



VAU-DEJËS MUNICIPALITY

GENERAL LOCAL PLAN

SUMMARY REPORT

Vau-Dejës 2017



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Title: General Local Plan / Summary Report

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Acronyms

NTPA	National Territory Planning Agency
GNSP	General National Spatial Plan
GLP	General Local Plan
DLP	Detailed Local Plan
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
MTBP	Mid-Term Budget Plan
CIP	Capital Investment Plan
CHI	Cultural Heritage Institute

1 INTRODUCTION

This report represents a synthetic summary of the reports prepared for the General Local Plan (GLP) of the Municipality of Vau – Dejës. In the following chapters are listed the main findings of each report that are integral parts of the GLP.

Territorial Analysis report, that is prepared in the first phase of drafting process, focuses on the distinction of the current developing potentials but in the same time evidencing the contextual problematic issues, concluding with recommendations that will further serve for orienting the strategies of the territorial development of the municipality.

Territorial Strategy report outlines the strategic spatial vision, the priority strategic projects and their financial analysis, based on the indications of the national plans and on the territorial analysis.

Territorial Development Plan and Local Regulation contain the subdivision of the territory and the methodology used to identify and addressing the main issues that the plan upholds to achieve its goals.

Introduced in this summary report are also elements from Strategic Environmental Assessment, prepared for GLP of Vau – Dejës municipality.

Working Group Experts

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2 SUMMARY OF THE MAIN FINDINGS OF THE TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Guidelines deriving from existing national plans

The aim of this process is to distinguish the fundamental directives and guidelines deriving from all the existing planning documents that directly influence the mentioned territory and its development forms. This includes a detailed observation of the existing principal planning documents of all levels, and then the evaluation of their content by considering legislation and the terms of reference. All this analysis is shortly presented in the following paragraphs.

2.1.1 The General National Spatial Plan (GNSP).

The focus of this plan is economic and social development, natural resource management, environmental protection and rational use of land at national level. Based on this planning instrument, Vau – Dejës is part of the Shkodër – Lezhë regional development cluster, which is also the western gateway of the northern mountain region with the rest of the country. Vau – Dejës is part of the local centers of this region and has a character that is mainly related to the development of agriculture and tourism.

A very important directive of the General National Plan that influences the development profile of Vau – Dejës municipality, is linked with the national park of the Albanian Alps. The fact of being geographically located next to this national park, transforms the municipality of Vau – Dejës in one of the most interesting touristic cluster of the northern region of the country that might offer a variety of unique itineraries (cruising, energy, landscape, agro-tourism, alpine tourism, sports etc.)

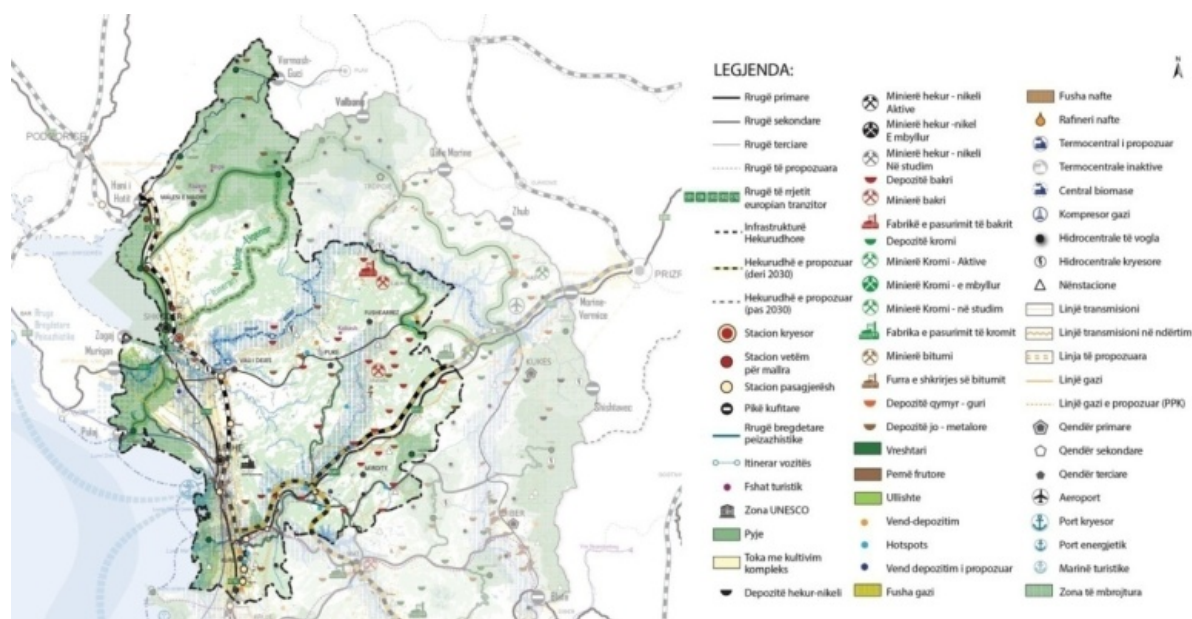


Fig. 1: Development regional cluster Shkodër – Lezhë

The aquatic itinerary composed by the lake/river Vau-Dejës – Lake of Shkodra – Pulaj – Bojana Isle, combined with the network of recreational nodes proposed by the GNSP, constitutes the principal attraction of the territory. The development and the flourishing of this potential remains a responsibility for other strategic and development projects.

Related to the agricultural sector, the GNSP proposes the establishment of a regional market by promoting the local economy.

Related to transport infrastructure, this plan imposes the need for the revitalization of the railroad transport within the territory. In this context, it is proposed the recuperation of the Mjeda train station and of the railroad's physical conditions.

The gas pipeline IAP (Ionian-Adriatic Pipeline) connecting Albania and Montenegro will pass through this territory, and other important energetic infrastructural elements connecting the country with Kosovo, as well. Furthermore, the GNSP encourages the implementation of energetic parks and at the same time tends to promote the use of renewable energies (photovoltaic, Eolic).

2.1.2 Other existing planning documents

The following is an extract of the main directives deriving from the various planning documents related to the municipal territory.

According to the regional plan of Shkoder – Lezhë (EPTISA), Vau – Dejës is considered part of the cross-border polycentric region that economically connects Lezha, Shkodra, Podgorica, Tivar and Ulqin. By considering these areas as a regional entity, it is expected to develop local economies, to create an integrated territory, to develop the touristic potentials and to sustainably develop rural areas. The region will serve as a connection point for Kosovo and Montenegro, and it will be part of a touristic itinerary where Vau – Dejës, (considering its flat terrain) is seen appropriate for developing agro-tourism.

According to the master plan for the touristic development of the Alpine zones of Albania, administrative units of Shllak and Temal are part of the core touristic area. Other administrative units of Vau – Dejës municipality are categorized as supportive zones. This master plan, transforms Vau – Dejës into the south-western gate of one of the most touristic regions at national level. Considering this, it is mandatory for the territorial strategy to propose the development of the adequate infrastructure to improve accessibility and the use of the hydric resources, by increasing the touristic offer.

Other planning documents, prepared before Territorial Administrative Reform, for ex-communes, give a variety of directives aiming to orient and control economic development. There are directives concerning the agricultural sector, livestock, beekeeping, hunting, art craft/handcraft etc. For urban centers, it is proposed the concept of mixed use zoning and of the improvement of accessibility and mobility. Another priority found on these documents concerns the inter-regional cooperation between the functional area and the neighbor ones across the border. There are guidelines and strategies as well related to education, training, capacity building, tourism and agro-business, public services and infrastructure, flooding management and other environmental issues.

Considering Territorial Administrative Reform, the GLP of Vau – Dejës tends to reflect all the guidelines given in many planning instruments of different levels by coordinating, overlapping solutions and by avoiding/solving contradictions. As such, creating a new platform for an integrated territorial cohesion and development.

2.2 Generic considerations regarding the territory

The municipality of Vau – Dejës is located in the northern part of the country and is part of Shkodra Region. The largest urban center is Shkodra, only 20 km away; while the distance from Tirana, the capital of the country, is 92 km. The municipality borders in the north and west with Shkodra and Tropoja municipalities, in the east with Fushë Arrëz and Puka while in the south with Lezha municipality. Center of the municipality is the city of Vau – Dejës.



Fig. 2: Administrative Units of Vau-Dejës Municipality

Table 1: Administrative units, urban areas and residential centers			
Municipality	Administrative Units	No. Urban Areas	Cities and Villages
Vau – Dejës	Vau – Dejës	(1) City (8) Villages	Cities: Vau – Dejes, Villages: Mjedë, Spathar, Shelqet, Kaç, Naraç, Dush, Karmë, Gomsiqe
	Bushat	(14) Villages	Villages: Bushat, Shkjezë, Plezhë, Kosmaç, Stajkë, Ashtë, Rranxa, Fshat i Ri, Mali i Jushit, Plepan-Konaj, Melgush, Barbullush, Kukël, Hoten
	Vig – Mnelë	(3) Villages	Villages: Mnelë e Madhe, Mnelë e Vogël, Vig
	Hajmel	(5) Villages	Villages: Hajmel, Dheu i Lehtë, Pistull, Paçram, Nënshatë
	Temal	(10) Villages	Villages: Koman, Qerret, Arrë, Vilë, Telum, Kllogjen, MalagjiKajvall, Toplanë, Sermë, Gushtë
	Shllak	(7) Villages	Villages: Vukjakaj-Gegaj, Palaj-Gushaj, Benë, Kroni i Madh, Barcollë, Vukaj, Uk-Bibaj
Total	6 Administrative Units	48 Urban/Rural Centers	



Fig. 3: Residential Centers (cities/villages) of the Municipality Vau-Dejës

Administrative Units	Bushat	Vig Mnelë	Temal	Shllak	Hajmel	Vau – Dejës	Total
Area (km ²)	95.73	72.89	117.08	70.98	36.67	102.38	495.72

Vau – Dejës includes an area of early development that culminated in the Middle Ages by exploiting the geographical position and the flow of trade routes.

During the XX century the development was re-oriented towards the western plains zones because of the flooding problems and of the road infrastructure development.



Fig. 4: Venetian map of the territory of Vau – Dejës (Dagna) dated in 1571

The municipality has an area of 468 km² and is composed by 47 villages and one urban center (Vau – Dejës), organized in 6 administrative units.

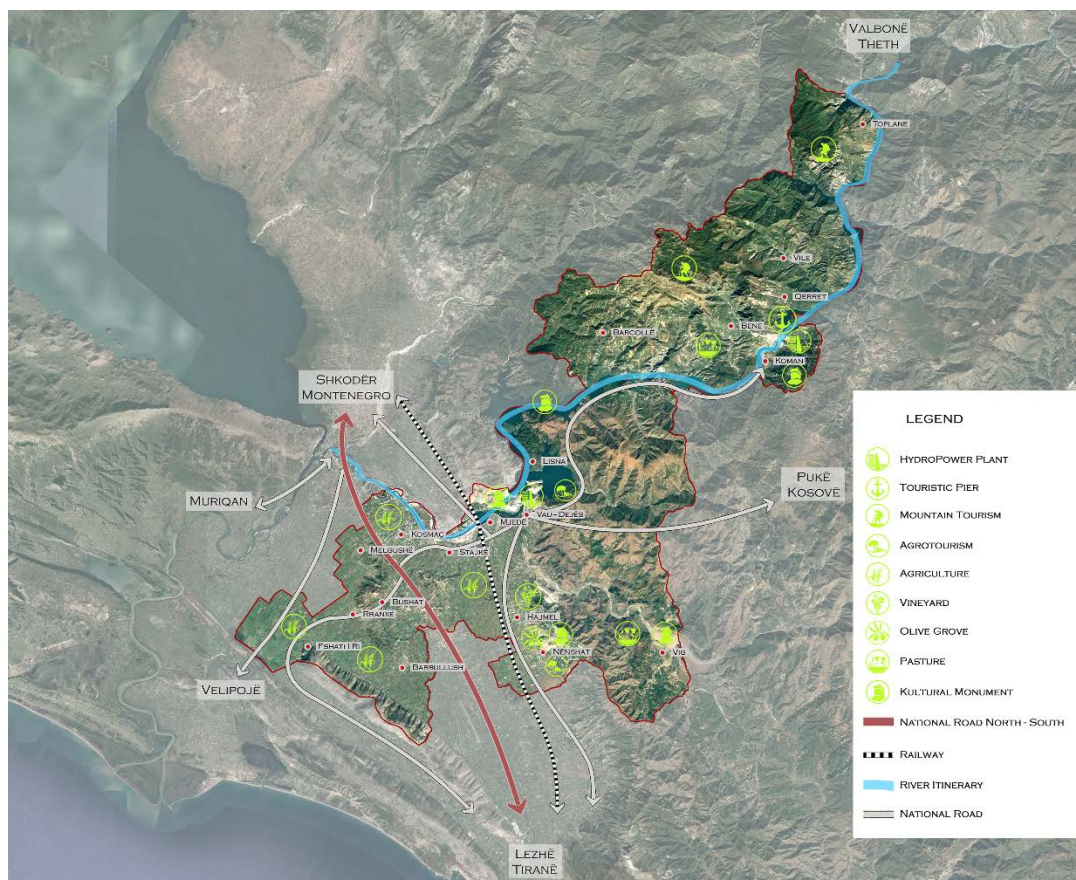


Fig. 5: Strategic position in relation to the region

The morphology of the territory appears very reach, by a flat terrain in the west-southern part and by a mountainous one in the northern side. The highest point of the territory is Cukal peak, 1721 m above the sea level. A very important morphologic territorial unit remains the lowlands of Zadrima, known for its high agricultural productivity.

The actual development appears mostly spontaneous, chaotic and not integrated in the whole territory. The principal potentials that will contribute on envisaging the character of the municipality as an economic and territorial entity remain agriculture, tourism and handcrafts.

The economy has mostly a rural character. Agriculture is the principal sector by covering the 65-85% of the labor offer. Another important sector covering around 5% of the labor market is the energetic one.

Currently the most developed administrative unit is Bushat, followed by Vau – Dejës and then Hajmel. Bushat unit has a rural character mostly relying on the agricultural development and Vau – Dejës is seen more as an urban center with an historic background and with certain development of infrastructure and of the energetic sector. The less connected and remote areas are the administrative units of Shllak, Temal and Vig – Mnelë, which are underdeveloped in terms of urban indicators, economy or infrastructure, because of their isolation.

Tourism still give the impression of an unexplored potential. By considering the nature and landscape, cultural heritage, agriculture and culinary, sport and hydric resources, tourism can be transformed in the primary generator for the local economy.

2.2.1 Climate

In accordance with climatic regionalization of the Republic of Albania, the area where the territory of the Municipality of Vau – Dejës is located, is part of the Mediterranean Climate Zone. The general climate basic feature of this area is mild and wet winters and hot, dry summers.

Findings

The climatic conditions of the municipal territory create some environmental problems, due to the variability of climatic indicators between areas. Some of these impacts, as a result of extreme values of climate elements, are:

Intensive rainfall caused flooding, soil erosion, erosion of river banks, damage to soil characteristics, dependence of agricultural production, problems for livestock sector.

Extreme temperatures and snow cause damage of road infrastructure, erosion of rocks due to alteration by temperature changes, delays agricultural processes, higher demand for heating, which leads to increased emissions of various gases into the environment.

Recommendations

To cope with the climatic risk factors like floods, fires, erosion, a series of measures must be taken in consideration:

- I. Planning full efficiency drainage systems to prevent the flood effects that has a direct impact in human economic activities;
- II. Hydropower management to perform controlled discharges,

- III. Other measures to prevent erosion, etc.;
- IV. The maintenance and design of roads and buildings considering climatic factors for increasing sustainability from damage (installment of protective green belts).

2.2.2 Seismicity

Territory of Vau – Dejës municipality is situated in a high seismicity region, which can be shown in both maps: a) seismic intensity map of Albania (1980) based on MSC-64 scale, where the intensity for this area vary from scale 8 to 9; b) the PGA draft map gives the seismic acceleration for 475 years return period vary from 0.22g to 0.4g. Lowland areas have an average acceleration (PGA) of 0.38g and mountain areas have an average acceleration of 0.29g (Academy of Science 2010).

It is important to emphasize that three hydroelectric centrals are situated within Vau – Dejës territory and seismic safety as well as permanent inspection of their dams are crucial. Peak ground acceleration related to serviceability limit state are: 0.43g for Vau – Dejës Dam and 0.33g for Koman dam. Seismic activity of Koman and Vau-Dejës dams are monitored by seismometer devices and all data transfer online to the seismology national center.

The outcomes derived from analysis of existing situation are:

- Seismicity in Vau – Dejës territory is one of the highest in the country;
- Seismic activity of Koman and Vau – Dejës dams as well as their entire structures should be monitored continuously;

New draft probabilistic PGA map (2010) will be proposed to be used for new construction works in Vau – Dejës municipality;

2.2.3 Mineral resources

Vau – Dejës municipality is rich with natural resources. Geological prospecting has evaluated a large number of metalliferous deposits (copper, mercury) and non-metalliferous deposits (magnesites, dolomites, clays etc.). The north-eastern part of the municipality has a high copper exploitation potential. In this zone, the copper, has been extracted from 3 different mines, form the Palaj, Karma 1 and Karma 2 mines. These mines functioned from 1987 to 1996. Copper deposits in Palaj mine, are fully exploited. While in Karma 2 mine, on 22.02.2012 is issued an exploitation license (Mining permit no. 1555). Gomsiqe mine has operated in 1970 for the exploitation of magnesites minerals. Gomsiqe and Palaj mines are closed with Decision of the Council of Ministers (DCM) no. 230 dated 24.05.2002. Another mine, located in Vig – Mnelë for the exploitation of kaolin minerals, is now closed. In Vau – Dejës municipality the exploration of minerals was realized throw explorations mines located in different places as Kroni i Madh village, and another mine for the exploration of bauxite deposits located in Cukal village, both villages of Shllak administrative unit.

2.2.4 Natural resources and protected areas

Natural resources, flora and fauna, takes a leading role in the environment. The territory of Vau – Dejës municipality is intertwined and offers all conditions for the development of fauna and flora, for whose preservation should take care of and contribute the whole community. In this territory, a variety of ecosystems are meet, such as aquatic, Mediterranean shrub always green and deciduous, broadleaf forests of coniferous and mixed, meadows and pastures.

In the territory of Vau – Dejës municipality there are some protected areas which are categorized as third category "Nature monuments" and fifth category "Protected landscapes".

Nature monuments areas:

Liqethit Field

It is located on Cukali mountain crest, 1200 m above sea level, near the Lekgegaj village, Administrative Unit of Shllak. It represents a glacial-karstic hole, formed at the tectonic intersection and modeled from karstic phenomena. It is 1.3 km long, wide up to 1000 m. It has the shape of a fan, with some smaller karst forms.

Shkodër-Pejë tectonic fault fragment (Fragment i thyerjes tektonike Shkodër – Pejë)

It is one of the major tectonic faults on Albanian territory, which crosses our country from Shkodra to the west towards Peja (Kosovo) in the east.

Malagjia Cave (Shpella e Malagjisë)

It is located near to the Malagji village, in north-east part of Cukali Mountain; at an altitude of 1300 m above the sea level. It is 180 m long, and consists of several galleries that intersect with wider spaces and numerous very deep wells; also, small lakes are present.

Protected landscape:

Water and Ground Protected Landscape of Buna River – Velipojë.

This area is very rich with biodiversity. Among the mammals we distinguish the globally threatened species Otter (*Lutra*). Cross-border protected area is one (IBA's Important Birds Area) of the most important areas in our country.

Problems encountered in the protected areas network

Among the main problems which have arisen in the protected areas network of Vau – Dejës municipality, it can be mention the lack of funds to implement the rehabilitation and protection interventions, uncontrolled hunting, illegal harvesting, lack of information regarding their values, etc.

Proposals for inclusion in the protected areas network.

Based at the values of municipal territory, there are two ecosystems which can be categorized as Regional Natural Park, protected areas.

The areas are: the ring of Lake Vau – Dejës, and western zones of Bushat Administrative Unit, on the Velipoja border.

3 Water Resources and Water Fronts

The territory of Vau – Dejës municipality is characterized by considerable water resources like rivers, lakes, reservoirs and streams. The Lake of Vau – Dejës Hydropower represents the biggest water surface. Two rivers pass through the territory: Drini and Gjadri.

Findings

Numerous water resources of the territory raise the importance of their management considering the erratic regime of water in this area. Moreover, flooding occurred during the last years; show the need for attention and adequate intervention for water resources management.

Recommendations

- Proclamation of Lake Shore of Vau – Dejës as "Protected Area", would help in better management of this asset and therefore the preservation and development of these natural values.
- Foresting of Zefjanë hill in Bushat is a good opportunity to turn it into a natural park for the local population and for tourism development perspective.

3.1.1 Environmental Analysis

Findings

Generally, sewerage is the most critical public infrastructure in the municipality. This system is almost non-existent. Currently, this service is represented only by 7.5 km (the main network of Bushat, which benefit roundly to 1,100 families).

The service of waste collection is not offered in the entire territory (Administrative Units of Temal and Shllak are out of waste collection service). The challenge remains that waste collection be provided throughout the territory of the municipality, at least in the urban/rural centers of the two remote units.

Currently, in the territory of Bushat, it is situated the urban waste landfill, which has a service period of 20 years. Risks potential by the presence of the landfill can be summarized as follows:

- Atmospheric pollution;
- Outbreaks of fire;
- Groundwater pollution;
- Spreading of pathogen agents.

Recommendations

- Include all the territory of the Municipality in the service of waste collection;
- Cover with sewerage network all administrative units;
- Control the operating conditions of Bushat landfill and installation of the monitoring system.

3.1.2 Agriculture System

Agricultural system, covering 11107 ha represents 25% of the total area of the municipal territory of Vau – Dejës. The agricultural sector together with livestock is the main sectors where population is employed (or self-employed). An assessment made recently, depending on the season, about 65-85% of the municipal population are engaged in agriculture and livestock sector, a fact that demonstrates the importance and attention that the municipality should have while defining the priorities that support this sector.

The objective of the National Spatial Plan for the agricultural system is: **Efficiency for a competitive agricultural sector through:**

- Preservation
- Consolidation
- Modernization

Setting up a successful network of agricultural economic chain: production - collection - processing - marketing, in order to increase the economic value of chain.

Based on the data available from the soil fertility study, carried out in the 80s, the table below provides data of agricultural land for each administrative unit:

Administrative Unit	Area of agro. land (ha)	Fertility grade								
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Vau – Dejës	1165	-	-	7	295	645.	25.6	91.6	100	-
Bushat	6502	-	-	2345	2733	70	993	361	-	-
Hajmel	2282	-	-	-	1901	381	-	-	-	-
Vig – Mnelë	528	-	-	-	-	-	60	468	-	-
Shllak, Temal	630	-	-	-	-	80	350	200	-	-
Total	11107	-	-	2352	4929	80	410	668	100	-

After the Territorial Administrative Reform entered in force, new municipalities must manage a large network of irrigation and drainage channels.

- Primary channels managed from Lezha Regional Drainage Board (in total 177 km)
- Secondary and tertiary channels from the municipality of Vau – Dejës (in total 1210 km).

Despite some interventions made in recent years, again the situation of irrigation-drainage infrastructure needs a lot of investments to become effective. Maintenance of this system is the basis for the development of agriculture and as such it should be a top priority in the municipality's investments. Thus, the municipality should develop as soon as possible projects and assign priority interventions to improve this infrastructure that is crucial for the agriculture development.



Fig. 6: Agricultural Land and Concentration of Greenhouses in the Village of Kosmaç

Among the key factors that highlight agriculture as a main sector for development are:

- Zadrina Field well known for its high agricultural productivity;
- Agricultural land has generally high humus compounds and various mineral salts that help increase and improve agricultural production;
- High water resources of the area;
- Considerable human resources, among which, a high number of agronomists;
- The presence of National Agricultural high school in Vau – Dejës to educate young people and further enhance assistance to the farmers.

Among the main problems that suffers the agriculture and livestock sector are:

- Lack of maintenance, cleaning of irrigation and drainage system;
- Periodic flooding;
- The erosion of agricultural lands;
- Chaotic urbanization, mainly near the transport axes
- Fragmentation of land because of the privatization of agricultural land;
- Because of the fragmentation of the use of modern technologies in cultivation it is unaffordable by farmers;
- Population movements and lack of commitment and interest of the younger generation.
- Lack of structures (storage and refrigeration) for collection, processing and trade of agricultural products distributed throughout the territory;
- Lack of financial support (credit easing).

3.1.3 Cultural and historical heritage areas

Vau – Dejës includes in its territory objects under the status of cultural heritage declared as "monument of culture" as well as other valuable objects without status.

Most of these cultural heritages, due to historical circumstances, have arrived nowadays as rubble.

- Sapa Castle, VII century BC, first category, location Nënshat;
- Vig Castle, 1st century, first category, location Vig;
- Archaeological Zones "A" and "B" in Koman settlement, 1st century, first category, location Koman;
- Ancient Cemetery of Koman, VI-IX century, first category, location Koman;
- Dalmaca Castle, V / VIII-IX century, first category, location Koman;
- Vau – Dejës Castle, XIV century, first category, location Vau – Dejës;
- St. Mary's Church, VIII century, first category, location Vau-Dejës;
- Ruins of the Church of St. Mark, VIII-IX century, first category, location Vau – Dejës;
- Shurdhahu Castle (Sardis), XI century, first category, location Isle of Shurdhahu;
- Ndre Mjeda complex and protection Zone, XX century, second category, location Kukël.

The main proposed interventions which appear necessary to be undertaken by the municipality are:

- To be part of its project and reconstruction of roads that provide access to monuments;
- Vegetation clearing expeditions around the monument with organized groups of primary and secondary school students, as well as opening paths to and around valuable buildings as a possibility of recognition of their values;
- Establishing appropriate signage;
- Requesting at Cultural Heritage Institute for application of funds for the restoration and consolidation of the existing walls;
- Requesting at Archeological Service Agency from the application of funds for excavation expeditions in the area;
- Periodically organized of folklore events, cultural and sporting activities for the promotion of these monuments and their surrounding environments;
- Organizing guides with various domestic and foreign tourist.

3.1.4 Infrastructures

3.1.4.1 Modes of transports

Vau – Dejës Municipality has three modes of transports: road transport, rail and internal water transportation.

Road Network (vehicular) in the municipality of Vau – Dejës has different types of roads. Here we meet the main connection roads, secondary, local etc. These roads are flat, hilly

and mountainous, also divided into asphalted and paved roads. Generally, their technical condition is good in most key segments but the rest of them need retrofitting. Considering road conditions in each of the administrative units, administrative unit of Vau – Dejës and Bushat have a road transport network relatively in good condition. These two units also have a good connection by road transportation. In Hajmel unit is observed an average state of the road transport system. There are roads that connect residential areas but not in all cases these roads are in good condition. In Vig – Mnelë is noticed a weak road transport system. There is a main road that partially accesses the unit, but the internal road network is not in good condition.

In aggravated condition is presented the road system in Shllak unit. This unit is accessed only from Shkodra municipality in a poor condition road. This is the case also for the internal network of the unit. Also, Temali is accessed through a single road Vau – Dejës – Koman, which appears in a poor condition. The internal road system is very weak in this unit.

The national railway Durrës – Hani i Hotit runs through Vau – Dejës municipality. This line passes through 2 units, Hajmel and Vau – Dejës. In these units there are two stations respectively in Hajmel and Mjedë, making this kind of transportation useful to the area.

Internal water transport operates mainly in these units: Vau – Dejës, Shllak and Temal through Vau – Dejës and Koman artificial lakes. In Vau – Dejës lake (Vau – Dejës and Shllak administrative units) this kind of transportation exists but not in an organized way, through proper lines for the movement of residents, tourists or goods as observed in Koman lake (Temal administrative unit). Shllak unit uses this mode of transport for internal movements but there are no regular lines. Whereas Temal administrative unit uses this mode of transport as the only way to connect with other units or with other municipalities, as other types of connections are missing.

