrid Pearls, Traditional manufacturing of paper, wood carvers, iconographer,	- Significant contents with opportunities for tourism presentation in the complexity of “living heritage”
			STUDY OF TOURIST POTENTIALS IN SWPR, 2013

	<p>mosaic-makers, manufacturers of stained glass, coppersmiths, filigree manufacturers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STRUGA</p> <p>- Filigree artwork</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VEVCANI</p> <p>- façade makers, millers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KICEVO</p> <p>- Pottery – Vraneshtica, Velmevci</p> <p>- carpentry</p> <p>- millers</p> <p>- milling</p> <p>- spinning</p> <p>- wood carving</p> <p>- coppersmiths</p> <p>- blacksmiths</p> <p>- shoe makers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEBAR</p> <p>- wood carving, weaving, spinning – manufactured products (Gorno and Dolno Kosovrasti)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTAR ZUPA</p> <p>- wood carving, Turkish folklore, manufacturing traditional costumes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAKEDONSKI BROD</p> <p>- wood carving</p>		
Folklore (folk costumes, customs, dances, songs etc.)	<p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <p>- manufacturing folk costumes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STRUGA</p> <p>- folk costumes in Veleshta</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEBAR</p> <p>- traditional costumes (Dolno and Gorno Kosovrasti)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTAR ZUPA</p> <p>- traditional costumes Kodzadzik, Broshnica, Novak, Breshtani, Pralenik, Elevci, Turkish costumes</p>		

	<p style="text-align: center;">KICEVO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- numerous manufacturers of folk costumes (shopska costumes, Trebishte, Mijak costumes Echloeec, costumes from Prekuturla)</li> <li>- traditional costumes (collection) Cer</li> <li>- traditional costumes Belica</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">MAKEDONSKI BROD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- traditional costumes – Porechie costumes</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">VEVCANI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- manufacturing traditional folk costumes</li> </ul>		
Regional gastronomic specialties (name)	<p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ohrid chomlek, traditional preparing of grilled fish (Ohrid trout, carp), “shaken” fish, fish stew, fishroe stew, filled carp, cooked carp in an earthenware pot, grilled plashica fish, gjomleze, compotes, kadayif, baklava, Ohrid cake, hot rakija</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">STRUGA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparing of grilled fish (eel), kebaps made of eel, fish stews, eel prepared on “struga” way, eel in an earthenware pot, traditionally prepared carp, bulgur, przhajnca, juices from wild berries (blueberry, dogwood, strawberry, raspberry), Ohrid cake, chocolate cake, maraschino cake</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">DEBRCA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- piperkojca with eggs and milk, filled dried peppers with cheese, peppers with leeks, stews, popara, compotes</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">DEBAR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- traditional dishes (Banjishte, Mogorce): kacamak, turi-potpeci, different pies, natural honey, traditional homemade sheep and goat cheese</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTAR ZUPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- kacamak, sheep cheese, keshkek, pies, pitulica, baklava, different types of sweet desserts as tradition on the islamic holliday Bayram, lamb specialties and other types of traditional dishes</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">KICEVO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- making of eco-cheese in Krushino, goat cheese Kozica, baked dishes, burek, Porechie kacamak, gravce-tavce (baked beans), pitulici, sarma, tatlija, jufki, bakrdan, oshmara, trout</li> </ul>		



	<p>- production of characteristic homemade rakija (rakija made of plums with honey) propolka Klenoec</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAKEDONSKI BROD</p> <p>- production of rakija made of plums, Porechie chestnut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VEVCANI</p> <p>- homemade sausages – lukanec, vitkalnik, kashanik, zolenik, homemade cheese</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTAR ZUPA</p> <p>- traditional specialties (pies), sweets made of pumpkins, chestnut, different sweet desserts, baklava, shekerpare, kemal-pasha tatlija</p>		
Regional products	<p style="text-align: center;">DEBAR</p> <p>- manufacturing traditional felt, beads (wool processing), natural honey, traditional homemade sheep and goat cheese, traditional dishes (burek), wild chestnut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KICEVO</p> <p>- characteristic pottery products in Vraneshtica  - numerous beekeepers (e.g. Drugovo, Lavcani, Podvis, Echloec, Klenoec, Brzdani, Svinjishta, Kladnik, Prostiranje)  - production of characteristic homemade rakija (rakija made of plums with honey) propolka Klenoec  - numerous herbalists  - manufacturing folk instruments (e.g. tamburas)  - cultivating chestnuts  - goat cheese – Kozica</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAKEDONSKI BROD</p> <p>- cultivating “Krushevo” potatoes, production of rakija made of plums, Porechie chestnut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VEVCANI</p> <p>- manufacturing Vasilica (carnival) masks during the holiday Vasilica</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OHRID</p> <p>- Ohrid pearls, Mountain tea, Ohrid tomatoes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTAR ZUPA</p> <p>- producing traditional sheep cheese, sheep pastrma</p>		

<b>PROGRAMS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR RURAL TOURISM NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUB-STRATEGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT 2014-2018 PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION 2010-2015 STRATEGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF CENTAR ZUPA 2011-2015 ASSESSMENT OF RURAL AREAS IN THE REGION OF DEBAR-PESHKOPEJA IPA-PROJECT – IMPROVING THE CROSS-BORDER SAFETY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOUNTAIN RANGE JABLANICA-SHEBENIK THROUGH ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF THE LOCAL POPULATION 2013-2015	Realized and current programs from different funds           - There is little interest for applying in IPARD programs, which is a serious obstacle for the development of rural tourism	
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### 3.5. Evident list of recreational and sports potentials in SWPR

Recreation and sport are part of the active approach in creating tourism policies for rural development. These two development opportunities cover a wide range of registration units, as indicators and parameters based on the sectors to which they belong. The registry covers fishing clubs, capacities that offer bathing and recreational activities, opportunities of using thermal springs in the tourist offer, opportunities for horse riding and other sports and recreational facilities.

This is shown in the following table:

**Table no. 12: Table overview of recreation and sports attractions in the SWPR**

FIELD OF RESEARCH	Indicators and parameters, information and explanation by the researchers	DESCRIPTION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR USING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM	Data source
Sport fishing	There are numerous fishing clubs in the region		
<b>RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES</b>		Content of recreational activities in function of rural tourism	Health, spa centers, recreational sport centers, sports associations, promotional material
Thermal baths (number and name)	- Kosovrasti Spa and Banjishte Spa		
Canoe / kayak Regattas (name and time of maintenance)	- rowing club "Radika" (DEBAR) - kayak route r. Treska to Brdzanska Reka (KICHEVO)		

<b>AERIAL SPORTS</b>		Content of air sports that can be used for recreation in rural tourism	Sport associations and clubs
Paragliding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- developed activity in Ohrid (mountain Galicica) – place St. George)</li> <li>- significant potential in Debar, but still undeveloped</li> <li>- place Trishilka (Struga)</li> <li>- developed activity in Makedonski Brod</li> </ul>		
<b>RIDING</b>		Content of riding activities in function of rural tourism in the region	
Trails for riding (name and length)	<p>Organized offer for horseback riding in Jablanica (mountain)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- trail for riding “Konjichki spust” to St. Spas (Struga)</li> <li>- Vevchani – St. Spas – Vevchani, Vevchani – Jankov Kamen – Vevchani</li> </ul> <p>Organized donkey riding activities in Kuratica and Elshani (Donkey Safari)</p>		
<b>WINTER RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES</b>			
Possibilities for skiing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conditions for recreational skiing on Galicica, Bistra and Jablanica, Kuratica (Ohrid)</li> <li>- Conditions for recreational skiing on Plakjenska and Ilinska Planina</li> <li>- Conditions for recreational skiing on Golema and Mala Megdanica (Debar)</li> <li>- Conditions for recreational skiing in Gorana Belica (Struga)</li> </ul>	- No marked ski slopes	
<b>Mountaineering clubs</b> (name and municipality)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mountaineering club “Koraba”, “Deshat” (Debar)</li> <li>- Mountaineering club “Cern Kamen” 2257 (Vevchani)</li> <li>- Mountaineering and speleological club MSC “Bistra”</li> <li>- Mountaineering club “Dva kamena” in Kichevo (Kichevo)</li> <li>- Mountaineering club “Magaro” – Ohrid</li> <li>- Mountaineering club “Zakamen” – Struga</li> </ul>		
<b>OUTDOOR RECREATION</b>			
Nature reserves / natural monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jasen – Nature reserve</li> <li>- Locality Sini Viroj (Strict Natural Reserve)</li> <li>- Peshocanska Reka (proposal to be declared a scientific-research natural reserve)</li> <li>- Osoj (proposal to be declared a scientific-research natural reserve)</li> </ul> <p>SPECIAL NATURE RESERVES: Baba-Sach, Lukovo, Studenchica, Studenchishta</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Babin Srt – Centar Zupa</li> </ul> <p>Natural monuments in South-west Planning Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Natural monument Vevchanski Izvori (Vevchani springs)</li> <li>- Ohridsko Ezero (Lake Ohrid)</li> <li>- Mlechnik</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most important reserve in R. Macedonia</li> <li>- Important for environment, opportunity for educational visits and activities in rural tourism such as sightseeing</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Slatinski Izvor</li> <li>- Duvalo</li> <li>- Gorna Slatinska Pestera</li> <li>- Belchishka Reka</li> </ul>		
National parks (ha)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GALICICA (declared). Area 22.750 ha</li> <li>- JAKUPICA (proposal to be declared a national park). Total area of 28.000 ha</li> <li>- JABLANICA (proposal to be declared a national park)</li> </ul>	- The most important values are: geomorphological forms and processes, flora and fauna resources, wildlife, hydrological values and ambience of the landscape.	

## RESULTS OF THE FIELD (QUALITATIVE) RESEARCH

The field research included filling and analysis of structured questionnaires, consultation and discussion with the significant factors in the region, phone interviews, visiting local areas that are important for rural tourism in the South-West Planning Region, as well as defining and mapping the values. At organized consultation events an exchange of experience between the participants was made possible who interpreted the values of the indicators. Thus, synergistic relations were developed, that allowed to obtain actual evaluation of values for the development of rural tourism. This was realized by through the comments and suggestions of the participating stakeholders.

The field research was realized by gathering data based on a structured matrix. More specifically, this was a primary research in which a questionnaire was used as a research instrument. The questionnaire is based on the FAS-methodology, which is being applied by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in order to assess the tourist values in a particular region. This methodology enabled the evaluation of tourist facilities identified as "Factors", "Attractors" and "Support Services" explaining the destination as a complex category in which exists an interaction between the subsystems in these three interdependent areas.

Factors are actually the resources and their potential for attracting tourists, but are not yet included in tourism activities.

Attractors are actually the tourist attractions, sites and buildings which attract tourists and show a relatively higher degree of realized tourist visits. They reflect the current situation in tourism in the examined regions and municipalities.

Support Services are all the elements that support the activities that create the tourist attractors

The identification and classification of various elements is directly related to the created models of research on the offer, demand, competition and tourism trends. This serves as the basis for identifying the factors, attractors and support elements, as well as for structuring the questionnaire

Evaluating the factors and attractors is particularly important for determining and ranking the potentials of the South-West Planning Region. Factors and attractors are the basic foundation for defining specific sites or spatial units and complexes, their mapping and the creation of an action plan. Therefore, the support elements are firstly examined, i.e. all those components regarding rural-tourism development, which were assessed by the stakeholders and experts in the individual municipalities in the South-West Planning Region. On the other hand, factors and attractors are primarily related to mapping and the preparation of an action plan which are presented as tables in the final part of this research.

The grades were gained in such a way that they were based on two determined values according to the responses from the questionnaires. The first value is the average value of the received responses, while the second value is the dispersion, or the deviation from the result of the average grade. For each examined activity competitive locations were determined and which were also subject to assessment. Thus, it was made possible to evaluate those sites that received the highest average grade by the respondents, but also the site that has the lowest deviation from the given grade. Those were the sites for which most of the participants agreed to evaluate with particular grades without a drastic deviation from them.

## SUPPORT SERVICES

Support services can be considered as the material basis for development of rural tourism. They include components that are directly or indirectly involved in the development of rural areas. In principle they are about evaluating catering activities, transportation, accompanying services, tourist visits, tourist stay, tourist spending, promotion, security and health services and communal infrastructure.

### **Catering**

Catering is usually associated with tourism activities. Basically rural tourism can not operate without this segment. Within catering activities accommodation facilities and facilities for serving food and beverages are defined. These facilities are important sites and buildings which are already renowned and visited by tourists. If they are located in rural areas, their significance is especially emphasized. Furthermore, accommodation facilities at this level of utilization can have complex-complementary character even if they are often not located in the immediate surroundings of rural centers. The assessment of catering facilities includes categorization, standardization and utilization of facilities that can be regarded as general or rural accommodation. The assessment of services that offer food and beverages refers to general categories or categories in rural areas.

**Table no. 13: Hospitality (accommodation services and services related to food and beverages)**

Hospitality – accommodation services

	Current situation				Assessment of future improvements					
	Categorization and standardization		Utilization of facilities		Categorization and standardization		Utilization of facilities		Participation of accommodation facilities that use eco-standards in order to reduce climate change	
	General accommodation	Rural accommodation	General accommodation	Rural accommodation	General accommodation	Rural accommodation	General accommodation	Rural accommodation	General accommodation	Rural accommodation
<b>Average value</b>	3,7	2,5	3,3	2,5	3,5	2,9	4,3	3,8	4,2	3,5
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,1	1,2	1,2	0,8	1,1	1,0	1,2

Regarding the circumstances in the region through the prism of assessing the categorization and standardization, the general accommodation shows remarkably higher grades than rural accommodation. A similar grade was given for the utilization of facilities. The assessment of future improvements in categorization and standardization of facilities indicates a higher grade of general accommodation than of rural accommodation, but there is a certain amount of optimism regarding the utilization of facilities in rural accommodation. Rural accommodation is rated at a lower grade also in terms of the assessment of future improvements regarding the participation of accommodation facilities using eco-standards for reducing climate change.

## Hospitality – services related to food and beverages

	Current situation				Assessment of future improvements			
	Categorization and standardization		Utilization of facilities		Categorization and standardization		Utilization of facilities	
	General services related to food and beverages	Services of food and beverages in rural facilities	General services related to food and beverages	Services of food and beverages in rural facilities	General services related to food and beverages	Services of food and beverages in rural facilities	General services related to food and beverages	Services of food and beverages in rural facilities
<b>Average value</b>	3,6	3,4	3,6	3,5	4,1	3,9	4,1	4,2
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,1	1,1	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,9

The situation of services that offer food and beverages in terms of categorization and standardization are rated with a higher grade for general services that provide food and beverages as opposed to those in rural facilities. However, the differences here are minimal. The utilization is almost identically evaluated. Estimates of future improvements in this respect show an advantage of the general services that offer food and beverages compared to those services that are being provided in the rural sector. However, in terms of utilization of facilities, services in the rural sector are assessed with a higher grade.

## Production of indigenous products

	Utilization of facilities							
	Mountain tea	Mushrooms	Cherries	Apples	Mushrooms - wild	Peppers (ajvar)	Tomatoes	Chestnut
<b>Average value</b>	3,4	4,0	3,4	3,2	3,0	3,4	3,6	4,0
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,2	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,5	1,0	1,1	0,8

	Quality of the products							
	Mountain tea	Mushrooms	Cherries	Apples	Mushrooms - wild	Peppers (ajvar)	Tomatoes	Chestnut
<b>Average value</b>	4,8	4,5	4,4	4,5	3,9	4,2	4,5	4,8
<b>Dispersion</b>	0,4	1,0	0,9	0,7	1,6	0,9	0,8	0,5

	Utilization of facilities (future)							
	Mountain tea	Mushrooms	Cherries	Apples	Mushrooms - wild	Peppers (ajvar)	Tomatoes	Chestnut
<b>Average value</b>	4,1	4,5	3,8	4,0	3,7	4,0	4,1	4,8
<b>Dispersion</b>	0,9	0,7	1,2	0,7	1,4	0,7	0,8	0,5

	Quality of the products (future)							
	Mountain tea	Mushrooms	Cherries	Apples	Mushrooms - wild	Peppers (ajvar)	Tomatoes	Chestnut
<b>Average value</b>	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,8	4,1	4,4	4,5	4,6
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,1	0,7	1,0	0,4	1,5	0,7	0,7	1,1

Regarding the indigenous products the highest grade was given for utilization of facilities that produce chestnuts and mushrooms. Related to the quality of products the mountain tea received the highest grade, while the other listed products show a small or negligible lag. It is considered that in the future the utilization of facilities will be dominant for chestnut and mushrooms production. As far as quality is concerned, it is estimated that apple production will have priority significance, followed by production of chestnuts, mountain tea and mushrooms.

## Transport

Transport as a supporting service of development of rural tourism includes the following forms: transport by railway, transport by road, by air, by water (lake) as well as the rental of means of transport. The assessment also refers to the connections of internal and external meaning, as well as the frequency, comfort and the quality of transport. Regarding the possibility for renting means of transport the assessment refers to bicycles, cars and boats.

**Table no. 14: Transport**

	3.2.1 Transport - rail				3.2.2. Transport - road				3.2.2 Transport - air		
	Connections		Frequency	Comfort (quality of transport)	Connections		Frequency	Comfort (quality of transport)	Connections		Comfort (quality of transport)
	Domestic	International			Domestic	International			International	Frequency	
<b>Average value</b>	5,0	3,5	3,4	3,3	3,2	3,8	3,9	3,8	2,4	3,1	2,7
<b>Dispersion</b>	/	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,6	1,7	1,5

	3.2.3 Transport - lake				3.2.4 Renting means of transport		
	Connections		Frequency	Comfort (quality of transport)	Bicycle renting	Rent a car, rent a bike	Boat renting
	Domestic	International					
<b>Average value</b>	2,4	2,3	2,6	2,8	2,4	2,8	2,5
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,2	1,5	1,6

Transport by railway, in terms of connectivity, shows an advantage of the internal traffic while international traffic, the frequency and comfort, show noticeably lower grades. The highest score for transport by road was given to the frequency, while transport by air shows domination of grades for frequency over the other parameters. Relatively low grades are given to transport by lake in all determined parameters. The same can be said for the renting of transport means.

### Assessment of roads sections

	Quality of the road section										
	National road M-5 (Ohrid-Resen)	National road M-4 (Ohrid-Kicevo-Skopje)	International road E-852 (Ohrid-Struga-R. Albania)	Regional road R-1208 (Ohrid - St. Naum - R. Albania)	Regional road R-1201 (Struga – Debar - Skopje)	Regional road 416 / R-1305 (Drugovo-Demir Hisar)	Regional road R-1303 (Kicevo-Mak. Brod)	Regional road R-1106 (Suvodol-Kozjak)	Regional road R-2246 (Debar-Kicevo)	Local road Centar Zupa-Struga	National road M-5 (Ohrid-Resen)
<b>Average value</b>	2,8	3,3	3,3	3,0	3,3	2,0	2,3	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,8
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,7	1,1	/	0,6	/	1,4	/	1,0



	Available sites for transit-tourism activities									
	National road M-5 (Ohrid-Resen)	National road M-4 (Ohrid-Kicevo-Skopje)	International road E-852 (Ohrid-Struga-R. Albania)	Regional road R-1208 (Ohrid - St. Naum - R. Albania)	Regional road R-1201 (Struga – Debar - Skopje)	Regional road R-1303 (Kicevo-Mak. Brod)	Regional road R-1106 (Suvodol-Kozjak)	Regional road R-2246 (Debar-Kicevo)	Local road Centar Zupa-Struga	National road M-5 (Ohrid-Resen)
<b>Average value</b>	2,8	3,3	3,1	3,4	3,2	2,7	2,0	2,0	4,0	2,8
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,2	1,0	0,9	1,1	0,9	1,2	/	1,4	/	1,2

	Proximity of values and facilities for rural-tourism activities									
	National road M-5 (Ohrid-Resen)	National road M-4 (Ohrid-Kicevo-Skopje)	International road E-852 (Ohrid-Struga-R. Albania)	Regional road R-1208 (Ohrid - St. Naum - R. Albania)	Regional road R-1201 (Struga – Debar - Skopje)	Regional road R-1303 (Kicevo-Mak. Brod)	Regional road R-1106 (Suvodol-Kozjak)	Regional road R-2246 (Debar-Kicevo)	Local road Centar Zupa-Struga	National road M-5 (Ohrid-Resen)
<b>Average value</b>	3,0	3,5	4,0	4,0	3,5	2,7	3,0	2,0	4,0	3,0
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,1	1,0	0,8	1,2	1,3	1,2	/	1,4	/	1,1

The assessment of the roads shows that in terms of quality the highest grades were given for the international routes Ohrid-Kicevo-Skopje and Ohrid-Struga-R Albania. The highest grades for the existence of sites for transit tourist activities were given for the local road Centar Zupa – Struga, the international road Ohrid - St. Naum - R Albania as well as for the national road Ohrid - Kicevo - Skopje. The highest grades for the proximity of values and capacities for rural tourism activities were provided for the local road Centar Zupa - Struga and the international road Ohrid - St. Naum - R Albania as well as the national road Ohrid - Kicevo - Skopje.

### ***Accompanying services***

Accompanying services in the development of rural tourism include the following segments: information, organization, promotion, security, health services as well as communal infrastructure and equipment.

Regarding the level of informing, listed are tourist guides, tourist publications and information bureaus. The level of organizing covers the assessment of local tourist organizations, travel agencies, associations of persons who rent accommodation facilities or who offer services of food and beverages, other associations and organizations (hikers, horse riders, enthusiasts of nature) as well as enterprises that support local, sustainable and fair trade of products and services. The promotion was evaluated through the presence of mass media, electronic media, public relations and print media. Safety and health services were evaluated in terms departments of the police, rescue, securing of facilities, hospitals and health centers. The communal infrastructure and equipment was assessed through waste management, hygiene, equipment and environmental sustainability.

**Table no. 15: Accompanying services**

	3.3.1 Level of information			3.3.2 Level of organization				
	Travel guides	Travel publications	Information centers	Local tourist organizations	Travel agencies	Associations of renters of accommodation facilities and providing services of food and beverages	Other associations and organizations (mountaineers. Horse riders, enthusiasts of nature)	Businesses that support local, sustainable and fair trade of products and services
<b>Average value</b>	3,5	3,3	2,7	2,4	3,7	2,9	3,3	2,5
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,2	1,1	1,4	1,3	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,3

	3.3.3 Promotion				3.3.4 Safety and health services				3.3.5 Communal infrastructure and equipment				
	Printed media	Mass-media	Electronic media	Direct promotion (personal experiences)	Police	Rescuers	Securing buildings	Hospital and health centers	Solid waste management	Wastewater management	Hygiene	Equipment of the communal sector	Assessment of the sustainability level of environmental protection and improvement
<b>Average value</b>	3,2	3,2	4,0	3,1	3,6	2,6	3,0	3,2	2,5	2,7	3,3	3,1	2,8
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,3	1,3	0,8	1,2	1,0	1,4	1,3	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,3

Regarding the level of informing as part of the accompanying services, the highest grade was realized for the travel guides. In the element of organizing priority is given to travel agencies, while in the element of promotion the electronic media were graded as most important. Furthermore, regarding the safety and health services the police services were ranked with the highest grades, while for the communal infrastructure and equipment, the hygiene showed the highest rating.

### **Tourist visits**

The assessment of tourist visits in rural areas includes the volume, spatial distribution, seasonality, the assessment of the behavior of tourists, as well as the evaluation of tourists' satisfaction from the provided services. Both domestic and foreign tourists are taken into account within.

**Table no. 16: Assessment of the tourist visits and tourist stay**

	Volume		Spatial distribution		Seasonality		Assessment of the behavior of tourists		Assessment of the tourists' satisfaction from the provided services	
	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists
<b>Average value</b>	3,2	3,3	2,6	3,0	4,1	3,7	3,6	3,7	4,0	4,2
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,1	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,7	1,0	0,8	0,5	0,6	0,4

Tourist visits and tourist stay in terms of volume was assessed with the highest score among foreign tourists. Foreign tourists received a higher grade in terms of spatial distribution, the behavior of tourists, as well as regarding the satisfaction of tourists from the provided services. On the other hand, domestic tourists received the highest grade for seasonality.

### **Tourist spending**

Tourist spending illustrates the efficiency of the tourist offer in terms of providing services for the complex tourist demand. Basically it includes the economic effects that can be evaluated as an important result of the overall achievements in the relations between these two domains. Tourist spending is actually an indicator that reflects the possibilities for development of rural tourism. This is being shown through the two board basis categories regarding domestic and foreign tourists.

**Table no. 17: Assessment of tourist spending**

	Board basis spending		Other than board basis spending															
			Catering		Souvenirs		Products made by rural households		handicrafts		Entertainment and shows		Riding		Boating		Services related to hunting and fishing	
	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists
<b>Average value</b>	3,3	3,5	3,7	4,1	3,3	3,7	2,8	3,0	2,8	3,6	3,3	3,2	2,2	2,4	2,6	3,0	3,0	2,8
<b>Dispersion</b>	0,9	1,1	0,8	0,6	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,2	1,0	1,0	0,8	1,3	1,3	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5

Tourist spending as a board basis service shows a higher grade for the foreign tourists compared to domestic tourists. Regarding the other tourist spending not related to board basis services foreign tourists show a higher grade in the catering sector, souvenirs, products of rural households, handicrafts, horse riding and boating. On the other hand, domestic tourists show a higher grade for spending related to parties, shows and services for hunting and fishing.

## Market

The market is structured as a research category that refers to the level of performance, quality of the offer and the prices of tourism services. This also applies both to the domestic and international market.

**Table no. 18: Assessment of the market**

	Level of market performance		Quality of the offer		Prices of tourist services	
	Domestic market	International market	Domestic market	International market	Domestic market	International market
<b>Average value</b>	3,5	3,3	3,7	3,7	3,1	3,3
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,0	1,0	0,8	0,5	1,3	1,1

The level of performance on the domestic market is evaluated with a higher grade than the performance on the foreign market. Similar grades are also given for the quality of tourism offer as well as for the prices of tourism services. This means that priority is put on the foreign tourist market.

## Competition

Competition includes the assessment of the spatial units of the surroundings through evaluating tourism products, accommodation facilities, prices of tourist services and tourism infrastructure. Given that the immediate surroundings of the SWPR are the Polog, Skopje, Vardar and Pelagonia Planning Region, the assessment refers to these regions. The Republic of Albania is also evaluated as the only competitive country through the parameters used for the neighboring regions.

**Table no. 19: Assessment of the competitive spatial entities**

Assessment of the competitive regions

	Tourism products in function of rural tourism				Accommodation facilities in function of rural tourism				Prices of tourist services			Tourism infrastructure			
	Polog Region	Skopje Region	Vardar Region	Pelagonia Region	Polog Region	Skopje Region	Vardar Region	Pelagonia Region	Polog Region	Skopje Region	Vardar Region	Pelagonia Region	Polog Region	Skopje Region	Vardar Region
<b>Average value</b>	3,3	3,3	3,0	3,2	3,0	3,3	2,8	3,2	2,8	3,0	2,8	3,2	3,0	3,3	3,0
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,0	0,5	0,8	0,8	1,2	1,0	1,0	0,8	1,0	0,8	1,0	0,8	1,2	1,0	1,2

Assessment of Albania as a competitive country

	Tourism products in function of rural tourism	Accommodation facilities in function of rural tourism	Prices of tourist services	Tourism infrastructure
<b>Average value</b>	3,2	3,1	3,3	2,8
<b>Dispersion</b>	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1

While assessing the competitive tourist regions in regard to tourism products related to rural tourism, the highest grade was achieved for the Skopje Planning Region. This region has the highest score in terms of accommodations, prices of tourist services and tourism infrastructure. The assessment of Albania as a competitive country has the highest grade for the prices of tourist services.

### Market trends

Market trends receive a modern connotation in recent times. Their assessment provides values that can be utilized and which can exist outside the planning region. These values indicate the possible activities in this regard. Market trends are evaluated in such a way that takes into account the following parameters: available accommodation facilities in households with rural - tourist activities, diversity of tourism products in rural tourism, level of environmental protection in rural areas, organizing training courses for tour guides, curators and tour escorts as well as evaluating the activities needed for consumer protection.

