Strategic Development Plan of
MARTANESH COMMUNE

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1. The need and Importance of Preparing a Strategic Plan

Strategic Development Plan of Martanesh Commune for 2009-2014 is the most important document in the field of the commune development and it is essential in preparing the Commune Development Action Plans.

Gazmend Kënga, Mayor of Commune

This document identifies optimal strategic directions including quantity and quality, within the framework of the commune development by taking in consideration the segmented economic spaces. The following documents were also used during preparation process: Integrative Plan of the Regional Development of Dibra, prepared by the UNDP 2005, and the national strategy such as, Strategy of Rural Development, Strategy of Tourism Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy in the Republic of Albania.

Strategic Plan of Martanesh Commune contains a list of prior development goals based on key characteristics of the commune, its problems and forecasted future directions, in accordance with the perspective and tempo of national development.

Members of the Strategic Planning Groups have participated in designing the strategic plan. The Core Group has been comprised of the representatives of the institutions of Martanesh Commune, the representatives of business organizations (private and social sectors), representatives of NGOs and associations (civil society sector) who operated within their competencies and by taking into consideration the methodological principles for designing the strategic plan.

Drafting of the Strategic Plan was assisted by the expert team of the ALPIN (Center for Regional and economic Development) and funded by Diber Regional Council. This fund is provided by the Netherlands Embassy for Strengthening the Effective Governance in Diber Region.

After the public hearing, final version of the Strategic Plan has been submitted to the Commune Council for adoption and approval

Strategic Plan of the Local Development of Martanesh Commune will be implemented through the Action Plan. This means that annual programs, prepared by the Mayor and approved by the Commune Council, will be directed and tracked in the level of implementation by Actions of the Strategic Plan, which is opened for new recommendations and additional measures due to the needs and new cases that may come up.

2. Commune Profile

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

Martanesh commune is situated in Bulqiza district of Dibra region. It consists of 16450 ha and it is mainly a mountainous terrain. This commune starts at 600 m above the sea level up to 2020m. On East and North-East parts, it is bordered by Ostren, Zerqan commune and Bulqiza municipality. On South, it is bordered by Cermenike commune, on West by Shengjergj commune, and on North-West by Klos municipality. All along this expansion, Martanesh commune is surrounded by the districts of Librazhd, Tirane, Bulqize, and Mat.

The Commune is composed of 7 villages, which are Gjon, Lene, Peshk, Val, Stavec, Melcu, Nderfushas and 1 borough Krasta (small town), which is the center of commune, with a population of 3000 inhabitants in total that is 600 families. Krasta as a center of commune is located 7 km far from highway Peshkopi-Tirane It is characterized by mountainous continental climate, with a long and harsh winter, with snow falls during half of the year. Sometimes heavy snowfalls may reach up to1m by blocking the territory. Summer is cool and dry. Minimum temperature drops at – 4°C in winter and in summer it reaches the Maximum temperature +30° C.

HISTORY OVERVIEW

Martanesh has got an ancient and glorious history. Martanesh has been the center of Highland territories of Tirana in the early times of Leke Dukagjini; this is stated in his Canon. Martanesh and its inhabitants have played an important role in history and in historical events of Albanian people. Therefore, we can mention the contribution of Father Jeshar Krena to the League of Albanians in Prizen, their contribution in the battle against Ottomans by supporting with their unit Aqif Pasha Elbasani, their backing to Shkodra' battle against the Montenegro, their contribution to Lushnja Congress in 1920, and the contribution of Baba Faja Martanesh' unit in the War for National Liberation. Martanesh population had high human values such as hospitality, loyalty, bravery, and faith in the past, and they do still preserve these assets nowadays. They have been well-known in the entire country for their virtues and values. The inhabitants of this territory are also well-known for their eagerness for education, which originates with the opening of 1st Albanian school in 1909 and afterwards. Even nowadays Martanesh has generated personalities and intelligent people who have contributed in developing culture, historical searches, politics, and journalism, not only within Martanesh but in the entire Albania.

