Strategic Development Plan of
TREBISHT COMMUNE

Prepared by:

ALPIN
Regional & Economic Development Center

Sponsor by:

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1. The need and Importance of Preparing a Strategic Plan

Strategic Development Plan of Trebisht 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.

Fitim Balla, 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 Trebisht 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 Trebisht 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 Trebisht 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

2.1) GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

Trebisht Commune lies in South-East of Bulqiza district . It consists of 4948 Ha and it is mainly a mountainous territory.On East it is bounded by Macedonia state border, on South and South-West by Ostren Commune and on West by Fushe-Studen which belongs to Librazhd district.

This commune is composed of 6 villages with a population of 1420 inhabitants i.e 277 families. Its villages are Trebisht-Micine, the center of the commune Trebisht-Bala, Trebisht-Celebei, Vernic, Klenje, Gjinovec .Trebisht is situated along Peshkopi-Librazhd road,75 km far from Peshkopi and 35 km far from Librazhd. That is still a rural road but the project is finalized and its asphalting from both ends, from Librazhd and Shupenze as well has just started.

It is characterized by a mountainous continental climate.Winter is long and harsh, with snowfalls of an average during half of the year. It often occurs to this area to get blocked by the snow as it sometimes reaches up to 2m. Minimum temperatures drop to -15 during winter and maximum temperatures reach 30 during summer. Summer is cool and dry.

2.2)HISTORY OVERVIEW

Trebishti is part of Golloborda, a well-known area in Dibra and in the entire Albania for its cultural, linguistic, ethnographic, and historical features. Trebisht is one of the 2 communes of Golloborda. Because the village consists of 3 large neighbourhoods, each in the size of a village, it took the name Trebisht. Its toponymy (place name) derives from the word (three)- (tails). Onother option is the name come from old Bulgarian language, it mean “cleaning place”.

Golloborda toponymy (place name) derives from Slavonic, meaning “Bare Hill”. Having been an inhabited place since the ancient Illyrian-Roman times is proved by the archeological ruins, which denote an ancient civilization especially during Medieval Period. At that time, it used to have a dense population due to the social-economic development that Drini valley had through its connections with Selanik, Oher, Dibra, Prizren, Shkodra, etc.

Golloborda inhabitants have great ability in construction and they are even considered as the real masters of it throughout Albania. Due to this, Golloborda inhabitants have always been migrating and emigrating toward big cities in Albania like Tirana Elbasan, Durres, Fier, Lezhe, Peshkopi, and toward other countries like Greece, Italy, England etc where as well as in their birthplace, they have worked in construction primarily. Golloborda has rich cultural and artistic values. Mores,traditions and traditional costumes are valuable assets to this area.Golloborda inhabitants have given a great contribution to art, painting, science, sport and journalism in Dibra and throughout Albania.

2.3) POPULATION

Trebisht has a population of 1420 inhabitants placed in 6 villages of the commune. Demographic movements characteristic of Dibra Region, have affected especially this commune. These movements had mainly a tendency toward metropolis centers, such as Tirana and Durres. Another characteristic of Trebisht Commune were the early movements of its inhabitants toward low lands. They were primarily set in their suburbs.

COMMUNITY MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

	VILLAGE	No. of Inhabitants			No. of Families in years		No. of families that benefit social assistance.
		Females	Males	Totally	2002	2007	
1	TREBISHT-MUCIN	176	164	340	77	65	36
2	TREBISHT-BALA	128	134	262	70	60	31
3	TREBISHT-CELEBI	338	390	728	180	177	45
4	VERNICE	278	270	548	131	119	59
5	KLENJE	130	140	270	60	45	33
6	GJINOVEC	147	167	314	82	74	31
	COMMUNE	686	734	1420	744	586	105

2.4) EMPLOYMENT

The population here deals mainly with farming, animal husbandry, collection of fragrant and medicinal herbs. Emigration is the largest basis of employment. Emigrants work mainly in construction, agriculture and in different services. There are 5 private businesses registered in this commune, primarily in services and marketing. Some of the countrymen go every Thursday to the weekly market to sell their own dairy products. In the same market, other people from Shupenza, Zerqan, Bulqize, and Peshkopi come to sell their industrial products. A considerable number of people with high and university education are employed in the commune's administration, in schools and health service centers. 105 out of 277 families are treated with social assistance and about 172 families are in very difficult economic conditions.

