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Republic of Albania

**Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications**



**LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT PROJECT  
Component B: Urban Land Management**

**Consultancy Services of the:  
International Urban Planning Technical Advisor**

**ACTIVITY A.1  
CURRENT SITUATION OF EIGHT PARTICIPATING  
MUNICIPALITIES AND THEIR ACTUAL DATABASE  
(Capacity need Assessment)**

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## ACRONYMS

ALUIZNI	Agency for the Legalization, Urbanization, and Integration of the Informal Zones/Buildings
APAWA	Association for Protection of the Aquatic Wildlife of Albania
Co-PLAN	Institute for Habitat Development
DELTA	Developing Economics Locally through Techniques and Alliances”
FLAG	Foundation for Local Autonomy and Governance
GEF	Global Environmental Facility (of the World Bank)
GoA	Government of Albania
INSTAT	Institute of Statistics of Albania
IPRO	Immovable Property Registration Office
IPRS	Immovable Property Registration System
ITS	Institute for Transport Studies (Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunications)
LAMP	Land Administration & Management Project
LAN	Local Area Network
LED	Local Economic Development
MPWTT	Ministry of Public Works, Transport & Telecommunication
PRCA	Property Restitution and Compensation Agency
REA	Regional Environmental Agency
REC	Regional Environmental Center
TAC	Territory Adjustment Council (local level)
TACRA	Territory Adjustment Council of the Republic of Albania
WB	World Bank

## 1. TOR AND MISSION ITINERARY

### 1.1 Terms of Reference

The primary objectives of the Consultant's assignment are:

1. Lead and supervise city-level inventory activities of the eight Municipalities;
2. To strengthen the spatial planning capacity at the local level by supporting the preparation of eight regulatory plans;
3. Conduct a training needs assessment of local government urban planning and land management; and;
4. Advise on central-local institutional arrangements for implementing the new spatial planning law.

The assignment has to be accomplished by the Consultant by carrying out various tasks as follow:

**a. Lead and supervise inventory activities of eight Municipalities, including**

- a.1. Assess the current situation of eight participating Municipalities and their actual database.
- a.2. Develop an approach to completing the formulation of city inventory.
- a.3. Develop methodology and template for Municipalities to use to complete city inventory, which will be done in close collaboration with GIS and Environmentalist Expert
- a.4. Organize and deliver a workshop for municipal planners on how to conduct inventories and establish work programs, timelines, and assignment of responsibilities for each Municipality.
- a.5. Supervise inventory activities of 8 Municipalities
- a.6. Identify key issues and challenges to guide regulatory planning in 8 Municipalities

**b. Design and carry out capacity building for planning staff at the central level**

- b.1. Develop an approach for central-local institutional arrangements for implementing the new spatial planning law
- b.2. Assess training needs for planning officials in the eight Municipalities as well as interested and relevant staff from other Ministries ( MPWTT, Agriculture, Environment, and Tourism).
- b.3. Prepare and submit the TORs for the training program

**c. Supervise regulatory plan activities in 8 Municipalities, including**

- c.1. Review and advise on outputs (interim and final) prepared by international and local consultants/planning firms
- c.2 Synthesize guidance manuals developed by the two planning teams
- c.3 Summarize experience from the 8 Municipalities

This subject of the present report is **Task a.1 “Assess the current situation of the 8 participating Municipalities and their actual database”**.

The specific scope of work of **Task 1.a** is a Brief Capacity Need Assessment in the 8 Municipalities in terms of the following :

- Existing aerial photography;
- Existing land uses (in mapped and tabular format);
- Existing capacity, service quality and spatial patterns of infrastructure systems (water supply, wastewater collection and treatment, solid waste, streets, storm drainage, electricity supply and distribution);
- Cultural heritage assets;
- Critical environmental issues and threats;
- Existing socioeconomic conditions (including poverty mapping), housing and businesses;
- Critical urban development issues and challenges.

## 1.2 Mission Itinerary

- Monday 5<sup>th</sup> November 2007:
  - Travel Rome-Tirana
  - Introductory meeting with Marin Biçoku Director of Urban Planning Department- Ministry of Public Works, Transport & Telecommunication (MPWTT);
  - Meeting with Kalterina Shulla- Architect- Urban Planning Department (MPWTT) and Tony Braun- GIS consultant appointed by MPWTT:
  
- Tuesday 6<sup>th</sup> November 2007:
  - Travel Tirana- Berat;
  - Meeting at the Municipality of Berat with Sllavi Dhrami –Director of Urban Planning Department and other Department’s officers;
  - Travel Berat- Lushnje
  - Meeting at the Municipality of Lushnje with Eduart Bushi- Director of Urban Planning Department-;
  - Travel Lushnje- Gjirokaster;
  - Team meeting (Marin Biçoku; Kalterina Shulla; Angelo D’Urso; Tony Braun)
  - Overnight in Gjirokaster
  
- Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> November 2007:
  - Meeting with Flamur Bime-Mayor of Gjirokaster;
  - Meeting with Fredi Mamani- Director of Urban Planning Department- Municipality of Gjirokaster;
  - Travel Gjirokaster- Korca
  - Meeting between the Team and Marsila Bitri- Director of Urban Planning Department- Municipality of Korca;
  - Overnight in Korca;
  
- Thursday 8<sup>th</sup> November 2007:
  - Meeting at the Municipality of Korca with : Nino Peleshi (Mayor ); Sotiraq Filo (Vice mayor); Marsila Bitri (Director of Urban Planning Department) and officers from the Services Department of the Municipality;
  - Travel Korca- Durres;
  - Meeting at the Urban Planning Department of the Municipality of Durres with Petraq Koto (Director of the Department) and Ermal Lama (Architect –Urban Planning Specialist);
  - Meeting with Adrian Çela- Vice Mayor of Durres Municipality;
  - Travel Durres- Tirana
  - Team meeting (Marin Biçoku; Kalterina Shulla; Angelo D’Urso; Tony Braun)
  
- Friday 9<sup>th</sup> November 2007:
  - Travel Tirana –Kamza;
  - Meeting at the Urban Planning Department of Kamza Municipality with Adriana Dema (Director of the Department) and Liljana Cengu (Architect)
  - Travel Kamza-Shkodra;
  - Meeting at the office of the URBALK Project with Klaud Luka (Project Manager) and other project collaborators;
  - Meeting at the Urban Planning Department of the Municipality of Shkodra with Aida Shllaku (Director of the Department) and other Department’s officers;

- Saturday 10<sup>th</sup> November 2007:
  - Travel Tirana –Vlore;
  - Meeting with Leonard Jaho – Director of the Urban Planning Department-Municipality
  - Meeting with officers from the Services Department;
  - Travel Volre-Tirana
  -
- Sunday 11<sup>th</sup> November 2007:
  - Report writing
  - Wrap up meeting with Marin Biçoku Director of Urban Planning Department (MPWTT)
- Monday 12<sup>th</sup> November 2007:
  - Travel Tirana-Rome

### **1.3 Summary of time spent on the mission**

The Consultant spent 8 days in Albania (as per TOR).

## 2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The situation in the 8 participating Municipalities can be summarized as follows:

- **Existing organizational structure:** The final structure of the Urban Planning Departments in the Municipalities is not yet completely defined and the number and qualifications of staff in the various sectors is not directly related to the size of the Municipality;
- **Existing equipment and skills:** In general terms, the availability of equipment for storing and updating Urban Planning data bases in the 8 Project Municipalities is scarce, in fact there is:
  - *A general shortage of quality hardware:* 5 Municipalities have very few computers and in many cases the existing computers are out of order or obsolete. Only 3 Municipalities have an acceptable quantity of hardware although their usage is limited; there is also a general scarcity of printers and scanners although almost all Municipalities do have AO plotters ;
  - *A general lack of Internet connections:* 2 Municipalities have no connection at all; 5 Municipalities have a low speed dial-up Internet connections and only one has an average speed Internet connection;
  - *A general lack of Local Area Networks (LAN):* 4 Municipalities have no LAN at all and in those two having the network, the LAN is inefficient or low-functioning or not functioning;
  - *A general lack of GIS software:* 5 Municipalities have no GIS software at all; only 3 Municipalities do have GIS software installed but their use is limited to few employees;
  - *A general lack of GIS software skills:* in 5 Municipalities there is almost no knowledge of GIS software and in those Municipalities where GIS software has been installed the usage is limited to very few employees ;
  - *A general knowledge of Autocad software:* In all Municipalities there is Autocad software installed and a general capability of using it as well as basic software packages.

It is clear that the current situation does not allow the Municipalities to carry on and maintain the city-level inventories nor the urban planning data base. There is therefore need to establish a GIS system in each Municipality including: (i) hardware; (ii) software (base software, base GIS and additional GIS modules; (iii) customization of the software; (iv) maintenance of the systems and (v) training the staff.

- **Existing data inventories:** In general terms, the situation of city level inventories in the 8 participating Municipalities is the following:
  - None of the 8 participating Municipalities has got an organized city level inventory;
  - In most cases the information is not readily available at local level but may be found at national level;
  - Most of the information available has been prepared in the context of specific studies financed by international donors, ONG but no systematic inventories of these studies are maintained in the Municipalities;
  - The data (either in paper or in digital format) are not organized in a systematic database neither in analogue or in computerized form;
  - There is no specific staff dedicated to create and maintain a data base;
  - Where available, the information (documents, data and maps) is dispersed among the various sectors of the Urban Planning Departments or among other Departments like: Service Department; Economic Assistance Department; Public Health Department, etc.);
  - In many cases the information is limited to specific parts of the town (i.e. city centre) and there are no data for the whole Municipality;
  - In most cases the Municipal boundaries are not known;

The approach and the methodology for completing the city inventories will be the subject of the next 2 tasks of the Consultant (a.2 and a.3) which will be performed in collaboration with the GIS and Environmental experts.

### 3. BACKGROUND

The existing law *On Urban Planning* of Albania (1998) has largely preserved central planning style of the past. In the communist regime, due to public ownership of land and property, streets, public spaces and footprint of buildings could be superimposed on any landscape by means of General Plans and/or subsidiary "urban studies." These plans now have become technically irrelevant and weak in de facto legal status, due to fragmentation of land and property ownership structure (a mixture of private, state and municipal ownerships), as well as an unbalanced notion of individual property rights and individual and social obligations.

In absence of recent, applicable regulatory plans, the primary planning activities have been the preparation of small-scale urban studies (usually by developers) and to a lesser extent, infrastructure improvements. As a result, urban planning and development in Albania have taken place on an ad hoc, site-by-site basis, without the application of pre-defined rules and standards. Moreover, with a penchant for physical design, city-sponsored programs of enforcement (removing illegal buildings) has become major intervention in municipal planning and development control, causing increased cost of living and doing business. Evidently, the current planning and its enforcement have left much room for rent seeking in urban land management. The focus of enforcement has been on demolition, obviously an extreme and costly solution to problems of urban development that are better addressed through:

- Regulatory planning and zoning that better serves the dynamic of the market;
- Public participation and publicity of the plans and regulations, to ensure general support and transparency of the process; and
- More streamlined permitting process that encourages builders to obtain appropriate approvals with minimal transactions costs and discourages corrupt behaviour of officials.