All road systems (vehicular) need not only retrofitting, but they also need enrichment with other road segments, both in terms of interconnection between administrative units as well as other segments with agricultural character, which will link agricultural parcels thereby facilitating in this way the transport of agricultural products.

In terms of water transport is required a formalization of this transport by improving vessels capacities and port infrastructure (piers, docks), with regular and frequent communication lines.

3.1.4.2 Electrical system

Vau – Dejës is supplied with electricity by the substation 220/110 / 6KV. Service and supply is continuously, 24 hours, for citizens and businesses.

This substation is supplied by hydropower of Vau – Dejës. The hydropower plant and his substation have been frequently maintained with minor improvements. No changes in capacity production and transmission to consumers have been done.

The current situation of the power supply transmission in the area is changing. Here is a part refurbished by the new 20KV network cable line in Bushat.

Regarding other areas, Vig – Mnelë, Hajmel, Temal, Shllak, existing medium voltage network is in the same situation prior to the 90'-s. The power supply network for this area is composed by overhead line 6KV, that are constructed more than 25 years ago.

Likewise, the above problems have a negative economic side of their network technical power losses. The current situation of the overhead power line is out of any safety and technical recommendations by IEC norms.

Same as the medium voltage network appears to be also the low voltage network. In this part of the network we can find a big diversity of products that make up the distribution network, starting from the Albanian standard (installations before 1990), standard products from Eastern Europe and EC products.

Perspective

The hydropower plant reserves as the necessary “space” and possibility to increase productivity and production capacity. Specific reserves are based on the processing capacity of hydrology reserves and in the possibility of improving the existing hydro generators.

Regarding prospects for construction of new hydro power plants, according to studies from the production division KESH, between HPP HEC Ashta 1 & 2 is not possible for technical reasons. Adding other HPPs will intervene in labor regime of Ashta 1 & 2, due to deviation and conditionality of hydric capacity.

Recommendations

The upgrade of Shkodra substation in secondary line from 6-10kV to 20kV give the possibility to all the area of Vau – Dejës to be supplied from SS with new 20kV power line. The same situation can be achieved from the SS of Vau – Dejës, but before, is necessary to be upgraded the voltage of the secondary part from 6KV to 20KV.

The investments have to be of the same level for both, the power generation and transmission.

Finally, as a result of the above, is urgent to upgrade the major part of electrical cabin, due to missing capacity and amortization.

3.2 Land Use and 5 Basic Systems according to the metabolic analysis

According to the current legislation for planning issues, the territory is classified in 5 base systems (urban, infrastructure, agriculture, water and nature). In Vau – Dejës municipality the natural system occupies 66% of the territory (the highest percentage) and it is followed firstly by the agricultural system that occupies 23.6%, then the urban and the aquatic ones occupying each and respectively 6.1% and 4.4%. These ratios define or envisage the character of the territory, which obviously is more rural, natural or agricultural, associated with water resources and with a low level of urbanization. In the following paragraphs the main characteristics and the key development directives are listed for each system.

3.2.1 Urban System

The General National Plan stresses on strengthening the hierarchy between urban centers, on their specialization and on their economic development according to the existing potentials, by reinforcing the notion of regions. Interventions in this system should have a consolidating, regenerative and empowering character for urban centers. Polycentric development, containment of expansion, promotion of densification, access to multimodal infrastructure, mixed and complementary functions, ecosystem management, conservation

and re – evaluation of natural resources and heritage are some of the overall orientations for the urban system.

More specifically, in the General National Plan, Vau – Dejës is categorized as a tertiary urban center. Accordingly, its main functions should be related to the economy, housing, retails, recreation and culture, administration, education, healthcare and social care. The other centers within the municipality are considered of a smaller scale and mostly will have a rural profile.

The rural centers will develop in base of their accessibility. In most cases they are located in the plains, where the land is more productive, and it is easier to get connected to the main infrastructure. One of the core characteristics of the past two decades remains the urbanizing along the roads axes. The agricultural land has been targets of the informal settlements as well during the transitional phase of the post – communist developments.

The urban/rural centers are composed by 47 villages and 1 city (Vau – Dejës) and they are administrated by 6 units (Bushat, Vau – Dejës, Hajmel, Temal, Shllak, Vig – Mnelë). The major part of the population is in Bushat and Vau-Dejës. Hajmel represents an interesting territory in terms of developing potentials as well. The other administrative units appear less developed, less inhabited because of their mountainous terrain and lack of infrastructure.

Public services cover almost the entire territory but in specific cases it is perceivable a nonhomogeneous spread of the quality. In remote villages it is seen the lack of the educational infrastructure. There are economic activities mostly related to agriculture, food industry and production. Most of them are small – size or medium – size enterprises that represent an important potential for the future development of the zone.

Being well connected with the national infrastructure has modelled the main characteristics of the area and promoted development. Despite that fact, there are still some remote areas that lack infrastructure and look isolated. In some cases, combined forms of transport (terrestrial-aquatic) are required to reach specific zones.

3.2.2 Natural system

The General National Plan simulates policies for the expansion of protected zones, of natural parks and finding mechanisms for promoting them. These strategies aim to ensure the sustainability of development, by relying on the rational use of sources and their appropriate administration. Empowering the role of the natural environment influences directly the life quality within the urban centers and their economy as well. Clear directives of the GNP impose: impeding urban sprawl, the afforestation of scarce agricultural lands, landscape preservation, promoting and increasing the accessibility of the natural parks, green infrastructure, and environmental tourism or the use of renovating energies.

It is recommended the transformation of the existing rivers' valleys as well (especially the valley of river Drin) into natural attractions, the creation of the national network of biking lines or the recuperation/revitalization of the degraded zones. Currently there are three monuments of nature and one protected landscape within the territory of the municipality (River Buna – Velipojë)

The natural system shows a variety of landscape elements of an extraordinary importance that require specific attention to evaluate or re-evaluate their role. Due to their

characteristics, the Valley of Drini River, the artificial lakes of Vau – Dejës and Koman, are distinguished among other many interesting natural zones. Extending these areas remains the key topic of directives given by the natural system and by the GNP regarding the territory of the municipality of Vau – Dejës.

3.2.3 Agricultural System

The GNP aims to transform the agricultural sector into an efficient and competitive one. The main objectives are preserving the agricultural land, the consolidation and modernization of the sector as well. At the same time, it is evaluated as very important the establishment of an economic chain composed by production – collection – processing – trading that will promote the local economy. Infrastructure is considered very important and will require investments especially for the drainage and irrigation systems. The qualitative growth of agriculture is strongly related to the tourism sector. On the other hand, branding local products orients local economies towards sustainable solutions.

The main problems of the agricultural system are related to the flooding problems that especially last years have caused many damages. The missing investments and the bad physic conditions of the existing infrastructure are the main causes of flooding. It is also required a decentralized model for managing territories having differentiated problems.

The most developed agricultural zones are the administrative unit of Bushat, Vau – Dejës and of Hajmel, because of their flat terrain and the large presence of hydric sources. Especially Zadrime field appears very fertile in terms of quantity and of variety of cultures that is leading to the specialized development of different territories.

3.2.4 Water System

The territory of Vau – Dejës Municipality is very rich in terms of hydric sources, by representing in this way an extraordinary potential for developing the economic sectors of agriculture, energy, fishing and tourism. The foremost recommendations of the GNP regarding this system mainly are: the rational and controlled use of the underground hydric sources, waste management, and preservation of catchments. Protecting aquatic surfaces, the natural corridors along the valleys, impeding construction companies excavating and damaging the river bed, managing urban sediments, wastes, as well as the industrial ones, remain key topics for the area.

The aquatic system of the zone is composed by the Drini River, Gjadri River, as well as the artificial lakes of Vau – Dejës – Koman – Fierzë. The presence of a large quantity of hydric sources raises the need to build mechanisms for avoiding and managing floods.

Transforming the zones along the aquatic surfaces of the Vau – Dejës Lake into protected areas, would help in managing and in the conservation of the landscape and of the ecosystems, by creating potentials for developing tourism related to the nature, water and agriculture. Having an integrated approach that sees the aquatic system related to the energetic and the infrastructural ones would transform it into a powerful engine for the economic development of the local area but also for Albania as well.

3.2.5 The infrastructural system

The objectives of the GNSP concern the improvement of accessibility of the zone and the balanced distribution of flows. Creating integrated corridors for fluxes of transport and

strengthening the hierarchy between urban centers remains the principal strategy for this system. Developing a multimodal transport system which is friendly toward the natural environment is another objective that is specific for the municipality of Vau – Dejës.

The road transport system is based on a network of 300 km, composed by roads belonging to different categories. The physical condition of roads is relatively good, mostly in the administrative unit of Bushat and in the plans of the territory. In the remote zones located in the mountainous terrain, the road quality appears very bad, by creating serious difficulties in accessing these areas by normal vehicles of transport. It is strongly recommended the rehabilitation of the road axis Vau – Dejës – Koman that would absolutely increase the touristic fluxes oriented towards the natural park of Valbona, by using the aquatic itinerary that passes through Koman – Fierzë.

Water transport remains one of the most interesting potentials for developing economy and tourism, especially for the administrative units of Vau – Dejës, Temal e Shllak. Today, boating is treated spontaneously and badly administrated, but the demand is increasing by pointing out a real potential. The Koman – Fierzë line is the only scheduled and managed form for this sort of transport. Transforming it into a public one could become an incentive for raising interest for the entire zone. The aquatic itineraries Bojana Island – the Lake of Shkodra – Vau – Dejës – Koman – Fierzë, could offer an integrated system that includes both transport, leisure facilities and touristic ones.

Another important element that would improve connectivity is the railroad infrastructural system. Vau – Dejës and Hajmel are directly facing the national axis. At the same time, the rehabilitation of the train station of Mjedë and Hajmel would help the revitalization of the zone as well.

Vau – Dejës is one of the most important zones in the national level regarding the energetic infrastructure. This is because, in this area are located HEC Ashta1, Ashta2, Vau – Dejës and Koman. These energetic entities are at the same time important engines for the local economy.

Investments remain crucial for the infrastructural system. This is important for improving the quality of the existing networks of infrastructure that are serving agriculture, urban systems and those related to the water supply. At the same time, it is necessary diminishing the environmental impact of the existing landfill located near Bushat.

3.3 Population, demographic movement and housing stock

The municipality population is represented by two contradictory data which have significant difference between them. According to the 2011 Census the population is 30 438 inhabitants meanwhile in the Civil Register in 2015 the population data indicate 49 399. The population density referring to these data varies between 65-105.6 inhabitants/km². The data mismatch can be explained through the phenomenon of emigration of the population in foreign countries or in more developed regions within the country, while being still registered in the homeland. The population is mostly concentrated in Bushat and Vau – Dejës (73%) and the other four administrative units result with a very low number of inhabitants.

Starting from the '90s, the population has decreased continuously, with a slowing trend during the last years. This fact demonstrates that the territory is consolidating, and it is

reaching stable economical balances. The expectation for the coming years is that of achieving a constant population and a balance of incoming and leaving population.

Obtaining the projection of the population, a detailed data analysis (see full version report) and an assessment of the possible scenarios related to the economic development of the municipality and of the region have been carried out. In case of the economic growth during the next years, the population will have the tendency to remain constant or to have a small increase. In case of economical regress, we would face the drop of the population through the phenomenon of emigration that has been incessant in the territory for over 25 years.

According to a positive scenario, in the coming 15 years, a population projection of a median annual increment of 0.15% is considered real, stable and part of a credible model. According to this forecast, the population of the municipality in 2030 will be in between 31 200 and 50 500 inhabitants, with an accepted median of 41 000 inhabitants.

Referring to the INSTAT data, the population lives in 97.1% of cases in single family houses. The living floor area per inhabitant results about 14.4 m²/inhabitant which is considered under the expected standard (over 25 m² / inhabitant). The number of rooms per inhabitant is 0.8.23.4% of the houses are unpopulated because of abandonment, degradation or temporary use. 34.9% of houses result to have been built before 1991. These buildings are generally in degraded condition. The rest of the constructions (65.1% built in between 1991-2011) have used the agricultural land by causing an evident damage to the economy and to the rural landscape.

A real problem regarding the housing, are the households in the Vau – Dejës Hydroelectric Power Plant barracks, north of the city, where a considerable number of families have been moved from the flooded areas by the Vau – Dejë Lake. The building and living conditions here result to be quite problematic. The roof of these buildings is made by Eternit, a material with amiante composition, classified as dangerous for the health.

The analysis of the housing need is based on the housing data, their physical condition, the age of the buildings, the population projection, national and international standards, etc. According to the analytic assumptions, based on the population projection, it results that until 2030, in order to normalize the housing state, will be necessary building 2 300 – 3 000 new houses. At the same time, during this period, around 10% of the actual housing stock will become inhabitable because of degradation, and 20% will need renovation.

3.4 Economic and social aspects

Economic context of the municipality is represented by a mixed economy directed in some sectors such as agriculture, forestry, utilities, and energy industry. However, the local economy is dominated by agriculture and is a typical rural economy. In the agricultural sector are involved 65-85% of employees, while the energy sector employs about 5% of the labor force. These sectors currently represent the main source of income. In addition to these sectors it's important to mention the tourism as a potential one.

As per agriculture and livestock it finds an actual potential development in the region of Zadrima where the administrative unit of Bushat leads because of its geographic location. It plays the role of economic locomotive in the Municipality of Vau – Dejës and its space exploitation is developed at considerable levels. As we see in the accompanying maps of the report nearly all flat spaces are used for agriculture even though the excessive parceling

makes it impossible to earn from economies of scale. However, space exploitation is not associated with the economic exploitation because of lack in terms of supporting structures to make the economy of this area able enough to compete with other regions where agriculture is the most developed sector. Interventions in infrastructure are very important and would significantly increase agricultural productivity as well as its economic exploitation by helping in creating a brand of agricultural products where the use of export to neighboring countries would boost economic level in the long term. Currently the administrative unit of Bushat exports abroad about 15% of agricultural product while the one of Hajmel about 10%. Creating better production conditions and organizational infrastructure would significantly increase competitiveness in both domestic market and in the international one.

Mountain terrain in the administrative units of Temal and Shllak are another source for livestock development as the use of the terrain for pasture is one of the most important opportunities to develop the area. Currently its use on this purpose is on the average levels and the potential is yet to be exploited. About 25% of the land is exploited because a considerable earth space is bare. The development of the sector has encountered large barriers on the lack of an economic subsidiary politics, information and awareness, but also on the lack of road infrastructure that makes impossible the use of the entire potential development manufacturer, which has been slower than in many other areas of the similar relief type. There is also a lack of local dairy brand products even though for the same absolute amount of production other regions have managed to create it using the knowledge and dynamic markets both inside and outside the country. Current livestock production is destined mainly for interior needs of Vau – Dejës municipality and in a minimal part goes in other markets out of the country. The physical features of livestock products and the lack of professional production facilities, processing and transport network makes the export difficult. This constitutes a current limit but a challenge for the short-term future to achieve the creation of an economic infrastructure to inform, promote, subsidize and support local operators to strengthen in terms of tools and knowledge, to take advantage of the considerable potential of livestock in qualitative and quantitative terms.

Energy sector, despite its rich natural resources mainly in the administrative unit of Vau – Dejës still is not in the expected levels. The sector is yet to become locally useful because largest part of the revenues from hydropower goes for the central governance and at low rates to local units, and because of the lack of concrete planning and implementation projects remained on paper due to financial and bureaucratic reasons.

An important sector of the municipality of Vau – Dejës is tourism too. The current exploitation of natural resources for tourism purposes is on minimal levels for various reasons. One of the reasons is to preserve the pristine environment from spontaneous disorganized interventions whose unique intention is the own short-term economic benefit. Another important reason is the lack of know-how and experience. The establishment of protected areas is one of the steps taken to achieve the prohibition of destructive forces from an individual unruly economic initiative. The establishment of protected areas however does not reduce the exploitation of the potential resources for tourism purposes but enhances it in terms of time. Currently, tourism revenues are at minimal levels as this sector is in its infancy period in this area. The number of registered enterprises operating in

the sector is nearly 5% of the total of the municipality. The same ratio is reflected in terms of incomes.

Panoramic landscapes such as hills and mountains with a unique natural beauty, boating on the lake or beaches lakeside villages situated in the beautiful hills and the soft area, local organic food and traditional dishes turn Vau – Dejës a convenient area for the agro – tourism destination. The main challenge is to establish a brand name at the national and international levels and to achieve the creation of a type of tourism that is an important alternative to the coastal one.

Revenues and local expenditures

Although increasing slowly in the last years the local revenues are nearly sufficient for operating costs and maintenance. They are composed in large part by grants obtained from the central government finances and a low percentage (about 25%) of the local fees. Regarding to expenses, they comprise about 80% of capital expenditures and 20% of the maintenance. The lack of significant structural investment makes it impossible to benefit from the injection of a financial source with positive medium – term effects on the local economy. The situation becomes more difficult because of the inefficient use of the low financial resources available and the high level of informality. The low performing indicator of the economy is the large number of families receiving social assistance, about 50% in three administrative units of Shllak, Temal and Vig – Mnelë (60.8% of the latter).

The Medium Term Budget Plan (MTBP) for 2018-2020 has been drafted by the Municipality of Vau – Dejës according to the Law No.139/2015, Law No.9936, dated 26.06.2008, "On the Management of the Budgetary System in the Republic of Albania" as amended , Law No. 10296, dated 8.7.2010 "On financial management and control, the instruction of the Ministry of Finance No.2, dated 06.02.2012" On the standard procedures of budget implementation ", Instruction no.23 dated 22.11.2016" On standard procedures for the preparation of the Medium Term Budget Program".

According to the requirements set out in the Supplementary Guideline 10/1 dated 28.2.2017 "On preparation of the local budget", the budget of the Municipality of Vau – Dejës is planned:

For year 2018	1,914,762,000 ALL, of which 154,565,000 ALL (8%) of its revenues, 206,698,000 ALL (11%) unconditional transfer, 74,957,000 ALL (4%) specific transfer and 1,478,542,000 ALL (77%) conditional transfers.
For year 2019	2,287,689,000 ALL, of which 163,175,000 ALL (7%) of its revenues, 217,860,000 ALL (10%) unconditional transfer, 740,957,000 ALL (3%) specific transfers and 1,831,697,000 ALL (80%) conditional transfer.
For year 2020	1,940,660,000 ALL, of which 174,115,000 ALL (9%) of its revenues, 240,300,000 ALL (12%) unconditional transfers, 80,278,000 ALL (4%) specific transfers and 1,445,967,000 ALL (75%) conditional transfer

Some important indicators for the budget

- Tax revenues for the year 2018-2020 account of an average of 40.6% of total revenues from own local resources.
- Revenues from local fees for 2018-2020 account of an average of 38.3% of total revenues from own local resources.
- Revenues from other resources in 2018-2020 account of an average of 21% of total revenues from own local resources.
- Total capital expenditures for 2018 are planned to be 1,374,750,000 ALL and account of 67% of total expenditures, for 2019 it is planned 1,364,109,000 ALL and accounts of 66% of total expenditures and in 2020 it is planned 1,335,737,000 ALL and accounts of 65% of total of spending.

Summary Report

PROGRAM	TOTAL EXPENDITURES		
	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020
Planning Administration Management	160,298,000	167,197,000	184,377,000
Urban planning	39,850,000	24,400,000	18,150,000
Road infrastructure	821,082,000	781,089,000	397,993,000
Public services program	56,429,000	64,701,000	69,007,000
Environment and protection of forests and pastures	91,458,000	67,458,000	82,159,000
Local economic development and tourism	100,100,000	100,050,000	79,250,000
Agriculture and rural development	57,947,000	44,268,000	46,608,000
Fire protection and rescue	11,108,000	11,108,000	11,896,000
Education and culture	348,370,000	286,493,000	643,404,000
Social services	355,427,000	507,230,000	504,622,000
Reserve fund	3,193,000	3,194,000	3,194,000
TOTAL	2,045,262,000	2,057,188,000	2,040,660,000

YEAR	WAGES + INSURANCE	OPERATING EXPENDITURE	TRANSFERS	INVESTMENTS	TOTAL
Year 2018	255,141,000	131,578,000	283,793,000	1,374,750,000	2,045,262,000
Year 2019	251,020,000	146,865,000	295,194,000	1,364,109,000	2,057,188,000
Year 2020	265,566,000	144,163,000	295,194,000	1,335,737,000	2,040,660,000

According to Article 34 of Law 139/2015 "For Local Self-Government", points 3 and 4, local self-government units are funded from incomes derived from taxes, fees and other local revenues, from funds transferred from central government and funds that come directly to them by dividing national taxes and fees, local borrowing, donations, and other resources provided by law. Local units are legally guaranteed the right to generate income independently.

The total revenues of Vau – Dejës Municipality from all sources of funding are foreseen for 2018 in the amount of 1,914,762,000 ALL, for the year 2019 in the amount of 2,287,689,000 ALL and for the year 2020 in the amount of 1,940,660,000 ALL.

These revenues, according to the law above, come from two sources of income as follows:

- A. **From its local sources**, including tax revenues (from local taxes), non-tax (from public utility tariffs and other local revenues), donations.
- B. **From central sources**, including unconditional transfers, specific transfers to new functions transferred to the Municipality and conditional transfers.

Vau – Dejës Municipality, for the years 2018-2020, including unconditional transfer, income from local taxes and fees, other revenues, predicts for 2018 about 361,263,000 ALL of its revenues, for 2019 about 381,035,000 ALL and in 2020 about 414,415,000 ALL.

The table below shows the income of Vau – Dejës municipality and the unconditional transfer for the years 2018-2020 for which it is the authority to use according to the priorities defined in the GLP.

No.	REVENUES	PLAN 2018	PLAN 2019	PLAN 2020
A	Own revenues			
1	From its own local sources	154 565,000	163 175,000	174 115,000
2	Tax revenue / taxes	63 765,000	66 000,000	69 295,000
3	Revenues from fees	60 100,000	62 570,000	66 500,000
4	Other revenues	30 700,000	34 605,000	38 230,000
B	From central sources			
1	Unconditional transfer	206 698,000	217 860,000	240 300,000
	TOTAL	361 263,000	381 035,000	414 415,000

Income from central sources includes unconditional transfer revenues, specific transfers and conditional transfers.

FINANCING SOURCES	YEAR 2018	YEAR 2019	YEAR 2020
Unconditional transfers	206,698,000	217,860,000	240,300,000
Specific transfers	74,957,000	74,957,000	80,278,000
Conditional Transfers	1,478,542,000	1,831,697,000	1,445,967,000
TOTAL	1,760,197,000	2,124,514,000	1,766,545,000

Summary

Current economic difficulties in the municipality of Vau – Dejës as in the major part of the surrounding areas are tangible and profound. This should not discourage individual initiative and investment policies, because human potential and natural resources is not missing. A long-term planning based on the pilaster sectors of agriculture/farming, energy and tourism coupled with the strong support set in logistics and willpower to achieve, would create a strong foundation in the local economy and on the competitiveness of economic operators in local and regional range and increase the economic and social welfare.

3.5 Education and healthcare

3.5.1 Education

In terms of basic services such as education, health and social, cultural activities, mobility of the population to access them is oriented towards two main centers of the municipality: Vau-Dejës and Bushat. Vau – Dejës has two secondary schools, while Bushat has three, including a professional high school. Young people from Temal, Shllaku and Vig – Mnelë travel to these schools due to lack of secondary schools in these units.

Regarding the mid-schools they do not pose a problem related to their distribution in the territory, but in terms of physical infrastructure, which in some cases is assessed as an emergent intervention. Improving physical infrastructure in schools and kindergartens, where priority is warming, the transport of students from distant areas and the release of public spaces in school yards remains the most critical issues to be addressed.

3.5.2 Healthcare

Mainly healthcare service in Vau – Dejës municipality is covered by Regional Hospital of Shkodra, because in the municipality does not exist such a structure. The main problem for the coverage of this service remains Temal and Shllak units. Emergency problems are mainly treated in healthcare centers and in some cases by private doctors who are in the area. In Vau – Dejës municipality healthcare service is provided by 30 healthcare centers and ambulances distributed in administrative units. The extension of this service is not uniform, concentrated mainly in Bushat and Vau – Dejës units and more problematic situations appear in Vig Mnelë unit where there is no such function as healthcare center.

In Bushat unit health service coverage is in better condition. Currently, healthcare is provided through 10 health centers in the villages of Bushat, Rranxa, Melgushë, Stajkë, Kosmaç, Barbullush, Mali i Jushit, Shkjezë, Ashta and Hotën. The total number of doctors serving in these centers is 8 and the nurses are 38, so this unit medical care service is provided by one expert per 2977 inhabitants. This standard is 3.4 times lower than the national standard. Regarding this sector, the municipality doesn't have any database and the main findings are made due to communication with residents and staffs of healthcare centers. Among the weaknesses of the health service centers which require serious attention and investment, we highlight:

- Adaptability of centers for patients with disabilities;
- Rehabilitation of the information technology infrastructure (telephone, computer, and Internet systems);
- Increasing the number of doctors and nurses serving in these centers;
- Ensuring ambulances to cover the service in the territory;
- Increased service hours at healthcare centers;
- Establishing an electronic database that will improve service and provide a stable communication between patients and medical staff;
- Ensuring, in main healthcare centers, maternity devices to intervene in an emergency or during transportation of pregnant women from rural areas in the nearest hospital;
- Regarding improving these systems, the investment should not only be technical support but also investment in proper training of medical staff and nurses.

3.6 Social aspects

Considering the sources of family income, Vau – Dejës municipality is characterized by a high percentage of social assistance and remittances. The index for this indicator is 20.8% for social assistance and 8.9% for deliveries.

In social assistance scheme are treated about 1559 families, out of 13656 families in total. This number of households represents 11% of the total households. Vig – Mnelë unit has the highest percentage of the population involved in this scheme, 61% of households. Even mountain units, Temal and Shllak, are ascertained high percentage of households involved in social assistance scheme.

Although the indicators show that the municipality has a significant young age labor force, unemployment represents one of the main problems for the local population. The

unemployment rate for the municipality appears much higher than the average unemployment in our country.

High unemployment is also explained by the low number of businesses.

3.7 Geographic information system (GIS) database preparation.

A geographic information system (GIS) is a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage and present spatial or geographic data. GIS database that will be built for GLP will give geospatial information about: existing condition of the territory; infrastructure network; protected areas and parts of the territory where specific law applies etc. The sources for the information used for the creation of GIS data are AKPT (NATP – National Agency for Territorial Planning)<http://planifikimi.gov.al/> and ASIG (NAGI – National Authority for Geospatial Information)<http://geoportal.asig.gov.al/> whose information is accessible as raster data by WMS and WMTS servers. The received information is then processed in office for corrections (e.g. land used obtained by CORINE project), creation (e.g. rivers, lakes), update (e.g. roads), adding information from terrain (e.g. Number of floors for buildings), digitalization (e.g. geology maps). All the data is maintained so the shapefiles information overlay(confirm) with each other. The updated data is projected to EPSG: WGS84 utm 34N and checked for errors like overlay, having gaps, contradict with another data. The GIS format is then prepared in accordance with VKM No. 671, dated 29.07.2015 and is delivered in ESRI format (shapefile) and Geography Markup Language (GML). All the file shaves their corresponding metadata file which gives detailed information about all the data in the file. This will serve the users with all the needed information as how the data is obtained and for what purpose it should be used.

4 TERRITORIAL STRATEGY

4.1 Strategic vision

4.1.1 Multi-scalar approach

Territorial Strategy is the most important part of GLP, because this document predicts all 'development' aspects of the municipality for the next 10-15 years. It's to be considered that Territorial Strategy is based on facts and information deriving from analyses and assessment of municipal territory (prepared in the first phase). So, the coherence and sustainability of the strategic proposal somehow are direct linked with the quality of the assessment and quantity of available data to analyze.

So that GLP becomes an effective development tool it must: (i) clarify the socio-economic ambitions of the local community by identifying its strategic repositioning within a broad-scale perspective; (ii) identify actions that can be implemented quickly with available resources; (iii) be based on few objectives to be achieved within a defined span of time.

The transformation of a local plan into a "development instrument" involves the introduction of proposals that can add concrete and immediate action-based opportunities.