Martanesh area is also known for rich ethno-cultural tradition, which is reflected even nowadays through its costume designing, feasts, customs, and mores. Traditional wears are preserved and kept massively from men and women even nowadays, a distinguishing feature among other parts of Albania too. Folk songs and dances that present all the aspect and motives of the lives of these people are living treasures to folklore and they still take place even nowadays.

THE COMMUNITY MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

	Village	No. of inhabitants			No. of Families in years		No. of families that gain social assistance.
		Females	Males	Totally	2002	2007	
1	KRASTE	1040	1098	2138	1009	871	114
2	GJON	39	37	76	71	56	19
3	LENE	26	25	51	61	43	16
4	PESHK	78	75	153	81	56	22
5	VAL	45	25	70	41	35	8
6	STAVEC	03	12	15	21	10	3
7	MELCU	20	17	37	57	41	20
8	NDËRFUSHAS	40	36	76	81	36	18
	KOMUNA	1289	1327	2616	1422	1141	220

POPULATION

Martanesh has a population of 3000 inhabitants, concentrated in 7 villages of the commune and in one small town. Demographic movements, which are characteristic for Dibra region, have been in large numbers in Martanesh commune. These movements have had the tendency mainly toward metropolis centers such as Tirana and Durres.

EMPLOYMENT

Population deals mainly with farming, animal husbandry, collection of fragrant and medical herbs. Emigration is the largest basis of employment.

After the chrome mine was opened and Krasta small town was built, a large number of populations were employed in the mineral sector mainly in digging and treatment of chrome. Another contingent is engaged in Forestry sector as the mountainous terrain is quite rich in woods. Emigration is the largest basis of employment. Emigrants work mainly in construction, agriculture and in different services.

There are 81 private businesses, primarily of services, marketing such as transport, and chrome mines.

A number of people with high and university education are employed in the commune's administration, in schools and health service centers.

1141 out of 220 families are treated with social support and about 66 families are in very difficult economic conditions.

no	Sector	Employment number
1	**Businesses**	**81 subjekte**
	- shops	*6*
	- marketing lots	*3*
	- Bars	*4*
	- Mines	*75*
	- Dairies	*1*
	- sawmill	*3*
2	**In Education**	**32**
3	**In Health Service**	**17**
4	**In Electrical sector**	**5**
5	**In Commune administration**	**18**
6	**In Forestry sector**	**14**
7	**In Road maintaining enterprise**	**-**

EDUCATION

In Martanesh commune education is provided by:

- Elementary education
- Secondary education
- Higher education

Despite of the good tradition in education, which originates with the opening of the 1st Albanian school in region in 1909 (celebrating its 100th anniversary this year), the education development is not satisfying and does not correspond to the needs of community and labor market. Teaching quality, school facilities, and mentality of the community impede education to come up to the proper level.

Statistic Data about schools and staff are given below:

	Education	Nr. Pupils	Nr. Teachers	Nr. classroom	Ratio pupils/ teachers	Ratio pupils/ classrooms	Nr. female pupils	Nr. female teachers
1	Pre school	42	3	2	14/1	21/1	19	2
2	Elementary							
	education	141	7	7	20/1	20/1	66	6
3	Secondary							
	education							
	(9 grade							
	education)	158	16	6	10/1	16/1	77	10
4	Higher education	76	6	3	13/1	28/1	37	1
5	total	417	32	18	13/1	23/1	199	19

There is just one high school in this commune. There are 86 schoolchildren with a staff of only 5 teachers. There are also three 9-year schools (elementary+ secondary) with 280 schoolchildren, where 23 teachers teach. These schools are not up to standards, as the inhabitants would like them to be.

HEALTH CARE SERVICE

Health Service Center operates in Krasta small town with a limited working time of 8 hours. There is 1 doctor and 4 midwife-nurses that serve in this center. Each village has its own Primary Health Care with one midwife serving in it. The center is not well supplied; ambulances, pharmaceutics, and dental services are missing at all.