Some initiatives are already underway in strategic planning incorporating participatory approaches, in which citizens, enterprises and NGO's have participated as "stakeholders" with the pertinent state and municipal agencies in creating the plans. In addition to the regulatory plans and permits, governments have at their disposal two other instruments for influencing urban land use:

- Development of primary and secondary infrastructure, whether through direct investment or through public-private partnership;
- Taxation and fees, both as a means to finance infrastructure and to affect incentives for private land use.

To date, infrastructure investments have not been utilized as a way of proactive land management. According to a recent Bank urban sector review, improvement in infrastructure was commonly found to be a key factor where the business climate had improved across surveyed cities. The major responsibilities for managing and maintaining local physical infrastructure have been decentralized over the last years. Nevertheless, cities are currently lacking the resources and finances to sufficiently fulfil their infrastructure and service provision role.

Given the above situation, the Government of the Republic of Albania (GoA) and the World Bank (WB) have initiated the Land Administration and Management Project (LAMP) to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of urban planning and land management. The Government has requested that every Municipality should develop a Regulatory Plan. The overall goals of the project are to enhance property registration and tenure security, improve urban planning, land management and development control, formulate property valuation and taxation systems, and provide financing for urban infrastructure investments and services. LAMP, therefore, consists of three components:

- A. Security of tenure and registration of immovable property rights;
- B. Municipal land management; and
- C. Municipal investments.

The work to be performed by the Consultant is one of the elements of Component B of the LAMP

(Municipal land Management) which includes the following activities:

1. Drafting of a national law on territorial planning,;
2. Formulation of national regulations on master plans, zoning, subdivision and building code regulations, and
3. Preparation of urban plans and development control regulations and infrastructure capital investment programs for eight cities (Durrës, Shkodra, Vlore, Kamza, Berat, Korca, Lushnje and Gjirokaster). Seven of the cities have populations in excess of 50,000, and one city, Gjirokaster, is a cultural heritage center. Two separate TOR packets will be issued for the eight cities. Packet 1 includes Durrës, Shkodra, Vlore, Kamza. Packet 2 includes Berat, Korca, Lushnje and Gjirokaster.

Given the tight timeline of completing regulatory plans for the eight cities, the GoA has instructed the project cities to develop baseline information and data collection to support the work of the Consultant. The participating Municipalities will receive financial and technical assistance for:

- Updating aerial photographs;
- Conducting a comprehensive survey of existing land uses (in mapped and tabular format);
- Identify existing capacity, service quality and spatial patterns of infrastructure systems (water supply, wastewater collection and treatment, solid waste, streets, storm drainage, electricity supply and distribution);
- Inventory and assess cultural heritage assets;
- Identification of critical environmental issues and threats;
- Collation of existing socioeconomic conditions (including poverty mapping), housing and businesses; and identification of critical urban development issues and challenges. The above information will be incorporated into GIS system to facilitate planning processes.

The city-level inventories will be led and supervised by Consultant. The Consultant will develop methods and templates for collecting baseline information, train municipal staff to gather and collate data and to coordinate the efforts of national experts recruited to facilitate city-level inventory activities. The city-level inventories will be done in close collaboration with two other expert, GIS expert and Environmentalist expert. **The present Report provides a brief assessment of the current situation of the 8 participating Municipalities and their actual database.**

## 4. ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

### 4.1 Administrative Set-up

According to the Albanian law on “Functions and Organization of Local Government” of July 2000, Albania is administratively divided into 12 Regions (*Qark*), 309 Communes (*Komuna*) and 65 Municipalities (*Bashki*). The territory of the Region coincides with that of the Prefecture (*Prefekturat*). The Prefects are appointed by the central government to serve as liaisons between Tirana and the local governments. The Regions are governed by Regional Councils made-up of several local city leaders (e.g., Mayors). Region/Prefectures are also divided into 36 districts (geographical units composed by aggregation of Communes (and/or Municipalities sharing common historical, geographical and cultural features). Communes and Municipalities are also divided into Cities and Villages, which constitute the lowest administrative tier in urban and rural areas. Cities with more than 15,000 inhabitants are sub-divided into municipal units. Communes and Municipalities belong to the same administrative level. Generally speaking, Commune boundaries include rural areas, while Municipalities correspond to urban areas<sup>1</sup>.

### 4.2 The Urban Planning sector at national level

The planning sector in Albania is presently regulated by three main laws that address the issue of urban and regional planning: Law 8405, dated 17.09.1998 On Urban Planning<sup>2</sup>, Law 9780, dated 16.7.2007 on Construction Inspection<sup>3</sup>, and Law 8402, dated 10.9.1998, On the Control and Disciplining Of Construction Works<sup>4</sup>.

According to Law 8405, the highest state organ responsible for approving urban studies is the Territory Adjustment Council of the Republic of Albania (TACRA) which is a decision-making organ operating at the Council of Ministers level. The head of TACRA is the Prime Minister. Under Art. 9 of Law 8405, the following studies are approved by TACRA:

- Regional urban studies;
- Master plans of zones of more than 10 hectares;
- Regional and partial urban studies for the development of tourist zones;
- Master plans for the development of tourist zones;
- General adjustment plans, limiting construction lines and city suburban areas that are administrative centres of district and cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants;
- Urban studies for city centres for cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants;
- Partial urban studies of more than 15 hectares, within the cities;
- Studies for city parks, national parks and natural reserves, and protected natural zones;
- Regional studies for ports, airports and strategic zones;
- General study designs for infrastructure (roads, railroads, electricity, waterworks, canalization, telephones, gas and petroleum, within and outside city areas);
- Building sites of more than 0.5 has and projects for buildings within the sites ;
- Construction permits for important objects in city centres approved by urban studies;
- Urban studies, sites and construction permits in tourist zones, to be made available to the Committee of Tourism Development.

The Institute of Urban Studies and Projects is the national organ responsible for preparing urban studies and projects determined by the Urban Planning Regulation. This institute is under the control of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport and Telecommunications (MPWTT).

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<sup>1</sup> Source: INSTAT- Institute of Statistics of Albania - Census Atlas -2001:

<sup>2</sup> Law 8405, dated 09.17.1998 (as amended by law nr. 8453, dated 04.02.1999 and law nr. 8501, dated 16.06.1999 ) *On Urban Planning*.

<sup>3</sup> Law on Construction Inspection dated 16.07.2007 which repealed the former Law on Construction Police no. 8408, dated 25.09.1998

<sup>4</sup> Law 8402, dated 10.9.1998 (as amended by Law 9200, Dated 26.2.2004) *On The Control And Disciplining Of Construction Works*

The MPWWT is responsible for handling the territory planning activities through the Urban Planning Directorate which coordinates the work among TACRA, State organs and local government organs. The Directorate is entitled to exert controls over local governments dealing with territory planning, and to study and prepare proposals for legal and sub statutory acts.

#### 4.3 The Urban Planning sector at local level

The bodies responsible of urban planning at local government level are:

- The Territory Adjustment Councils (TAC) in the “district”<sup>5</sup> councils, in the Tirana Municipality and other Municipalities that are cities of the first category<sup>6</sup> ;
- The Urban Planning Departments in “district” councils and in the Municipalities that are cities of the first category (City Planning Directorate in the case of Tirana Municipality), and technical secretary of TAC;
- Urban planning offices in the other Municipalities;
- Urban planning offices in the communes (not dealt with by this report).

**The TACs** are the decision-making organs in the “district” councils, the Municipality of Tirana, and Municipalities of first category cities. The heads of TACs are respectively the heads of “district” councils and mayors.

The members of TAC in the Municipalities of first category include:

- The mayor;
- The Director of urban planning office;
- The chief of urban cadastre;
- The director of construction police or an employee proposed by him;
- The chief of legal office;
- The chief of public infrastructure;
- The inspector of the regional environmental agency;
- The specialist of vegetation;
- Three urban specialists or architects assigned by the Municipality council;
- Two urban specialists or architects, one construction specialist and one construction engineer from the prefecture.

The TACs approves and proposes changes regarding:

- Any type of urban studies in the territory under their jurisdiction;
- The urban development programs;
- Regional plans, master plans and general city adjustment plans within the district and the partial urban studies of any extent according to the urban development programs;
- Definition of construction lines and boundaries of suburban zones;
- The general and partial urban plans for communes;
- The general adjustment plans for communes;
- The general adjustment plans for villages;
- The building sites and their objectives together with urban conditions based on the approved urban studies;
- Implementation for the objects built on sites of any size;
- Sites and construction permits;
- Declarations of the enlarged scope of the approved object as illegitimate and also the sanctions against it.

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<sup>5</sup> The Law 8405 was promulgated in September 1998 and still refers to “Districts” as one of the local government entities, while the Law on Functions and Organization of Local Government” was promulgated in July 2000 and refers to “Regions”.

<sup>6</sup> According to Law on Urban Planning, the first category cities are: **Shkodra, Durres**, Elbasan, Fier, **Vlora, Korça**, Saranda, **Gjirokastr, Berat**, Pogradeci, Lezha, **Lushnje** and Kavaja. Seven of them are included in Component B of the LAMP.

The materials used by the TACs are prepared by the technical secretary of TAC, which function is vested by the Urban Planning Departments in the district council, the Tirana Municipality, and first category cities.

**The Urban Planning Departments** in the district councils, in the **Municipalities of first category** have the following functions:

- Prepare materials concerning planning and development in the area under its jurisdiction, and to present the same to TAC for consideration;
- Draft urban studies (regional plans, master plans, general adjustment plans and detailed urban studies) or procure the preparation of them through licensed specialised private and state institutions, after having received the opinion of TAC;
- Manage the work for the extension of regional plans, general adjustment plans, master plans, detailed urban studies, etc.. Prepare technical documentation and present it to the district or Municipality council for approval;
- Present to TAC the requests for building sites;
- Present requests for building permits, requests for demolition of objects and woodcutting;
- Prepare TAC decisions and the necessary technical documentation together with the conditions approved by TAC, and submit them to the developer;
- Draft urban studies for communes and adjustment plans for villages;
- Check that the buildings are used according to the approved permits;
- Maintain cadastre and urban statistics, to conduct updates of city maps and archive them by the end of each year;
- Supply the MPWTT with information in the field of territory planning every 6 months;
- Assess, after the building permit is approved, the status of public property in the sites on which the building will be constructed;
- Keep inventory of the object's implementation phases (such as object marking, completion of foundation, etc.) and to archive relevant technical documentation;
- Propose specific norms and conditions for urban planning and present them to TAC for consideration;
- Prepare for approval of TAC material concerning changes, when changes occur in studies approved by higher institutions;
- Maintain systematic liaison with the technical secretary of TACRA and with the urban planning offices in the Municipalities and in the communes;
- Provide written opinions on material presented to TAC;
- Monitor the implementation of issued building licenses in the field and make proposals to competent organs for termination in case the licenses are misused.