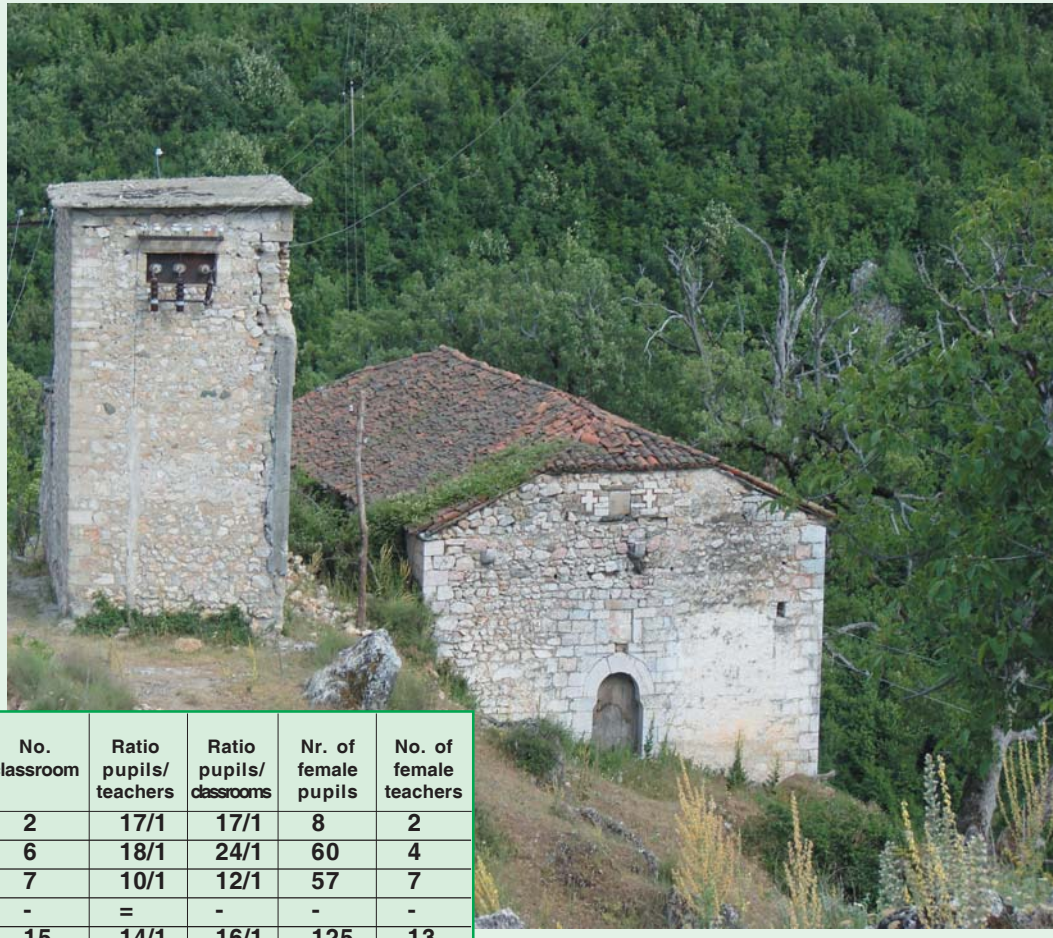
no	Sectors	Number of Employees
1	Businesses - 5 retail-stores- - 3 marketing-posts - 2 bar-cafés	18 Subjects
2	In Education	40
3	In Health Care Service	8
4	In Electric Sector	
5	In Commune's Administration	12
6	In water supply sector	
7	In Roadway enterprise	

2.5) EDUCATION

Education in Trebisht commune is fulfilled through:

- Elementary education (5 years)
- Secondary education (4 years)

The educational system here is behind. Beside pupils' nonattendance, there is also the problem of unqualified teachers. Another issue is school facilities, of which there are two 9-year schools (elementary+ secondary), 4 elementary schools, and 2 kindergartens that really leave much to be desired.