Nr	Villages	Personnel		Facilities
		Doctor	Nurse	
1	Krastë	1	4	Health center
2	Peshk		1	Post health
3	Lene		1	Post health
4	Val		1	Post health
5	Stavec		1	Post health
6	Melcu		1	Post health
7	Gjon		1	Post health
8	Nderfushas		1	Post health
	Totali	1	11	

NATURAL RESOURCES

Martanesh is very rich in natural resources. Martanesh Highland, with its forests, pastures and beautiful landscape is a good possibility for developing tourism. Many adventurers and visitors like and frequent these beautiful landscapes.

Martanesh consist of 9000 ha protected forests where you can find beech, black and white pine. These forests have not been damaged. They are fanatically preserved by the commune inhabitants. Because of all this richness, the area is also considered a national park.

7000 ha pasture is quite a good wealth for the commune and for its inhabitants who are engaged in animal husbandry. There are also 450 ha agricultural land where different agricultural cultivations can be planted.

Martanesh is very rich in chrome mineral. There are 40 chrome exploitation companies in Batra mine and 10 businesses engaged in digging for chrome. The source places such as; Krasta, Thekna, Batra, South Batra, Maja e Lugut, Lycanaja etc are very rich ones. Based on mineral explorations, it results that there are about 1 000 000 tons pure chrome deposits and 4 000 000 tons poor chrome deposits. It is believed that there are even other kinds of mineral sources in the area such as; Platinum and Cobalt.

Martanesh' fauna is very rich in different kinds of living beings, animals, and poultry. We can mention the wolf, bear, fox, hare, partridge, wood pigeon etc.

No	The source type	Amount	Exploited	Unexploited
1	Pastures	7000 ha	Partly	
2	Forests	9000 ha	Partly	
3	Land	450 ha	Partly	
3	Water spring		Partly	jo ne treg
4	Stream for hydro power plant, Mat River	2 HC		3 request for hydro power plants
6	Chrome	1 000 000 tons pure deposits - 4 million tons poor deposits	40 exploitation licenses10 Research licenses	
7	Platinum and Cobalt		Study and research	NO

AGRICULTURE

There have been big changes in agriculture during the transition period in Martanesh commune just like all over the country. Agricultural cultivations traditionally planted are: corn, rye, and bean and as for the fruit-trees, the mostly spread are: nut-tree, chestnut tree, plum, apple, hazelnut, pear, and cherry-tree. There was done a serious harm to fruit trees in plantations during the transition period. They were mainly cut. Article 7051 was not implemented in Martanesh commune .This bears too many problems and difficulties in the usage and exploitation of agricultural land.

The terrain is mainly hilly and sloping. The slope that varies with 15-40% hinders the irrigation, and the agricultural machines to come and operate here. In addition, that is also a poor land, therefore a good part of it is not labored, and it has turned into meadows. The main yields are forage and corns used for animal food as well as bean and vegetables for their own needs.

Its climate and its geographical position favor the growing of apple trees. The apple that is growing here has such a good flavor and it is free of diseases. Plums and grapes are also cultivated.

NUMBER OF HEADS:

	Village	sheep	goat	One-hoofed	Cattle	Poultry	Bee
1	Krastë	-	-	-	10	-	-
2	Gjon	120	130	40	100	150	100
3	Val	120	140	2	15	10	-
4	Peshk	250	104	50	103	215	70
5	Lene	101	100	33	73	82	-
6	Nderfushas	264	120	20	72	128	50
7	Stavec	10	12	2	24	66	10
8	Melcu	250	120	29	79	196	40
	Commune	1115	726	176	476	847	270

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The inhabitants of this commune are well known for animal husbandry. They usually keep small stock like sheep, cattle like cows and horses used for transportation. The farmers also breed poultry and bees.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Infrastructure and services are the weakest point of the commune. In the followings, there will be given their description, but we can say that the service offered to the community is totally missing or it's of a poor quality. This happens for certain reasons; 1st because the area is hinterland, there is not invested monetary found in this direction, good projects and suitable programs have missed, the terrain is very tough and villages are located far away from each-other. These are some of the considerations