**The Urban Planning Departments** in the district councils, in the **Municipalities of first category** have the following structure:

- Director of Department ;
- Technical Secretary of TAC;
- Legal Urban Planning Sector;
- Urban Cadastre Sector;
- Urban Planning Studies & Projects Sector;
- Infrastructure Engineering & EIA Sector.

The number of employees of Urban Planning Departments is determined respectively by the council of the district and of the Municipality, but shall be not less than 7 urban specialists, architects, environmental engineers, infrastructure and topographic engineers in districts and first category cities.

This planning framework is undergoing major changes and the Land Administration Management Project is part of this review aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of urban planning and land management.

## 5. CURRENT SITUATION IN THE 8 PROJECT MUNICIPALITIES

### 5.1 The Organizational Structure

The typical structure of the Municipalities of the 8 Project Municipalities (7 of which, excluding Kamza, are first category Municipalities) comprise the following :

- *Urban Planning Department (or Directorate)* comprising the following sectors: Technical Secretariat for TAC; Legal Urban Planning; Urban Cadastre and Property Registration; Urban Planning Studies & Projects; Infrastructure Engineering and Environment Impact Assessment (EIA);
- *Economics Department* including the following sectors: Budget; Finances and Small Purchases;
- *Tariff & Taxes Department* which usually includes the following sectors: Taxes; Control; Properties and Markets;
- *Legal Department* comprising the following sectors: Legal Officers; Protocol Unit; Anticorruption Office; Information Office;
- *Services Department (or Public Works)* comprising the following sectors: Traffic & Transport; City Greening and Cleaning; Public Lighting and Decor;
- *Education, Culture & Sport Department* comprising the following sectors: Education; Culture and Sport;
- *Development & Coordination Department* comprising the following sectors: Development; Environment; Tourism Promotion and Cooperation Office;
- *Human Resources Department* comprising the following sectors: Protocol; Administration and Archive;
- *Economic Assistance Department* comprising the following sectors: Economic Aid and Social Services;
- *Public Health Protection Department* comprising the Veterinary and Environmental sectors.

Not all the Municipalities involved in the Project present the same organization structure. In certain cases two or more Departments are joined together. In other cases (as for example in Durres), the Departments are split in two macro-sectors under the control of 2 Vice-Mayors : the first comprising the Urban Office; Economics; Tariff & Taxes and Legal issues and the second one comprising the Services; Education, Culture & Sport; Development & Coordination; Human Resources; Economic Assistance and Public Health.

Apart from the Urban Planning Departments, there are other Departments which, (to greater or lesser extent) are involved in the thematic of the Project; these are:

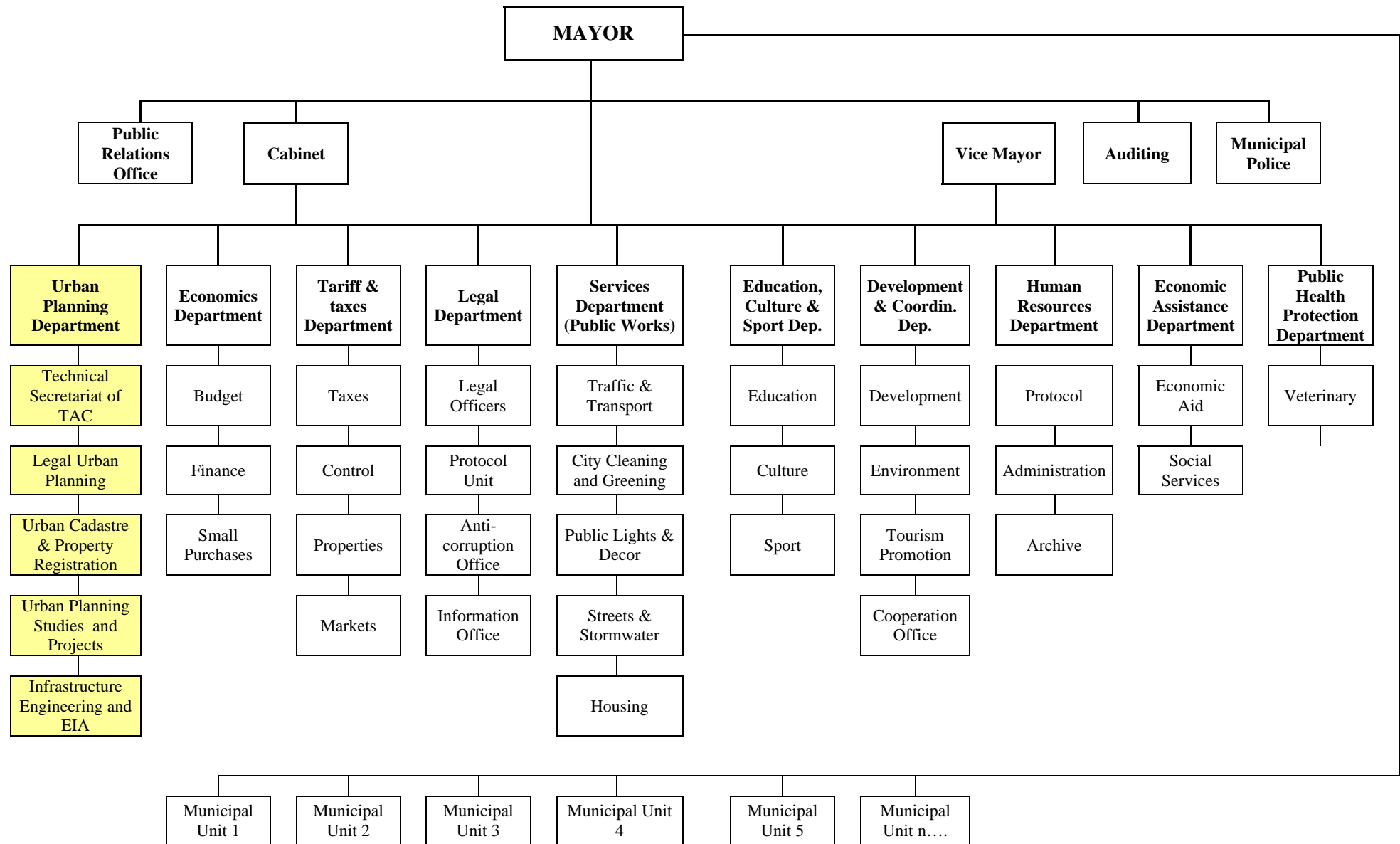
- The Services Department (dealing with city cleaning, solid waste, traffic & transport, streets and storm water drainage, public lighting and decor);
- Tariff and Taxes Department;
- The Education and Culture Department (dealing with cultural heritage assets);
- The Economic Assistance Department (dealing with socio- economic conditions and poverty);
- The Development and Coordination Department (dealing with economic development)::
- Public Health

Water and wastewater infrastructures are in general under the management of private or public utilities.

During his first visit in Albania, the Consultant met mainly with Director of Departments and officers from the Urban Planning Departments; however, in some cases, he also met with Directors and officers from the Services Department (like, for example, in Korca and Vlore) and in other cases with Mayors.

The Typical Municipality Organization Chart overleaf is shown in **Figure 1** overleaf:

**FIGURE 1: TYPICAL MUNICIPALITY ORGANIZATION CHART**



## 5.2 Structure and Staff Resources in the Urban Planning Departments

As we have seen, the Urban Planning Departments in the 8 Project Municipalities are subdivided in various sectors under the responsibility of the Director (generally a Civil Engineer or Architect). The composition and the size of the sectors varies according to the Municipality (see **Figure 2** overleaf):

- In certain Municipalities (such as Lushnje and Gjirokaster) the sectors are not defined. In these cases the tasks assigned by the law are carried out by the staff under the Control of the Director;
- In other Municipalities (such as Durres, Vlora, Kamza and Korça) certain sectors are merged (see Figure 2 overleaf)

The functions/activities assigned by the Law on Urban Planning to the Urban Planning Departments are usually distributed among the sectors as synthesised below:

- *Technical Secretary for TAC*: (i) Preparation of materials and documents for TAC;(ii) Deliver materials and documents to other Municipality departments for comments; (iii) Provide written opinions and deliver documents to TAC;
- *Legal Urban Planning Sector*: (i) Monitoring the implementation of planning laws; (ii) Assess the status of public properties; (iii) Control the property documents (iv) Dealing with legalization (if separate sector does not exist);
- *Urban Cadastre and Property Registration Sector*: (i) Collection and verification of cadastral and property data; (ii) Perform topographic surveys and measurements; (iii) Updating city maps with new buildings; (iv) Archive and maintain the maps;
- *Urban Planning Studies & Projects Sector*: (i) Draft urban studies or procure the preparation of them; (ii) Collaborate with Institute for Urban Studies ; (iii) Manage the work for the extension of plans; (iv) Keep inventory of the object's implementation phases; (v) Monitor the implementation of issued building licenses;
- *Infrastructure Engineering & EIA Sector*: (i) Studies of public investments projects ( such as roads, public lighting, solid waste); (ii) Dealing with expropriation for public interest (iii) Preparation of EIA studies (iv) Report to Regional Environmental Authority for bigger studies;

In addition to the functions established in the Law on Urban Planning (see § 4.3 above), the Urban Planning Departments in the Project Municipalities carry out two additional temporary functions (until the process for legalization and property restitution is completed):

- Collaborate with the Agency for the Legalization, Urbanization, and Integration of the Informal Zones/Buildings (ALUIZNI) in: (i) collating and controlling the documents presented by citizens for the legalization of illegally (or informally) constructed objects; (ii) measuring the illegal objects; and (iii) updating (manually) the city maps with the illegal objects;
- Collaborate with the Property Restitution and Compensation Agency (PRCA)<sup>7</sup> in : (i) identifying properties which can be returned; (ii) collating and controlling of documents for property restitution; and (iii) deliver documents to PRCA.

The number and qualifications of staff in the various sectors also varies according to the Municipality, however, it is clear that there is no direct proportion between the size of Municipalities and the number of officers in these Departments. A particular case is Kamza where the Departments has the largest number of staff among the 8 Municipalities. This is probably due to the amount of informal and illegal building in this particular Municipality.

**Figure 2** overleaf provides a diagram showing function, number and qualifications of staff in the 8 Project Municipalities (subdivided according to the Project packages).