**Table no. 20: Assessment of market trends**

	Available accommodation facilities in households with rural-tourism activities	Diversity of tourism products in rural tourism	Level of protection of the environment in rural areas	Organizing training for tour guides, curators, tour escorts	Assessment of the activities for protection of the consumers
<b>Average value</b>	3,1	3,0	2,7	2,4	2,0
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,1	0,7	1,1	0,7	0,9

The assessment of market trends shows the highest grade for the available accommodation facilities in households that provide rural-tourism activities.

## FACTORS

The factors consist of the following tourist values for tourism development:

- tourist-geographical position;
- natural potentials;
- cultural potentials;
- human factors;
- factors of capital.

### ***Tourist-geographical position***

Tourist-geographical position is processed and evaluated by contactability, transitness and polyvalence.

**Table no. 21: Tourist-geographical position**

	Contactability	Transitness	Polyvalence
<b>Average value</b>	3,5	3,6	3,6
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,6	1,5	1,5
<b>Best value</b>	3,6		

Based on the table it can be concluded that the highest grade for the tourist-geographical position was achieved for transitness. Transitness allows participants in transit travel to use the components of the rural-tourist offer of rural tourism in the region.

## Natural factors

Natural factors are such tourist values and facilities that are not visited enough by tourists while they can also be a factor for development of rural tourism. As part of this group of factors evaluated were the mountains, valleys, gorges and canyons, caves, volcanic forms, climate, springs, rivers and lakes, as well as the biogeographic values.

**Table no.22: Natural factors (Tourist values and facilities that are not visited by tourists, but can be a factor for development of rural tourism)**

Mountains																								
Meadows									Mountain trails							Ski activities (skiing, sledding, running etc.)								
	Plakjenska Mountain	Petrino	Karaorman	Ilinska Mountain	Desat	Celoica	Stogovo	Baba Sach	Plakjenska Mountain	Petrino	Karaorman	Ilinska Mountain	Desat	Celoica	Stogovo	Baba Sach	Plakjenska Mountain	Petrino	Karaorman	Ilinska Mountain	Desat	Celoica	Stogovo	Baba Sach
Average value	3,8	3,0	4,4	3,7	3,3	2,0	3,2	3,0	2,5	1,0	3,6	3,7	2,6	1,5	2,6	2,3	1,8	1,0	2,0	2,3	2,0	2,0	1,3	2,0
Dispersion	1,9	2,8	0,9	2,3	2,0	1,4	2,0	2,0	1,9	/	1,3	2,3	1,5	0,7	1,5	1,5	1,5	/	1,4	2,3	2,0	/	0,6	1,4
Best value	4,4								3,7							2,3								
Alpinism (climbing peaks)									Rarities							Landscapes								
	Plakjenska Mountain	Petrino	Karaorman	Ilinska Mountain	Desat	Celoica	Stogovo	Baba Sach	Plakjenska Mountain	Petrino	Karaorman	Ilinska Mountain	Desat	Celoica	Stogovo	Baba Sach	Plakjenska Mountain	Petrino	Karaorman	Ilinska Mountain	Desat	Celoica	Stogovo	Baba Sach
Average value	1,0	1,0	2,8	2,3	2,3	4,0	3,0	4,0	3,0	3,0	2,8	3,3	2,7	2,0	2,8	3,0	4,0	4,0	3,5	3,3	2,8	4,0	2,5	2,5
Dispersion	/	/	1,8	1,2	1,5	/	2,0	1,4	1,8	/	1,3	1,5	1,5	/	1,3	/	1,4	/	1,7	2,1	2,1	1,4	1,9	2,1
Best value	4,0								3,4							4,0								
Biodiversity									Viewpoints							Horse riding on mountains								
	Plakjenska Mountain	Petrino	Karaorman	Ilinska Mountain	Desat	Celoica	Stogovo	Baba Sach	Plakjenska Mountain	Petrino	Karaorman	Ilinska Mountain	Desat	Celoica	Stogovo	Baba Sach	Plakjenska Mountain	Petrino	Karaorman	Ilinska Mountain	Desat	Celoica	Stogovo	Baba Sach
Average value	3,5	2,0	3,5	3,3	2,7	4,0	3,0	2,5	1,7	2,0	2,5	2,7	1,7	2,0	2,0	1,5	3,5	2,0	4,0	3,7	2,3	3,5	2,5	2,5
Dispersion	1,3	/	1,0	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4	0,7	0,6	/	1,3	2,1	1,2	/	1,4	0,7	1,3	/	1,0	1,5	1,0	2,1	1,3	0,7
Best value	4,0								2,7							4,0								

Mountains are assessed based on the opportunities for alpine activities, the availability of natural rarities, significant scenery, biodiversity, viewpoints and horse riding in the mountains. From the table it can be seen that the highest grade was achieved for the pastures, the opportunities for alpine activities and landscapes. The analysis of the grades shows that rated with the highest grades were the pastures of Karaorman, hiking trails of Ilinska Mountain. On the other hand the opportunities for ski activities received a relatively low score, while in terms of mountaineering Baba Sach was evaluated with the highest grade. Furthermore, rarities are prevalent for Ilinska Mountain, landscapes of the mountains Plakjenska, Petrino and Celoica received the highest scores. Biodiversity is also rated with the highest score, as well as the opportunities for horse riding. In this regard also Celoica and Karaorman achieved the highest grades.

## Valleys

	Meadows					Arable land					Farmlands intended for bio crops				
	Ohrid-Struga valley	Valley Debrca	Porechie	Kicevo Valley	Debar Valley	Ohrid-Struga valley	Valley Debrca	Porechie	Kicevo Valley	Debar Valley	Ohrid-Struga valley	Valley Debrca	Porechie	Kicevo Valley	Debar Valley
<b>Average value</b>	2,8	4,0	2,5	1,5	3,0	3,8	5,0	3,0	2,0	3,5	2,7	2,0	2,5	3,5	3,2
<b>Dispersion</b>	0,9	1,4	2,1	0,7	1,7	1,0	/	/	/	1,4	1,0	/	0,7	0,7	1,5
<b>Best value</b>	<b>4,0</b>					<b>5,0</b>					<b>3,5</b>				

	Possibility for starting farm businesses					Biodiversity				
	Ohrid-Struga valley	Valley Debrca	Porechie	Kicevo Valley	Debar Valley	Ohrid-Struga valley	Valley Debrca	Porechie	Kicevo Valley	Debar Valley
<b>Average value</b>	4,1	3,5	3,0	3,7	2,7	3,9	3,5	3,0	3,0	2,8
<b>Dispersion</b>	0,9	2,1	1,4	0,6	1,0	1,1	2,1	1,4	1,4	1,2
<b>Best value</b>	<b>4,1</b>					<b>3,9</b>				

The valleys were evaluated in terms of the presence of meadows, arable land, land reserved for organic crops, the possibility for starting farm businesses and biodiversity. Regarding the meadows highest grade was achieved for the Debrca valley. This refers to the arable land in Debrca. Land reserved for bio-crops have relatively low scores. The highest score in this regard has the Kicevo valley. On the other hand, highest grade for biodiversity is achieved for the Ohrid - Struga valley.

## Gorges and canyons

	Ambience		Alpinism		Training centers for climbing		Biodiversity		Rarities	
	Brodka Gorge	Gorge of Mala Reka	Brodka Gorge	Gorge of Mala Reka	Brodka Gorge	Gorge of Mala Reka	Brodka Gorge	Gorge of Mala Reka	Brodka Gorge	Gorge of Mala Reka
<b>Average value</b>	3,3	2,5	2,0	1,0	1,5	1,0	3,0	3,0	2,5	2,5
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,5	2,1	1,4	/	0,7	/	1,8	1,8	2,1	2,1
<b>Best value</b>	<b>3,3</b>						<b>3,0</b>		<b>2,5</b>	

Gorges and canyons are evaluated according to their ambience, the conditions for rock climbing, the presence of training centers for climbing, the importance of biodiversity and natural rarities. It is particularly important to emphasize that in this region paleontological sites are present as one of the most important features of the changing climatic conditions. They can be used their original form in the development of rural tourism. Highest grades were achieved for gorges and canyons show for ambience as a value. In this regard the gorge Brodka Gorge is rated with a relatively high score.

## Caves

	Possibilities for equipping				Cave ornaments (stalactites, stalagmites)				
	Cave Slatinski Izvor	Cave Orle	Cave Golubarnik	Cave Momicek	Cave Slatinski Izvor	Cave Orle	Cave Golubarnik	Cave Momicek	Cave Alcija
<b>Average value</b>	1,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	5,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	5,0
<b>Dispersion</b>	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
<b>Best value</b>	<b>3</b>				<b>5</b>				



	Cave halls	Hydrography (underground springs, lakes, rivers)
	Cave Alcija	Cave Slatinski Izvor
Average value	4,0	3,0
Dispersion	/	/

	Fauna	Paleolithic remains (remains of human civilization)				
	Cave Alcija	Cave Slatinski Izvor	Cave Orle	Cave Golubarnik	Cave Momicek	Cave Alcija
Average value	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Dispersion	/	/	/	/	/	/

The possibilities of the caves for equipping were determined for the assessment of the caves in the region. For the assessment of caves also cave ornaments were determined, then cave halls, as well as the hydrography of the caves. Most of the caves were not assessed and therefore they are not shown in the tables. Caves are determined that have higher possibilities for equipping such as Orle, Golubarnik and Momicek. In terms of the cave ornaments the highest grade were achieved for the caves Slatinski Izvor and Alchija. Low grades were given for the wildlife and Paleolithic remains. This means that these caves may be used in various ways related to education activities

Post-volcanic forms

	Possibilities for equipping		Accessibility		Possibility for educational activities	
	Solfatara Duvalo	Village Banjishhte	Solfatara Duvalo	Village Banjishhte	Solfatara Duvalo	Village Banjishhte
Average value	3,8	2,0	3,5	4,0	4,3	5,0
Dispersion	1,0	/	1,3	/	1,0	/

Post-volcanic forms are evaluated according to the possibility for their equipping, their accessibility and ability for conducting educational activities. Dominant place in the assessments has the solfatara Duvalo. It refers to the parameters of the possibility for equipping and the possibility for educational activities.

Climate

	Clean air	Adapting to the conditions of climate change	Location of facilities in endangered areas	Sport and Recreation	Sunbathing	Staying outdoors	Snow Cover	Phenomena (rainbow, temperature inversion)
Average value	4,6	4,2	2,6	4,1	4,4	4,7	3,7	3,5
Dispersion	0,9	1,0	1,2	1,1	1,1	0,9	1,2	1,1

Determining the climate was done by evaluating the clean air, the adapting towards the conditions of climate change, the location of facilities in endangered zones, opportunities for sport and recreation activities, the stay in nature, snow cover, as well as the presence of various phenomena. Dominant place in evaluating the climatic values has the stay in nature which is rated with the highest score, followed by clean air, the possibility of sunbathing and adapting towards the conditions of climate change.

Springs, rivers and waterfalls

	Clean water			Ambience and landscape			Coastal trails			Fishing			Water sports (kayaking)			Rafting			Swimming			Rarities (special springs)		
	Springs	Rivers	Waterfalls	Springs	Rivers	Waterfalls	Springs	Rivers	Waterfalls	Springs	Rivers	Waterfalls	Springs	Rivers	Waterfalls	Springs	Rivers	Waterfalls	Springs	Rivers	Waterfalls	Springs	Rivers	Waterfalls
<b>Average value</b>	4,6	4,2	4,1	4,7	4,5	4,6	3,5	3,5	2,5	3,6	3,6	3,5	3,2	3,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,3	3,1	2,8	2,3	3,7	3,3	2,7
<b>Dispersion</b>	0,6	1,0	1,5	0,6	1,1	0,5	1,0	0,7	1,7	1,1	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	2,3	1,4	1,4	2,3	1,7	1,7	2,3	1,3	1,3	2,1

Springs, rivers and waterfalls were evaluated according to the purity of their water, surrounding ambience and landscape, coastal routes, opportunities for fishing, water sports, rafting and swimming, as well as the presence of rarities. The highest grades were achieved for the purity of springs. Furthermore they were also evaluated with the highest score in terms of the surrounding ambience and landscape and the presence of rarities. Rivers were rated with the highest score in terms of the surrounding ambience and landscape.

Lakes and wetlands

	Color, transparency and cleanliness of the water									Hiking trails around the lake/wetland								
	Globochica Lake	Vevcani Lake	Trebeništa Lake	Oslomej	Podgorečko Lake	Slatinsko Lake	Labuništa lakes	Bečičsko Blato (Marsh)	Debar Lake	Globochica Lake	Vevcani Lake	Trebeništa Lake	Oslomej	Podgorečko Lake	Slatinsko Lake	Labuništa lakes	Bečičsko Blato (Marsh)	Debar Lake
<b>Average value</b>	3,3	5,0	3,0	2,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	3,0	4,0	2,7	3,4	3,0	3,0	3,3	1,0	1,7	1,0	4,0
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,5	0,0	0,0	/	0,0	/	0,0	/	1,4	2,1	1,8	2,8	/	1,0	/	0,6	/	1,4

	Swimming and sunbathing									Camping								
	Globochica Lake	Vevcani Lake	Trebeništa Lake	Oslomej	Podgorečko Lake	Slatinsko Lake	Labuništa lakes	Bečičsko Blato (Marsh)	Debar Lake	Globochica Lake	Vevcani Lake	Trebeništa Lake	Oslomej	Podgorečko Lake	Slatinsko Lake	Labuništa lakes	Bečičsko Blato (Marsh)	Debar Lake
<b>Average value</b>	2,0	2,8	2,0	1,0	1,0	2,0	1,3	2,0	4,0	3,7	3,2	3,0	2,0	3,7	1,0	3,0	1,0	4,0
<b>Dispersion</b>	/	1,1	/	/	/	/	0,6	/	1,4	2,3	1,3	2,8	/	1,2	/	2,8	/	1,4

	Beauty									Rarities								
	Globochica Lake	Vevcani Lake	Trebeništa Lake	Oslomej	Podgorečko Lake	Slatinsko Lake	Labuništa lakes	Bečičsko Blato (Marsh)	Debar Lake	Globochica Lake	Vevcani Lake	Trebeništa Lake	Oslomej	Podgorečko Lake	Slatinsko Lake	Labuništa lakes	Bečičsko Blato (Marsh)	Debar Lake
<b>Average value</b>	4,0	4,8	4,0	2,0	5,0	3,0	4,0	2,0	4,8	2,3	4,0	3,0	3,0	4,5	1,0	3,3	1,0	4,0
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,0	0,4	1,4	/	/	/	1,0	/	0,5	2,3	1,7	2,8	/	0,6	/	2,1	/	1,4

	Fishing									Water sports								
	Globochica Lake	Vevcani Lake	Trebeništa Lake	Oslomej	Podgorečko Lake	Slatinsko Lake	Labuništa lakes	Bečičsko Blato (Marsh)	Debar Lake	Globochica Lake	Vevcani Lake	Trebeništa Lake	Oslomej	Podgorečko Lake	Slatinsko Lake	Labuništa lakes	Bečičsko Blato (Marsh)	Debar Lake
<b>Average value</b>	5,0	1,5	3,5	4,0	1,5	3,0	1,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	1,5	3,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	4,0
<b>Dispersion</b>	/	1,0	2,1	/	0,7	/	0,0	/	1,4	1,0	0,6	2,8	/	0,0	/	0,0	/	1,4

Underwater activities										
	Globochica Lake	Vevcani Lake	Trebenishta Lake	Oslomej	Podgorechko Lake	Biatinsko Lake	Labunishta lakes	Beicishko Biato (Marsh)	Debar Lake	Island Gjeramida
<b>Average value</b>	1,3	1,5	3,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	4,0	4,0
<b>Dispersion</b>	0,6	0,6	2,8	/	/	/	/	/	1,4	/

For the assessment of the lakes and wetlands considered were the color, transparency and the purity of water, presence of hiking routes around them, swimming and sunbathing, camping, beauty and presence of rarities. The highest grades from the evaluation of lakes in terms of color, purity and transparency of their water were achieved for the glacial lakes. By evaluating the possibility for activities by using walkways and hiking paths located around the lakes, the highest grades were given to Debar Lake and for the glacial lakes. For the swimming activities there were obtained relatively low scores excluding the Debar Lake. The assessment of the possibilities for camping showed the highest value for the Debar Lake. The highest score related to the beauty of the places was achieved for Podgorechko Lake, Vevcani Lake and Debar Lake. Similarly assessed were also the rarities that these lakes possess. The grades for the fishing activities showed the highest rating for Globochica Lake and Debar Lake. The opportunities for water sports activities were poorly evaluated excluding the Debar Lake. Similar grades were given also for the possibilities for underwater activities.

#### Biodiversity (flora and fauna) and protected areas

	Meadows and grasslands	Forest trails	Complexes and forests	Sport and recreation	Ambience and landscapes	Rarities	Using for food	Wetlands	Hunting	Bird watching	Riding	Fishing
<b>Average value</b>	4,2	4,1	4,3	4,0	4,6	4,1	3,9	2,0	3,7	3,8	3,9	3,6
<b>Dispersion</b>	0,9	1,1	0,9	1,1	0,7	0,8	1,3	1,2	1,0	1,0	0,9	1,3

Biodiversity as an important category of factors were evaluated by determining the presence of pastures and meadows, forest trails, resorts and forests, opportunities for sport and recreation activities, the presence of rarities, using them as food, the proximity of wetland areas, opportunities for hunting, fishing, horseback riding and bird watching activities. In this respect the highest grades were given to the ambience and landscape of the surroundings, as well as to the existence of meadows and pastures, and the complexes of forests.

## Cultural factors

Cultural factors can be considered as the sum of all created values in the South-West Planning Region. In this group of factors are those resources included which are not being used enough, and in this sense they possess potential features. Included are cultural and historical monuments, secular and religious architecture, archaeological sites, old-town complexes, museums, events and ethnographic potentials.

**Table no. 23: Cultural factors**

Cultural-historical monuments

	RARITY																										
	Municipality of Ohrid					Municipality of Debrca					Municipality of Struga					Municipality of Vecvani											
	(Small) St. Kliment	St. Demetrius	(Small) Sts. Unmercenary Physicians	Sts. Constantine and Helena	St. Nikola	St. George	St. Mother of God Pestanska	"Cross" Mosque Hadji Turgut	St. Sveti (All Hallows) Leshani	St. Nikola Velmej	St. George Velmej	St. Mother of God - Virgin - Cell, Velmej	St. George Godiye	Sts. Peter and Paul Meshešta	St. Nikola Mramorec	St. Mother of God and St. Kyriaki Slatino	St. George Vrbjani	St. George	Holy Savior Vishni	St. Vlasis Lozhani	St. Nikola Vranishta	St. Nikola Podgorci	Halveti tekke	contemporary mosques	St. Nikola	Holy Savior	
<b>Average value</b>	4,0	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	4,4	1,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,6	3,6
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,7	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,3	0,7	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,3	1,3

	RARITY																								
	Municipality of Kicevo					Municipality of Mak. Brod					Municipality of Plasnica					Municipality of Debar									
	Sts. Peter and Paul	St. George Lazarovci	St. George Knezevino	St. Nikola Vranishtica	St. Nikola Cer	St. Prophet Elijah Velmevci	Sultan Beyazit - mosque	Baia Maalo - mosque	Culu Baba tekke	Bichinci - mosque	Holy Mother of God	St. Demetrius Trebino	St. Athanasius Modrishte	St. Mother of God - Gorni Manastirec	Church St. Nikola	St. Kyriaki Dvorci	St. Nikola - Plasnica	Nurfi - mosque	Yani - mosque	Dormition of Holy Mother of God	St. Barbara Rajcica	Dormition of Holy Mother of God	St. Barbara Rajcica	Dormition of Holy Mother of God	Hyunkar - mosque
<b>Average value</b>	3,3	3,3	3,7	3,3	3,3	3,3	4,0	3,3	3,5	3,3	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	3,3	3,5	3,3	3,3	3,3	4,0
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,7	1,5	2,1	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	/	/	/	/	1,5	1,3	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4

Evaluating the rarity in the municipality of Ohrid the highest grade was given to St. Mother of God Pestanska. In the municipalities of Debrca, Struga, Plasnica, Makedonski Brod and Vecvani the above mentioned cultural-historical monuments received the same grade, thus making it impossible to differentiate a priority value. In the municipality of Kicevo the Sultan Beyazit mosque achieved the highest rating. In the municipality of Debar the highest grade was given to the Hjuknjars mosque.

	MONUMENTALITY																										
	Municipality of Ohrid					Municipality of Debrca										Municipality of Struga								Municipality of Vecvani			
	(Small) St. Kliment	St. Demetrius	(Small) Sts. Unmercenary Physicians	Sts. Constantine and Helena	St. Nikola	St. George	St. Mother of God Pestanska	"Cross" Mosque Hadji Turgut	St. Sveti (All Hallows) Leshani	St. Nikola Velmej	St. George Velmej	St. Mother of God - Virgin - Cell, Velmej	St. George Godiye	Sts. Peter and Paul Meshešta	St. Nikola Mramorec	St. Mother of God and St. Kyriaki Slatino	St. George Vrbjani	St. George	Holy Savior Vishni	St. Vlasis Lozhani	St. Nikola Vranishta	St. Nikola Podgorci	Halveti tekke	contemporary mosques	St. Nikola	Holy Savior	
<b>Average value</b>	3,7	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	4,0	1,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,7	3,7
<b>Dispersion</b>	2,3	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	1,7	/	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,3	2,3

MONUMENTALITY																										
Municipality of Kicevo							Municipality of Mak. Brod							Municipality of Plasnica					Municipality of Debar							
	Sts. Peter and Paul	St. George Lazarovci	St. George Knezhino	St. Nikola Vraneshtica	St. Nikola Cer	St. Prophet Elijah Velmevci	Sultan Beyazit - mosque	Bala Maalo - mosque	Culu Baba tekke	Bichinci - mosque	Holy Mother of God	St. Demetrius Trebino	St. Athanasius Modrishte	St. Mother of God - Gorni Manastirec	Church St. Nikola	St. Kyriaki Dvorci	St. Nikola - Plasnica	Nurli - mosque	Yani - mosque	Dormition of Holy Mother of God	St. Barbara Rajcica	Dormition of Holy Mother of God	St. Barbara Rajcica	Dormition of Holy Mother of God Gari	Hyunkar - mosque	
Average value	3,0	3,0	3,7	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,7	3,0	3,0	3,3	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	3,0	3,3	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	4,0
Dispersion	2,0	2,0	2,3	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,3	2,0	2,8	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	/	/	/	/	2,0	1,7	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,7	

The church St. Mother of God Pestanska was assessed as monumentality with the highest grade in the municipality of Ohrid. Also in this regard the municipalities Debrca Struga, Plasnica, Makedonski Brod and Vevcani showed the same score as before, not providing any prioritization. In the municipality of Kicevo as the most monumental value was evaluated the church St. George - Knezhino and the Sultan Beyazit Mosque, while in Debar the value with the most monumentality was the Hjunkjar mosque which received the highest score.

POTENTIAL FOR ATTRACTING TOURISTS																											
Municipality of Ohrid									Municipality of Debrca									Municipality of Struga						Municipality of Vevcani			
	(Small) St. Kliment	St. Demetrius	(Small) Sts. Unmercenary Physicians	Sts. Constantine and Helena	St. Nikola	St. George	St. Mother of God	Peshanska "Cross" Mosque Hadji Turgut	St. Sveti (All) Hallows Leshani	St. Nikola Velmej	St. George Velmej	St. Mother of God - Virgin - Cell, Velmej	St. George Godivje	Sts. Peter and Paul	Mesheishta	St. Nikola Miranorec	St. Mother of God and St. Kyriaki Slatino	St. George Vrbjani	St. George	Holy Savior Vishni	St. Vlassis Lozhani	St. Nikola Vranishta	St. Nikola Podgorci	Halveti tekke	contemporary mosques	St. Nikola	Holy Savior
Average value	4,0	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	4,4	1,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	4,0	4,0
Dispersion	1,7	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,3	0,7	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,2	1,2

POTENTIAL FOR ATTRACTING TOURISTS																										
Municipality of Kicevo							Municipality of Mak. Brod							Municipality of Plasnica					Municipality of Debar							
	Sts. Peter and Paul	St. George Lazarovci	St. George Knezhino	St. Nikola Vraneshtica	St. Nikola Cer	St. Prophet Elijah Velmevci	Sultan Beyazit - mosque	Bala Maalo - mosque	Culu Baba tekke	Bichinci - mosque	Holy Mother of God	St. Demetrius Trebino	St. Athanasius Modrishte	St. Mother of God - Gorni Manastirec	Church St. Nikola	St. Kyriaki Dvorci	St. Nikola - Plasnica	Nurli - mosque	Yani - mosque	Dormition of Holy Mother of God	St. Barbara Rajcica	Dormition of Holy Mother of God	St. Barbara Rajcica	Dormition of Holy Mother of God Gari	Hyunkar - mosque	
Average value	3,3	3,3	4,0	3,3	3,7	3,3	4,0	3,3	3,5	3,3	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	3,3	3,8	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	4,0
Dispersion	1,5	1,5	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,7	1,5	2,1	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	/	/	/	/	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4

The evaluated areas were showed the same results for the potential for attracting tourists as for the monumentality.

AESTHETIC VALUES																											
Municipality of Ohrid									Municipality of Debrca									Municipality of Struga						Municipality of Vevcani			
	(Small) St. Kliment	St. Demetrius	(Small) Sts. Unmercenary Physicians	Sts. Constantine and Helena	St. Nikola	St. George	St. Mother of God Peshtanska	"Cross" Mosque Hadji Turgut	St. Sveti (All) Hallows Leshani	St. Nikola Velmej	St. George Velmej	St. Mother of God - Virgin - Cell, Velmej	St. George Godivje	Sts. Peter and Paul	Mesheishta	St. Nikola Miranorec	St. Mother of God and St. Kyriaki Slatino	St. George Vrbjani	St. George	Holy Savior Vishni	St. Vlassis Lozhani	St. Nikola Vranishta	St. Nikola Podgorci	Halveti tekke	contemporary mosques	St. Nikola	Holy Savior
Average value	3,7	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	4,0	1,0	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	4,0	4,0
Dispersion	2,3	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,0	0,0	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,7	1,7

		AESTHETIC VALUES																								
		Municipality of Kicevo						Municipality of Mak. Brod						Municipality of Plasnica				Municipality of Debar								
		Sts. Peter and Paul	St. George Lazarovci	St. George Knezhino	St. Nikola Vraneshtica	St. Nikola Cer	St. Prophet Elijah Veimevci	Sultan Beyazit - mosque	Baia Maalo - mosque	Culu Baba kekke	Bichinci - mosque	Holy Mother of God	St. Demetrius Trebino	St. Athanasius Modishte	St. Mother of God – Gorni Manastirec	Church St. Nikola	St. Kyriaki Dvorci	St. Nikola – Plasnica	Nurli - mosque	Yani - mosque	Dormition of Holy Mother of God	St. Barbara Rajcica	Dormition of Holy Mother of God	St. Barbara Rajcica	Dormition of Holy Mother of God Gari	Hyunkar - mosque
Average value		3,0	3,3	3,7	3,0	3,3	3,0	3,7	3,0	3,0	3,3	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	3,0	3,5	3,0	3,0	3,0	4,0
Dispersion		2,0	2,1	2,3	2,0	2,1	2,0	2,3	2,0	2,8	2,1	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	/	/	/	/	2,0	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,7

Aesthetic values of cultural factors in the region were evaluated in the same way as the potential for attracting tourists.