In accordance with a shared territorial vision, the GLP must assume the task of setting up "tactical opportunities" capable of practically implementing strategic choices. In addition, all the elements of the content of the GLP must be introduced to transform it into a real urban design capable of ensuring the implementation of the strategies identified at the territorial scale as well as the certainty and rapidity of the procedures for implementing the same plan forecasts.

A GLP can become a development project independently from the scale of application. Defining a desired spatial configuration and identifying the set of actions to be implemented for achieving this is an operation that can be done at any scale: to rebuild a city, but also to create a system of equipment spread across the territory or an organized network for managing a flow of goods or people.

Today, economic development policies are still too disconnected from the governance policies of territorial and urban space transformations. The functional relationship between designing space and context development strategies is instead strong and bi-univocal: spatial and urban spatial choices can affect contextual economic dynamics, as well as strategic system choices can create new opportunities for development.

The joint actions of territorial planning and urban space must determine the context conditions that helps investment attractiveness, which are no longer related solely to production services (industrial areas), but also to integrated services for inhabitants (urban systems).

4.1.2 Concept of territorial development

Strategic urban planning often uses a territorial concept in its startup phase. The territorial concept is an ideogrammatic image at the basis of the vision construction path, with the dual purpose of:

- clarifying to the different actors of the planning process: what are the strategic choices focusing the base development program;
- initiate a discussion with public and stakeholders from a synthetic idea of territorial space organization.

In this case, the territory of Vau – Dejës Municipality can be interpreted as two distinct homogeneous zones: (i) a flat area characterized by agricultural activities and widespread urban settlements, and (ii) a mountainous area characterized by a lighter use of the territory.

The flat area is crossed by the main national infrastructures (Tirana – Shkodra road and the railway) and it accommodates the main urban centers (Vau – Dejës, Bushat, Hajmel). The mountainous area is dominated by the presence of the river and its hydroelectric infrastructures.

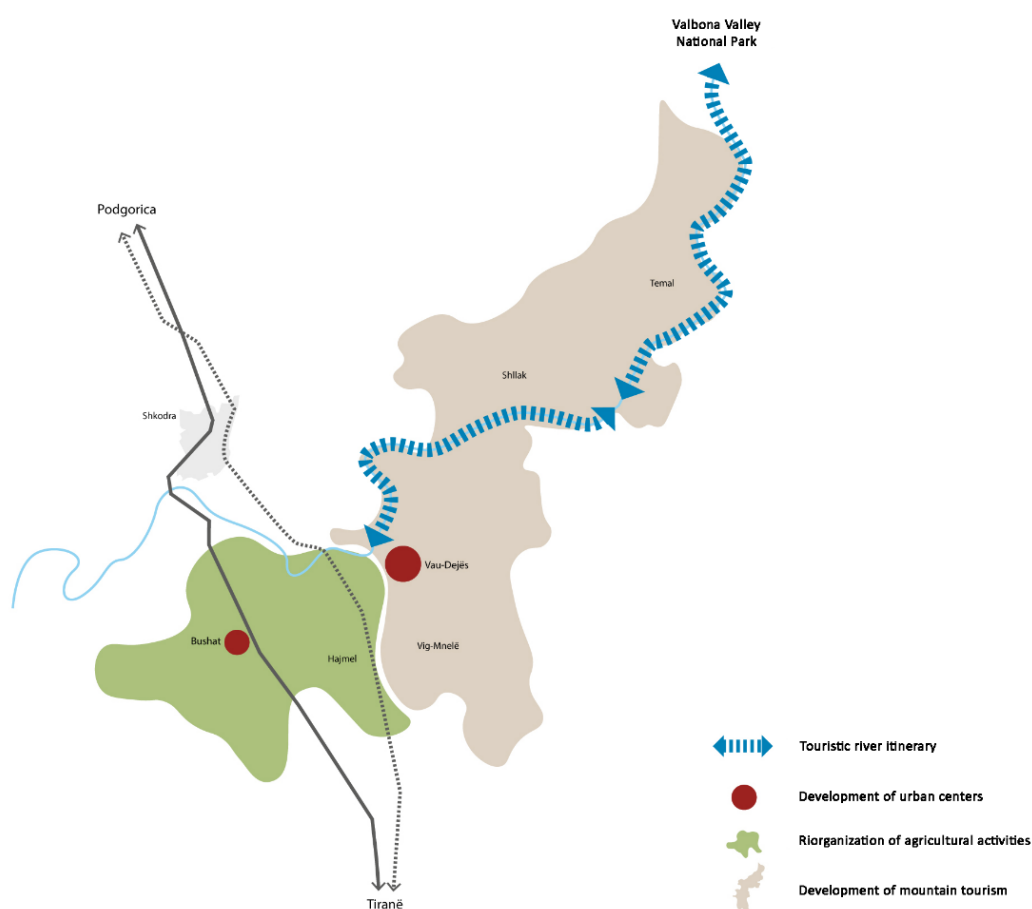


Fig. 7: Concept of Spatial Vision

In terms of the potential for territorial development (present resources and local sensitivity) the flat area is devoted to the reorganization of agricultural and mountain area to the development of environmental tourism. In the first case, however, the development of agriculture must establish a synergistic relationship with the upgrading of urban centers. In the second case, tourism development must find forms of virtuous coexistence with the energy exploitation of the water resource.

So, we can summarize the territorial concept to be based on GLP's strategic vision.

In the flat area:

- reorganization and development of agricultural activity, through resource-based exploitation;
- strengthening urban centers, that has a role in urban activity but also as clusters for the provision of services to the surrounding area;
- a synergistic relationship between the infrastructure system and the productive activities, both agricultural and touristic.

In the mountainous area:

- set up a multi-modal and multi-functional river corridor, as access to the Valbona Park, with tourist destinations and territorial cohesion of local communities;
- protection of the environment and landscape along the entire river system to connect the protected area of Valbona with the protected area of Velipojë (on the coast);
- revitalization of the functional role of settlement systems present along the river corridor and integration between different available resources (natural, cultural, historical, archaeological, etc.).

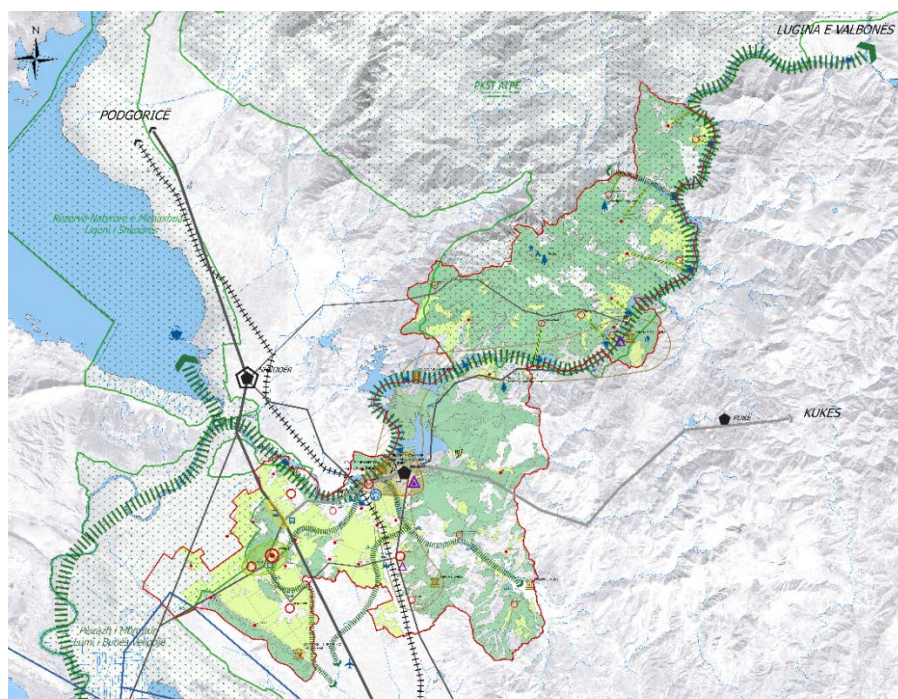


Fig. 8: Strategic Development Vision

This simple strategic concept, as well as identifying the system of organization of territorial spaces and functions, allows attributing to the various urban realities that make up the Vau – Dejës municipality specific roles within the development vision:

- territorial centrality and urban revival in Vau – Dejës, Bushat and Hajmel;
- local centrality and tourism specialization in Vig – Mnelë, Shllak and Temal.

The transformation of the territorial concept into a strategic vision is the next technical step that, based on the in-depth analysis and feedback from the local community, will define in detail the development program in terms of "objectives", "actions" and "interventions".

4.1.3 Strategic objectives and actions

The planning process of this GLP operates through the identification of "strategic objectives", which are articulated in "strategic actions" and subsequently in "interventions"(projects). The strategic objectives are the ones that support and define the vision of development, based on the encounter between the market potentialities identified and the possibility recognized in the territory.

The development vision of Vau – Dejës consists of the following “strategic objectives”:

1. BASIC ENDOWMENTS

It includes the actions needed to equip the territory with the minimal conditions of structuring, functionality and security. These are actions to ensure basic infrastructure, essential social services, security and viability.

2. MULTI-MODAL MOBILITY

It contains useful actions to improve mobility, including appropriate forms of integration between the different transport modalities.

3. URBAN CENTRALITY

It pursues the goal of building urban clusters on the territory, able to offer different functions to the urban system. Facing a situation in which the development of settlement has followed spontaneous and non-governed trends, this action wants to create a new functional hierarchy of the inhabited centers, considered an indispensable condition because the urban structure plays an active role in supporting the development of the local communities.

4. TOURISM

It introduces elements of socio-economic development based on the possibilities of tourism – friendly use of resources available on the territory. These are mostly actions aimed at valuing the potential, natural and cultural, that exist in the territory.

5. AGRICULTURE, FARMING AND FISHING

It tends to develop the potential of primary production, linked to agriculture, farming and fishing.

6. ENERGY

These are actions to develop the production of energy from renewable sources, also through the differentiation of its production cycles.

The six “strategic objectives” are divided into 16 “strategic actions”.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS
1. Basic endowments	1.1 Improvement of technical networks
	1.2 Environment protection and territorial security
	1.3 Public Services
2. Multi-modal mobility	2.1 Road infrastructure
	2.2 River corridor
	2.3 Other interventions for mobility
3. Urban centers	3.1 Cluster of services for the surrounding territory
	3.2 Development of local urban centers
	3.3 Urban renewal
4. Tourism	4.1 Environmental tourism
	4.2 Cultural tourism
	4.3 Other intervention for touristic development
5. Agricultural, Livestock and Fishing	5.1 Service Structures
	5.2 Increase in productivity
6. Energy	6.1 Development of energy production from renewable sources
	6.2 Differentiation of energy production

The synergic and complementary set of identified strategic axes and actions is suitable for defining a development vision that can impart to the local community a path of growth and development based on the multiplier effect of individual interventions.

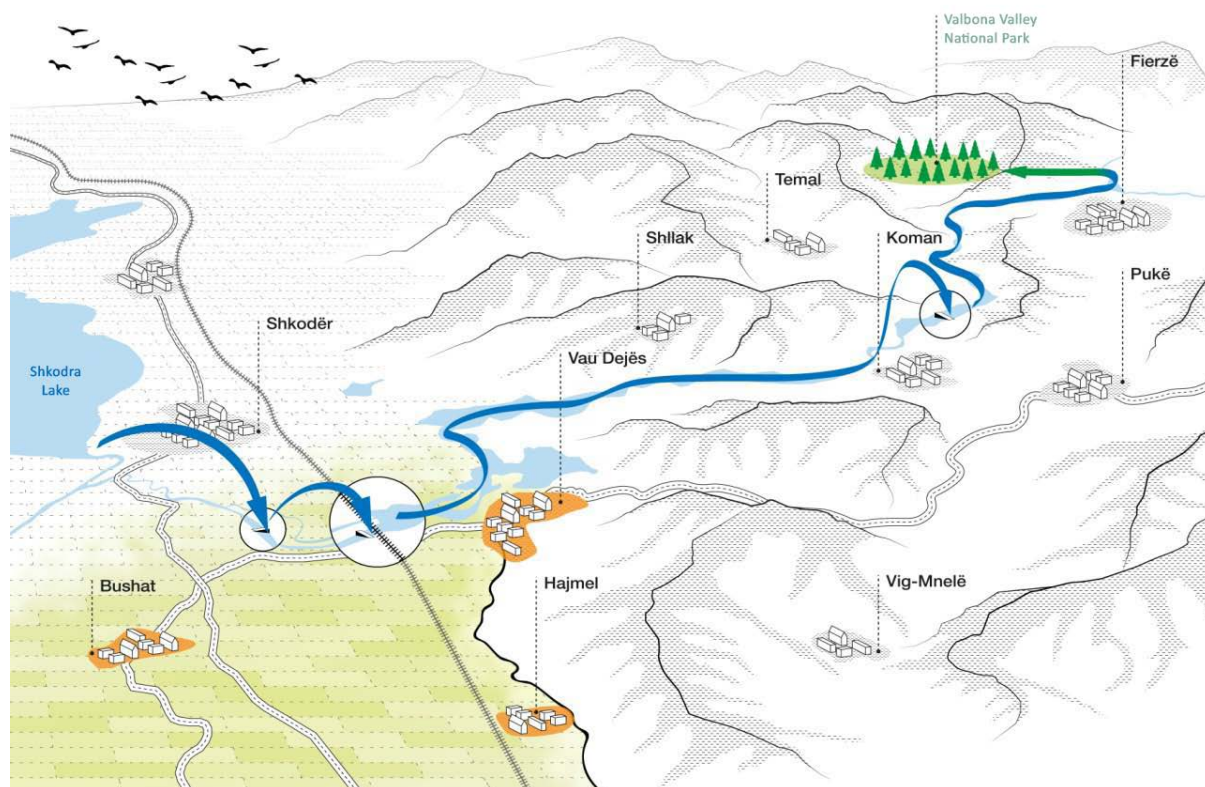


Fig. 9: The concept of the river corridor

4.2 Development objectives and projects

4.2.1 Projects of intervention

1. BASIC ENDOWMENTS
 - 1.1 Improvement of technical networks
 - 1.1.1 *Improvement of local roads*
 - 1.1.2 *Maintenance and development of the water supply network*
 - 1.1.3 *Improvement and development of the sewerage system*
 - 1.1.4 *Sewerage treatment system with septic tanks in suburb-urban areas*
 - 1.2 Environment protection and territorial security
 - 1.2.1 *Urban solid waste collection system*
 - 1.2.2 *City street cleaning system*
 - 1.2.3 *Realization of works for flood protection of residential areas*
 - 1.3 Public services
 - 1.3.1 *Basic services (kindergartens, elementary schools, basic health facilities, care for the elderly)*
 - 1.3.2 *School bus service*
 - 1.3.3 *Improving the provision of administrative services*
 - 1.3.4 *Child-friendly towns*
2. MULTI-MODAL MOBILITY
 - 2.1 Roads infrastructure
 - 2.1.1 *Road improvement Shkodër – Pukë – Kukës*
 - 2.1.2 *Road improvement along the slopes of the mountains*
 - 2.1.3 *Road improvement Vau – Dejës – Bushat – Velipojë – Shëngjin*
 - 2.1.4 *Road improvement from Vau – Dejës to Koman*
 - 2.1.5 *Road improvement Vau– Dejës – Vig*
 - 2.1.6 *Road improvement Koman – Uk – Bibaj*
 - 2.1.7 *Road construction Hajmel-Nënshatë*
 - 2.2 River corridor
 - 2.2.1 *River transport line from Vau – Dejës to Koman*
 - 2.2.2 *Realization of roads and trails to connect ferry stations to the villages*
 - 2.2.3 *Crossing the river with several solutions in multiple points*
 - 2.3 Other interventions for mobility
 - 2.3.1 *Intermodal station in Vau – Dejës, Mjedë*
 - 2.3.2 *Improvement of the two railway stations in Mjedë and Hajmel*
 - 2.3.3 *Public transport system Vau – Dejës – Bushat – Barbullush – Hajmel*
 - 2.3.4 *Implementation of cycle lanes*
3. URBAN CENTRALITY
 - 3.1 Cluster of services for the surrounding territory
 - 3.1.1 *Cluster for touristic, economic, cultural, social-health, and technical services (Vau-Dejës/Mjedë)*
 - 3.1.2 *Cluster for technical, logistical and organizational services for agriculture (Bushat/Rranxa)*
 - 3.2 Development of local urban centers
 - 3.2.1 *Development of urban center Vau – Dejës*
 - 3.2.2 *Development of urban center Mjedë*
 - 3.2.3 *Development of urban center Bushat*

- 3.2.4 *Development of urban center Rranxa*
- 3.2.5 *Development of urban center Barbullush*
- 3.2.6 *Development of urban center Koman*
- 3.2.7 *Development of urban center Hajmel*
- 3.2.8 *Development of urban center Nënshatë*
- 3.2.9 *Development of urban center Ashtë*
- 3.2.10 *Development of urban center Kosmaç*
- 3.2.11 *Development of urban center Vig*
- 3.2.12 *Development of urban center Benë*
- 3.3 Urban renewal
 - 3.3.1 *Urban renewal in Vau – Dejës*
- 4. TOURISM
 - 4.1 Environmental tourism
 - 4.1.1 *Regional river park: creation of a protected environmental corridor between protected areas of Alps and Buna/Velipoja for the realization of a tourist itinerary*
 - 4.1.2 *Development of excursion and water sports along the Drin River*
 - 4.1.3 *Development of beaches and recreational activities along the Lake*
 - 4.1.4 *Realization of a green along the River Gjadër*
 - 4.1.5 *Development and promotion of touristic values of Fusha e Liqethit*
 - 4.2 Cultural tourism
 - 4.2.1 *Realization of an itinerary for cultural tourism Sapë – Danjë – Sardë – Koman*
 - 4.2.2 *Promotion of the archaeological values of Koman*
 - 4.2.3 *Realization of an itinerary or energetic tourism*
 - 4.2.4 *Project for the rehabilitation and preservation of traditional buildings (towers) and urban ensembles (New Village)*
 - 4.2.5 *The scenic lighting project of the Sardë castle and the dams of Vau – Dejës and Koman*
 - 4.2.6 *Creation of an artisan and ethnographic market for the Zadrime region in Vau – Dejës*
 - 4.3 Other interventions for touristic development
 - 4.3.1 *Realization of centers for agro-tourism and etno-gastronomic tourism*
 - 4.3.2 *Project of environmental reforestation of Zefjana hill*
 - 4.3.3 *Project for the certification and branding of local products with the brand of the area (e.g. 'Zadrime')*
- 5. AGRICULTURE, FARMING AND FISHING
 - 5.1 Service facilities
 - 5.1.1 *Realization of three agro-food centers for the collection and storage of the production in Bushat, Hajmel and Mjedë (Pilot Project)*
 - 5.1.2 *Market of agricultural and livestock products with zero km in Stajkë*
 - 5.1.3 *Improvement and development of irrigation and drainage network*
 - 5.1.4 *Organization of agricultural and livestock production branch near the municipality*
 - 5.1.5 *Promoting socialization of work to increase agricultural production*

- 5.1.6 *Centre for processing, standardization and storage of chestnut, mild wit, plum and rapeseed in Shllak and Temal*
- 5.2 Increase in productivity
 - 5.2.1 *Development of rice cultivation in Barbullush, Kukël and Dheu i Lehtë*
 - 5.2.2 *Development of livestock complexes in Bushat, Vau-Dejës and Shllak*
 - 5.2.3 *Development of fishing and fish reserves in Vau – Dejës Lake*
 - 5.2.4 *Development of greenhouses for horticulture in Kosmaçand other villages of the municipality*
 - 5.2.5 *Development of dairies in Hajmel, Vig-Mnelë and Shllak*
 - 5.2.6 *Development of viticulture in Hajmel, Bushat, Vau-Dejës and Vig-Mnelë*
 - 5.2.7 *Special Part-Time Technical Assistance with profiled specialists for two important municipality assets: (agriculture and viticulture)*
 - 5.2.8 *The implementation of the project for the planting of 150 ha pomegranates in 6 villages with 25 hectares in the block (Pilot Project)*
 - 5.2.9 *Park for the development of beekeeping in Shllak and Temal*
- 6. ENERGY
 - 6.1 Development of energy production from renewable sources
 - 6.1.1 *Development of photovoltaic energy production plants*
 - 6.1.2 *Development of biomass energy production plants*
 - 6.2 Differentiation of energy production
 - 6.2.1 *Modernization of Bushat landfill through interventions for reuse, recycling, biogas production and afforestation*
 - 6.2.2 *Incentive program for the realization of energy-saving systems*

4.2.2 Setting of priorities

A very large list of development projects does not represent a strategic choice. If a plan proposes all possible interventions that theoretically match the assumed goals without giving a choice of priorities, it cannot be considered a strategic plan. "Making a Strategy" means choosing, namely, to decide (consciously and collectively) which actions are most beneficial in terms of their capacity and effectiveness in achieving the objectives. In our case, the strategic vision axes are six:

- 1 BASIC ENDOWMENTS
- 2 MULTI-MODAL MOBILITY
- 3 URBAN CENTRALITY
- 4 TOURISM
- 5 AGRICULTURE, FARMING AND FISHING
- 6 ENERGY

Among these, it is doubtful that the first ("Basic Endowments"), for its specific nature, include actions aimed at achieving the basic pre-requisites for the development of the territory, is the most urgent and necessary one.


The objectives that, in our view, should be considered as priorities for the beginning of the development strategy are: (i) urban centrality (interventions for the upgrading of cities); (ii) agriculture (interventions for the development of productive activity); (iii) tourism(interventions for the valorization of the river corridor).

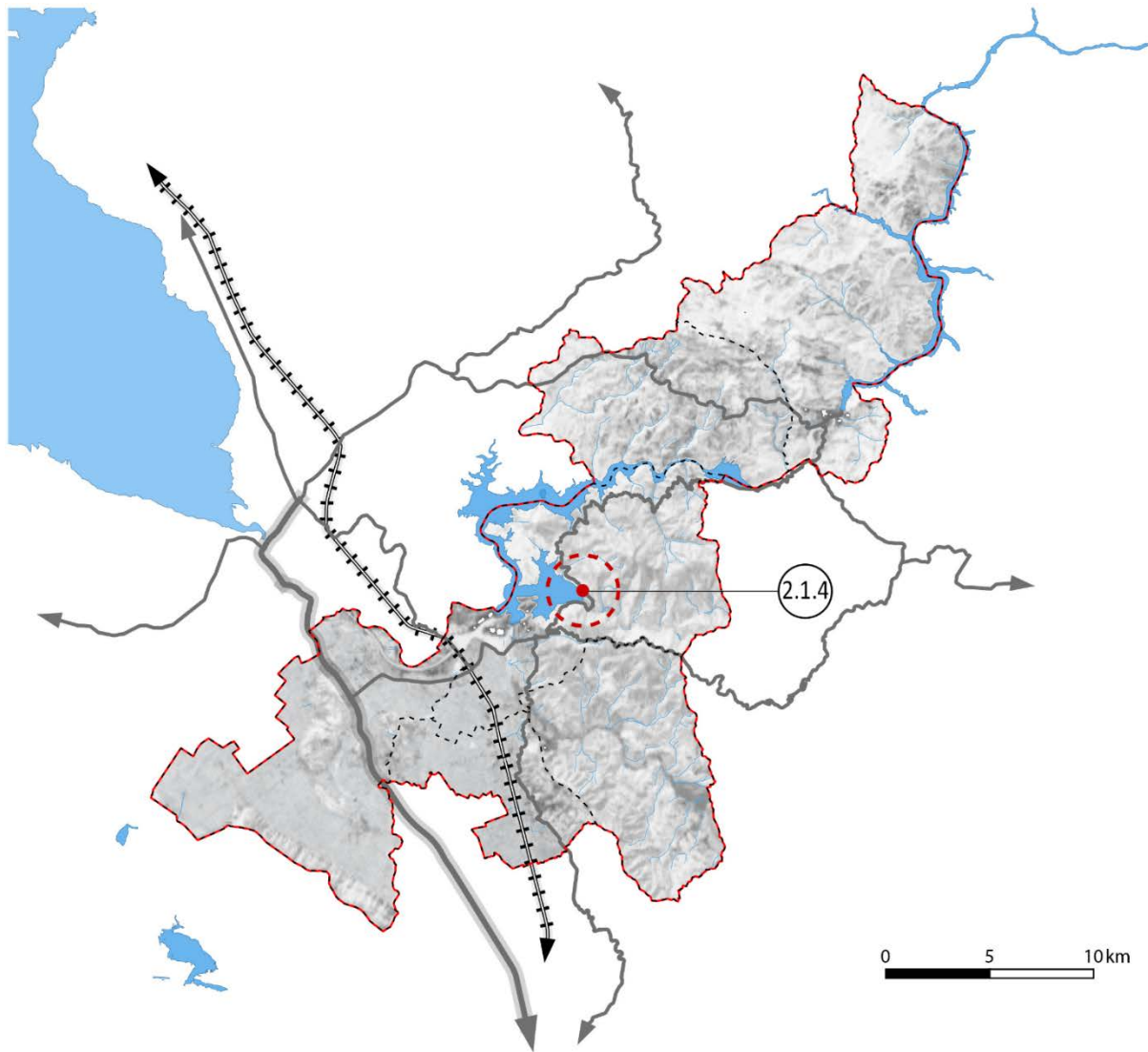
Concluding, we are convinced that the territory under consideration, in addition to a special preparation for solving basic shortcomings, needs to establish its own development project in a strong capacity building of the urban system to play the role of "center" for the surrounding territory, in the social (urban) and economic sense (service cluster), and then aim at the development of agricultural production and tourism sectors.