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<sup>7</sup> PRCA is the State body responsible for the implementation of Law N°. 9235 dated 29.07.2004 : Law on Restitution and Compensation of Property as amended with Law. No. 9388, dated 4.5.20052 and Law No. 9583, dated 17.7.2006

**FIGURE 2: NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF STAFF IN THE URBAN PLANNING DEPARTMENTS IN THE 8 PROJECT MUNICIPALITIES**

Structure of the Urban Planning Departments	Package 1				Package 2			
	Durres	Shkodra	Vlora	Kamza	Berat	Korça	Lushnje	Gjirokaster
<b>DIRECTOR</b>	1 Civil Eng.	1 Civil Eng.	1 Architect	1 Hydr. Eng.	1 Civil Eng.	1 Architect	1 Architect	1 Architect
<b>Technical Secretary of TAC</b>	1 Economist Plus other Department's staff	Accomplished by the Director plus other staff from various sectors	Accomplished by the Director plus other staff from various sectors	Accomplished by the Director plus other staff from various sectors	1 Civil Engineer Plus other Department's staff	Accomplished by the Director plus other staff from various sectors		
<b>Legal Urban Planning Sector</b>	1 Lawyer 1 Civil Eng 1 Architect	1 Civil Eng 1 Topogr. Eng.	1 Lawyer 7 Civil Eng. 3 Topogr. Techn.	1 Lawyer 7 Civil Eng. 10 Surveyors	1 Lawyer 1 Topogr. Eng.	1 Legal Expert 2 Topographers	Not defined	Not defined
<b>Urban Cadastre &amp; Property Registration Sector</b>	1 Topogr. Eng. 1 Civil Eng. 1 Technic.	1 Civil Eng.	The 2 sectors (Urban Cadastre and Urban Planning Studies & Projects) are merged	1 Agronomist 1 Topogr. Eng. 2 Topograph.	1 Topogr. Eng.		1 Urban Pl. Spec. 2 Civ. Eng. 2 Topographers	1 Tech. Secretary 1 Architect 2 Civ. Eng. 1 Topographer
<b>Urban Planning Studies &amp; Projects Sector</b>	The 2 sectors (Planning Studies & Projects, Infrastructure Eng & Environment) are merged	2 Architects 1 Civil Eng 1 Archivist	3 Architects 5 Civil Eng. 2 Topogr. Eng. 1 Lawyer	The 2 sectors (Planning Studies & Projects, Infrastructure Eng. & Environment) are merged	1 Urban Pl. Special. 1 Civil Engineer	1 Architect 2 Civ. Engineers 2 Technicians		
<b>Infrastructure Engineering &amp; EIA Sector</b>	3 Architects 2 Civil Eng. 2 Envir. Eng.	1 Civil Eng	4 Civil Engin 1 Topogr. Eng. 1 Lawyer	1 Architects 3 Civil Eng 1 Hydrotec Eng. 2 Topogr. Eng. 2 Envir. Engin.	3 Civil Engineers 1 Envir. Engineers			
<b>Total No. of Staff</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

### 5.3 Equipment and skills in the Urban Planning Departments

In order to avoid overlapping with the report of the GIS Consultant (Tony Braun), the following chapter provides only an overview of the current situation in terms of equipment and staff skills in GIS in the 8 participating Municipality. In general terms, the availability of equipment for storing and updating Urban Planning data bases in the 8 Project Municipalities is scarce, in fact :

- **There is a general shortage of quality hardware:** 5 Municipalities have very few computes (Durrës, Shkodra, Korça, Lushnje and Gjirokaster) and in many cases the existing computers are out of order (like in Korça ) or obsolete (like in Durrës). Only 3 Municipality have and acceptable quantity of hardware (Vlora, Kamza and Berat) although their usage is limited to basic software packages (see below); there is also a general scarcity of printers and scanners although almost all Municipalities do have AO plotters (less Kamza);
- **There is a general lack of Internet connections:** 2 Municipalities (Vlora and Kamza) have no connection at all); 5 Municipalities (Durrës, Shkodra, Berat, Korça and Lushnje) have a low speed dial-up Internet connections and only one (Gjirokaster) has an average speed Internet connection;
- **There is a general lack of Local Area Networks (LAN):** 4 Municipalities (Vlora, Kamza, Berat, Korça) have no LAN at all and in those two having the network (Durrës, Lushnje and Gjirokaster ) the LAN is inefficient or low-functioning or not functioning. Only one Municipality (Shkodra) has got a LAN;
- **There a general lack of GIS software:** 5 Municipalities (Durrës, Vlora, Kamza, Korça and Lushnje) have no GIS software at all; only 3 Municipalities do have GIS software installed (Shkodra, Berat and Gjirokaster) but their use is limited to few employees of the Urban Planning Departments (see below). It has been reported to the Consultant that the main reasons for the lack of GIS installed is due to the lack of funds to buy software packages;
- **There is a general lack of GIS software skills:** in 5 Municipalities (Durrës, Vlora, Kamza, Korça and Lushnje) there almost no knowledge of GIS software and in those Municipalities where GIS software has been installed (Shkodra, Berat and Gjirokaster), the usage is limited to very few employees (3 staff members in Shkodra; 2 in Gjirokaster and none in Berat). It has been reported to the Consultant that the main reasons for the lack of GIS skills is due to the lack of funds for training courses;
- **There is a general knowledge of Autocad:** In all Municipalities there is Autocad software installed (although in many cases without license) as well as for basic software packages (Word, Excel, etc). In Durrës there is also a certain knowledge of Access software and computer graphics.

It is clear that the current situation does not allow the Municipalities to carry on and maintain the city-level inventories nor the urban planning data base. It is therefore clear that there need of establish a GIS system in each Municipalities which will include the following components:

- Hardware;
- Software (base software, base GIS and additional GIS modules);
- Customize the software;
- Maintain the systems;
- Train the staff;

The summary of the existing situation in terms of equipment and skill is provide in **Figure 3** overleaf. For further details see the report of the GIS Consultant (Tony Braun) on: (i) The range of staff knowledge in the 8 Municipalities and their experience using computer-based applications; (ii) The way the they react and what they expect from the usage of GIS; (iii) When and where they will use GIS; (iv) The tasks the GIS users will perform with GIS implementing the Urban Development Plans and Regulations.

**FIGURE 3: EQUIPMENT AND SKILLS IN THE URBAN PLANNING DEPARTMENTS IN THE 8 PROJECT MUNICIPALITIES**

Equipment and Skills	Package 1								Package 2							
	Durrës		Shkodra		Vlora		Kamza		Berat		Korça		Lushnje		Gjirokastr	
	<b>Hardware</b>	5 Computers (one for each Sector) but obsolete (newest is 2 years old) 1 AO Plotter (faulty)  <b>Shortage of quality hardware</b>	1 Computer 1 A0 Plotter (Colour) 1 A3 Printer (Colour) 1 A3 Scanner  <b>Shortage of quality hardware</b>	9 Computers: 1 in Legal Sector 5 in Urban Sector 3 in Infrastr. Sector 9 A4 Printers same distrib. as comp. 1 A0 Plotter (Colour) 1 A3 Scanner	10 Computers: 1 in the Director's Off 1 in Legal Sector 1 in Cadastre Sector 7 in Urban Pl. Sector 2 A3 Printers (Colour) 1 A3 Scanner 1 Projector (Tendering)	3 Computers 1 A0 Plotter (Colour) 1 A1 Plotter (Colour) 1 A3 Scanner 1 A3 Printer (Colour) 2 A4 Printers (B/W) 1 Video Projector 1 Digital Camera	3 Computers Pentium (one is out of order) 1 Plotter A0 (New) HP Design 5000 Various printers (including A3) <b>Shortage of quality hardware</b>	1 Computer (Director) 1 A0 Plotter (Colour)  <b>Shortage of quality hardware</b>	1 Computer (with the Director os Department) 1 A0 Plotter  <b>Shortage of quality hardware</b>							
<b>Internet and LAN</b>	Slow Internet (dial-up) No efficient LAN	Slow Internet (dial-up) LAN exist	No Internet connection Due No LAN	No Internet connection No LAN No data sharing by netw	Slow Internet (dial-up) No LAN	Slow Internet (dial-up) No LAN	Slow Internet (dial-up) Low-functioning LAN	Average speed Internet LAN exist but does Not function								
<b>Software</b>	<b>No GIS software</b>  Autocad (current version) (Excel, Access, Graphics) Basic Software	GIS: ArcView 3.2 (1)  Autocad  Basic Software	<b>No GIS software</b>  Autocad 2006  Basic Software	<b>No GIS software</b>  Autocad 2006  Basic Software	GIS software installed by Co-Plan (whch?) Autocad 2006  Basic Software	<b>No GIS software</b>  Autocad  Basic Software	<b>No GIS software</b>  Autocad 2007 Archicad STS (3D)  Basic Software	Arc-Gis 8.2  Autocad  Windows 2000								
<b>Autocad Skills</b>	1 Autocad user	3 Autocad users	7 Autocad users in the Planning sector	4 Employees use Autocad but no expert users	4 Users of autocad in Urban Pallning Sect	7 Employees (out of 9) use Autocad and one is capable to use 3D	Updating data via on-screen the scanned maps (accuracy?)									
<b>GIS Skills</b>	<b>No GIS skills</b> because no training on GIS	Urban Planning & Cadastre sectors use the Arc-View with 3 staff members capable of use GIS	<b>No GIS skills</b>	<b>No GIS skills</b>	Use of exist. Data sets But no GIS qualified staff because no training on GIS (lack of funds)	<b>No GIS skills</b>	<b>No GIS skills</b>	2 Employees trained to use Arc-Map 8.2 (in Director of Sector plus the Topographer)								

## 5.4 The existing data in the 8 Municipalities

This paragraph provides an assessment of data, documentation and maps existing in the Municipalities. In addition to the thematic items by the TOR, the Consultant added additional thematic (Planning studies) given their importance in the Project. The assessment pertains to:

- Planning studies;
- Existing aerial photography;
- Existing land uses ;
- Existing capacity, service quality and spatial patterns of infrastructure systems including:
  - Water supply;
  - Wastewater collection and treatment;
  - Solid waste, streets;
  - Storm drainage;
  - Electricity supply and distribution;
- Cultural heritage assets;
- Critical environmental issues and threats;
- Existing socioeconomic conditions (including poverty mapping), housing and businesses;
- Critical urban development issues and challenges.