No	The Service type	Description	Present state
1	Road infrastructure	• The road that connects the commune to the highway Peshkopi-Tirane is 19 km and it's in bad conditions. • The roads within Krasta town and the others that connect the villages between each others are in bad conditions or do not exist at all as in Stavec, Lene, Nderfushas and they are 7 km.	Bad, impassable during winter. Bad, hardly passable during winter.
2	Water supply	There is not a specific water supply for the entire commune. Despite of some partial interventions that have been made in the town's water supply system, the problem remains unsolved. We can say the same thing for the other villages as they are facing the same problems. The water provided from the public water supply does not fulfill their needs.	- Bad
3	Sewage system	Totally missing. Septic holes are used. There is a sewage system but just in town,moreover depreciated.	- too bad
4	Communication system	There is no exact system, it is covered by the mobile system GSM with two main mobile phone companies AMC and Vodafone	- Normal
5	Power Supply	Power supply is in a lamentable state because cabins and power grids are depreciated. There is limitation in supplying with electric power, during night there is no power at all, during day the provision is in reduced time. Moreover, one of the villages, Vale village doesn't have power at all for more than 3 years.	- Bad

LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Structure of Commune

Since 1991, with the new administrative division, Martanesh belongs to the first level governance, i.e. it has the status of a commune. The administration of the commune is hired by the mayor of the commune. The mayor him/herself is elected through direct voting by the electorate of the commune, whilst the decision making structure of the commune is the Commune Council that is composed of representatives of political parties; the level of representation of various political parties in CC depends on the percentages of votes that political subjects get in the local election.

Every village has its village elder who is elected by representatives of the neighborhoods.

Some associations have recently created and they are dealing with different issues such as forests, potable or irrigation water. There are different commissions dealing with conflict resolutions, property issues etc Commune has got its own administration that consists of 11 employers, Mayor of Commune, Services Office, Finance Office, Agriculture Office, Duty-taxing Office, Social service Office, Archive - Management Office and Communal Police. Commune Council consists of 13 councilors (advisers)

3. Situation Analyses

A. TERRITORY'S STRENGTHS

- Natural resources and the wonderful mountain landscape are good opportunities for mountain, ecological and cultural tourism development
- Considerably rich in mineral of chrome.
- Considerable pastures, tradition in livestock racing are good opportunities to increase milk and meat production, and incomes as well.
- The forests and medicinal herbs are sources of incomes for the inhabitants.
- Arber Highway will enable rapid movements toward developed centers such as Tirana.
- Preserving folk tradition in dressing, in mores and customs are patrician characteristics of inhabitants from this territory.
- Mat River water sources can be exploited as hydro source.
- Local population despite of their migration toward different countries and towns, they visit and invest in their homes and lands.
- Considerable incomes that come from emigrants.
- Increasing of funds from central government for local governments and various programs and project that have in focus the development of mountain and rural territories
- Dutch Embassy program in collaboration with Dibra regional council where the commune can also benefit.
- Subvention scheme from Ministry of Agriculture
- Geographical position favorable for cooperation with the other communes,

B. WEAKNESSES

- Poor quality services in commune.
- Lack of developing and regulating projects and plans, which should be contemporaneous and feasible.
- Lack of investments
- Bad road infrastructure
- Lack of electric power and drinking water
- Migration of the population from the commune toward other urban and metropolis places.
- Lack of sufficient human sources, especially of professional ones.
- Lack of developing plans for the zone and for its tourism.
- Lack of knowledge about markets and marketing of their products
- A huge distance from marketing places
- Bad quality of medical and education service.
- Global economic crises might hold back foreign investments and decrease of chrome price.

4. Vision and Sector Strategies

VIZIONI:

Martanesh Commune in 2014 is going to be:

- An attractive tourist place, where visitors from Albania, Balkan, and the other European countries will visit and rest in that attractive mountainous landscape. They can enjoy the traditional food and hospitality of Martanesh families.
- A good management of local government, and investment in asphalting the main roads, in water supply system, in sewage system, and in health care center, might enable a qualified service all the time for the community.
- An area where people are going to have benefits from animal farming and tourism, and they will feel proud about their own culture and tradition.

