



Axhenda Lokale e Zhvillimit të Bathores

BATHORE

Neighbourhood
Development
Agenda



Shkruar nga
Written on behalf of Co-PLAN

Raimond PENGU
Sally KELLING
Artur ÇAKALLI

DHJETOR
DECEMBER - 2003

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FALENDERIM

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ORGANIZATA ME BAZE KOMUNITETI (OBK)

Mhill Hasani	Shoq. Rilindja/Sekretariati
Simon Shyti	Shoq. Rilindja/Sekretariati
Sose Bari	Shoq. Gruaja e se Ardhmes/Sekretar.
Hamit Dafku	Shoq Rilindja/Sekretariat
Erionit Lamaj	Forum Rinor/Sekretariati
Mahmut Kurti	Shoq.Rilindja/grup pune
Nexhmie Cara	Shoq. Gruaja e se Ardhm./grup pune
Lavderim Lusha	Shoq. Rilindja/grup pune
Sul Cara	Shoq. Rilindja/grup pune
Nazmi Cerpja	Shoq.Rilindja/grup pune
Dede Qokaj	Shoq Rilindja/grup pune
Flora Nica	Shoq. Gruaja e se Ardhm/grup pune
Tonin Doci	Shoq Rilindja/grup pune
Rasim Cani	Shoq. Rilindja/grup pune
Naslie Shira	Shoq. Gruaja e se Ardhm/grup pune
Mustafa Raska	Shoq. Rilindja/grup pune
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Ibrahim Reshka	Zyra e Urbanistikes/Sekretariati
Ferit Troci	Zyra per Legalizimin/Sekretariati
Rasim Beluli	Njesia Administrat. Bathore/Sekretar.
Sheriff Muka	Zyra e Arsimit/Sekretariati
Fiqerete Rustemi	Zyra e Urbanistikes/grup pune

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COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATION (CBO)

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Erionit Lamaj	Youth organization/Secretariat
Mahmut Kurti	Rilindja organization/working group
Nexhmie Cara	Women organization/working group
Lavderim Lusha	Rilindja organization/working group
Sul Cara	Rilindja organization/working group
Nazmi Cerpja	Rilindja organization/working group
Dede Qokaj	Rilindja organization/working group
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Ferit Troci	Legalization office /Secretariat
Rasim Beluli	Bathore administrative unit/Secretariat
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Fiqerete Rustemi	Urban office/working group
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I. SHKURT MBI MENAXHIMIN E PROCESIT

Per nje periudhe me teper se nje vjecare Organizatat me Baze Komunitare (OBK) dhe mbare komuniteti i Bathores kane bashkepunuar me Bashkine e Kamzes, per te percaktuar vizionin e tyre, per prioritet zhvilluese, duke hartuar dokumentin Axhenda Lokale e Zhvillimit (ALZH). Kjo iniciative e ka nismen e vet nga nje program trajnimi i organizuar ne Shqiperi dhe Hollande me teme " Zhvillimi i komunitetit dhe qeverisja lokale", ku u perfshire pjestare nga stafi i Bashkise Kamez dhe Co-PLAN, per te fituar njohuri e aftesi ne perdonimin e planit te veprimeve, si nje instrument praktik per te ndertuar projekte te vlefshme brenda nje peridhe te caktuar kohe .

Procesi i plan veprimit eshte zhvilluar duke identifikuar fillimisht problemin kryesor, me tej duke percaktuar forcat mbeshtetese e ato frenuese dhe duke u finalizuar ne perpunimin e hapave konkrete per zgjidhjen e problemit. Ne to përshtren terheqja e komunitetit nepermjet grupeve te punes dhe mbledhjeve komunitare. Gjithashtu terheqja e individive kyc te komunitetit, eksperteve ne fushat prioritate, mbeshtetjes se Bashkise dhe drejtimit lethesues nga Co-PLAN, ishin faktoret baze qe siguruan vazhdimesine e procesit. Procesi i hartimit te ALZH krijon nje model pjesemarrie qe mund te zbatohet edhe per komunitet e tjera ne Shqiperi. Rezultati i arritur perfshin prioritizimin e ceshtjeve kyce te Bathores, hartimin e 15 planeve te veprimit qe ju per gjigjen aspekeve konkrete te ketyre prioriteteve dhe rritjen e aftesive te OBK-ve si edhe te Bashkise, nepermjet perfitimit te instrumentave dhe teknikave per projektet .

Nje number hapash jane ndermare per te siguruar mbeshtetjen komunitare dhe politike, si edhe pronesine e Axhendes, duke ftuar te gjithe aktoret per te bere komente dhe ne prioritizimin e planeve te veprimit te Axhendes. Ne kete kuader u ftuan edhe te gjithe kandidatet per kryetar Bashkie ne Bashkine e Kamzes, gjate procesit te fundit zgjedhor per pushtetin lokal, per te debatuar drejtperdrejt ne televizion. Forca e Axhendes do te reflektohet ne vazhdushmerine e procesit nga komuniteti, per ti bere prezente keto plane ne qeveri dhe tek donatoret, per te afruar sa me shume kohen kur do te filloje zbatimi i projekteve qe ai vete i ka zhvilluar.

I. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Over a period of more than one year the Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and wider community of Bathore have engaged with the Municipality of Kamza (MOK) to develop their own vision of their development priorities with the creation of a Neighbourhood Development Agenda (NDA). The NDA was initiated in a training programme on "Community Development and Local Governance", in Albania and the Netherlands, involving the Municipality and Co-Plan staff in using action planning as a practical tool to structure actual projects over a defined time period.

The action planning process from core problem identification, through to pinpointing constraints and supporting forces, and detailing practical steps to meet these issues, is outlined here. The subsequent engagement of the community in Bathore in workshops, through working groups and community meetings is described. The engagement of key individuals in the community, experts in relevant fields, Municipality backing and supportive guidance and facilitation were key factors in maintaining the momentum of the process. The NDA process provides a participatory model for other communities around Albania. Outputs included the prioritisation of the Bathore's key issues, the production of 15 new action plans to address specific aspects of these priority concerns and capacity building of both the CBOs and Municipality in new tools and techniques.

A number of steps have been taken to try and ensure both community and political support and ownership of the Agenda – including inviting all householders to comment and participate in prioritising the Agenda action plans, and inviting all Mayoral candidates in the recent Local Government elections to debate the Agenda live on television. The strength of the Agenda will be reflected in the community's ongoing commitment to promote these plans to government and donors, and their own commitment to initiate the projects that they themselves have generated.

2. HYRJE

Bashkia e Kamzes ka hartuar Planin Strategjik te Zhvillimit Urban. Ky plan jep nje drejtim te per gjithshem te zhvillimit te rajonit te Kamzes, dhe krijon mundesi per te bere plane konkrete, nderhyrese ne nivel zone me pjesemarjen e komunitetit.. Brenda rajonit te Kamzes Bathorja eshte nje zone gjeografike qe po perdoret si model i perfshirjes se komunitetit ne zhvillimin urban, dhe ku po zbatohen metoda e reje per krijimin e nje shoqeri civile. Nje nga keto metoda eshte Axhenda e Lokale e Zhvillimit (ALZH), si nje mjet fuqizimi per banoret e zones informale te Bathores Urbane, ne rrugen e zhvillimit drejt legalizimit, permes ndertimit te nje shoqerie civile. Keshtu ALZH, ndonese jo aq e hartuar ne baze te kornizave te rregullave e statuseve administrative, ka bere qe komuniteti dhe pushteti lokal te punojne se bashku per te peraktuar prioritetet zhvilluese ne kete zone , duke dhene keshtu edhe vizionin e fuqishem te se ardhmes.

Pjesemarja e komunitetit ne planifikim do te thote qe njerezve te thjeshte te komunitetit tu jepet mundesa te identifikojne, analizoje dhe te peraktojne prioritetet per zgjidhjen e problemeve te tyre, duke u mbeshtetur ne mundesite e tyre te brendeshme, si edhe me ndihmen nga jashtë komunitetit Ne ngashmeri me procesin e hartimit te Axhendes Lokale 21(AL 21 eshte mandati i pushtetit lokal, qe nenkupton Plan Veprime te Kombeve te Bashkuara per shekullin 21), me qellimin final zhvillim te qendrueshem ne nivel lokal,, edhe Axhenda Lokale e Zhvillimit perfaqeson nje pjesemarje te gjere komunitare te ndihmuar nga pushteti lokal, Co-PLAN dhe aktore te tjere per te krijuar nje vizion bashkekohor per zhvillimin e kushteve te jetes se banoreve ne dhjete vjetet e ardhshem. Ajo integron ceshtjet e zhvillimit social, ekonomik e ambiental ne kuader te dialogut me baze komunitare. Kjo vendos themelet gjithashtu per ndryshimin e qendrimeve, nge nje metode e mbyllur qeverisese drejt nje metode te hapur dhe gjitheperfshirese, qe mundeson mobilizimin e burimeve ne nivel lokal.

Dokumenti pershkruan historine e zhvillimit te Bathores ne kohe, veprimet e ndermara per pergatitjen e Axhendes, aktoret kryesore te perfshire ne keto veprime dhe rezultatet e priteshme ne strukturat vendimarese per integrimin e Axhendes ne kornizen e planifikimit urban te Bashkise se Kamzes..

3. OBJEKTIVAT

Mbi te gjitha, qellimi i Planit te Veprimit te ALZH ishte ti adresohej problemit te zhvillimit kaotik te zones. Ne kete kuader Plani i Veprimi synonte qe te mobilizonte komunitetin e Bathores per te filluar, zhvilluar e mbartur nje proces te ri pjesemarje ne Shqiperi, hartimin e Planit Lokal te Zhvillimit Te dyja, si rezultati i arritur dhe disa nga teknikat e perdonura per te nxitur e zhvilluar procesin, ishin koncepte te reja per zhvillimin e komunitetit ne zonen e Bathores dhe ne Bashkine e Kamzes. Keshtu procesi dhe rezultati perfaqesojn modele te nje praktike pozitive.

Objektivat konkrete te meposhteme u realizuan si pjesa te procesit te zbatimit te Plan Veprimit.

1.Brenda gjashte muajve nga fillimi i procesit te konfirmohej hartimi i nje Axhende Lokale Zhvillimi komunitare, ne te njejten linje me Planin Strategjik te Zhvillimit Urban te Kamzes..

2.Strukturat e ngritura te lehtesonin dhe ndihmonin ne maksimum pjesemarjen dhe vendimaren e aktoreve kryesore dhe perfshirjen sa me te gjirere te komunitetit ne te gjitha shkallet e procesit te hartimit te Axhendes.

3. ALZH te prezantohet ne Bashkine e Kamzes dhe te saksionohet si nje dokument zyrtar i kesaj Bashkie, duke marre miratimin e saj ne Keshillin Bashkiak.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Municipality of Kamza has prepared a Strategic Urban Development Plan for the whole Municipality. This plan gives a general direction of development in the Kamza region and introduces pilot interventions at the neighbourhood level with community participation. Within Kamza, Bathore is a geographic area that has developed as a model of community participation in urban development and an introduction to innovative methods in civil society. One of these methods is the detailing of a Neighbourhood Development Agenda (NDA) as an empowering tool for the residents of the informal area of Urban Bathore in both expressing the future desired path of development and strengthening of civil society. Thus the NDA, whilst non-regulatory and non-statutory, the participation of the community and the Municipality working together in developing the Agenda delivers a powerful vision of development priorities for this neighbourhood.

Community participation in planning is about giving ordinary people at the community level the opportunity to identify, analyse and prioritise their problems and their corresponding opportunities, through self help and/or external assistance. Similar to the process of Local Agenda 21 (LA21 is the mandate to local governments to translate the United Nations Action Plan for the 21st Century (Agenda 21) to the local level with the ultimate goal of sustainable development (Local Agenda 21) the Neighbourhood Development Agenda is a community-wide and participatory effort of residents assisted by local government, Co-PLAN and other actors to establish a comprehensive vision of development of their living environment for the next decade. It integrates social, economic and environmental considerations under a community-based dialogue. It provides a basis for change of attitudes: from a closed style of governance to an open and participatory style and can mobilise resources at the local level.

This document describes the history of development in Bathore to date, the actions taken for the preparation of the Agenda, the main actors involved and expected improvements in decision-making structures for the integration of the Agenda in the urban planning framework of the Municipality of Kamza.

3. OBJECTIVES

The overall aim of the NDA Action Plan was to address the problem of chaotic neighbourhood development. Through the process the goal of the action plan was to mobilise the Bathore community to initiate, develop and deliver a new process of participation for Albania – a Neighbourhood Development Agenda. Both the output and some of the techniques used to initiate the process were new concepts in the community development arena in Bathore and the Municipality of Kamza. Thus both process and output were developed as models of good practice.

The following specific objectives for the NDA process were developed as part of the action planning process.

1.Witihin six months of commencing the process, a community sanctioned Neighbourhood Development Agenda for Bathore is developed in line with the Strategic Urban Development Plan for Kamza.

2. Structures are developed to facilitate and maximise the participation and decision making of the main actors and wider community at all stages of the Agenda process.

3. The NDA is presented to the Municipality of Kamza and is sanctioned as an official Municipality document with Municipal Council approval.

4. HISTORIA E BATHORES

4.1 Bathoria

Bathoria perfshihet ne Bashkine e Kamzes, rajoni me madh periferik i Tiranes (shliko figuren 1). Brenda nje periudhe kohore dhjetvjecare, Bathoria eshte shndruar nga nje toke bujqesore, ne zonen me te populluar nga te shtate Vete Bathoria eshte ndare ne shtate zona per qellime zhvillimi si Pilot, 2, 3 dhe 4, te cilat nijhen si zonat e Bathores Urbane (shiko fig.2,) kurse zonat 5, 6 dhe 7 si Bathore Rurale. Aktualisht eshte shpallur nga shteti se edhe zonat 5, 6 dhe 7 do te nijhen zyrtarisht si pjese urbane te saj.



fig. 1

4.2 Popullsia

Shumica e banoreve jane me origjine nga pjesa verilindore e vendit. Kryesisht origjina shoqerore e tyre eshte fshatare dhe maredheniet jane te ndertuara mbi lidhjet krajinore dhe ato te gjakut, prandaj qyshe ne fillim ata krijuan edhe raporte te qendrueshme me njeri tjeterin. Shumica e familjeve ne Bathore kane edhe nje prone tjeter, zakonisht ne vendin nga kane ardhur. Mardeniet shoqerore jane bazuar ne lidhjet e gjakut dhe ato krajinore. Migrimi i tyre ne mase i perket fillimeve te vitit 90-te, kur eshte edhe periudha e ndryshimeve te medha politike, disa nga te cilat inspiruan dhe inkurajuan levizjen e popullsise.

Bazuar ne pytesorin e realizuar ne vitin 2001 ne kuadrin e hartimit te Planit Strategjik te Zhvillimit Urban (PSZHU) per Bashkine Kamez, te dhenave monitoruese te ofruara nga Projekti i Menaxhimit te Tokes Urbane (PMT) dhe atyre te grumbulluara ne kuadrin e Studimit Social per Bathore 4, popullsia e Bathores Urbane vleresohej rrreth 7.941 banore ne vitin 2002, qe eshte dicka me e larte e krasuar me shifren prej 7500 qe jetet ne dokumentin e PSZHU-se.. Dendesa e popullsise ndryshon dhe rritet nga viti ne vit. Kjo ka qene me e larte ne zonen e Bathore Pilot ne vitin 2002, 64 banore per ha, me nje koeficent rritje 10% dhe ka rene gradualisht ne pjesen lindore (59 deri 45 banore/ha)

Bazuar ne te dhenat e nxjera per vitin 2001(PSZHU) numuri i popullsise dhe perqindja e tij sipas grup moshave eshte si me poshte:

TABELA I

MOSHA	NUMRI	PERQINDJA
0-3 years old	230	3%
3-6	537	7%
6-14	1457	20%
14-18	632	9%
18-24	983	13%
24-60	3091	41%
over 60 years old	542	7%
total		100.0%

Mosha mesatare eshte 25 vjec.

Numuri i familjeve te rregjistruara ne zonen urbane eshte afersisht 1480, i cili eshte me i madh se numuri i atyreve qe aktualisht jetojne ne zone. Sasia e familjeve qe nuk jetojne ne zone llogaritet deri ne 15-20%. Numuri i antareve te nje familje eshte 5,1. Raporti meshkuj femra eshte afersisht 1:1, pra meshkujt zene 51% dhe femrat 49%.