In general terms, the situation of city level inventories in the 8 participating Municipalities is the following:

- None of the 8 participating Municipalities has got an organized city level inventory;
- In most cases the information is not readily available at local level rather than at national level;
- Most the information available has been prepared in the context of specific studies financed by international donors, ONG but no systematic inventories of these studies are maintained in the Municipalities;
- The data (either in paper or in digital format) are not organized in a systematic database neither in analogue or in computerized form;
- There is no specific staff dedicated to create and maintain a data base;
- Where available, the information (documents, data and maps) is dispersed among the various sectors of the Urban Planning Departments or among other Departments: Service Department; Economic Assistance Department; Public Health Department, etc.);
- In many cases the information is limited to specific parts of the town (i.e. city centre) and there are no data for the whole Municipality;
- In most cases the Municipal boundaries are not known;

More specifically, the situation of data base regarding the various thematic items mentioned above is the following (see Figure 4 overleaf for summary situation):

- **Planning studies:** Almost all Municipalities do have an Urban Regulatory Plan but in the majority of cases they are old and updated (mostly prepared in the 80's); The majority of the plans (5 out of 8) are available only in paper format;
- **Aerial Photography :** aerial photography carried out for various purposes is available in 6 Municipalities; Orthophotos prepared by ALUIZNI are available for all Municipalities (see Tony Braun's Report for details regarding resolution and specifications);
- **Existing land uses:** Data and maps regarding land use is scarce: in 3 Municipalities (Vlora, Berat and Korça) there is no information available, and, where the data exist, is usually limited to the town area or to the town centers only (as in Durres);
- **Infrastructure systems:** The information is normally spread among the Urban Planning Department and the Services Department and Public Utilities (mainly for Water and Power Supply) and in general terms it pertains only to alignments without specific data regarding existing capacities and quality. The detailed situation regarding each infrastructure is given below:
  - **Water Supply systems:** In 3 Municipalities the water supply systems are managed by separate utilities and therefore the information is scarce. In 2 Municipalities (Shkodra and Vlora) no information is available on the water supply network;
  - **Wastewater systems:** same situation as for the Water Supply system;

- *Solid waste*: In the majority of the Municipalities (except for Durres where the service is managed by a separate utility) the solid waste collection and disposal system is under the responsibility of the Municipalities; however the information is very scarce (only in the 50% of the municipalities there is information about collection routes and landfill sites);
- *Streets*: Information regarding street networks in the Municipalities is good (only 2 Municipalities do not have information) but is generally limited to city centers;
- *Parking areas*: together with the storm water drainage, the information regarding parking areas is the most scarce; only in 1 Municipality (Durres) there is information regarding the parking areas but is limited only to the historical center;
- *Storm water drainage*: the situation is similar to that of Parking areas;
- *Electricity*: Only in 3 Municipalities (Durres; Kamza and Gjirokaster) there is information available regarding the power supply network but, again is usually limited to town centers;
- ***Cultural Heritage***: This is an area where there is good information mainly due to the fact that the majority of the towns have important archaeological sites (like Durres); important historical centers (like Gjirokaster; Berat; and Korça) or significant parts of the town (like Vlora). Gjirokaster has been declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO after an official mission in Albania which visited 17 important sites in 2004 among which 4 town involved in the project (Durres, Shkodra; Berat and Gjirokaster). The UNESCO Mission report and the Gjirokaster nomination as World Heritage Site are available on the UNESCO website . In addition to the above, the Prime Minister in January 2005, issued a decision defining (i) the historical buildings; a map with the location of historical buildings and (iii) a map defining the archaeological zones in 8 town in Albania among which 4 are involved in the Project (Durres; Shkodra; Berat and Vlore). Furthermore specific studies on historical centres have been financed by international organization for Durres and Gjirokaster. Only in two cases (Kamza and Lushnje) there are no important heritage assets and therefore the information is not relevant .
- ***Critical Environmental Issues and threats***: The information regarding this specific thematic is not widely available at local level. In 3 Municipalities (Vlora; Kamza and Lushnje) there is very scarce if not any information at all. In 2 Municipalities (Durres and Gjirokaster) the information regarding environmental risks is limited to the city center areas and only in 3 Municipalities (Berat, Shkodra and Korça there is good information but is due to regional studies (like in the case of Shkodra (*Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the Skadar/ Shkodra Lake* financed by the GEF) and to the Local Environment Action Plans (LEAP) prepared by the Regional Environmental Centre (REC).
- ***Socio-economy***: Even in this case the information is not widely available at local level. In general, the information is limited to a list of families in social needs maintained by the Economic Assistance Department (which provides a monthly minimum wage to poor families). More data exist (summary data on demography, education system, and economic profile) in those Municipalities where the “Strategic Plan for Economic Development” has been prepared in the context of Local Economic Development (LED) programme (see below);
- ***Critical urban development issues and challenges***: There is quite good information regarding urban development issues and challenges in those Municipalities where the *Strategy for the Local Economic Development* (LED) has been developed within the framework of the programme ‘Developing Enterprise Locally through Techniques and Alliances’ (DELTA). The LED strategies for **Berat, Durres, Korça, Lezha and Shkodra** were implemented during 2004 and 2005 and supported both financially and technically by the World Bank (WB; Local Economic Development Department) and by the Institute for an Open Society (SOROS), through the Local Government and Public Services Reform Initiative, LGI, Hungary. The strategies were prepared with the collaboration of the Albanian organisation Foundation for Local Autonomy and Governance (FLAG). The goal of the programme was to develop strategic action plans having an impact in the restructuring of local economic development policies at the municipal level, especially those relating to the development of the private sector in Albania. Apart from these four towns and Kamza (where 4 strategic zones projects have been prepared) there is no much information in the remaining Municipalities (Vlora, Lushnje and Gjirokaster).

**Figure 4** overleaf provides a summary of data inventory in the 8 Municipalities whereas the detailed situation in each Municipality is provided in **Chapter 6**.

**FIGURE 4: SUMMARY OF EXISTING DATA INVENTORY IN THE 8 PROJECT MUNICIPALITIES**

Thematic	Package 1															Package 2																								
	Durrës					Shkodra					Vlora					Kamza					Berat					Korça					Lushnje					Gjirokastrë				
	Data & docs		Maps			Data & docs		Maps			Data & docs		Maps			Data & docs		Maps			Data & docs		Maps			Data & docs		Maps												
	Paper	Digital	Paper	Digital	Photography	Paper	Digital	Paper	Digital	Photography	Paper	Digital	Paper	Digital	Photography	Paper	Digital	Paper	Digital	Photography	Paper	Digital	Paper	Digital	Photography	Paper	Digital	Paper	Digital	Photography										
Planning studies																																								
1 Regional level						*	*	*	*																															
2 Municipal level	*		*			*	*	*	*		*		*			*	*	*	*		*		*			*	*	*	*		*		*							
3 Sub-Town level	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*						
Aerial Photography					*					*					*					*					*					*					*					
Land Use				*		*	*	*	*		N/A					*	*	*	*		N/A					N/A					*	*	*	*						
Infrastructures:																																								
A. Water Supply		*		*		N/A					N/A					*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*					*		*	*	*	*						
B. Wastewater		*		*		N/A					N/A					*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*					*		*	*	*	*						
C. Solid waste			*			N/A					N/A					*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		N/A					N/A									
D. Streets		*		*		*	*	*	*		N/A					*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		N/A							*		*	*	*	*		
E. Parking areas		*		*		N/A					N/A					N/A					N/A					N/A					N/A									
F. Storm drainage		*		*		N/A					N/A					N/A					N/A					N/A					N/A									
G. Electricity		*		*		N/A					N/A					*	*	*	*		N/A					N/A							*	*	*	*				
Cultural heritage	*	*		*		*	*	*	*		*		*			N/R					*	*	*	*		N/R							*	*	*	*				
Environment	*	*		*		*	*				N/A					N/A					*	*	*	*		N/A							*	*	*	*				
Socio-economy	*	*				*	*				N/A					*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*						
Development Issues	*	*				*	*				N/A					*	*				*	*				N/A					N/A									

**Legend:**  
 N/A= Not Available  
 N/R= Not Relevant

## 6. DETAILED DATA INVENTORY IN THE 8 PROJECT MUNICIPALITIES

### 6.1 The inventory in Durres

Thematic	Existing situation in terms of data, documentation, etc.	Notes
<b>Planning studies and Regulatory Plans</b>	2000- Master Plan for the Port of Durres approved in 2000 (now under revision process by Royal Haskoning –Dutch company)	No information provided on the format
	2006/2007 <b>Old Durres Town Master Plan</b> -2006/2007 Prepared by the University of Pescara-Faculty of Architecture- DART –Italy based on “GIS Albania” coverage, in graphic file format jpeg, containing the following maps and studies	Available in digital format in the Municipality
	• Territorial context map (1: 10,000 scale)	
	• Boundaries of central Durres Town map (1: 2,000 scale)	
	• Proposed planning layout map (1: 2,000 scale)	
	• Planned residential density map (1: 2,000 scale)	
	• Functional standards map (1: 2,000 scale)	
	• Infrastructures & sustain. transport system map (1: 2,000 scale)	
	• Map with 6 strategic projects (1: 2,000 scale)	
	• Transformation regimes map (1: 2,000 scale)	
	• Strategic Project on western waterfront	
	• Strategic project on the south dock tourist port	
• Strategic project on Byzantine walls and on King Zog Palace		
• Strategic project on Epidamos street urban axis		
• Strategic project on the Railway Station-Martyrs park urban axis		
1942: 1 <sup>st</sup> Urban Master Plan of Durres city (Arch. Carmignani): superseded	Mentioned in the 2006/2007 Old Durres Town Master Plan	
1987: 2 <sup>nd</sup> Urban Master Plan of Durres city <b>still in force</b> (initially covering an area of 2,800 ha; enlarged to 7,800 ha in 1999)		
<b>Aerial Photography</b>	Orthophoto from ALUIZNI	See Tony Braun’s report for details
	Aerial photography 2006 of the central area of Durres town (1: 2,000 scale)	Mentioned in the 2006/2007 Old Durres Town Master Plan
<b>Land Use</b>	Land use map (1: 2,000 scale) within the 2006/2007 ) for the Old Durres Town	Within the 2006/2007 Old Durres Town Master Plan
	Map of the public properties (1: 2,000 scale) ) for the Old Durres Town	
	Public spaces and green areas map (1: 2,000 scale) ) for the Old Durres Town	
	Building (including No of floors) & street coverage via private company (GIS Albania) collected from 2004/2005 imagery including functional delineations of public buildings (schools, institutions, historical buildings, hospital, sport, leisure, etc) in DWG format	See Tony Braun’s report for details
	Map of the Port in Dwg format (from the Master Plan of the Port - 2000)	
<b>Infrastructure systems</b>	Local utilities (“enterprises”) have own paper maps: (i) Water (scale 1:500) & wastewater (ii) Solid-waste disposal (iii) Urban transport (buses)	
• Water Supply	Water supply network map (1: 2,000 scale) for the Old Durres Town;	Within the 2006/2007 Old Durres Town Master Plan
	Local water utility (enterprise) has his own paper map (1:500 scale) of water supply network	For details see Tony Braun’s report
• Wastewater collection & treatment	Wastewater network map (1: 2,000 scale) for the Old Durres Town	Within the 2006/2007 Old Durres Town Master Plan
• Solid waste	Local solid waste utility (enterprise) has his own paper map of solid waste disposal	For details see Tony Braun’s report
• Streets	Map of the street network (1: 2,000 scale) for the Old Durres Town	Within the 2006/2007 Old