KEY ISSUES AND SECTORS:

- **Economic development, focused in development of minening and Tourism.**
- **Improvement of infrastructure and essential public services for community.**
- **Social development including education, culture, and health care service.**
- **Ensuring good local governance.**

OBJECTIVES:

1. **Ensure economical development by means of local tourism and animal husbandry development,**
2. **Improve the quality of Public services for Martanesh community including water, roads, sewage systems etc.**
3. **Provide a satisfying social development, with better conditions for education, health service, culture etc.**
4. **Ensure good local governance for community.**

SECTOR STRATEGY

Local Economic Development:

Local Economic Development is considered in 3 main aspects:

- **Good management of natural resources.**
- **Tourism development**
- **Agriculture and animal husbandry development.**

1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

OBJECTIVE 1:
Improvement and rehabilitation of Public services and road infrastructure for Martanesh community in order to enable optimal conditions in tourism developing.

Actions:

- Preparation of technical projects according to required standards
- Rehabilitating and asphalting the highway that connects Krasta with the road Peshkopi - Tirane.
- Improvement of the roads infrastructure that connect the villages with Krasta
- Increasing and providing investments for drinking water supply
- Projects and investments to systematize sewages for some of the commune biggest villages.
- Improvement of provision with electric power to population, by investing in electric cabins, existing power grids and other hydro sources.
- Increasing the funds for infrastructure maintenance.

2) LOCAL ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT:

OBJECTIVE 2.1:
Increase the incomes through effective management of natural resources.

Actions:

- Transfer to the commune's property forests and pasture that are within the commune's territory.
- Support the Forests User Association for implementation of Forest management plan
- Encourage the commune inhabitants to collect and accumulate other forest productions like medicinal herbs etc.
- Register the real estate and properties that are transferred to Commune property.
- Stimulate and create favorable conditions for the investors that will invest in construction of small hydropower plants in commune.

OBJECTIVE 2.2:
Intensification of institutional efforts for tourism development in Commune.

Actions:

- Prepare the tourism development plan for Martanesh area.
- Increase the efforts for promoting tourism in Martanesh
- Increase capacities and realization of Martanesh inhabitants and businessmen that will be involved in Tourism.
- Insert Tourism as a priority of demands and of work of commune administration and other supporting actress.
- Increase collaboration with agencies and organizations that deal with development and tourism business.
- Create and invest in pilot models in tourism development.
- Make out rules and policies by decision-making institution for Tourism Development.

OBJECTIVE 2.3:
Increase with 5% the production from animal husbandry and agriculture.

Actions:

- Increase the amount of milk and meat production from Martanesh's farmers.
- Increase the number of small livestock in commune for meat and milk production.
- Seek opportunities to support in group Martanesh farmers in order to benefit from subvention scheme and other project from Ministry of Agriculture.
- Support the farmers to invest and set up a line for milk processing
- Increase domestic agricultural production of fruits and vegetables.
- Increase the efforts to certificate Martanesh BIO local productions.
- Increase poultry production.

RELIGION

SMALL MOSQUE OF PESHK AND BALLESES, are the places were people from all albania organized a Bektashi sect pilgrimage on 29 June.

3. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

OBJECTIVE:
Increase the quality of education service for Martanesh Community

Actions:

- Increase investments for education facilities such as buildings, equipment, labs, sport facilities etc.
- Increase efforts for teachers qualifications
- Set conditions for identification and exhibition of cultural values.
- Good collaboration with Education Department for better implementation of education approaches in commune.
- Stimulate the community to contribute in enhancing education quality.

HEALTH CARE SERVICE

OBJECTIVE:
Improvement of Health Care Service.

Actions:

- Increase investments for health service's buildings and infrastructure in commune.
- Offer a better and prompt health service for each village of commune.
- Increase funds and commune's care concerning to services in commune's health service center (hospital).
- Improvement of nursing toward mother and children
- Establishment of Primary Health Care-s in the villages that are missing.
- Good cooperation with public health service leaders in commune and in the region.

4. EFFECTIVE LOCAL GOVERNANCE

OBJECTIVE:
Increase professional services toward citizens through managing effectively and transparently public funds

Actions:

- Establish suitable conditions with facilities and supplies for Commune staff.
- Increase the capabilities of the commune staff and decision makers by means of trainings from Training Unit in the Region Council and other NGO-s.
- Increase participation of community in decision making
- Increase collaboration with all government supporting actors in commune.
- Increase the inter commune cooperation.
- Increase the collaboration with structures of Dibra Regional Council.