	Education	Nr. Pupils	No. Teachers	No. classroom	Ratio pupils/ teachers	Ratio pupils/ classrooms	Nr. of female pupils	No. of female teachers
1	**Pre school**	35-	2	2	17/1	17/1	8	2
2	Elementary education	107	6	6	18/1	24/1	60	4
3	Secondary education	100	10	7	10/1	12/1	57	7
4	Higher education	-	-	-	=	-	-	-
5	**Totally**	242	18	15	14/1	16/1	125	13

2.6) HEALTH CARE SERVICE

In the center of commune, there is a Health Care Center that operates for 8 hours. There are only 3 midwife-nurses serving there and no doctor for more than one year, hence its inhabitants ought to go to Bulqize or Peshkopi town even for a simple examination. Besides, the center is not well supplied; there is no ambulance, no dental service and no drugstore.

2.7) LOCAL ECONOMY

Local economy is mainly based on natural resources managed in the traditional way. The main branch of local economy is animal husbandry and agriculture

2.7.a) Natural resources

Trebisht is very rich in natural resources. The lovely verdant mountains and hills could be a good possibility for developing tourism. Many adventurers and visitors could frequent these beautiful alpine landscapes surrounded by forests, meadows, water sources and lakes.

Trebisht possesses 3929 ha protected forests where you can find beech, and black and white pine. These forests have not been damaged. They are fanatically preserved by the commune inhabitants. Various

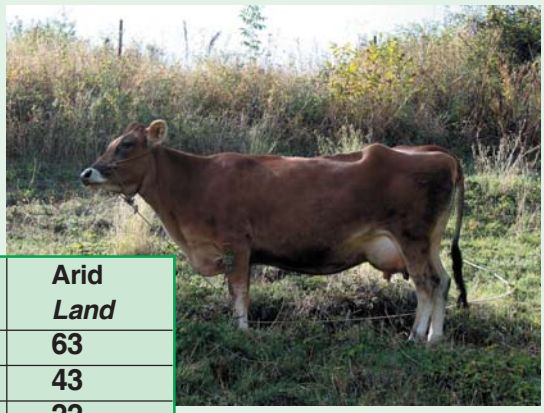
No	Villages	Personnel		Place of infrastructure
		Doctor	Nurse	
1	Trebisht-Mucin		2	Health post
2	Trebisht-Bala		1	Health post
3	Trebisht-Celebi		1	Health post
4	Vernice		1	
5	Klenje		1	
6	Gjinovec			
	Commune		6	

No	Source type	Amount	Exploited	Unexploited
1	Forests and Pastures	3929 ha	Partly	
2	Land	1019 ha	Partly	
3	Raduci water spring		Partly	Not on the market
4	Streams useful for hydro power plants			
6	Manganese		Searches	No

medicinal herbs can be found in these forests, too.

There are also mineral sources in Trebisht, like white sand and lime stones.

Even the 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.



Land surface structure

Village	Land in total	Hilly Land	Mountainous *Land*	Cultivable *Land*	Arid *Land*
Klenjë	**302**	**105**	**197**	**34**	**63**
Gjinovec	**60**	**47**	**13**		**43**
Trebisht-Mucine	**106**	**38**	**68**	**12**	**22**
Trebisht-Celebi	**156**	**69**	**87**	**30**	**27**
Vernice	**47**	**14**	**33**	**07**	**12**
Trebisht-Bala	**167**	**64**	**103**	**24**	**36**
Total	**838**	**337**	**501**	**100**	**203**

2.7.b) Agriculture

Agriculture does not make the basis of economy inTrebisht but it's a backing factor to economy and incomes of this commune's families. Potato,corn, bean, fodder,wheat and rye are the main cultivations planted here. As for the fruit trees,they are apple, cherry, plum,walnut, chestnut etc.