4. A HISTORY OF BATHORE

4.1 Bathore

Bathore is located in the Municipality of Kamza in the Greater Tirana Area, see fig 1. In a period of ten years Bathore has changed from an area of agricultural land to the most inhabited of the seven villages of the Municipality. / Fig 1

The area of Bathore has been zoned into seven areas for development purposes, Pilot, 2, 3 and 4, which have been known as Urban Bathore, see fig 2, and areas 5, 6 and 7 as Rural Bathore. Recently it was indicated that areas 5, 6 and 7 would also be officially recognised as part of the urban area. / Fig 2

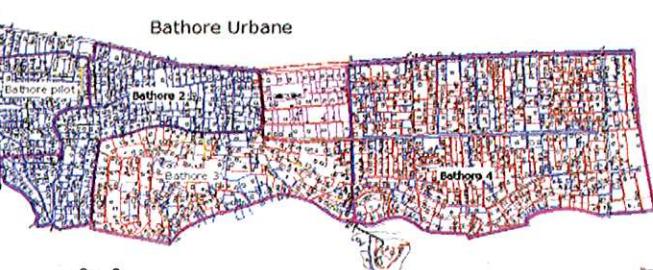


fig. 2

4.2 The People and Population

The majority of Bathore inhabitants are from the northeast of the country, mainly from the countryside. The occupiers and constructors of this informal zone have strong district, clan and religious links, and since the beginning have created stable relations with each other. Most of the families in Bathore have a second property or land, usually in the place of origin. Social relationships are based on their district and blood relations. Their immense emigration to the outskirts of Tirana began in the early 90's, at the time of big political Albania, some of which inspired and encouraged population movements.

Based on a 2001 questionnaire in the frame of compiling the Strategic Urban Development Plan from the Municipality of Kamza, from monitoring data offered by the Project of Urban Land Management, and on the data gathered in the Social Study for Bathore 4, the population of Urban Bathore was estimated at 7941 inhabitants in 2002, this compares with the population figure of nearly 7,500 given below from the Kamza SUDP. The density of the population varies and increases year on year. It was highest in the area of Pilot Bathore in 2002, 64 inhabitants per ha, with an augmentation coefficient of 10%, and it reduces gradually towards the east of the area (45 inhabitants/ha).

Based on the data extracted for the year 2001 (the urban strategic plan for Kamza), the age distribution for the Bathore population in 2002 is shown in Table I.

TABLE I

AGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
0-3 years old	230	3%
3-6	537	7%
6-14	1457	20%
14-18	632	9%
18-24	983	13%
24-60	3091	41%
over 60 years old	542	7%
total		100.0%

The mean age of the inhabitants is very young, 25 years old.

The number of the families in the urban area is approximately 1480, more families are registered but not actually resident, a sizeable number of the houses are not occupied, estimated at 15-20%. The mean number of the people who live in a family is 5.1 people. The ratio of males to females is approximately 1:1, males 51% and 49% females.

4.3 Toka, zenia e tokes, pronesia dhe legalizimi

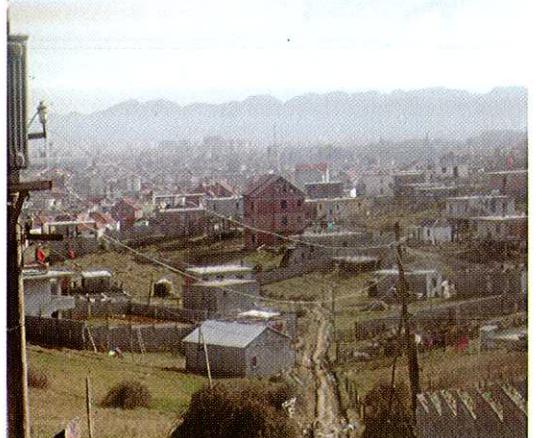


fig 3

Zhvillimi i zones se Bathores ka ndjekur jo modelin klasik te planifikimit, por modelin e zoterimit te tokes dhe te ndertimit te strehimeve para se te behet planifikimi e paisja e zoterimeve me infrastrukturen perkatese, si edhe njohja ligjore e tyre. Ky lloj modeli njihet si modeli ZNIP(zaptim, ndertim, infrastrukture, planizim) ose ai i jo planifikimit. Fillimisht toka buqesore u zaptua nga te ardhurit e pare, te cilet vune nen zoterimin e tyre ngastra te medha toke me nje siperfaqe 5000-10.000 m². Nje pjese e tokes u vu ne zoterimin e shume prej te ardhurve, nepermjet blerjes se saj nga pronaret e ligjshem, por pa dokument zyrtar pronesie, sepse toka para kesaj periudhe ishte ferme buqesore shteterore. (rregjistrimi i pasurise se patundeshme filloi pak vite me vone ne 1993). Pjesa me e madhe e zones se Bathores eshte rast ekstrem, ne kuptimin e zaptimit te tokes dhe ndarjes me vone te saj ne menyre te paligjeshme, kurse pjesa tjeter e tokes ne Kamez eshte privatizuar sipas ligjit 1991.

Pjesen me te madhe te tokes se ndare te Bathores, "pronaret" ja u shiten te afermeve apo miqve te tyre. Mungesa e kontrollit dhe administrimit mbi token, vendosja ne nje zone strategjike prane Tiranes, cmimi i ulet i tokes, mundesa per te siguruar sherbime baze ne zonat fqinje, ishin disa nga arsyet kryesore te ndertimit te vendbanime te paligjeshme ne Bathore. Nepermjet vete-menaxhimit dhe vete-ndertimit eshte zhvilluar procesi i permiresimit gradual te strehimit, duke kaluar nga shtepi me standarte te ulta ne zgjerimin e tyre (kryesisht vertikal) Pergjithesish familjet kane qene te suksesshem ne drejtim te investimeve per ndertimin e shtepive (kryesisht shtepi te shkeputura nga njera tjetra).shiko fig.3.

Te dhenat e grumbulluara ne vitin 2002 per token tregojne se siperfaqja e zones se Bathore Urbane eshte 175 ha. Kjo siperfaqe eshte ndare ne madhesi te tilli toke qe varjojne nga 100 deri 1500m², sipas vleresimit te hartes se pergatitur nga PMT. Ne kete ndarje mbizoteron grupi i familjeve qe kane 400-500 m². Rreth 15% e parcelave te tokes jane ne madhesi 700-1500 m² dhe vetem 6% me nje siperfaqe 100-150m². Parcelat jane perdonur kryesisht per truall shtepie, ku ndertesa ze nje siperfaqe prej 90-150m² Shumica e shtepive jane 1 kateshe dhe te ndertuar me bloqe.

Cmimi i tokes per m² ka ardhur duke u ritur ne vite. Keshu ne vitin 1997 ne zonen e Bathores cmimi i tokes ka qene nga 50-30 lek/m², kurse ne vitin 2002 nga 2500-4000 lek/m². Cmimet e tokes per m² ne zonat 2 dhe 3 te Bathores jane rritur perkatesisht me 2000 leke dhe 1500 leke. Ndersa cmimet e shitjes se shtepive ne periudhen 1997-2002 jane trefishuar. E gjithe toka e Bathore Urbane tashme eshte e rregjistruar nga zyra e kadastres se Bashkise Kamez. Teknikisht te gjitha keto familje jane "zhvillues ilegal" sepse jane ne kundershtim me rregulloret, planin, ndertimin dhe zonimin formal te zhvillimit te zones sipas modelit PINZ (planifikim, infrastrukture, ndertim dhe zenie" (Baross 1990). Persa i perket te drejttes per zhvillim, nuk ekziston e drejta e pronesise. Toka dhe ndertimet jane ilegale. Megjithate kjo nuk i ka dekuruar banoret te ndertojnë shtepi, sepse prishja e shtepive, apo debimi i tyre me force nga shteti, nuk perben me rrezik ne procesin zhvillues te lagjes. Ne vitin 1995 kur shteti vendosi te perdorte forcen per te debuar te ardhurit nga zona, nepermjet shembjes se shtepive te tyre, komuniteti organizoi rezistencen duke bllokuar dhe rrugen kombetare qe lidh Tiranen dhe Kamzen dhe u perlesh me policine. (shiko fig.4)

Ne qershor 1995, Keshilli i Ministrave nen drejtimin e kryeministrit te asaj kohe morri vendimin Nr.317 i cili kerkonte qe Bathorja Urbane te zhvillohej sipas planeve te detajuar nga qeveria ne kuadrin e Projektit te Menaxhimit te

4.3 Land, Occupation, Ownership and Legalisation

Bathore neighbourhood has passed through the stages of the OBSP (occupation, building, servicing and planning) model of "unplanned" development. The farmland was initially squatted by the first comers who occupied big plots of 5,000 to 10,000 square meters. Many of the newcomers managed to partially buy the land from the official owners, land that before this period was a state agricultural farm, but did not obtain appropriate documents. (The immovable property registration program started a few years latter in 1993). Most of Bathore is an extreme case in terms of property invasion, while the rest of Kamza land is privatised based on the law on land (1991), but later subdivided informally.

Much of the land in Bathore was then sub-divided, "owners" selling it to their relatives and friends. Thus an informal residential zone was created. The lack of control and administration over the land, the low price of the land, its location as a strategic zone near the capital, the possibility of basic services in nearby areas, these were some of the main reasons for building such informal dwellings in Bathore. The self-managed, self-help construction of low standard houses over time led to gradual improvement and extension (especially vertically). Generally the families in the area have been successful in investing in housing building activities (mainly detached single houses), see fig 3.

Data gathered in 2002 for land showed that the surface area of Urban Bathore is 175 ha. This land has been sub-divided, with areas varying from 100 to 1500m², estimated from the ULMP mapping exercise for the area. The largest group has plots with a surface area of 400-500m², about 15% of all land parcels have a surface area of 700 to 1500m² and only 6% a surface of 100 to 150m². These plots are used to build houses, where construction covers a surface of 90 to 150m². Most of the houses are of one floor, and built with concrete blocks. The price of land per square metre has been continuously increasing. So in 1997 prices of 50-300 lek/m² were reported in Pilot Bathore, in 2002 from 2500-4000 lek/m². Somewhat lower land prices are reported for Bathore 2 and 3, in 2002 - up to 2000 lek and 1500 lek/m² respectively. Reportedly house prices in Bathore nearly tripled between 1997-2002. All of the land in Urban Bathore is now registered in the cadastre in Kamza.

Technically all these families are 'illegal developers' because of the violation of planning, building and zoning regulations of PSBO development" (Baross 1990). In terms of development rights, no rights to tenure exist: the possession of the land and buildings are illegal. Having no tenure rights has not discouraged the residents from building houses, thus no threat of demolition and eviction could represent an obstacle in the development process of the neighbourhood.

In 1995 when the state decided to use force to evict the newcomers by destroying their informal dwelling houses, the community organised resistance blocking the national road between Tirana and Kamza and fought the police. History was repeated in May 2003 with riots over the issue of legalisation, fig 4.

In June 1995 a decision, no 317, was taken by the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, which stated that for urban Bathore detailed plans would be formatted by the Government through the Urban Land Management Project, ULMP, which would begin the process of legalisation of the land occupiers. The local and central authorities adopted a policy of acknowledging a part of the settlement



fig 4

Tokes Urbane(PMTU), i cili do te krijonte mundesite per fillimin e procesit te legalizimit te tokes se okupuar. Autoritet e pushtetit qendror dhe lokal adaptuan ndaj zones se Bathores nje politike te njohjes se nje pjese te saj si Bathore Urbane dhe te zhvillimit te kesaj zone ne baze te principit te ri te kontributit te banoreve ne permiresimin e kushteve te jetes se tyre. Me qenese kjo politike do te ishte nje eksperience e re dhe me nje shtrirje vetem per zona te kufizuara, atehere kjo do te kerkonte ndihmen e shtetit, por edhe te organizmave jo qeveritare e te specializuar per terheqjen e komunitetit, te donatoreve etj.

Ne rastin e Bathores marja e disa sherbimeve ka ndihmuar me teper permiresimin e jetes dhe te zhvillimit te zones, se sa njohjes ligjore te saj. Megjithese nje pjese e lagjeve jane duke mare asisistence zhvillimi, kryesisht nepermjet PMT, asnjë hap permiresues nuk eshte ndermare ne drejtim te legalizimit te tyre. Bathorja ndodhet tashme ne nje faze te tillë kur pervec mekanizmave fillestare per mundesi zhvillimi, shoqatat komunitare jane duke kerkuar nga autoritet lokale njohjen ligjore te lagjeve te Bathores dhe ndertimin e infrastruktureve fizike dhe plotesimin e sherbimeve sociale. Plani Strategjik i Zhvillimit Urban te Kamzes e perfuron kete (konsolidimi i procesit), qe do te thote per gjithesish asnjë shteti ekzistuese nuk do te prishet dhe banoret ilegale te moslargohej me dhune nga zona.

4.4 Sherbimet publike

4.4.1 Infrastruktura

4.4.1.1. Uji dhe Kanalizimet

Per sa i perket furnizimit me uje te pishem, ne vitin 1997 vetem 3,8% e familjeve ne Bathore Pilot kane qene furnizuar me uje nepermjet lidhjeve te paligjeshme (lidhje me rrjetin e vjetër te furnizimit per Kamzen) dhe asnjë familje tjeter ne te gjithe Bathoren. Ne kete kuader Qeveria shqiptare ne vitin 1996 firmosi nje marrveshje me Banken Boterore per marrjen e nje kredie per zhvillimin e infrastruktureve ne Bathore. Nga kjo marrveshje u vendos qe nje pjese e kredise do te perdorej per zbatimin e Projektit Pilot per permiresimin e infrastruktureve ne nje zone prej 13 ha ne Bathoren Urbane, ne te cilën banoret e kesaj zone do te merrnin pjese me nje kontribut finanziar prej 20% te vleres se kostos qe do te duhej per tu shpenzuar per ndertimin e tubacioneve dhe kanalizimeve. Zona pilot do te shtrijej edhe ne zona te tjera si nje proces i rendesishem qe do te lejonte procesin e legalizimit. Projekti filloj ne vitin 1997, kur Co-PLAN neneshkroi kontraten me PMT, per te ndermare studimin mbi aspektet ekonomike dhe sociale, studim i cili do te shtrijej ne te gjitha zonat e Bathores Urbane. Tashme ne vitin 2003, pas zbatimit te projektit te infrastruktureve nga PMT, rezulton se 100% e banoreve ne Bathore Pilot dhe Bathore 2 kane mundesine e furnizimit me uje te pishem, duke ndertuar lidhjet tercale qe cojne ujin tek shtepite e tyre.

Ne vitin 1997 gati 100% e familjeve perdornin per ujrat e zeza gropat septike ose lidhjet me kanalet kulluese. Kurse ne vitin 2002 pas ndertimit te infrastruktureve 100% e banoreve te Bathore Pilot kane lidhjet me kanalin e ujrate te zeza, 70% ne Bathore 2 dhe 85% ne Bathore 3. Familjet e tjera jane akoma me lidhje ne gropat septike ose ne kanalet kulluese. Fushat kryesore te investimeve per infrastrukturen fizike kane qene si me poshtë:

- * Ka perfunduar ndertimi i kolektorit kryesor per ujrat e zeza, 1750 m per te gjithe Bathoren Urbane. Shuma e ketij investimi eshte 81,30 milion leke.
- * Ka perfunduar ndertimi i kanalit kullues, 1250 m per te gjithe Bathoren me kosto prej 54,2 milion leke

as urban Bathore and developing this zone according to a new principle, the contribution of the inhabitants in order to improve their conditions. As this policy was a new experience and applied only in limited zones, this demanded state assistance, and from non-government organisations too, specialised in working with community and donors.

For Bathore obtaining some services has supported their right to stay and develop rather than formal legal recognition. Although part of the neighbourhood is receiving development assistance mainly through ULMP, no improvement on their legal status has taken place yet. Bathore is now at the stage, when despite the initial mechanism of access to land, local community organisations are putting demands on the local government authorities to officially recognise Bathore neighbourhood and provide both physical infrastructure and social services. The SUDP for Kamza reinforces the development protection of the area (the consolidation process), meaning that in general no existing houses will be demolished or illegal settlers evicted from the area.



fig 9

fig 10



4.4 Public Services

4.4.1 Infrastructure

4.4.1.1. Water and Sewerage

In 1997 only 4% of the families in Pilot Bathore, no families in other areas, had water supply through legal water connections (a supply based on links to the old network). In this context the Albanian government, in 1996, signed an agreement to take a credit from the World Bank for developing infrastructure in Bathore. It was decided that a part of this credit would develop a pilot project for improving the infrastructure in an area of 13 ha in Urban Bathore, in which the inhabitants of this zone would participate with a financial contribution of 20% of the cost for the execution of water pipelines and sewerage. The pilot zone, would be replicated in other areas, as an important process to permit the legalisation of this zone. The project commenced in 1997, when Co-PLAN contracted by the ULMP, undertook a study for social and economic aspects, a study which has been replicated in all areas of Urban Bathore. In 2003 after the execution of the ULMP infrastructure project 100% of the families in Pilot Bathore and Bathore 2 have access to drinking water- connections to homes.

Nearly 100% of families used septic tanks or connections to the drainage channels in 1997, whilst in 2002 after the execution of the infrastructure 100% of the families in Bathore Pilot had connections to sewerage, 70% in Bathore 2 and 85% in Bathore 3. Other families are still dependant on septic tanks or connections to drainage channels.