5. Project Evaluation and Priorities

The Working Groups that were set up during the strategic planning process identified critical issues related to local development. Members of the Core Group have actively participated in the activities of the Working Groups and defined 37 projects, out of which 10 were selected as prior.

The prior projects were selected based on seven criteria:

1. **The impact on the operational plan and the strategic goals**
2. **Feasibility**
3. **Timeframe**
4. **The impact on investments, development, and creation of new lots (jobs)**
5. **Participation of private sector**
6. **Competitiveness with other goals and projects**
7. **Specific significance of the project based on the assessment of Working Group**

For the criteria1- 6, the selection was made by scores in the scale 1-4. The Working Group introduced an additional criterion (1-3 points) for the project that would contribute the most in achieving the goal for the concrete critical issue.

List of Priorities projects :

No	Project	Area	Implementer and partners	Cost	Scoring
1	**Supply with electrical power Vale village.**	Services	Commune with KESH	**3 000 000**	**20**
2	**Reconstruction of "Hysen Koxheri' high school in Krasta**	Education	Commune with Education departament	**7 000 000**	**20**
3	**Reconstruction of 'Jani Fullani" secondary school**	Education	Commune with Education departament	**8 000 000**	**20**
4	**Project the urban plan (city planning) for Krasta**	Governance	Commune with SNV and RC	**N/A**	**19**
5	**Reconstruction of road from Krasta up to the main road in Qafa e Bullit**	Inrastructure	Commune with ADF and CG.	**N/A**	**19**
6	**Reconstruction of Krasta internal roads**	Inrastructure	Commune with ADF and CG.	**8 000 000**	**19**
7	**Reconstruction of Krasta's water supplies**	Services	Commune with ADF and CG.	**5 000 000**	**18**
8	**Lighting system in Krasta**	Services	Commune with CG budget.	**4 000 000**	**18**
9	**Construction of sidewalks in Western part of Krasta**	Inrastructure	Commune with CG budget.	**6 000 000**	**18**
10	**Construction of 2000m3 water reservoir for Krasta**	Services	Commune with CG or WB.	**20 000 000**	**17**
11	**Reconstruction of reservoir of Ballenjes**	Agriculture	Commune with Agriculture ministry.	**6 000 000**	**17**
12	**Drinking water in QARR**	Services	Commune with CG budget.	**10 000 000**	**17**
13	**Construction of a cultural center.**	Culture	Commune with CG.	**3 000 000**	**16**
14	**Design a tourist guidebook and webpage for Martanesh**	Tourism	Commune with SNV	**N/A**	**16**
15	**Organize the feast of Martanesh**	Tourism	Commune	**1 000 000**	**16**
16	**Asphalting Krasta-Peshk road**	Inrastructure	Commune with ADF and CG.	**16 000 000**	**15**

No	Project	Area	Implementer and partners	Cost	Scoring
17	**Asphalting Krasta-Gjon road**	Inrastructure	Commune with ADF and CG.	**14 000 000**	**15**
18	**Construction of road Krasta-Stavec**	Inrastructure	Commune with ADF and CG.	**7 000 000**	**14**
19	**Construction of road Krasta-Nderfushas**	Inrastructure	Commune with ADF and CG.	**6 000 000**	**14**
20	**Construction of Bridge in Peshk Village**	Services	Commune	**4 000 000**	**13**
21	**Construction of road to school in Gjon village**	Inrastructure	Commune with CG budget.	**6 000 000**	**13**
22	**Drinking water in Maja e Lugut-Kraste**	Services	Commune with CG budget.	**8 000 000**	**12**
23	**Build up an ethnographic and historical museum for the area.**	Culture	Commune with CG Budget.	**4 000 000**	**12**
24	**Opening touristy inns**	Tourism	Commune and donors	**5 000 000**	**12**
25	**Set up a skiing center**	Tourism	Bussines	**N/A**	**12**
26	**Rehabilitation of commune's offices**	Governance	Commune and RC	**3 000 000**	**11**
27	**Supply the offices with computers and other equipment**	Governance	Commune with TU and SNV	**3 000 000**	**11**
28	**Staff trainings**	Governance	Commune with TU and SNV	**N/A**	**10**
29	**Reconstruction of Baba Faja's small mosque (Masjid)**	Education	Commune and Bektashi center	**3 000 000**	**10**
30	**Building a chromium factory**	Industry	Bussines	**N/A**	**10**
31	**Building a market place**	Economy	Commune with ADF and CG.	**10 000 000**	**9**
32	**Building a sport field**	Sport	Commune with Education ministry	**2 000 000**	**9**
33	**Cleaning of gravel waste**	Services	Commune	**2 000 000**	**9**
34	**Building a Hydropower in Peshk**	Energy	Bussines	**N/A**	**9**
35	**Building a Hydropower in Stavec**	Energy	Bussines	**N/A**	**9**
36	**Building a Hydropower in Martanesh**	Energy	Bussines	**N/A**	**9**
37	**Irrigation channels in: 1. Peshk 2. Gjon 3. Lene**	Agriculture	Commune and WB	**20 000 000**	**9**
	TOTALI			**201 000 000**	