According to this logic, the following interventions are to be considered as "priority strategic projects" (therefore to be included in short-term program), which demonstrate consistency within the objectives pursued:


Table 9: Priority strategic projects		
URBAN CENTRALITY	3.2.1	Urban centrality in Vau – Dejës
	3.3.1	Urban renewal in Vau – Dejës
	3.2.3	Urban centrality in Bushat
AGRICULTURE	5.1.1	Centers for collection, storing and distribution of agricultural products in Bushat
	3.1.2	Services for technical, logistical and organizational assistance for agriculture
	5.2.8	Development of pomegranate cultivation
TOURISM	2.2.1	River transport line from Vau – Dejës to Koman
	2.1.4	Road improvement from Vau – Dejës to Koman
	4.2.1	Touristic-cultural itinerary Sapë – Danja – Sardë – Koman

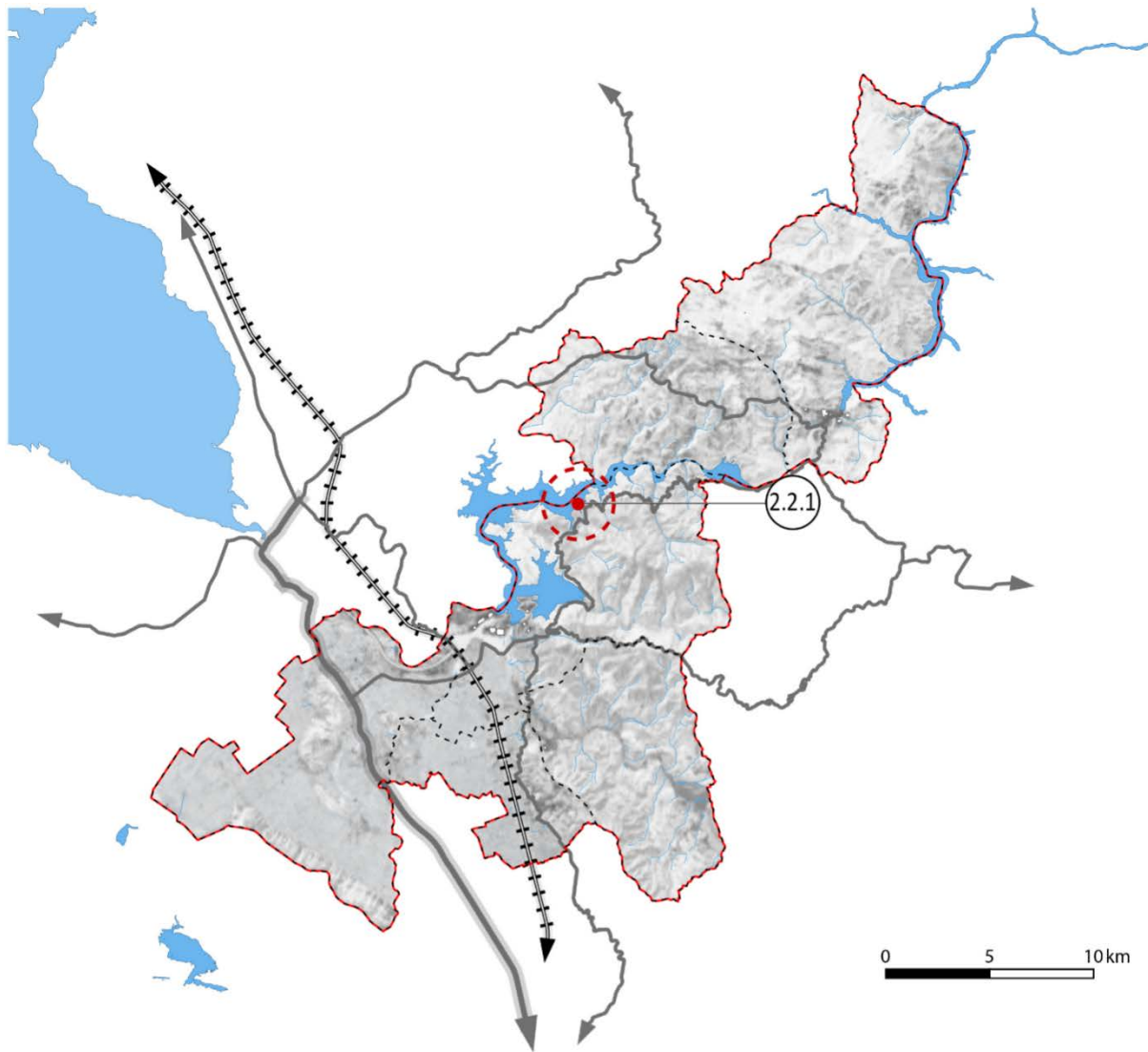
Table 10: Pilot Projects

2	OBJECTIVE	MULTI-MODAL MOBILITY
2.1	PROGRAM	AUTOMOTIVE ROADS
2.1.4	PROJECT TITLE	ROAD IMPROVEMENT FROM VAU-DEJËS TO KOMAN (PILOT PROJECT)
Project description	The project envisages improving the mobility of internal axes that connects Vau – Dejës with Koman, through the arrangement of additional infrastructure and superficial layers of the road. Work will be carried out to improve and extend the carriageway, modernization, replacement and / or completion of additional infrastructure structures (bridges, retaining walls, drainage channels, etc.) as well as the complete replacement of the asphalt layer.	
Expected results	Reducing the average time travel on the considered axis, reducing road accidents and risk, reducing traffic on alternative routes, increase of polluted emissions in agricultural lands through which the road to which mitigation measures are to be taken (collection channels and treatment of rainwater, barriers with trees and plants); the noise increase in the roadside areas, which must be compensated with noise barriers.	
Public interest Private interest	Reduction of the social costs of road accidents and pollution; reducing the time and cost of private transportation.	
Cost of project	Road with two lanes and a carriageway, 9m wide, 33km long: Cost 7 000 000 euro Modernization and replacement of infrastructure structures – To be evaluated after the feasibility study	
Potential funding resources	International aid: i) Funds from the Albanian Development Fund program for Secondary and Local Roads funded by the World Bank. ii) funds from the IPA II program that, for the period 2014-2020, point 4, Transport, foresees assistance for the improvement of infrastructure and regional connection.	
Similar projects		
Priority	Short Term (Pilot Project) The report by the UN's Agenda 2030: Objective 9: Construction of an elastic infrastructure and promotion of innovation and an equal, accountable and sustainable industrialization.	



2.1.4 Road improvement from Vau-Dejës to Koman

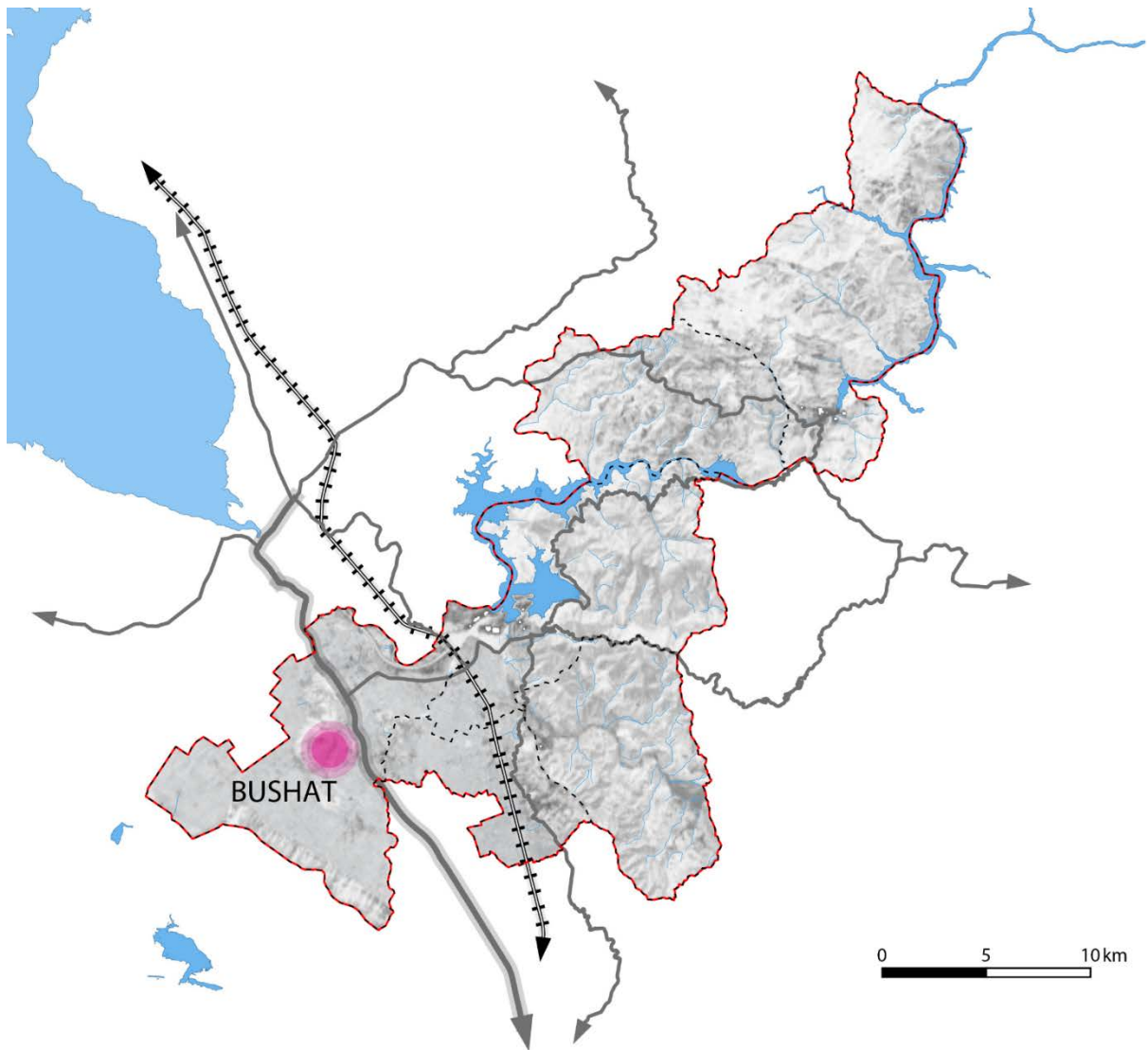
2	OBJECTIVE	MULTI-MODAL MOBILITY
2.2	PROGRAM	RIVER CORRIDOR
2.2.1	PROJECT TITLE	RIVER TRANSPORT LINE FROM VAU – DEJËS TO KOMAN (PILOT PROJECT)
Project description	<p>The project envisions the establishment of a new ferry line for transportation of people and goods departing from Vau – Dejës to Koman, which naturally complements the river line currently existing between Koman and Fierza.</p> <p>The project is based on the construction of a query for ferries departure / arrival in Vau – Dejës and Koman, as well as the construction of anchorage stations along the river route. Anchoring stations will be built at strategic points and close to local agricultural communities located near the lake; they will have the function of new starting points for tourists who intend to visit agricultural villages and natural resources within the territory (anchorage queries, shops and restaurant services, sunbathing beaches, etc.).</p> <p>The project aims at the realization of key public infrastructures while intends to entrust line operations and services to private operators.</p>	
Expected results	<p>River transport is a valuable alternative, efficient and highly ecological for transportation of goods and persons, especially in areas that are less accessible and very environmentally sensitive. Reconstruction and stabilization of living conditions and economic activities of rural communities.</p>	
Public interest Private interest	<p>Connection with internal and mountainous dwellings through accessible new trails; Benefits, income and employment opportunities for potential induced economies of structures (restaurants, agro-tourism, craft stores that can be realized at the main stations, and with great attention to landscape and environmental quality of the internal trajectory at different stopping places, with increased employment and the promotion of the production of goods and services.</p>	
Cost of project	<p>Realization of a query for ferry anchorage departures / arrivals = 1.000.000 euros Realization of a small query for anchorage in intermediate stations = 250,000 euros Beach settlement = 50.000 Euros Realization of shop and restaurant services = 150.000 euros Realization of the ferry line = 300.000 euros</p>	
Potential funding resources	<p>International aid from IPA II program, for the period 2014-2020, point 4, Transport, foresees assistance for the improvement of infrastructure and regional connection. If the international aid is not enough, a co-financing of the Albanian Regional Development Fund will be needed.</p>	
Similar projects		
Priority	<p>Short Term - Medium Term (Pilot Project) The report by the UN's Agenda 2030: Objective 8. Promotion of a lasting, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full productive employment and a decent job for everyone. Objective 9. Building an elastic infrastructure and promotion of innovation and an equal, responsible and sustainable industrialization.</p>	



2.2.1 River transport line from Vau-Dejës to Koman

Summary Report


3	OBJECTIVE	URBAN CENTRES
3.1	PROGRAM	CLUSTER OF SERVICES FOR THE SURROUNDING TERRITORY
3.1.2	PROJECT TITLE	CLUSTER FOR TECHNICAL, LOGISTICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL SERVICES FOR AGRICULTURE (BUSHAT/RRANXA) (PILOT PROJECT)
Project description	The project envisages the implementation of an integrated cluster for technical assistance services for agriculture. The intervention is based (from the works point of view) in the creation of new buildings for the offices where technical support and vocational training activities will be required for the employees in the area's agricultural activity (not responsible for the project). The center will also be equipped with a small warehouse for technical equipment.	
Expected results	Improving service conditions and access to basic services from the local population (socio-sanitary, cultural, economic and administrative services)	
Public interest Private interest	Improving the offer of public services Increase urban and real estate incomes	
Cost of project	Realization of a new office building = 1,000,000 euros Realization of a warehouse for technical equipment = 1,000,000 euros	
Potential funding resources	International Assistance i) Funds from the IPA II Program for the period 2014-2020, point 7, Agriculture and Rural Development, provides aid to improve competition in the agro-food sector; ii) funds from the Italian Government through the Italian Cooperation Agency for Development, which includes programs to support the growth of the following macro-sectors: 'Economic Development' and 'Agriculture and Rural Development'; iii) funds from the IPATECH program funded by the European Union through the IPA Adriatic Transnational Cooperation Program.	
Similar projects		
Priority	Short Term (Pilot Project) The report by the UN's Agenda 2030 Objective 11. Creating inclusive, secure, lasting and sustainable cities and settlements Objective 12. Ensuring sustainable models for production and consumption	

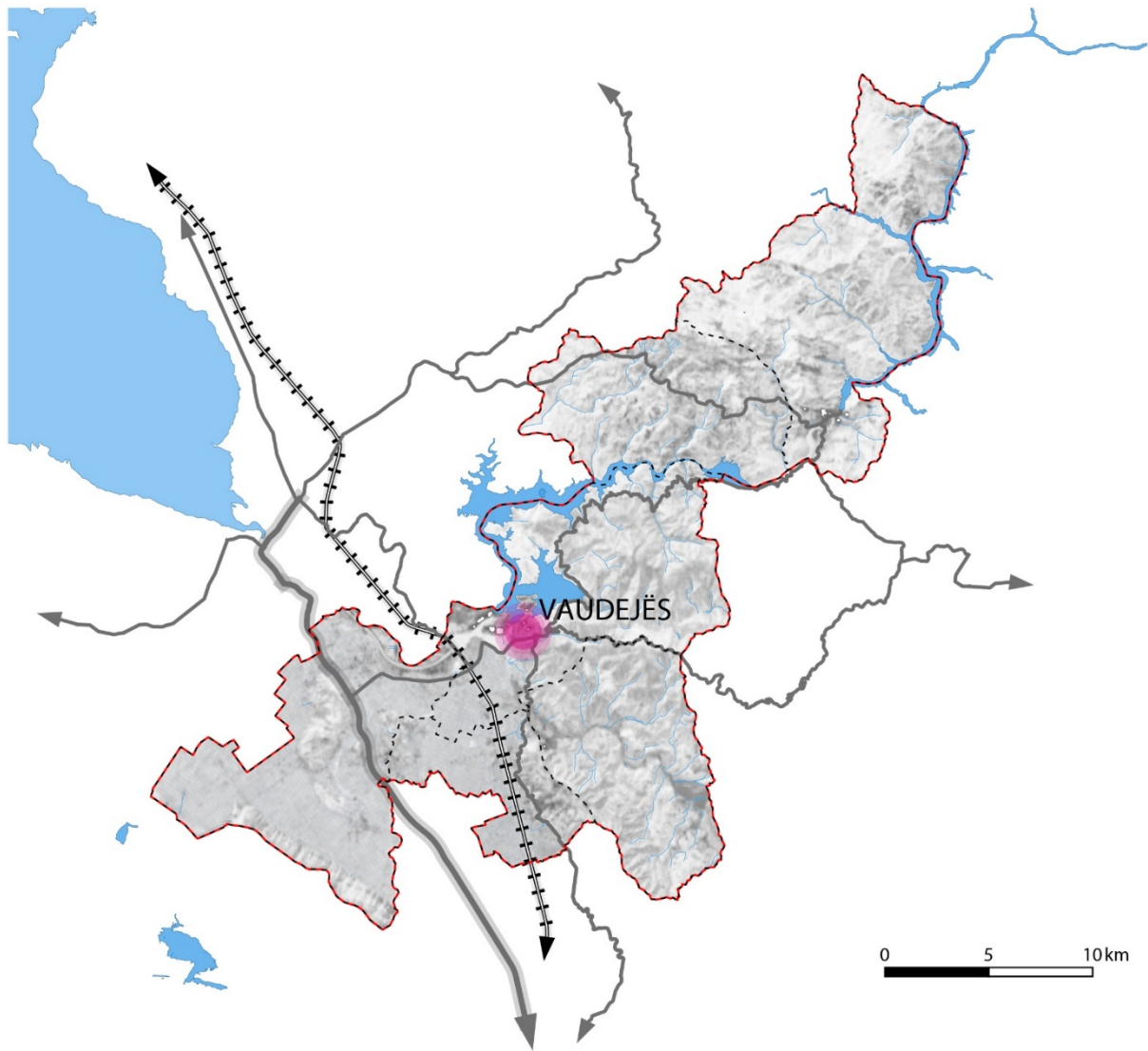


3.1.2 Pole for technical, logistical and organizational services for agriculture (Bushat/Rranxë)



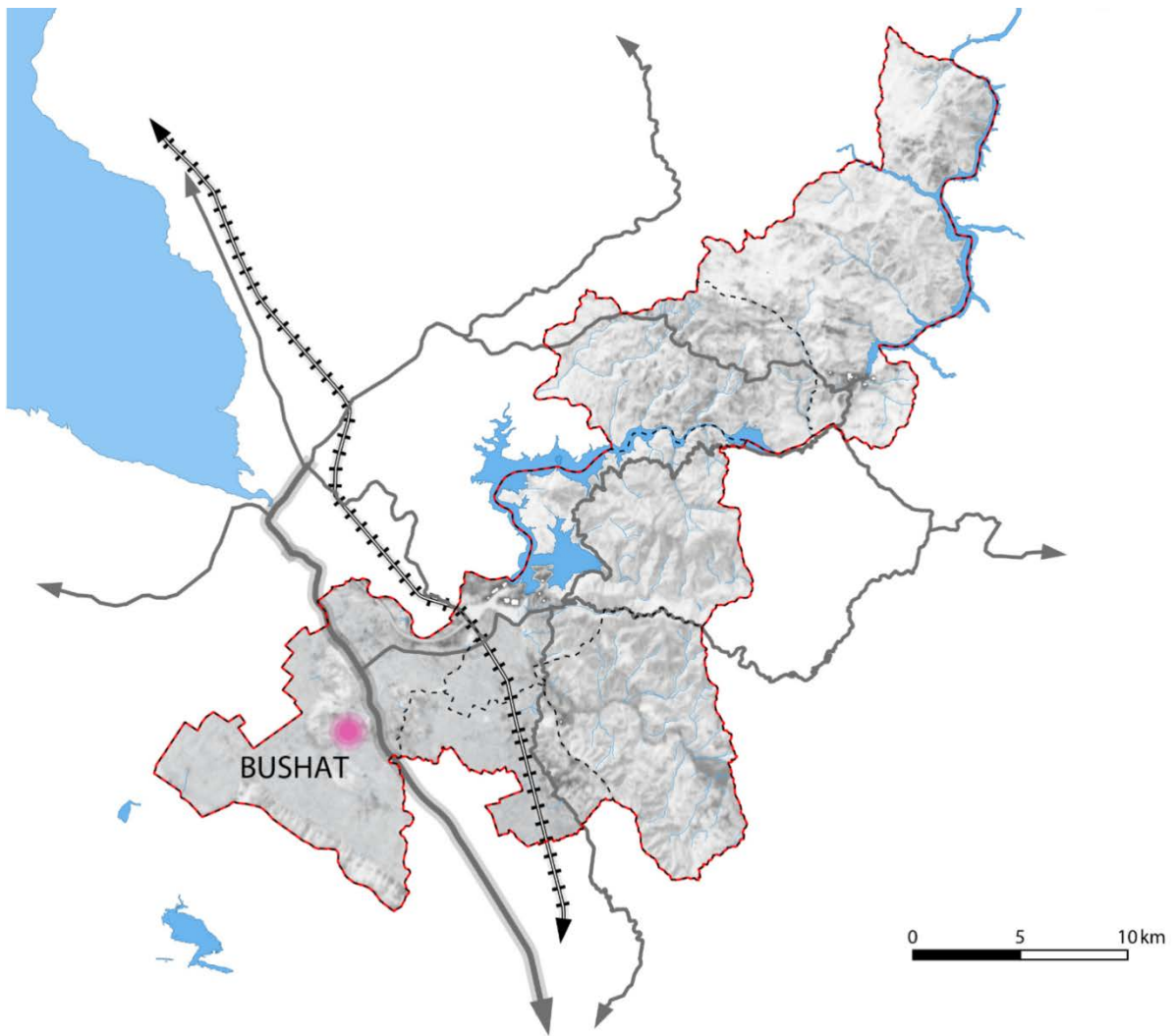
Summary Report

3	OBJECTIVE	URBAN CENTRES
3.2	PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL URBAN CENTERS
3.2.1	PROJECT TITLE	DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN CENTRE VAU – DEJËS (PILOT PROJECT)
Project description	<p>The project envisages strengthening the urban centers of Vau – Dejës, in accordance with works that are in the phase of realization, regarding the creation of new public spaces and collective and private facilities (commercial space and private services); the purpose of this project is to create a new urban / public promenade that in relation to the main objectives, aims at connecting the central areas of the city with the proposed new river transport station to the Koman dam, adjacent areas in urban degradation.</p> <p>The project aims to contribute to the creation of an "urban effect" at the most central part of the existing housing structure through the realization of public spaces equipped with the necessary qualities for social life and cultural and recreational activities. When designing the project, consideration should be given to the presence of several water resources and watercourses near the city center which can be integrated into different forms in the new public spaces to be realized (fountains, waterfalls, water channels, etc.)</p>	
Expected results	Improving service conditions and access to basic services from the local population (socio-sanitary, cultural, economic and administrative services).	
Public interest	Improving the offer of public services	
Private interest	Increase urban and real estate incomes	
Cost of project	Realization of a sidewalk in pedestrian areas = 800,000 euro Realization of an arranged and green area = 200,000 euro Tree planting = 100,000 euros Realization of public lighting = 500,000 euros Supply and installation of urban furniture = 100,000 euro	
Potential funding resources	Funds from the Italian Government through the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation: Chapter 2 of the Protocol to the Agreement between the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and the Albanian Government contains Actions in favor of social development, human resources, territorial inclusion and territorial cohesion. In case the assistance from the Italian Government will not be enough, a co-financing of the Albanian Regional Development Fund will be needed.	
Similar projects		
Priority	Short Term (Pilot Project) The report by the UN's Agenda 2030. Objective 11. Creating Inclusive, secure, lasting and sustainable cities and settlements	




3.2.1 Development of urban centre Vau-Dejës

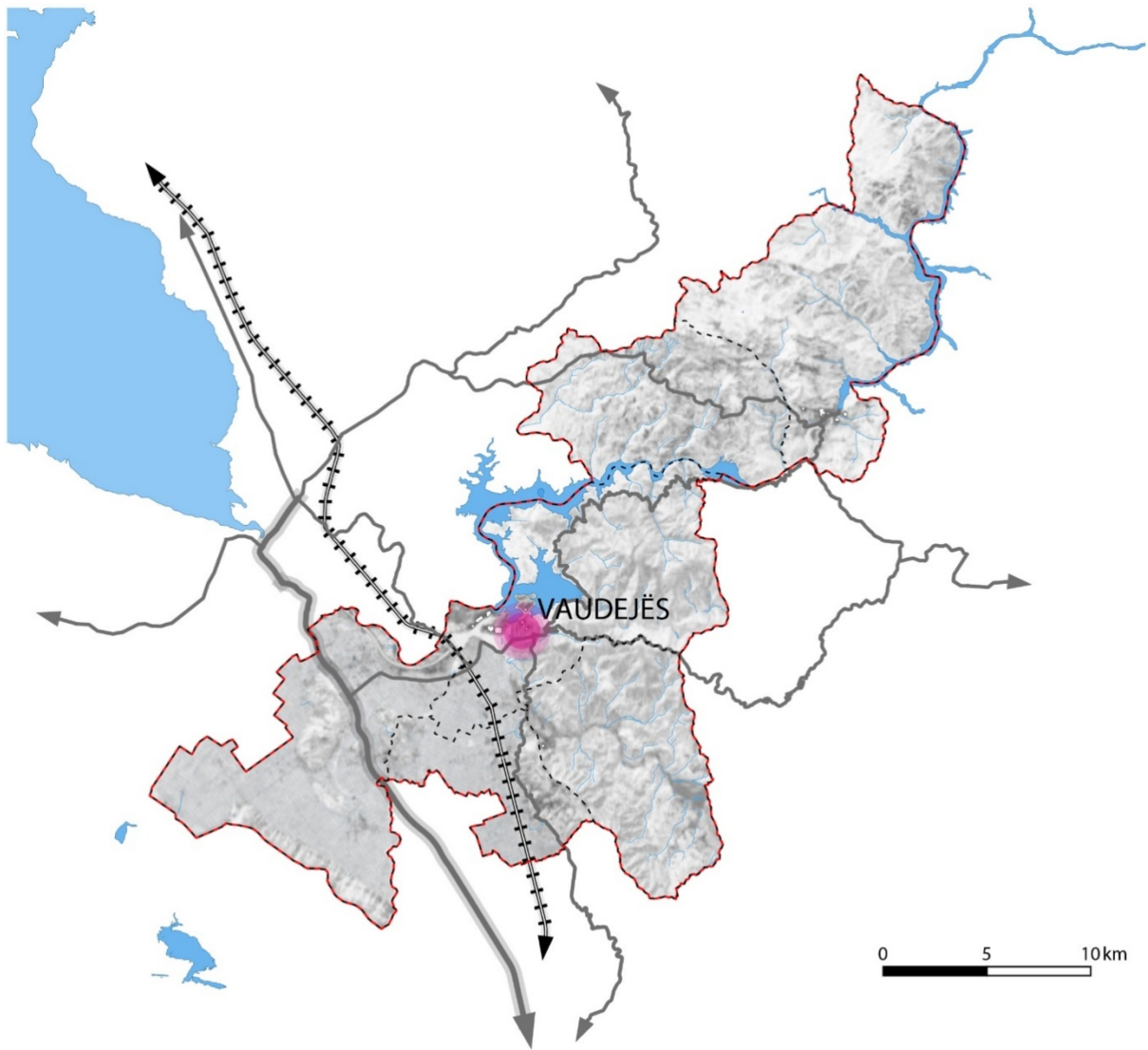
3	OBJECTIVE	URBAN CENTRES
3.2	PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL URBAN CENTERS
3.2.3	PROJECT TITLE	DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN CENTRE BUSHAT (PILOT PROJECT)
Project description	<p>The project envisions the construction of a local urban center in the village of Bushat, understood as a concentration of collective and service-type function for the local population (decentralized administrative services, basic sanitation, cultural centers, trade services, children's facilities).</p> <p>The project aims to contribute to the creation of an "urban effect" at the most central part of the existing housing structure through the realization of public spaces equipped with the necessary qualities for social life and cultural and recreational activities.</p> <p>The intervention is based on the organized arrangement of public spaces, through the realization of places for walks, breaks and for the common life.</p>	
Expected results	Improving the living conditions of urban life, increasing the standard of living, higher quality of public spaces.	
Public interest Private interest	<p>Improving the offer of public services</p> <p>Increase urban and real estate incomes</p>	
Cost of project	<p>Realization of a sidewalk in pedestrian areas = 800,000 euro</p> <p>Realization of an arranged and green zone = 200,000 euro</p> <p>Realization of tree rows = 100,000 euro</p> <p>Realization of public lighting = 500,000 euro</p> <p>Supply and installation of urban furniture = 100,000 euro</p>	
Potential funding resources	<p>Funds from the Italian Government through the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation: Chapter 2 of the Protocol to the Agreement between the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and the Albanian Government contains Actions in favor of social development, human resources, territorial inclusion and territorial cohesion.</p> <p>In case the assistance from the Italian Government will not be enough, a co-financing of the Albanian Regional Development Fund will be needed.</p>	
Similar projects		
Priority	<p>Short Term (Pilot Project)</p> <p>The report by the UN's Agenda 2030.</p> <p>Objective 11. Creating inclusive, secure, lasting and sustainable cities and settlements</p>	



3.2.3 Development of urban centre Bushat

Summary Report

3	OBJECTIVE	URBAN CENTRES
3.3	PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL URBAN CENTERS
3.3.1	PROJECT TITLE	URBAN RENEWAL IN VAU-DEJËS (PILOT PROJECT)
Project description	<p>The project provides for an intervention on the recovery and improvement of housing conditions of temporary housing quarters, which are awaiting solutions for years. The intervention is based on the recovery and reconstruction of existing buildings to bring the living standard to contemporary levels, but also for the urbanization of the area in which the dwellings are located (local roads, public spaces, urban furnishings etc.)</p>	
Expected results	<p>Improving the living conditions of urban life, increasing the standard of living, higher quality of public spaces.</p>	
Public interest Private interest	<p>Recovery of public buildings</p>	
Cost of project	<p>Renovation of existing buildings = 1,000,000 euro Realization of a new sidewalk in pedestrian areas = 500.000 euro Realization of an arranged green zone = 200,000 euro Realization of public lighting = 500,000 euro</p>	
Potential funding resources	<p>Funds from the Italian Government through the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation: Chapter 2 of the Protocol to the Agreement between the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and the Albanian Government contains Actions in favor of social development, human resources, territorial inclusion and territorial cohesion. In case the assistance from the Italian Government will not be enough, a co-financing of the Albanian Regional Development Fund will be needed.</p>	
Similar projects		
Priority	<p>Short Term (Pilot Project) The report by the UN's Agenda 2030. Objective 11. Creating inclusive, secure, lasting and sustainable cities and settlements</p>	