The main areas of investment in the physical infrastructure are as follows

- * The construction of the main sewage collector, 1750m, is finished and it will serve to collect the sewage of all Urban Bathore. This investment was to the value of 81.30 millions lek.
- * A new drainage channel, 1250 m, has been constructed at a cost of 54.2 million lek, again serving all of Bathore.

- * Eshte kryer riparimi i kanaleve primare te kullimit qe pershkjojne te gjithe Bathoren me nje kosto prej 23,81 milion leke.
- * Eshte bere riparimi i linjes kryesore te rrjetit te ujit te pishem nga rezervuari Bovilles, linje e ndertuar ne vitin 2001 me fondet e ECHO (Zyra Humanitare e Komunitetit European), por qe u demtua nga disa nderhyrje te paligjeshme nga ana e banoreve. Ky fond i perdonur per riparime ka pasur vleren prej 23,81 milion leke

Ne Bathore Pilot

Eshte ndertuar rrjeti sekondar i furnizimit me uje te pishem me nje kosto prej 43.35 million leke (rrjeti i uje kanalizimeve) ne te cilin banoret kane kontribuar me me shume se 3 milion lek. (100% e komunitetit kane dhene kontributin e tyre).

Ne Bathore 2

100% e 220 familjeve qe u perfshine ne projektin e infrastruktures, jane tashme te lidhur me rrjetin sekondar te furnizimit me uje te pishem, ndertimi i te cilit ka kushtuar 40.72 milion leke. Pra vetem gjysma e familjeve te Bathore 2 (numuri gjithesej i familjeve eshte 394) do te furnizohen me uje nga ky rrjet. Shtrirja e kanalit kryesor te ujrate te zeza dhe ne Bathore 2 ka kushtuar 9,7 milion leke

Ne Bathore 3 dhe 4

Marrveshje bashkepunimi midis Bashkise Kamez dhe komunitetit per ndertimin e rrjetit sekondar te ujit te pishem dhe kanalizimeve te ujrate te zeza jane neneshkuar edhe ne zonat e Bathores 3 dhe 4. Nderkaq ne Bathore 3 vazhdon procesi i ndertimit te ketij rrjeti, gati 15% e kesaj zone ne 2002 kane siguruar ujin e pishem nepermjet lidhjeve ilegale. Kurse ne Bathore 4 vazhdon ende te mblidhen kontributet e komunitetit per te plotesuar kriterin e nevojsphem per fillimin e zbatimit te projektit. Edhe ketu jane bere lidhje ilegale, shfrytezohen puset e oborrit ose marja e ujit nga zona te tjera, (shiko fig.5).

4.4.1.2 Energia

Ne vitin 1997 vetem 18% e familjeve kane pasur kontrate me Korporaten Energetike te Shqiperise (KESH) per energji elektrike. Ne vitin 2002 30% e familjeve kishin kontrate per energjine dhe 70% merrnin energji nepermjet transformatoreve te instaluar nga vete banoret. Kostoja e investimit per energjine ka vijuar nga 0 ne 23.000-28.000 per familje ne vitin 2002.

Jane 45 transformatore ne gjithe zonen. Ka 25 kabina shperndarese te instaluara kryesisht nga shteti dhe privatisht nga banoret me fuqi nga 50 deri 400 kv, (shiko fig 6). Nga 1546 abonentë (1241) rreth 80% kane kontrata me KESH dhe (306) rreth 20% jane me kontrata private. 100 familje Jane pajisur me aparat matus te energjise elektrike. Kryefamiljaret pa matus paguajne nje shume fikse mujore prej 2,400 leke. Tensioni i energjisë elektrike eshte i ulet gje qe nuk krijon mundesi per perdonimin e paisjeve elektro-shtepiake nga banoret, vecanerisht ne periudhen e dimrit. Ndriçimi rrugor mungon totalisht

4.4.1.3 Hapsira publike

Nuk egziston nje infrastrukturë rrugore per te krijuar aksesin e lidhjeve te brendeshme. Vetem disa hapje hapesirash te ngushta kalimi per banoret, qe ne dimer kur bie shi dhe krijohet balte veshtiresojne levizjen e lire te tyre. Zyra e Projektit te Manaxhimit te Tokes Urbane (PMT), ka hartuar ne vitin 1996-97 nje skeme zonimi te Bathores Urbane perfshire dhe skemen e rrugeve. Ne fakt planet e mevonshme urbanistike i kane ndryshuar disa nga

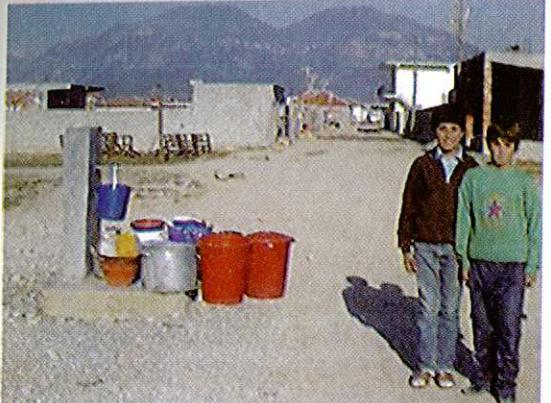


fig 5

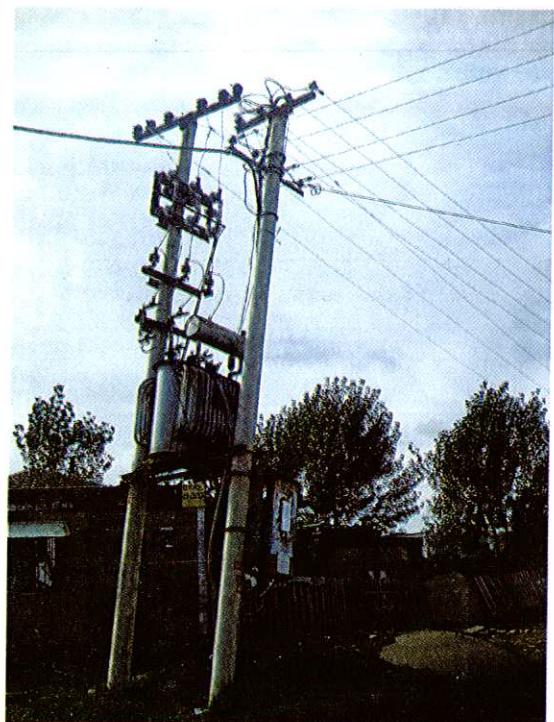


fig 6

- * The repair of the primary drainage channels, throughout Bathore, costing 23.81 millions lek.
- * A contract for the repair of the primary line of water supply from the plant at Bovilla, a line built in 2001 with funds from ECHO, but severely damaged by illegal interventions of inhabitants has now been completed. This contract had a value of 23.81 millions lek.

In Pilot Bathore

The secondary net of the water supply network has been completed with an investment value of 43.35 million lek, (both water and sewerage networks) of which the inhabitants have contributed more than 3million lek. (100% of the community contribution has been made). Fig 5

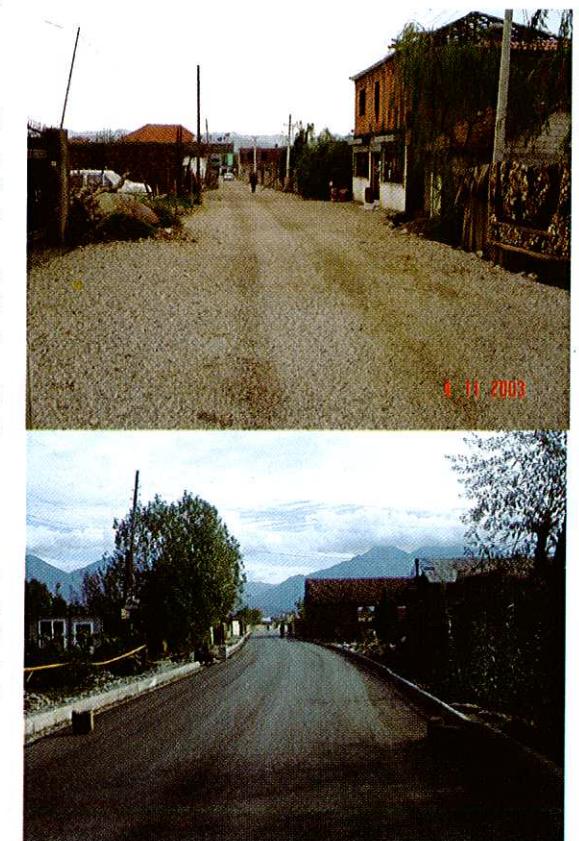
In Bathore 2

100% of the targeted families, 220, are now connected to the water distribution network and sewerage at a cost of 40.72 million lek. Only half of the inhabited area of Bathore 2, 220 out of 394 families were targeted by this project. The primary sewerage line was extended for Bathore 2, at a cost of 9.7 million lek.

In Bathore 3 and 4

Meanwhile agreements of collaboration are signed between the Municipality of Kamza and the community associations for the execution of the secondary net of channel digging for sewage and water supply for Bathore 3 and 4. The process of implementation in Bathore 3 is underway, approximately 15% of area 3 in 2002 had direct access to water through illegal connections. Community contributions in Bathore 4 are still being collected to meet the criteria for beginning implementation, illegal connections have been made to the distribution network or residents are reliant on well or water from other areas, see fig 5.

fig 7



4.11.2003

keto akse rrugore si pasoje e pranise se banesave.

Shuma e investuar per hapjen e hapsirave publike eshte rreth 136,868 \$. Gjate gjashte viteve te fundit, pikerisht nje nga drejtimet kryesore te nderhyrjeve te Co-PLAN (OJQ) ne zonen e Bathores ka qene hapja e hapsirave publike, si edhe lehtesimi i punes per zbatimin e projektit te permiresimit te infrastruktureve per furnizimin e komunitetit me uje, kanalizime, energji elektrike. Keshtu gjate ketyre viteve jane hapur me teper se 6 km hapsire publike ne Bathore Pilot, 2 dhe 3, ku komuniteti ka marre pjese me rrezim muresh e gardhesh, dhenie toke e pune fizike.

Zona kufizohet me rrugen nationale ne perendim, ne veri me rrugen e Zall Herrit, ne lindje me rrugen e Bulceshit dhe ne jug me rrugen e Paskuqanit .Ka dhe 2 rruge kryesore brenda zones (6 m dhe 7 m gjeresi dhe mbi 7 km gjatesi), te cilat jane shtruar me zhavor dhe per rrjedhoje pas nje periudhe kohe Jane ne gjendje jo te mire dhe kane nevoje per riparime.. Afersisht 1,5 km e rruges se Zall Herr-it u asfaltua ne tetor te vitit 2003,(shiko fig.7).

4.4.1.4 Transporti dhe Telekomunikacioni

Egiston nje transport urban privat ne rrugen kryesore te Bathores rruga e Zall Herr-it qe pershon Bathoren dhe qe e lidh ate me rrugen kryesore te Kamzes . Ky transport eshte nje transport publik i palicensuar. Mungon transporti urban qe lidh Bathoren me pjese te tjera te vendit, vecanerisht me krahinat e origjines se banoreve te kesaj zone, me te cilat ata mbajne lidhje te afera. Vjen duke u rritur numuri i familjeve qe kane mjete transporti private ne Bathore.

Drejtoria e Telekomit ka pajisur me sherbinin telefonik fiks nje numur familijesh ne Bathore Pilot. Pjesa dermuese perdon rrjetin e telefonise celulare. Nuk ka sistem adresash, sherbimi postar dhe telegrafik ne kete zone.

4.4.2 Arsimi

Pasojat sociale per banoret ne keto dhjetevjet jane te dukshme. Rezultatet e nje studimi social te bere ne vitin 2002 ne Bathore 4 tregojne se ka shfaqe te analafetizmit dhe nje pjese e konsiderueshme e rinise qe nuk vazhdojne te ndjekin shkollen e mesme, po humbasin shansin per te gjetur pune ne ekonomine e tregut.

Te dhenat e nxjera nga aplikimi i pytesoreve ne familjet jane te pasqyruara ne Planin Strategik te Kamzes dhe tregojne nivelin arsimor te popullsise, (shiko tabelen 2).

TABELA 2

Arsim tetyjecar	Arsim te mesem	Arsim te larte	Pa arsim
83%	24%	4%	7%

Aktualisht numuri i femijeve dhe mesuesve ne te vetmen shkolle te Bathores, si edhe atyre qe ndjekin shkollen e mesme eshte si me poshte , (shiko tabelen 3).

TABELA 3

	Parashkollore	Fillore	Tetyjecare	E mesme
Femije qe ndjekin shkollen	285	1300	1250	Gati 200 - 250
Femije qe nuk ndjekin shkollen		13	45	
Mesues	12		96	

Aktualisht edhe kapaciteti i kopshtit egzistues eshte miaft i ulet ne krasasim me kerkesat qe ka zona per edukimin e femijeve te moshes parashkollore. Ne vitin 2002 Shoqatat Komunitare identifikuani si nevoje ndertimin e nje kopshti te dyte. Me ndihmen e Fondit Japonez per Zhvillim Social nje ndertese



fig 8

- water, sewerage, power. Over the last six years 6km of public space has been negotiated with residents, walls demolished, land released and public ways opened up in Bathore Pilot, Bathore 2 and 3, see fig 7.

Urban Bathore is bounded by the national road to the west, to the north with the road of Zall Herr, to the east with the Bulcesh road and to the south with the road of Paskuqan. Existing access tracks allow the possibility of developing two roads inside the zone (two tracks 6m wide and two 7m tracks, over 7 km in length), these were previously gravelled, however are no longer in a good state of repair. Approximately 1.5 km of Zall Herr was tarmaced in October 2003, see fig 7.

4.4.1.4 Transport and Telecommunications

There is private urban transport on the main Bathore road - Zall Herr that links Bathore to the Kamza main road. This transport is legally licensed as public transport. There is no urban transport that links Bathore directly with other parts of the country, for example with the districts of the northern origins of the inhabitants, with which they keep close contacts. Increasing numbers of families do have private cars in Bathore.

The Directorate of Telecomms has supplied a number of families in Pilot Bathore with a fixed telephone line. Most people use the mobile telephone system. There is no address system, post or telegraphic service in this zone.

4.4.2 Education

The social price of living for almost a decade in a poorly equipped neighbourhood is considerable. The results of the 2002 household survey in Bathore 4 showed the reappearance of illiteracy and an increasing proportion of youth that do not attend the secondary school, which in turn will diminish their chances for job in a tighter labour market. The educational level of the zone population was reported in the Kamza SUDP, data gathered from household questionnaires, see Table 2

TABLE 2

Elementary	Secondary	University	No Formal Education
83%	24%	4%	7%

School attendance of children is shown in Table 3

TABLE 3

	Pre-School Age	Primary School	Elementary School	High School
Children in school	285	1300	1250	Est. 200-250
Children not at school		13	45	
Teachers	12		96	

Currently the kindergarten capacity is very low for the number of children in this age group. In 2002 the Bathore CBOs prioritised the building of a second kindergarten. With the assistance of the Japanese Fund of the Social Development, a new building is under construction for use as a kindergarten in Pilot Bathore, at a cost of 8.6 million lek, the land was gifted from the inhabitants. A third small private kindergarten for sixty children has opened in Bathore this year.

The eight year (primary and elementary) school built in 1998 is teaching 2550 pupils, (Sept 2003). The capacity of the premises of this building do not meet the current demand, never mind the needs of the next five to ten years, see fig 8. Children are taught in three shifts each day limiting their classroom time to 2 to 3

fig 8

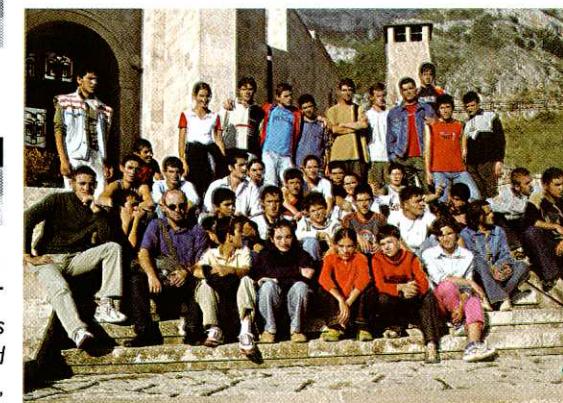




fig 9

e re eshte duke u ndertuar per tu perdorur si kopsht ne Bathore Pilot, me nje kosto prej 8.6 milion leke, ne token e dhuruar nga komuniteti. Gjithashtu nje tjeter kopsht privat eshte hapur per 60 femije ne Bathore. E vetmja shkolle 8 vjecare ne zone eshte ndertuar ne vitin 1998, ku aktualisht mesojne 2550 nxenes (shtator 2003)shih fig 8. Kapaciteti i ambienteve se godines nuk i perqigjet nevojave te se tashmes, pa folur per te ardhmen pas pese ose dhjete vjetesh. Mesimi eshte duke u zhvilluar me tre turne duke reduktuar oret mesimore ne klasa (gjithesej cdo turn zhvillon 2-3 ore ne dite). Gjithashtu 58 femije nga gjithe zona e Bathores kane braktisur shkollen 8 vjecare (kryesish femra) (Fig 8).