But this branch of economy runs into its own difficulties just like anywhere else in Diber. The mechanics, seeds and pesticides that are missing,and the small parcels as well are barriers that bring low productivity in agriculture, consequently there is small production to be sold out in the market and low incomes for the inhabitants and their families

2.7.c) Animal Husbandry

Animal Husbandry is one of the economic branches that had the greatest progress recently.That is because this community has traditionally bred cattle,poultry, and bees not only to fulfill their needs but also due to the high demands of the market for meat, dairy products,eggs, and honey.Many of the commune's inhabitants breed mainly sheep, cattle, and bees.

The table below gives some more complete data:

NUMBER OF HEADS:

	Village	Small Livestock		Cattle	Poultry	Bees
		Sheep	Goat			
1	Klenjë	260	70	64	50	12
2	Gjinovec	70		29	40	
3	Trebisht-Mucine	280	170	173	80	40
4	Trebisht-Celebi	360	270	292	100	60
5	Vernice	70	60	15	60	
6	Trebisht-Bala	340	260	254	160	20
	Commune	1380	830	827	490	132

2.8) INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Infrastructure and services are the weakest point of the commune. As follows, there will be given their descriptions, but we can say that services offered to the community are totally missing or they are of a poor quality. This is due to certain reasons; because the area is a hinterland, there are not invested monetary funds in this direction, good projects and suitable programs have been missing, the terrain is very tough, and the villages are located far away from each-other.

No	The Service type	Description	Present state
1	Road infrastructure	There are 41 km road in the commune, which connects the villages to highway Peshkopi-Librazhd. This road is not asphalted.	-Bad, impassable during winter. Rugged terrain and erosion make it hardly passable even in the other seasons
2	Water supply	There are 2 water supplies that cover 80% of the community needs for water.They were built in1980 and they are depreciated at present.During summer, the provision with water becomes quite difficult as the water lessens at this time. New services are needed for additional water supply capacities, and reconstuction of the principal lines.	Not appropriate. Investments &new lines could increase the capacity, and provide water enough to fulfill the community needs.
3	Sewage system	Totally missing. Septic holes are used.	- 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	Electric Power Supply	The electric grid is too depreciated. Electric power is limited for many hours within a day.	- Bad

2.9) LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Commune structure

Since 1991, with the new administrative division, Trebisht belongs to the first level of local government, 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, while 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. The parties themselves appoint the people who will represent their interests in the CC.

The villages themselves have their own headmen elected by representatives of each neighborhood.

In the last years, some organizations have been established dealing with certain issues such as the forests issue, drinking water issue or irrigating issue etc. There are different committees that engage in specified issues such as conflict issues, property issues etc.

The commune administration is composed of 11 members altogether; Mayor, Services Office, Finance Office, Agriculture Office, Duty-taxing Office, Social service Office, Archive - Management Office and Communal Police.

The Commune Council is composed of 13 councilors.

3. Situation analysis

A. ADVANTAGES

- Natural resources and its wonderful mountainous landscape, are good opportunities for mountain, ecological and cultural tourism development
- Large pastures and long tradition in raising livestock are good opportunities to augment not only milk and meat production, but the incomes as well.
- The forests and medicinal herbs are sources of incomes for the inhabitants.
- Asphalting the highway Peshkopi-Librazhd will enable rapid movements toward urban centers such as Peshkopi, Librazhd, Elbasan and Tirana.
- The hard-working nature, their specialty in construction, and migration enable Ostren inhabitants to create chances for increasing their incomes. They can take advantages of moving freely within the country and partly in Europe.
- Considerable incomes that come from emigrants.
- Increasing funds from central government for the local governments and in addition to this various programs and projects that have in focus the development of mountainous and rural territories.
- Dutch Embassy program in collaboration with Dibra regional council where the commune can also benefit.
- Subvention scheme from Ministry of Agriculture
- Its geographical position favorable for cooperation with the other communes, other regions, and Macedonia. (a custom house has recently been set up in Vernice)
- Rich cultural and religious tradition.