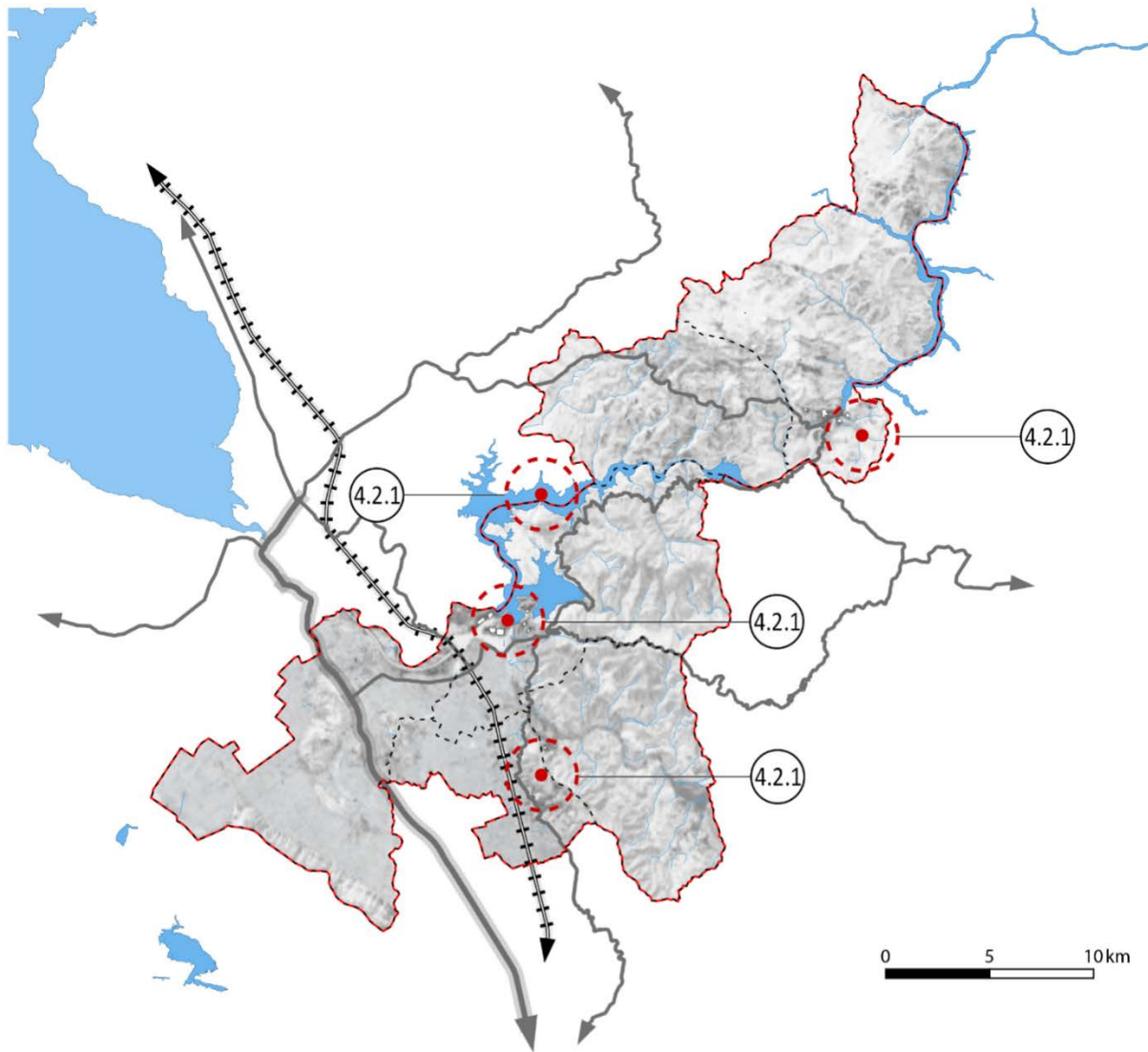


3.3.1 Urban renewal in Vau-Dejës



Summary Report

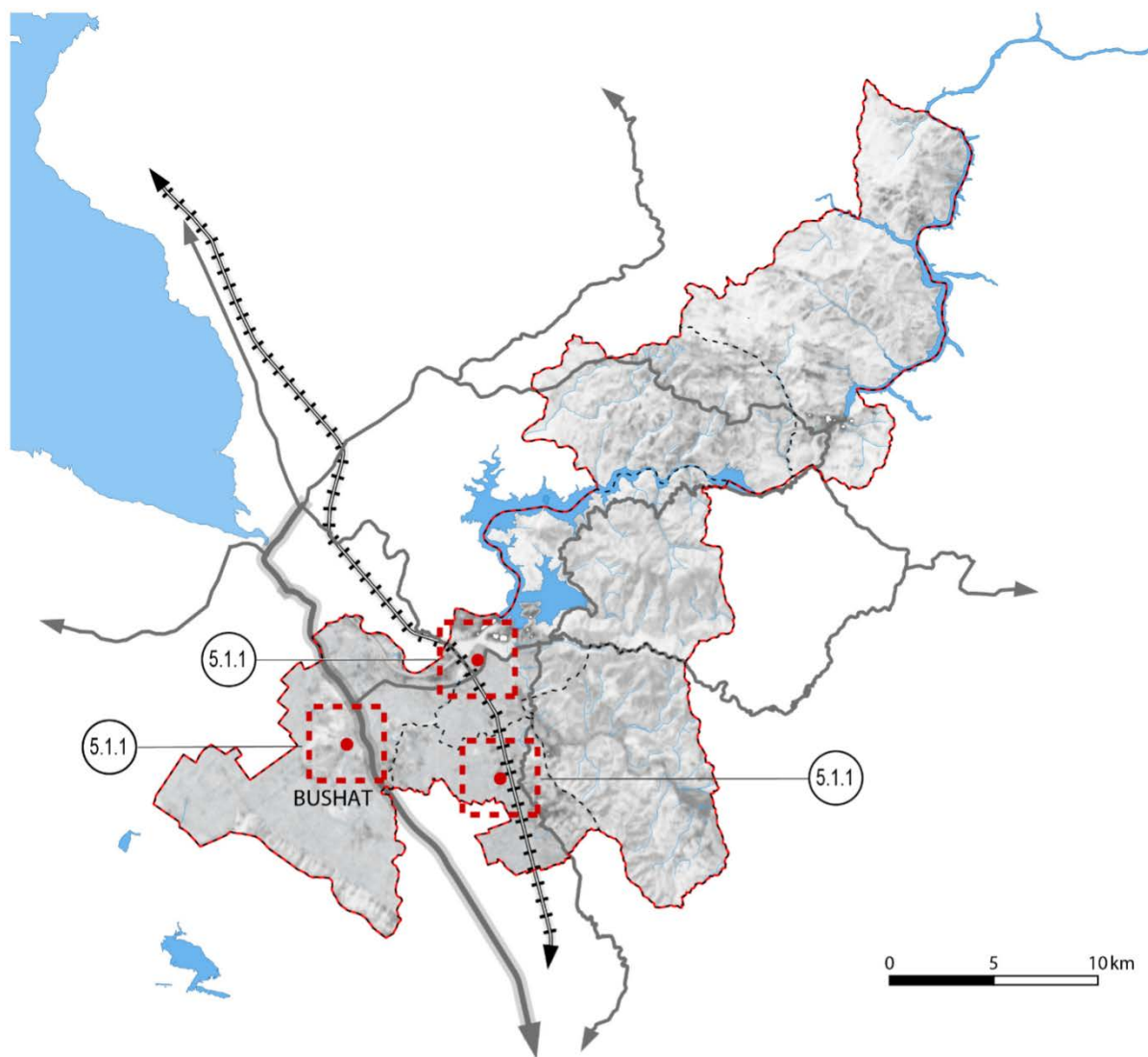
4	OBJECTIVE	TOURISM
4.2	PROGRAM	ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM
4.2.1	PROJECT TITLE	REALIZATION OF AN ITINERARY FOR CULTURAL TOURISM SAPË – DANJË – SARDË – KOMAN (PILOT PROJECT)
Project description	<p>The project envisages the realization of a cultural tourism itinerary between the cultural destinations of Sapë – Danjë – Sardë – Koman, the main archaeological and cultural touristic attractions.</p> <p>Each destination needs an improvement in access roads. The entire itinerary will consist of bicycle paths, pedestrians and river routes. At each destination, small resting spaces will be provided, equipped with structures in support of the tourist visit. It is desirable for the project to work simultaneously with research and conservation activities of such important cultural sites.</p>	
Expected results	Protection and preservation of local cultural heritage, sustainable development of local economy, control and protection of tourism development activity in the area, well-being and entertainment of the local population	
Public interest Private interest	Environmental protection	
Cost of the project	<p>Improving access to places to visit = 1,000,000 euro</p> <p>Realization of a resting area in the visited places = 250,000 euro</p> <p>Realization of tourist signaling = 50.000 euro</p> <p>Creation of a suitable advertising and marketing campaign = 250,000 euro</p>	
Potential funding resources	International Assistance: i) Funds from the Local and Secondary Roads Program of the Albanian Development Fund, funded by the World Bank. ii) Funds from the IPA II program for the period 2004-2020, point 4, Transport, provides infrastructure improvement and regional connection and in point 5, Competition and Innovation, provides tourism development assistance.	
Similar projects		
Priority	<p>Short Term - Medium Term - Long Term (Pilot Project)</p> <p>The report by the UN's Agenda 2030</p> <p>Objective 12. Ensuring sustainable models for production and consumption</p>	



4.2.1 Realization of an itinerary for cultural tourism Sapë-Danjë-Sardë-Koman

Summary Report

5	OBJECTIVE	AGRICULTURE AND FISH FARMING
5.1	PROGRAM	SERVICE STRUCTURES
5.1.1	PROJECT TITLE	REALIZATION OF THREE AGRO – FOODCENTERS FOR THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCTION IN BUSHAT, HAJMEL AND MJEDË (PILOT PROJECT)
Project description	The project envisages the establishment of three centers for collecting and classifying agricultural production in the areas of Bushat, Hajmel and Mjeda dedicated to the collection of grain and industrial crops, fruits and vegetables, dairy products, etc. Centers will be specialized according to their location. Bushat's will focus on field and greenhouse products, Hajmel's, vineyard and olive grove products, while Mjeda center will serve for connection rail transport to national and international delivery. Three collection and classification centers should be linked to each other and the product sales system. Each of the centers will consist of a space for classifying means of transport, some temporary product storage warehouses, an office for flow management.	
Expected results	Increasing the agricultural profit for small and medium enterprises in this sector, improving and specializing in the production of agricultural food.	
Public interest Private interest	Opportunities for incomes and employment for local residents. These centers can be managed by the Municipality or by consortia of private operators.	
Cost of the project	Realization of asphalted squares = 50.000 euro Construction of warehouses for storing agricultural products = 1.000.000 euro Construction of refrigerated warehouses for product conservation = 1,000,000 euro Realization of an office building = 200,000 euro	
Potential funding resources	International Assistance: i) funds from IPA II program that for the period 2014-2020, point 5, Competition and Innovation, provides for aid for competitiveness and integration into the market economy, and in point 7, Agriculture and Rural Development, provides for interventions aimed at improving competitiveness in the agro-food sector. ii) funds from the Italian Government through the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, which contains programs to support the growth of the following macro-sectors: 'Economic Development' and 'Agriculture and Rural Development'; iii) funds from the IPATECH program funded by the European Union through the IPA Adriatic Transnational Cooperation Program.	
Similar projects		
Priority	Short Term (Pilot Project) The report by the UN's Agenda 2030 Objective 8. Promoting lasting, inclusive and sustainable growth, full and productive employment and decent work for everyone Objective 9. Building an elastic infrastructure and promoting equitable, responsive and sustainable innovation and industrialization Objective 12. Ensuring sustainable patterns of production and consumption	

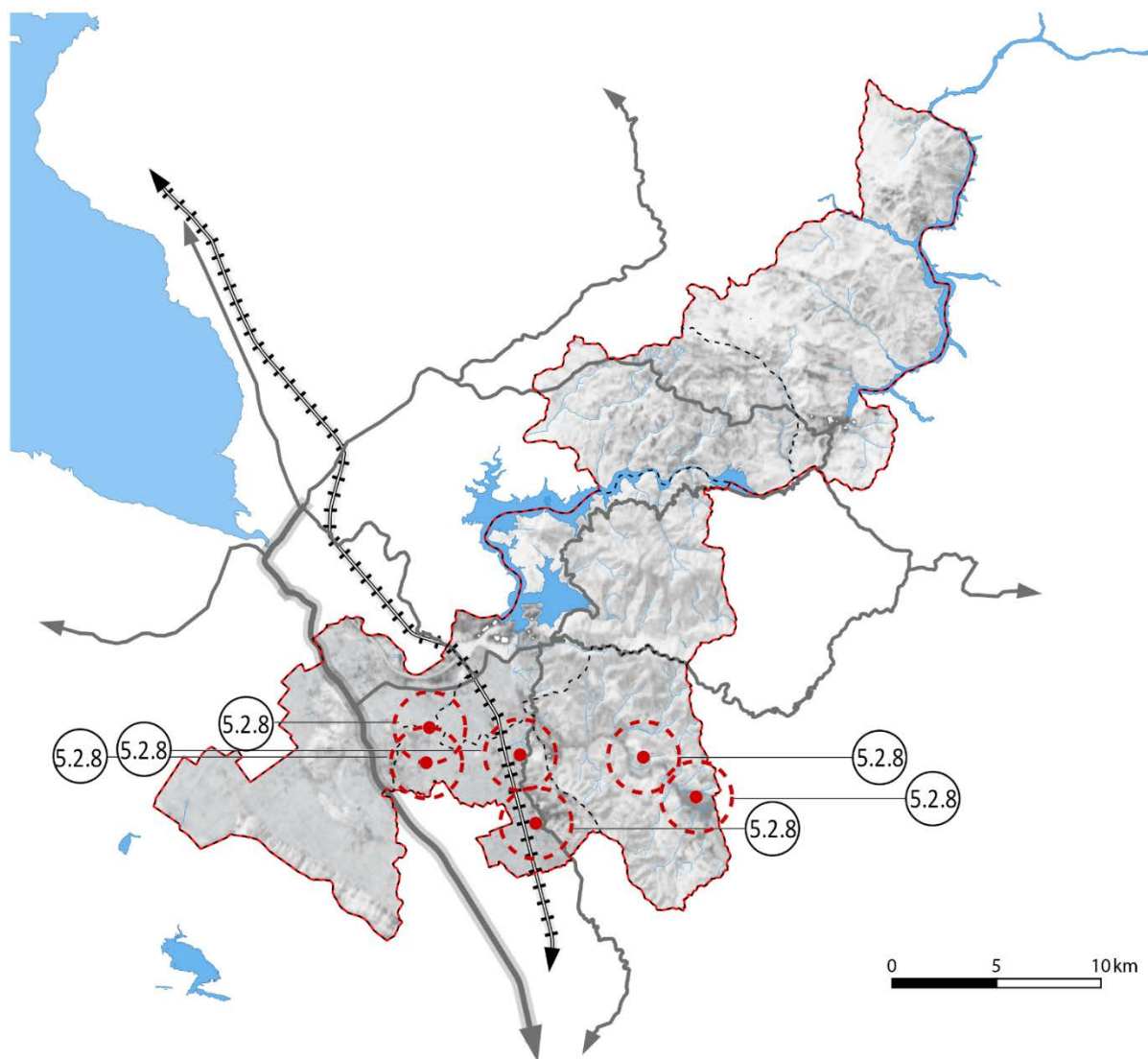


5.1.1 Realization of three agro-food centers for the collection and disposal of the production in Bushat, Hajmel and Mjedë



Summary Report

5	OBJECTIVE	AGRICULTURE AND FISH FARMING
5.2	PROGRAM	INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY
5.2.8	PROJECT TITLE	THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT FOR THE PLANTING OF 150 HA POMEGRANATES IN 6 VILLAGES WITH 25 HECTARES IN THE BLOCK (PILOT PROJECT)
Project description	<p>The project envisions the planting of 150 hectares of pomegranates in hilly areas in six blocks of 25 hectares to be realized in two villages of Vig – Mnelë (Mnelë e Vogel and Vig) and four villages of the Hajmel unit (Hajmel, Nënshat, Paçram and Pistull).</p> <p>Pomegranate is a product that can be cultivated well in the area, with increasing demand for fresh and processed products. This project was previously drafted by DBU Shkodra in cooperation with Shkodra District Council within the strategic plan of the municipality Hajmel.</p> <p>The project can be implemented over a period of 15 years, reaching 10 hectares per year.</p>	
Expected results	<p>Qualification of the local agricultural landscape, in contrast to the degradation and exposure to the hydrogeological risk of slopes in the conditions of actual or potential instability.</p> <p>Development and diversification of domestic wine production, increase of working conditions, income and profits; the growth and quality improvement of sector products</p>	
Public interest	Greater revenue for the municipality	
Private interest	Opportunities for earnings, profit and employment for enterprises in this sector	
Cost of the project	610.000 euro in 10 years (61.000 euro/year)	
Potential funding resources	<p>Capital provided by individuals in form of land or in form of financial capital. International Assistance: i) Funds from the IPA II Program that for the period 2014-2020, Point 5, Competition and Innovation, provides for aid for competitiveness and integration into the market economy, and Point 7, Agriculture and Rural Development, provides for interventions to improve of competition in the agro-food sector. ii) funds from the Italian Government, through the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, which includes programs to support growth in the following macro-sectors: "Economic Development" and "Agriculture and Rural Development"; iii) funds from the EU-funded IPATECH program through the Transnational Adriatic IPA Program.</p>	
Similar projects		
Priority	<p>Short Term - Medium Term (Pilot Project)</p> <p>The report by the UN's Agenda 2030</p> <p>Objective 12. Ensuring sustainable models for production and consumption</p>	



5.2.8 The implementation of the project for the planting of 150 ha pomegranates in 6 villages with 25 hectares in the block (Pilot Project)

4.3 Capital Investment Plan and linkage with MTBP

The financial plan (Capital Investment Plan) drafted for the GLP of Vau – Dejës municipality has three objectives:

- Identification of the financial requirement for implementing GLP proposals;
- Determining potential funding sources;
- Economic evaluation of proposals, to verify that the actual net value of the financed projects is positive.

The Capital Investment Plan is a multi – annual project of capital projects, categorized according to priorities and phase, identifying the asset to be rehabilitated, the year in which start the investment implementation, the required costs and the manner of proposed investment financing. The CIP is presented as a summary statement that includes expenditure for capital investments in a yearly base, detailed according to the strategic objectives and programs they meet.

4.3.1 Financial resources

The implementation of GLP of Vau – Dejës municipality is a process that requires considerable financial support. In addition to private initiatives, directly supported by the business concerned, proposals related to public utilities and infrastructure will be based on:

- Local budget
- Albanian Government Funds
- Foreign donors;
- Public Private Partnership

Despite the real engagement of the municipality to support GLP proposals through linkage with MTBP 2018-2020, we must consider the fact that there are many projects that must be supported by the Central Government or different foreign donors. This is not only because of the considerable limitations of the municipality to support funding for various projects, but also because many of the proposals have a regional / national character and as such have an impact across the boundaries of the Vau – Dejës municipality.

It should be known that the proposals of national character introduced in a local plan doesn't affect the local profile of it. These proposals often derive either directly from the National General Spatial Plan or from identifying development opportunities that have a regional or national impact.

To be considered is the fact that on June 2014, Albania gained EU accession status. Based on this status, Albania can receive funding foreseen by the Intervention Plan for the second phase, IPA II - Instrument for Pre-Admission Assistance. This plan, which is part of the EU Admission Policy, covers the period 2014-2020 and makes available a budget of 11.7 billion euros for interventions in five of the following areas:

- supporting transition and strengthening of institutions through Public Administration reforms;
- cross-border cooperation between EU member states and other eligible countries in IPA (Macedonia, Turkey, Albania, Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo);

- regional development, in terms of economic development, transport and environmental protection;
- human resources development and fight against exclusion and poverty;
- rural and agricultural systems development.

In December 2014, the European Union issued a document updating the CBA (Cost Benefit Analysis) guidelines previously set by the EU in 2003 and in 2008 referring to the first IPA, which are the requirement to enter into co-financing of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund Operational Programs. The methods of financial and economic analysis of Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) set out in these guidelines are the ones we will adhere to in the financial and economic analysis of projects, part of the Action Plan of this GLP.

4.3.2 Action plan

The Action Plan unfolds itself along the paths set by the six “strategic objectives” deriving from the strategic view of the GLP. Each of these axes defines a set of “strategic actions” which, consist of several “interventions”.

The first three objectives (Basic Endowments, Multi-Modal Mobility and Urban Centrality) are composed of infrastructural investments and operations aiming to provide to the territory some basic public infrastructures such as roads, sewerage and water supply network, waste management, etc.

These public goods are a crucial premise for the economic development of the Municipality and for the implementation of GLP, hence the corresponding projects (interventions) are set in the first and the second implementation phase. Given the shortage of modern infrastructures in the country, these infrastructural investments will generate economic returns, both in the short and long terms.

In technical terms, these are public expenditures that usually generate endogenous growth, i.e. investments capable to start virtuous growth processes that become self-feeding. Most of the operations put forward in these three objectives can be financed with public funds from local and national authorities, or from Regional Development Fund.

Moreover, these investments are eligible for contributions from international aid programs, coming from Albanian Development Fund (ADF), World Bank and the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance II (IPA II) funds provided by the European Union. In particular, Urban Centrality measures are within the scope of the agreement between the Italian Development Cooperation Agency and the Albanian Government and can therefore benefit from contributions from the Italian Government.

Part of the costs for the interventions on Road Network (point 2.1) can be covered by two lines of foreign aid: (i) the Secondary and Local Roads Program funded by the World Bank, through the Albanian Development Fund; (ii) the IPA II program that provides funding to “improve regional infrastructure and connectivity”.

The fourth objective (Tourism) consists of actions aiming to develop and valorize the environmental and cultural touristic assets of the territory. The most important operation for the development of tourism in the Municipality is the establishment of a Regional River Park, i.e. a corridor of environmental protection along the Drin River, which will connect the protected areas of Valbona and Velipojë. This operation will be promoting other

interventions in support of touristic development, such as cultural itineraries as well as agro-tourism. This strategic axis consists mostly in public interventions, such as the Regional River Park and the set up a cultural route Sapa – Danja – Sarda – Koman (point 4.2.1). Also, interventions related to the exploitation of touristic resources by private companies, such as river ferry services from Vau – Dejës to Koman (point 2.2.1), can be carried out in project-financing through concessions.

Other measures to be implemented with private investments, such as the realization of agro-tourism and wine-tourism centers, can be incentivized with tax relief.

The fifth strategic objective (Agriculture, Farming and Fishing) focuses on the development of agricultural, agro-industrial and agro-tourism resources. The Municipality has great potential of agricultural development, due to its geography position, to the abundance of water resources, to the young average age of population (farmers) and, last but not least, the growth (actual and potential) of the tourism sector. In the short terms, this strategic objective puts forward operations to improve significantly the efficiency of the local agricultural sector. Also, some long-term interventions proposed aims at overcoming the inefficiencies due to the small size of agricultural property and agro – industry companies.

These numerous interventions are divided into two action lines: infrastructural interventions (point 5.1, Service Facilities) to be implemented by public authorities, and interventions aiming at modernizing the technologies used in the agricultural sector (point 5.2, Increase in Productivity), that will be undertaken by private investors, supported by tax relief and subsidized credit. In addition, agricultural and agro – industrial investment in technology and know-how transfers will benefit from the EU-funded IPATECH program through the IPA Adriatic Transnational Cooperation Program.

Moreover, interventions financed by private investments, in the tourism and agro – tourism sectors as well as in the agricultural and agro – food sectors, are eligible for obtaining bank loans at subsidized rates and grants (through the Donation Fund for Technical Assistance), thanks to the Italian Government's Program for the Development of the Private Sector in Albania (PRODAPS). The operations listed in this axis, designed to create the necessary conditions for the transformation of the local agricultural system, should be carried out in parallel with the tourist valorization of the Regional River Park (point 4.1.1). The touristic and agro – touristic development of this area will increase the size of the domestic and foreign market for high-value local agricultural products.

Finally, the GLP also considers the development of the production of energy from renewable sources (point 6.1). Considering the availability of electric energy from hydro-electric sources at low price, this line of interventions is set in the third and last implementation phase of the plan.

4.3.2.1 Development Phases and Priority Projects

In the GLP of Vau – Dejës municipality, strategic projects are divided into two categories: base projects and development projects. "Base Projects" are those projects that are necessary to create the initial conditions for further development of local system and are related to meeting the minimum conditions for the efficiency of the territorial system. On the other hand, "development projects" are those projects which GLP gives the first spark for the processes of development of the territorial and socio-economic system.

Mainly all projects are divided into three-time frames:

1. Projects feasible in a short timeframe (short term)
2. Projects feasible in a medium – term (medium – term)
3. Projects feasible over a long period of time (long – term)

Considering time – span of GLP (15 years), "short term" means from 1 to 5 years, "medium term" from 6 to 10 years and "long term" for more than 10 years.

Short – term development projects may also be given the role of "pilot projects" (in addition to the "priority" role).

Short – term development in the first five years will focus on:

- Areas that have the highest population density
- Main residential centers (Vau – Dejës, Bushat)
- Agricultural Development Cluster Bushat– Rranxë
- Areas with high potential for tourism development (tourist route Sapa – Danjë – Sardë – Koman)
- Areas affected by pilot / priority projects
- Primary Infrastructure

Mid – term development in the second 5-years – old will focus on:

- Main Locations (Mjedë, Rranxë, Hajmel, Nënshatë, Barbullush, Koman, Ashtë, Kosmaç, Mnelë e Madhe, Benë)
- Economic Development Zones: Bushat and Mjedë
- Multimodal transport development cluster Vau – Dejës – Mjedë
- Intensification of services in major rural centers
- Secondary infrastructure

Long – term development will include all other areas targeting mainly:

- Implementation of strategic objectives of GLP
- Implementation of development projects
- Final equipment with infrastructure and services of urban and rural centers
- Development of tourism and economy

4.3.2.2 Financial Requirement for Pilot Projects

Among the projects proposed in this Plan, the total "pilot projects" defined in the second phase – presents a relatively limited financial requirement. The nine pilot projects designated for Vau – Dejës Municipality are as follows:

- Improvement of Vau – Dejës – Koman road, estimated cost: 7.000.000 euro
- Implementation of the aquatic transport line Vau – Dejës – Koman, estimated cost: 1.500.000 euro
- Cluster for Technical, Logistical and Organizational Support Services for Agriculture (Bushat / Rranxë), Estimated Cost: 2.000.000 Euro
- Development of Vau – Dejës urban center, estimated cost: 1.900.000 euro

- Development of Bushat urban center, estimated cost: 1.900.000 euro
- Rehabilitation of the Vau – Dejës urban center, estimated cost: 2.200.000 euro
- Realization of a cultural touristic itinerary Sapë – Danjë – Sardë – Koman, estimated cost: 1.350.000 euro
- Realization of three agro – food centers for production, collection and disposal in Bushat, Hajmel and Mjedë, estimated cost: 2.250.000 euro
- Implementation of the project for planting 150 ha pomegranates in hilly areas, in 6 villages with 25 ha in block, cost: 610.000 euro private investment, 20.000 euro expenses of the Municipality

The financial requirement for the implementation of these proposal is approximately 20.5 million euro. This expense can be covered only partially by the available funds of the Municipality.

The budget forecast for the next two years, shows a slight increase of these funds, and it is assumed that such growth will be confirmed for the next five years as well as in the following years. Of course, it will be the Municipality that decides the amount of these funds that will be financed for the implementation of pilot projects.