Nuk ka asnjë shkolle te mesme ne Bathore. Ka nje shkolle te mesme ne Kamez e cila sherben per gjithe femijet e rajonit te Kamzes. Ne shtator 2003 numuri i nxenesve te perfshire ne cdo klase te kesaj shkolle arriti ne 50, pa folur per mungesen e tavolinave, karikeve, librave dhe hapsirave te nevojshme per mesim. Shume nxenes qe mbarojne tetvjecaren nga Bathorja nuk jane lejuar te ndjekin shkollen e mesme ne kete shkolle. Si rezultat, eshte illogaritur se cdo vit rreth 180 femije nga kjo zone qe duan te vazhdojne shkollen e mesme mbeten pa e ndjekur ate.

4.4.3. Shendet

Egzistojne 3 qendra qe japid sherbime mjeksore ne Bathore - dy Ambulanca (ndihme mjekesore paresore) ne Bathore Urbane dhe nje Qender Shendetesore ne Bathore Rurale-Lagjia 6. Te tria qendrat jane ne varesi te Agjensise Rajonale te Shendetit (ASHR).

Ambulanca I mbulon Lagjen I te Bathores dhe jep sherbime per 5000 banore. Eshte ndertuar nga Co-PLAN (fonde te NOVIB) ne vitin 1999 ne token e dhuruar nga komuniteti.(shih fig.9). Siperfaqja e trullit eshte 120 m² dhe siperfaqja e ndertimit 85 m². Numri i personelit mjeksor ne kete qender eshte 4, nga te cilet 2 mjeke dhe 2 infermiere. Qendra kryen mesatarisht 20 vizita ne dite, kryesish per semundje gastrologjike dhe pulmonare.

Qendra 2 mbulon lagjet 2, 3 dhe 4 te Bathores. Eshte ndertuar ne tetor 2001 me fonde te Ambasades Franceze. Ndertesa eshte I kateshe me tre dhoma. Numri i personelit mjekesor ne qendren 2 eshte 6 (3 mjeke dhe 3 infermiere) te cilet ofrojne sherbime per 7,700 banore. Mesatarisht ne qender kryhen rreth 30-45 vizita ne dite, kryesish per semundje gastrologjike dhe pulmonare, si dhe mjekim plagesh te thjeshta.

Qendra e trete shendetesore ne lagjen 6 eshte qendra me e madhe ne kuptimin e sherbimeve mjeksore. Ketu sherbejne kater doktore, dy doktore te familjes, nje konsulent per grate dhe nje tjeter per femijet. Gjithashtu ne stafin mjekosor jane edhe 7 infermjere, 4 nga te cilat ne sherbim te nenes dhe femijes.

Ne Bathore nevoiten sherbimi 24 oresh i urgjences mjeksore, analizat laboratorike per te semuret, sherbimet poliklinike e spitalore, si edhe ilacet e mjetet diagnostikuese. Organizata jo fitimprurese "Medica Mondiale", ofron qe prej vitit 1999 informacion per edukimi shendetesor, si trajtim dhe asistence mjekesore per grate. Sherbimi i ofruar prej saj ka qene falas madje edhe per vizitat mjekosore ndaj tyre ne ambjentet e saj ne Tirane. Ne zone ka 2 farmaci te cilat kane kontrate me sigurime shoqerore per rimbursimet. Ka dy klinika qe ofrojne sherbime stomatologjike, nje shteterore (brenda nderteses te shkolles 8 vjecare Halit Coka- 2500 nxenes) dhe nje private ne lagjen 1. Ka gjithashtu dhe sherbim funeral. Rastet e semundjeve te njerezve qe vine nga kafshet (tuberkulozi, brucelzoza, ekinokokoza, fascioloza) jane evidentuar ne zone nga disa praktika veterinarie.

hours each day. It is known that at least 58 children from all the areas of Bathore have abandoned school, mainly girls. (Fig 8)

There is no secondary schooling available in Bathore. One high school located in central Kamza attempts to meet the needs of pupils from all the Kamza villages. In September 2003 the average size of classes in Kamza reached over 50 pupils with inadequate tables, chairs, books or classroom space. Many students from Bathore seeking high school education are not being admitted to the school. It is estimated that approximately 180 children from Bathore are being excluded from further education each year.

4.4.3 Health

There are three centres offering medical treatment in Bathore - two basic "Ambulance stations" (primary health care) in urban Bathore, see fig 9 and a health centre in Rural Bathore - zone 6. All three centres depend on the Regional Health Agency.

The first "Ambulance" covers neighbourhood 1 of Bathore and provides services for 5000 inhabitants. It was built by Co-PLAN (funds from NOVIB) in 1999 on land gifted from the community (120m²); the building is 85m². Four medical staff work in this centre of which two are doctors and two are nurses. The centre has approximately 20 visits a day mainly for gastrological and pulmonary illnesses. The second centre in Urban Bathore covers neighbourhoods 2, 3 and 4. It was built in 2001 with funds from the French Embassy. The one floor building has three rooms. Six medical staff (3 physicians and 3 nurses provide services for 7,700 inhabitants. The average number of visits made in this centre is 30-45 visits a day, mainly for gastrological and pulmonary illnesses and treatment of simple wounds.

The third health centre is based in Bathore 6 and is a somewhat larger health centre in terms of its provision of services, four doctors are based here, two family doctors, one consultant for women and one for children. Seven nurses are also based at the health centre, four specifically for women and children.

There is a need for 24 hour emergency cover in Bathore, for laboratory services, a polyclinic and hospital services, for drugs and diagnostic appliances. Since 1999 the not for profit organisation "Medica Mondiale" offers medical education and information, to assist and treat women. This service is offered for free but women have to visit their office in Tirana to obtain the services offered.

In Bathore there are two pharmacies that have a contract with social insurance for reimbursement of costs. There are two clinics offering dental services, a state one (in the building of the elementary school Halit Coka - 2500 pupils) and a private clinic in the neighbourhood 1. A funeral service is present. Cases of zoonotic diseases, which are contagious for humans (tuberculosis, brucellosis, echinococcosis, faciolose) are reported by the veterinary practices.

4.5 Culture and Community

Cultural activities and entertainment are very limited and consist in some collective activities (separately for men and women) for any celebrations or activities organized by the school, the Municipality or any NGO, usually in the improvised premises of the school, community or a restaurant.

There is no hall that could serve as a cultural facility, which could be used for any musical concert, theatre or comedy, disco etc. As a result there are no organisations for cultural activities within the area (except in cases when the school forms a musical group or choir of pupils for special occasions).

The information culture is also very poor. Because of a weak power supply no TV or radio stations are possible. Even though Bathore is near the capital, newspapers are generally not present or sold, and there are no bookshops. There are no permanent libraries in the area, a pilot mobile library started in

4.5. Kultura dhe Komuniteti

Aktivitetet kulturore e argetuese janë te vaketa dhe konsistojne ne disa veprimtari kolektive (shpesh burrat vec dhe grata vec) ne rast feste apo veprimtari te organizuara nga shkolla, Bashkia apo OJF, ne ndonje ambient te improvizuar shkolle, komuniteti apo restoranti.

Nuk ka asnje lloj sallë qe mund te sherbente si ambient kulture ku mund te organizohej nje shfaqje koncerti muzikor, teatri apo humor, aktivitet diskoteket etj. Per rrjedhoje nuk ka as organizime te caktuara per grupe kulture brenda zones (me ndonje perjashtim kur shkolla perpiqet te krijoje ndonje grup nxenesish).

Kultura e informimit eshte po kaq shqetesuese. Per shkak te fuqise se dobet dhe te nderprerjeve te zgjatura te energjise elektrike, nuk vohen ne funksion pune as mjetet me te domosdoshme si radio e televiziori. Edhe shtypi, megjithese kjo zone eshte kaq afer kryeqytetit, nuk deperton si duhet per faktin se nuk ka as pika shitje te shtypit, ashtu si nuk ka pika shitje te librit. Ne Bathore nuk ka edhe nje biblioteke te perhershme. Nje librari e bazuar ne nje autobus te levizhem filloi te sherbeje ne vitin 2003, financuar nga pushteti lokal dhe OJQ-te, por megjithate kjo skeme sa do e thjeshte nuk ka funksionuar si duhet per perhapjen e librit te banoret, vecanerisht te te rinje.

Co - PLAN ka mbeshtetur botimin e gazetes "Bathorja 2000" e cila eshte menaxhuar nga nje bord komunitar. Fillimisht kjo gazette eshte botuar 4 here ne vit me nje tirazh 1000 kopje. Ne mesin e vitit 2003 frekuencia botuese e gazettes "Ora e Bathores" (emri i ri i gazetes) u rrit duke u botuar ne cdo muaj, ne nje tirazh prej 500 kopje, duke u shperndare si ne Bathoren Urbane ashtu edhe ne ate Rurale. Tanime kjo iniciative kerkon nje qender te pavarrur per perqatjen e gazetes.

Ne qender te Bathores Urbane eshte ndertuar ne vitin 2001 Qendra Komunitare , nje ndertese tre kateshe, (shiko fig.10). Dy katet e para te saj sherbejne si kopesht dhe kati i trete sherben nepermjet disa zyrave si qender administrative e Bathores (sherbime civile per banoret e Bathores duke perfshire regjistrimet dhe asistencen sociale), ka gjithashtu zyra per shoqatat e komunitetit dhe OJQ qe punojne ne kete zone, si edhe nje dhome per takimet e komunitetit.

Ne zonen e Bathore Pilot, ne qendren e pare shendetesore te ngritur ketu, nje dhome e sa ka sherbyer per organizaten e Forumit Rinor, per organizimin e kurseve te gjuhes angleze me te rinte dhe takime te komunitetit. Megjithese partite politike kane deget e tyre, ne Bathore nuk ka mundesi institucionale qe keto dege te zgjerojne aktivitetin e tyre politik.

4.5.1 Sporti

Egiston nje ekip basketbolli me te rinj (meshkuj) me mbeshtetjen fianciare fillimisht te Projektit te Menaxhimit te Tokes Urbane e me pas te Co-PLAN. Grupi perben te vetmin ekip te lojrave me dore ne gjithe Bashkine e Kamzes. Ai zhvillon stervitje ne fushen e basketbolit te ambjenteve sportive te shkolles tetejvecare. Ky ekip ka ardhur duke e rritur nivelin e vet duke zhvilluar ndeshje sportive edhe me ekipe te tjera moshatare edhe jashte rrethit. Tashme 5 pjestare te tij jane federuar prane ekipit te kategorise se dyte te basketballit "Dajti", qe perfaqeson Kamzen.

Por nuk ka grupe te tjera sportive te ketij lloj sporti apo te ndonje lloji tjeter, sepse mungojne edhe fushat sportive ku mund te ushtrohen aktivitet sportive ne Bathore. Nje fushe sportive egziston ne Kamez, por ajo nuk mund te perdoret nga banoret e Bathores

Akoma me e vesh tire kjo behet ne sezonin e dimrit sepse nuk ka edhe sala

2003, funded by local government and NGOs, however this sch currently working. In the context of development projects, since PLAN initiated a newspaper "Bathorja 2000", initially 1000 copies ; times a year, managed through a community board. In mid-2003 this increased to a monthly edition of 500 copies of Ora e Bathores, both and rural Bathore. This newspaper is the fruit of contributions from the itself and the NGO sector, and with various themes that reflect the problems of this zone. This initiative now needs an independent centre for the newspaper.

In 2001 in the centre of Urban Bathore a community centre was built, a building of three floors, see fig 10. The first two floors serve as a kindergarten and the third floor serves as the offices of the Administrative Unit of Bathore, (Municipality civil services for the inhabitants of Bathore including registration and social assistance), there are also offices for the community associations and NGOs that work in this area and public meeting rooms. In the primary health post in Pilot Bathore, one room has served for the organisation of the youth forum and for English language courses and other meetings. The new Japanese funded kindergarten will also include a meeting room for community activities in this zone. Although there is a branch of most political parties in Bathore there are no institutional premises where these branches can expand their political activities.



fig 10

4.5.1 Sport

There is a youth basketball team (males) supported financially by the project of Urban Land Management initially and latterly by Co-PLAN.

The team is unique in terms of hand games for the whole of Municipality of Kamza. It trains on the sports field of the elementary school. This team has increased its standard making sportive matches even with other teams of the same age even outside the district. Now five members of the team are federated to a second class league team "Dajti", based in Tirana.

There are no other teams for this sport or any other sort, because there are no other sports activities in Bathore. One sports field does exist in Kamza but is not used by Bathore inhabitants. It is particularly difficult in winter as there are no closed premises where the youth, especially girls, can play sport or aerobic exercises.

4.6 Public Order and Justice

In general this zone has not had any major problems of big crimes that might bring systematic disorder or destabilisation of Bathore, though the demonstrations of 1995 and May 2003 were an example of serious civil strife. Although the presence of police is indicated as a great necessity to execute the law, which is often broken by the inhabitants who abuse the water supply network, electrical connections, or who blockade the roads with illegal constructions etc.

Bathore is an overpopulated zone, which does not have a police station, which could guarantee more public order. The nearest police station is beside the Municipality building of Kamza. Two policemen who make visits twice a week in this zone, have recently been increased to six. Also from the beginning of 2003 in the Municipality of Kamza there are Municipality Police with the aim of preventing illegal constructions and intervening to solve property conflicts.

In Urban Bathore, as in the whole of Kamza, there are no lawyers or solicitors offering legal advice or representation, no organisations protecting the inhabitants rights under the law, no notaries or investigative service.

sportive te mbyllura ku mund te ushtrohen te rinte e vecanerisht vajzat per aktivite sportive, por edhe ushtrime aerobie..

4.6 Rendi publik dhe drejtesia

Ne pergjithesi kjo zone nuk ka patur probleme madhore te krimave qe mund te shkaktonin prishjen e rendit dhe destabilizimin e Bathores, megjithese demostratat per legalizimin ne mesin e vitit 2003 paten edhe shembuj te keqinj ne drejtim te konflikteve serioze civile. Megjithate prania e policise ndjehet si nevoje me e madhe, kur eshte fjalja per te zbatuar ligjin, i cili shpesh shkelet nga banore te cilet kryejne veprime abuzive ne rrjetin e ujesellesit, ate elektrik, ne bllokin e rrugeve me ndertime pa leje, etj.

Bathorja megjithese eshte nje zone tejet e populuar nuk ka nje qender policie, e cila te mund te garantonte rendin ne kete zone. Qendra me e afert e policise ndodhet prane ndertesese se Bashkise Kamez. Ka dy inspektore qe kryjne sherbime 2 here ne jave ne zone. Gjithashtu ne fillim te 2003 ne Bashkine e Kamzes eshte krijuar Policia Bashkiake qe synon frenimin e ndertimeve pa leje dhe nderhyrje ne zgjidhjen e konflikteve te pronesise. Ne Bathoren Urbane si ne te gjithe Kamzen mungojne zyrat e nevojshme qe tu jepin mundesi banoreve per te njohur ligjin, per te mbrojtur te drejtat qe u jep atyre ligji, apo per te hetuar ata qe shkelin ligjin. Nuk ka ndonje lloj zyre apo qender sherbimi avokatie, noterie dhe hetuesie.

4.7 Zhvillimi ekonomik.

Ne kontekstin e investimeve te kryera ne zonen e Baethores ne mbi dhjete vitet e fundit ndertimi i shtepive dhe infrastruktureve (kjo e fundit nepermjet qeverise, huave nderkombetare, OJQ-ve dhe vete banoreve) kap shuma te konsiderueshme-ndertimi i shtepive vleresohej 11 milion \$ kurse infrastruktureve 250 milion \$. Shume nga investimet e bera nga banoret per shtepite apo sektorin privat, e kane burimin ne parate e derguar nga emigracioni, ose emigrantet vete jane kthyer per te bere investime ne zonen e vet. Por zona eshte duke u perballur me probleme te mprehta ekonomike e sociale qe vine nga niveli i larte i papunesise. Vetem 10% e forces se afte per punë eshte e punesar ne sektorin formal, kurse 45% kerkojne punë sezonale/informale ne qytetin e Tiranes. Kolapsi qe ka mberthyer aftesite prodhuese te vendit eshte nje aresye e kesaj gjendje. Nga ana tjetera niveli i ulet arsimor i te rinjve, qe perfaqesonje dhe peshen me te madhe te popullsise, ka sjelle qe keta ose te pu rojne ne punë krahun ne ndertim ose te emigrojne ne vendet fqinje (nga vine edhe te ardhurat kryesore ekonomike).