#### Profane architecture

		RARITY																			
		Municipality of Ohrid						Municipality of Struga		Municipality of Vevcani	Municipality of Kicevo				Municipality of Debar				Municipality of Mak. Brod		
		Building of the high school "St. Kliment Ohridski"	Hamam Voska	building of NI Institute and administrative building of the Debar - Kicevo diocese	Fortification Engjelana - Gabavski Hill	Hamam	Remains of peripheral connection of Via Egnatia above Radozhda	Remains of peripheral connection of Via Egnatia near Vajtos	House of Arts - Knezhino	Hamam	Clock Tower	Kicevo - Kitino Kale	Markulija - "Markovi kuli" - Arangel	Old Hamam	New Hamam	Turkish bath – Spa Banjshte	Devini kuli Devic	Devini Kuli Devic	Fortification Gradec Zdunje		
Average value		2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	4,0	3,7	3,7	4,2	3,0	2,0	2,0	2,5	2,0	3,3	3,3	3,8	3,5	3,5	3,5	
Dispersion		/	/	/	/	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,4	/	/	/	/	1,2	1,2	1,3	2,1	2,1	2,1	

		MONUMENTALITY																			
		Municipality of Ohrid						Municipality of Struga		Municipality of Vevcani	Municipality of Kicevo				Municipality of Debar				Municipality of Mak. Brod		
		Building of the high school "St. Kliment Ohridski"	Hamam Voska	building of NI Institute and administrative building of the Debar - Kicevo diocese	Fortification Engjelana - Gabavski Hill	Hamam	Remains of peripheral connection of Via Egnatia above Radozhda	Remains of peripheral connection of Via Egnatia near Vajtos	House of Arts - Knezhino	Hamam	Clock Tower	Kicevo - Kitino Kale	Markulija - "Markovi kuli" - Arangel	Old Hamam	New Hamam	Turkish bath – Spa Banjshte	Devini kuli Devic	Devini Kuli Devic	Fortification Gradec Zdunje		
Average value		1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	3,8	3,3	3,0	3,0	1,0	1,0	2,5	1,0	3,0	3,0	3,5	2,5	2,5	2,5		
Dispersion		/	/	/	/	1,9	2,1	1,2	2,8	/	/	/	/	1,7	1,7	1,7	2,1	2,1	2,1		

		POTENTIAL FOR ATTRACTING TOURISTS																			
		Municipality of Ohrid						Municipality of Struga		Municipality of Vevcani	Municipality of Kicevo				Municipality of Debar				Municipality of Mak. Brod		
		Building of the high school "St. Kliment Ohridski"	Hamam Voska	building of NI Institute and administrative building of the Debar - Kicevo diocese	Fortification Engjelana - Gabavski Hill	Hamam	Remains of peripheral connection of Via Egnatia above Radozhda	Remains of peripheral connection of Via Egnatia near Vajtos	House of Arts - Knezhino	Hamam	Clock Tower	Kicevo - Kitino Kale	Markulija - "Markovi kuli" - Arangel	Old Hamam	New Hamam	Turkish bath – Spa Banjshte	Devini kuli Devic	Devini Kuli Devic	Fortification Gradec Zdunje		
Average value		2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	4,3	3,7	3,7	3,2	3,5	2,0	2,0	3,5	2,0	4,0	4,0	4,2	3,5	3,5		
Dispersion		/	/	/	/	1,5	1,5	1,5	0,8	2,1	/	/	2,1	/	1,4	1,4	1,3	2,1	2,1		

AESTHETIC VALUES																			
Municipality of Ohrid					Municipality of Struga			Municipality of Vevcani	Municipality of Kicevo					Municipality of Debar				Municipality of Mak. Brod	
	Building of the high school "St. Kliment Ohridski"	Hammam Voska	Building of NI Institute and Seminary	Building of the Debar - Kicevo Mosque	Fortification Engelana - Gabavski Hill	Hammam	Remains of peripheral connection of Via Egnatia above Radozda	Remains of peripheral connection of Via Egnatia near Vajtos	House of Arts - Knezhino	Hammam	Clock Tower	Kicevo - Kitino Kale	Markulija - "Markovi Kuli" - Arangel	Old Hammam	New Hammam	Turkish bath - Spa Banjishte	Devini kuli Devic	Devini Kuli Devic	Fortification Gradec Zdunje
Average value	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	4,0	3,3	3,3	3,0	3,0	1,0	1,0	3,0	1,0	3,3	3,3	3,8	2,5	2,5	2,5
Dispersion	/	/	/	/	2,0	2,1	2,1	1,8	2,8	/	/	2,8	/	2,1	2,1	1,9	2,1	2,1	2,1

The assessment of values for certain facilities that are considered as secular architecture in terms of rarity, monumentality, the potential for attracting tourists and aesthetic values show compatibility. This means that after all these criteria as the most significant buildings were assessed the following: in the municipality of Ohrid - Fortress Engelana - Gabavski Rid, in the municipality of Struga – the remains of the side road of Via Egnatia near Radozda, in the municipality of Vevcani – the remains of the side road of Via Egnatia in Vajtos, in the municipality of Kicevo – Kitino kale, in the municipality of Debar – the turkish bath - Bath Banjishte, in the municipality of Makedonski Brod – Devini Kuli Devic and the Fortification Gradec – Zdunje.

Archeological sites

RARITY													
Municipality of Ohrid				Municipality of Debrca		Municipality of Struga				Municipality of Vevcani		Municipality of Centar Zupa	
	Studencishta	Early-christian basilica St. Erazmo	Early-christian basilica and roman bath – Ljubanishta	Trebenishta necropolis	Trebenishta kale	"Crkovni livagje" Vranishta	St. Martinia Tashmarunishta	Early-christian basilica Radolishta	Early-christian basilica Oktisi	Locality Vajtos	Kale Kodzadzik	Mosque Evla	
Average value	2,0	4,3	3,7	3,5	3,5	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,6	4,8	4,8	
Dispersion	/	1,5	1,5	2,1	2,1	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	0,9	0,4	0,4	

MONUMENTALITY													
Municipality of Ohrid				Municipality of Debrca		Municipality of Struga				Municipality of Vevcani		Municipality of Centar Zupa	
	Studencishta	Early-christian basilica St. Erazmo	Early-christian basilica and roman bath – Ljubanishta	Trebenishta necropolis	Trebenishta kale	"Crkovni livagje" Vranishta	St. Martinia Tashmarunishta	Early-christian basilica Radolishta	Early-christian basilica Oktisi	Locality Vajtos	Kale Kodzadzik	Mosque Evla	
Average value	1,0	4,0	3,7	3,0	3,0	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	2,8	4,2	4,8	
Dispersion	/	2,0	2,3	2,8	2,8	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,1	1,6	0,4	

POTENTIAL FOR ATTRACTING TOURISTS													
Municipality of Ohrid				Municipality of Debrca		Municipality of Struga				Municipality of Vevcani		Municipality of Centar Zupa	
	Studencishta	Early-christian basilica St. Erazmo	Early-christian basilica and roman bath – Ljubanishta	Trebenishta necropolis	Trebenishta kale	"Crkovni livagje" Vranishta	St. Martinia Tashmarunishta	Early-christian basilica Radolishta	Early-christian basilica Oktisi	Locality Vajtos	Kale Kodzadzik	Mosque Evla	
Average value	2,0	4,3	4,0	3,5	3,5	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,0	4,1	4,5	
Dispersion	/	1,5	1,7	2,1	2,1	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	0,7	1,2	0,8	

AESTHETIC VALUES													
Municipality of Ohrid				Municipality of Debrca		Municipality of Struga				Municipality of Vevcani		Municipality of Centar Zupa	
	Studentshta	Early-christian basilica St. Erasmus	Early-christian basilica and roman bath – Ljubanishta	Trebenishta necropolis	Trebenishta kale	“Crkveni livage” Vranishta	St. Martina Tashmarunishta	Early-christian basilica Radolishta	Early-christian basilica Oktisi	Locality Vajtos	Kale Kodradzik	Mosque Evla	
Average value	1,0	4,0	3,7	3,0	3,0	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,5	3,8	4,4	
Dispersion		2,0	2,3	2,8	2,8	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,6	0,9	

Archaeological sites in the municipality of Ohrid were evaluated according to their rarity, monumentality, the potential for attracting tourists and aesthetic values. The value with the highest grade was the early Christian Basilica St. Erasmus. In the municipalities of Debrca and Struga based on the same parameters the same grades were obtained for all archaeological sites, therefore disabling the possibility to differentiate a prioritized category. In the municipality of Vevcani archaeological site that can be distinguished is the site Vajtos with the highest scores for all categories, while in the municipality of Centar Zupa this was the Evla mosque.

Complexes of houses

RARITY						
Municipality of Mak. Brod		Municipality of Struga				Municipality of Vevcani
	Group of houses in Belica	Group of houses in Oktisi	Group of houses in Visni	Group of houses in Gorna Belica	Group of houses in Modric	Group of houses in Vevcani
Average value	4,0	4,0	3,5	2,5	3,0	4,0
Dispersion	/	/	0,7	2,1	/	/

MONUMENTALITY						
Municipality of Mak. Brod		Municipality of Struga				Municipality of Vevcani
	Group of houses in Belica	Group of houses in Oktisi	Group of houses in Visni	Group of houses in Gorna Belica	Group of houses in Modric	Group of houses in Vevcani
Average value	4,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	5,0
Dispersion	/	/	/	/	/	/

POTENTIAL FOR ATTRACTING TOURISTS						
Municipality of Mak. Brod		Municipality of Struga				Municipality of Vevcani
	Group of houses in Belica	Group of houses in Oktisi	Group of houses in Visni	Group of houses in Gorna Belica	Group of houses in Modric	Group of houses in Vevcani
Average value	4,0	3,0	4,0	3,5	4,0	5,0
Dispersion	/	/	/	0,7	/	/



AESTHETIC VALUES						
	Municipality of Mak. Brod	Municipality of Struga				Municipality of Vevcani
	Group of houses in Belica	Group of houses in Oktisi	Group of houses in Vishni	Group of houses in Gorna Belica	Group of houses in Modric	Group of houses in Vevcani
Average value	4,0	3,0	3,5	3,5	2,0	5,0
Dispersion	/	/	0,7	0,7	/	/

The assessment of the complexes of houses in certain municipalities is lacking dispersion due to the small number of grades that were provided by the regional experts. In terms of the average grade in the treatment of rarity, monumentality, the potential for attracting tourists and aesthetic values, the following values were distinguished: In the municipality of Makedonski Brod - Group of houses in the village of Belica, in the municipality of Struga - Group of houses in the villages of Oktisi, Vishni, Gorna Belica and Modric, while in the municipality of Vevcani - the group of houses in Vevcani.

#### Museums

RARITY				
	Municipality of Struga	Municipality of Vevcani	Municipality of Kicevo	Municipality of Centar Zupa
	Gallery "Vangel Kodzoman"	Memorial House of Mihajlo Pupin	Museum of Western Macedonia	Memorial house of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk's father
Average value	4,7	4,2	3,5	4,0
Dispersion	0,6	1,3	2,1	1,4

MONUMENTALITY				
	Municipality of Struga	Municipality of Vevcani	Municipality of Kicevo	Municipality of Centar Zupa
	Gallery "Vangel Kodzoman"	Memorial House of Mihajlo Pupin	Museum of Western Macedonia	Memorial house of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk's father
Average value	3,0	2,8	3,0	3,0
Dispersion	2,0	1,1	2,8	1,8

POTENTIAL FOR ATTRACTING TOURISTS				
	Municipality of Struga	Municipality of Vevcani	Municipality of Kicevo	Municipality of Centar Zupa
	Gallery "Vangel Kodzoman"	Memorial House of Mihajlo Pupin	Museum of Western Macedonia	Memorial house of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk's father
Average value	3,3	4,2	3,5	4,4
Dispersion	1,5	1,3	2,1	1,3

AESTHETIC VALUES				
	Municipality of Struga	Municipality of Vevcani	Municipality of Kicevo	Municipality of Centar Zupa
	Gallery "Vangel Kodzoman"	Memorial House of Mihajlo Pupin	Museum of Western Macedonia	Memorial house of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's father
Average value	3,3	3,0	3,5	4,0
Dispersion	1,5	0,8	2,1	1,4

In the assessment of museums, regarding the same parameters, the highest grade was received for the following: in the municipality of Struga - gallery "Vangel Kodzoman", in the municipality of Vevcani - Memorial House of Mihajlo Pupin, in the municipality of Kicevo - Museum of Western Macedonia, in the municipality of Centar Zupa - Memorial house of the father of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

#### Events as potentials

	Traditionality												
	Litija of St. George	Celebration of Bayram	Transfiguration of the Lord	Celebration of Epiphany - Vodici	Assumption of Holy Mother of God	Celebration of Bayram	International seminar for Macedonian Language, Literature and Culture	"Ohridska trpeza"	Fashion show of folk costumes	Struga Musical Autumn	Kenge Jehoo	Art Colony	Kostenijada
Average value	5,0	4,8	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,9	3,8	4,3	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,8
Dispersion	/	0,4	/	/	/	0,4	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1

	Potential to attract												
	Litija of St. George	Celebration of Bayram	Transfiguration of the Lord	Celebration of Epiphany - Vodici	Assumption of Holy Mother of God	Celebration of Bayram	International seminar for Macedonian Language, Literature and Culture	"Ohridska trpeza"	Fashion show of folk costumes	Struga Musical Autumn	Kenge Jehoo	Art Colony	Kostenijada
Average value	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,8	4,8	4,6	4,0	4,4	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0
Dispersion	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,5	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2

	Covering of space												
	Litija of St. George	Celebration of Bayram	Transfiguration of the Lord	Celebration of Epiphany - Vodici	Assumption of Holy Mother of God	Celebration of Bayram	International seminar for Macedonian Language, Literature and Culture	"Ohridska trpeza"	Fashion show of folk costumes	Struga Musical Autumn	Kenge Jehoo	Art Colony	Kostenijada
Average value	4,7	4,4	4,7	4,8	4,8	4,2	3,8	4,0	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,8
Dispersion	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,8	1,3	1,1	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3

	Content												
	Litija of St. George	Celebration of Bayram	Transfiguration of the Lord	Celebration of Epiphany - Vodici	Assumption of Holy Mother of God	Celebration of Bayram	International seminar for Macedonian Language, Literature and Culture	"Ohridska trpeza"	Fashion show of folk costumes	Struga Musical Autumn	Kenge Jehoo	Art Colony	Kostenijada
Average value	4,7	4,4	4,7	4,8	4,8	4,3	3,8	4,0	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,8
Dispersion	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3

Events as a significant potential of the region were evaluated according to their traditionality, the potential to attract tourists, covering of space and their content. The most significant events that do not have the sufficient reputation are the following: Litija of St. George, Transfiguration of the Lord, Bogojavljenje - Epiphany and the Dormition of the Holy Mother of God.

#### Ethnographic potential

	Traditionality				Potential to attract				Covering of space				Content			
	Folklore	Customs	Traditional economic activities	Traditional architecture	Folklore	Customs	Traditional economic activities	Traditional architecture	Folklore	Customs	Traditional economic activities	Traditional architecture	Folklore	Customs	Traditional economic activities	Traditional architecture
Average value	4,8	4,9	4,2	4,2	4,8	4,7	4,4	4,5	4,3	4,1	4,0	4,0	4,4	4,2	3,9	4,2
Dispersion	0,4	0,4	1,0	1,0	0,4	0,5	0,8	0,8	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,2	0,8	0,8	0,9	1,1

Ethnographic values were evaluated according to the same parameters as the events. In this regard the highest grades were achieved for the customs as traditionality, folklore as potential for attracting tourists, traditional architecture for occupying the largest covering of space, while folklore is also rated with the highest content of stay.

### Human factors

Human factors have the most important significant for the development given that rural tourism has a high level of labor intensity. This involves mobilizing human resources in such a way that they will be in function of satisfying the tourist needs. This group includes: cultural traditions, technical training of human factors, the use of technology and equipment, as well as working conditions.

**Table no. 24: Human Factors**

	1.4.1. Cultural traditions				1.4.2 Technical training of human resources				
	Hospitality	Traditional acceptability of tourists	Hygiene of rural households	Diversity of cultural traditions	General Education and Culture	Formally specialized education	Speaking foreign languages	Non-formal education (Tour Guides)	Education through courses, workshops etc.
<b>Average value</b>	4,8	4,4	4,2	4,4	3,8	3,3	2,8	2,6	2,9
<b>Dispersion</b>	0,6	0,7	1,0	0,8	0,7	0,6	1,1	1,6	0,8

	1.4.3. Using technology and equipment			1.4.4. Working conditions		
	Using advanced equipment, tools and standards in rural households	Compliance of traditionality with contemporary services	Using Information Technology	Amount of personal and family incomes	Level of employment	Seasonality of employment
<b>Average value</b>	3,4	3,2	3,5	2,9	2,3	3,5
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,0	0,7	1,1

The assessment of cultural traditions is defined through the determining of hospitality, traditional acceptability, cleanliness and hygiene of rural households and the diversity of cultural traditions. The results show that hospitality has the dominant place in this sense.

The technical training was assessed by determining the level of general education and culture of employees, their formal and specialized education, speaking foreign languages, their informal education, as well as education through participating at organized courses and workshops. The highest grade was achieved for the general education and culture, as well as for the formal specialized education

The use of technology and equipment were assessed based on the use of modern equipment and application of quality standards, harmonization of traditionalism with modern services and the use of information technologies. In this regard, the highest grades were given to the use of information technologies, modern equipment, tools and standards in rural households.

The assessment of working conditions consisted of determining the amount of personal income, the level of employment, as well as seasonality in employment. Seasonality was evaluated with the highest rating.

### Factors of capital

Factors of capital reflect the possibilities for improving rural tourism through various measures and activities that are available in terms of economic sustainability. In the group of factors of capital, evaluated were the acceptability, spatial capital and the potential to attract tourists.

**Table no. 25: Factors of capital**

	1.5.1. Access to financing					1.5.2. Spatial capital							1.5.3. The potential to attract investments in the municipality		
	Availability of credits (loans) - procedure for obtaining credit	Advantage of credit conditions	Availability of information related to obtaining financial means	Level of profitability	Creditworthiness and liquidity	Transport infrastructure				Equipping and arranging of space	Facilities of public sector	Objects of private sector	Creditworthiness and liquidity	Existence of domestic investment	Existence of foreign investments
						rail	road	air	lake						
<b>Average value</b>	3,3	2,9	2,9	2,7	2,9	1,6	3,3	2,6	2,5	3,1	3,1	3,3	3,3	3,0	2,1
<b>Dispersion</b>	1,3	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,0	1,5	1,6	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,2

The access to financing was evaluated through the availability of loans, benefits of lending conditions, the availability of information for obtaining loans, the level of profitability and creditability (creditworthiness) and liquidity. The highest grade in this regard was assessed for the availability of loans.

The spatial capital was assessed by determining the traffic infrastructure (rail, road, by air and by water), equipment and structure of the space and the facilities of public and private sector. Highest grades were given to the facilities of the private sector and to the road transport infrastructure

The potential to attract investments was assessed by creditability and liquidity and the presence of domestic and foreign investments. Creditworthiness and liquidity were rated with the highest grades.

## ATTRACTORS

Attractors are actually tourist attractions, sites and facilities that attract tourists and which show a higher level of tourist visits. The affirmation of the attractor is the basis for evaluation in terms of the highest level of tourist value. It should not be confused with the potential that is used as a synonym of the factors. This means that although attractors are renowned events and relations in rural tourism they can also represent potentials with the highest attributes. Attractors include natural values, cultural values and differentiated centers as spatial units for development of rural tourism.

### Natural attractors

Natural attractors are evaluated according to their attendance, accessibility, attractiveness, possibility for improvement, increasing the number of visitors and improving of the accessibility. The assessment of natural attractors is presented in the following tables.

**Table no. 26 Natural attractors**

	Attendance - current																									
	Mountain and NP Galicica	Jablanica mountain	Multipurpose and protected area Jasen	Karadzica	Ohrid Lake	Busheva mountain	Krushino	Bistra	Debar Lake	Lake Kozjak	Biljanini Izvori springs	St. Naum springs	R. Black Drim	R. Treska	R. Radika	Spa Kosovrasti	Spa Banjiste	Vevchani river	Cave Peshna	Cave Samotska Dupka	Cave Vevchanski izvori	Gorge on the river Treska	Gorges on the river Black Drim	Gorges on the river Radika	Babin Srt	
Average value	3,8	3,3	4,0	2,0	4,8	3,0	5,0	4,5	3,5	5,0	4,8	5,0	4,3	5,0	4,7	4,5	4,5	4,0	5,0	5,0	4,0	5,0	4,0	5,0	5,0	4,0
Dispersion	0,8	0,9	/	/	0,4	/	/	0,7	1,3	/	0,5	/	1,2	/	0,6	1,0	1,0	/	/	/	2,0	/	1,2	/	/	

Regarding tourist visits, as a current category the highest grades were achieved for the springs in St. Naum, the Lake Kozjak, Krushino, Peshna, Treska and Ohrid Lake.

	Accessibility as a value - current																									
	Mountain and NP Galicica	Jablanica mountain	Multipurpose and protected area Jasen	Karadzica	Ohrid Lake	Busheva mountain	Krushino	Bistra	Debar Lake	Lake Kozjak	Biljanini Izvori springs	St. Naum springs	R. Black Drim	R. Treska	R. Radika	Spa Kosovrasti	Spa Banjiste	Vevchani river	Cave Peshna	Cave Samotska Dupka	Cave Vevchanski izvori	Gorge on the river Treska	Gorges on the river Black Drim	Gorges on the river Radika	Babin Srt	
Average value	4,3	3,9	5,0	2,0	5,0	4,0	5,0	4,5	3,7	3,0	4,8	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,5	4,5	4,5	5,0	5,0	4,8	5,0	4,3	5,0	5,0	4,0
Dispersion	1,0	1,4	/	/	/	/	/	0,7	1,5	/	0,5	/	/	/	/	1,0	1,0	0,6	/	/	0,5	/	1,0	/	/	

As the most approachable attractors are evaluated the following: Ohrid Lake, multipurpose area Jasen, Krushino, the springs of St. Naum, the rivers Radika, Black Drim, Treska, the caves Peshna, Samotska Dupka and the gorges on the rivers Treska and Radika.

	Attraction																								
	Mountain and NP Galicica	Jablanica mountain	Multipurpose and protected area Jasen	Karadzica	Ohrid Lake	Bushveva mountain	Krushino	Bistra	Debar Lake	Lake Kozjak	Biljanini Izvori springs	St. Naum springs	R. Black Drim	R. Treska	R. Radika	Spa Kosovrašti	Spa Banjiste	Vevchani river	Cave Peshna	Cave Samotska Dupka	Cave Vevchaniski izvori	Gorge on the river Treska	Gorges on the river Black Drim	Gorges on the river Radika	Babin Srt
Average value	5,0	4,9	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,0	4,5	3,8	5,0	4,8	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,7	4,5	4,5	4,8	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,5	5,0	5,0	4,0
Dispersion	/	0,4	/	/	/	/	1,4	0,7	1,0	/	0,5	/	/	/	0,6	1,0	1,0	0,5	/	/	/	0,7	0,0	/	/

Attractivities are evaluated with the highest grades. In this regard almost all the attractors are significant.

	Possibilities for improvement																							
	Mountain and NP Galicica	Jablanica mountain	Multipurpose and protected area Jasen	Ohrid lake	Bukovik	Krushino	Bistra	Debar Lake	Lake Kozjak	Biljanini Izvori springs	St. Naum springs	R. Black Drim	R. Treska	R. Radika	Spa Kosovrašti	Spa Banjiste	Vevchani river	Cave Peshna	Cave Samotska Dupka	Cave Vevchaniski izvori	Gorge on the river Treska	Gorges on the river Black Drim	Gorges on the river Radika	Babin Srt
Average value	5,0	4,8	5,0	5,0	4,0	5,0	5,0	4,8	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,5	4,5	4,7	5,0	4,0
Dispersion	/	0,5	/	/	/	/	/	0,5	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1,0	0,7	0,6	/	/

Possibilities for improvement were evaluated with the highest grade for all the attractors.

	Increasing the number of visitors																								
	Mountain and NP Galicica	Jablanica mountain	Multipurpose and protected area Jasen	Karadzica	Ohrid Lake	Bukovik	Krushino	Bistra	Debar Lake	Lake Kozjak	Biljanini Izvori springs	St. Naum springs	R. Black Drim	R. Treska	R. Radika	Spa Kosovrašti	Spa Banjiste	Vevchani river	Cave Peshna	Cave Samotska Dupka	Cave Vevchaniski izvori	Gorge on the river Treska	Gorges on the river Black Drim	Gorges on the river Radika	Babin Srt
Average value	5,0	4,8	5,0	4,0	5,0	4,0	5,0	4,0	3,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,5	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,5	4,5	4,7	5,0	4,0
Dispersion	/	0,5	/	/	/	1,4	/	/	1,0	/	/	/	/	/	0,7	/	/	/	/	/	1,0	0,7	0,6	/	/

The expected level of improving the number of visitors is evaluated with the highest grades which is in the contexts of the level of attractivity and the possibilities for improving the tourist offer.

	Possibilities for photo-safari																								
	Mountain and NP Galicica	Jablanica mountain	Multipurpose and protected area Jasen	Karadzica	Ohrid Lake	Bukovik	Krushino	Bistra	Debar Lake	Lake Kozjak	Biljanini Izvori springs	St. Naum springs	R. Black Drim	R. Treska	R. Radika	Spa Kosovrašti	Spa Banjiste	Vevchani river	Cave Peshna	Cave Samotska Dupka	Cave Vevchaniski izvori	Gorge on the river Treska	Gorges on the river Black Drim	Gorges on the river Radika	Babin Srt
Average value	5,0	4,4	5,0	4,0	4,3	5,0	3,0	4,5	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	1,5	5,0	5,0	5,0	3,7	5,0	5,0	5,0	3,3	5,0	4,8	5,0	4,0
Dispersion	/	0,8	/	/	1,5	/	/	0,7	/	/	/	/	0,7	/	/	/	/	1,2	/	/	2,1	/	0,5	/	/

Regarding the possibilities for photo-safari, the highest grades were provided for Galicica, Jasen, Bukovik, Lake Kozjak, Biljana springs, springs in St. Naum, the river Radika, the spas, caves and gorges.

	Improving the accessibility																								
	Mountain and NP Galicica	Jablanica mountain	Multipurpose and protected area Jasen	Karadzica	Ohrid Lake	Bukovik	Krushino	Bistra	Debar Lake	Lake Kozjak	Biljanini Izvori springs	St. Naum springs	R. Black Drim	R. Treska	R. Radika	Spa Kosovrašti	Spa Banjiste	Vevchani river	Cave Peshna	Cave Samotska Dupka	Cave Vevchaniski izvori	Gorge on the river Treska	Gorges on the river Black Drim	Gorges on the river Radika	Babin Srt
Average value	3,7	4,6	5,0	4,0	4,0	5,0	4,0	3,7	4,0	5,0	3,7	3,0	5,0	5,0	4,5	5,0	5,0	4,0	5,0	3,0	4,0	5,0	4,4	5,0	4,0
Dispersion	2,3	0,5	/	/	2,0	/	/	0,6	/	/	2,3	2,8	/	/	0,7	/	/	1,2	/	2,8	2,0	/	0,9	/	/

Accordingly to their location, obtained were the highest grades in terms of improving accessibility. This corresponds with the connectivity that exists and the opportunities that are available in this regard.