In the tables below is presented the action plan of GLP of Vau – Dejës.

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Table 11: Action plan, Development Projects

ACTION PLAN DEVELOPEMENT PROJECTS – MUNICIPALITY OF VAU-DEJĒS									
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO.1: BASIC ENDOWMENTS									
No.	Project Title	Affected Territory Administrative Units	Groups (communities) affected	Cost of project	Cost scheduled in PBA (2018-20)	Possible Funding Resources	Evaluation Indicators (Monitoring)	Responsible for project implementation	Stages of implementation
Program: 1.1 Improvement of technical networks									
1.1.1	Improvement and asphaltting of local roads	All administrative units	Local community Tourists Trade operators Agricultural enterprise Tourist enterprise	15.350.000 euro	8.061.207 euro	Municipal funds Contributions from international aid programs ADF, IPA II and AICS	Stages of work execution Accessibility The number of vehicles in transit Water quality	Municipality Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure ARRSH Ministry of Urban Development	
1.1.2	Arrangement and development of the water supply network	All administrative units		1.400.000 euro	68.076 euro				
1.1.3	Improvement and development of the sewage system	Bushat, Vau-Dejēs, Hajmel		600.000 euro	-				
1.1.4	Sewage treatment system with septic tanks in extra-urban areas	Shllak, Temal, Vig-Mnelē		250.000 euro	184.615 euro				
Program: 1.2 Environment protection and territorial security									
1.2.1	Urban solid waste collection system	All administrative units	Local community Tourists Trade operators Agricultural enterprise Tourist enterprise	250.000 euro per year	-	Municipal funds AZHR1 Contributions from international aid programs ADF, IPA II and AICS	Stages of work execution The level of environmental pollution Water quality	Municipality Ministry of Urban Development	
1.2.2	Street cleaning system in cities	Bushat, Vau-Dejēs, Hajmel		150.000 euro per year	352.000 euro				
1.2.3	Realization of works for flood protection of residential areas	Vig-Mnelē, Bushat, Hajmel, Vau-Dejēs		350.000 euro	-				
Program: 1.3 Public Services									
1.3.1	Basic services (kindergartens, elementary schools, basic health facilities, care for the elderly)	All administrative units	Local community	11.000.000 euro	8.282.538 euro	Municipal funds AZHR1 Contributions from international aid programs ADF, IPA II and AICS	Stages of work execution Citizens Surveys	Municipality Ministry of Urban Development	
1.3.2	School bus service	All administrative units		100.000 euro per year	-				
1.3.3	Improving the provision of administrative services	All administrative units		1.000.000 euro per year	3.432.563 euro				
1.3.4	Child-friendly towns	All administrative units		80.000 euro per year	270.931 euro				

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO.2: MULTI-MODAL MOBILITY											
No.	Project Title	Affected Territory Administrative Units	Groups (communities) affected	Cost of project	Cost scheduled in PBA	Possible Funding Resources	Evaluation Indicators (Monitoring)	Responsible for project implementation	Stages of implementation		
Program: 2.1 Automotive roads											
2.1.1	Road improvement Shkodër-Pukë-Kukës	Vau-Dejës, Vig-Mnelë, Municipalities of Pukë, Shkodër	Local community Tourists Trade operators Agricultural enterprises Tourist enterprises Mining enterprises	8.000.000 euro	-	Municipal funds AZHR 1 Contributions from international aid programs ADF, (secondary and local road program), IPA II and AICS	Stages of work execution Number of vehicles in transit	Municipality Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure ARRSH			
2.1.2	Road improvement along the slopes of the mountains	Vau-Dejës, Hajmel		1.000.000 euro	-						
2.1.3	Road improvement Vau-Dejës-Bushat-Velipojë-Shëngjin	Vau-Dejës, Bushat		7.000.000 euro	-						
2.1.4	Road improvement from Vau-Dejës to Koman (Pilot Project)	Vau-Dejës, Shllak, Temal, Municipality of Pukë		7.000.000 euro	303.846 euro						
2.1.5	Road improvement Vau-Dejës-Vig	Vau-Dejës, Vig-Mnelë		4.300.000 euro	1.071.538 euro						
2.1.6	Road improvement Koman-Uk-Bibaj	Temal, Shllak		6.200.000 euro	3.994.231 euro						
2.1.7	Road construction Hajmel-Nënshatë	Hajmel		900.000 euro	-						
Program: 2.2 River corridor											
2.2.1	River transport line from Vau-Dejës to Koman (Pilot Project)	Vau-Dejës, Shllak, Temal, Municipalities of Pukë, Shkodër	Local community Tourists Trade operators Agricultural enterprises Tourist enterprises Mining enterprises	1.750.000 euro	-	Private Investors for Project Financing Municipal funds AZHR 1 Contributions from international aid programs ADF, (secondary and local road program), IPA II and AICS	Number of Passengers and Vehicles Number of tourists Stages of work execution Number of vehicles in transit	Municipality Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure			
2.2.2	Realization of roads and trails to connect ferry stations to mountainous villages	Vau-Dejës, Shllak, Temal		1.800.000 euro	-						
2.2.3	Crossing the river with several solutions in multiple points	Vau-Dejës, Shllak, Temal, Municipalities of Pukë, Shkodër		700.000 euro	2.308 euro						
Program: 2.3 Other interventions for mobility											
2.3.1	Intermodal exchange station in Vau-Dejës, Mjedë	Vau-Dejës	Local community Tourists Trade operators Agricultural enterprises Tourist enterprises Mining enterprises	1.500.000 euro	-	Municipality funds AZHR 1 Contributions from international aid programs FSHZH, IPA II and AICS	Stages of work execution The number of vehicles and passengers in transit	Municipality Ministry of transport and infrastructure			
2.3.2	Improvement of the two railway stations in Vau-Dejës and Mjedë	Vau-Dejës, Hajmel		1.000.000 euro	15.385 euro						
2.3.3	Public transport system Vau-Dejës-Bushat-Barbullush-Hajmel	Bushat, Hajmel, Vau-Dejës		500.000 euro	384.615 euro						
2.3.4	Realization of cycle lanes	All administrative units		3.500 euro / km	38.462 euro						

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO.3: URBAN CENTRES											
No.	Project Title	Affected Territory Administrative Units	Groups (communities) affected	Cost of project	Cost scheduled in PBA	Possible Funding Resources	Evaluation Indicators (Monitoring)	Responsible for project implementation	Stages of implementation		
Program: 3.1 Pole of services for the surrounding territory											
3.1.1	Pole for touristic, economic, cultural, social – health, and technical services (Vau-Dejës/Mjedë)	Vau-Dejës	Local community Tourists	1.500.000 euro	-	Municipality funds AZHR 1 Contributions from international aid programs FSHZH, IPA II and AICS	Stages of work execution Citizens surveys	Municipality Ministry of Urban Development			
3.1.2	Pole for technical, logistical and organizational services for agriculture (Bushat/Rranxa) (Pilot project)	Bushat	Trade operators Agricultural enterprises Tourist enterprises	2 000 000 euro	-						
Program: 1.1 Improvement of technical networks											
3.2.1	Development of urban centre Vau-Dejës (Pilot project)	Vau-Dejës	Local community Tourists Trade operators Agricultural enterprises Tourist enterprises Mining enterprises	1.700.000 euro	998.462 euro	Municipality funds AZHR 1 Contributions from international aid programs FSHZH, IPA II and AICS	Stages of work execution Citizens surveys	Municipality Ministry of Urban Development			
3.2.2	Development of urban centre Mjedë	Vau-Dejës		1.700.000 euro	61.538 euro						
3.2.3	Development of urban centre Bushat (Pilot project)	Bushat		1.700.000 euro	298.900 euro						
3.2.4	Development of urban centre Rranxa	Bushat		870.000 euro	326.923 euro						
3.2.5	Development of urban centre Barbullush	Bushat		870.000 euro	223.077 euro						
3.2.6	Development of urban centre Koman	Temal		650.000 euro	192.308 euro						
3.2.7	Development of urban centre Hajmel	Hajmel		780.000 euro	-						
3.2.8	Development of urban centre Nënshatë	Hajmel		870.000 euro	-						
3.2.9	Development of urban centre Stajkë	Bushat		870.000 euro	1.538 euro						
3.2.10	Development of urban centre Kosmaç	Bushat		870.000 euro	1.538 euro						
3.2.11	Development of urban centre Vig	Vig-Mhelë		580.000 euro	-						
3.2.12	Development of urban centre Benë	Shllak		580.000 euro	-						
Program: 3.3 Urban renewal											
3.3.1	Urban renewal in Vau-Dejës (Pilot project)	Vau-Dejës	Local community Tourists Trade Operators Tourist Enterprise	2.200.000 euro	9.954 euro	Municipality funds AZHR 1 Contributions from international aid programs FSHZH, IPA II dhe AICS	Stages of work execution Citizens Surveys Number of tourists	Municipality Ministry of Urban Development			

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STARTEGIC OBJECTIVE NO.4: TOURISM									
No.	Project Title	Affected Territory Administrative Units	Groups (communities) affected	Cost of project	Cost scheduled in PBA	Possible Funding Resources	Evaluation Indicators (Monitoring)	Responsible for project implementation	Stages of implementation
Program: 4.1 Environmental tourism									
4.1.1	Regional river park: realization of a protected environmental corridor between the protected areas of the Alps and Buna/Velipoja for the realization of a touristic itinerary	Bushat, Vau-Dejës, Shllak, Temal, Municipalities of Tropojë, Shkodër, Pukë, Fushë-Arrëz	Local community Tourists Trade Operators Tourist Entreprises	30.000 euro		Municipality funds AZHR 1 Contributions from international aid programs FSHZH, IPA II and AICS Private investment (with and without project funding)	Stages of work execution Number of tourists	Municipality Ministry of Environment	
4.1.2	Development of excursion and water sports along the Drin River	Bushat, Vau-Dejës, Shllak, Temal, Municipalities of Tropojë, Shkodër, Pukë, Fushë-Arrëz		650.000 euro					
4.1.3	Development of beaches and recreational activities near the ferry stations along the Drin River	Vau-Dejës, Shllak, Temal		250.000 euro per station					
4.1.4	Realization of a green corridor Vau-Deja-Vig, along the River Gjadër including the promotion of the Vig castle	Vau-Dejës		500.000 euro					
4.1.5	Development and promotion of touristic values of Fusha e Liqethit	Shllak, Temal		50.000 euro					

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No.	Project Title	Affected Territory Administrative Units	Groups (communities) affected	Cost of project	Cost scheduled in PBA	Possible Funding Resources	Evaluation Indicators (Monitoring)	Responsible for project implementation	Stages of implementation					
Program: 4.2 Cultural tourism														
4.2.1	Realization of an itinerary for cultural tourism Sapë-Danjë-Sardë-Koman (Pilot Project)	Hajmel, Vau-Dejës, Temal	Local community Tourists Trade Operators Agricultural Entreprises Tourist Entreprises	1.550.000 euro	196.154 euro	Municipality funds AZHR 1 Contributions from international aid programs FSHZH, IPA II and AICS	Stages of work execution Number of tourists	Municipality Ministry of Culture						
4.2.2	Promotion of the archaeological values of Koman	Temal		100.000 euro	-									
4.2.3	Realization of an itinerary or energetic tourism	Bushat, Vau-Dejës, Temal		80.000 euro	-									
4.2.4	Project for the rehabilitation and preservation of traditional buildings (towers) and urban ensembles (New Village)	Bushat		200.000 euro	-									
4.2.5	The scenic lighting project of the castle Sardë and the dams of Vau Deja and Koman	Hajmel, Vau-Dejës, Temal		300.000 euro	-				Municipality funds AZHR 1 Contributions from international aid programs FSHZH, IPA II dhe AICS	Stages of work execution Number of tourists	Municipality Ministry of Culture			
4.2.6	Creation of an artisan and ethnographic market for the Zadrime region in Vau-Dejës	Vau-Dejës		250.000 euro	-									
Program: 4.3 other interventions for touristic development														
4.3.1	Realization of centers for agro-tourism and eno-gastronomic tourism	Hajmel, Vau-Dejës, Bushat	Local community Tourists Trade Operators Agricultural Entreprises Tourist Entreprises	1.000.000 euro	-	Municipality funds AZHR 1 Contributions from international aid programs FSHZH, IPA II dhe AICS Private investment (with and without project funding)	Stages of work execution Number of tourists	Municipality Ministry of agriculture, rural development and water administration						
4.3.2	Project of environmental reforestation of the hill of Zefjana	Bushat		1.000.000 euro	-									
4.3.3	Project for the certification and branding of local products with the brand of the area (eg 'Zadrime')	Hajmel, Vau-Dejës, Bushat		150.000 euro	6.923 euro									

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO.5: AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK AND FISH FARMING										
No.	Project Title	Affected Territory Administrative Units	Groups (communities) affected	Cost of project	Cost scheduled in PBA	Possible Funding Resources	Evaluation Indicators (Monitoring)	Responsible for project implementation	Stages of implementation	
Program: 5.1 Service StructureS										
5.1.1	Realization of three agro-food centers for the collection and disposal of the production in Bushat, Hajmel and Mjedë (Pilot Project)	Bushat, Hajmel, Vau-Dejës	Local community Tourists Trade operators Agricultural enterprise	2.250.000 euro.	-	Municipality funds AZHR 1 Contributions from international aid programs FSHZH, IPA II e IPATECH and AICS Private investment (with and without project funding)	Stages of work execution Number of tourists Increase of agricultural and livestock production in quantitative and qualitative terms	Municipality Ministry of agriculture, rural development and water administration		
5.1.2	Market of agricultural and livestock products with zero km in Stajkë	Bushat		250.000 euro	2.153.846 euro					
5.1.3	Improvement and development of irrigation and drainage network in plain fields as well as measures against erosion and flooding in mountainous areas	All administrative units		163.000 euro / 30 km	1.187.485 euro					
5.1.4	Organization of the agricultural and livestock production branch near the municipality	All administrative units		60.000 euro per year	4.615 euro					
5.1.5	Nxitja e shoqërizimit të punës për rritjen e prodhimit bujqësor	All administrative units		25.000 euro per year	4.615 euro					
5.1.6	Centre for processing, standardization and storage of chestnut, mild wit, plum and rapeseed in Shllak and Temal	Shllak, Temal		80.000 euro	-					
Program: 5.2 Increase in productivity										
5.2.1	Development of rice cultivation in Barbullush, Kukel and Dheu i Lehtë	Hajmel, Bushat	Local community Trade Operators Agricultural and agrotouristic enterprises	40.000 euro	-	Municipality funds AZHR 1 Contributions from international aid programs FSHZH, IPA II e IPATECH and AICS Private investment (with	Stages of work execution Increase of agricultural and livestock production in quantitative and qualitative terms	Municipality Ministry of agriculture, rural development and water administration		
5.2.2	Development of livestock complexes in Bushat, Vau-Dejës and Shllak	Bushat, Vau-Dejës		250.000 euro	-					
5.2.3	Development of fishing and reserves in Lake Vau-Dejës	Vau-Dejës, Shllak, Temal		150.000 euro	-					

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No.	Project Title	Affected Territory Administrative Units	Groups (communities) affected	Cost of project	Cost scheduled in PBA	Possible Funding Resources	Evaluation Indicators (Monitoring)	Responsible for project implementation	Stages of implementation		
5.2.4	Development of greenhouses for horticulture in Kosmaç and other villages of the municipality	Bushat, Vau-Dejës, Hajmel	Local community Trade Operators Agricultural and agrotouristic enterprises	7.500 euro per hectare of greenhouse		Municipality funds AZHR 1 Contributions from international aid programs FSZH, IPA II e IPATECH dhe AICS Private investment (with and without project funding) Concessional loans and help of the PRODAS program	Stages of work execution Increase of agricultural and livestock production in quantitative and qualitative terms	Municipality Ministry of agriculture, rural development and water administration			
5.2.5	The development of dairies in Hajmel, Vig-Mnelë and Shllak	Hajmel, Vig-Mnelë		250.000 euro							
5.2.6	Development of viticulture in Hajmel, Bushat, Vau-Dejës and Vig-Mnelë	Bushat, Vau-Dejës, Vig-Mnelë, Hajmel		15.000 euro / ha							
5.2.7	Special Part-Time Technical Assistance with profiled specialists for two important municipality assets: a) Cultivation of vegetables in greenhouses; b) Vineyard cultivation and grape processing technology	Bushat, Vau-Dejës, Hajmel		6.000 euro							
5.2.8	The implementation of the project for the planting of 150 ha pomegranates in 6 villages with 25 hectares in the block (Pilot Project)	Vig-Mnelë, Hajmel		610.000 euro in 10 years							
5.2.9	Park for the development of beekeeping in Shllak and Temal	Shllak, Temal		4.500 euro							

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO.6: ENERGY											
No.	Project Title	Affected Territory Administrative Units	Groups (communities) affected	Cost of project	Cost scheduled in PBA	Possible Funding Resources	Evaluation Indicators (Monitoring)	Responsible for project implementation	Stages of implementation		
Program: 6.1 Development of energy production from renewable sources											
6.1.1	Development of photovoltaic energy production plants	Bushat, Vau-Dejës	Local community Agrotouristic enterprises	500 euro/m ²	-	Municipality funds AZHR 1 Contributions from international aid programs	Stages of work execution Local energy demand quota met by alternative	Municipality Ministry of Energy and Industry			
6.1.2	Development of biomass energy production plants	Bushat, Vau-Dejës, Hajmel, Vig-Mnelë		5.000 euro/kW	-						
Program: 6.2 Differentiation of energy production											
6.2.1	Modernization of Bushat landfill through interventions for reuse, recycling, biogas production and afforestation	Bushat	Local community Agrotouristic enterprises	350.000 euro	-	Municipality funds AZHR 1	Stages of work execution Local energy demand quota met by alternative funds	Municipality Ministry of Energy and Industry			
6.2.2	Incentive program for the realization of energy-saving systems	All administrative units		100.000 euro initial investment + 250 euro/m ²	-						

4.3.3 MTBP linked with GLP

One of the main tasks defined in the Terms of Reference (by dldp) for drafting the GLP of Vau – Dejës municipality was the linkage of GLP with the MTBP. The purpose of this link was to know in detail the municipality's MTBP and so to comply GLP proposals with the context and real possibilities the municipality has for implementing it. So, the main purpose of this linkage is to draft GLP that has, as much as possible, local character. This task must not be misunderstood with the idea that all GLP proposals should be included in the MTBP. By simply considering the time – span that these instruments are drafted (GLP for 15 years and the MTBP for 3 years) this is impossible. As mentioned above, some of the GLP proposals derive from analyzing and evaluating the territory of Vau – Dejës municipality in the national context and as such these proposals cannot be covered through the local budget.

During the drafting process of the Mid Term Budget Plan (MTBP), the planning of investment projects has been drafted as part of the expenditure planning. First, it starts by identifying the projects for each program. Investment projects are classified in two types: projects with foreign financing and investment projects with local financing. Initially, it has been identified a list of investment projects that are being implemented and that ends or continue during the MTBP period. Secondly, are identified the projects that are planned to be implemented during the MTBP period. The source document for identifying investment projects is the strategic documents of the local self-government unit such as: The General Local Plan; Development Strategy; Local Sectorial Strategy etc. Selection of investment projects is based on some good criteria set by Strategic Management Group and the strategic document itself. Some possible criteria for project selection are: emergencies; their direct impact on achieving program objectives; number of beneficiaries from project implementation; the duration of its implementation; its affordability / implementation within the ceiling of the budget program.

The planned investments in the MTBP 2018-2020, included in the GLP, also identifying the respective project of the strategy are as follows:

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Table 12:GLP projects linked in MTBP				
No	Code	Activities/projects scheduled in MTBP	Value Euro	GLP project ref. number
P1 Planning Management Administration				
1	P1.F1.O1.A1	Continuity of effective management of the municipality administration of Vau – Dejës to fulfill the mission, goals and objectives and responsibilities of municipality of Vau – Dejës for services delivery to citizens	2,952,892	1.3.3
2	P1.F1.O1.A2	Human resources recruitment to fulfill the mission, goals and objectives of the Vau – Dejës municipality for providing services to citizens	1,231	1.3.3
3	P1.F1.O1.A3	Human resources training of Vau – Dejës municipality	2,769	1.3.3
4	P1.F1.O2.A1	Basic services support and provision for the operation of the municipality administration of Vau – Dejës	81,700	1.3.3
5	P1.F1.O2.A2	Chancellor and printing service for the municipality administration of Vau – Dejës	89,616	1.3.3
6	P1.F1.O2.A3	Hygiene and sanitation services for the municipality administration of Vau – Dejës	11,308	1.3.3
7	P1.F1.O2.A4	Support and provision of transportation services for the functioning of the municipality administration of Vau – Dejës	7,692	1.3.3
8	P1.F1.O2.A5	Organization of expectations of representatives of local and foreign institutions	6,923	1.3.3
9	P1.F1.O2.A6	Travel and per diem for local administration in view of rendering the services to work	16,923	1.3.3
10	P1.F1.O2.A7	Purchase office equipment for the municipality administration of Vau – Dejës	36,154	1.3.3
11	P1.F1.O2.A8	Providing administrative buildings of the municipality of Vau – Dejës	14,615	1.3.3
12	P1.F1.O2.A9	Uniforms Equipment for Municipal Police	11,077	1.3.3
13	P1.F1.O2.A10	Service for registration of property owned by the Municipality of Vau – Dejës	12,308	1.3.3
14	P1.F1.O2.A11	Internet service for the institution of the municipality of Vau – Dejës	10,615	1.3.3
15	P1.F1.O2.A12	Full extension and three-year maintenance of the Integrated System One Stop Shop (SiZ1N – Smart Enterprise Processes)	22,154	1.3.3
16	P1.F1.O2.A13	O2.A13 Three-year maintenance of the Integrated Tariff System and Local Tax (SiTTV)	22,154	1.3.3
17	P1.F1.O2.A14	Three-year maintenance of computing devices	12,315	1.3.3
18	P1.F1.O2.A15	Purchase of ICT equipment (ICT)	13,269	1.3.3
19	P1.F1.O2.A16	Three-year maintenance of the official website www.bashkiavaudejes.gov.al and its integrated modules	7,385	1.3.3
20	P1.F1.O2.A17	Obligations and legal fees	15,769	1.3.3
21	P1.F1.O2.A18	Purchase vehicles for the administration	38,462	1.3.3
22	P1.F1.O2.A19	Internal electronic communications network (intranet) construction in one administrative unit (Hajmel)	22,154	1.3.3
23	P1.F1.O2.A20	Integrated centralized implementation documentation for all the Municipality Vau – Dejës at 365 Microsoft platforms, Azure Active Directory and Mail Server Cloud-based	23,077	1.3.3
24	P1.F1.O2.A21	Observation system of Dormitory of professional school Ndre Mjeda	22,154	-
25	P1.F1.O2.A22	Access Control system of 5 Administrative Units with the City Center	7,869	-

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Table 12:GLP projects linked in MTBP				
No	Code	Activities/projects scheduled in MTBP	Value Euro	GLP project ref. number
26	P1.F1.O2.A23	GIS Information System of local data and integrated with other information systems SiZ1N, local taxes, Tourism Intelligence, etc.	14,769	-
27	P1.F1.O2.A24	Delegated Services of QKR and Civil Status (salaries, insurance and operating costs)	147,046	-
28	P1.F1.O3.A1	Support for the functioning of elected local bodies (Municipal Council and headmen)	313,077	-
P2 Urban Planning				
29	P2.F1.O1.A1	Draft General Local Plan	307,692	-
30	P2.F1.O1.A2	Drafting of a Detailed Local Plan for Koman	38,462	-
31	P2.F1.O1.A3	Drafting a strategic plan of the municipality	7,692	-
32	P2.F1.O2.A1	Road rehabilitation Kodërloc – Shkježë	1,538	1.1.1
33	P2.F1.O2.A2	Road reconstruction Ashtë – Kosmaç	1,538	1.1.1
34	P2.F1.O2.A3	Road correction and rehabilitation Muri i Turkut – Center Shllak	5,769	1.1.1
35	P2.F1.O2.A4	Road reconstruction, central administrative unit of Vig – Mnelë	5,385	1.1.1
36	P2.F1.O2.A5	Road reconstruction of the cemetery Lalaj, Admin. Unit Vig – Mnelë	3,846	1.1.1
37	P2.F1.O2.A6	Road paving Naraç – Guragji – center Hajmel	3,846	1.1.1
38	P2.F1.O2.A7	Road construction train station Hajmel – Kabash – Fushagji	1,538	1.1.1
39	P2.F1.O2.A8	Road reconstruction Qafalaç – Koman	3,846	1.1.1
40	P2.F1.O2.A9	Cultural route realization Sapë-Danjë-Koman	3,846	4.2.1
41	P2.F1.O2.A10	Road reconstruction Cukal-Vilë-center Toplanë-Breg-Liqeni	6,154	1.1.1
42	P2.F1.O2.A11	Construction of the bridge catwalk connecting Shllak administrative unit with the municipality Vau – Dejës village Karma	2,308	2.2.3
43	P2.F1.O2.A12	Bridge Construction on River Gjadër Hajmel – Dheu i Lehtë	2,308	2.1.8
44	P2.F1.O2.A13	Road reconstruction center Spatharë	2,308	1.1.1
45	P2.F1.O2.A14	Road improvement and asphaltting Fshati i Ri – Trush i Poshtëm	3,846	1.1.1
46	P2.F1.O2.A15	F1.O2.A15 Road improvement and asphaltting Barbullush - Mabë	2,308	1.1.1
47	P2.F1.O2.A16	Road improvement and asphaltting Shkježë-Highways	3,846	1.1.1
48	P2.F1.O2.A17	Road improvement and asphaltting the earthquake houses Rranxë	3,077	1.1.1
49	P2.F1.O2.A18	Road improvement and asphaltting Pistull-Cemetery	3,462	1.1.1
50	P2.F1.O2.A19	Road reconstruction Pleshë-Cemetery	3,462	1.1.1
51	P2.F1.O2.A20	Road reconstruction Kaç	2,692	1.1.1
52	P2.F1.O2.A21	Road improvement Naraç	3,077	1.1.1
53	P2.F1.O2.A22	A22 Road improvement, asphaltting, lighting, greenery city of Vau – Dejës	3,077	1.1.1
54	P2.F1.O2.A23	Cemetery rehabilitation of the Stajkë, Pleshë, Pistull villages	3,846	-
55	P2.F1.O2.A24	4 Cemetery rehabilitation of the Ashtë village	1,538	-
56	P2.F1.O2.A25	Cemetery rehabilitation of the Melgushë village	1,538	-
57	P2.F1.O2.A26	Urban Redevelopment, 5 neighborhoods, city of Vau – Dejës	6,154	3.2.1
58	P2.F1.O2.A27	Retraining of center of the Rranxë village (collation, paving, lighting)	3,846	3.2.4
59	P2.F1.O2.A28	Retraining of center of the Kosmaç village (asphaltting, lighting)	1,538	3.2.10
60	P2.F1.O2.A29	Retraining of center of the Stajkë village (systematization, asphaltting, lighting)	1,538	3.2.9