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parking areas</li> </ul>	Map of the parking areas (1: 2,000 scale) for the Old Durres Town	Durres Town Master Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storm drainage</li> </ul>	Storm drainage network map (1:2,000 scale) for the Old Durres Town	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electricity supply and distribution</li> </ul>	Power supply network map (1: 2,000 scale) for the Old Durres Town	
<b>Cultural heritage assets</b>	Map of the archaeological areas and historical and heritage sites (1:2,000 scale) for the Old Durres Town	Within the 2006/2007 Old Durres Town Master Plan
	Cultural and tourism routes map (1: 2,000 scale)	
	Study on Archaeological city (A4 format)	
	Study on the Byzantine, Venetian and Othman town (A4 format)	
	Study on the city of XX century (A4 format)	
	In 2004 an UNESCO Mission visited the town and prepared a Mission Report with details on the site visit	The report « Le patrimoine culturel dans le Sud-Est européen: Albanie » available in PDF format in the UNESCO website
	The Prime Minister on January 2005, issued a decision with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The historical building of the town</li> <li>• A map with the location of historical buildings (bad quality map)</li> <li>• A map defining the archaeological zones of the town with 3 types of zones: (i) Restricted area; (ii) Protected area (iii) Museum complex</li> </ul>	Available in paper format in the Municipality- See Tony Braun's report for details
<b>Environmental Issues &amp; treats</b>	Hydro-geological, geological and seismic risk areas map (1:2,000 scale) for the Old Durres Town	Within the 2006/2007 Old Durres Town Master Plan
	Study on geology , hydro geological risk and geotechnical aspects of the old Durres town area (A4 format)	
	Study on structural problems and evaluation of seismic risk vulnerability of Old Durres town (A4 format)	
	Morphology map (1: 2,000 scale) (1: 2,000 scale) for the Old Durres Town	
	Map of degraded areas (1: 2,000 scale) for the Old Durres Town	
<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	Study on socio-economic condition of the Old Durres town	Within the 2006/2007 Old Durres Town Master Plan
	Summary data on demography, education system, and economic profile of the town are contained in the “Strategic Plan for Economic Development for Durres - 2005-2015”	Available in PDF file in the World Bank website and in paper format in the Municipality
	Albania Census Atlas -2001 prepared by INSTAT containing data on: (i) Population, (ii) Education and Employment and (iii) Housing and Living Conditions . The information presented in the Atlas is derived from the digital Geographic Information System (GIS) database developed by INSTAT	Available at the Institute of Statistics of Albania- INSTAT
	Poverty mapping: the Economic Assistance Department has a list of families to whom a welfare support is provided (a monthly minimum wage)	As reported to the Consultant
<b>Urban Development Issues</b>	“Strategic Plan for Economic Development for Durres - 2005-2015”, as part of the strategy for Local Economic Development (LED). The LED Strategy contains <b>summary data</b> on:	Available in PDF file in the World Bank website and in paper format in the Municipality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical background of the town;</li> <li>• Demography;</li> <li>• Education system;</li> <li>• Municipal government (revenue , expenditures &amp; organization);</li> <li>• Economic profile of the town (businesses; tourism; investments; employment);</li> </ul>	
	The LED Strategic Plan also identifies a number of Strategic projects for which the following documentation is provided:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SWOT analysis</li> <li>• Matrix of plan goals, objectives , programmes and projects</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Matrix of Plan implementation</li> <li>• Matrix of the prioritization of projects</li> <li>• Project fiches</li> </ul>	
	<p>Major infrastructure development issues discussed during the meetings, were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are serious problems of canalization of water supply and sewerage networks. The pipes for both system are installed in the same trench exposing the potable water to possible pollution in case of wastewater bursts;</li> <li>• A new Waste Water Treatment Plant is under construction, It will be completed within 6 months (mid 2009)</li> <li>• A thermal power plant is planned</li> </ul>	

## 6.2 The inventory in Shkodra

Thematic	Existing situation in terms of data, documentation, etc.	Notes
<b>Planning studies and Regulatory Plans</b>	<b>Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the Skadar/ Shkodra Lake</b> prepared by the Association for Protection of the Aquatic Wildlife of Albania (APAWA) and by the Center for Ecotoxicological Research of Montenegro (CETI) financed by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) of World Bank-2007	Available on the World Bank website
	<b>Regional Plan for Shkodra – Lezha 2005 – 2020.</b> prepared by EPTISA for the Albanian Development Fund, 2006	The CD is available in the Municipality
	Old Shkodra town Master Plan -1994 (superseded). It was transformed in Arc-view file with the collaboration of Lecce Town (Italy) through an INTERREG project	Available in Shkodra Municipality
	Detailed Regulatory Plan for Shkodra Town Centre prepared by Freie Architekten Radovani and Partners –Stuttgart –Germany, 2005. The report is available in PDF format. The maps have been prepared in Viewer 115 format but in the Municipality the software is not available.	The CD is available in the Municipality
	URBALK- Regional Plan for Shkodra region financed by the Italian cooperation. The URBALK has the scope to support the regional and urban planning in two regions of the Balkans (Shkodra in Albania and Podunavski in Serbia) in order to enhance the exchange of knowledge and the dialogue between the two regions. The plan contains (inter alia) the ase cartography at 1: 25,000 scale (from Albanian Military Geographic Institute)	CD available in Shkodra at the URBALK PIU
	Shkodra Urban development Plan (approved in 2007) which includes the following data in vector format:	Available in Shkodra Municipality
	• Urban baseline data	
	• Cadastre	
	• Topography	
	• Roads	
• Hydrography		
• Municipal planning boundary		
• Historical zones		
• Land use zones		
<b>Aerial Photography</b>	Orthophoto from ALUIZNI Aerial photos from around 2000	See Tony Braun’s report for details
<b>Land Use</b>	Data on the land use of Shkodra lake area contained in the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the Skadar/ Shkodra Lake	Available in the World Bank website
	Land use zones (vector form)	Within the Shkodra Urban Master Plan 2007
	Land use of Shkodra region (vector form) within the URBALK Shkodra Regional Plan	CD available in Shkodra at the URBALK PIU
	Scanned vegetation map of Shkodra region within the URBALK Shkodra Regional Plan	
	Urban settlements map of Shkodra region (vector form) within the URBALK Shkodra Regional Plan	
Urban structure of Shkodra within the URBALK Shkodra Regional Plan		
<b>Infrastructure systems</b>	Data regarding the infrastructures are with relevant utilities (some data are in digital format). It has been reported to the Consultant that the water supply utility will soon come under Municipal control	
• Water Supply	N/A	
• Wastewater collection & treatment	N/A	
• Solid waste	N/A	
• Streets	Roads: High speed roads; Primary and secondary network in vector format	Within the 2007 Urban Master Plan
• Parking areas	N/A	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Storm drainage</li> </ul>	N/A	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electricity supply and distribution</li> </ul>	N/A	
<b>Cultural heritage assets</b>	The Shkodër Boulevard, is a local version of Dalmatian towns of the 19th century in this northern Albanian city and an original example of market streets, of which the building façades are in a degraded state	The report « Le patrimoine culturel dans le Sud-Est européen: Albanie » available in PDF format in the UNESCO website
	In 2004 an UNESCO Mission visited the town and prepared a Mission Report with details on the site visit	
	The Prime Minister on January 2005, issued a decision with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The historical building of the town</li> <li>A map with the location of historical buildings (bad quality map)</li> <li>A map defining the archaeological zones of the town with 3 types of zones: (i) Restricted area; (ii) Protected area (iii) Museum complex</li> </ul>	Available in paper format in the Municipality- See Tony Braun's report for details
	GIS Albania/prepared 1:5,000 scale hardcopy of historical assets in 2007	
	Historical zones map in vector format	Within the 2007 Urban master Plan
<b>Environmental Issues &amp; treats</b>	Data on the abiotic environment of Shkodra lake area contained in the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the Skadar/ Shkodra Lake (Geology and geomorphology; Climate; Hydrology; Water characteristics, etc.)	Available in the World Bank office in Tirana
	Data on the biotic environment of Shkodra lake area contained in the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the Skadar/ Shkodra Lake (Vegetation and Flora; Aquatic and Terrestrial vegetation; Endangered vegetation species; Endangered animal species; Endangered habitats; etc.)	
	Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP) for Shkodra prepared by the Regional Environmental Centre REC . This document gives orientations for the priority actions for improvement environmental situation in Shkodra Lake area.	Mentioned in the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the Skadar/ Shkodra Lake
	Hydrogeology of Shkodra region (vector form) within the URBALK Shkodra Regional Plan	CD available in Shkodra at the URBALK PIU
	Geology of the Shkodra region (vector form) within the URBALK Shkodra Regional Plan	
<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	Data on the socio-economic conditions of Shkodra lake area are contained in the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the Skadar/ Shkodra Lake (Population; economy; agriculture and land use; agro-industry; fishery and tourism).	Available in the World Bank website
	Summary data on demography, education system, and economic profile of the town are contained in the “Strategic Plan for Economic Development for Shkodra - 2005-2015”	Available in PDF file in the World Bank website and in paper format in the Municipality
	Data on the demography and settlement are contained in the Regional Plan for Shkodra – Lezha 2005 – 2020. prepared by EPTISA for the Albanian Development Fund, 2006	The CD is available in the Municipality and in the Urban Planning Department-MPWTT
	Demographic data for Shkodra region from 1990 onwards subdivided by Municipality within the URBALK Shkodra Regional Plan	CD available in Shkodra at the URBALK PIU
	Population forecast up to 2015 for Shkodra region subdivided by Municipality within the URBALK Shkodra Regional Plan	
	Poverty mapping: the Economic Assistance Department has a list of families to whom a welfare support is provided (a monthly minimum wage)	As reported to the Consultant
<b>Urban Development Issues</b>	“Strategic Plan for Economic Development for Shkodra - 2005-2015”, as part of the strategy for Local Economic Development (LED) developed within the framework of the programme	Available in PDF file in the World Bank website and in paper format in the

	<p>“Developing Economics Locally through Techniques and Alliances” (DELTA). The LED contains <b>summary data</b> on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical background of the town;</li> <li>• Demography;</li> <li>• Education system;</li> <li>• Municipal government (revenue , expenditures &amp; organization);</li> <li>• Economic profile of the town (businesses; tourism; investments; employment);</li> </ul> <p>The LED Strategic Plan also identifies a number of Strategic projects for which the following documentation is provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SWOT analysis</li> <li>• Matrix of plan goals, objectives , programmes and projects</li> <li>• Matrix of Plan implementation</li> <li>• Matrix of the prioritization of projects</li> <li>• Project fiches (<b>98 Projects</b>)</li> </ul>	Municipality
	<p>The Regional Plan for Shkodra – Lezha 2005 – 2020. prepared by EPTISA for the Albanian Development Fund, 2006 includes major regional development issues regarding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Settlement and demography</li> <li>• Land requirements</li> <li>• Local urban planning and housing</li> <li>• Strategic infrastructures</li> <li>• Economic development</li> <li>• Environment</li> </ul>	The CD is available in the Municipality

### 6.3 The inventory in Vlora

Thematic	Existing situation in terms of data, documentation, etc.	Notes
<b>Planning studies and Regulatory Plans</b>	General Regulatory Plan -1996 (1: 10,000 scale)- in paper format (not yet updated)	
	Detailed urban plan for town centre 2004 (190 ha) scale 1: 4,000 in digital form ( apparently available in Autocad format) , prepared by Albanian firm. The Plan was prepared without preparatory studies. The plan is only partially based on topographic base map (the planned area in the northern part of the town is completely without topographic base)	
<b>Aerial Photography</b>	Orthophoto from ALUIZNI	See Tony Braun's report for details
<b>Land Use</b>	N/A	
<b>Infrastructure systems</b>	The water supply and sewerage services have been recently transferred to the Municipality. The Department of Services have some maps regarding infrastructures but no major details were provided. The Solid waste collection is under Municipality management but it has been contracted to a private company.	
• Water Supply	N/A	
• Wastewater collection & treatment	N/A	
• Solid waste	N/A	
• Streets	N/A	
• Parking areas	N/A	
• Storm drainage	N/A	
• Electricity supply and distribution	N/A	
<b>Cultural heritage assets</b>	The Prime Minister on January 2005, issued a decision with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The historical building of the town</li> <li>• A map with the location of historical buildings (bad quality map)</li> <li>• A map defining the archaeological zones of the town with 3 types of zones: (i) Restricted area; (ii) Protected area (iii) Museum complex</li> </ul>	Available in paper format in the Municipality- See Tony Braun's report for details
<b>Environmental Issues &amp; treats</b>	No specific data or map provided	
	The environmental issues in the Municipalities are dealt with by and Environmental Engineer in the Department of Health	
	There are risk zones in the former industrial areas (now planned to be Oil Tank area) but no mapping exists	
	There is a protected water spring near the sea	
<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	N/A	
<b>Urban Development Issues</b>	It has been reported to the Consultant that a WWTP under construction (nearly finished).	