### Cultural attractors

Cultural attractors were evaluated according to the attendance, accessibility, attractiveness and the possibilities for improvement and accessibility. Their meaning refers to the possibility of use as an evident cultural heritage. They are presented in tables below:

**Table no. 27. Cultural attractors**

		Attendance																								
Average value		Clement's monastery St. Panteleimon	St. Sofia	St. Mother of God Perivleptos	St. John the Theologian Kaneo	St. Mother of God Bolnichka	St. Nikola Bolnichki	St. Nikola Gerakomija	St. Mother of God Kamensko	St. Paraskeva Velgoshti	St. Naum	St. Mother of God Zahumska	St. Stefan	St. Erazmo	All- Pasha mosque	Zeinel Abedin Pasha	Sinan Chelebi	Monastery Kalishta and St. Athanasius Kalishta	Archangel Michael Radozhda	Holy Mother of God - Virgin	Monastery St. George the Victorious Rajcica	Samuel's Fortress	Fortress above Gradishte	Ancient Theatre	Plaoshnik	Ohrid Citadel
Dispersion		1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	/	/	0,6	0,6	0,6	1,4	1,0	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6

		Attendance																										
Average value		"Usta na Crn Drim"	House of Robevci	Gallery of icons	House "Hristo Uzunov"	House "Grigor Prilichev"	House "Uranija"	Bay of Bones	"D-r Nikola Nezlbinski"	Epiphany	Easter	Dormition of the Mother of God in Skrebatno	Celebration of St. Kliment and St. Naum	Celebration of St. Paraskeva in Velgoshti	Celebration of St. Erazmo	Celebration of Bayram	Dormition of the Mother of God - Kalishta	Vevcani Carnival	Celebration of Vasilica	"Ohrid Summer Festival"	"Balkan festival of folk songs and dances"	"Ohrid Fest"	"Prilichevi besedi"	Ohrid Swimming Marathon	Struga Poetry Evenings	Grouping of houses in Vevcani	Urban core - Ohrid	Museum of Kemal Ataturk's father
Dispersion		2,1	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	1,5	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	1,4	1,4	/	1,4	0,4	0,4	1,0	1,0	1,0	/	1,0	1,2	1,0	0,7	/

		Accessibility as a value																								
Average value		Clement's monastery St. Panteleimon	St. Sofia	St. Mother of God Perivleptos	St. John the Theologian Kaneo	St. Mother of God Bolnichka	St. Nikola Bolnichki	St. Nikola Gerakomija	St. Mother of God Kamensko	St. Paraskeva Velgoshti	St. Naum	St. Mother of God Zahumska	St. Stefan	St. Erazmo	All- Pasha mosque	Zeinel Abedin Pasha	Sinan Chelebi	Monastery Kalishta and St. Athanasius Kalishta	Archangel Michael Radozhda	Holy Mother of God - Virgin	Monastery St. George the Victorious Rajcica	Samuel's Fortress	Fortress above Gradishte	Ancient Theatre	Plaoshnik	Ohrid Citadel
Dispersion		0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	/	/	/	0,6	0,6	1,4	1,0	/	/	/	/	/

		Accessibility as a value																										
Average value		"Usta na Crn Drim"	House of Robevci	Gallery of icons	House "Hristo Uzunov"	House "Grigor Prilichev"	House "Uranija"	Bay of Bones	"D-r Nikola Nezlbinski"	Epiphany	Easter	Dormition of the Mother of God in Skrebatno	Celebration of St. Kliment and St. Naum	Celebration of St. Paraskeva in Velgoshti	Celebration of St. Erazmo	Celebration of Bayram	Dormition of the Mother of God - Kalishta	Vevcani Carnival	Celebration of Vasilica	"Ohrid Summer Festival"	"Balkan festival of folk songs and dances"	"Ohrid Fest"	"Prilichevi besedi"	Ohrid Swimming Marathon	Struga Poetry Evenings	Grouping of houses in Vevcani	Urban core - Ohrid	Museum of Kemal Ataturk's father
Dispersion		2,1	/	/	/	/	/	/	1,2	/	/	1,2	/	0,7	/	/	0,9	0,8	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	0,5	/	/



Attraction																									
	Clement's monastery St. Panteleimon	St. Sofia	St. Mother of God Perivleptos	St. John the Theologian Kaneo	St. Mother of God Bolnichka	St. Nikola Bolnichki	St. Nikola Gerakomija	St. Mother of God Kamensko	St. Paraskeva Velgoshti	St. Naum	St. Mother of God Zahumska	St. Stefan	St. Erazmo	Alli- Pasha mosque	Zejnel Abedin Pasha	Sinan Chelebi	Monastery Kalishta and St. Athanasius Kalishta	Archangel Michael Radozhda	Holy Mother of God - Virgin	Monastery St. George the Victorious Balcica	Samuel's Fortress	Fortress above Gradishte	Ancient Theatre	Plaoshnik	Ohrid Citadel
Average value	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,5	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0
Dispersion	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	/	/	/	/	/	/	0,8	/	/	/	/	/

Attraction																											
	"Usta na Crn Drim"	House of Robevci	Gallery of icons	House "Hristo Uzunov"	House "Grigor Pritchey"	House "Uranija"	Bay of Bones	"D-r Nikola Nezlbinski"	Epiphany	Easter	Dormition of the Mother of God in Skrebatno	Celebration of St. Kliment and St. Naum	Celebration of St. Paraskeva in Velgoshti	Celebration of St. Erazmo	Celebration of Bayram	Dormition of the Mother of God - Kalishta	Vevcani Carnival	Celebration of Vasilica	"Ohrid Summer Festival"	"Balkan festival of folk songs and dances"	"Ohrid Fest"	"Pritchey besedi"	Ohrid Swimming Marathon	Struga Poetry Evenings	Grouping of houses in Vevcani	Urban core - Ohrid	Museum of Kemal Ataturk's father
Average value	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	3,7	5,0	4,5	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,0	4,6	4,6	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,0	4,3	5,0	5,0
Dispersion	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1,2	/	0,7	/	/	/	/	/	1,4	0,9	0,9	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,0	0,5	/	/

Possibilities for improvement																									
	Clement's monastery St. Panteleimon	St. Sofia	St. Mother of God Perivleptos	St. John the Theologian Kaneo	St. Mother of God Bolnichka	St. Nikola Bolnichki	St. Nikola Gerakomija	St. Mother of God Kamensko	St. Paraskeva Velgoshti	St. Naum	St. Mother of God Zahumska	St. Stefan	St. Erazmo	Alli- Pasha mosque	Zejnel Abedin Pasha	Sinan Chelebi	Monastery Kalishta and St. Athanasius Kalishta	Archangel Michael Radozhda	Holy Mother of God - Virgin	Monastery St. George the Victorious Rajcica	Samuel's Fortress	Fortress above Gradishte	Ancient Theatre	Plaoshnik	Ohrid Citadel
Average value	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,0	4,0	5,0	4,6	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0
Dispersion	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1,4	1,4	/	0,9	/	/	/	/	/

Possibilities for improvement																											
	"Usta na Crn Drim"	House of Robevci	Gallery of icons	House "Hristo Uzunov"	House "Grigor Pritchey"	House "Uranija"	Bay of Bones	"D-r Nikola Nezlbinski"	Epiphany	Easter	Dormition of the Mother of God in Skrebatno	Celebration of St. Kliment and St. Naum	Celebration of St. Paraskeva in Velgoshti	Celebration of St. Erazmo	Celebration of Bayram	Dormition of the Mother of God - Kalishta	Vevcani Carnival	Celebration of Vasilica	"Ohrid Summer Festival"	"Balkan festival of folk songs and dances"	"Ohrid Fest"	"Pritchey besedi"	Ohrid Swimming Marathon	Struga Poetry Evenings	Grouping of houses in Vevcani	Urban core - Ohrid	Museum of Kemal Ataturk's father
Average value	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,5	4,7	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,5	5,0	5,0	5,0	
Dispersion	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1,4	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1,0	0,8	/	/	/	/	/	0,7	/	/	/	

Increasing the number of visitors																									
	Clement's monastery St. Panteleimon	St. Sofia	St. Mother of God Perivleptos	St. John the Theologian Kaneo	St. Mother of God Bolnichka	St. Nikola Bolnichki	St. Nikola Gerakomija	St. Mother of God Kamensko	St. Paraskeva Velgoshti	St. Naum	St. Mother of God Zahumska	St. Stefan	St. Erazmo	Alli- Pasha mosque	Zejnel Abedin Pasha	Sinan Chelebi	Monastery Kalishta and St. Athanasius Kalishta	Archangel Michael Radozhda	Holy Mother of God - Virgin	Monastery St. George the Victorious Rajcica	Samuel's Fortress	Fortress above Gradishte	Ancient Theatre	Plaoshnik	Ohrid Citadel
Average value	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,8	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0
Dispersion	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0,4	/	/	/	/	/

Increasing the number of visitors																										
	"Usta na Crn Drim"	House of Robevci	Gallery of icons	House "Hristo Uzunov"	House "Grigor Prlichev"	House "Uranija"	Bay of Bones	"D-r Nikola Nezlobinski"	Epiphany	Easter	Dormition of the Mother of God in Skrebato	Celebration of St. Kliment and St. Naum	Celebration of St. Paraskeva in Velgoshti	Celebration of St. Erazmo	Dormition of the Mother of God - Kalishta	Vevcani Carnival	Celebration of Vasilica	"Ohrid Summer Festival"	"Balkan festival of folk songs and dances"	"Ohrid Fest"	"Prlichevi besedi"	Ohrid Swimming Marathon	Struga Poetry Evenings	Grouping of houses in Vevcani	Urban core - Ohrid	Museum of Kemal Ataturk's father
Average value	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,3	4,5	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,8	5,0	5,0
Dispersion	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1,4	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1,5	1,2	/	/	/	/	/	/	0,5	/	/

Improving accessibility																									
	Clement's monastery St. Panteleimon	St. Sofia	St. Mother of God Perleptos	St. John the Theologian Kaneo	St. Mother of God Bolnichka	St. Nikola Bolnichki	St. Nikola Gerakomija	St. Mother of God Kamensko	St. Paraskeva Velgoshti	St. Naum	St. Mother of God Zahumska	St. Stefan	St. Erazmo	Alli- Pasha mosque	Zeinel Abedin Pasha	Šinan Chelebi	Monastery Kalishta and St. Athanasius Kalishta	Archangel Michael Radozhda	Holy Mother of God Virgin	Monastery St. George the Victorious Rajlica	Samuel's Fortress	Fortress above Gradishte	Ancient Theatre	Ploshnik	Ohrid Citadel
Average value	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	3,5	3,5	5,0	4,8	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0
Dispersion	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	2,1	2,1	/	0,4	/	/	/	/	/

Improving accessibility																										
	"Usta na Crn Drim"	Gallery of icons	House "Hristo Uzunov"	House "Grigor Prlichev"	House "Uranija"	Bay of Bones	"D-r Nikola Nezlobinski"	Memorial house of the brothers Miladinovci	Epiphany	Easter	Dormition of the Mother of God in Skrebato	Celebration of St. Kliment and St. Naum	Celebration of St. Paraskeva in Velgoshti	Celebration of St. Erazmo	Celebration of Bayram	Dormition of the Mother of God - Kalishta	Vevcani Carnival	Celebration of Vasilica	"Ohrid Summer Festival"	"Balkan festival of folk songs and dances"	"Ohrid Fest"	Ohrid Swimming Marathon	Struga Poetry Evenings	Grouping of houses in Vevcani	Urban core - Ohrid	Museum of Kemal Ataturk's father
Average value	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	3,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,3	4,5	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	3,5	4,3	5,0	5,0
Dispersion	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1,5	1,2	/	/	/	/	2,1	1,5	/	/

The aforementioned cultural attractors were given top ratings for all criteria.

For the tourist visits the highest grades are given to the mosques and churches and monastery complexes. Sites such as "Usta na Crn Drim" ("Mouth of Black Drim") and the museum "Nikola Nezlobinski" and the event "Pricevi Besedi" show a deviation from this conclusion.

These grades were given also in terms of accessibility to the values, attractiveness, and possibilities for improvement, increasing the number of visitors and improving accessibility. The analysis of the obtained grades shows that there are no larger differences for all the listed attractors.

### Centers (complexes) of tourist activities

Centers (complexes) for tourist activities are differentiated spatial units with remarkably renowned and promoted values.

Their evaluation is identical to the evaluation of attractors in their entirety. These centers find their basis as in the desk research, such as in the field research. For the research used were used already adopted spatial planning categories as well as opinions of stakeholders and experts.

**Table no. 28. Centers (complexes) of tourist activities**

Attendance												
	Ohrid Zone	Struga Basin	Lower Debrca	Upper Debrca	Malesija	Upper Drimkol	Lower Drimkol	Complex Galicica	Zone Mala Reka	Porechie	Centar Zupa	Kicevija
Average value	3,7	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,5	3,6	3,0	4,0	3,0	2,7	2,8	3,0
Dispersion	1,2	1,3	0,5	0,5	0,7	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,6	1,1	1,4
Accessibility as a value												
	Ohrid Zone	Struga Basin	Lower Debrca	Upper Debrca	Malesija	Upper Drimkol	Lower Drimkol	Complex Galicica	Zone Mala Reka	Porechie	Centar Zupa	Kicevija
Average value	3,7	3,6	3,0	3,0	2,5	3,6	3,0	3,7	3,3	3,3	3,0	3,5
Dispersion	1,5	1,1	1,4	1,7	0,7	1,1	1,0	0,6	1,2	0,6	1,0	2,1
Attraction												
	Ohrid Zone	Struga Basin	Lower Debrca	Upper Debrca	Malesija	Upper Drimkol	Lower Drimkol	Complex Galicica	Zone Mala Reka	Porechie	Centar Zupa	Kicevija
Average value	4,3	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,0	3,6	3,3	5,0	4,0	4,0	3,7	3,0
Dispersion	0,6	0,8	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,1	1,2	0,0	1,7	1,0	0,6	2,8
Possibilities for improvement												
	Ohrid Zone	Struga Basin	Lower Debrca	Upper Debrca	Malesija	Upper Drimkol	Lower Drimkol	Complex Galicica	Zone Mala Reka	Porechie	Centar Zupa	Kicevija
Average value	4,3	4,2	4,0	4,0	3,0	3,8	3,3	5,0	4,0	4,3	4,5	3,5
Dispersion	0,6	0,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,1	1,2	0,0	1,7	1,2	1,0	2,1
Increasing the number of visitors												
	Ohrid Zone	Struga Basin	Lower Debrca	Upper Debrca	Malesija	Upper Drimkol	Lower Drimkol	Complex Galicica	Zone Mala Reka	Porechie	Centar Zupa	Kicevija
Average value	4,7	4,0	4,0	4,0	3,5	4,0	3,3	5,0	3,5	4,3	4,5	3,5
Dispersion	0,6	0,7	1,4	1,4	2,1	1,2	1,2	0,0	2,1	1,2	1,0	2,1
Improving accessibility												
	Ohrid Zone	Struga Basin	Lower Debrca	Upper Debrca	Malesija	Upper Drimkol	Lower Drimkol	Complex Galicica	Zone Mala Reka	Porechie	Centar Zupa	Kicevija
Average value	4,7	3,6	4,0	4,0	3,5	3,8	3,7	5,0	3,5	4,3	4,5	3,5
Dispersion	0,6	1,5	1,4	1,4	2,1	1,3	1,5	0,0	2,1	1,2	1,0	2,1

Centers (complexes) for tourist activities are evaluated with relatively lower ratings as opposed to individual attractors. In this sense there is a difference in the assessment so that the results show certain differences.

Regarding tourist visits the highest grades were given for the complex Galicica, Ohrid zone and the Upper Drim (Gornodrimski) complex. This also applies to assessment in terms of accessibility and attractiveness.

The possibility for improvement was evaluated with the highest grade for the complex Galicica, Centar Zupa, Ohrid zone and Struga basin. The obtained grades show that the greatest increase in the number of visitors can be expected in the complex Galicica, Ohrid zone, Centar Zupa and Porechie. This applies to the improvement of accessibility.

## CONCLUSION

The assessment of the Support services, Factors and Attractors in the South-West Planning Region by the experts and stakeholders in individual municipalities allowed for the definition of specific spatial units and complexes, determining of their level of rural-tourism development as well as providing suggestions for activities that need to be undertaken by the creators of tourism policies with the aim to improve the existing situation.

By determining the highest grades development poles were defined. Their surroundings that affect rural tourism enable differentiation and mapping of zones (complexes) for the development of rural tourism. The zones include rural-tourist localities (sites) as the drivers of development and categories with complementary contents, which are part of the matrixes. The identified sites as development poles are in fact gravitational centers within the zones for rural development.

Based on the obtained grades the best solutions were differentiated. Prioritization covers precisely such evaluated categories. They are the basis for investment activities and the improvement of conditions in rural areas

The basis of FAS-methodology involves analysis of the destination through joint evaluation of all its subsystems and key elements.

The purpose of this methodology is to identify the situation in the planning region and its municipalities which are the subject of research of this project in terms of the level of development of their resources for rural tourism.

By using the questionnaire relevant indicators was obtained that made it possible to examine the coverage which is contained in the models of the desk research. The crossing of the obtained results is aimed at creating a sustainable Registry of values for rural tourism. The application of FAS-methodology is used in its original form, but adapted towards the specifics of the South-West Planning Region.

The grades of this research were given by the experts of the South-West Planning Region who were selected from the following stakeholders: local governments, business sector, NGOs, cultural institutions, education, professional associations in the field of agriculture and tourism. The processing of the obtained grades resulted in values for the average, dispersion and the best grade.

The obtained results of the qualitative research indicate the existence of significant potentials in the South-West Planning Region in the domain of support services that can be used in rural-tourism development. Thus, the human factor is the basis for the development of agriculture, livestock and tourism activities. The presence of cultural traditions allows the providing of better services. Also in this sense is the training of local people and employees in tourist facilities, as well as the general working conditions and the use of technical and technological resources as a modern way of working in all areas of tourism. This situation can be improved by organizing trainings by the centers for formal and informal education as well as by the education and higher education institutions. One of the models for improving this situation is the model

of Life Long Learning (LLL). The population is not sufficiently familiar with the importance of rural tourism, but its structure is a solid base for involvement in such activities. This especially refers to the segment of decreasing unemployment. In rural areas the accommodation in households has relatively weak characteristics. Therefore needed is an immediate improvement of catering services.

The arable land provides a wide range of agricultural activities which represents a considerable potential for the region. This especially refers to agricultural land as arable land, surface area of forests and protected areas and natural sites. Livestock should be promoted in order to develop rural tourism because the conditions allow this. In the context of the structure of livestock it is particularly important to pay attention to the protection of species whose number decreases as in the example of "Busha" cows and donkeys. For the purpose of riding, horse breeding would be a crucial factor of great importance. Game stock for hunting is among the richest in the country and is a factor that could be used in combination with rural tourism. Fishing is also one of the specific forms for staying in rural areas with remarkable opportunities.

Factors of capital are important for the general development of rural tourism because of the conditions for the improvement of tourism and the accompanying infrastructure and superstructure. The availability of investments, foreign capital and the willingness to invest in various potentials by domestic and foreign donors in the municipality have dominant roles for improving the current situation.

Catering services not only offer services and products for meeting the primary needs of tourists, but can also offer specific specialties and beverages, or such products and services that are directly related to rural tourism. Preparation and serving of local specialties is an important attractive basis for tourists to visit certain rural destinations. Tourists require higher quality of service especially in rural-tourism activities. This quality can be provided by adequate standardization and categorization of accommodation facilities and catering facilities that offer food and beverages to domestic and foreign tourists. The potential for their improvement and putting into operation of rural tourism is particularly expressed in the South-West Planning region, which has the highest number of such facilities and capacities in the Republic of Macedonia and is the most visited region by foreign and domestic tourists.

Indigenous products of this region are characterized by health and environmental characteristics. These features are especially important for tourist demand in rural tourism. This is also the basis for creating recognizable national and international brands which have special promotional and marketing significance. Regarding the indigenous products, the potential for improving the utilization of these capacities and improving the quality shows remarkable opportunities in this respect.

Transport infrastructure has deterministic importance for the development of any tourism activity in a certain area and thus for rural tourism activities as well. The accessibility is relatively favorable for the development of rural tourism in the South-West Planning Region because it allows communication by Land, Sea and Air. It is important to note that throughout this region pass significant regional and international routes which allow the region to be linked with neighboring regions and countries. South-West Planning Region has its own airport which allows facilitating the accessibility of the region to foreign tourists. However, in the field of railway infrastructure improvement is necessary, while in the transport by water needed is the construction of harbors (ports). The rural dirt roads and uncategorized roads can be a significant basis for creating new pedestrian and cycling routes in rural areas. Improvements in this domain should be aimed at signaling and marking in rural areas.

This region is characterized by the highest attendance and stay as opposed to the other regions in the Republic of Macedonia. Tourist offer refers to board basis spending as well as tourist spending for non-board basis services. This non-board basis spending is growing among foreign tourists in recent years. The same can be applied to tourist spending.

The penetration in the tourism market of this region is on a relatively solid level. However, this does not apply to certain selective types of tourism such as rural tourism. In this regard it can be said that the region, and the country at large, lag behind neighboring states in rural-tourism activities.

Competitive spatial units in the country and abroad are assessed in terms of the contents they are offering, or the existence of various rural tourism products, the evaluation of accommodation facilities in the function of rural tourism, the prices of the products themselves, as well as the level of development of tourism infrastructure. Overall, it can be said that the region is more competitive than other regions in the Republic of Macedonia. But in the field of rural tourism particular attention should be paid to the improvement of the current situation. The level of development of the region compared to the only neighboring country, Republic of Albania, shows almost identical features. Both spatial units in this regard demonstrate a need for improvement of the current situation.

In the development of rural tourism in this region the role of the Center for Development of the South-West Planning Region is remarkable because its activity affects the implementation of rural development programs which have different character on different levels.

The region covers a territory where tourism is an important development factor. In this context, rural tourism is differentiated as one of the most important components. The opportunities of the region are contained within its own attractions. Attractions can exist as potentials that can be activated (Factors) and as attractions which are already affirmed and visited (Attractors) within the areas for development. The analysis of the results gained from the qualitative research leads to the conclusion that the South-West Planning Region has significant potential in terms of these values.

Factors and Attractors of the South-West Planning Region are significant in quantitative and qualitative terms. It is a logical conclusion, given the fact that this region is the most developed tourist region in the Republic of Macedonia, and beyond. Therefore, several high-quality Factors and Attractors of rural tourism were defined.

Tourist-geographical position of the region is advantageous because it allows good contactability, transitness and polyvalence.

The region has distinctive division of the landscape which allows development of various activities in rural areas. Mountainous rural settlements are incorporated in outstanding ambient areas. However, the valley areas are interwoven with remarkable possibilities for tourism activation of the villages. In the context of the division of landscape, the gorges have special significance because they can be used for picnics, educational activities and outdoor stays. On the mountains there exist pastures and meadows where cattle breeding has special importance. The visit of caves and pits has educational significance and are important for professional speleological research.

The region is distinctive for its remarkable springs and rivers that are a factor of the picturesqueness of rural areas and the possibilities to accommodate tourists. The cleanliness of the water in springs is an idyllic category. The rivers and artificial lakes which are abundant in the region can be used for fishing activities. Especially attractive are the thermo-mineral springs and spa facilities to support the development of spa tourism which can also be combined with rural tourism activities. The glacial lakes are located in the mountainous areas near the sheepfolds. They have aesthetic characteristics. They are also suitable for camping and outdoor staying. The Ohrid Lake is a basic attraction in the region. Also rural tourism activities occur on its shores although the developed types of tourism represent potentials because they primarily have complementary significance.

Cultural facilities in urban areas have complementary meaning, while rural structures are an indigenous indicator for development. For the development of rural tourism particularly important are events which are numerous in the region. They are a factor for off-season activities which has multiplier effects in the structure of the tourist offer. The existence of ethnographic heritage such as old mills, haylofts and barns etc., is a positive circumstance for visiting the countryside. However, the emphasis of the development should be in agricultural and livestock activities, as well as in the use of fisheries and gastronomic possibilities. Similar characteristics have the creative industries and the manufacturing of souvenirs.

Attractors deserve particular significance in the South-West Planning Region which can have natural and cultural character. The following Attractors were defined and evaluated as the most important for the region: Ohrid Lake, Multipurpose Area Jasen, Krushino, St. Naum springs, Radika River, Crn Drim, Treska, the caves Peshna, Samotska Dupka and the gorges on the rivers Treska and Radika. They were the subject of assessment by the parties involved in terms of attendance, accessibility, attractiveness, opportunity for advancement, increasing the number of visitors and improving accessibility. These attractors received relatively high grades for all parameters which indicate that the South-West Planning Region has a substantial collection of high-quality natural values that can have dominant importance in the development of rural tourism.

As the most important cultural Attractors in the South-West Planning Region the following values were determined: group of houses in Vevcani, urban core of the city of Ohrid; the monasteries: the Kliment Monastery of St. Panteleimon, St. Naum, monastery in Kalista - St. Athanasius, the Holy Mother of God-Kicevo, St. George Pobodonosec - Rajcica; the churches: St. Sophia, Holy Mother of God Perivlepta, St. John Theologian - Kaneo, St. Mother of God Bolnicka, St. Nikola Bolnicki, St. Nikola Gerakomija, St. Mother of God Kamensko, St. Petka - Velgoshti, St. Mother of God Zahumska, St. Stefan, St. Erasmus, St. Archangel Michael - Radožda; the mosques: Ali

Pasha mosque, Zeynel Abedin Pasha mosque, tomb of Sinan Celebi; Samuil's Fortress, fortress over Gradiste; ancient theater; archaeological sites Plaoshnik. "Usta na Crn Drim"; the museums "House of Robevci", the Ohrid Icon Gallery, house of "Hristo Uzunov", "Urania", house of "Grigor Prlicev", "Bay of Bones", "Dr. Nikola Nezlobinski", the museum dedicated to the father of Kemal Ataturk; events and festivals: Bogojavlenie - Epiphany, Easter, Assumption of Mother of God - Skrebatno, celebrating St. Clement and St. Naum, St. Petka – Velgoshti, Bayram, Assumption of Mother of God – Kalista, "Ohrid Summer Festival", "Balkan Festival of Folk Songs and Dances", "Ohrid Fest", "Prlicevi besedi", "Ohrid Swimming Marathon". These cultural values were evaluated in terms of attendance, accessibility, attractiveness, possibility of promotion and accessibility. It can be concluded that cultural values have an emphasized national and international importance for the development of tourism.

The centers represented spatial units where natural and cultural heritage were not separately analyzed, but were regarded as a rather complex set of values. In this sense subject of analysis were the following complexes: Ohrid zone, Struga basin, Lower Debrca, Upper Debrca, Malesia, Upper Drimkol, Lower Drimkol, complex Galicica, Mala Reka, Porechie, Centar Zupa and Kichevija. They were evaluated in regard to their attendance, accessibility, attractiveness, opportunity for advancement, increasing the number of visitors and improving accessibility. It can be concluded that the entire region has attractive complexes (areas) for the development of tourism in general but also for the development of rural tourism.