B. DISADVANTAGES

- Poor quality services in commune.
- Bad road infrastructure.
- Lack of developing and regulating projects and plans which should be contemporaneous and viable as well.
- Lack of investments.
- A bad demagogic image created from the old system as being a hinterland and undeveloped one.
- Lack of electric power and drinking water
- Migration of the population from the commune toward other urban and metropolis centers.
- Lack of sufficient human sources, especially of professional ones.
- Lack of developing plans for the zone and for its tourism.
- Erosion
- Unsolved property issues.
- Poor service in Education and Health Care System
- Global economic crises might hold back foreign investments.

4. Vision and sectorial strategies

VISION:

Trebisht commune in 2014 is going to be a well managed administrative unit, with reconstructed roads, with the road Peshkopi-Librazhd constucted,with adequate water supplies throughout its territory,with repaired sewage systems, with equipped schools, with a better Health Center and Primary Health Care-s in every village.Trebisht is going to be an attractive place for tourists.Through tourism its inhabitants' incomes will gradually mount up, hence they will have the chance to live in prosperity.

KEY ISSUES AND SECTORS:

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

OBJECTIVES:

1. **Provide economical development by means of enhancing agriculture, animal husbandry and local tourism,**
2. **Improve the quality of Public services for Trebisht community including water, roads, sewage systems etc.**
3. **Provide a satisfying social development, with better conditions for education, health care service, culture etc.**
4. **Provide effective and transparent local governance in serve of the community.**

SECTORIAL STRATEGY

1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

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

Actions:

- Prepare technical projects according to required standards
- Rehabilitate and asphalt the highway Peshkopi-Librazhd
- Construct a road that connects the commune with custom house set up in Vernice.
- Improve the roads infrastructure that connects villages to national road
- Increase and provide investments for ensuring potable water
- Projects and investments to systematize sewages for some of the commune biggest villages.
- Improve the provision with electric power to population, by investing in electric cabins, existing electric grid and other hydro sources.
- Increase the funds for infrastructure maintenance.

2. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Economical development is considered on 3 main aspects:

- **Agriculture and Animal Husbandry development**
- **Tourism development**
- **Good management of natural resources**

OBJECTIVE 2.1:
Increase BIO agricultural and animal production with 15% in Trebisht Commune.

Actions:

- Increase productivity of milk and meat by improving the breed of cattle and small livestock.
- Increase the number of heads and matriculate all small livestock in commune.
- Offer necessary technical assistance in commune, in order to fight brucellosis disease and other diseases.
- Stimulation of farmers' specialization, and institutional support from commune in order to benefit from subvention schemes and other projects provided from Agriculture Ministry and different donors.
- Stimulate milk processing industry in commune and support them to sell by their own trademark in the market.
- Increase lobbyism and promotion in order to protect the local BIO production.

OBJECTIVE 2.2:
Increase the incomes through effective management of natural resources.

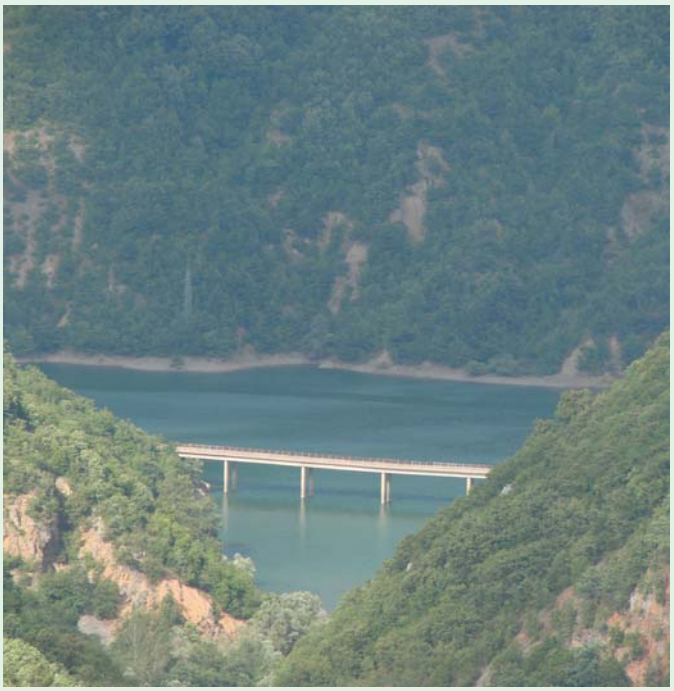
Actions:

- Transfer to the commune's property forests and pasture that are within commune's territory.
- Support the Association of Communal Forests and Pastures for implementing the management plan
- Stimulate the commune's inhabitants to collect and accumulate other forest productions like medicinal herbs etc.
- Register the real estate and properties that are transferred to Commune's property.
- Increase investments in the areas damaged by erosion.