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Table 12:GLP projects linked in MTBP				
No	Code	Activities/projects scheduled in MTBP	Value Euro	GLP project ref. number
61	P2.F1.O2.A30	A30 Water supply network reconstruction of neighborhood Kapeda	6,154	1.1.2
62	P2.F1.O2.A31	Water supply network reconstruction of the Kaç – Mjedë – Shelqet – Naraç villages	6,154	1.1.2
63	P2.F1.O2.A32	Water supply construction of Vukaj, Uk-Bibaj, Barcollë, Shllak villages	3,846	1.1.2
64	P2.F1.O2.A33	Water supply reconstruction of the Spatharë village	4,615	1.1.2
65	P2.F1.O2.A34	Water supply rehabilitation of the Hajmel and Nënshatë villages	4,615	1.1.2
66	P2.F1.O2.A35	Reconstruction of the existing water supply network in the village, center Shllak	3,846	1.1.2
67	P2.F1.O2.A36	.O2.A36 Sewerage network reconstruction in urban municipal center in five neighborhoods of the city	6,923	1.1.2
68	P2.F1.O2.A37	Reconstruction of the existing water supply network in the Pistull village	3,846	1.1.2
69	P2.F1.O2.A38	Reconstruction of the existing water supply network in the Paçram village	3,077	1.1.2
70	P2.F1.O2.A39	High school reconstruction in the city of Vau -Dejës	6,154	1.3.1
71	P2.F1.O2.A40	School reconstruction of the Mali i Jushit village	3,077	1.3.1
72	P2.F1.O2.A41	School reconstruction of the Rranxë village	3,846	1.3.1
73	P2.F1.O2.A42	School reconstruction of the Melgushë village	4,615	1.3.1
74	P2.F1.O2.A43	Increased facilities in Dom Martin Trush school in the Stajkë village	4,615	1.3.1
75	P2.F1.O2.A44	School Reconstruction of the Fushë Vig village	3,846	1.3.1
76	P2.F1.O2.A45	9-year-old school construction of the Uk – Bibaj village	3,077	1.3.1
77	P2.F1.O2.A46	Complete device for a 9-year-old school, Shllak center	-	1.3.1
78	P2.F1.O2.A47	School rehabilitation in Hajmel, Nënshatë, Pistull, Paçram villages	6,154	1.3.1
79	P2.F1.O2.A48	School reconstruction of the Kishë Arrë and Toplanë villages	2,308	1.3.1
80	P2.F1.O2.A49	Garden and kindergarten construction in Vau-Dejës	3,846	1.3.1
81	P2.F1.O2.A50	Polyclinic construction in the city of Vau-Dejës with 24 orservices	5,385	1.3.1
82	P2.F1.O2.A51	Health center reconstruction of the Pleshë village	2,308	1.3.1
83	P2.F1.O2.A52	Health center reconstruction of the Bushat village	2,308	1.3.1
84	P2.F1.O2.A53	Health center reconstruction of the Hajmel village	3,077	1.3.1
85	P2.F1.O2.A54	A54 Health center reconstruction of the Nënshatë village	3,077	1.3.1
86	P2.F1.O2.A55	Health center construction of the Benë village	1,538	1.3.1
87	P2.F1.O2.A56	Health center reconstruction of the Melgushë village	1,538	1.3.1
88	P2.F1.O2.A57	Health center reconstruction of the Koman village	1,538	1.3.1
89	P2.F1.O2.A58	Health center reconstruction of the village Paçram	1,538	1.3.1
90	P2.F1.O2.A59	Health center reconstruction of the Pistull village	1,538	1.3.1
91	P2.F1.O2.A60	Health center reconstruction of the Naraç village	1,538	1.3.1
92	P2.F1.O2.A61	F1.O2.A61 Health center reconstruction of the Kosmaç village	1,538	1.3.1
93	P2.F1.O2.A61	Health center reconstruction of the Stajkë village	3,077	1.3.1
94	P2.F1.O2.A62	Health center improvement of conditions and tools device in Vig-Mnelë	-	1.3.1
95	P2.F1.O2.A63	.O2.A63 Siege of boarding territory in vocational school "Ndre Mjeda"	3,846	1.3.1
96	P2.F1.O2.A64	Sports complex construction near the ring road in the city of Vau-Dejës	6,923	1.3.1
97	P2.F1.O2.A65	Sports facilities disposition for 9-year-old school in Mnelë and Vig	3,077	1.3.1
98	P2.F1.O2.A66	Sports field reconstruction in the Barbullush village	6,923	1.3.1
99	P2.F1.O2.A67	Multifunctional cultural center reconstruction, cinema, library, museum	4,615	3.2.1

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Table 12:GLP projects linked in MTBP				
No	Code	Activities/projects scheduled in MTBP	Value Euro	GLP project ref. number
100	P2.F1.O2.A68	Market construction of the Stajkë village	6,154	5.1.2
101	P2.F1.O2.A69	F1.O2.A69 Buildings frontages rehabilitation Bushat	3,846	3.2.3
102	P2.F1.O2.A70	Buildings frontages rehabilitation Barbullush	3,846	3.2.5
103	P2.F1.O2.A71	Buildings frontages rehabilitation of Mali i Jushit	3,846	-
104	P2.F1.O2.A72	Buildings frontages rehabilitation of Rranxë	5,385	3.2.4
105	P2.F1.O2.A73	Social facilities construction for residents of homes with eternit, Vau – Dejës	6,923	3.3.1
106	P2.F1.O2.A74	Parks, playgrounds construction for children	1,538	1.3.4
107	P2.F1.O2.A75	Railway stations rehabilitation of Vau – Dejës	1,538	2.3.2
108	P2.F1.O2.A76	Public transport improvement of Vau - Dejës – Bushat – Hajmel	4,615	2.3.3
109	P2.F1.O2.A77	1.O2.A77 Bicycle lanes construction of Vau – Dejës, Bushat	2,308	2.3.4
110	P2.F1.O2.A78	Retraining of Mjedë center	3,077	3.2.2
111	P2.F1.O2.A79	Retraining of Coman center	3,846	3.2.6
P3 Infrastructure				
112	P3.F1.O1.A1	Streets and sidewalks maintenance in the municipality of Vau – Dejës	136,592	1.1.1
113	P3.F1.O2.A1	Road rehabilitation Kodërloc – Shkjezë	75,385	1.1.1
114	P3.F1.O2.A2	Road reconstruction Ashtë – Kosmaç	60,000	1.1.1
115	P3.F1.O2.A3	Road correction and rehabilitation Muri i Turkut - Center Shllak	3,994,231	2.1.6
116	P3.F1.O2.A4	Road reconstruction, Central Administrative Unit Vig-Mnelë	1,071,538	2.1.5
117	P3.F1.O2.A5	Road reconstruction of the cemetery Lalaj, Admin Unit Vig – Mnelë	380,769	1.1.1
118	P3.F1.O2.A6	Road paving Naraç – Guragji – center Hajmel	190,385	1.1.1
119	P3.F1.O2.A7	Road construction train station Hajmel – Kabash – Fushagji	121,538	1.1.1
120	P3.F1.O2.A8	Road reconstruction Qafalaç-Koman	303,846	2.1.4
121	P3.F1.O2.A9	Road reconstruction Cukal-Vilë-Center Toplanë-Breg-Liqen	609,231	1.1.1
122	P3.F1.O2.A10	Road reconstruction center Spatharë	136,154	1.1.1
123	P3.F1.O2.A11	Road improvement and asphaltting Fshati I Ri, Trush i Poshtëm	496,154	1.1.1
124	P3.F1.O2.A12	Road improvement and asphaltting Barbullush-Mabe	213,077	1.1.1
125	P3.F1.O2.A13	Road improvement and asphaltting Shkjezë – Highways	234,615	1.1.1
126	P3.F1.O2.A14	Road improvement and asphaltting of earthquake houses Rranxë	173,846	1.1.1
127	P3.F1.O2.A15	Road improvement and asphaltting Pistull – Cemetery	250,385	1.1.1
128	P3.F1.O2.A16	Road reconstruction Pleshë – Cemetery	242,692	1.1.1
129	P3.F1.O2.A17	Road reconstruction Kaç	166,538	1.1.1
130	P3.F1.O2.A18	O2.A18 Road improvement and asphaltting Naraç	289,231	1.1.1
131	P3.F1.O2.A19	Retraining of Mjedë center	58,462	3.2.2
132	P3.F1.O2.A20	Retraining of Coman center	188,462	3.2.6
133	P3.F1.O2.A21	Road improvement, asphaltting, lighting, greenery city of Vau – Dejës	304,615	3.2.1
134	P3.F1.O2.A22	Road building Sapë – Danjë – Koman	192,308	4.2.1
135	P3.F2.O1.A1	Rural road maintenance	-	1.1.1
136	P3.F3.O1.A1	Water supply network reconstruction of neighborhood Kapeda	230,769	1.1.1
137	P3.F3.O1.A2	O1.A2 Water supply network reconstruction of the villages Kaç – Mjedë – Shelqet – Naraç	916,923	1.1.1

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Table 12:GLP projects linked in MTBP				
No	Code	Activities/projects scheduled in MTBP	Value Euro	GLP project ref. number
138	P3.F3.O1.A3	Water supply construction of Vukaj, Uk-Bibaj, Barcollë, Shllak villages	765,385	1.1.1
139	P3.F3.O1.A4	Water supply reconstruction of the Spatharë village	341,538	1.1.1
140	P3.F3.O1.A5	Water supply rehabilitation of the Hajmel and Nënshatë villages	341,538	1.1.1
141	P3.F3.O1.A6	Reconstruction of the existing water supply network in the, center Shllak village	73,077	1.1.1
142	P3.F3.O1.A7	Sewerage network reconstruction in urban municipal center in five neighborhoods of the city	1,000,000	1.1.1
143	P3.F3.O1.A8	Reconstruction of the existing water supply network in the Pistull village	134,615	1.1.1
144	P3.F3.O1.A9	Reconstruction of the existing water supply network in the Paçram village	112,308	1.1.1
145	P3.F4.O1.A1	Buildings frontages rehabilitation Bushat	295,054	3.2.3
146	P3.F4.O1.A2	Buildings frontages rehabilitation Barbullush	219,231	3.2.5
147	P3.F4.O1.A3	Buildings frontages rehabilitation Mali i Jushit	165,385	-
148	P3.F4.O1.A4	Buildings frontages rehabilitation Rranxë	317,692	3.2.4
149	P3.F4.O1.A5	O1.A5 Parks, playgrounds construction for children	152,308	1.3.4
150	P3.F5.O1.A1	Train stations rehabilitation of Vau – Dejës	13,846	2.3.2
151	P3.F5.O1.A2	Public transport improvement of Vau – Dejës – Bushat – Hajmel	380,000	2.3.3
152	P3.F5.O1.A3	A3 Bicycle lanes construction of Vau – Dejës, Bushat	36,154	2.3.4
P4 Public Service				
153	P4.F1.O1.A1	Service cleaning	352,000	1.2.2
154	P4.F2.O1.A1	Green areas maintenance services	45,846	3.2
155	P4.F3.O1.A1	A1 City and Administrative Units water supply	21,538	1.1.2
156	P4.F4.O1.A1	Sewage system management	92,308	1.1.4
157	P4.F5.O1.A1	Drinking water system (KUB) management	92,308	1.1.4
158	P4.F6.O1.A1	Public cemeteries maintenance	11,077	-
159	P4.F7.O1.A1	Public environments decoration	22,154	3.2
160	P4.F8.O1.A1	City and Administrative Units public lighting system service	11,077	3.2
161	P4.F9.O1.A1	Expenses for salaries and social insurance for public service employees	814,285	3.2
P5 Environment, Forest Protection				
162	P5.F1.O1.A1	Environmental objectives implementation of General Local Plan, Municipality of Vau – Dejës	-	-
163	P5.F1.O2.A1	Creating a database of hotspots noise and their reflection on a GIS map	-	-
164	P5.F1.O3.A1	Energy audit and simulation of energy efficient systems in public buildings, owned by the Municipality of Vau – Dejës	-	6.2.2
165	P5.F2.O1.A1	Realization of four meetings	-	-
166	P5.F2.O2.A1	2.A1 Awareness meeting for April 22 "Earth Day" June 05 World Environment Day, September 22 Day free movement of cars / City clean, December 11 International Mountains Day Afforestation	-	-
167	P5.F3.O1.A1	Collection of databases / information for the design of water cadaster	2,308	5.1.4
168	P5.F3.O2.A1	Collection of information on the use of water in the Municipality of Vau – Dejës	2,308	5.1.4
169	P5.F3.O3.A1	Identification and tracking of the use of underground water resources (well-drilling)	1,154	1.1.2

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Table 12:GLP projects linked in MTBP				
No	Code	Activities/projects scheduled in MTBP	Value Euro	GLP project ref. number
170	P5.F3.O3.A2	O3.A2 Identification and evidence of aquatic pollutants (households, industry, etc.).	2,308	1.1.2
171	P5.F4.O1.A1	Protection of forests / pastures / forest service	36,531	-
172	P5.F4.O1.A2	Forest and pasture management services in the Vau – Dejës Municipality	66,738	-
173	P5.F4.O2.A1	Review / drafting of the Management Plan for Gjadër, Mnelë, Vig, Hajmel, Nënshatë, Karmë, Gomsiqe, Bushat, Mali i Kakarriqit, Dajç Velipojë	76,923	-
174	P5.F4.O2.A2	Implementation of registration and inventory of forestry and municipal pastures	-	-
175	P5.F4.O3.A1	Project Design "Environmental / social retraining quarry in mount of Dejës"	-	-
176	P5.F4.O3.A2	Mountain dams' construction in Hajmel, Nënshatë, Karmë, Gomsiqe, Vig, Gjadër, Mnelë	69,231	5.1.3
177	P5.F4.O3.A3	Forest areas afforestation in Shllak, Bushat, Gomsiqe, Karmë, Nënshatë, Gjadër, Mnelë, Vig	1,015,385	-
178	P5.F4.O3.A4	Forest economies cleaning / improvement of Shllak1, Shllak2, Cukal, Shosh2-2, Toplanë, Karmë, Gomsiqe, Gjadër, Mnelë, Vig	538,462	-
179	P5.F4.O3.A5	F4.O3.A5 Forest signalization in Shllak, Temal, Mnelë, Vig, Hajmel, Nënshatë, Vau-Dejës , Bushat	4,615	-
180	P5.F4.O3.A6	Fighting pests and diseases in forests / pasture in Shllak, Gomsiqe, Gjadër, Mnelë and Vig	15,385	-
181	P5.F4.O3.A7	Implementation of the project for the construction of water jets pastures -Gomsiqe Karmë, Shllak, Hajmel, Nënshatë	23,077	-
P6 Economic Development				
182	P6.F1.O1.A1	Free zones creation in the city center and suburbs and in the center of each unit	1,538	3.2
183	P6.F1.O1.A2	Market building in the Stajkë village	2,147,692	5.1.2
184	P6.F1.O1.A3	Job fair and businesses organizing in the municipality of Vau – Dejës	-	5.1.2
185	P6.F1.O1.A4	Agro-processing products fair according to the administrative units	-	5.1.2
186	P6.F1.O1.A5	Fair of promoting the values and products of territory	-	4.3.3
187	P6.F2.O1.A1	Creating web site for tourism of the region Vau – Dejës, hosting, maintenance, updating and additional web services to the tourism website	-	-
188	P6.F6.O1.A2	Conception and creation of an application for smartphones that serves to inform and orient visitors	-	-
189	P6.F2.O1.A3	Tourist guide preparation and publication of the municipality of Vau – Dejës. Update and reprint the tourist guidebook of the municipality of Vau – Dejës	-	-
190	P6.F2.O1.A4	Tourist map publication of the municipality, tourist maps reprint of the municipality of Vau – Dejës	-	-
191	P6.F2.O1.A5	Promotional materials production: folders, pens, bags, lighters etc.	-	-
192	P6.F2.O2.A1	The crafts fair on the international day of crafts	-	4.2.6
193	P6.F2.O2.A2	A mobile booth conception, design and production to participate in various activities aimed at promoting the destination	-	-
194	P6.F2.O3.A1	Tourism day	-	-
195	P6.F2.O3.A3	Tourist season opening	-	-

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Table 12:GLP projects linked in MTBP				
No	Code	Activities/projects scheduled in MTBP	Value Euro	GLP project ref. number
196	P6.F6.O4:A1	F6.O4: A1 Continuation of the tourism directorate activity, the tourist Information Office in the administrative territory of the city Vau – Dejës , the tourist Information Offices in administrative units	-	-
197	P6.F2.O4:A1	A1 Draft of tourist signage plan Vau – Dejës	-	-
198	P6.F2.O4:A2	A2 Establishment of a permanent advisory board with representatives of all stakeholders interested in the tourism development	-	-
199	P6.F2.O5:A1	A1 Training women entrepreneurs operating in different clusters of tourism businesses.	-	-
P7 Agriculture, Rural Development				
200	P7.F1.O1.A1	Management and operation of D.SH.B.P	37,108	5.1.3
201	P7.F1.O1.A2	Improvement and strengthening of the D.Sh.B.P park tools	323,077	5.1.3
202	P7.F1.O1.A3	Study irrigation and drainage schemes in five administrative units	-	5.1.3
203	P7.F1.O1.A4	Cleaning drainage canals and irrigation in the administrative units	541,069	5.1.3
204	P7.F1.O1.A5	Maintenance of irrigation schemes	107,692	5.1.3
205	P7.F1.O1.A6	Priority projects implementation for technical system irrigation, drainage and protection from erosion	-	5.1.3
206	P7.F2.O1.A1	Creation of agricultural cadaster and its archive system and the introduction of unserved areas	18,462	5.1.3
207	P7.F2.O1.A2	Database dedicated to rural cadastral data (FZHR)	-	5.1.3
208	P7.F2.O1.A3	Support of the Municipality of property registration costs	9,231	-
209	P7.F3.O1.A1	Agricultural information creation	90,846	5.1.3
210	P7.F3.O1.A2	Providing support to farmers, for agro-industry, market and marketing	-	4.3.3
211	P7.F3.O1.A3	A3 Promotion and creation of SHBB or manufacturing and trading groups	4,615	5.1.5
212	P7.F3.O1.A4	Agricultural and livestock products promotion through fairs	6,923	4.3.3
213	P7.F4.O1.A1	Technical assistance and promotion in drafting projects, business plans for the acquisition grants	5,769	-
P8 Civil Emergency				
214	P8.F2.O1.A1	MZSH Service	261,200	-
215	P8.F2.O2.A2	Filling technical legal documentation and certification for MZSH measures to MZSH of all facilities depending Hall	1,200	-
P9 Education and Culture				
216	P9.F1.O1.A1	Salaries and social insurance for education employees	1,443,262	-
217	P9.F1.O1.A2	Purchase materials (blankets, sheets, towels and table cloth) serving the dormitories	14,077	-
218	P9.F1.O1.A3	Purchase material support catering service	3,846	-
219	P9.F1.O1.A4	Purchase food for dormitory	130,769	-
220	P9.F1.O1.A5	Purchase stationery materials for pre-university education system	1,769	-
221	P9.F1.O1.A6	Purchase different materials to support services for pre-university and preschool education system	10,385	-
222	P9.F1.O1.A7	Purchase spare parts for maintenance of hydraulic systems of pre-university and preschool system education	11,538	-
223	P9.F1.O1.A8	Purchase cleaning materials for environments	4,615	-
224	P9.F1.O1.A9	Purchase firewood to heat the pre-university education system	22,154	-

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Table 12:GLP projects linked in MTBP				
No	Code	Activities/projects scheduled in MTBP	Value Euro	GLP project ref. number
225	P9.F1.O1.A10	Repair fittings	2,769	-
226	P9.F1.O1.A11	Purchase fittings	2,692	-
227	P9.F1.O1.A12	Transport of teachers and students of preschool and secondary education system	391,638	-
228	P9.F2.O2.A1	O2.A1 Purchase glass windows for the maintenance of facilities for all pre-university education and preschool	2,000	-
229	P9.F2.O2.A4	Regular maintenance of educational facilities	22,538	1.3.1
230	P9.F2.O2.A5	High school reconstruction in the city of Vau-Dejës	70,769	1.3.1
231	P9.F2.O2.A6	School reconstruction in Mali i Jushit	35,385	1.3.1
232	P9.F2.O2.A7	School reconstruction in Rranxë	50,000	1.3.1
233	P9.F2.O2.A8	School reconstruction in Melgushë	110,769	1.3.1
234	P9.F2.O2.A9	F1.F2.O2.A9 Increased facilities in Dom Martin Trush school in Stajkë village	256,923	1.3.1
235	P9.F2.O2.A10	School Reconstruction of the Fushë Vig village	30,769	1.3.1
236	P9.F2.O2.A11	9-year-old school construction of the Uk-Bibaj village	68,462	1.3.1
237	P9.F2.O2.A12	Complete device for 9-year-old school, center Shllak	7,692	1.3.1
238	P9.F2.O2.A13	School rehabilitation in Hajmel, Nënshatë, Pistull, Paçram villages	393,846	1.3.1
239	P9.F2.O2.A14	A14 School reconstruction of the Kishë Arrë and Toplanë villages	20,769	1.3.1
240	P9.F2.O2.A15	Siege of boarding territory in vocational school "Ndre Mjeda"	319,231	1.3.1
241	P9.F2.O2.A16	Sports complex construction near the ring road in the city of Vau-Dejës	1,916,154	1.3.1
242	P9.F2.O2.A17	Sports facilities disposition for 9-year-old school in Mnelë and Vig	112,308	1.3.1
243	P9.F2.O2.A18	Sports field reconstruction in Barbullush village	3,454,615	1.3.1
244	P9.F2.O2.A20	Garden and kindergarten construction in Vau-Dejës	226,923	1.3.1
245	P9.F3.O3.A1	"Mass activity" (sports, arts, science) at the Children Cultural Center	11,077	1.3.4
246	P9.F3.O4.A1	A1 Multifunctional cultural center reconstruction, cinema, library, museum	683,077	3.2.1
P10 Social Services				
247	P10.F1.O1.A1	Opening a day care center that provides care and services for people with disabilities, primarily for disabled children	106,008	1.3.4
248	P10.F1.O1.A2	.O1.A2 Economic aid and disability.	6,650,769	-
249	P10.F2.O1.A1	Roof substitution of eternit houses	3,031	3.3.1
250	P10.F2.O1.A2	Social mansions Vau – Dejës	3,006,185	-
251	P10.F3.O1.A1	Polyclinic construction in the city of Vau – Dejës with 24 hours service	410,000	1.3.1
252	P10.F3.O1.A2	O1.A2 Health center reconstruction in Pleshë	36,154	1.3.1
253	P10.F3.O1.A3	Health center reconstruction in Bushat	36,154	1.3.1
254	P10.F3.O1.A4	Health center reconstruction in Hajmel	50,769	1.3.1
255	P10.F3.O1.A5	Health center reconstruction in Nënshatë	43,077	1.3.1
256	P10.F3.O1.A6	F3.O1.A6 Health center construction in Benë	16,923	1.3.1
257	P10.F3.O1.A7	Health center reconstruction in Melgushë	20,000	1.3.1
258	P10.F3.O1.A8	Health center reconstruction in Koman	15,385	1.3.1
259	P10.F3.O1.A9	Health center reconstruction in Paçram	20,000	1.3.1

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Table 12:GLP projects linked in MTBP				
No	Code	Activities/projects scheduled in MTBP	Value Euro	GLP project ref. number
260	P10.F3.O1.A10	Health center reconstruction in Pistull	16,923	1.3.1
261	P10.F3.O1.A11	Health center reconstruction in Naraç	17,692	1.3.1
262	P10.F3.O1.A12	Health center reconstruction in Kosmaç	23,077	1.3.1
263	P10.F3.O1.A13	Health center reconstruction in Stajkë	37,692	1.3.1
264	P10.F3.O1.A14	Health center conditions improvement of tools and devices in Vig-Mnelë	7,692	1.3.1

5 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

5.1 Territorial proposals

5.1.1 Division of territory according to 5basic systems

The territorial strategy aims at sustainable and balanced development of the territory of the Vau – Dejës municipality. The strategic objectives set out in the main priorities and policies, are translated into specific projects and interventions. The proposed interventions can be accompanied by changes in the extent and state of the existing territorial systems. In most cases, changes in territorial systems correspond directly to the target intervention and may serve:

- to further preservation / protection of the territorial system
- solving “conflicts” between territorial systems;
- ensuring compatibility / complementarity between territorial systems.

Table 13: Distribution of the land areas of the Municipality in five territorial systems

LAND USE SYSTEM	Existing system area (%)	Estimated system area after the application of the proposed projects (%)
Natural System	68.89%	69.27 %
Aquatic system	5.1%	5.1 %
Agricultural system	19.52%	21.33 %
Urban Systems	5.95%	3.72 %
Infrastructural territorial system	0.52%	0.56 %
	100%	100 %

Changes in both natural and agricultural territory systems have mainly come from the tendency to arrange the Urban System as defined on Decision no.5 of the National Council of Territory, dated 29.12.2014 and to adapt urban dispersion with the concept presented in the Development Strategy.

The area of urban system is significantly reduced, avoiding unnecessary expansion into the territory and proposing urban structures well-equipped in relation with infrastructure. This fact also helps to preserve agricultural land and nature assets.

5.1.2 Division of territory in development units

5.1.2.1 Urban morphologies

In the urban area defined by Decision No. 5 dated 29.12.2014 of the National Territorial Council are present different types of urban morphologies, which may be subject to appropriate intervention policies according to the environment in which they are located. So, by overlapping various types of urban typologies with the five basic planning systems, it will be possible to articulate, in different areas, the adequate transformation interventions (rules).

Based on the morphological characteristics of the urban system as well as in the respective landscape, the main interventions of the GLP are based on the following classification:

URB

Central urban character, possibility for building densifications, adaptation of technical networks, adaptation and development of secondary and tertiary urban services. There are 3 subcategories of URB, identified:

- URB.01 intensive densifications (main centers: Bushat, Vau-Dejës)
- URB.02 average densifications (secondary centers: Hajmel, Mjedë, Barbullush, etc.)
- URB.03 low densifications (tertiary centers: Ashtë, Paçram, etc.)

ESP

Recognition of peripheral urban character, urban rehabilitation potential, technical network adaptation and basic urban service provision.

- ESP.01 intensive expansions (extension of main centers)

RUR

Recognition of rural living conditions (away from urban centers) and lack of secondary urban services, construction with average and low rates of development and restructuring / expansion for existing buildings, adaptation of technical networks and provision of basic urban services. There are 2 subcategories of RUR:

- RUR.01 rural settlements moderately concentrated and expansions of main villages, with average development indicators
- RUR.02 rural settlements dispersed with low development indicators

AGR

Recognition of traditional settlements in hilly, mountainous areas in agricultural territory. It is allowed the construction of individual / one-family dwellings, for primary housing purposes, with very low development indicators as well as the ordinary maintenance of existing buildings. It is permitted the construction of facilities for production, storage and processing of agricultural and livestock products.

- AGR.01 constructions in hilly and mountainous areas implemented on agricultural land

IND

Recognition of existing industrial settlements, adaptation of infrastructure networks and interventions for urban reorganization.

- IND.01 light, medium and heavy industry

These definitions are used also for the division of the territory into areas and later into structural units.

5.1.3 Infrastructure network

Vau – Dejës and Bushat, are the most important centers in relation to other settlements with a distinct urban fabric. A similar role will also have the villages of Hajmel, Barbullush, Nënshatë and Mjedë. Barbullush is currently the largest village in the municipal territory. Mjeda coincides with the railway station, which will become the main hub of multimodal mobility in the territory. Hajmel and Nënshatë coincide with territories with intensive agricultural activity, extended along the historical communication axis Shkodër – Lezhë (the road along mountain) as well as with the values of historical and cultural heritage.

Certainly, the most important is the city of Vau – Dejës as an urban and historical center of special importance, where the municipal offices and main services are located. However, Bushat is a very important center for both population and economic activity.

5.1.4 Areas of national importance

Considering strategic position of Vau – Dejës municipality, a large number of national importance areas are present in this territory.

- National Road Lezhë – Shkodër
- National road Pukë – Shkodër
- Railway axis Lezhë – Shkodër
- Navigable route Koman – Fierzë (Koman Lake)
- Hydroelectric Power Plant of Vau – Dejës
- Koman Hydroelectric Power Plant
- Ashta Hydroelectric Power Plants (Ashta 1 and 2)
- Koman Archaeological Area
- Protected landscape of the River Buna – Velipoja
- Nature monuments
- Cultural monuments

GLP provides the conservation of areas of national importance, their expansion as well as the identification and recognition of new possible areas as national importance. In concrete terms for the territory of the Municipality of Vau – Dejës is proposed:

- Preservation of all existing areas of national importance
- Development of the archaeological park in Koman
- Recognition of the regional natural park of Drin Valley (territory extension of 10 000Ha)
- Protection of green corridors along watercourses as defined by GLP
- Partial relocation and development of the Lezha – Shkodër axis
- Rehabilitation of the railway network

5.1.5 Priority zones of economic and urban development

The territory of Vau – Dejës, in accordance with the strategic vision, is conceived as a territory that needs to restore good and solid economic traditions, preserving its characteristics as a territory of transit, relationships, movements and exchange. And so, relying on activities that generate employment and incomes but in the same time are based on sustainable development of local resources.