TABELA 4

<10,000 Lek	10-20,000 Lek	20-35,000 Lek	<40,000 Lek	Mesatarisht/Ifam
25%	33%	22%	20%	27,000

Kur nevoja per ndertim do te filloje te bjere (e cila gradualisht po bie), nje pjese e madhe e popullsise do te ndodhen perballle problemeve serioze. Zhvillimi ekonomik ne Bathore eshte duke ecur me hapa te ngadalta, sepse eshte ne varesi te te ardhurave nga mundesia e te gjeturit punë. Sektori publik perbehet nga njesia administrative, shkolla, qendrat shendetesore, sherbimi i ujesells-elektrikut, ne te cilin jane te punesar 130 vete, shumica qe jetojne ne Bathore. Sektori privat eshte i perbere nga 120 njesi tregetare kryesish pika furnizimi karburanti dhe garazhesh, materiale ndertimi, bare dhe kafene, dyqane te vogla, ku jane te punesar 167 persona duke perfshire ketu edhe vete pronaret.(Figura 11 eshte mare nga PSZHU viti 2002, ku paraqitet situata ekonomike e Bathores).

Shumica e tyre jane te punesar ne menyre te rastit per periudha sezonale

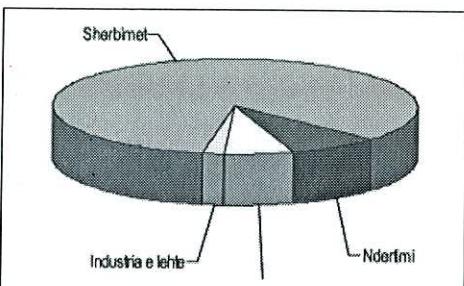


fig 11

4.7 Economic Development

In terms of investments made in Bathore over the last ten years in home building and infrastructure (the latter from government, international loans, NGOs and the homeowners themselves) the amounts are considerable - homebuilding estimated at US\$11 million, infrastructure US\$250 million. Many of the investments and development from homeowners and private sector have been fuelled by remittances sent from overseas, or Albanians returning from overseas and investing locally.

The neighbourhood is facing considerable social and economic problems due to the high unemployment. Only 10% of the population work force is employed in the formal sector, while 45% are looking for informal/seasonal jobs in Tirana. The collapse of the production capacity for the country as a whole is one reason. On the other hand the low level of education of youth, representing a high portion of the population demography, results in youngsters either working in construction or emigrating to neighbouring countries (where the main economic means come from). Regarding the monthly income of the Bathore population the data can be classified as following, taken from SUDP, 2002:

TABLE 4

<10,000 Lek	10-20,000 Lek	20-35,000 Lek	<40,000 Lek	Av. Income per HH
25%	33%	22%	20%	27,000

When the construction boom is over (which is slowing down), then serious social problems might be expected for a greater part of the population. Economic development in Bathore is progressing slowly but consistently in terms of paid employment. The public sector is composed of an administrative unit, schools, health centres, power supply, in which 130 people are employed, most from Bathore. In the private sector there are 120 commercial units: mainly petrol supply and garages, outlets for construction materials, bars and cafes, small shops, employing a total of 167 people including the owners. Figure 11, taken from the SUDP in 2002, gives the breakdown of enterprises for the whole of Bathore. Many more individuals are employed on a more casual basis - seasonally and temporarily. Individuals continue to look for opportunities for self-employment - for example a number of women work from home producing handicrafts, which are sold both in Bathore and to people coming from Kamza and Tirana.

In 1997 about 77% of the inhabitants were capable of work (in line with the law in the age group 18-60 years old), this increased to 83% in 2002. Data taken from the SUDP for Bathore on declared employment is presented in table 5.

TABLE 5

Regular Full- Time	Part -Time	Emigrants	Retired	Unemployed
5%	19%	6%	16%	52%

In terms of skills, the workforce is dominated by agricultural workers and builders, but there are also electricians, mechanics, plumbers, tyre retreaders. Women are primarily housewives and care givers. Some of the inhabitants follow contemporary training courses, the girls for tailoring or hairdressing, and the boys for electricians, mechanics, plumbers, builders etc.

4.8 The Environment

Whilst a large number of people do not have access to tap water and continue to transport water from public sources or use unlined garden wells, water and sanitation remain pressing problems in Bathore. Similarly people in urban and rural Bathore are still dependent on inadequately built (unlined) septic tanks, which may not be located at an adequate distance from wells, or connect domestic wastewater directly to drainage channels. Few checks are made on water quality taken from private sources in Bathore.

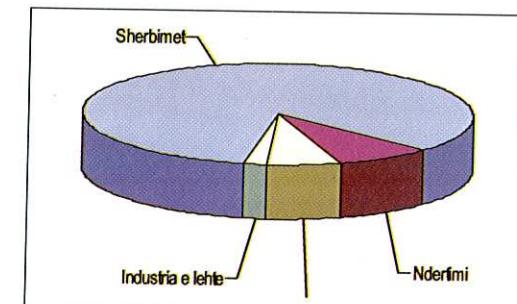


fig 11

dhe te perkoheshme. Shume te tjere jane duke shfrytezuar cdo mundesi per vetepunesim - p.sh nje numur i caktuar grash jane duke punuar ne shtepite e tyre per per te prodhuar punime dore duke i shitur ne Bathore ose njerezve qe vine nga Kamza apo Tirana.

Ne 1997 rreth 77% e banoreve ishin te afte per pune (sipas ligjit grup mosha 18-60 vjec)In 1997, kurse ne vitin 2002 kjo u rrit ne 83%. Te dhenat e meposhtme ne tabelen 5 te mara nga PSZHU e Kamzes tregojne nivelin e punesimit

TABELA 5

Me pune te rregullt e kohe te plotë	Me kohe pune te pjeseshme	Emigrante	Pensioniste	Pa pune
5%	19%	6%	16%	52%

Nga pikepamja profesionale burrat ne shumicen e tyre zoterojne profesionin e bujkut e ndertuesit, por ka edhe nje pjese me zanat elektricisti, mekaniku, hidrauliku, gomsteristi. Kurse grate, shumica e te cilave jane shtepiakate zoterojne profesionin e artizanes. Nje pjese e banoreve kane kryer apo po kryejne kurse profesionale bashkekohore, per shembull vajzat per rrobaqepsi, parukeri, apo djemte per elektricist, mekanik, hidraulik, ndertim, etj..

4.8 Mjedisi

Me qenese nje numur i madh familjesh nuk kane mundesi per tu furnizuar me uje cezme brenda shtepise vazhdojne te bejne transport uji nga burime publike ose te marrin uje nga puset e hapura ne oborrin re tyre, per rrjedhoje uji dhe higjena perbejne probleme teper shqetesuese per zonen e Bathores. Ne situate te ngjashme me zonen urbane ndodhen edhe banoret ne zonen rurale ndertesat e te cileve jane te bazuara ne gropat septike, qe jane gjithashu te hapura jo larg nga puset e ujit, ose ujerat e zeza zbrasen direkt ne kanalet e drenazhimit. Pak kontolle behen per te analizuar cilesine e ujit qe merret nepermjet puseve. Nje pjese e Bathores Urbane merr uje nga rrjeti shperndares i ujerave nentokesore te rajonit te Kamzes. Por edhe ne kete pjese te Kamzes egziston rreziku i ujit te ndotur, sepse edhe mbrojtjesja e argjirit ku kalon uji nuk eshte sa duhet e thelle. Per pasoje semundjet Gastrologjike qe raportohen nga qendrat shendetesore te Bathores jane te shpeshta tek banoret e saj.

Mbeturinat e ngurta nuk jane grumbulluar asnjehere ne Bathore. Banoret ose i hedhin ato rreth e rrotull, i djegin apo i groposin. Nje numur i vogel i familjeve paguajne per terheqjen e mbeturinave ne rruge private. Knalet e drenazhimit gjithashu perdoren shpesh si vende per hedhjen e plehrave, duke sjelle bllokimin e tyre dhe kur ndodh te bien shira te shumta ato permbytin tokat dhe shtepite perreth te banoreve..Ky uje permbyties rrezikon gjithashu ndotjen e ujerave te puseve. Me gjithese pastrimi i kanaleve te drenazhimit eshte bere disa here, problemi vazhdon te jete prezent perderisa nuk eshte zgjidhur ceshja e menaxhimit te mbeturinave.Ndonese komuniteti ka vazhduar ta kerkoje me shqetesim zgjidhjen e problemit te mbeturinave, duket qarte nga puna e deritanishme se ajo shikohet kryesisht si perjegjesi e Bashkise, kurse perjegjesia e komunitetit per prodhimin e hedhjen e mbeturinave nuk eshte ne nivelin e duhur.

Djegia e mbeturinave pergjate rrugave te pasfaltuara dh ne pergjithesi i drive per ngrohje dimerore e per gatim, si edhe perdomimi i shpeshe i makinave te zhavorrit per gjate rruges se Zall Herrit, kane sjelle per pasoje gjithashu uljen e pastertise se ajrit. Kjo do te thote se ndryshe nga cpritej, ne zonen e kesaj Bashkie periferike te kemi ajer te ndotur dhe mungese stabiliteti te kushteve atmosferike. Semundjet e mushkerive jane bere me

The water now being supplied to parts of urban Bathore through the distribution network is taken from groundwater supplies in Kamza. The same pollution risks are apparent in other parts of Kamza - particularly as the clay layer protecting Kamza groundwater is not particularly deep. Gastroenteritis is frequently reported as a common illness at the health centres in Bathore.

Solid waste is not collected by the Municipality anywhere in Bathore, homeowners either dump, burn or occasionally bury their waste. A very few people pay for private waste collection. Drainage channels are also frequently used as dumping grounds for solid waste, see fig 12, resulting in blockages, which in heavy rains may flood roads and homes. Contaminated water from drainage channels overflowing onto surrounding land also increases the risks of well water contamination. Schemes to clear drainage channels have been implemented on more than one occasion but whilst waste management is not addressed this will continue to be a problem. Whilst the community continue to rate the waste problems as a concern and a priority it is also apparent from recent work that waste management is still perceived as the primary responsibility of the Municipality and community responsibility for waste produced is not rated highly.

The burning of waste, along with unpaved roads and the general use of wood for winter fuel and sometimes cooking, and the heavy use of gravel trucks on the Zall Herr road also results in poor air quality in the area, exacerbated by the location of the Municipality which results in inversions trapping the air pollution until weather conditions change. Pulmonary illnesses are also reportedly common in Bathore - which may be linked to air pollution or housing standards.

As in most of Albania construction standards are not high, buildings are built without insulation, creating high energy needs for heating in the winter months and possibly health problems. Materials and structures may not be as durable as possible - for example the poor state of the Hallit Coka school which is only five years old, leading to a short lifespan and the need for reconstruction, wasted materials and resources.

Public transport as reported above is limited but available on the Zall Herr road connecting with the main road to Bathore and Kamza. More people are acquiring their own private transport, which in the short to medium term will create more difficult access roads, which are rutted and pitted by motorised traffic and more air pollution.

Green space continues to be lost in Bathore, as land continues to be divided and new homes built. For the moment most people do have sizeable gardens, no green areas of public space exist other than a small garden built for the Hallit Coka school. The use of wood as fuel is common in Bathore 20m³ per year per household, was estimated for homes in Bathore 4 in 2002, see Fig 12, as more people are "legalized" in terms of electricity connections this may increase if people try to use the electricity bills. Efforts at tree planting so far have had poor survival rates.

4.9 Main Actors

4.9.1 Community Participation

The 1995 conflict with the authorities against demolition of their homes was the severest conflict of the inhabitants of this area with the state. This caused the final



se te zakoneshme ne Bathore, sic raportohet nga qendrat shendetesore, semundje te cilat Jane te lidhura me ajrin e ndotur dhe ambjentet e shtepive te ndertuara jashte standarteve te nevojshme.

Si ne shumicen e ndertimeve ne Shqiperi edhe ketu nuk jane mare ne konsiderate standartet nderuese. Ndertesa te paizoluara qe kerkojne shpenzime te medha energie per ngrohje ne muajt e dimrit dhe qe sjellin probleme te shumta per shendetin . Materialet dhe strukturat ndertuese Jane gjithashtu te nje cilesie jo te mire p.sh per nje gjendje te tille flet situata ne shkollen Halit Coka e cila ka vetem pese vjet qe eshte ndertuar, dhe pernje periudhe kaq te shkurter ka nevoje per rikonstrukcion.

Transporti publik sic kemi thene eshte i kufizuar dhe funksionon ne rrugen e Zall Her-it qe lidh Bathoren me rrugen kryesore dhe Kamzen Gjithenje e me shume njerez Jane duke perdorur makinat e tyre private, te cilat pas nje afati te shkurter ose te mesem kohor do te sjellin veshtiresi serioze ne rruget e transportit, te cilat Jane mbushur me kanale e gropu per shkak te trafikut te renduar dhe ndotjeve.

Hapesira e gjelber vazhdon te humbase ne Bathore, sepse tokat vazhdon te ndahet dhe te ndertohen shteti te reja. Shume familje nuk kane hapsira kopshti, por nuk ka as hapsira te gjelberta publike, pervec nje lulishte te vogel te ndertuar brenda oborrit te shkolles Halit Coka .Perdorimi i druve per energji zakanish ne Bathore arrin ne 20 m3 ne vit per familje, llogaritje qe eshte bere per Bathore 4 ne vitin 2002, shiko figurën 12. Konsumi i energjisë do te rritet, sepse me shume njerez do te lidhen me linjen elektrike ne rruge legale. Mbjellja e pemave ka qene nje perpjekje qe ende nuk ka dhene rezultatet e duhura.

4.9 Aktoret kryesore

4.9.1 Pjesemarrja e komunitetit

Ne vitin 1995, sikurse u tha me lart, konflikti me autoritetet kunder prishjes se shtepive ishte konflikti me i ashper i banoreve te kesaj zone me shtetin. Kjo solli konsolidimin perfundimtar te ketyre vendbanimeve dhe qe e detyroi shtetin te ndertonte nje politike tolerante dhe te fillonte te merrete iniciativat zhvilluese ne kete zone

Pjesemarrja e komunitetit ne planifikim u evidentua ne Bathore ne kontekstin e nje partneriteti ne kuadrin e Projektit te Menaxhimit te Tokes Urbane (ULMP), qe me gjithese i filluar dhe i mbeshtetur nga fondet e Bankes Boterore kerkonte kontributin e perfitueseve. Qellimi i Projektit te Menaxhimit te Tokes Urbane eshte te ndihmoje banoret, vecanerisht te zonave informale per tu vete-organizuar, si dhe pajisjen me infrastrukturen baze, me kosto qe do te mbulohen edhe nga pjesemarrja e komunitetit ne projekt. Qellim tjeter i projektit eshte dhe integrimi i shoqatave me baze komunitare ne procesin e planifikimit urban, dhe zhvillimi i komuniteteve te pergjegjeshme

Investimet ne infrastrukturen sociale te zones perfshijne nje kiske, 3 qendra shendetesore dhe nje ndertese kopesht/qender komunitare, qe jane financuar nga organizatat jo-qeveritare, ne bashkepunim me banoret dhe me autoritetet lokale.Premier Urgence, nje organizate Franceze e emergencies ka kontribuar vecanerisht ne ndertimin e linjes primare te funzimit me uje per zonen e Bathores me fondet e ECHO (Organizata Humanitare e Komunitetit Evropian). Co-PLAN,(Instituti per Zhvillirnin e Habitatit) ka financuar gjithashtu nje pjese te tij. Organizatat e tjera si CCF (Fondacioni Kristian i Femijeve) AiBi (Miqtë e Femijeve) CAFOD kane dhene kontributin e tyre ne permiresimet ne shendetesi, arsim, sherbime sociale, etj.

4.9.2 Organizatat me Baze Komunitare (OBK) ne Bathore

Organizatat me Baze Komunitare Jane nje prej aktoreve kryesore ne zhvillimin e zones. Ka dy Organizata me Baze Komunitare legale te regjistruara ne zone

consolidation of these inhabitants, and the state response to construct a tolerant policy and start to take initiatives for developing this zone.

The context in which community participation in planning now takes place in Bathore is in a partnership context i.e. under the auspices of ULMP, although externally initiated and supported by World Bank funds requires contribution of beneficiaries concerned. ULMP aims at helping community residents, mainly in informal settlements to organise themselves and to provide essential infrastructure with cost recovery through community participation. The project also aims at integrating community associations into the formal urban planning process, and developing responsive communities

The investments in social infrastructure such as one church, three health centres and a combined kindergarten/community centre building were financed by non-governmental organisations, with the collaboration of local residents and local authorities. Premier Urgence, a French emergency organisation has contributed to the rehabilitation of the main line of water supply for Bathore neighbourhood through some ECHO (European Community Humanitarian Organisation) funds (Co-PLAN has also financed part of it). Other organisations like CCF, CAFOD, AiBi give their contribution in the areas of health, education, social service, etc.

4.9.2 CBOs in Bathore

CBOs are one of the principal actors in the neighbourhood development. There are two legally registered CBOs in the area and a youth forum. The first community organisation, "Rilindja" is a grassroots territorial type of CBO established by Co-PLAN in 1998 in the framework of community mobilisation for the World Bank upgrading programme, see fig 13. At the start its activity was only in the Bathore Pilot area. Over the time it has been extended to the whole of Urban Bathore with 160 members. Over a time span of 5 years the focus of work has been in organisational development and transparency, capacity building, increase of contacts with the residents, local authorities and other stakeholders and promoting an active role of community participation in planning, implementing, monitoring and maintaining community development activities.