OBJECTIVE 2.3:
Intensification of institutional efforts for tourism development in Commune

Actions:

- Design the tourism development plan.
- Increase efforts for promoting tourism in Trebisht.
- Realization of Trebisht inhabitants and businessmen that will be involved in Tourism.
- Insert Tourism as a priority of the demands, the commune's administration work, and of other supporting actors as well.
- Increase collaboration with agencies and organizations that deal with development and tourism business.
- Create and invest in pilot models in tourism development.
- Making out rules and policies by the decision-making organ for Tourism Development.



4.3 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

OBJECTIVE:
Increase the quality of education for Trebisht Community

Actions:

- Increase investments for education facilities such as buildings, equipment, labs, sport equipment etc.
- Increase efforts for teachers' qualifications
- Good collaboration with Education Department in order to apply as well as possible the education policies in commune.
- Stimulate the community to contribute in enhancing education quality.

HEALTH CARE SERVICE

OBJECTIVE:
Improve Health Care quality.

How to be achieved:

- Increase investments for the facilities and infrastructure of health centers.
- Offer a better and prompt health service for each village of the commune
- Increase funds and commune's care toward services in commune's health center.
- Improve the mother and child care services
- Build up Primary Health Care-s in the villages where there isn't one yet.
- Increase the cooperation with Health Care Public Department.

4.4 EFFECTIVE LOCAL GOVERNANCE

OBJECTIVE 1:
Increase professional services toward citizens through managing effectively and transparently public funds.

Actions:

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

5. Project Assessment and Priorities

The Working Groups that were set up throughout 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 29 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 to achieve goals for the concrete critical issue.

List of Prior Objects and Activities by Fields

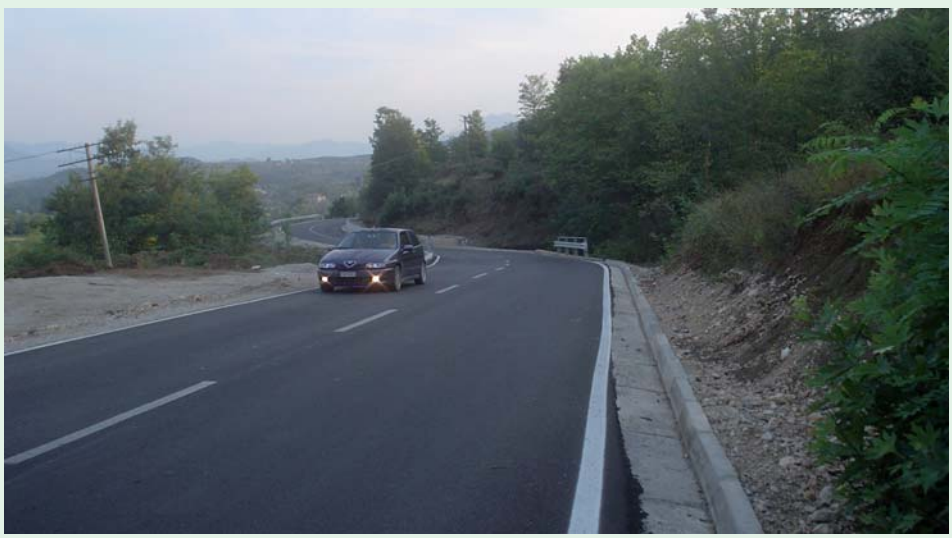
No	Project	Field	In charge	Cost	Assessment
1	**Irrigation canal in Klenje**	Agriculture	Commune and WB	**15 000 000**	**20**
2	**Irrigation canal in Bala-Mucin-Celebi**	Agriculture	Commune and WB	**13 000 000**	**20**
3	**Water supply in Klenje**	Infrastructure	Commune, ADF and otherdonors.	**10 000 000**	**19**
4	**Reconstruction of water supply for Bala-Mucin-Celebi**	Infrastructure	Commune in partership with World Bank, and CG.	**10 000 000**	**19**
5	**Sewage systems for every village**	Infrastructure	Commune with ADF and CG budget.	**40 000 000**	**18**
6	**Reconstruction of Klenje-Celebi common school .**	Education	Commune and Education Minisry.	**3 000 000**	**18**
7	**Construct the road from the center of commune to the custom house in Vernice**	Infrastructure	Commune with CG budget.	**12 000 000**	**17**
8	**Systematize the market place in commune by laying gravel on its surface,enclosing it, etc**	Economy	Commune and WB or RC.	**6 000 000**	**17**
9	**Set up a butcher's for the commune, in the market place.**	Economy	Commune with Agriculture ministry.	**6 000 000**	**16**
10	**Set up a dairy**	Processing industry	Business and Agriculture Department.	**N/A**	**16**
11	**Set up PrimaryHealth Care-s in Vernice, Gjinovec,and Klenje village**	Health Care Service	Commune and Ministry of Health, CG budget.	**4 000 000**	**15**
12	**Precautions for all the roads and soils that risk erosion.**	Environment	Commune with program of WB.	**5 000 000**	**15**
13	**Set up a collection station for agricultural products,seeds, pesticides etc**	Agriculture	Commune and Agriculture Department.	**N/A**	**14**
14	**Build the 2nd floor of school in the center of commune**	Education	Commune and Education Ministry, CG budget.	**6 000 000**	**14**