## ZONING THE POSSIBILITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM IN SWPR

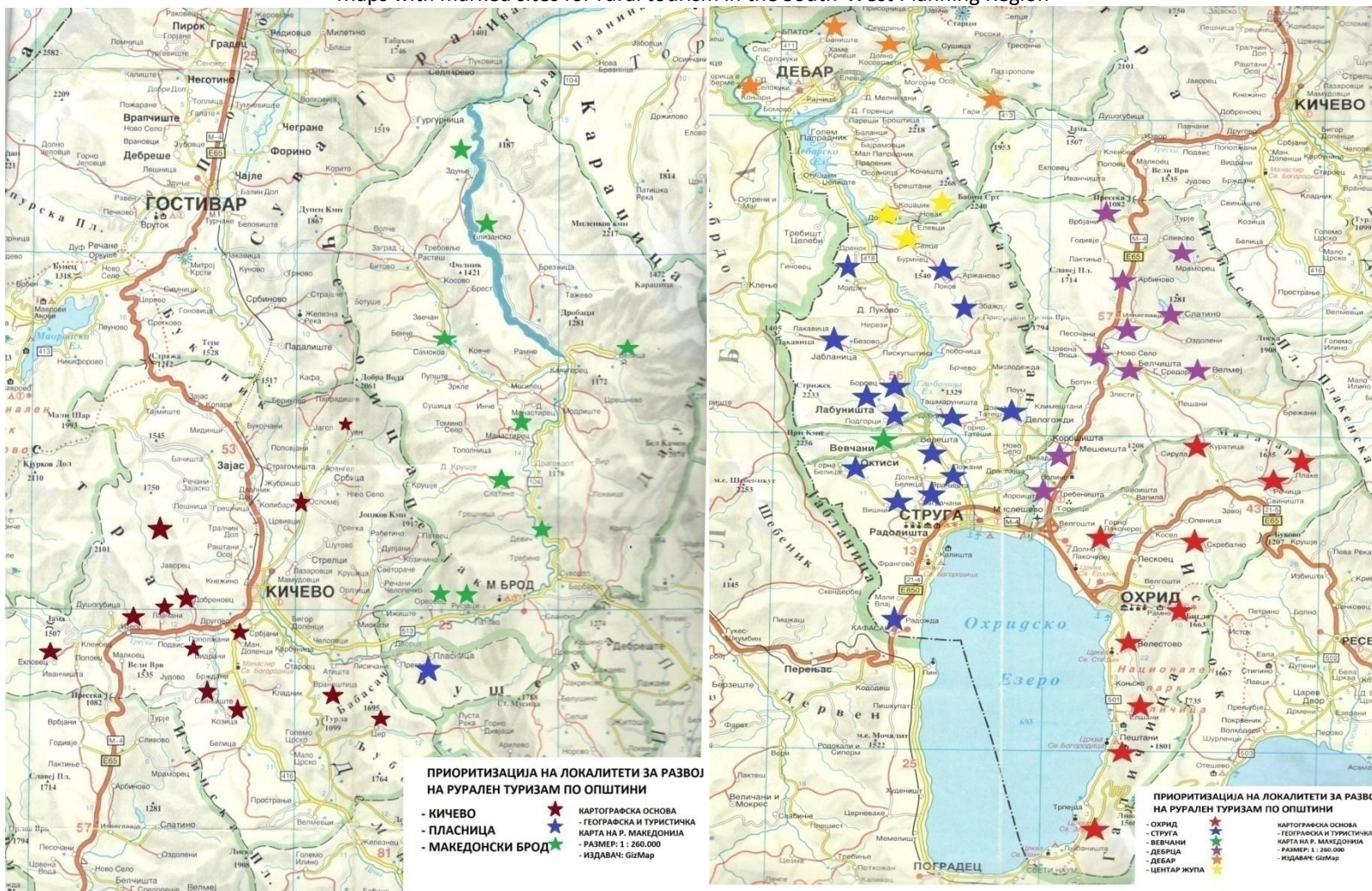
The mapping was conducted in such a way that it was based on the cumulative results which were the conclusion of the findings of the overall research. On cartographic basis in an illustrative way marked were several sites for development of rural tourism. For the cartographic basis was taken "Geographic and tourist map of the Republic of Macedonia" – published by GizMap. Defined were the following zones for the development of rural tourism in the South-West Planning Region: Eastern shores of the Ohrid Riviera, Ohrid zone, Struga basin, Complex Jablanica, Lower Debrca, Middle Debrca, Upper Debrca, Trebenishta – Mesheishta zone, Western shores of the Ohrid Riviera, Malesia, Upper Drimkol, Lower Drimkol, complex Galicica, Mala Reka zone, Porechie, Centar Zupa and Kichevija.

The proposed sites for the development of rural tourism are displayed within the individual municipalities in the South-West Planning Region. Thus the administrative borderlines of municipalities include zones where the sites were defined and located. They are determined in accordance with the established values by the expert team and the experts of the region as a consensual approach. Marking the sites as poles for development of rural tourism was conducted with an asterisk symbol (★), in different colors, depending on the municipality where they are located.



# CARTOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF PRIORITIZED SITES FOR RURAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE SOUTH-WEST PLANNING REGION

Maps with marked sites for rural tourism in the South-West Planning Region



Map of the municipality of Ohrid



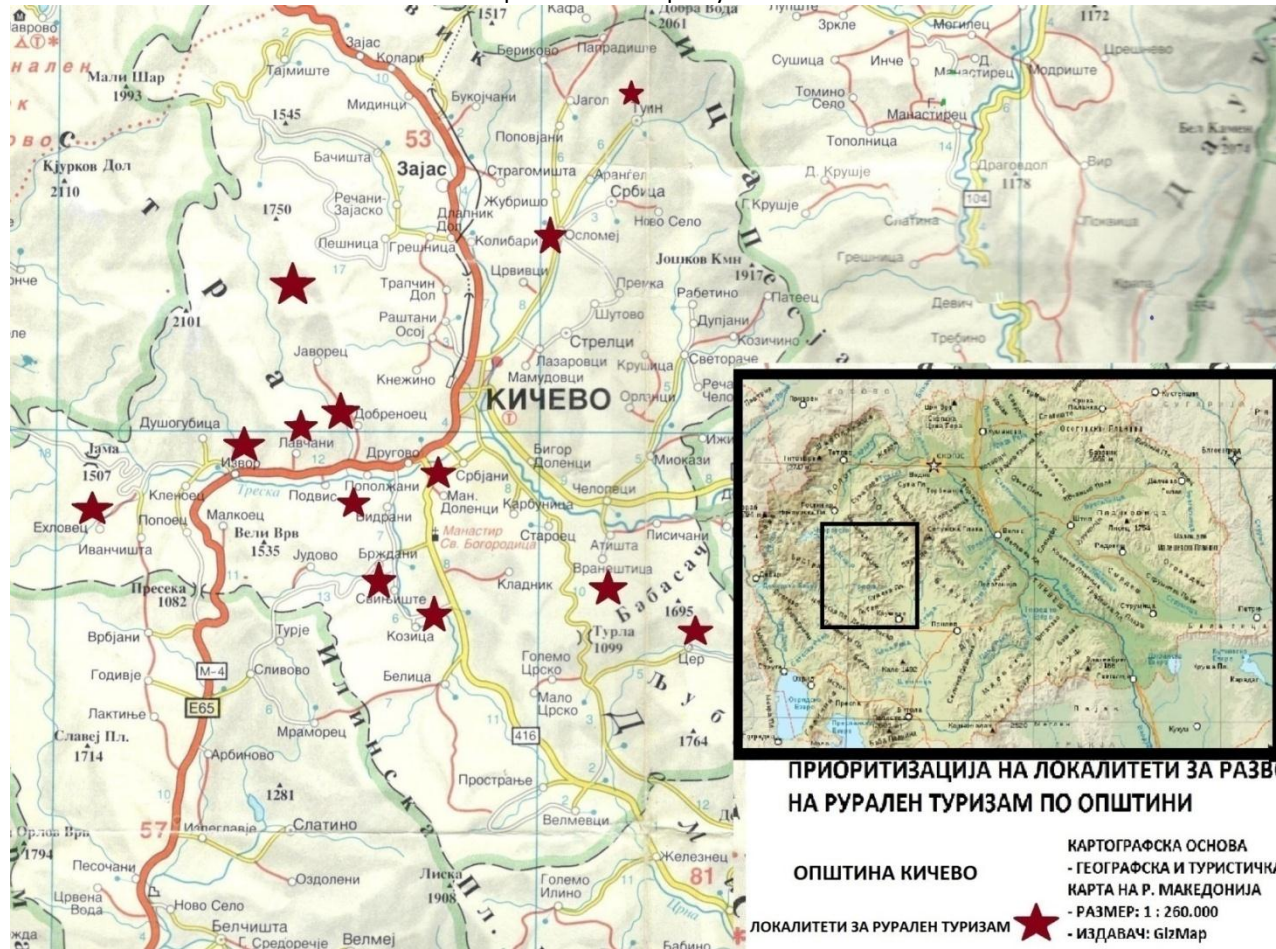
Sites for development of rural tourism in the municipality of Ohrid are the following: Gorno Lakocerej, Kuratica, Rechica, Svinishta, Ramne, Velestovo, Elshani, Peshtani and Trpejca.

Map of the municipality of Struga



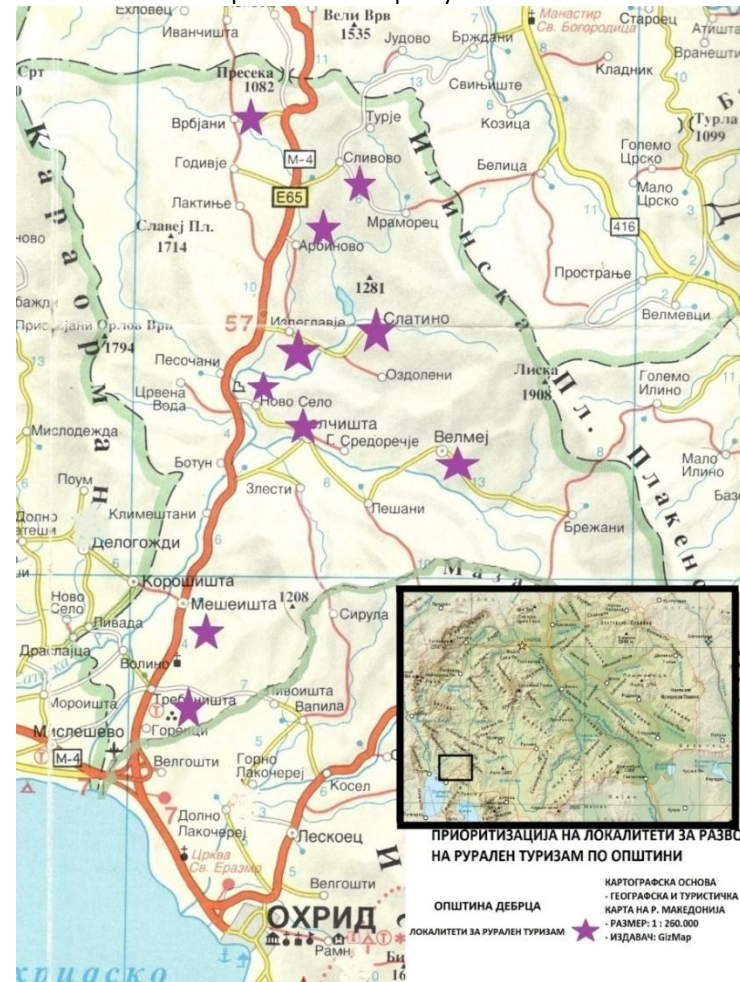
Sites for development of rural tourism in the municipality of Struga are the following: Radozhda, Vishni, Vranishta, Lozhani, Gorna Belica, Veleshta, Podgorci, Labunishta, Tashmarunishta, Delogozhdi, Boroec, Jablanica, Modrich, Lokov and Zbzhzdi.

Map of the municipality of Kicevo



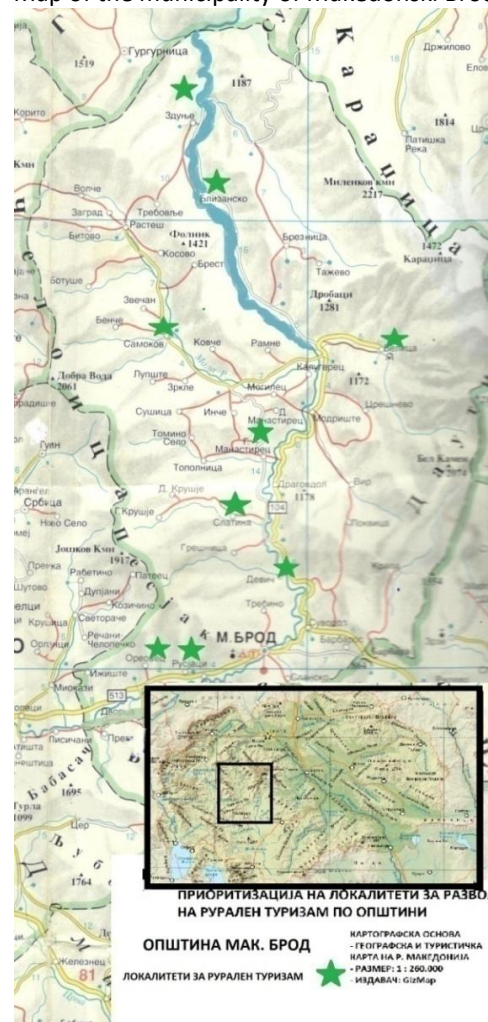
Sites for development of rural tourism in the municipality of Kicevo are the following: Cer, Vraneshtica, Oslomej, Tuin, Kozica, Brzhdani, Podvis, Drugovo, Ehloec, Izvor, Lavchani, Dobrenoec and Javorec.

Map of the municipality of Debrca



Sites for development of rural tourism in the municipality of Debrca are the following: Trebenishta, Mesheishta, Velmej, Belchishta, Novo Selo, Izdeglavje, Slatino, Arbinovo, Mramorec and Vrbjani.

Map of the municipality of Makedonski Brod



Sites for development of rural tourism in the municipality of Makedonski Brod are the following: Rusjaci, Oreovec, Devic, Slatina, Manastirec, Belica, Samokov, Blizansko and Zdunje.

Map of the municipality of Vevcani



Because of the relatively small surface area of the municipality of Vevcani, the only site for development of rural tourism is the settlement with the same name.

Map of the municipality of Debar



Sites for development of rural tourism in the municipality of Debar are the following: Gari, Osoj, Dolno Kosovrasti, Banishte and Konjari.





Map of the municipality of Plasnica



Because of the relatively small surface area of the municipality of Plasnica, the only site for development of rural tourism is located in the settlement with the same name

## ACTION PLAN

The action plan is an exemplary category with the aim to show how in certain locations activities can be conducted which are related to the content of the Register. The choice of locations was based on expert analysis that took into consideration the parameters from both the desk research as well as from the field research. This means that this exemplary action plan is actually a form of prioritization of sites in the municipalities that defines the target markets and the possible operational projects based on the obtained results. In such sense is also the description of the coverage of activities. Furthermore, clearly determined project objectives were defined as well as the expected results or projected activities. These results and activities have to be undertaken in order to realize the application components of the Register. The time period of three years is taken as a tentative or provisional timetable accordingly to the practices of the municipalities for issuing tender procedures, for identifying the financiers as well as for implementing the defined activities.

Municipality	Location	Target market	Name of the project	Description	Aim of the project	Results	Activities	Implementation period	Indicative budget (MKD)	Carriers of activities	Total budget (MKD)
<b>OHRID</b>	Trpejca	Local population, Local Self-Government	Supporting the improvement of the communal infrastructure and local production	Trpejca is a village located at the foot of the mountain Galicica, in a natural hollow area between the cliffs on the eastern shore of the Ohrid Lake, at an altitude of 695-750 MAMSL. Trpejca is located 25 km south of Ohrid, in the southern part of the municipality, and the road Ohrid - St. Naum is passing near the village. Trpejca is one of the most important tourist sites on the east coast of Lake Ohrid, which is characterized by a long tradition of providing tourist services, while part of the population is engaged in agriculture and livestock activities.	Improving communal infrastructure and expanding the existing tourist offer of Trpejca with its rural potentials	- provided conditions for improvement of communal infrastructure - included local manufacturers in the rural - tourist offer	- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area  - promotion activities and campaigns (improvement of local gastronomic specialties and the event "Na zajdisonce" – "On sunset")  - promotion and stimulation of traditional crafts (training, creating brands)  - signaling and marking	- 2 years  - 3 years  - 3 years  - 1 year	- 9.799.800  -1.500.000 (500.000 per year)  - 1.200.000 (400.000 per year)  - 600.000	Center for development of the SWPR	13.099.800
	Elshani	Local population, travel agencies, Local Self-Government	Determining areas in and outside Elshani for camping activities and promotion	Elshani is located 10 km south of the city of Ohrid. The most part of the village is situated at 850-950 meters above sea level, only a few hundred meters from Peshtani and from the shores of Lake Ohrid. The near laying new settlement Eleshec begins on the lakefront, at 700 MAMSL.  Elshani is a mountain village with a high number of permanent residents. There are already several activities like riding donkeys and horses allowing easier involvement in the tourist offer. Tourism is based on viewpoints towards the Ohrid Lake. In this function sites for picnics, camping and viewpoints can be promoted.	Increasing the number of tourists and their stay in accommodation facilities and promotion of rural-tourism potentials of Elshani	- increased tourist visits and the length of stay - created recognizable image for rural-tourism activities	- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area  - organizing debates about the significance of livestock for the rural-tourism offer  - arranging picnic sites with viewpoints (benches, eaves, places for preparing barbecue)  - networking the local farmers with travel agencies for creating certain activities (riding)	- 2 years  - 2 years  - 1 year  - 3 years	- 12.708.000  - 600.000 (300.000 per year)  - 1.000.000  - 900.000 (300.000 per year)	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	15.808.000

							- promotion of local gastronomic specialties in the function of rural-tourism development	- 3 years	- 600.000 (200.000 per year)		
Skrebatno	Local population, travel agencies, Local Self-Government	Enriching the tourist offer with picnic activities and local gastronomic values	The village is one of the most important picnic areas in the municipality. Especially important for the development of rural tourism is the event "Gjomlezijada" (St. Mother of God)	Modernization of the tourist facilities as part of the tourist offer of Skrebatno	- increasing the number of visitors as day trippers - developed gastronomic tourism product as an integral part of rural tourism - created recognizable image for rural-tourism offer - improved accessibility	- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area  - arranging picnic sites, and places for preparing barbecue (benches, eaves)  - widening the current gastronomic offer and development of new gastronomic specialties  - networking of travel agencies for promotion and offer of gastronomic specialties and their combination with other rural-tourism activities  - promotion activities– publishing brochures, travel guides  - signaling and marking	- 2 years  - 1 year  - 3 years  - 3 years  - 1 year  - 1 year	- 10.349.650  - 1.000.000  - 600.000 (200.000 per year)  - 900.000 (300.000 per year)  - 300.000  - 200.000	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	13. 349. 650	
Kuratica	Local population, travel agencies, Local Self-Government	Enriching the current rural-tourism offer with attractive contents and promoting of the village as a place for recreation skiing during the winter period	The village of Kuratica is located 20 km of Ohrid in the northeast direction. It is only 5 km north of the road Ohrid – Resen. The village is situated on the sides of the mountain range Mazatar (peak Barak 1635 m) at an altitude of 1080 MAMSL. Because of the configuration of the terrain, the village has an elongated shape in the direction northwest – southeast and belongs to the type of villages with tightly packed houses and small gardens. Kuratica is an important rural-tourism locality because it has peri – mountainous character and active relations towards rural tourism through carnival celebrations, gastronomic events, 4x4 off-road safari (Off-road adventure), donkey riding.	Increasing the aspirations of tourists for visiting Kuratica	- increased number of visitors during the winter months - enriched rural-tourism offer with additional activities and thus increasing the number of visitors - increased recognisability of the local carnival (image) - improved accessibility	- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area (marking a ski slope for recreational skiing and building a ski-lift)  - networking between diverse service providers and travel agencies for widening the offer of rural-tourism activities  - enriching the offer during the local carnival with local dishes, manufactured and its promotion  - improved signalization and marking	- 2 years  - 3 years  - 3 years  - 1 year	- 17.287.150  - 900.000 (300.000 per year)  - 900.000 (300.000 per year)  - 600.000	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	20.687.150	

DEBRCA

	Belchishta	Local population, travel agencies, Local Self-Government	Arranging Belchisko Blato (Belchishta Marsh) in the function of the development of rural tourism, creating rural-tourism offer that is based on eco-activities	The village of Belchishta is located in the valley Debrca. The village is singled out as a central place in the municipality. This includes, besides the developed agricultural activities, it is also an eco-tourism zone with Belchisko Blato. This allows for a combination for rural tourism and eco-tourism activities	Protection of Belchishko Blato with tourit-sustainable activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- arranged Belchishko Blato and its promotion</li> <li>- widened offer of local products (handicrafts and gastronomic specialties)</li> <li>- created recognizable image of the site for eco-tourism and rural-tourism activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area (arranging the marsh area)</li> <li>- arranging the waterfront of the marsh (benches, eaves)</li> <li>- marking (information – education boards)</li> <li>- educating the local population for creating handicrafts, local gastronomic specialties and their significance for rural-tourism development</li> <li>- networking with travel agencies for promoting Belchishko Blato as a locality for excursion activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 3 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 6.645.200</li> <li>- 1.200.000</li> <li>- 200.000</li> <li>- 600.000 (300.000 per year)</li> <li>- 600.000 (200.000 per year)</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	9.245.000
	Velmej	Local population, travel agencies, Local Self-Government	Linking the different service providers for creating a joint rural-tourism offer	The village Velmej is located in the area of Lower Debrca, 13 km eastwards of the road Ohrid - Kicevo. The village is accessible by an asphalt road which connects the village Botun with Ohrid – Kicevo national road which is passing through the villages Belcista and Lesani. Situated on the western slopes of Ilinska Bigla, the village, on the north and east side is bounded by the mountain ranges of Ilinska Bigla (from from the east with Kilaec - 1068 m, from the north with Cuki – 1303 m), while on the west and south side extends the Velmeshko Pole (Velmej Valley). The village is situated at an altitude of 860 meters. It covers an area of 39.3 square kilometers (3928 hectares) or 10% of the territory of Debrca. For the age of the village speak numerous archaeological sites in the area such as: Buchishta, Velmeshko Gradishte, Vishin Dol, Gladnica, Kutlina etc. This locality has significant potential for the development of rural tourism. There are many permanent residents whose main occupation is agriculture. The surrounding area has a large water potential, and the village has also a large drinking fountain with spring water	Functionality of the networking of service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- arranged village and its surroundings, adaptation for tourists and visitors</li> <li>- improved accessibility through installed signalization</li> <li>- created attractive rural-tourism offer and increasing the number of such visitors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area</li> <li>- arranging the surroundings of the village and the village itself for excursion activities (benches, eaves, places for preparing barbecue)</li> <li>- signaling and marking (information boards near the drinking fountain)</li> <li>- networking different manufacturers and service providers (gastronomic specialties, farms for visits, private accommodation) with travel agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 3 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 29.703.600</li> <li>- 1.500.000</li> <li>- 500.000</li> <li>- 600.000 (200.000 per year)</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	32.303.600

	Trebenishta	Local population, travel agencies, Local Self-Government	Creating attractive rural-tourism offer (wine and fruit related offer) linked to cultural-tourism activities	Trebenishta is an important rural site because it possesses human potential, relatively high level of development of agriculture, as well as significant archaeological sites like the necropolis Trebenishta. This necropolis is famous for the found grave artifacts such as gold burial masks, golden sandals, bracelets and necklace, jewelry, metal containers, weapons. Trebenishta necropolis is treated mainly as a site from the archaic period, but it also has characteristics from the iron and Hellenistic age. Its chronological range spans from the end of the VII century until the end of the IV century BC	Branding the rural-tourism values of Trebenishta and its cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- arranged village and its surroundings adapted for tourism activities</li> <li>- improved accessibility of the village</li> <li>- created recognizable brand (Cherries)</li> <li>- increased number of visitors at the event „Creshnober“ (“Harvest of cherries“)</li> <li>- created attractive rural-tourism offer and increased number of visitors for such activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area</li> <li>- signaling and marking</li> <li>- improvement of wine (educating the population, promotion of wine)</li> <li>- branding the cherries as a local product</li> <li>- improving the promotion of the event „Creshnober“</li> <li>- linking different manufacturers and service providers with travel agencies for promoting Trebenishta as a recognizable tourist destination with a wider offer of rural-tourism activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 3 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 9.168.600</li> <li>- 600.000</li> <li>- 1.200.000 (600.000 per year)</li> <li>- 600.000</li> <li>- 360.000 (120.000 per year)</li> <li>- 900.000 (300.000 per year)</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	12.828.600
<b>DEBAR</b>	Osoj	Local population, travel agencies, Local Self-Government	Creating rural-tourism offer based on cultural heritage (traditional house building and traditional living) related to additional activities of this type	The village Osoj is located in western Macedonia, on the mountain Stogovo, at an altitude of 900-1000 meters. Neighboring villages are Mogorje on the left and Gari on the right side. The name of the village originates probably from the fact that the village is located in a shaded place (osoj) due to its location on the north side of the mountain Stogovo. Osoj is a Miyak mountain village that has a characteristic rural ambience because of the authentic architecture.	Development of rural tourism in Osoj based on visiting the authentic house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provided conditions for arranging the village for visiting</li> <li>- arranged village for excursion activities</li> <li>- improved accessibility</li> <li>- created recognizable image of the village for traditional house building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area</li> <li>- arranging the village and its surroundings for excursion activities (benches, eaves)</li> <li>- signaling and marking</li> <li>- networking the providers of services and manufacturers of local products from the neighboring villages (Gari, Lazaropole, Galicnik) for enriching the rural-tourism offer</li> <li>- promotion of the locality for creating (traditional house building)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 3 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 8.036.400</li> <li>- 2.000.000</li> <li>- 600.000</li> <li>- 900.000 (300.000 per year)</li> <li>- 1.500.000 (500.000 per year)</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	13.036.400
	Dolno Kosovrasti	Local population, Local Self-Government	Creating recognizable rural-tourism offer that combines spa tourism, gastronomic tourism and other rural-tourism	The village is located in the area of Upper Debar in western Macedonia in the Debar valley, near the river Radika. Zagradshta or Na Klak is an archaeological site in Dolno Kosovrasti which is a fortress from the Middle Ages. It is located southwest of the village, at the foot of Mount Krcin, on an elevated place that has an irregular square base. This allows for a remarkable view of the	Intensifying the development of rural tourism in Dolno Kosovrasti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provided conditions for arranging the locality for rural-tourism purposes (revitalization of old houses)</li> <li>- increased and widened offer of rural-tourism services and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area</li> <li>- training the local population for manufacturing handicrafts, souvenirs (traditional costumes) and providing gastronomic services (local specialties)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 6.230.800</li> <li>- 1.200.000</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	9.980.800

			contents	Radika valley and the road running beside it. Dolno Kosovrasti is a priority site because of the possibility for combining spa tourism with rural tourism activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>products (handicrafts, gastronomic specialties, local products – cheese, chestnut)</li> <li>- widened tourist offer related to activities in the Lake Debar (fishing, water sports) rural-tourism activities</li> <li>- created larger promotion for recognizing the locality for this purpose</li> <li>- improved accessibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- networking of small and medium enterprises, private owners of buildings (watermills), service providers and local manufacturers (sheep breeders, manufacturers of recognizable local cheese, cultivating the recognizable chestnut, manufacturers of bio-honey) for creating an attractive rural-tourism offer</li> <li>- development of fishing activities and water sports in Debar Lake and their linking with rural tourism (gastronomic offer – fish dishes)</li> <li>- creating promotion material</li> <li>- signaling and marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 900.000 (300.000 per year)</li> <li>- 900.000 (450.000 per year)</li> <li>- 300.000</li> <li>- 750.000</li> </ul>		
Gari	Local population, travel agencies, Local Self-Government	Creating attractive rural-tourism offer that links cultural heritage (traditional house building and traditional living) with traditional economic activities (sheepfold cattle breeding, manufacturing handicrafts) and other rural tourism activities	Gari is located deep in the mountain Stogovo, at an altitude of about 1100 meters. The village is located in a narrow valley, which starts from a glacial lake on Stogovo. Through the village the river Garska is flowing, which is a protected monument of nature. As a village it is characterized by more than 180 houses, most with two or three floors. They have massive stone structures, are exposed to the south and are symmetrically arranged in tiers which make for a beautiful landscape. This site is characterized by the preservation of indigenous architecture, sheepfold cattle breeding and typical rural ambience resulting from the traditional architecture.	Intensifying the rural-tourism development in Gari based on traditional tourist values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provided conditions for arranging the village and its surroundings and revitalization of the old houses</li> <li>- arranged village and its surroundings for excursion activities</li> <li>- improved accessibility</li> <li>- created attractive that includes significant cultural heritage (traditional house building)</li> <li>- created image and recognizability and increased number of visitors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area (revitalization of old houses)</li> <li>- arranging the village and its surroundings for excursion activities (benches, eaves, places for preparing barbecue)</li> <li>- signaling and marking</li> <li>- networking the owners of facilities (traditional houses), service providers and manufacturers of local products from the village (sheepfold cattle breeding) and neighboring villages (Osoj, Lazaropole, Galicnik) for enriching the rural-tourism offer</li> <li>- promotion of the locality for creating an image and recognizability (traditional house building)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 3 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 27.713.000</li> <li>- 2.000.000</li> <li>- 600.000</li> <li>- 900.000 (300.000 per year)</li> <li>- 3.000.000 (1.000.000 per year)</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	34.213.000	