Co-PLAN has paid close attention to women, as their role in the area tends to be more traditional and suppressed. A women's association in Bathore has been established in 2002, namely "Gruaja e se Ardhmes" (Woman of the Future), see fig 13. Bathore is an area with a great number of children and young people where the poverty and the absence of community integration are associated with the absence of education, social and sportive activities for the young people. The work with a group of 70 young people mainly from Bathore Pilot and 2 led to the creation of the Youth Forum so called "Me Zerin e te Rinjve" (With Youth's Voice), see fig 8.

Women of the Future and the Youth Forum work is focused in increasing its capacities and skills mainly through co-operation with new and existing non-profit organisations in the area and public institutions. Increasingly women and youngsters are participating in the development processes of the area and collaborating with important actors such as central and local government authorities and other CBOs in the area.

A successful process have been already implemented in Bathore where the residents of the Bathore Pilot were called in early 2002 to set the priorities on social infrastructure and social activities under Japanese Social Development Fund and

si dhe nje Forum Rinor.

Organizata e pare me baze komunitare, "Rilindja", eshte themeluar me mbeshtetjen e Co-PLAN ne 1998, ne kuader te mobilizimit te komunitetit ne programin e permiresimit te zones te financuar nga Banka Botore, program qe eshte ne vazhdim. Ne fillim organizata vepronte vetem ne Zonen Pilot te Bathores, tashme eshte e shtrire ne te gjithe zonen e Bathore Urbane, me nje anetaresi prej 160 banore. Ne pese vitet fokus i punes i organizates ka qene zhvillimi organizativ dhe trasparensa, rritja e aftesive, shtimi i kontakteve me banoret, Pushtetin Lokal dhe aktoret e tjere dhe ne promovimin e rolit aktiv te pjesemarrjes te komunitetit ne planifikim, zbatim dhe monitorim te aktivitetave per zhvillimin e tij.

Co-PLAN i ka kushtuar vemandje gjithashtu rolit te gruas per zhvillimin e zones. Nje shoqate per gruan, ne Bathore eshte themeluar ne 2002, e quajtur "Gruaja e se Ardhmes". Bathorja eshte nje zone me nje numer te madh femijesh dhe te rinjsh ku varferia dhe mungesa e integrimit komunitar jane shoqeruar me mungesen e arsimimit, aktivitetave sociale dhe sportive per te rinjte. Ngrijta dhe veprimtarite e nje grupi te rinjsh (fillimisht 70 vete), kryesishet ne zonen e Bathore Pilot dhe Bathore 2 (ndarje sipas projektit te infrastruktureve), cuan ne krijimin e Forumit Rinor "Me Zerin e te Rinje".

Puna me Forumin Rinor dhe me Shoqaten e Gruas eshte fokusuar ne rritjen e aftesive dhe njohurive, vecanerisht nepermjet bashkepunimit me organizatat jo qeveritare ekzistuese dhe te reja ne zone, si dhe me institucionet shteterore. Pjesemarrja e grave dhe e te rinjve ne proceset zhvilluse dhe te bashkepunimit me autoritetet e pushtetit lokal dhe me organizata te tjera me baze komunitare ka ardhur ne rritje.

Puna me Forumin Rinor dhe me Shoqaten e Gruas eshte fokusuar ne rritjen e aftesive dhe njohurive, vecanerisht nepermjet bashkepunimit me organizatat jo qeveritare ekzistuese dhe te reja ne zone, si dhe me institucionet shteterore. Pjesemarrja e grave dhe e te rinjve ne proceset zhvilluse dhe te bashkepunimit me autoritetet e pushtetit lokal dhe me organizata te tjera me baze komunitare ka ardhur ne rritje.

4.9.3 Pushteti Lokal

Pushteti Lokal per shkak te veshtiresive financiare nuk ka kryer investime serioze ne zone. Presioni i zhvillimeve ilegale, mungesa ne legjislacion, mungesa ne koordinimin institucional dhe barrierat burokratike, kane krijuar probleme ne zbatimin e shembimeve te pushtetit lokal. Investimet e vetme dhe me te medha ne Bathore jane nje shkolle tete-vjecare, qe nuk mund te plotesoje nevojat per arsim ne zone, pastrimi i kanalit te mbeturinave dhe shtrimi i rruges Bulcesh-Institut, underhyre per permiresimin e rruges kryesore qe kalon permes Bathores, e njohur si rruga e Zallherit. Ne zonen e Bathores nuk ka ambiente per aktivitetet sociale, fusha apo kende lojrash etj.

4.9.4 Co-Plan

Co-PLAN(Instituti per Zhvillimin e Habitatit) ka filluar te punoje si organizate jo qeveritare dhe jo fitimprurese ne Bathore, ne 1997 dhe tashme eshte duke punuar ne te gjithe zonen Urbane te Bathores, vecanerisht ne zhvillimin e komunitetit, permiresimin e aksesit ne zone, dhe krijimin e infrastruktureve sociale baze. Co-PLAN eshte fokusuar ne ndertimin e nje modeli me pjesemarrjen e komunitetit.

Pikerisht Axhenda Lokale e Zhvillimit eshte nje komponent i nje programi 3-vjecar te Co-PLAN "Pasazh drejt nje shoqerie civile influencuese" te zbatuar ne zonen e Bathores. Ky program ka synuar rritjen e influences te shoqerise civile ne zone, ne nje menyre sa me cilesore.

formulate the community actions plans. A series of meetings were held with diverse groups of residents where focus was placed particularly on the participation of youth and women. After a training workshop, the representative body of residents (with members from three CBOs) managed to prepare the draft of project proposal for the kindergarten.

4.9.3 Local Government

Local government due to its financial limitations has not been able to undertake serious investments in the area. The pressure of illegal developments, lack of legislation, lack of co-ordination among institutions, and bureaucratic barriers has created problems to the implementation of government's services. The biggest and the only state investments in Bathore is an eight year school (primary and middle) school, that still can not meet the demands of the entire area, drainage channel cleaning, construction of the Bulcesh road and improvements to the main road of Zall-Herr. There are no other public facilities in the area.

4.9.4 Co-Plan

Co-PLAN started working in Bathore in 1997 and presently is working in the whole urban area of Bathore mainly in community development, improvement of access within the area and creation of basic social infrastructure. Co-PLAN is focused on building a model of community participation.

fig 13



5. BATHORJA NE PLANIN E ZHVILLIMIT TE KAMZES

5.1 Plani Strategjik i Zhvillimit Urban (PSZHU) dhe Planet Pjesore

5.1.1 Plani Strategjik I Zhvillimit Urban Kamez

5.1.1.1 Metodologja

Co-PLAN e ka nisur aktivitetin e saj në Kamëz në vitin 1997. Si rezultat bashkëpunimit me Bashkinë në zonë filloj projekt: "Forcimi i Pushtetit Vendor dhe Iniciativave me Baze Komuniteti në Bashkinë Kamëz". Bazuar në priorititet e identikuara paraprakisht nga Bashkia, u identifikan tre objektiva kryesore të projektit:

- * Hartimi i një Plani Strategjik të Zhvillimit Urban për Bashkinë Kamëz (PSZHU)
- * Trajnim i stafit të Bashkisë
- * Investime Pilot

Hartimi i Planit SZHU, si objktivi bazë dhe kryesor i projektit, i cili sintetizon interesat afat-gjatë dhe vizionet e Bashkisë për të ardhmen, u drejtua dhe shoqërua nga një strategji e veçantë komunikimi. Kjo kishte për qëllim transparencën dhe publikimin e procesit dhe bashkëpunimin midis të gjithë aktorëve të interesuar, si edhe përfshirjen e komunitetit si partner dhe bashkëpronar i Planit. Kjo gjë u arrit nëpërmjet publikimeve në media, broshura, fletepalosje, posterave dhe takimeve të drejtë përdrejta me banorët. Nje sere programesh televizive janë organizuar duke perfshire edhe debatet ne forumin urban.

Nga te gjithe fshatrat e rajonit te Kamzes situata kaotike urbane dhe mungesa e infrastruktureve fizike e sociale kane qene me problematiket qe duhen vleresuar. Sikurse ne mjaft zona te banuara te Kamzes edhe ne Bathore pjesemaria aktive ne konsultime me OBK dhe rritja e aftesive te ketyre shoqatave si edhe punonjesve te Bashkise, kane qene procese te panderprera per hartimin e PSZHU. Cdo kryefamiljari ne Bathore, ashtu sikurse edhe ne zonat e tjera, ju eshte dhene pyetori me shpjegimet e procesit, si edhe per marjen prej tyre te vleresimit te planit. Dere me dere plotesimi i pytesoreve siguroi vazhdimesine dhe rezultatin e studimit i cili ju bashkengjitet dokumentit te Planit Strategjik.

5.1.1.2 Rezultatet

Elementet bazë struktural të Planit SZHU janë:

Plani i Përdorimit të Tokës

Rekomandimi kryesor i Planit të Përdorimit të Tokës është që të densifikohen zonat që janë tashmë të dendësuara me banim, duke kufizuar kështu procesin e urbanizimit dhe duke ndaluar shpërdorimin e tokës bujqësore. Pajisja me infrastrukturë do të jetë më pak e kushtueshme, sidomos nëse zona do të jetë më kompakte. Strategjia sygjeron që gjatë fazës së parë (2002-2012), (Bathore, Bulcesh and Zall Mnerr) Zona Jugore do të densifikohet nëpërmjet infrastrukturës dhe legalizimit. Strategjia afat-mesme tregon se Zona e Ndërmjetme duhet të përgatitet për procesin e urbanizimit duke siguruar hapësirat publike. Gjatë fazës së dytë (2012-2022), procesi i formalizimit të ndërtimeve dhe pajisja me infrastrukturë dhe shërbimeve do të nisë në Zonën Veriore. Kjo është përcaktuar për të mbrojtur karakteristikat e saj rurale, per të kufizuar shpërdorimin e tokës bujqësore dhe per te mbrojtur burimet e ujërave nën-tokësore në zonën e Valasit.

5.1.1.3 Plani i Infrastrukturës

Hapat konkretë për t'u nérmarë në kuadrin e Planit të Infrastrukturës përfshijnë:

- * Hapja e hapësirave publike (rrugët dhe sheshet për objektet social-kulturore) në Zonën Jugore (zonat kryesore te punes se Co-PLAN ne Bathoren Urbane)
- * Ndërtimi i infrastrukturës në Zonën Jugore (shiko historinë e Bathores)
- * Fillimi i procesit të identifikimit të pronave në Zonën Jugore dhe të Ndërmjetme
- * Përcaktimi dhe sigurimi i hapësirave publike në Zonën e Ndërmjetme
- * Ngritja e një sistemi taksash bazuar në informacionin gjografik të pronave të paluajtshme
- * Fillimi i procesit të sigurimit të infrastrukturës dhe legalizimit në Zonën Jugore
- * Fillimi i projektimit të planeve pjesore urbane në Zonën Jugore dhe në Zonën e Ndërmjetme
- * Koordinimi me Qarkun dhe Pushtetin Qëndror për ndërtimin e infrastrukturës së rendë si lidhja me hyrjen veriore të Tiranës dhe lidhja me Aeroportin Nënë Tereza Rinas.

5.1.1.4 Planii i menaxhimit të mbeturinave

Plani i Menaxhimit të Mbeturinave propozon një skemë të re për mbledhjen dhe trajtimin e mbeturinave. Ai konsiston në:

- * Implementimin dhe menaxhimi i ciklit primar të mbledhjes së mbeturinave në nivel komuniteti

5. THE BATHORE - KAMZA DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

5.1 SUDP and Detailed Plans

5.1.1 Kamza SUD-Plan

5.1.1.1 Methodology

Co-PLAN started its activity in Kamza in 1997. As a result of the collaboration with the Municipality, a three year project was put in place: "Empowering Local Governance and Community Based Initiatives in Kamza Municipality". Based on the preliminary identified priorities from the Municipality, three basic objectives of the project were identified:

- * Designing a Strategic Urban Development Plan for the Municipality (SUDP)
- * Training the Municipality staff
- * Pilot investments

Designing the SUD Plan, as the main and basic objective of the project, which synthesizes the long term interests and visions of the Municipality for the future, was led and accompanied by a special communication strategy. It aimed at the transparency and the publication of the process and the collaboration among all the interested actors as well as the involvement of the community as a partner and co-owner of the Plan. This was carried out through publications in media, brochures, leaflets, posters and through direct meetings with residents. A series of T.V. programmes including urban forum debates were organised.

Of all the Kamza villages the problems of chaotic urban development and lack of social and physical infrastructure in Bathore are the most stark and in need of addressing. As the most inhabited of the Municipality villages and with active CBOs the consultation process with the inhabitants of Bathore and capacity building of both the CBOs and Municipality employees, some of whom were resident in the village, were ongoing processes in the formation of the SUDP. Every household in Bathore, as in the other villages, was given a questionnaire explaining the process and giving them an opportunity to give feedback on the plan. Door to door collection of the questionnaires ensured follow through and the output of the survey was included as an attachment to the strategy document.

5.1.1.2 Results

The basic structural elements of the SUD Plan is the Land Use Plan. The main recommendation of the Land Use Plan is to further densify areas which are already densified thus limiting the urbanization process and stopping the waste of agricultural land. Thus, the provision of infrastructure will be cheaper especially if the area is more compact. The strategy suggests that during the first phase (2002-2012), the Southern Area (Bathore, Bulcesh and Zall Mnerr) will be densified through infrastructure and legalization. The mid-term strategy indicates that the Intermediary Area should be prepared for the urbanization process by securing public spaces. During the second phase (2012-2022), it is possible that the buildings' formalisation process and the provision of infrastructure and services will start in the Northern Area, this is designated to protect its rural characteristics. This will limit the waste of the agricultural land and will protect the underground-water sources in the area of Valias.

5.1.1.3 Infrastructure Plan

Concrete steps to be taken under the Infrastructure Plan include:

- * Opening of public spaces (roads and squares for social-economic objects) in the Southern Area - (key areas of work for Co-Plan in urban Bathore)
- * Building the infrastructure in the Southern Area (see history of Bathore)
- * Starting the process of identification of properties in the South and Intermediate Areas.
- * Designating and providing public spaces in the Intermediate Area
- * Setting a tax-system based on the geographic information of the immovable properties
- * Starting the process of providing infrastructure and legalisations in the Southern Area.
- * Starting the process of design partial urban plans in the Southern Area and then in the Intermediate Area
- * Co-ordination with District and Central Government for the construction of the heavy infrastructure as the connection with the north entrance of Tirana and the connection with Rinas (Mother Tereza) Airport

5.1.1.4 Solid Waste Management Plan

The Solid Waste Management Plan proposed a new scheme for the solid waste collection and treatment. It consists of:

- * The implementation and management of the primary cycle of the waste collection at community level

- * Krijimi i një sistemi menaxhimi per organizimin dhe menyren e financimit te grumbullimit te mbeturinave gjate ciklit te pare dhe te dyte.
- * Aktivitet e pakesimit/te riciklimit nepermjet pjesemarjes se komunitetit. Sigurimi i te ardhurave perme aktiviteve te riciklimit te mbeturinave dhe krijimit te industrise te riciklimit ne nivel lokal.
- * Krahasuar me skemën e vjetër tradicionale të mbledhjes dhe pastrimit të mbeturinave, skema e propozuar do të reduktonte koston duke reduktuar numrin e makinave dhe punëtorëve.

5.1.1.5 Plani i Zhvillimit Ekonomik

Plani i Zhvillimit Ekonomik mori në konsideratë kërkesat hapsinore të Bashkisë (lidhjet, korridoret dhe zonat specifike të zhvillimit) dhe ka përcaktuar tre fusha ku duhet fokusuar puna për përbushjen e këtij plani:

- * Zhvillimet ekonomike të qëndrueshme që përfshijnë zhvillimet strategjike nëpërmjet investimeve në infrastrukturën publike
- * Zhvillimi i sektorit formal dhe imazhit, tregëtimit dhe promovimit të qytetit
- * Menaxhimi i qëndrueshëm i rritjes së zhvillimit nëpërmjet planifikimit dhe financimit të ndërthurur të investimeve dhe qeverisjes se mirë nëpërmjet komunikimit

5.1.1.6 Rezultai i drejtperdrej per Bathoren

Nje nga rezultatet e drejtperdrejta per banoret e Bathores ishte vendimi per te ndertuar një qender komunitare, nepermjet financimit te projektit Passage, ne te cilin te perfishihej dhe njesia administrative, per te ndihmuar banoret ne plotesimin e dokumenteve te nevojshme zyrtare. civile. Ndertesa krijoj gjithashtu mundesine per krijimin e dhomes per OBK-te, dhomes per takimet e komunitetit, si edhe per ambientet e kopshkit te pare te femijeve ne zonen e Bathores.