Key factor for implementing vision and the strategic objectives, are the main economic and residential areas. Most of the population and economic activities are concentrated in these areas. GLP propose to diversify these areas, based on different character and intensity, to provide a more flexible development that fits to the future challenges by being flexible to the major possible changes.

In accordance with GLP priorities, the priority areas of economic and urban development are:

- Urban centers Vau – Dejës, Bushat, Hajmel, Barbullush
- Areas affected by Pilot / Priority Projects
- Multimodal transport cluster Vau – Dejës – Mjedë
- Agricultural service cluster Bushat – Rranxë
- Economic area in Bushat (along existing road axis Lezhë – Shkodër)
- Koman archaeological area
- Touristic itinerary Sapë – Danjë – Sardë – Koman
- Navigable Itinerary Bojana Island – Buna River – Vau – Dejës – Koman – Fierzë

Precisely these priorities, coincide also with the urban-economic development of the municipality in the coming years, concretizing the strategic decisions of the GLP.

5.1.6 Detailed local plans (DLP)

In Vau – Dejës municipality, the main objective of drafting DLP is the qualitative development of urban space, with high sensitivity towards the context and with a sustainable vision for the future. DLP will be mainly development for:

- areas of historical and cultural heritage
- areas of environmental and landscape assets
- touristic expansion areas
- new urban areas of expansion
- informal areas
- areas affected by Infrastructures of National Importance

Also, the units for which DLP is compiled are those in which it is necessary to organize the spaces and provide the necessary infrastructure that according to the provisions of GLP are:

- development and / or redevelopment
- change in land use and development conditions
- public investments that influence the change or redistribution of development indicators
- programs of rights transfer for development and conditioned intensity

Development through the Detailed Local Plan relates to units that belong to two areas with different orientations: ecological zone and residential development area. The later are mainly in the continuation of urban/rural centers and in areas foreseen for social housing.

5.1.7 Distribution of population in territory

Currently, the population movements from rural or distant areas to the city and lowland areas within the new municipality of Vau – Dejës seems to be stabilized; even most of the inhabited areas show a tendency towards consolidation.

The population projection proposed by this study tends to be a midway between INSTAT data and those of the Vau – Dejës Civil Register Office. Despite the contradictory available data on the population, the scenario chosen to adopt in this document shows a growth of 0.15% per year.

Consequently, the population of Vau – Dejës municipality is predicted for 2032, between a value of 31,200 and 50,500 inhabitants, with an average of 41,000 persons.

Table 14: The population projection according to administrative units

Administrative unit	Bushat	Hajmel	Shllak	Temal	Vau-Dejës	Vig Mnelë	Total
CENSUS INSTAT 2011	14149	4430	671	1562	8117	1509	30.438
Data of civil registration office 2015	23.834	6300	1899	2520	12669	2177	49399
Growth projections in 2030	19.059	5967	904	2104	10.934	2033	41.000
Net variation INSTAT 2011	4910	1537	233	542	2817	524	10562
Net variation according to civil registration office 2015	-4.775	-333	-995	-416	-1735	-144	-8.399

5.1.8 Housing plan

The estimated population for housing is 41,000 inhabitants, which are distributed throughout the territory according to population projections. This includes housing in private dwellings and social housing.

In Vau – Dejës municipality about 23.4% of the apartments are uninhabited; where 7.3% are second homes or of temporary use, such as summer or mountain holiday homes. However, the figures for the built-up area are still far from plan predictions (14.4m² / inhabitant of 25m² / inhabitant planned). In this context, increasing the number of dwellings is a necessity for the future years in function of increasing the quality of life.

The housing stock in the Municipality of Vau – Dejës needs a rehabilitation of buildings, both in construction and in aesthetic, technological and energy performance aspects.

In the expansion areas of the city are planned areas for the construction of social housing that will enable the housing for persons with economic inability. These areas will be developed on publicly-owned sites, creating the possibility of reducing construction costs for social housing. Also, it will be possible to adapt the abandoned public buildings (case by case) and transform them into social housing.

At the same time on public land sites in the main centers of the municipality, the transfer of residents from areas with high risk of flooding will be carried out through the *transfer of development right*.

5.2 Public service and infrastructure plan

5.2.1 Public infrastructure

As important infrastructure interventions, can be mentioned the multimodal station of Mjeda, which is among the most ambitious projects with a higher impact. The objective of this project is to create an integrated logistics center, which unify different types of transport, aiming to optimize the collection and distribution of goods at entry and exit. This project can be funded with private funding (Project Financing) and public (Ministry of Infrastructure) with co-financing with the EU, IPA II funds

The station will include access through rail and road infrastructure and envisages the connection possibility through the fluvial transport along the Drin and Buna rivers through the river ports in Vau – Dejës and Ashtë. Through this project, the urban cluster Vau – Dejës – Mjedë turns into an important junction of the Shkodër – Lezhë economic region, exploiting the best strategic position and infrastructure access.

Another important part of infrastructure interventions is the strategic proposal for the creation of the navigable river corridor as a way of linking the territory along the Drini river friendly to the environment and giving the morphological emphasis to concrete proposals for territorial management.

The objective of this corridor is to increase the ecological link between the Alps Park and the Protected Landscape of Buna river, associating this key function with building a low impact local transport system to provide access to mountainous settlements and major tourist destinations in the area.

Another important project, though not immediate, is the biological wastewater treatment in villages in the remote mountainous areas of Vig – Mnelë, Shllak and Temal, which currently do not have a public sewerage infrastructure. Actually, inhabitants use individual septic tanks, often extended without criteria.

5.2.1.1 Transport infrastructure and public transport

For the Vau – Dejës municipality, it is proposed the transformation of Tiranë – Hani Hotit road into an A Road Category (highway), diverting its segment in the area from Bushat intersection towards the border with Shkodra. The remaining existing road segment will function as a service road for industrial area already created on both sides. Also, on both sides of the existing road are proposed to be added, green belts of 10m width, 2m sidewalks and a 3m bicycle track. These improvements will serve to more easily access the industrial area on both sides of the road.



Fig. 10: Industrial road from Bushat intersection towards the border with Shkodra

Also, road diversions (bypass), are also proposed in Vau – Dejës, Bushat, Mjedë, Barbullush and Rranxë, to avoid transit through urban centers.

The GLP of Vau – Dejës Municipality aims to promote sustainable mobility and in harmony with the environment. For this purpose, it is proposed the connection of the territory with bicycle lanes as well as the implementation of a green corridor in the municipality of Vau – Dejës along the river Gjadër. Below are some typical cross-sections for these tracks.

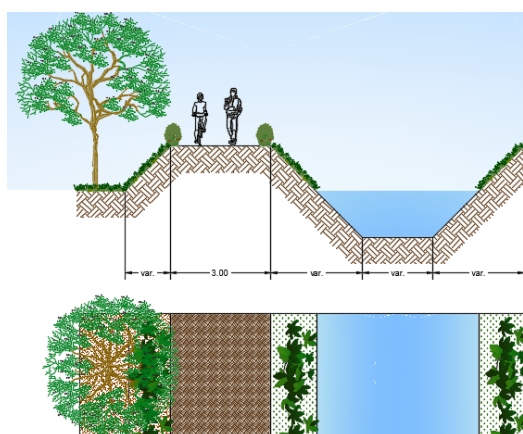


Fig. 11: Green Corridor

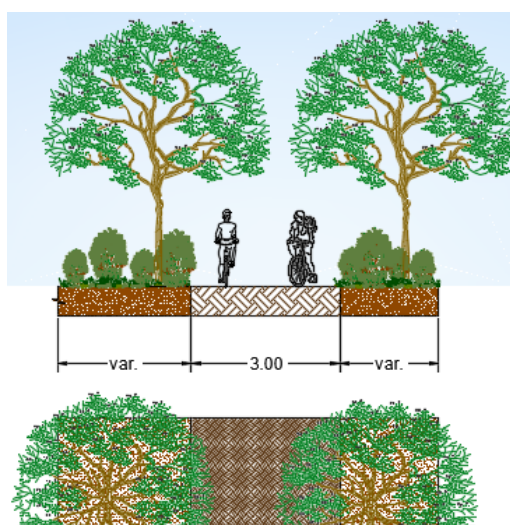


Fig. 12: Bicycle lane

Regarding the movement of residents, it is suggested the use of public transport through some proposed urban lines. Specifically:

- Line 1 (Vau – Dejës – Hajmel – Pistull – Bushat – Stajkë – Mjedë – Vau – Dejës);
- Line 2 (Bushat – Barbullush – Kukël – Fshat i ri – Rranxë – Melgushë – Ashtë – Bushat);
- Line 3 (starts at Nënshatë – Hajmel – Vau – Dejës – Karmë and ends in Koman);
- Line 4 (Vau – Dejës – Mnelë e Madhe – Vig);
- Line 5 (Koman – Uk – Bibaj);
- Ferry line Vau – Dejës – Koman;
- Ferry line Koman – Fierzë.

5.2.2 Social services, typology and coverage radius

The proposed GLP service distribution, aims the adequacy of the beneficial and common use structures that will serve as many settlements as possible and at the improvement of the level of social services.

Coverage radius

For nurseries is defined the 200-300m radius, 250-350m for kindergartens (urban areas) and 500-600m (rural areas), for elementary schools 500-600m (urban areas) and 1000-1500m (rural areas) and for high schools 1000-1500m (urban areas) and 2000-4500m (rural areas).

Service radius is given only for urban centers, but not for low – urban density centers where the number of service facilities is based on the existing and predicted population.

5.3 Monitoring and review of the development plan

The specific departments at Vau – Dejës municipality have the responsibility for implementing the policies set out in the Territorial Strategy Report. At the same time, a systematic monitoring of the implementation of the strategy and the plan itself should be carried out by the municipality.

Municipality have a legal obligation to draw up an annual report on the territory development. Depending on the results of the monitoring, it may then change and alternate policies and programs to respond to new dynamics.

GLP is changed when unexpected demographic take place, social and economic changes, changes caused by sectorial crisis or major forces, and in cases where the need for harmonization with documents of a higher level of planning.

GLP is a flexible development mechanism aimed at orienting general development policies. In this perspective, GLP can undergo changes and revisions over time in accordance with development needs and conditions presented at the time of request for revision. The main cases for revision of the GLP are:

- Revision because of major or national interests;
- Revision because of non-compliance with new legislation;
- Revision in the context of changes in GNSP, national/regional sectorial plans and national development strategies;

- Revision as a result of the change of municipal administrative borders;
- Revision in exceptional circumstances (natural disaster, civil emergencies)
- Revision in other unexpected cases that create a major problem in implementing the territorial and development strategy

In any case, the GLP revision is not possible if:

- It is contrary to the development and strategic objectives as well as the basic concepts set out in the Territorial Strategy document
- Interferes with making changes in areas where it extends over 10% of the territory or where over 10% of the population is located.

If such interventions are needed, then a new GLP is needed to respond to the new needs for territorial and economic development in the Vau – Dejës municipality.

Any revision of the GLP made after the need for revision, is documented, after public hearings are conducted and experts from the relevant field are consulted. Based on this process, the Mayor may initiate the revision of the GLP by following all necessary legal steps.

6 LOCAL REGULATION

The Local Regulation is drafted together with Development Plan in accordance with the national legislation and special local rules. This document contains all the technical rules on how the territory of the Municipality will be developed in accordance with the Plan's projections/proposals.

The regulation is an integral document which, after final approval, will have legal value and as such should be considered in its entirety. Below are listed some of the most important provisions of the Local Regulation.

6.1 Development Indicators

6.1.1 Intensity of construction (Floor area ratio)

The construction intensity (**I**) determined for each unit / area, for each sub-category of land use, applicable to each parcel that is part of this unit, is equal to the ratio of the total area expected to be constructed on parcel with the constructible parcel's area, or:

$$I = \frac{S_n}{S_p}$$

where S_n is the construction area of a building and is equal to the sum of the constructed areas on each floor;

S_p is the area of the building plot.

For units that will not be subject to DLP, the intensity per plot (**I**) is the same as the unit construction intensity. It is determined by the ratio of the entire building area to a building parcel with the surface of the building parcel. For the unit / groups / areas to be subjected to drafting the DLP, unit / area intensity is given in GLP. Meanwhile, the compilation of the DLP will reorganize the plots within the unit / area and consequently the intensity on the parcel building level is given in the DLP document.

6.1.2 Sectoral constraints

Water Resources: Under the Special Rules for Integrated Water Management¹

Protected areas: Distances based on sectorial laws for protected areas and in the protected area management plan;

Archaeological areas: 200m;

Historical Centers: 20m;

Cemetery: 300 m;

Industrial Zone: Category I = 700m; Category II = 500m; Category III = 300m; Category IV = 100m; Category V = 50m;

Electric lines:² 6-10kv = 2m; 35-110kv = 4m; 150 kV = 5m; 220 = 6m; 330KV = 8m; 400kV = 10m;

¹Law 111/2012, dated 15.11.2012 and related bylaws

²It is not permitted the construction of buildings under air power transmission line

However, in areas within sectoral restrictions, these interventions may be allowed:

- Pedestrian and bicycle lanes;
- Public or private greening;
- Parking;
- Ambulatory services;
- Open areas for sports;

In the parcels that are partially included in the restricted areas, only that part which is not included in the restricted area (if this part has a surface area greater than the minimum surface area required for a parcel) shall be constructed. The construction intensity is calculated only for the part in which can be built.

6.2 Common Construction Rules

6.2.1 Urban Centers

New constructions, reconstructions and interventions in public infrastructure should be at the center of attention for the preservation of urban and architectural elements of the zone, as well as the protection of the landscape. In city centers as well as in areas of particular importance, architectural proposals are advised to undergo the competition in order to select the best proposals for new developments.

The technical systems of the building (electrical network, water tank, air conditioners, solar panels, etc.) should be integrated inside the building without being exposed to the facade.

6.2.2 Energetic efficiency

Design and construction for new buildings should consider details suitable for energy conservation in buildings. Special attention should be shown for the buildings orientation, their thermal isolation and natural ventilation.

6.2.3 Cultural and historical monuments

Monument protection is necessary for the historical and architectural heritage of Vau – Dejës municipality. Protection of monuments is done in accordance with Law no. 9048, dated 07.04, 2003 "On Cultural Heritage". All interventions (alterations, maintenance or restoration) of heritage objects should be made after the permission has been obtained from the competent authorities with legal responsibility for such interference.

Units that have monuments of cultural heritage located inside or less than 100 m are defined in the respective passports and the intervention method in these units is determined by local regulation. All interventions in the unit should be preceded by the design of the DLP, in which the monument protection area should be defined.

6.2.4 Green areas in urban zones

Preservation, development and distribution of vegetation, both in private and public properties, are known as urban-environmental qualification factors. The municipality may force the planting of trees, shrubs, hedges and / or the creation of forested areas in private properties that are restricted to public spaces.

6.2.5 Spaces and improvement of environmental standards

Units that are subject of redevelopment / consolidation / development through DLP or not, should consider the definitions of the applicable environmental protection legislation and the SEA (strategic environmental assessment) report that is part of GLP. SEA suggests concrete actions for increasing green spaces and improving the environment, which should be considered during interventions in the territory.

Drafting of DLP will be accompanied and based on the environmental impact assessment report. Regarding the improvement of environmental standards following measures must be considered:

- creation of new peripheral parks;
- creation of new green corridors and improvement of ecological conditions in existing corridors;
- creation of new central parks and improvement of existing ones;
- Increasing greenery within the existing housing blocks and in those that will be created;
- maximized greenery within built-up plots;
- greenery with trees and decorative shrubs along roads and sidewalks;

6.3 Unit passports

The passport of each territorial unit fully defines the development rules and the land use plan. Each definition / parameter is set in compliance with provisions defined in the legal framework for territory planning and development. The definitions in each passport apply only to the territorial unit to which this passport belongs. The respective passport of each unit is defined / identified by the unique unit code, that is formed according the method explained below:

- The first set of characters corresponds to the name of the administrative unit, VD: Vau – Dejës, BU: Bushat, SHLL – Shllak, VM: Vig – Mnelë, TE: Temal; HA: Hajmel
- The second set of characters corresponds to the system code (UB – urban, B- agricultural, IN – infrastructural, N – natural, U – aquatic)
- The third set of characters corresponds to the unit number (1 or 25)

Specifically, for the unit belonging to the Bushat administrative unit, located in the urban system and has a sequential number 25, the corresponding code is BU-UB-25.

The passport clearly defines the allowed functions for new constructions as well as unit development indicators, e.g. for units where construction is allowed:

- Minimum parcel area – determines the minimum area of property for which it can be obtained the development permit.
- The minimum public space required – is defined as the sum of KSHR and KSHP. The buildable area of the parcel is obtained by the product of this sum with the gross area of parcel/property.
- Sectorial constraints if any.
- Intervention mode – DLP / development permit

Development Parameters

Passports for each unit provide all the necessary development parameters such as:

- Land Use Coefficient – determines the ratio between the maximum construction area and the area of the building plot
- Intensity – determines the ratio between the maximum area of the building with the building plot
- The maximum height of the object – expressed in no. floors and meters.

The application of the development indicators is done according to the definitions in the Local Regulation.

1	PËRSHKRIMI	Njësi urbane qendrore me përdorim kryesisht banim, ku lejohen edhe shërbimet, hapësirat rekreative, shëndetësia, institucionet dhe arsimi. Ndërhyrjet duhet të respektojnë karakterin ekzistues, të konsolidojë indin urban të njësisë dhe të përmirësojnë cilësinë e hapësirave publike.	
4	KODI I NJËSISË STRUKTURORE	VD-UB-162	
5	SIPËRFAQE	2.1 ha	
6	KOORDINATA GJEOGRAFIKE	19° 38' 16.784 ; 42° 0' 21.439	
7	ZONA		
8	BANORË / DENDËSI	378 / 179.68 banorë për hektar	
9	KATEGORIA KRYESORE	A	
10	KATEGORI TË TJERA PËRDORIMI	S SH IS AS AR IN	
11	NËNKATEGORI	A2 S1 S2 S3 SH1 SH2 IS2 IS3 IS5 IS6 AS1 AS2 AS3 AR1 AR2 AR3	
12	KUSHTËZIME LIGJORE	Zhvillimet e reja në njësi duhet të respektojnë: Zonën e mbrojtur të monumenteve të natyrës sipas Ligjit 9048 viti 2003. Përcaktimet për zonat informale.	
13	INSTRUMENTET E DREJTIMIT TË ZHVILLIMIT	-	
14	LLOJI I NDËRHYRJES NË TERRITOR	Dendesim	
15	INTENSITETI I LEJUAR	2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2	
16	KSHT	70% 70% 70% 70% 70% 70% 70% 70% 70% 70% 70% 70% 70% 70% 70%	
17	SIPËRFAQE MINIMALE PARCELE (M ²)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
18	LARTËSIA E NDËRTESAVE	KATE	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
19		METRA	15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5
20	TREGUESIT E DISTANCAVE	DISTANCAT NDËRMJET NDËRTESAVE	Sipas pikës 1 neni 37 të rregullores.
21		DISTANCA NGA RRUGA	Sipas pikës 3 neni 37 të rregullores.
22	KSHR	15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15%	
23	KSHP	15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15%	
24	VENDPARKIME	189	
25	GJELBËRIM (M ²)	0	
26	MËNYRA E NDËRHYRJES	Jo	
27	SIZMICITETI	SIPAS MSK 64	8 ballë
28		PGA	0.34 - 0.35
29	TIPOLOGJIA	TH7 TH7 TH7 TH7 TH7 TH7 TH7 TH7 TH7 TH7 TH7 TH7 TH7 TH7 TH7	
30	PËRDORIMI SPECIFIK	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	
31	PËRQINDJET E PËRDORIMIT	70% 20% 20% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10%	
32	FAZA E ZHVILLIMIT	1 - 3	

Fig. 13: passport example (unit VD-UB-162) draft

7 Transparency and public inclusion

Vau – Dejës Municipality is currently ranked among municipalities with relatively medium performance in country scale³, in terms of transparency towards the public. In such conditions there should be a concrete commitment for improving the instruments to increase transparency in all the municipality functions, but at the same time special attention should be paid in the process of implementing the GLP.

Regarding GLP drafting process, the staff of Vau – Dejes municipality in cooperation with the company experts, have shown a maximum commitment for the public inclusion and transparency. For each drafting phase of GLP, 2-3 public hearings are organized, in each of the main urban poles (Vau – Dejës, Bushat and Hajmel).

An additional instrument to increase transparency was the WebGIS platform developed by the consulting company which provides detailed data for all proposed projects, structural territory units and development passports (with development indicators) in accordance with the local regulation. Currently, the WebGIS platform is accessible through <http://uts-01.com/WebGis/VauDejes> and is actually a very easy way for citizens to be informed and to get involved in planning process.

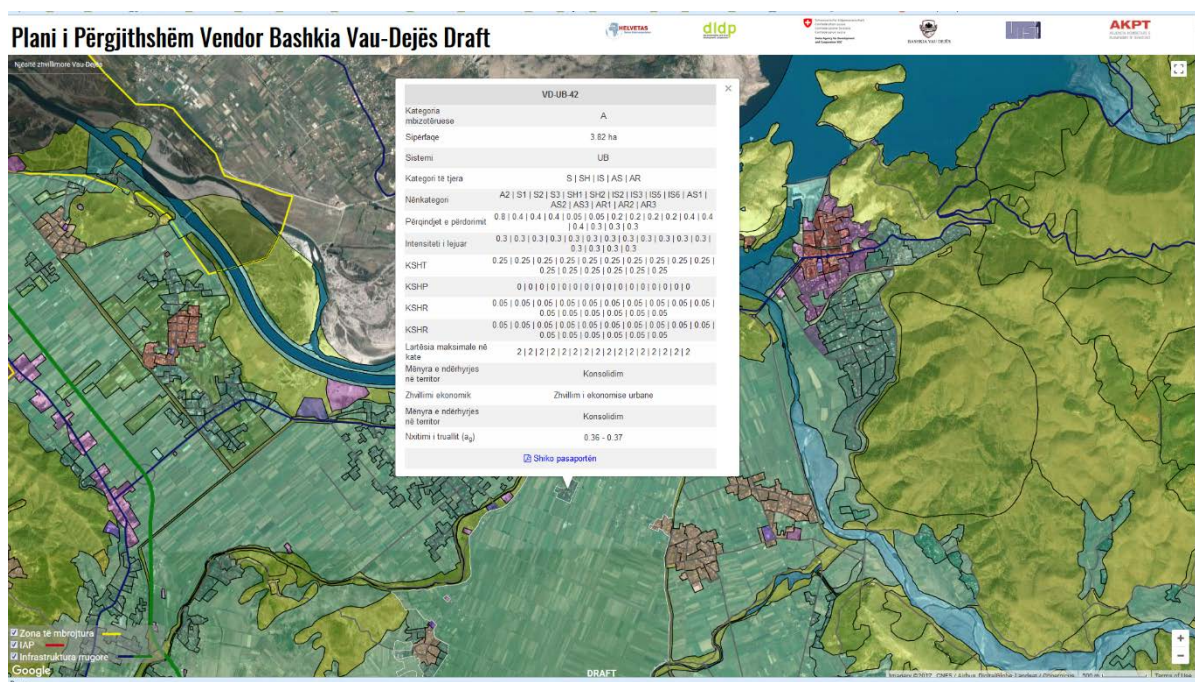


Fig. 14: Print screen of WebGIS platform

Currently WebGIS is hosted in uts-01 website (servers) but once the GLP is approved, it can easily be transferred to the municipal official website to continue to be a transparency instrument for GLP implementation phase.

³ Report: Monitoring 2017 - Implementation of the right of information by the Municipalities of Albania, implemented by the Center for Public Information Issues INFOÇIP. According to this report, the Municipality of Vau-Dejës is ranked 33rd, in the evaluation table of 61 municipalities, according to the 5 components of law 119/2014 "On the right of information"

Another initiative for enhancing transparency was the organization of the GLP exhibition. The content of the exhibition is presented in an escalation mode (through 5 maps), starting from a wide – scale perspective (regional scale) to detailed proposals of development, at parcel level (land use). The exhibition was organized in the main squares (public spaces) of Vau – Dejës and Bushat for more than 10 days. Citizens, besides receiving the information, had the opportunity to give their comments through questionnaires available at the exhibition.



Fig. 15: Photos during GLP exhibition

8 ANNEX

In this annex are presented all the maps that are part of General Local Plan of Vau – Dejës municipality prepared for each report (phase) respectively.

Territory Analysis and Assessment (First Phase) List of maps:

U/I-01	Base map of municipality
U/I-02	Topographic map
U/I-03	Geologic-engineering map
U/I-04	Geologic map
U/I-05	Hydrographic map
U/I-06	Hydrogeological map
U/I-07	Hydrological risk map
U/I-08	Seismic zoning map
U/I-09	Natural areas map
U/I-10	Environmental problems map
U/I-11	Maps of the monuments of nature
U/I-12	Cultural monuments map
U/I-13	Strategic position in the region
U/I-14	Economic assessment map
U/I-15	Social assessment map
U/I-16	Demographic assessment map
U/I-17	Previous planning documents map
U/I-18	Map of properties
U/I-19	Important elements in national level
U/I-20	Excluding elements
U/I-21	Map of the base systems
U/I-22	Agricultural land map
U/I-23	Basic categories of the urban system
U/I-24	Map of buildings heights
U/I-25	Street infrastructure map
U/I-26	Spatial typologies map
U/I-27	Map of peripheral areas
U/I-28	Map of the particular elements of the territory
U/I-29	Building Floor/Area Ratio map
U/I-30	Calcification of spatial typologies map
U/I-31	Land Suitability Map
U/I-32	Spatial development typologies map
U/I-33	Subcategories of land use map

Territorial Strategy (Second Phase) List of maps:

U/II-01	General local vision
U/II-02	Natural system strategy
U/II-03	Water system strategy
U/II-04	Agricultural system strategy

- U/II-05 Urban system strategy
- U/II-06 Infrastructural system strategy
- U/II-07 Identification and localization of projects
- U/II-08 Demographic projection
- U/II-09 Project phasing
- U/II-10 Map of the energy potential
- U/II-11 Map of the uses of water
- U/II-12 Map of the flows of water
- U/II-13 Map of the flows of food
- U/II-14 Map of flows

Development Plan and Local Regulation (Third Phase) List of maps:

- U/III-01 Map of division of territory according to the base systems
- U/III-02 Map of the urban system
- U/III-03 Map of the infrastructure system
- U/III-04 Map of the agricultural system
- U/III-05 Map of the water system
- U/III-06 Map of the natural system
- U/III-07/01 Map of the unit division and codification
- U/III-08 Map of zoning according to the base categories of proposed land use
- U/III-09 Map of development units
- U/III-10 Map of modes of intervention
- U/III-11 Map of intensity and number of proposed floors
- U/III-12 Map of proposed exploitation coefficient
- U/III-13 Map of proposed units for DLP
- U/III-14 Map of population distribution in the territory
- U/III-15 Map of development projects
- U/III-16 Map of territorial distribution and coverage of social services
- U/III-17 Map of areas of national importance
- U/III-18 Map of public transport
- U/III-19/01 Map of Proposed Road Infrastructure
- U/III-20 Map of the degree of intervention in road infrastructure
- U/III-21 Map of zoning the territory
- U/III-22 Map of development direction instruments
- U/III-23 Map of the need for housing
- U/III-24 Map of action plan
- U/III-25 Map of economic development
- U/III-26 Map of priority development areas
- U/III-27 Map of suspension of development
- U/III-28 Map of zoning according to the sub-categories of proposed land use
- U/III-29 Map of red construction line
- U/III-30 Map of Proposed Services and Infrastructures
- U/III-31 Map of grey areas