STRUGA

Kalishta - Radozhda	Local population, travel agencies, Local Self-Government	Enriching the current tourist offer of the tourist zone Kalishta with combining activities of lake tourism and rural-tourism activities	Kalishta is located 4 kilometers south of Struga and is situated right on the banks of Lake Ohrid. The village Kalishta and its surroundings touch and extend from the northwestern shores of Lake Ohrid to the east through the plane of the Struga Valley towards the foot of the mountain Jablanica in the west. Radozhda is located at the foot of a rocky ridge that descends from the mountain Jablanica. It is a lowland village at an altitude of 700 to 725 meters. Because of their proximity and similarity of their products and provided services, these two localities can be considered as one entity. This complex area is characterized by rich cultural heritage, natural rarities, traditional fishing, accommodation and homemade local specialties which are a solid basis for the development of rural tourism.	Enriching the current lake based tourist offer of Kalishta-Radozhda with attractive rural-tourism contents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provided conditions for arranging the complex area for rural-tourism purposes</li> <li>- easier access</li> <li>- created network of diverse products and service providers with the purpose of creating a joint rural-tourism offer</li> <li>- created recognizable brand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area</li> <li>- signaling and marking</li> <li>- networking between the cultural heritage (cave churches), private owners of facilities (accommodation, restaurants) and local manufacturers (fishermen) for a joint access on the rural-tourism market</li> <li>- promoting the complex area for creating a recognizable brand on the western shores of the Ohrid Lake</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 3 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 8.658.000</li> <li>- 600.000</li> <li>- 1.200.000 (400.000 per year)</li> <li>- 1.200.000 (400.000 per year)</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	11.658.000
Veleshta	Local population, Local Self-Government	Improvement of the organic production of food in Veleshta and their distribution in the catering-tourism facilities	The village is located in the northwestern parts of the Struga Valley, 7 km north of Struga. The locality has been chosen based on the rise of the accommodation facilities because their offer consists of hotels and motels. Opportunities for agricultural activities can be the foundation that will incorporate the contemporary approaches in the development of tourism with the traditional operating of agriculture.	Development of rural tourism in Veleshta based on organic production and offer of such products in hospitality – tourism facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provided conditions for arranging the locality and its surroundings for rural-tourism purposes</li> <li>- increased awareness for organic production of the local population</li> <li>- exchanged experiences and knowledge for organic production</li> <li>- widened tourist offer with rural-tourism activities</li> <li>- certified organic production that contributes in the increasing of quality</li> <li>- created catering-tourism facilities with eco-function</li> <li>- created image of the locality for organic production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area</li> <li>- for the significance of organic production and their distribution in the catering facilities</li> <li>- organizing training for the local population for organic production, manufacturing handicrafts, creating local gastronomic specialties</li> <li>- networking the different service providers (motels), manufacturers (organic production, traditional folk costumes) for creating a joint rural-tourism offer with eco-function</li> <li>- determining certification for organic production</li> <li>- certifying facilities that have eco-function and producing organic products (“slow food”)</li> <li>- promotion activities for creating recognizability of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 6.889.400</li> <li>- 360.000 (120.000 per year)</li> <li>- 360.000 (120.000 per year)</li> <li>- 600.000 (200.000 per year)</li> <li>- 900.000 (300.000 per year)</li> <li>- 1.200.000</li> <li>- 200.000</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	10.509.400



							locality for the production of organic products and their distribution in catering-tourism facilities					
Labunishta	Local population, travel agencies, Local Self-Government	Creating attractive rural-tourism offer related to sheepfolds	The site is located at the foot of the mountain Jablanica and has a relatively large number of permanent inhabitants actively engaged in sheepfold cattle breeding. Near the site there are conditions for various mountain tourism activities	Development of rural tourism in Labunishta based on activities of sheepfold cattle breeding and mountain tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provided conditions for arranging the locality and its surroundings for rural-tourism purposes</li> <li>- easier access</li> <li>- created hiking and mountain biking trails</li> <li>- created attractive rural-tourism offer and increased tourist visits</li> <li>- created brand which will transform the site into a recognizable destination for sheepfold cattle breeding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area</li> <li>- signaling and marking</li> <li>- marking of hiking and mountain biking routes</li> <li>- networking of different manufacturers and service providers with travel agencies for creating an attractive rural-tourism offer</li> <li>- promotion of sheepfold cattle breeding for increasing the tourist visits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 3 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 14.282.000</li> <li>- 300.000</li> <li>- 1.200.000</li> <li>- 1.200.000 (400.000 per year)</li> <li>- 600.000 (200.000 per year)</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	17.582.000		
Gorna Belica	Local population, Local Self-Government	Revitalization of rural and mountain tourism	The village is a mountain village which is located on Jablanica. This locality is significant because for its location in a mountainous area where the potentials are not enough exploited.	Sustainable of rural and mountain tourism in Gorna Belica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provided conditions for arranging the locality and its surroundings for rural-tourism purposes</li> <li>- arranged and equipped mountain homes</li> <li>- improved accessibility</li> <li>- created hiking and mountain biking trails</li> <li>- arranged sites in the village and its surroundings intended for excursion activities</li> <li>- created attractive rural-tourism with elements of mountain tourism</li> <li>- created recognizable image of the site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area (marking of ski slopes for recreational skiing and building a ski-lift)</li> <li>- revitalization of old watchtowers as mountain homes for the development of rural tourism</li> <li>- signaling and marking</li> <li>- marking of mountain routes (hiking, MTB)</li> <li>- arranging the village and its surroundings for excursion tourist activities (benches, eaves, places for preparing barbecue)</li> <li>- networking of diverse owners of different facilities (private accommodation), manufacturers (handicrafts) and service providers (mountaineering clubs) for creating rural-tourism offer with elements of mountain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 3 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 9.412.800</li> <li>- 3.000.000</li> <li>- 300.000</li> <li>- 1.000.000</li> <li>- 600.000</li> <li>- 600.000 (200.000 per year)</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	15.272.800		

							tourism					
							- promotion of the locality for creating a recognizable image for mountain and rural tourism	- 3 years	- 360.000 (120.000 per year)			
Micro-zone of the villages Brchevo, Prisovjani, Zbzhzdi, Rzhanovo and Lokov	Local population, Local Self-Government	Creating attractive tourist offer which is a combination of mountain and rural tourism	This micro-zone allows to link rural-tourism activities in the area's villages. This offer is based primarily on the visit and stay in rural areas. There are deficiencies relating to the signaling as for the accessibility to the site such as for the dispersed rural settlements. It is therefore necessary to improve it as well as to improve the accessibility. The arrangement of the houses is aimed at the development and promotion of rural tourism in this micro-zone	Revitalization of the villages Brchevo, Prisovjani, Zbzhzdi, Rzhanovo and Lokov through rural tourism based on mountain tourist activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provided conditions for arranging the locality and its surroundings for rural-tourism purposes</li> <li>- improved access</li> <li>- created mountain hiking and mountain biking routes</li> <li>- arranged sites in the village and its surroundings for excursion activities</li> <li>- increased awareness of the local population for accommodation in rural areas</li> <li>- categorized accommodation facilities and increased quality of the offer</li> <li>- created recognizable image of the micro-zone for such activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area (for building an infrastructure for increasing accessibility)</li> <li>- signaling and marking</li> <li>- marking of mountain routes for hiking and MTB (installing information boards and signalization of the routes)</li> <li>- arranging the micro-zone and its surroundings for excursion activities (benches, eaves, places for preparing barbecue)</li> <li>- educating the local population for the significance and specifics of accommodation in rural areas (arranging, categorization)</li> <li>- categorization of accommodation facilities in rural areas</li> <li>- promotion activities for creating recognizable image for such activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 58.283.900</li> <li>- 400.000</li> <li>- 1.800.000</li> <li>- 2.000.000</li> <li>- 900.000 (300.000 per year)</li> <li>- 200.000</li> <li>- 300.000</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	63.483.900		
Micro-zone of the villages Jablanica, Piskupshatina, Nerezi, Lukovo and Bezovo	Local population, Local Self-Government	Creating attractive tourist offer through combining fishing, gastronomic and rural tourism	The priority of this micro-one is related to the existence of fishponds, large quantities of wild berries and medicinal herbs that can be collected on the mountain Jablanica and development of organic cattle-breeding.	Revitalization of the villages Jablanica, Piskupshatina, Nerezi, Lukovo and Bezovo through the development of rural tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provided conditions for arranging the locality and its surroundings for rural-tourism purposes</li> <li>- improved access</li> <li>- adapted fishponds and increased number of visitors</li> <li>- created attractive rural-tourism products</li> <li>- created image and recognizability of the micro-region for such purposes</li> <li>- categorized facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area (building an infrastructure)</li> <li>- signaling and marking</li> <li>- adapting the fishponds for tourist visits</li> <li>- networking the various service providers, owners of facilities, manufacturers for creating attractive rural-tourism offer</li> <li>- promotion activities (preparing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50.668.250</li> <li>- 300.000</li> <li>- 1.500.000</li> <li>- 1.200.000 (400.000 per year)</li> <li>- 300.000</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	54.888.250		

						and improved quality of rural accommodation  - created rural-tourism offer based on collecting and using of wild berries	promotion materials)  - categorization of potential accommodation facilities  - education activities for training the local population for the way of collecting wild berries and herbs, as well as for the basics and significance of organic production  - linking pickers of herbs and berries with the tourist offer	- 1 year  - 3 years  - 3 years	- 200.000  - 360.000 (120.000 per year)  - 360.000 (120.000 per year)		
VEVCANI	Vevcani	Local population, travel agencies, Local Self-Government	Improving and widening the current tourist offer through combining various tourism and rural-tourism activities	Vevcani is located at the foot of the eastern slopes of the mountain Jablanica at an altitude of 800 m. Specifically, the village is situated on the border (contact) of the slope of the mountain Jablanica in the west and the plane of the valley bottom in the east. The administration area of Vevcani is located northwest of Ohrid Lake, westwards of the Struga Valley and on the east side of the mountain Jablanica. It extends in the direction east - west from the foot of the mountain, through hilly terrain, up to the ridge of the mountain Jablanica. It borders the municipality of Struga, and in a narrow section it touches the state border line with Albania. Vevcani is a mountainous village while its houses are rising at an altitude of 820 to 980 meters. From the central place (the city of Struga) the village is 13,5 km away and odpatot Struga - Debar about 7 km away. This site can be defined as one of the most important areas for development of various rural-tourism activities in SWPR. It is a locality with protected values of natural heritage, indigenous architecture of rural ensembles, event with millennial significance, existing livestock farms, sheepfold cattle breeding and horse-related activities.	Increasing the content of the current tourist offer of Vevcani with inclusion of different rural-tourism contents and activities	- provided conditions for arranging the locality and its surroundings for rural-tourism purposes and increasing the number of visitors in the winter months - created attractive rural tourism products - created rural-tourism offer based on collecting and using of wild berries and teas. - categorized facilities and improved quality of rural accommodation	- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area (marking ski-slopes for recreation activities and building a ski-lift)  - networking the different service providers (catering, horse riding clubs), manufacturers (handicrafts, folk costumes) and owners of facilities (authentic houses, farms, catering facilities, watermills, valavica) and travel agencies for creating an attractive and recognizable offer  - linking the pickers of wild berries and teas with the tourist offer and their promotion  - categorization of accommodation facilities	- 2 years  - 3 years (continuing)  - 9 months  - 1 year	- 26.270.000  - 3.000.000 (100.000 per year)  - 1.200.000  - 750.000	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	31.220.000

KICEVO

KICEVO	Vraneshtica	Local population, travel agencies, Local Self-Government	Creating rural-tourism offer which includes diverse activities, while it is based on pottery manufacturing as a traditional economic activity	The village is situated at an altitude of 660 meters, at the foot of the mountain Baba Sach. Vraneshtica is a village of mountainous type, and has numerous pastures and forests. Its administrative area is located next to the village and occupies a certain part of Kicevo valley along the river Treska. Important archaeological sites are Gradishte, Calais and St. George. Elijah. This site is a priority because of the existence of a relatively high number of permanent residents who perform agricultural and livestock activities, the presence of an active ceramics colony	Branding the pottery products in function of rural-tourism activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provided conditions for arranging the locality and its surroundings for rural-tourism purposes</li> <li>- improved access</li> <li>- created attractive and recognizable rural-tourism offer based on production and selling of pottery products</li> <li>- created recognizable brand for pottery products and rural-tourism activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area</li> <li>- signaling and marking</li> <li>- networking of various owners of facilities (sheepfolds), manufacturers (pottery, honey, eco-cheese, cultivating the chestnut, pickers of herbs and wild berries) and service providers (local gastronomic dishes) from the village, but also from the neighboring villages for creating attractive rural-tourism offer</li> <li>- linking the manufacturers of pottery products with travel agencies for promotion of the site for such activities</li> <li>- creating a recognizable brand for the production of authentic pottery products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 2 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 11.656.200</li> <li>- 300.000</li> <li>- 900.000 (300.000 per year)</li> <li>- 600.000 (300.000 per year)</li> <li>- 600.000 (300.000 per year)</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	14.056.200
	Dobrenoec	Local population, Local Self-Government	Enriching the current catering offer related to fishponds and other attractive rural-tourism activities	The village Dobrenoec for the first time was mentioned in foreign travelogues in 1410 and it was located on the ridge of the mountain between the current village and the city of Kicevo. The springs "Studenchica" are located on the eastern side of the mountain "Bistra" on an elevation of 965 MAMSL and is 5 km away from the village Dolno Dobrenoec with a capacity of 1200 L / s. The celebration of the Resurrection of the Holy Mother of God on the 28th of August is an important village celebration. This whole event is a folk festival which has ambitions to grow into a new evolved urban event with the initiative of the youth. The priority of this site is linked to the existence of farms, water mills, the proximity of the mountain Bistra, favorable conditions for activities in the forest and mountains, such as collecting wild berries and medicinal herbs and hiking as well as mountain biking	Widening the current catering-tourist offer of Dobrenoec by using different contents and activities of rural tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provided conditions for arranging the locality and its surroundings for rural-tourism purposes</li> <li>- improved access</li> <li>- arranged and adapted locality for excursion activities with the aim of increasing the tourist visits</li> <li>- created attractive and recognizable rural-tourism offer</li> <li>- created image of a recognizable tourist destination for rural-tourism activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area</li> <li>- signaling and marking</li> <li>- arranging the locality for excursion tourist activities (benches, eaves, places for preparing barbecue)</li> <li>- networking diverse owners of facilities (fishponds, sheepfolds), manufacturers (honey, eco-cheese), cultivating chestnut, pickers of herbs and wild berries) as well as service providers (local gastronomic specialties) for creating attractive rural-tourism offer</li> <li>- preparing promotion material</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 32.384. 250</li> <li>- 350.000</li> <li>- 1.200.000</li> <li>- 1.500.000 (500.000 per year)</li> <li>- 300.000</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	35.734.250

	Drugovo	Local population, travel agencies, Local Self-Government	Stimulating the development of beekeeping in the function of rural tourism development	The rural area consists of approximately seven square kilometers, farmland of around two hundred hectares as well as two hundred hectares of pastures and meadows and around four hundred hectares of forests. The village is located in the place Lower Kopacka, on the left bank of the river Treska. From Kicevo it is only 1 kilometer away. It is a typical beekeeping area which allows degustation, ordering and consuming food of this type. Tourists can be active participants in the process of producing honey	Branding the honey based products in the function of rural-tourism development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provided conditions for arranging the locality and its surroundings for rural-tourism purposes</li> <li>- improved access</li> <li>- greater awareness and exchanged experiences on the significance of beekeeping in rural-tourism development</li> <li>- organized events related to the production of honey and increased number of visitors</li> <li>- created recognizable brand for the production of high-quality honey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area</li> <li>- signaling and marking</li> <li>- organizing education activities for the local population about the significance of beekeeping and honey related products in the function of development of rural-tourism</li> <li>- networking of different owners of facilities (barns, haylofts), manufacturers (honey, eco-cheese, cultivating the chestnut, pickers of herbs and wild berries, service providers (local gastronomic dishes) for creating attractive rural-tourism offer</li> <li>- organizing significant events related to the production and processing of honey</li> <li>- promotion of the locality as a destination for the production of honey and creating recognizable brand in this sense</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 5.138.700</li> <li>- 300.000</li> <li>- 600.000 (300.000 per year)</li> <li>- 900.000 (300.000 per year)</li> <li>- 900.000 (300.000 per year)</li> <li>- 600.000</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	8.438.700
<b>MAKEDONSKI BROD</b>	Belica	Local population, Local Self-Government	Creating rural-tourism offer through combining activities of fishing, gastronomic and mountain tourism	Belica is located in Poreč area, at the foot of the mountain range of Mokra Mountain (Dautica, Jakupica and Karadzica) at an altitude of 600 to 680 meters. In this area there are the springs of Belesnica River, which is the biggest confluent of the River Treska. Around the village there are several underground caverns which have internal cavern choreography, such as the following caves: Momicek, Laparnica and Golubarnica. The site is prioritized because of the complexity of supply and the dominance of the fisheries in that context. There are favorable opportunities for gastronomic tourism offer, walks in the area, cycling activities	Creating and attractive and differentiated rural-tourism offer in Belica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provided conditions for arranging the locality and its surroundings for rural-tourism purposes</li> <li>- improved access</li> <li>- created hiking and MTB</li> <li>- increased awareness and exchanged experiences about the significance of fisheries for the development of rural tourism</li> <li>- created attractive rural-tourism offer and increased number of visitors</li> <li>- created image and recognizability of the destination for rural-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area</li> <li>- signaling and marking</li> <li>- marking of hiking and mountain biking</li> <li>- educating the local population for the significance of fishponds for the development of rural tourism</li> <li>- networking the different owners of facilities (fishponds), manufacturers (cultivating the so called Porechki chestnut), manufacturers of traditional Porechki costumes and service providers (local gastronomic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 3 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 22.954.800</li> <li>- 600.000</li> <li>- 3.000.000</li> <li>- 200.000</li> <li>- 1.200.000 (400.000 per year)</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	28.254.800

						tourism activities	dishes) for creating attractive rural-tourism offer					
							- promotion activities	- 1 year	- 300.000			
Zdunje	Local population, Local Self-Government	Creating tourist offer related to the combination of lake-based and rural tourism activities	The village is located in the middle part of the valley of the river Treska in the northern part of the area Porechie on a high bedrock which hangs about 100 meters above the left bank of the river in the area called "Nazduv" which descends in a terrace-like south direction to Zdunsko Pole. On the western side the mountain range of Suva Gora is stretching with its highest point Golina (1546 m). Above the village is the hill "Vertex" with the highest point "Kule" (658 m). On the northeastern periphery the hill Gradec (545 m) is rising and to the east Kosmotov hill and Belkovo. On the north and south side there is an opening. Zdunje is designated as a priority site because of the possibility for combination of lakeside and rural tourism.	Development of rural-tourism offer and lakeside tourism in Zdunje	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provided conditions for arranging the locality and its surroundings for rural-tourism purposes</li> <li>- arranged and adapted locality for excursion activities and increased number of visitors</li> <li>- improved access</li> <li>- created attractive rural-tourism offer</li> <li>- created image and recognizability of the destination for rural-tourism activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area (for arranging the shoreline of the lake Kozjak)</li> <li>- arranging the locality for excursion activities (benches, eaves, places for preparing barbecue)</li> <li>- signaling and marking</li> <li>- networking the different owners of facilities, manufacturers and service providers from the village and neighboring villages for creating attractive rural-tourism offer</li> <li>- promotion activities of the locality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 3 years</li> <li>- 2 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50.964.500</li> <li>- 1.000.000</li> <li>- 200.000</li> <li>- 900.000 (300.000 per year)</li> <li>- 600.000 (300.000 per year)</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	53.664.500		
Slatina	Local population, Local Self-Government	Creating attractive rural-tourism offer that links different contents, but is based on speleological tourism	Slatinski Izvor is the largest cave in Macedonia and is on the left valley side of Slatina River, near its mouth of the river Treska. In 2011 the cave was declared a national monument by law. This site is prioritized because of the proximity of one of the most significant caves in Macedonia - Slatinski Izvori. There are conditions for hiking or collecting and eating wild berries.	Involvement of speleological tourism in rural-tourism development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provided conditions for arranging the locality and its surroundings for rural-tourism purposes</li> <li>- arranged and adapted locality for excursion activities and increased number of visitors</li> <li>- improved access</li> <li>- increased awareness and exchanged experiences for rural tourism and speleological tourism</li> <li>- created attractive rural-tourism offer</li> <li>- created recognizable brand of the locality and increased number of visitors for such activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area (arranging the access, surroundings and entrance of the cave and adapting it for visits)</li> <li>- arranging the locality for excursion activities (benches, eaves, places for preparing barbecue)</li> <li>- signaling and marking (information boards about the cave)</li> <li>- education and training of the local population about the significance and specifics of rural and speleological tourism</li> <li>- networking different owners of facilities (private accommodation), producers (pickers of herbs and wild</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 1 year</li> <li>- 3 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 14.575.900</li> <li>- 600.000</li> <li>- 200.000</li> <li>- 300.000</li> <li>- 1.200.000 (400.000 per year)</li> </ul>	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	17.375.900		

							berries) and service providers (speleological travel guide) for creating an attractive rural-tourism offer				
							- promoting the locality and creating brand for a recognizable speleological destination	- 2 years	- 500.000 (250.000 per year)		
<b>CENTAR ZUPA</b>	Kodzadzik	Local population, travel agencies, Local Self-Government	Stimulating sheepfold cattle breeding and its linking to cultural tourism	The village is located in the area Zupa in Western Macedonia, the mountain Stogovo. Important archaeological sites are: Adzi Chorme Memeti - tumulus from the Iron Age, Gjuruluk - medieval necropolis Calais - ancient Macedonian, Roman and medieval settlement, Kelica - medieval settlement, Petko - medieval settlement. The village has a memorial house for Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, whose father Ali Riza Efendi originated exactly from this village. This site is singled out as a priority because the sheepfold cattle breeding, natural ambient features, living ethnographic culture and the home of the father Kemal Ataturk. It is an opportunity to target tourist market of Turks in the marketing of specific tourism products from the site.	Involvement of local population of Kodzadzik in rural-tourism activities	- provided conditions for arranging the locality and its surroundings for rural-tourism purposes	- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area (arranging the space around the birth-house of the father of Kemal Ataturk)	- 2 years	- 9.339.800	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	17.789.800
						- improved access	- signaling and marking	- 1 year	- 450.000		
						- arranged and adapted locality for excursion activities and increased number of visitors	- arranging the locality for excursion (benches, eaves)	- 1 year	- 2.400.000		
						- created attractive rural-tourism offer	- networking the different owners of facilities (sheepfolds, water mills, private accommodation), manufacturers (cultivating the chestnut, producing cheese, manufacturing costumes) and service providers with activities of rural tourism (visiting the museum of the father of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk) and travel agencies for creating attractive rural-tourism offer	- 3 years	- 3.000.000 (1.000.000 per year)		
						- created recognizable brand for the chestnut as a typical local product	- branding the chestnut as a local product	- 1 year	- 1.000.000		
						- created recognizable image of the locality for this purpose	- promotion activities and publishing promotion materials	- 2 years	- 600.000		

PLASNICA	Plasnica	Local population, Local Self-Government	Improving the folklore in function of rural tourism	The village is located in the central part of western Macedonia and stretches on the northern and northeastern slopes of Busheva Mountain and the mountain Sach. Plasnica village lies on the right bank of Treska at the northern foot of Baba. This locality is a priority for the development of rural tourism because has a larger number of permanent residents and is a center of the municipality	Preserving the traditional cultural heritage of Plasnica in function of rural tourism development	- provided conditions for arranging the locality and its surroundings for rural-tourism purposes	- preparation of urban planning documentation within and outside the populated area	- 2 years	- 12.866.100	Center for development of the SWPR, Local Self-Government	16.226.100
						- increased awareness and exchange of experience and knowledge about rural tourism	- signaling and marking	- 1 year	- 600.000		
						- widening the tourist offer with folkloric contents	- training and educating the local population on the importance of local products (handicrafts, gastronomic specialties) for the development of rural tourism	- 3 years	- 600.000 (200.000 per year)		
						- increased visits	- organizing exhibitions for manufactured and folkloric contents	- 3 years	- 600.000 (200.000 per year)		
						- created attractive rural-tourism offer	- organizing folkloric performances	- 3 years	- 360.000 (120.000 per year)		
						- created recognizable image of the locality with such purpose	- networking the different owners of facilities (private accommodation), manufacturers (manufacturing handicrafts) and service providers for creating an attractive rural-tourism offer	- 3 years	- 900.000 (300.000 per year)		
	- promotion activities and publishing promotion materials about the folklore and rural tourism	- 1 year	- 300.000								



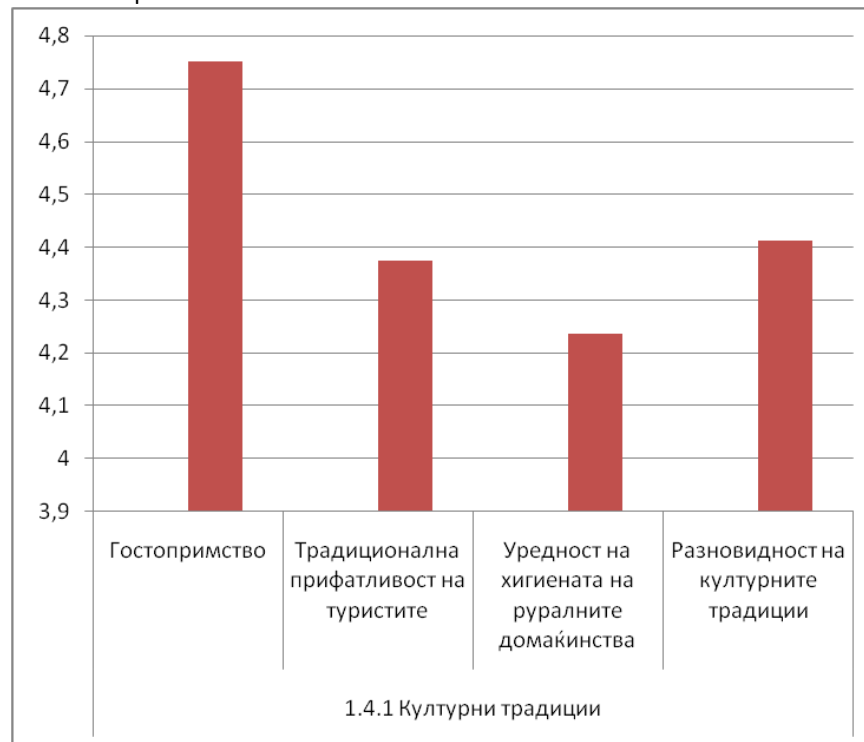
## **ANEX 1 – LIST OF DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM**

- Law on tourist activities in the Republic of Macedonia;
- Law on catering activities in the Republic of Macedonia;
- Law on developmental tourism zones;
- Law on medicinal tourism zones;
- National strategy for rural tourism in the Republic of Macedonia 2012-2017;
- Spatial Plan of the Republic of Macedonia;
- Plan for development of the Ohrid – Prespa Region;
- Spatial plan for the region of the Treska River watershed 2005-2020;
- Strategic plan of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning 2011-2013;
- Strategy for rural development in the Republic of Macedonia;
- Sub-strategy for rural development of the municipality of Ohrid 2014-2018;
- Management plan for the National Park Galichica for the period of 2010-2020;
- Strategy for sustainable development of the Republic of Macedonia 2010-2030;
- Sub-strategy for traditions and events in the Republic of Macedonia;
- Sub-strategy for sports tourism in the Republic of Macedonia;
- Leader II (Links between actions for the development of the rural economy);
- Guidelines for Stakeholder Identification and Analysis: A Manual for Natural Resource Managers and Planners;

- Developing Naturally: An Exploratory Process for Nature-Based Community Tourism (Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina);
- Master plan for sustainable development of rural tourism in Serbia, 2012-2017;
- UN Joint Programme “Sustainable tourism in function of rural development” financed by the Spanish Fund for achieving millennium goals for development;
- European Tourism Indicator System TOOLKIT for Sustainable Destinations, DG Enterprise and Industry (February 2013);
- Pharmacognostically interesting endemic plant species in the flora of Republic of Macedonia, 2009;
- Study on tourism potentials in the South-West Planning Region, 2013;
- Program for development of the South-West Planning Region, 2010-2015
- Program for development of the South-West Planning Region, 2015-2019;
- Assessment of rural areas in the region of Debar – Peshkopeja.