## 6.4 The inventory in Kamza

Thematic	Existing situation in terms of data, documentation, etc.	Notes
<b>Planning studies and Regulatory Plans</b>	Strategic Urban Development Plan (2002-2012) prepared by Co-PLAN within a 3-years project with the objective to strengthen core capacities of municipal staff to undertake responsibilities of managing urban development and providing services in partnership with residents. The plan contains textual data and maps (dwg format) on socio-economy; population; infrastructures, land use etc. of Kamza subdivided by planning blocks (“nucleus”- identified with local leaders)	CD available at the Municipality of Kamza
<b>Aerial Photography</b>	Orthophoto from ALUIZNI Orthophoto 2007 (not geo referenced)	See Tony Braun’s report for details
<b>Land Use</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buildings coverage (dwg) including owners name and number of floors (text)</li> <li>• Built up area compared with Tirana (area density) 1999-2002</li> <li>• Existing land use</li> <li>• Planned land use</li> <li>• Proposed land use and social infrastructures south area (detailed)</li> </ul>	Within the Strategic Urban Development Plan (2002-2012)
<b>Infrastructure systems</b>		
• Water Supply	Existing water supply network and reservoirs -2002 (together with other infrastructures) Proposed water supply network	Within the Strategic Urban Development Plan (2002-2012)
• Wastewater collection & treatment	Existing wastewater network 2002 (together with other infrastructures) Proposed sewerage network (without treatment!)	
• Solid waste	Existing landfill sites (2002) Proposed collection routes for solid waste	
• Streets	Road coverage as at 2002 (including road surface area, road length, pavement length & surface) Proposed road network (including road surface area, road length, pavement length & surface)	
• Parking areas	N/A	
• Storm drainage	N/A	
• Electricity supply and distribution	Existing electricity supply network at 2002 (together with other infrastructures)	Within the Strategic Urban Development Plan (2002-2012)
<b>Cultural heritage assets</b>	Not relevant. The Municipality was established in 1996.	
<b>Environmental Issues &amp; treats</b>	N/A	
<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	Existing economic activities Existing land prices (2002) Population density (2002) and forecast to 2012	Within the Strategic Urban Development Plan (2002-2012)
<b>Urban Development Issues</b>	The Municipality is entirely new, Established in 1996, the Municipality faced tremendous challenges given that most of residents were new migrants to Tirana living in unplanned settlements. The population increased more than ten fold from 6,000 to over 60,000 from 1990 to 2000-	Within the Strategic Urban Development Plan
	Detailed urban strategic projects (4 zones)	

## 6.5 The inventory in Berat

Thematic	Existing situation in terms of data, documentation, etc.	Notes
<b>Planning studies and Regulatory Plans</b>	Comprehensive Berat Municipality study (2005-200/7) produced by Co-PLAN and Geoconsulting with thematic maps (paper output scale: 1:6,000)	Paper format available in paper format the Municipality
<b>Aerial Photography</b>	Orthophoto from ALUIZNI 2005: urban base-line photogrammetry by "GeoConsulting"	See Tony Braun's report for details
<b>Land Use</b>	N/A	
<b>Infrastructure systems</b>	Until last year the Service Department of the Municipality was under the Department of Urban Planning.	
• Water Supply	Water-supply infrastructure map	Paper format (1: 6,000 scale) within the Comprehensive Berat Municipality Study (2005-200/7) available in the Municipality
• Wastewater collection & treatment	Waste-water infrastructure map	
	Wastewater outflow points (into river) map	
• Solid waste	Solid waste collection zones map	
	Solid-waste landfill map	
• Streets	Road system map	
	Road surface categories map , including proposed roads	
• Parking areas	N/A	
• Storm drainage	N/A	
• Electricity supply and distribution	N/A	Only the telephone infrastructure map is available
<b>Cultural heritage assets</b>	The Historic City of Berat (for which there was an attempt to nominate to the UNESCO World Heritage List), with its characteristic 'quarters': Kala, Mangalem and Goricë, is an original architectural complex built in the 18th-19th centuries. The Berat Fortress is lived in. In the city there are many Byzantine churches. The consequences of the difficulties of the Transition are also present in Berat.	The report « Le patrimoine culturel dans le Sud-Est européen: Albanie » available in PDF format in the UNESCO website
	In 2004 an UNESCO Mission visited the town and prepared a Mission Report with details on the site visit	
	The Prime Minister on January 2005, issued a decision with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The historical building of the town</li> <li>• A map with the location of historical buildings (bad quality map)</li> <li>• A map defining the archaeological zones of the town with 3 types of zones: (i) Restricted area; (ii) Protected area (iii) Museum complex</li> </ul>	Available in paper format in the Municipality- See Tony Braun's report for details
	Historical assets map Paper format (1: 6,000 scale)	Within the Comprehensive Berat Municipality Study
	A study and a strategy for cultural heritage is being developed by the Institute of Cultural Monuments (IMK)	
<b>Environmental Issues &amp; treats</b>	Environmental constraints map including : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Factories</li> <li>• Wind flow (annual)</li> <li>• Solid-waste landfill</li> <li>• River flood-risk zone map</li> </ul>	Paper format (1: 6,000 scale) within the Comprehensive Berat Municipality Study (2005-200/7) available in the Municipality
	<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	Socio-economic questionnaire results mapped using histograms
	Primary schools & service area map	Paper format (1: 6,000 scale) within the Comprehensive Municipality Study (2005-200/7) available in the Municipality
	High schools & service areas map	
Kindergartens & service areas map		
Clinics & service areas map		
	Summary data on demography, education system, and economic profile of the town are contained in the "Strategic Plan for Economic Development for Berat"	Available in PDF file in the World Bank website and in paper format in the

		Municipality
	Poverty mapping: the Economic Assistance Department has a list of families to whom a welfare support is provided (a monthly minimum wage)	As reported to the Consultant
<b>Urban Development Issues</b>	The Comprehensive Berat Municipality study (2005-2007) contains the following map detailing with urban development issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal administrative zones map</li> <li>• Property: municipal &amp; state assets map</li> <li>• Historical spatial development map</li> <li>• Potential development zones map</li> <li>• Trends in spatial development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Informal building areas</li> <li>○ Proposed border changes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Available in paper format the Municipality
	“Strategic Plan for Economic Development for Berat”, as part of the strategy for Local Economic Development (LED) developed within the framework of the programme “Developing Economics Locally through Techniques and Alliances” (DELTA). The LED contains <b>summary data</b> on:	Available in PDF file in the World Bank website and in paper format in the Municipality
	• Historical background of the town;	
	• Demography;	
	• Education system;	
	• Municipal government (revenue , expenditures & organization);	
	• Economic profile of the town (businesses; tourism; investments; employment);	
	The LED Strategic Plan also identifies a number of Strategic projects for which the following documentation is provided:	
	• SWOT analysis	
	• Matrix of plan goals, objectives , programmes and projects	
• Matrix of Plan implementation		
• Matrix of the prioritization of projects		
• Project fiches ( <b>52 Projects</b> )		

## 6.6 The inventory in Korça

Thematic	Existing situation in terms of data, documentation, etc.	Notes
<b>Planning studies and Regulatory Plans</b>	Approved Zoning Regulatory Plan (1989) at 1: 5,000 scale. With the following basic land use categories (plus sub-categories): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zone A: Historical Centre</li> <li>• Zone B: Consolidation of existing settlements</li> <li>• Zone C: New developments</li> <li>• Zone D: Industries</li> <li>• Zone E: Green and open spaces</li> <li>• Zone F: Services (Schools, public buildings, etc)</li> </ul> The Plan it has still not yet been revised	Hard paper copy available in the Municipality
	In 1998 a new Master Plan was initiated but it was never finished; the Plan (available in paper format in the Municipality) includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limits of the historical centre determined by decree in 1989</li> <li>• The protected area in the historical centre;;</li> <li>• Streets planned in 1989;</li> <li>• The Settlement area for people coming from Borje and Drenova according to the law on Land Consolidation (n. 7501)</li> <li>• Delineation of city's urban planning area boundary ("Yellow Line");</li> </ul>	Hard paper copy available in the Municipality
<b>Aerial Photography</b>	A dwg-format photogrammetry of 1999/2000 is available for the entire city; including cadastre (supplied by IPRO) at 1: 2,500 scale. Orthophoto from ALUIZNI	See Tony Braun's report for details
<b>Land Use</b>	N/A	
<b>Infrastructure systems</b>	Municipal enterprises are possible sources of data for (i) Street lighting (ii) Parks (iii) Public building maintenance and (iv) Road maintenance. University is perhaps potential source of maps.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Supply</li> <li>• Wastewater collection &amp; treatment</li> <li>• Solid waste</li> </ul>	KFW (the German Development Bank) and the European Investment Bank (EIB) are financing a 20 Million Euro project (15 Million from EIB and 5 from KFW) for water supply and sewerage network. They Project Data base might include digital maps for the existing and planned water supply and sewerage network. The project will cover the entire region (Qark) and not only the Korça town. With this project, Korça will have comprehensive water supply network, sewerage network and landfill sites .	It is not sure whether it includes digital maps. See Tony Braun's report for details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Streets</li> <li>• Parking areas</li> <li>• Storm drainage</li> <li>• Electricity supply and distribution</li> </ul>	N/A	
<b>Cultural heritage assets</b>	Korça has a historic centre of outstanding value, with buildings and cobbled streets built in the 19th century, which has waited for a long time for city planning and architectural treatment. Because of its ancient cultural ties with Greece and Macedonia, the city of Korçë is architecturally very interesting, especially the historic and commercial centre. There is a considerable number of traditional building from the period 1920-1930 which are now under the protection of the national Committee for Restoration	
	Korça host the largest number of Museum in Albania including the Museum of Albanian Medieval Art (with more than 6000 objects); the Archaeological museum, etc.	
	Korça hosted the first grammar school in Albania and today host an University	
<b>Environmental Issues &amp; treats</b>	Textual data with mapping potential exist in the Municipality for geological & seismic risk Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP) for Shkodra prepared by the Regional Environmental Centre REC	Available in the Municipality