P.S:

1. the main road Kraste - QafaBuallit it cost 1.9 milion EURO and it is under regional coucil property also out of commune budget.

2. the cost estimation for skin center, factory and hydropower's are out of capacities of the commune budget. It will estimated by business.

6. Implementation of the Plan

This plan is feasible since it is designed according to the demands of the community, real objectives, and the real existing state. The opinions of local potential actors are the bases of the plan. Good models will also be taken in consideration as well as the Millennium Development Goal and National Development strategy.

The plan has **critical issues** like:

- **Solving out urgent problems**, by increasing the investments and efforts in infrastructure and basic service.
- **Local economic development**, by enhancing and supporting the farmers in order to increase the BIO production and to start to develop the tourism, forest, mining and hidro resources.
- **Human resorce development** , by increasing the efforts for improving the conditions in Education, Health,and Governance in order to achive a good social development

Projects: Through 37 projects in Infrastructure, Education, Health, Economic development, Tourism, Agriculture,and through an effective Governance the visions and goals of the strategic plan will be achieved. Ten of these projects are the most prior ones, and will be implemented during the first and second year by the commune.

Funds: the total budget for implementing these projects is approximately 201 000 000 leke. In order to implement the 10 prior projects, the necessary budget is about 67 000 000 leke. This budget will be provided by the local incomes, governmental grants, and different investment by the donors and cetral government.

Implementing actors: the mayor of the commune and his administration, are the main responsible structures for implementating the strategic plan. They will professionally design and display the projects and will present the annual budget plan for approval to the commune council. After the approval of the annual plan they will follow up the implementation of the plan every year. They will manage their funds and seek for other additional funds from central governement, donors, grands etc. The commune council will be the decision maker, supporter and monitor of the iplementation of the strategic plan according to the community demands and legal frame.

Other actors (partners and donors): Central Government (CG), with its ministries like Internal, Education, Health, Public Trasport and Telecommunication, Finance, Agriculture,and Environmental in partership with the Regional Departments will be the main supporters through their programs, investments and grants.

Regional Council (RC), will support through technical assistance,as a facilitator of the intercommunal cooperation, promoter of the crossborder cooperation and fund provider.

Donors: ***ADF*** (Albanian Develoment Fund) main focus investing in infastructure, ***WB*** (World Bank) the main investment in different programmes for Agriculture, Forest, Natural Resource Management, Tourism etc. ***SNV*** provide the tecnical assistance in agriculture, forests and tourism. ***WorldVision*** the main investments in Education and Governance, ***EU***

Through their Embassies, with programmes in different fields of economy, environment, social aspects etc. They are the main donors that work in Dibra region.

Local actors: local NGO like ALPIN in regional and rural development, Forest User Federation focus in environmental field, Agritra-Vizion that works with rural women and rural development, are the most solid organizations that contribute and support the commune to implement the strategic plan in professional ways.

Farmers, local businessmen will contribute as investors and will be the main beneficiaries of the strategic plan.