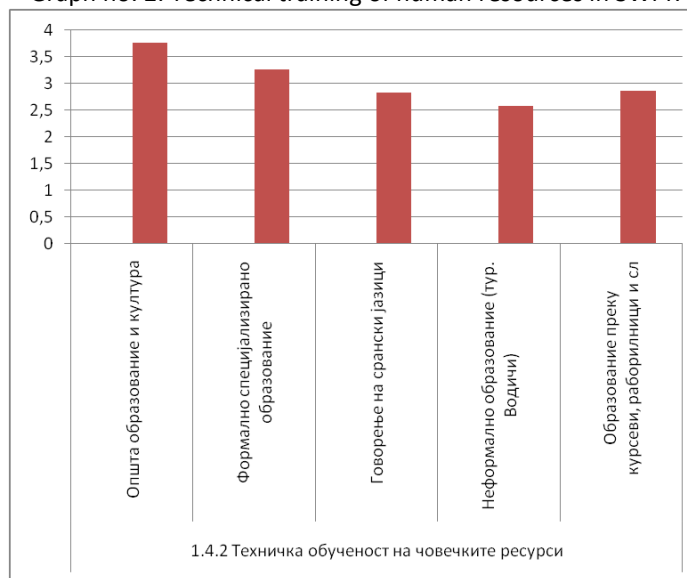
## ANEX 2 – GRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF THE CONCLUSION

Graph no. 1: Cultural traditions of human resources in the SWPR



Cultural traditions in the function of rural tourism in the SWPR were evaluated with the highest grades for the hospitality which dominates over the other traditions. On the second place were the traditional variety and the acceptance of tourists.

Graph no. 2: Technical training of human resources in SWPR



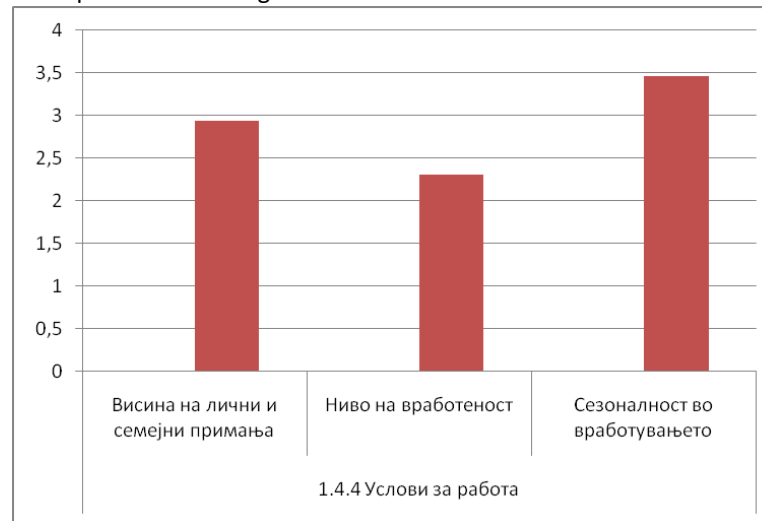
Regarding the technical training of human resources the graph shows that the highest grades were obtained for the basic level of education and culture. On second place is the formal specialized education, while the other categories in a certain sense fall behind them.

Graph no. 3: Use of technology and equipment by human resources in the SWPR



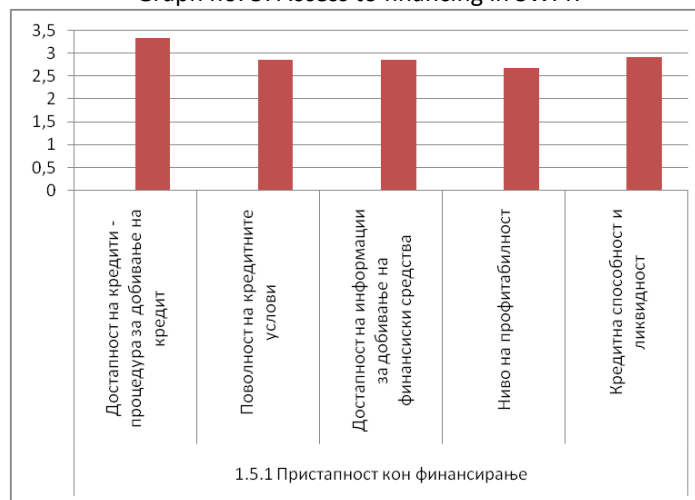
Regarding the technologies used in the region, the highest obtained grades from the regional experts refer to the use of information technologies. In a certain sense the use of modern equipment and facilities, as well as the use of standards in rural households fall behind

Graph no. 4: Working conditions of human resources in the SWPR



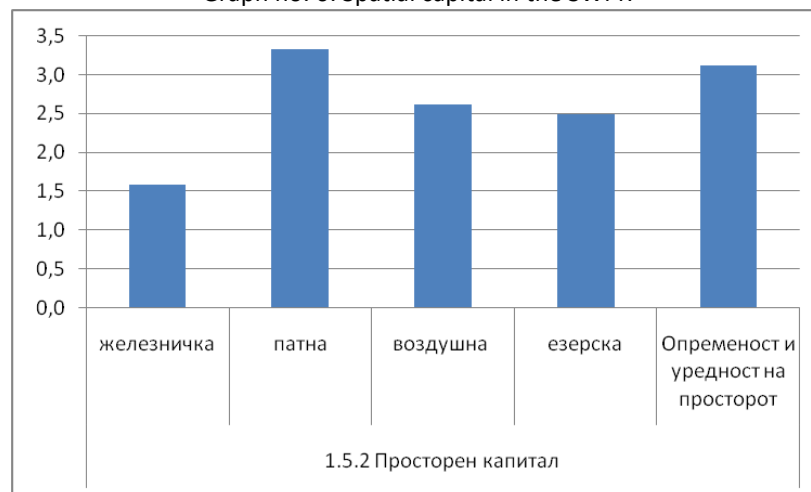
Regarding the working conditions of the human resources in the region, the highest grades were obtained for the seasonality of employment; while on second place were the personal and family income.

Graph no. 5: Access to financing in SWPR



Access to financing in the SWPR is leveled in the grades for all parameters although in some sense certain advantage can be given to the availability of credits, or the procedures for obtaining loans

Graph no. 6: Spatial capital in the SWPR



Spatial capital was assessed by the regional experts in terms of transport infrastructure and equipment and arrangement of space. Regarding the transport infrastructure highest grades were obtained for the road infrastructure. The infrastructures of the other forms of transport fall behind. Equipment and arrangement of space was evaluated almost at the same level as the road infrastructure.

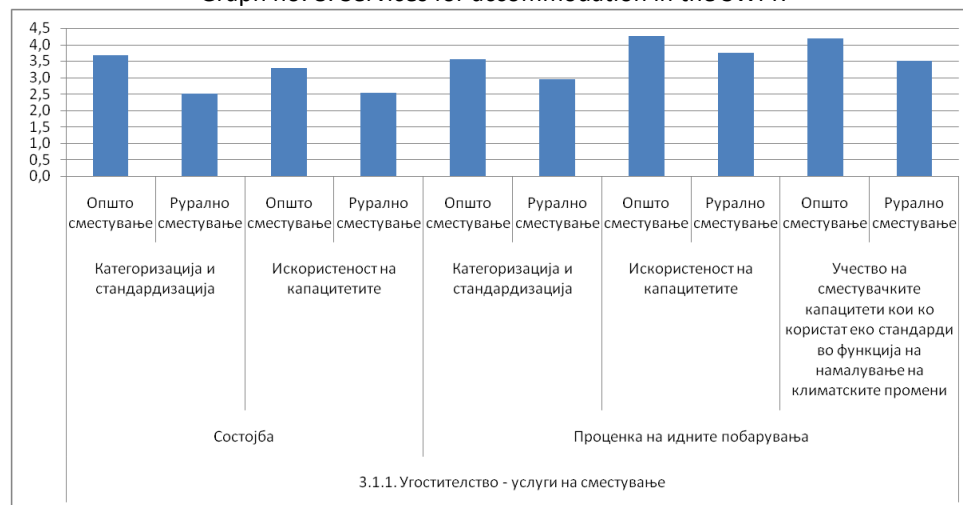


Graph no. 7: Potential for attracting investments in the municipalities of SWPR



The regional experts regarding the potential for attracting investments in each municipality gave the highest grades for the creditworthiness and liquidity, while the existence of domestic investments fall slightly behind. The existence of foreign got the lowest grades.

Graph no. 8: Services for accommodation in the SWPR



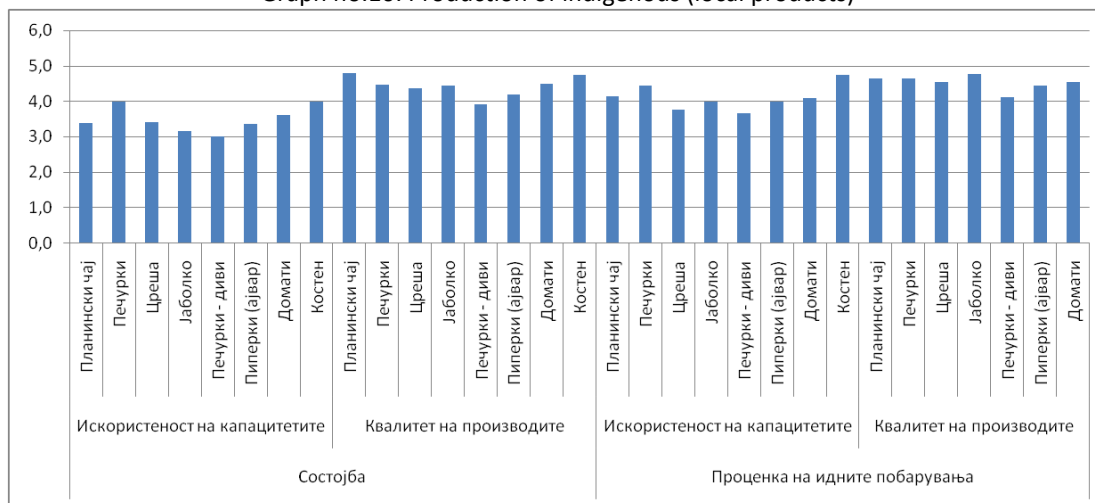
In terms of accommodation services the highest grades were obtained for the utilization and capacity of the general accommodation, as for the participation of the facilities of the general accommodations which are characterized by a certain degree of sustainability. This means that these facilities are using standards in order to reduce climate change. Rural accommodation falls behind the general accommodation in all parameters.

Graph no. 9: Catering services (providing services for food and beverages) in the SWPR



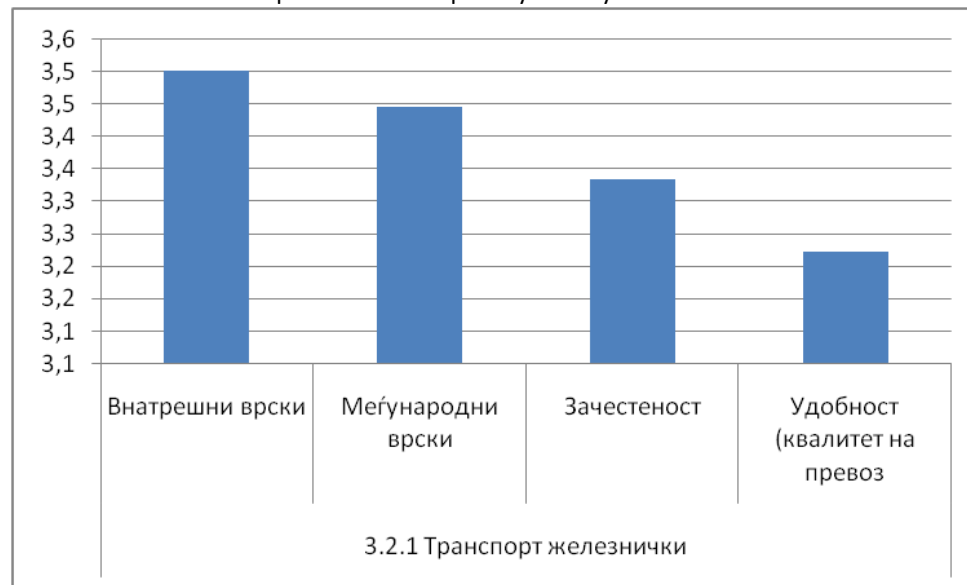
Catering services were evaluated by the regional experts so that the highest grades were obtained for the estimation of future demands, while the assessment of the current situation falls behind. Regarding the estimation of future demands the highest grades were obtained for capacity utilization, while similar values can be seen in categorization and standardization. This applies to both, the general catering, as well as the catering services in rural facilities.

Graph no.10: Production of indigenous (local products)



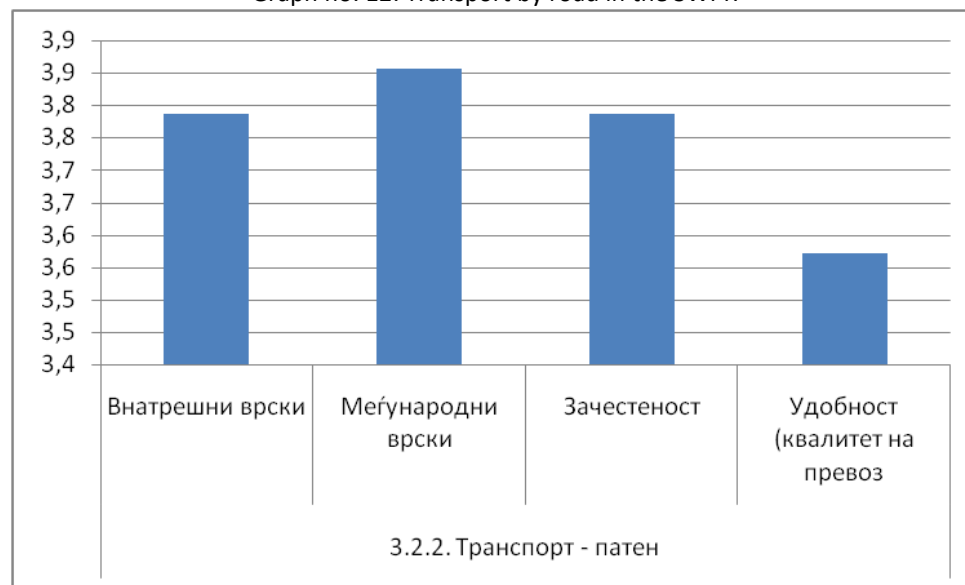
In terms of production of indigenous products the current situation and the future demands were differently evaluated. The highest grades were obtained for the quality of the products in terms of determining the current situation. In this case the mountain tea and chestnuts had the highest scores. In terms of assessing future demands, the utilization of facilities for producing chestnuts obtained the highest grades. This can be concluded also for the quality of apples.

Graph no. 11: Transport by railway in the SWPR



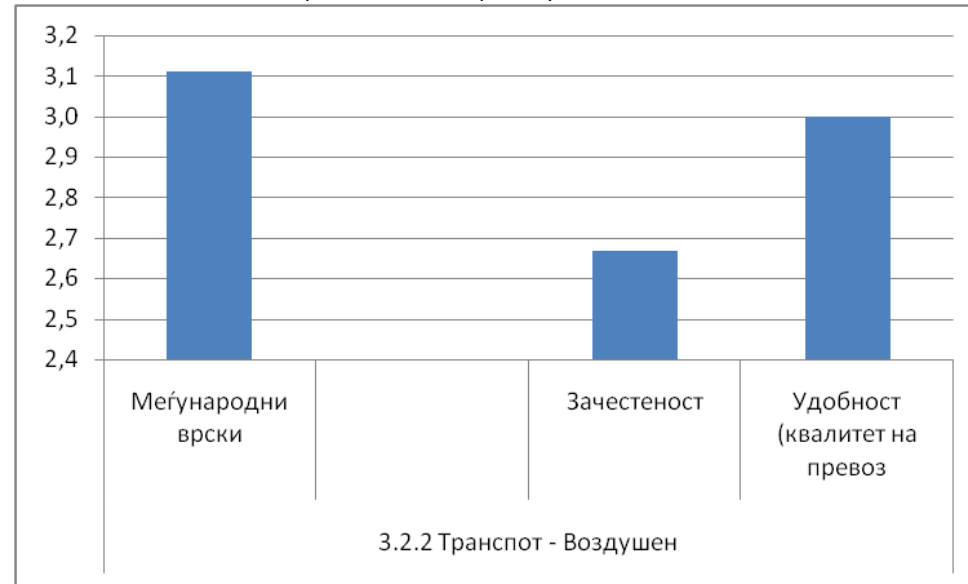
Rail transport was the subject of assessment by the regional experts. The highest grades were obtained for domestic links of this type of transport, while the links of international transport falls behind. The frequency of this transport achieved relatively poor grades while the lowest score was obtained for the comfort of this transport

Graph no. 12: Transport by road in the SWPR



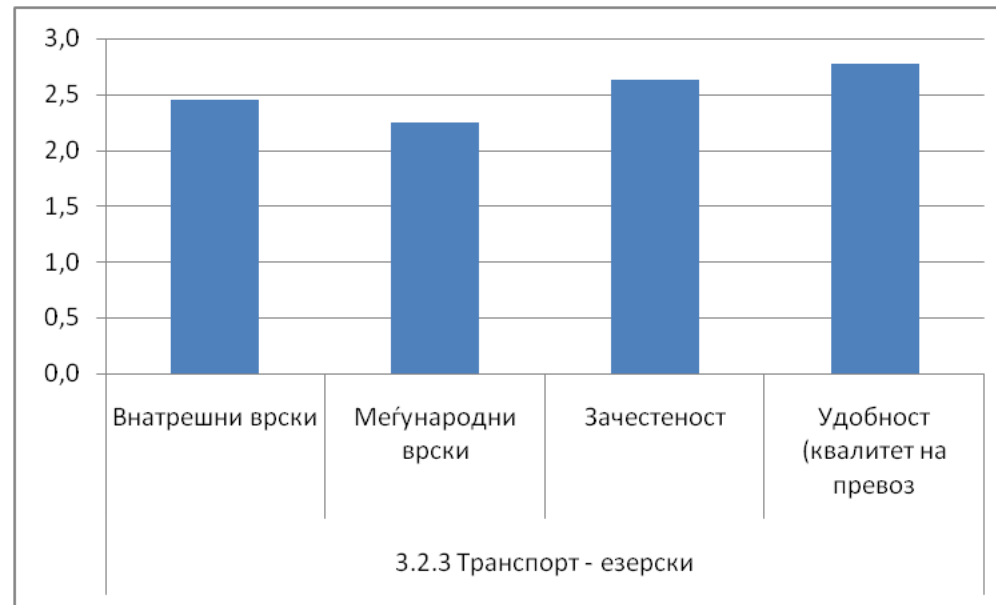
Transport by road in the SWPR was assessed differently than the transport by railway. The highest grades were achieved for the international links of this type of transport. Almost identically evaluated were the domestic links and its frequency. The comfort of this type of transport was also assessed with the lowest grades.

Graph no. 13: Transport by air in the SWPR



Transport by air in the SWPR showed different features compared to the other types of transport. The highest grades were obtained for international links, while the comfort of this transport type falls slightly behind. Relatively well evaluated was the frequency of transport by air.

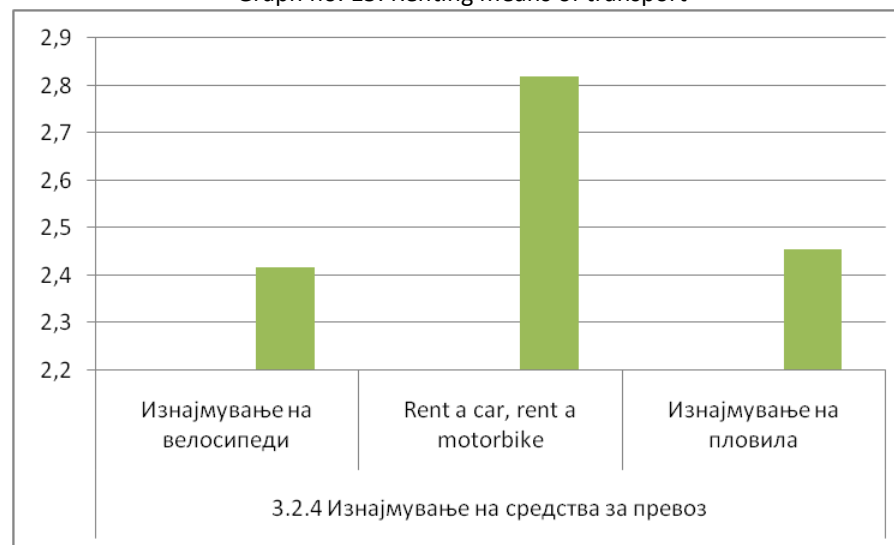
Graph no. 14: Transport by water (lake transport) in the SWPR



Transport by water was evaluated with the highest grades in terms of comfort, while the frequency insignificantly falls behind, which is also true for the domestic links. International links achieved the lowest results of the evaluation.

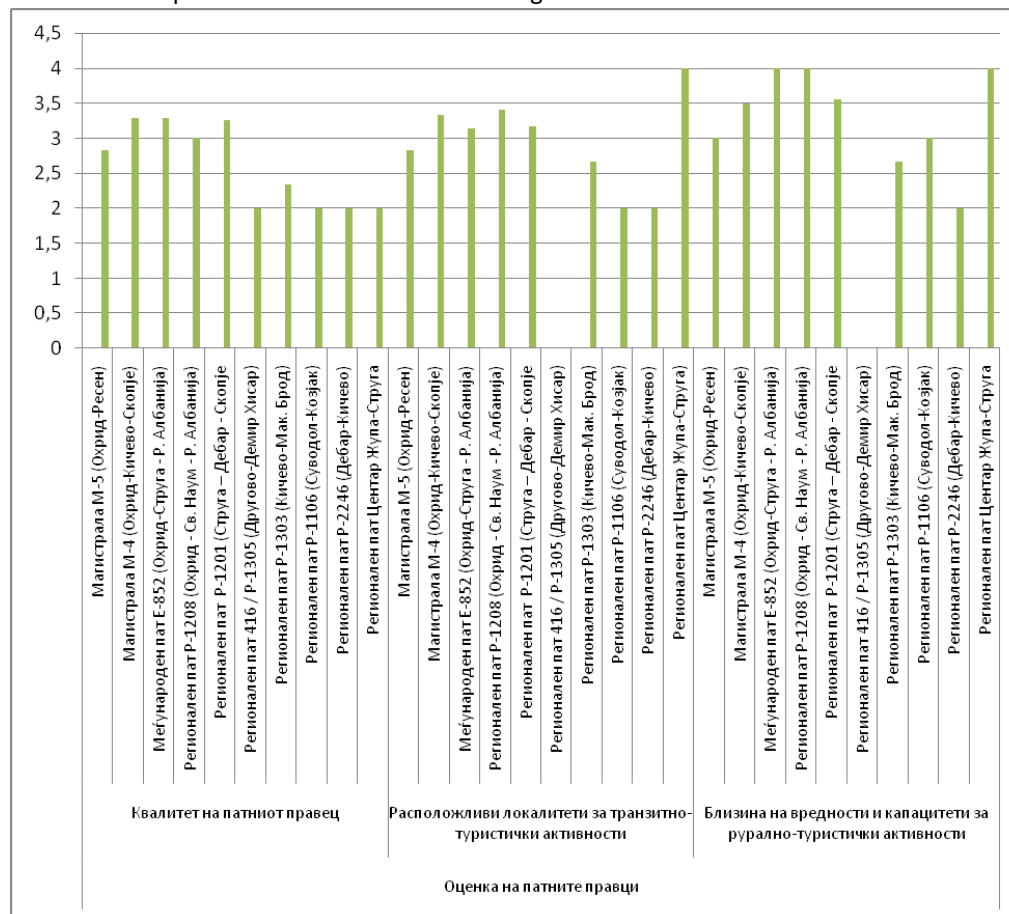


Graph no. 15: Renting means of transport



Regarding the renting of means of transport, the best results of the assessment were obtained for the renting of cars and motorbikes. Significantly lower grades were achieved for the renting of boats and bicycles.

Graph no. 16: Assessment of more significant road routes in the SWPR



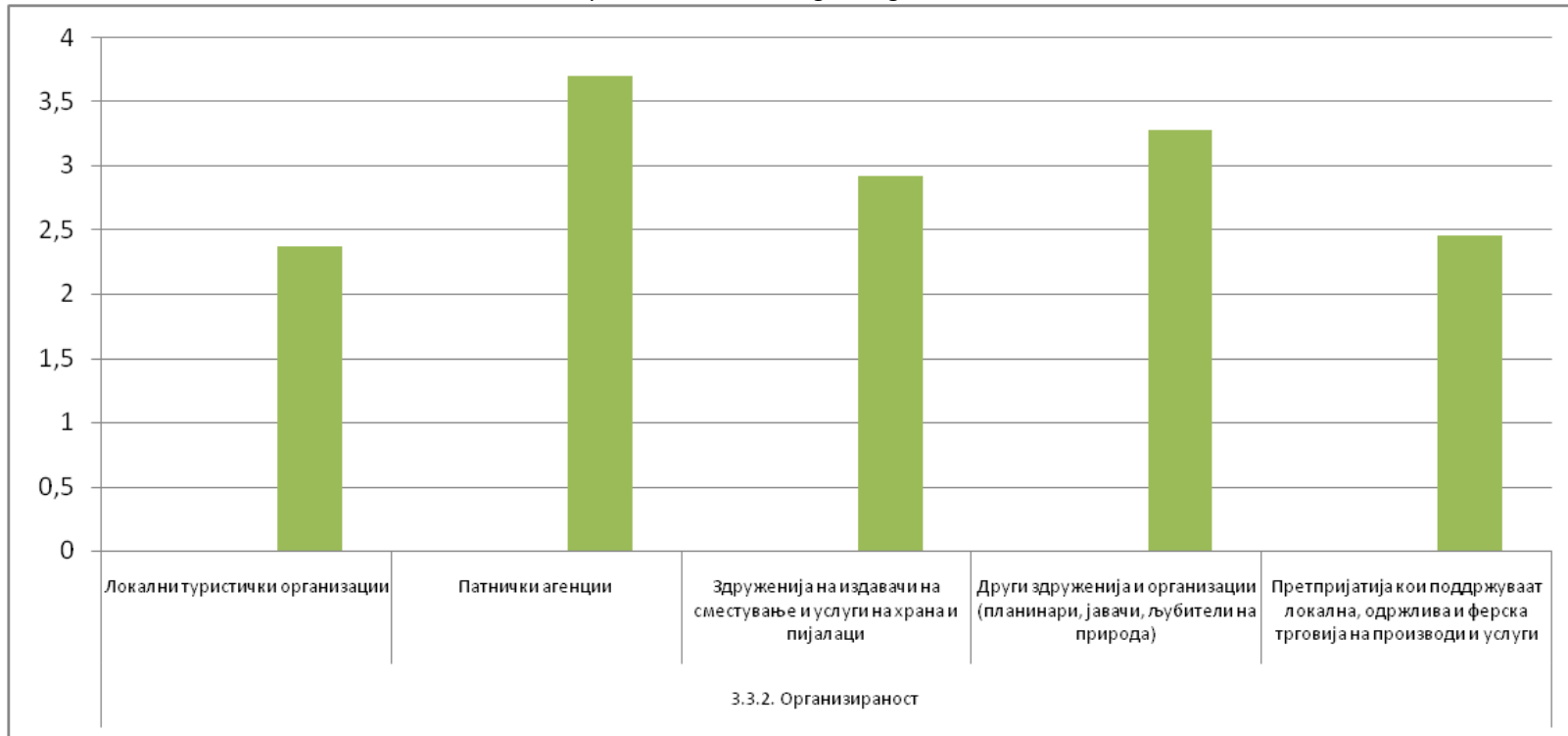
Road routes in the SWPR were evaluated in terms of their quality, availability of facilities for transit-tourist activities as well as the proximity of the values and facilities for rural tourism activities. The international road E-852 (Ohrid-Struga-Albania), the national road M-4 (Ohrid - Kicevo - Skopje) and the regional road 1201 (Struga-Debar Skopje) achieved the best results regarding their quality. In terms of the availability of transit-tourist facilities, the highest grades were obtained for the regional road Centar Zupa - Struga, the regional road R-1208 (Ohrid - Sv. Naum - Albania) and the national road M-4 (Ohrid-Kicevo-Skopje). Regarding the proximity of values and facilities for rural tourism activities the best results were obtained for the international road E-852 (Ohrid-Struga-Albania), the regional road P-1208 (Ohrid-St.Naum-Albania) and the regional road Centar Zupa – Struga.