5.1.2 Planet Pjesore ne Bathore

5.1.2.1 Bathorja Urbane dhe Planet Pjesore të PMTU-së

Më 1995, 170 ha në Bathore u identifikuani si një zonë urbane nga qeveria e Shqipërisë. Ky status i jep Bathores të drejtën për te ndertuar ne kete zone.. Më 2003 ky përcaktim i Bathores Urbane u zgjerua nga Ministria e Rregullimit te Territorit për të përfshirë zonat 5, 6 dhe 7. duke parë ndryshimet e mëdha të viteve '90. Ne 1997 Qeveria Shqiptare, mbështetur gjithashtu edhe nga Banka Botërore filloj një projekt për menaxhimin e tokës urbane (Projekti i Menaxhimit të Tokës Urbane). Një nga zonat në të cilat u testua ky projekt ishte një zonë e vogël prej 13 ha në Bathore, e cila u quajt Zona Pilot. Projekti konsistonte në përmirësimin e kushteve të jetesës së banorëve duke përmirësuar infrastrukturën e zonës në bashkëpunim dhe bashkë-financim me komunitetin. Kjo do të thoshte që komuniteti duhet të paguante për shërbimet që do te ofrohen. Për këtë arësy u nënshkrua një marrëveshje midis Qeverisë dhe përfaqësuesve të komunitetit, në të cilën u specifikuan edhe kushtet e bashkëpunimit. Qeveria i ofroi komunitetit-shpenzimet nga ana e saj te ndertimit te linjës primare te ujesellit, 80% te kostos per ndertimin e linjës sekondare te ujesells-kanalizimeve dhe teresish koston per konsulencen teknike per hartimin e zbatimin e projektit. Komuniteti duhet te plotesonte 20% te vleres se kostos per linjen sekondare dhe 100% te kostos per linjen terciare te ujesellit.

Puna do të fillonte me elementët më të domosdoshëm të infrastrukturës të cilat u zgjodhën nga vetë banorët. Ishte planifikuar që ky proces të mbylljet me legalizimin zonës dhe të pronave të banorëve. Edhe pse projekti në Sheshin Pilot eci shumë ngadalë ai u konsiderua si i suksesshëm dhe projekti u zgjerua në 16 ha më 1999, në 32 ha të tjerë më 2001 dhe në 75 ha të tjerë në 2002, respektivisht zonat 2, 3 dhe 4. Bazuar në marrëveshjet e nënshkruara midis Qeverisë dhe përfaqësuesve të komunitetit. Autoritetet e PMTU-së pregatitën Planet Pjesore Urbane për çdo zonë.

5.1.2.2 Pregatitja e Planeve Pjesore

Komuniteti në fazën parapregatitore

Procesi i projektimit të planeve pjesore filloj me negociatat me komunitetin si një pjesë shumë e rëndësishme e procesit. Në fazën e bisedimeve u diskutuan kushtet e bashkëpunimit. Në këto diskutime u përfshinë kostot e kontributit të komunitetit dhe parametrat e hapësirave publike si një nga elementët më të rëndësishëm të zhvillimit urban të një zone. Si rezultat, komuniteti i zonave mori përsipër hapjen e hapësirave publike. Më tej Autoritetet e PMTU-së pregatitën një draft plan për hapësirat publike. Pas kësaj puna vazhdoi në terren për të përcaktuar hapësirat publike me pjesëmarrjen dhe bashkëpunimin e komunitetit duke marrë në konsideratë parametrat teknikë të nevojshëm për elementët e infrastrukturës. Në këto diskutime u përfshinë aktorë nga Pushteti Qëndror dhe Vendor, OJF-të, Konsulentë të Huaj, OBK-të Lokale dhe komuniteti.

- * The establishment of a management system that manages and finances the primary and secondary cycle of the waste collection
- * Waste reduction/recycling activities as undertaken by the community. Income-generating through garbage recycling activities through the establishment of local recycling industries.
- * Compared to the old traditional scheme of the waste collection and cleaning, the proposed scheme would reduce the cost by reducing the number of vehicles and workers.

5.1.1.5 Economic Development Plan

The Economic Development Plan has taken in consideration spatial demands of the Municipality (knots, corridors and specific development areas) and has defined three fields where the work for the accomplishment of this plan should focus:

- * Sustainable economic development that includes the strategic development through public infrastructure investments
- * Development of the formal sector and the image, marketing and promotion of the city
- * Sustainable management of the growth of development through integrated planning and financing of the investments and good governance through communication

5.1.1.6 Direct Impacts for Bathore

One of the direct impacts for the inhabitants of Bathore was the decision to build a community centre through Passage funding, incorporating an administrative office to facilitate all the normal citizen documentation required by any municipality. This building also gave the opportunity to provide office space for CBOs' and meeting rooms for the general public, as well as the first kindergarten in the village.

5.1.2 Detailed Plans Bathore

5.1.2.1 Urban Bathore and ULMP Detailed Plans

In 1995, 170 hectares in Bathore were identified as an urban area by the Government of Albania. This status gives Bathore the right to be built upon. In 2003 this designation of urban Bathore was extended by the Ministry of Territorial Adjustment to include zones 5, 6, and 7. Looking at the rapid changes of the '90s, in 1997 the Government of Albania, supported also by the World Bank, started a project of managing the urban land (Urban Land Management Project). One of the areas in which this project was tested was a small site of 13ha in Bathore, which was called the Pilot. The Project consists of improving the living conditions of the habitants by improving the infrastructure of the area in cooperation and co-financing with the community.

This means that the community has to pay for the services that will take place. An Agreement was signed between the Government and the community representatives on this issue in which were specified the conditions of the collaboration. The government has offered the community -the cost of the primary lines of the infrastructure, 80% of the cost of the secondary lines of the infrastructure, the entire necessary technical consultancy, all the Designs and Plans. The community has to fulfill: 20% of the cost of the secondary infrastructure, 100% of the cost of the tertiary infrastructure

The work was supposed to start with the most needed elements, which were selected by the residents themselves. It is planned that this process will be concluded with the legalisation of the area and the properties of the residents. Even though the project in the Pilot Site moved ahead very slowly it was considered successful and the project was extended to 16ha in 1999, in 32 ha in 2001 and another 75 ha in 2002, areas 2, 3 and 4. Based on the agreement that has been signed between the Government and the community representatives, the ULMP Authorities prepared a detailed urban plan for each area.

5.1.2.2 Community Involvement in Preparation of the Detailed Plans

The process of designing the detailed plans started with negotiations with the community as a very important part of the process. In the negotiation period the terms of the collaboration were discussed. In these discussions the cost of the community contribution and parameters of the public space as one of the most important elements of the urban development of an area were included. As a result the community of the area took the responsibility to open public spaces. The ULMP authorities then prepared a draft plan for the public spaces. After this the work continued in the field by defining the public spaces with the participation and collaboration of the community taking into consideration the technical parameters needed for the infrastructure elements. In these discussions actors from Local and Central Government, NGO-s, Foreign Consultors, Local CBO-s, community were involved. This process has defined the areas which are willing to participate in the project and for these areas ULMP Authorities started the process of the designing the technical details.

Ky proces përcakttoi zonat që ishin të gatëshme për të marrë pjesë në projekt dhe për këto zona Autoritetet e PMTU-së filluan procesin e pregetitjes së projekteve teknike.

5.1.2.3 Zbatimi i Planeve Pjesore

Komuniteti në fazën e zbatimit

Gjatë fazës së zbatimit komuniteti u përfshi në procesin e hapjes së hapësirave publike, rrugëkalimeve të nevojshme për zhvillimin e infrastrukturës. Këto hapësira publike janë hapur bazuar në Planet Pjesore teknike të pregetitura nga PMTU. Në mënyrë që të evitoheshin problemet me shtëpitë e ndërtuara gjatë periudhës së pregetitjes së Planeve Pjesore Teknike hapësirat publike u devijuan, por gjithmonë brenda parametrave teknikë të përcaktuar në Planet Pjesore Teknike.

5.2 Hapësirat Publike

Proçesi i zhvillimit të një zone, rurale apo urbane, është e lidhur ngushtë me dy aspekte kryesore, me zhvillimin social dhe fizik të zonës. Por asnjë prej tyre nuk mund të ekzistojë pa prezencën e hapësirave publike. Çdo shërbim, qoftë i aspektit social apo fizik, kërkon hapësirën e vet. Rrugët, kanalizimet dhe uji i pijshëm kërkojnë hapësirë për t'u ndërtuar, shërbimi postar, shërbimi edukativ, shërbimi shëndetësor, ambienti i jetesës kërkon hapësirë për të funksionuar si shërbim.

Gjetja e hapësirës në zonat ku statusi ligjor i tokës dhe i ndërtueseve është i paqartë apo ilegal, është një problem i madh dhe kompleks që ndikon direkt në zgjidhjen e problemeve, në cilësinë dhe në sasinë e shpërndarjes së shërbimeve për banorët. Ligjërisht, pushteti vendor apo qëndror duhet ti sigurojë këto hapësira sipas procedurave të rikompensimit. Por në këto zona specifike statusi i tokës dhe i ndërtimeve është i paqartë dhe kompensimi i tyre është ligjërisht i pamundur sepse procedurat e kompensimit kërkojnë "Tapi" apo dokumente të pronësisë së tokës dhe ndërtimit.

Megjithatë sigurimi i këtyre hapësirave të kërkuar është akoma i mundur. Ekzistonjë disa mënyra për ta arritur këtë, çdo njëra prej të cilave ka avantazhet dhe disavantazhet e veta. Më poshtë po prezantojmë disa prej tyre të cilat sygjerohen si mënyrat më të mundshme për të siguruar hapësirat publike në Bathore.

- Zotëruesi i tokës e ofron hapësirën për përdorim sipas disa kushteve të diskutuar dhe të rëna dakort nga të dyja palët.

Në këtë rast shpërndarja e shërbimit publik është e sigurtë por humbet kohë e konsiderueshme gjatë procesit të negociatave me zotëruesin e tokës. Kjo nuk e përashton totalisht influencën e ish-zotëruesit as pas fillimit të shërbimit. Në shumicën e rasteve kushti kryesor është punësimi i ish-zotëruesit apo pjesëtarëve të familjes së tij gjatë funksionimit të shërbimit.

- Pushteti Vendor apo Qëndror në bashkëpunim me autoritetet përkatëse e merr tokën me forcë duke përashtuar ish-zotëruesin nga çdo mundësi negocimi.

Në këtë rast nevojitet një bashkëpunim efektiv i disa aktorëve, komunitetit, disa prej organeve shtetërore, Ministrive përkatëse, organeve të rendit, zyrtarëve bashkiakë etj. Koha për vendosjen në funksionim të shërbimit të kërkuar është shumë e shkurtër por në të njëjtën kohë kjo mënyrë krijon konflikt me ish-zotëruesin e pronës. Duke patur parasysh këtë konflikt të vazhdueshëm kjo mund të krijoje probleme periodike në funksionimin e shërbimit publik.

- Komuniteti e gjen tokën vetë duke e blerë atë nga ish-zotëruesi apo duke e shkëmbyer dhe e ofron atë për shërbimin e kërkuar.

Për të siguruar hapësirën e kërkuar në këtë rast nevojitet një komunitet i organizuar mirë dhe efektivisht. Përgjithësisht, situata ekzistuese e komuniteteve në Shqipëri është shumë individuale. Megjithatë në Bathore, bashkëpunimi i OBK-së me Bashkinë dhe angazhimi i tyre për të hartuar një axhendë të zhvillimit lokal mund të lehtësojë këto mënyra të zgjidhjes së çështjes së hapësirave publike. Në disa prej Planeve të Veprit të propozuara janë sygjuer edhe hapësirat publike të kërkuar. Aty ku toka është ofruar si kontribut i komunitetit, përgjegjësia e komunitetit përmirëmbajtjen e hapësirës është rritur sikurse edhe efektiviteti i shërbimit.

Të tre këto mekanizma për evidentimin dhe sigurimin e hapësirave publike janë zgjidhje potenciale për Bathoren për gjeljen e hapësirave për ndërtesa komunitare dhe shërbime specifike. Zgjidhja b – has ne teper kundershti dhe veshtiresi per t'u zbatuar.

5.1.2.3. Community Involvement in Implementing the Detailed Plans

During the implementation phase the community was involved in the process of opening public spaces, thoroughfares, needed for developing infrastructure. This public space has been opened based on the technical Detailed Plan that was provided by the ULMP Authorities. In order to avoid the problems with the houses built during the preparation of the technical Detailed Plan the public spaces have been manipulated but within the technical parameters that were defined in the Technical Detailed Plan.

5.2 Public Space

The development process of the area, rural or urban, is strongly connected with two main aspects, the social and the physical development of the area. Roads, sewerages and water need space to be built; postal service, educational service, health service, the living environment need space to function as a service or facility.

Finding this space in the areas where the legal status of the land and the buildings is unclear or illegal, is a big and complex problem which directly impacts on resolving the problem, and the quality and the quantity of the delivering of the services for the residents. Legally, the local or central government, should find these spaces according to the recompensing procedures. But in these specified areas the status of the land and the buildings is unclear and their compensation is legally impossible because compensation procedures need the "Tapi" or the document of the ownership of the land and building.

Even so the finding of these required spaces is still possible. There exist several ways to achieve this, each one of which has its advantages and disadvantages. Below we present some of these are suggested as ways forward for obtaining public space in Bathore.

- The holder of the land offers the space for use, if specific conditions are met, pre-negotiated before by both sides.

In this case the delivery of the public service is ensured but a lot of time is lost during the negotiation process with the possessor of the land. It doesn't totally exclude the influence of the ex-owner even after the start of the service. In most cases the main condition is the employment of the x-owner or his family members in the operation of the service.

- Local or Central Government in cooperation with the appropriate authorities takes the land by force foreclosing (preventing/excluding) the ex-owner every chance of negotiation.

In this case an effective collaboration of some actors, community, private consultants, and important state organs, Ministries, Police Dept - both building police, Municipality officials, is needed. The time required to put in an effective service is very short but at the same time it creates conflict with the ex-owner of the property. Taking in consideration this continuous conflict it may create periodical problems with the functioning of the public service.

- Community finds the land by buying it from the owner or exchanging it and offering it for the required service.

A good and effectively organized community is needed to ensure the required space is identified. Generally the existing situation in the Albanian communities is very individualistic. However Bathore the co-operation of CBOs with the Municipality and their commitment to delivering a local development agenda could facilitate this means of resolving the public space issue. In some of the Action Plans proposed the public space required has been suggested. Where land is contributed by the community, in general, the responsibility of the community for maintaining the space is increased and the effectiveness of the service as well.

All three of these mechanisms for identifying and securing public space for Bathore are potential solutions to the provision of finding space for particular community buildings and services. Solution b – can be seen to have certain constraints and difficulties.

6.0 PROCESI I ALZH

6.1 Njohja me Plan Veprimin

Zhvillimi i lagjes ne Bathore tashme ka filluar me hapjen e hapesirave publike, instalimi i linjes sekondare te ujit dhe i kanaleve te ujrave te zeza ne disa pjese, themelimin dhe regjistrimin formal te Organizatave me Baze Komunitare, pjesemarrijen e komunitetit ne planifikimin dhe zbatimin e projekteteve te permiresimit te zones si dhe nenshkrimi i kater marreveshjeve te bashkepunimit. Koncepti i pjesemarrijes qytetare dhe bashkepunimi me Pushtetin Lokal eshte tan i njohur. Megjithate problemet qe zona po kalon jane te shumefishta, dhe mjetet financiare per zgjidhjen e tyre nga pushteteti lokal e qendor janë te pakta. Per pasoje, ne menyre qe te nxitet zhvillimi i metejshem i zones me shume kujdes duhet t'i tregohet kombinimit te kapaciteteve qe kane banoret e zones me sponsorizimin e asistencen zhvilluese te shtetit. Plani i veprimit eshte perdonur si një instrument per te analizuar shkaqet dhe pasojat e proceseve qe kane ndodhur ne Bathore, peraktimin e forcave inflencuese ne zhvillimin e komunitetit, se si te hartohet një plan i shkallzuar per te zgjidhur problemin kryesor. Elementet te cilat e bejne me te kuptueshme hartimin e Axhendes per zonen e Bathores janë te detauar ne pjeset ne vijim.

6.2. Analiza e problemit kryesor

Rritja e shpejte demografike ne zonen informale te Bathores ka shkaktuar një problem te madh: Zhvillimin kaotik urban. Aresyet e kesaj gjendje mund te jene te shumta por ne do te perqendrohem i ato me kryesoret:

Regjimi i meparshem komunist nuk lejonte levizjen e lire te popullsise dhe shumica e popullsise jetonte ne zonat rurale. Levizja e lire e popullsise, si nje e drejt e shpallur pas vitit 90-te shkaktoi migrimin e dhjetramije personave te cilet u "arratisen" nga pjesa veriore e vendit, ku ata nuk ishin ne gjendje te siguronin jetesën dhe iu drejtuani zonave urbane, kryesisht ne Tirane dhe rrethinave te saj, per nje te ardhme me te mire per vete dhe femijet e tyre. Si rezultat u krijuan vendbanimi informal i Bathores.