No	Project	Field	In charge	Cost	Assessment
15	**Communal cultural center with a museum,where meetings can take place, etc**	Culture	Commune with Donors.	**7 000 000**	**14**
16	**Buy an ambulance for the HealthCare Center**	Health Care Service	Commune	**2 000 000**	**13**
17	**Tourism Development Plan**	Tourism	Commune with SNV	**N/A**	**13**
18	**Tourist Guide for the area**	Tourism	Commune with SNV	**N/A**	**12**
19	**Build up 5 tourist inns**	Tourism	Commune with donors.	**5 000 000**	**12**
20	**Set up a skiing center in Klenje**	Tourism	Business	**N/A**	**11**
21	**Reconstruction of commune's offices**	Governance	Commune with CG budget	**6 000 000**	**11**
22	**Buy computers and other equipment for the commune's staff**	Governance	Commune	**N/A**	**10**
23	**Train the staff**	Governance	Commune and TU, SNV	**N/A**	**10**
24	**Design a manual of ethics and rules for the commune's administration**	Governance	Commune with NGO	**N/A**	**10**
25	**Build up a kindergarten in every village**	Education	Commune with CG Budget	**8 000 000**	**9**
26	**A station for collecting white sand**	Mineral sources	Business	**N/A**	**9**
27	**Exploit the mineral sources of manganese**	Mineral sources	Business	**N/A**	**9**
28	**Afforestate the soils with erosion and the banks of rivers**	Environment	Commune with donors	**N/A**	**9**
29	**A place where to collect all the garbage**	Environment	Commune with donors	**N/A**	**8**
	Total			**166 000 000**	

P.S:

1. The road Librazhd - Peshkopi it is prior project for the commune. It is also the priority of the Diber region and will finance by Albanian Development Fund part of the Rural Development Road Program.

2. The projects that are under business investment it's not estimated.



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 potential local 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 services.
- **Local economic development,** by enhancing and supporting the farmers in order to increase the BIO production and to develop the tourism opportunities.
- **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 29 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 166 000 000 leke. In order to implement the 10 prior projects, the necessary budget is about 115 000 000 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, grants 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 techinical assistance in forest, agriculture and tourisem, **WorldVision** with the main investments in Education and Governance, **EU *(Europian Union)*** with their Embassies, programmes in different fields of the 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 bussnesmen will contribute as investors and will be the main beneficiaries of the strategic plan.