	<p>Between 1998 and 2003, the World Bank financed the “GEF Lake Ohrid Conservation Project” which has links with Korça as centre of the Region where the lake is located. The main objective of the project is to develop the basis for the joint management and protection of Lake Ohrid by the governments and peoples of Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. By establishing a basis for joint management of the Lake Ohrid watershed, the Project will promote cost-effective solutions to transboundary natural resources management and pollution problems and provide a basis for the sustainable economic development of the watershed</p>	Available on the World Bank website
<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	<p>Tabular data (most probably prepared for the LED project) exist in the Municipality on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School pupils: by dwelling &amp; school category</li> <li>• Population data: by dwelling place</li> <li>• % of retired people</li> <li>• University students: home address (local &amp; regional)</li> <li>• Chamber of commerce: firms, employees, employee's insurance</li> <li>• Municipal tax payments</li> <li>• Retired citizens</li> <li>• Police data</li> <li>• Hospital data</li> </ul> <p>The local Chamber of commerce has data on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No of business activities</li> <li>• No of employees;</li> <li>• Data from income tax department</li> </ul>	Available in the Municipality
	<p>Summary data on demography, education system, and economic profile of the town are contained in the “Strategic Plan for Economic Development for Korça”</p>	Available in PDF file in the World Bank website
	<p>Summary data on economy, tourism activities, business activities, tax and tariff, culture and quality of life are contained in the “Business Profile of Korça-2006 prepared under the LED project</p>	Available in PDF file in the World Bank website
<b>Urban Development Issues</b>	<p>“Strategic Plan for Economic Development for Korça 2005-2010”, as part of the strategy for Local Economic Development (LED) developed within the framework of the programme “Developing Economics Locally through Techniques and Alliances” (DELTA). The LED contains <b>summary data</b> (in textual and tabular form) on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical background of the town;</li> <li>• Demography;</li> <li>• Education system;</li> <li>• Municipal government (revenue , expenditures &amp; organization);</li> <li>• Economic profile of the town (businesses; tourism; investments; employment);</li> </ul> <p>The LED Strategic Plan also identifies a number of Strategic projects for which the following documentation is provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SWOT analysis</li> <li>• Matrix of plan goals, objectives , programmes and projects</li> <li>• Matrix of Plan implementation</li> <li>• Matrix of the prioritization of projects</li> <li>• Project fiches (<b>32 Projects</b>)</li> </ul>	Available in PDF file in the in the World Bank website
	<p>“Business Profile 2006” for Korça has also been prepared under the LED programme and contains <b>summary data</b> (in textual and tabular form) on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geography</li> <li>• Economy</li> <li>• Tourism activity</li> <li>• Business activities</li> <li>• Public Services and Utilities</li> <li>• Tax and Tariff</li> <li>• Culture</li> <li>• Quality of life</li> </ul>	Available in PDF file in the in the World Bank website

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding</li> </ul>	
	<p>The major economic activities and potentials in the town are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The textile industry (about 40 companies with 4,000 women employed)</li> <li>• Tourism potential with 5 important museum; the lakes Ohrid and Prespa Lajes; the Prespa National Park; The Bostovezi park;; the Voskopolje Historical village and the Sky potential in the surrounding mountains</li> </ul>	
	<p>There are 15,000 inhabitants of Korça emigrated in Greece (mainly in Salonika) . They generated an income of 150 Million Euro deposited in the Korça Banks</p>	
	<p>SNV (a Dutch NGO) is involved with Municipality strategy (e.g. funds one employee in Urban Planning Department)</p>	As reported to the Consultant
	<p>The National phone company has plans for expansion</p>	
	<p>General plan for fibre-optic cable</p>	

## 6.7 The inventory in Lushnje

Thematic	Existing situation in terms of data, documentation, etc.	Notes
<b>Planning studies and Regulatory Plans</b>	Regulatory Plan prepared by Co-PLAN in 2003; scale 1:5,000	JPEG format (See Tony Braun's report for details)
	"Urban Study on the City Centre" prepared in 2006 by the Development Studies Institute-Tirana and "ARPA Studio" it includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zoning analysis &amp; design study for the city;</li> <li>• Planned changes in building heights &amp; densities;</li> <li>• Infrastructure capacities;</li> <li>• Urban design;;</li> <li>• Some new buildings approved within framework of study output; graphic output in jpeg format.</li> </ul>	
<b>Aerial Photography</b>	Orthophoto from ALUIZNI	See Tony Braun's report for details
<b>Land Use</b>	Rural land use: It has been reported to the Consultant that 80% of the Municipality territory is dedicated to agriculture	DWG format See Tony Braun's report for details)
	Urban land use: in 2006 "GIS-Albania" produced a coverage for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential buildings (incl. no. of floors)</li> <li>• Public buildings</li> <li>• Streets</li> <li>• Topographic contours (lack height value!)</li> </ul>	
<b>Infrastructure systems</b>	Water supply; wastewater system and solid waste collection are under the responsibility of the Municipality. Power supply and telephone network are under private utilities.	JPEG format (See Tony Braun's report for details)
	Details on infrastructure are provided within the "Urban Study on the City Centre" prepared in 2006 by the Development Studies Institute-Tirana.	
• Water Supply	Proposed water supply network map 1: 2,500 scale prepared by a German consultant	See Tony Braun's report for details
• Wastewater collection & treatment	Sewerage network map 1: 2,500 scale	See Tony Braun's report for details
• Solid waste	N/A	
• Streets	Streets coverage in dwg format prepared by "GIS Albania"	See Tony Braun's report for details
• Parking areas	N/A	
• Storm drainage	N/A	
• Electricity supply and distribution	N/A	
<b>Cultural heritage assets</b>	Not relevant	
<b>Environmental Issues &amp; treats</b>	No inventory of sensitive ecological zones exists	
	No local geological mapping exist. Private developers prepare geological maps of their plots when needed for developing purposes	
	No local seismic zones mapping exist. Private developers prepare their own studies when needed for developing purposes	
<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	Poverty mapping: the Economic Assistance Department has a list of families to whom a welfare support is provided (a monthly wage of 8,000 Leke)	As reported to the consultant
<b>Urban Development Issues</b>	It has been reported to the Consultant that the construction activity increased by 700% in the town in the last few years. Apart from this, no documentation on development issues have been reported to the Consultant	

## 6.8 The inventory in Gjirokaster

Thematic	Existing situation in terms of data, documentation, etc.	Notes
<b>Planning studies and Regulatory Plans</b>	The latest Regulatory Plan was prepared in 1978 . There are still problems with administrative boundaries.	As reported to the Consultant
	In 2001 the Regional Government of Marche (Italy) through the EU INTERREG III programme financed a Restoration Study on the Historical Centre. The Study is being implemented by Gjirokaster Municipality in partnership with the Municipality of Grottammare (Italy) Office of the Master Plan.	Available in paper format (studies) and shapefile (thematic layers) in the Municipality.
<b>Aerial Photography</b>	Orthophoto from ALUIZNI	See Tony Braun’s report for details
	Orthophoto from 2001 for the entire city	Produced within the EU INTERREG Project for the Historical Centre. See Tony Braun’s report for details
	Orthophoto from 2005: scale 1:500 for the city centre only	
<b>Land Use</b>	Base-map ESRI (shapefiles) layers have been procuded the Restoration Study on the Historical Centre financed by INTERREG. It includes 7 layers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Streets</li> <li>• Vegetation</li> <li>• Steep areas</li> <li>• Orography (elevation)</li> <li>• Hydrographic network</li> <li>• Buildings</li> </ul>	Produced within the EU INTERREG Project for the Historical Centre. See Tony Braun’s report for details
<b>Infrastructure systems</b>		
• Water Supply	New water-supply lines for the Hystorical centre (shapefile layer) .Apart from this, no comprehensive data on wastewater system for the whole Municipality exist	Produced within the EU INTERREG Project for the Historical Centre. See Tony Braun’s report for details
• Wastewater collection & treatment	Main sewage lines for the Hystorical centre (shapefile layer). Apart from this, no comprehensive data on wastewater system for the whole Municipality exist	
• Solid waste	N/A	
• Streets	Historical streets (shapefile layer)	Produced within the EU INTERREG Project for the Historical Centre.
	Road (shapefile layer)	
• Parking areas	N/A	
• Storm drainage	N/A	
• Electricity supply and distribution	High voltage electricity network + transformers layer (shapefile layer)	Produced within the EU INTERREG Project for the Historical Centre.
<b>Cultural heritage assets</b>	From 2005 Gjirokaster is in the World heritage list . The official justification for introducing Gjirokaster in the World heritage list is the following: “ <i>The old city of Gjirokastra is an exceptional testimony to a long-lasting, and almost disappeared society and life-style, influenced by the culture and tradition of Islam in the Ottoman period</i> ”. The historical centre is considered as a “Museum City”. The comprehensive document including a map of the historical centre defining the Protected Zone and the Buffer Zone plus detailed plans and elevation of various historical buildings is available on the UNESCO website.	Available in PDF format in the UNESCO website
	In 2004 an UNESCO Mission visited the town and prepared a Mission Report with details on the site visit	The report is available in PDF format in the UNESCO website
	Comprehensive inventory (with geo-referenced photographs) of about 1,000 significant historical buildings is being performed. The inventory (in paper format only) is performed through a schedule	Produced within the EU INTERREG Project for the Historical Centre. The

	<p>which includes:</p> <p>no. of floors</p> <p>No. of useable rooms</p> <p>Installations (electricity, water, wastewater)</p> <p>Building use by floor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entrance type</li> <li>• Layout typology</li> <li>• Vehicle accessibility (simple; possible; impossible)</li> <li>• General building typology</li> <li>• Conservation status</li> <li>• Original characteristics</li> <li>• Structural conditions (damages, etc)</li> <li>• Construction typology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Construction materials;</li> <li>○ Arch typologies</li> <li>○ Floor type</li> <li>○ Roof type</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Decorative elements</li> <li>• Historical annexes</li> </ul>	inventory is available in paper format in the Municipality
	Development zones in historical city (UNESCO ) layer	ESRI Shapefile format. See Tony Braun's report for details
	Historical streets layer produced within the EU INTERREG Programme Project	
<b>Environmental Issues &amp; treats</b>	Seismic study of historical city	Produced within the EU INTERREG Project for the Historical Centre. The inventory is available in paper format in the Municipality
	Hard-copy photogrammetry output at scale 1:5,000 from 2001 which includes landslide barriers and sustaining walls	
<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	Addresses of families receiving welfare within the EU INTERREG Project for the Historical Centre	See Tony Braun's report for details
	Poverty mapping: the Economic Assistance Department has a list of families to whom a welfare support is provided (a monthly minimum wage)	As reported to the Consultant
<b>Urban Development Issues</b>	The inclusion of Gjirokaster in the world heritage list can give good opportunities to the socio-economic conditions of Gjirokaster. Apart from this issue, no major data have been provided to the Consultant	