Graph no. 17: Level of informing in the SWPR



The regional experts rated the level of informing in the South-West Planning Region. Therefore, the highest grades were obtained for the tour guides as the most important printed promotional materials. Insignificantly lower results were achieved for tourist publications, while the information centers received the lowest grades.

Graph no. 18: Level of organizing in the SWPR



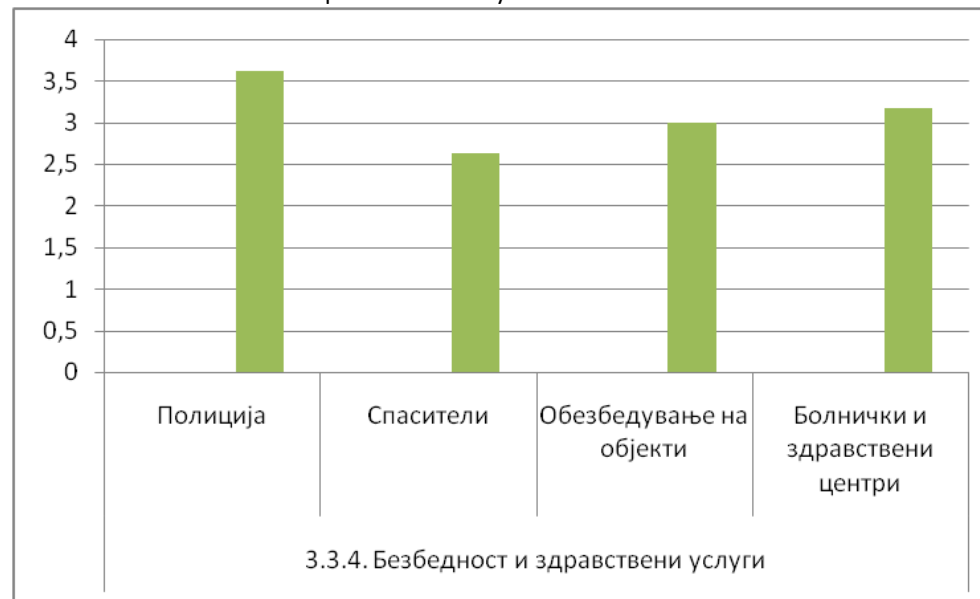
The level of organizing in the SWPR was evaluated through several parameters. The best grades were achieved for the travel agencies which take the dominant role in this regard. The other associations and organizations that operate mainly in tourism were assessed with slightly lower grades. The associations of lenders of accommodation and catering facilities fall behind them

Graph no. 19: Promotion in the SWPR



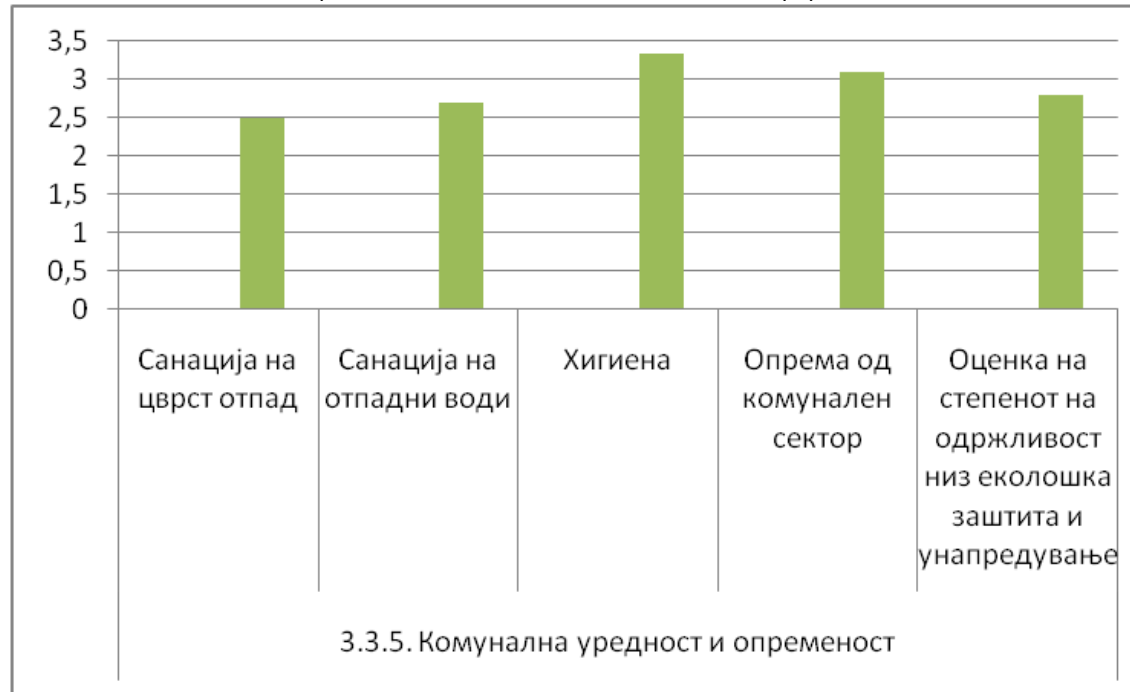
Promotion in the planning region was assessed by determining the grades for printed media, mass media, electronic media and public relations. Thus, the best ratings were achieved for electronic media, behind which fall all other types of promotion that received almost the same grades.

Graph no. 20: Safety and health services



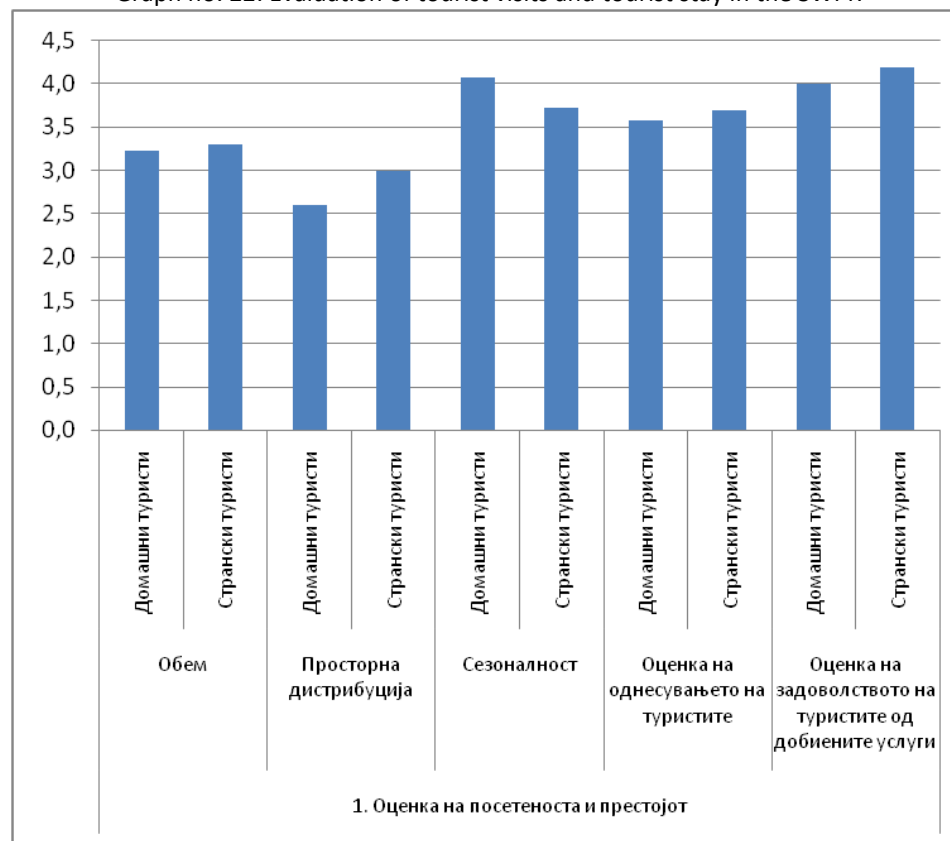
In terms of safety and health services the regional experts evaluated the police and the hospital / health centers with the highest grades. According to the obtained grades, the securing of facilities and rescue services fall behind.

Graph no. 21: Communal infrastructure and equipment



In terms of communal infrastructure and equipment the regional experts evaluated hygiene and communal equipment with the highest grades. The evaluation of the level of sustainability and the treatment of wastewater fall behind. The lowest grades from the evaluation were given to the treatment of solid waste.

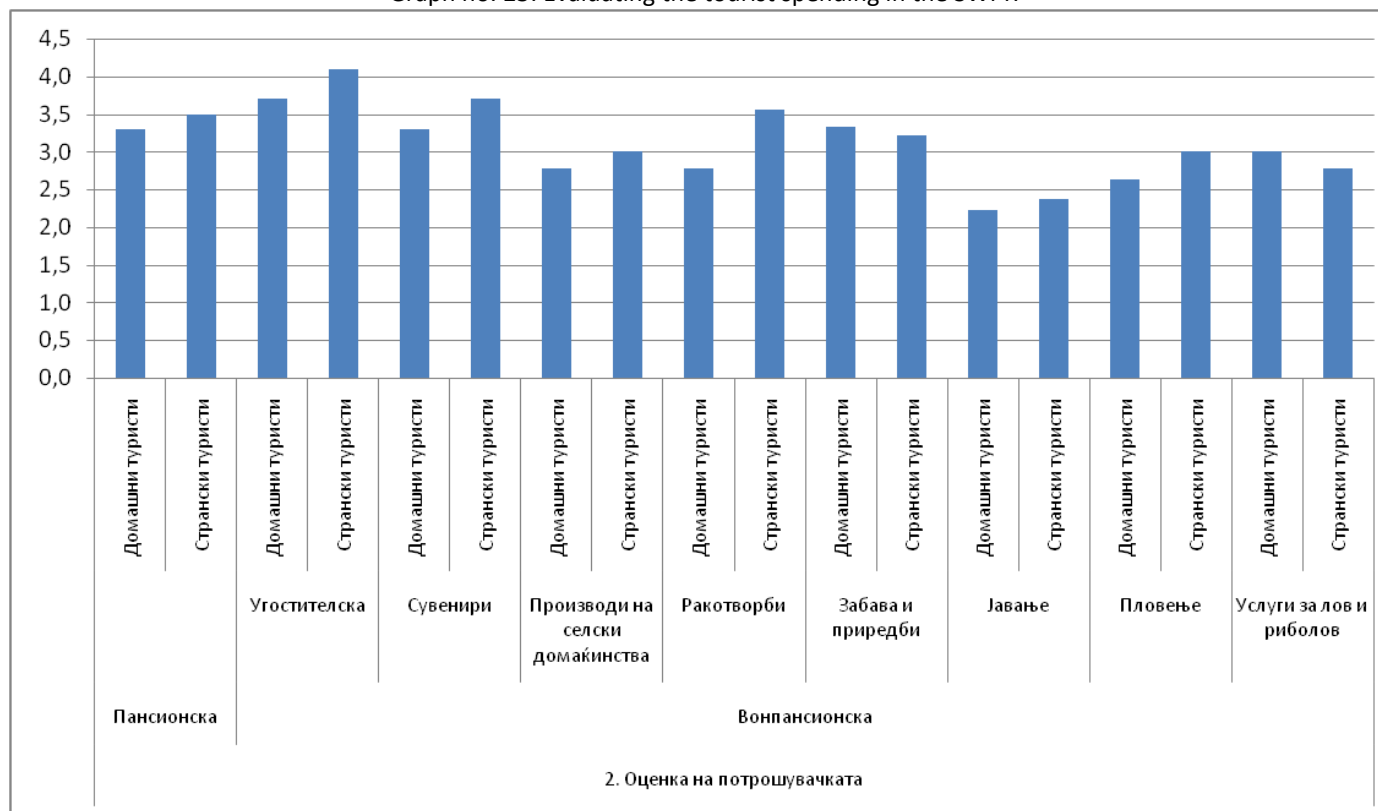
Graph no. 22: Evaluation of tourist visits and tourist stay in the SWPR



The evaluation of tourist visits and their stay was conducted by assessing the level of satisfaction of foreign tourists from the provided services, which was the most important category with the highest grades. The seasonality of domestic tourists visiting the region was assessed with lower grades, while the satisfaction of domestic tourists from the provided services falls behind. The lowest grades were obtained from the spatial distribution of domestic tourists.

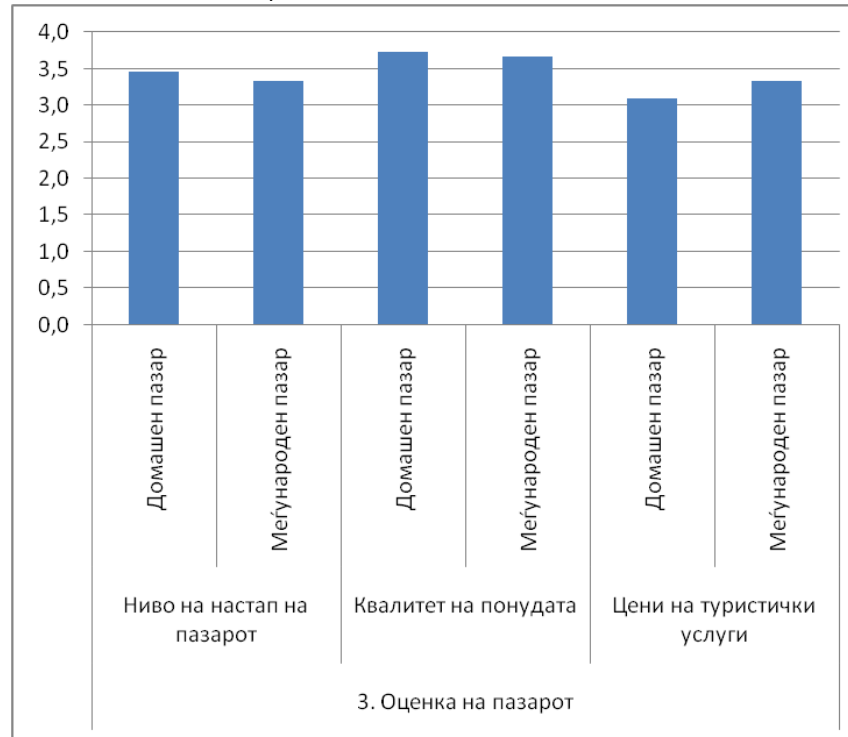


Graph no. 23: Evaluating the tourist spending in the SWPR



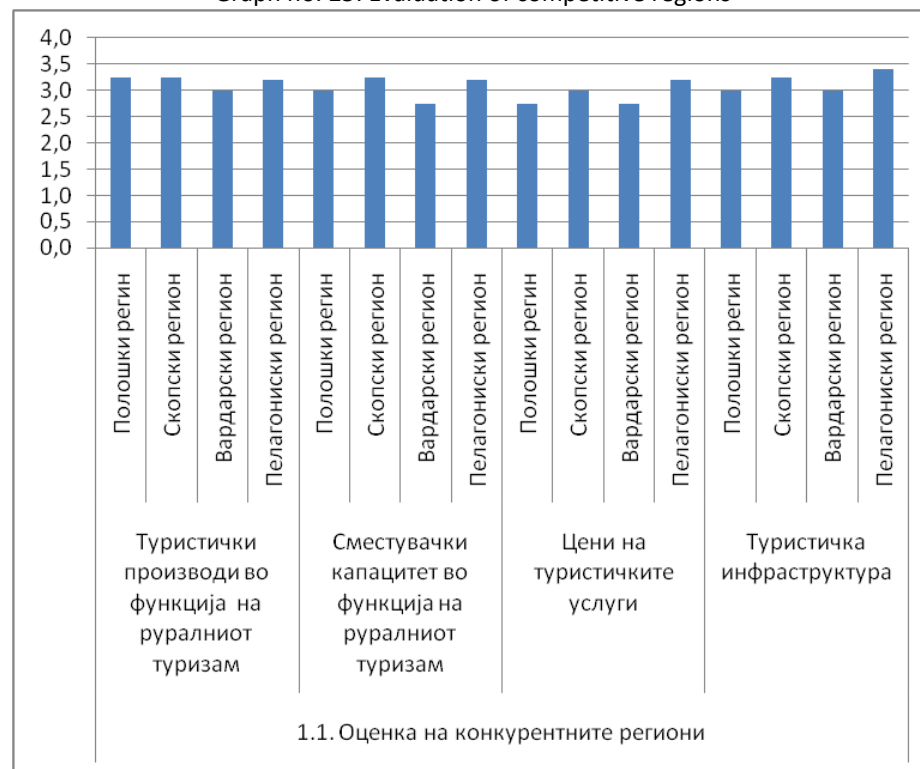
Tourist spending was also evaluated and referred to domestic and foreign tourists for the consumption of several services. Thus, the highest grade was achieved for the spending related to provide catering services for the foreign tourists. The spending of domestic tourists for the provided catering services falls just behind it. The spending for board based services, the bought handicrafts by foreign tourists, the entertainment and events for both types of tourists and spending related to hunting and fishing followed respectively. The lowest score was obtained for tourist spending related to horse-riding services by the domestic and foreign tourists.

Graph no 24: Evaluation of the market



The market was evaluated in terms of the level of penetration, the quality of supplied products and services and the pricing of services. The quality of supply on domestic and foreign markets was rated with the highest grades. The level of market performance follows behind it, while the prices of tourist services for both market types was assessed with the lowest grades.

Graph no. 25: Evaluation of competitive regions



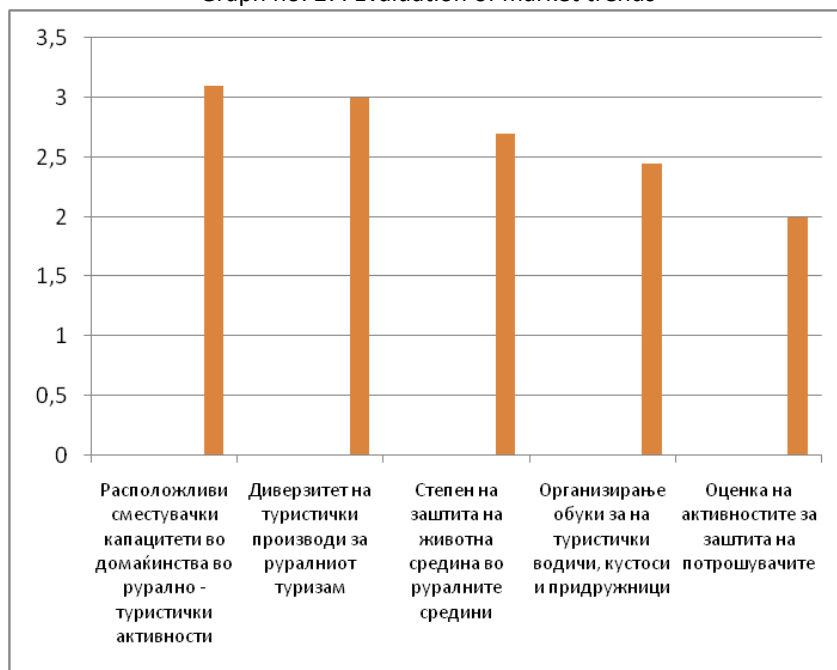
The evaluation of competitive regions was made possible through the evaluation of multiple categories. The tourist infrastructure of the Pelagonia and Skopje Planning Regions were evaluated with the highest grades. The evaluation of accommodation facilities for rural tourism achieved lower results for the two most competitive planning regions - Skopje and Pelagonia region. However, in terms of the tourism products that can be included in the rural - tourist offer, besides the two aforementioned regions, the Polog Region was assessed as the most competitive region. The prices of tourist services achieved the lowest grades, while the most competitive regions were again the Skopje and Pelagonia region.

Graph no. 26: Evaluation of competitive countries



As the only competitive country of this planning region, Republic of Albania was assessed according to several parameters. The highest score was achieved for prices of tourist services, followed by tourism products related to rural tourism, the accommodation facilities for rural tourism, while on the last place, according to the level of competitiveness, was tourism infrastructure with the lowest results.

Graph no. 27: Evaluation of market trends



Market trends were also evaluated by the regional experts. According to them, the available accommodation facilities in households engaged in rural - tourist activities were assessed with the highest grades. The assessment of the diversity of tourism products in rural tourism, the level of environmental protection, the organizing of training activities in this domain fall behind. The activities for consumer protection were evaluated with the lowest grades

**ANEX 3 - ILLUSTRATIVE OVERVIEW OF MOST IMPORTANT SITES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM**



Picture no.1: Kosovrasti Spa



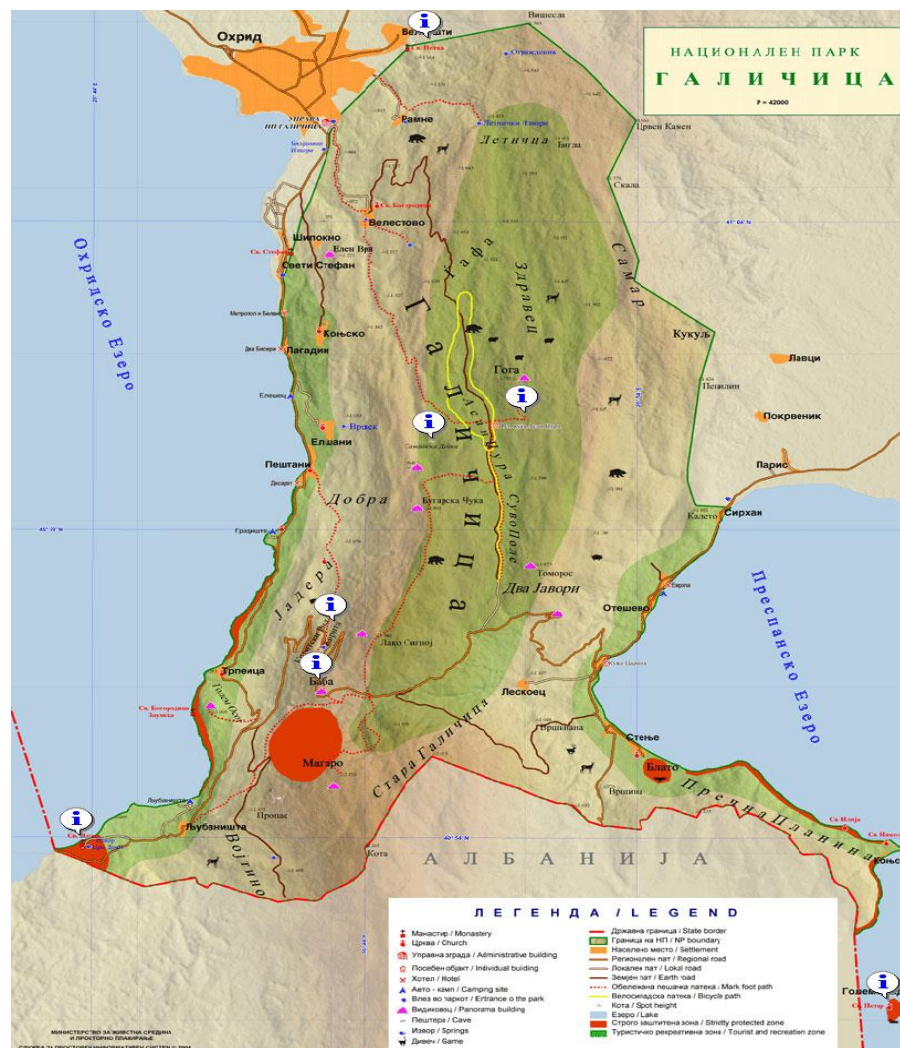
Picture no.2: Biljanini Springs



Picture no.3: Vevcani



Picture no.4: Cave Vevcanski Izvori



Picture no.5: Galichica





Picture no.6: Gorna Belica



Picture no.7: Restaurant Izvor - Manastirec



Picture no.8: Debar Lake



Picture no. 9: Devini Kuli and Peshna cave



Picture no.10: Springs of the river Treska



Picture no.11: Kozjak – Porecko Lake



Picture no.12: Museum of Western Macedonia – Kicevo



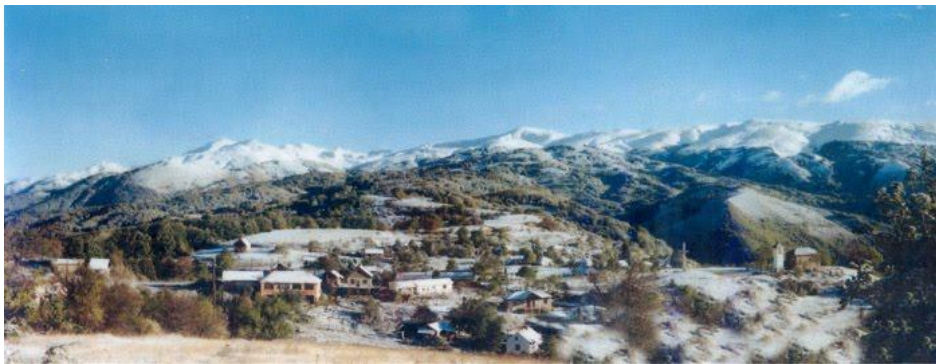
Picture no.13: Remains of Via Egnatia



Picture no: Restaurant and fishpond Rajska Dolina – Kuratica



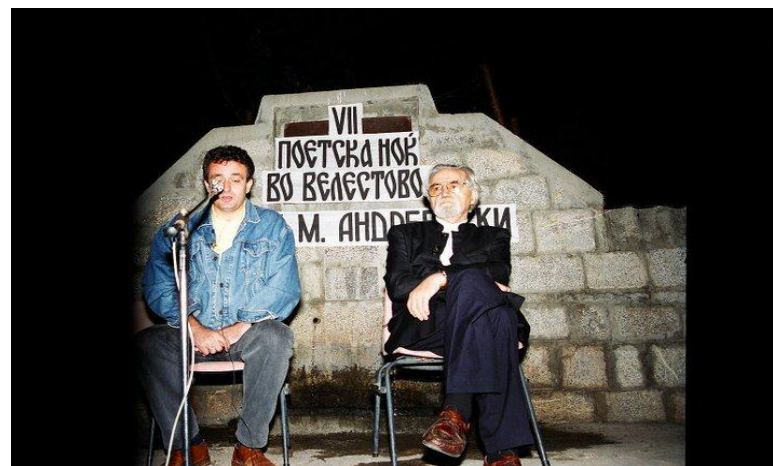
Picture no.15: Restaurant-fishpond Ciflik – Belica



Picture no. 16: Village of Lokov



Picture no. 17: Memorial house of the father of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk



Picture no: Velestovo Poetry Nights



Picture no: Gjomlezijada in Skrebatno



Picture no. 20: Old house in the municipality of Debrca





Picture no.21: Village of Gari



Picture no.22: Church St. Nikola - Modric