Me pare toka ishte një ferme shteterore. Vendbanime ilegale te banoreve ne kete toke buqesore kane qene te vendosur larg akseve kryesore te infrastruktureve se qytetit.

Procesi i ndertimeve ilegale qe ka ndodhur ne dhjete vitet e fundit ka qene kaotik dhe nuk lejoi hapsira publike te pershtatshme, per pasoje pengoi procesin e rregullimit te tokes dhe paisjen me infrastruktura (uje, energji elektrike, kanalizim, sistemi kullues, mbledhja e plehrave) dhe sherbime te tjera ne fushen sociale (shkolla, qendra shendetesore, poste policie, etj.)

Qeveria nuk ishte ne gjendje qe te reagononte ne situaten e re te krijuar dhe t'i perqigjegj kerkesave te banoreve per sherbime publike. Ndryshimet drejt ekonomise se tregut ne te cilat pushtetet lokale dhe realizuesit e sherbimeve publike moren nje pozicion te pavarur, ishte nje arsy me teper per kete situate. Ajo qe duhet theksuar gjithashtu ishte pozicioni stigmatizues i pushtetit lokal, i cili i bente perqiegjies banoret e zones informale per te gjitha problemet per ujin, energjine elektrike, lidhjen telefonike, kanalizimet e ujrave te zeza, plehrat, duke u shmangur keshtu nga perqiegjiesite per paisjen me sherbimet publike.

Fluksi i madh i te ardhurve nga rajone te ndryshme veriore te vendit ne zone shkaktoi nje komunitet teper heterogen. Shume banore te ardhur kane pak njojuri se si jetohet ne nje mijdis urban dhe tentojne te perdonin te njejtmen menyre jetese tradicionale konservatore, vecanerisht ne drejtim te kontrollit mbi grate dhe vajzat. Jeta eshte me teper e kushtezuar nga interesat e ngushta te familjeve dhe jane te vogla perpjekjet per te permiresuar menyren e jetesës drejt interesave te perbashketa te lagjes.

Zhvillimi kaotik urban i zones ka shkaktuar mjaft efekte negative. Ne zone mungojne uji i pishem, sistemi i kanaleve te ujrave te zeza si dhe mbledhja e plehrave. Shumica e familjeve perdonin sistemin e gropes septike, te cilat ndodhen shume prane puseve te ujit (burimit kryesor te furnizimit me uje ne kete zone). Rritja e densitetit te popullsise dhe e konsumit eshte shoqeruar me mungesen e infrastruktureve baze, ka krijuar kushte per ndotjen e ambjentit me pasoja te rrezikshme per shendetin e njerezve.

6.0 THE NDA PROCESS

6.1 Introduction to Action Planning

Neighbourhood development in Bathore has already started with the opening of main public spaces, construction of secondary water and sewerage networks in some parts, establishment of formally registered CBOs, community participation in planning and implementing of upgrading improvements as well as four partnership agreements with local authorities. The concept of citizens' participation and co-operation with local government is now a recognised practice. However the problems and issues that the neighbourhood is facing are multifold, the financial means to solve them are scarce, therefore in order to forge further development in the area more focus is needed to the role played by local authorities in the development processes in close collaboration with community. As the financial capabilities of central and local government cannot match the needs of the area, focus should be put on community participation combining the capacities of local residents with government sponsored development assistance.

Action planning was used as the tool to analyse the causes and effects impacting on development in Bathore, detailing the forces influencing the community's development and how to develop a staged plan to address the core problem. The means by which a more comprehensive development Agenda for Bathore was advanced is detailed here.

6.2 Analysis of Core Problem

Rapid demographic informal settlement of Bathore has caused a big problem: chaotic neighbourhood urban development. The reasons for this are many but we have chosen to concentrate on the main ones:

The former communist regime had not permitted the free movement of the population and most of the Albanian population lived in rural areas. Free movement of population, a new Albanian condition post 90's, caused the migration of thousands of families, who 'escaped' from the north of the country where they were not able to sustain themselves, to the urban areas, mainly to Tirana and surrounding municipalities, for a better future for themselves and their children. As a result the informal settlement of Bathore came into existence.

The land previously belonged to a state farm. Settled illegally on agricultural land and being far from the main axes of city infrastructure. The informal building activity which took place in the area during the last decade was chaotic and left no adequate right of way thus hindering the process of land regularisation and provision of infrastructure (water, electricity, sewers, drainage, collection of waste) and other social facilities (schools, health services, police posts, etc.).

Public governance was not able to adequately react to the new situation and the demands for public service delivery. The changes towards a market economy in which local governments and service providers have an independent role to play is one reason. This is emphasised by the stigmatisation of the area as an informal settlement whose inhabitants were blamed for all the problems with water, electricity, telephone delivery, sewerage and solid waste disposal resulting from the failure of public service delivery.

The big rural inflow from several northern regions in the area caused a rather heterogeneous community. Many residents have little understanding of what it means to live in an urban environment and tend to fall back on rural ways of living and traditional culture that especially controls the girls and women in society. Living is determined by individual (family) interests, and few efforts are made to improve the living environment.

The chaotic neighbourhood urban development has caused many negative effects. Much of the area lacks a water and sewerage system and waste collection. Most of the households use septic tanks, which are located too close to wells (the main source of the water in the area). Increasing densities and increased consumption along with the lack of basic infrastructure create the right conditions for visible and non-visible pollution with high long-term impact on the health of population.

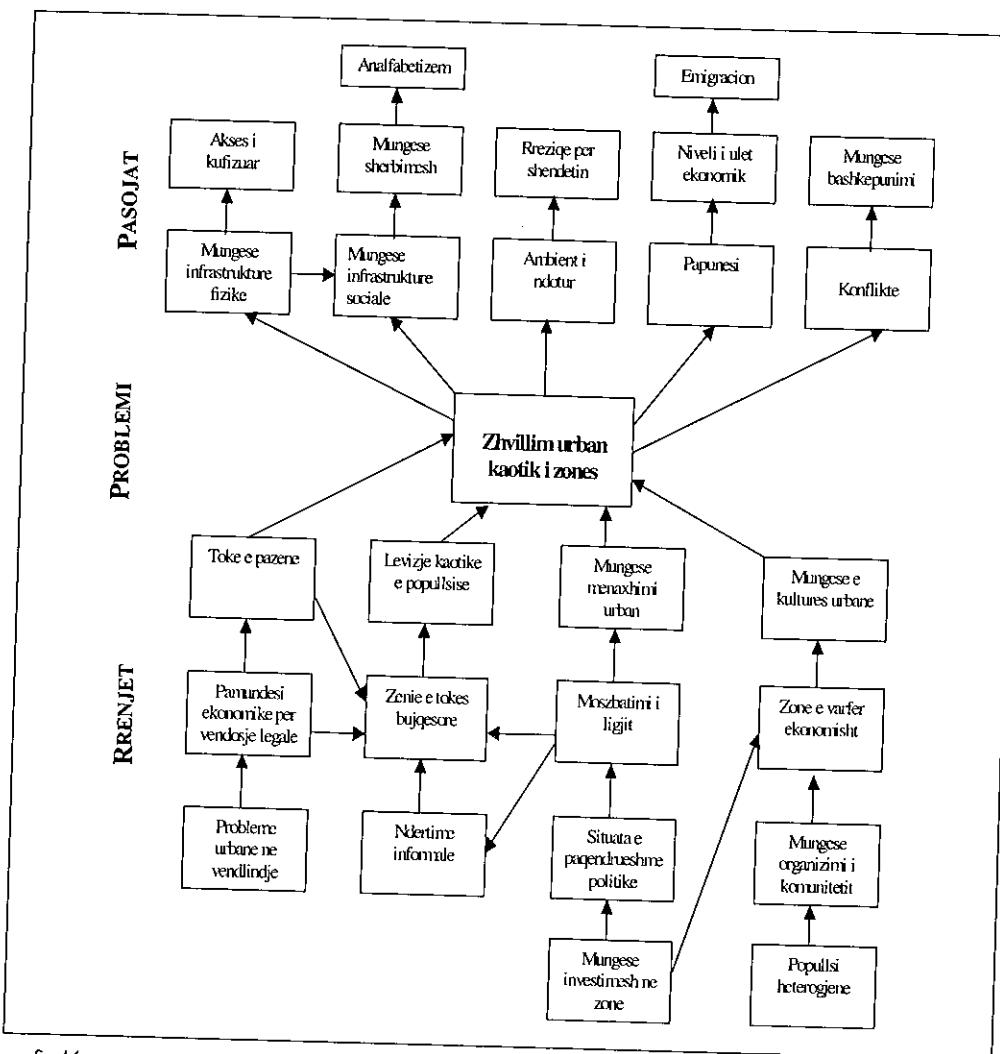


fig 14

Figura 14 tregon pemen e problemit, me problemen kryesor, rrenjet e tij dhe effektet. Ne se asgje nuk do te behej problemet do te keqesheshin. Situata ekzistuese dhe ritmet e pritshme te urbanizimit jane te tilla qe si rrjedhoje pajisa me infrastrukture dhe sherbimet e tjera ne te ardhmen do te ishin me te shtrenja dhe rregullimi i tokes me i veshtere..

6.3 Adresimi ndaj Problemrit Kryesor

Si pjese perberese e procesit te plan veprimit jane identifikuar forcat frenuese dhe forcat shtytese qe inflencoje ne ecurine e situate se zhvillimit kaotik te lagjes. Figura 15 tregon analizen fillestare te fushe forcave. Pastaj kalohet ne perzgjedhjen e forcave kryesore qe mund te inflencoje me shume ne vazhdimesine e procesit. Ne figuren 3 paraqiten kater forca shtytese dhe kater forca frenuese. Intensiteti i seciles force pecaktohet nga gjatesia dhe gjerësia e shigjetes. Qellimi i nje analize te tille ka qene per te dhene nje tabel te qarte rrith situate egzistuese, si dhe te percaktonte strategjite per minimizimin e efektit te forcave negative dhe rritjes te efektit te forcave pozitive.

Strategjite e meposhtme u konsideruan te rendesishme per te minimizuar pasojat e forcave frenuese.

* Ngritja e aftesive te komunitetit nepermjet pjesemarrjes ne procesin e hartimit te Axhendes

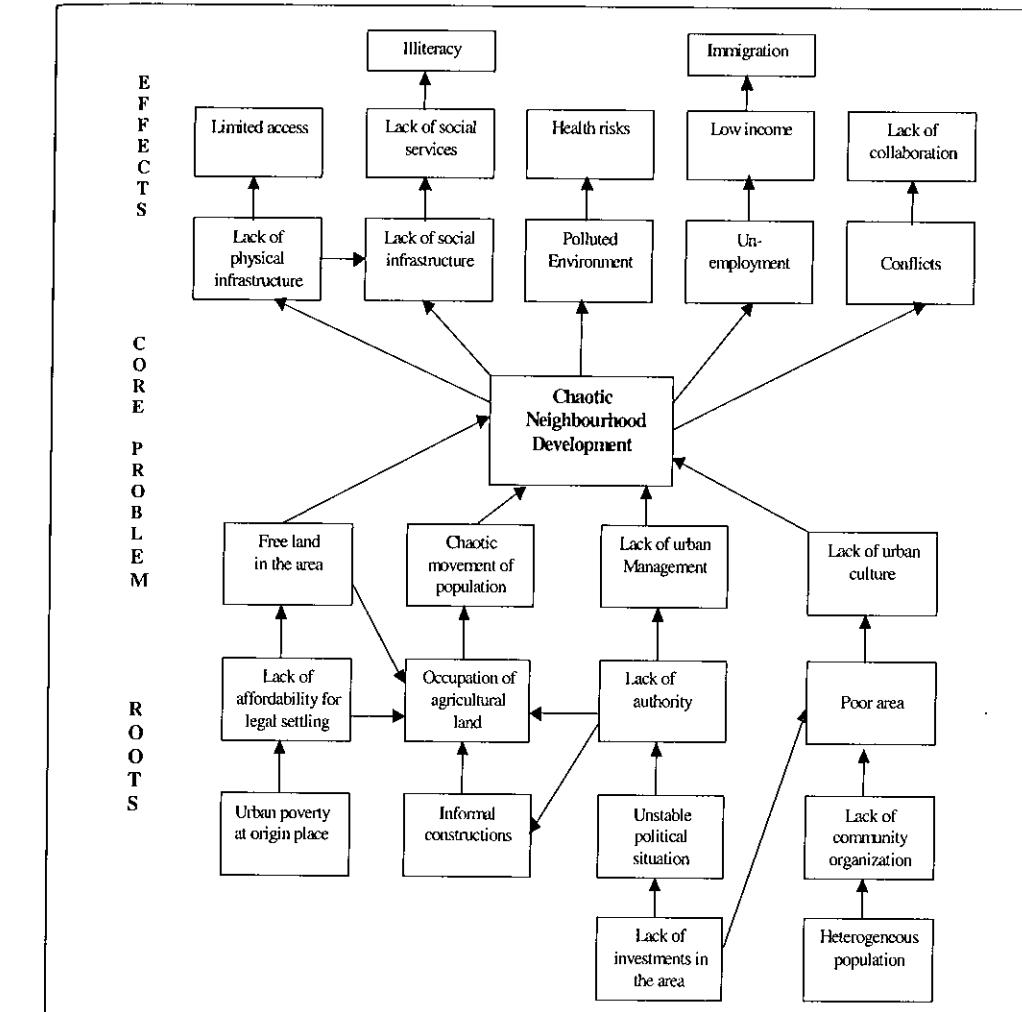


Fig 14. Problem tree

Figure 14 shows the problem tree, with the core problem and its roots and effects. If nothing is done then the problems will get worse, taking into account the existing situation and expected rate of urbanisation. As a result the provision of infrastructure and other services in the future will be more expensive and the regularisation of the land more difficult.

6.3 Addressing the Core Problem

As part of the action planning process the key constraining and driving forces impacting on the chaotic neighbourhood development were identified. Figure 15 shows the initial analysis of the forces impacting on development in Bathore. The filtering of key forces which might be feasible to influence follows. As indicated in figure 16, four driving forces and four restraining forces are identified. The intensity of each force is indicated by the length and width of the arrow. The objective of such analysis was to provide a clear picture about the existing situation and furthermore to develop recommendations and strategies to reduce negative forces and increase positive forces.

The following strategic options were considered important to minimise the impact of restraining forces.

- * Strengthening of the community capacity through its participation in the process of preparing a Neighbourhood Development Agenda..
- * Promotion of community participation in the decision - making process for the approval of the agenda.

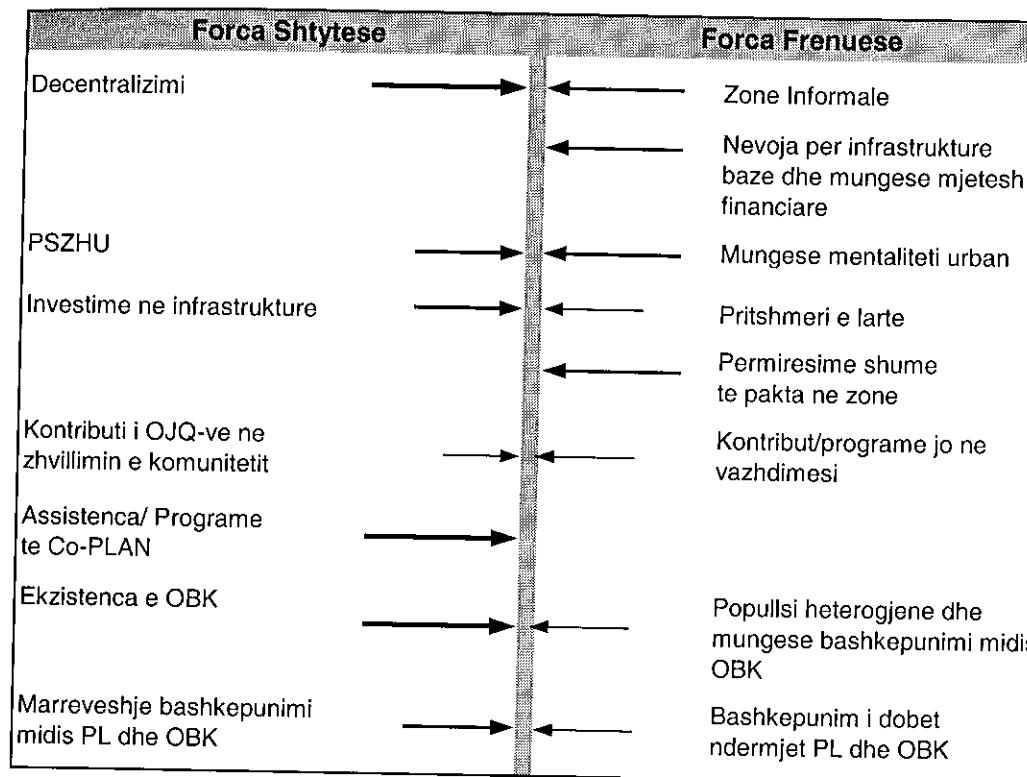


Fig. 15 Analiza e Fush-Forcave

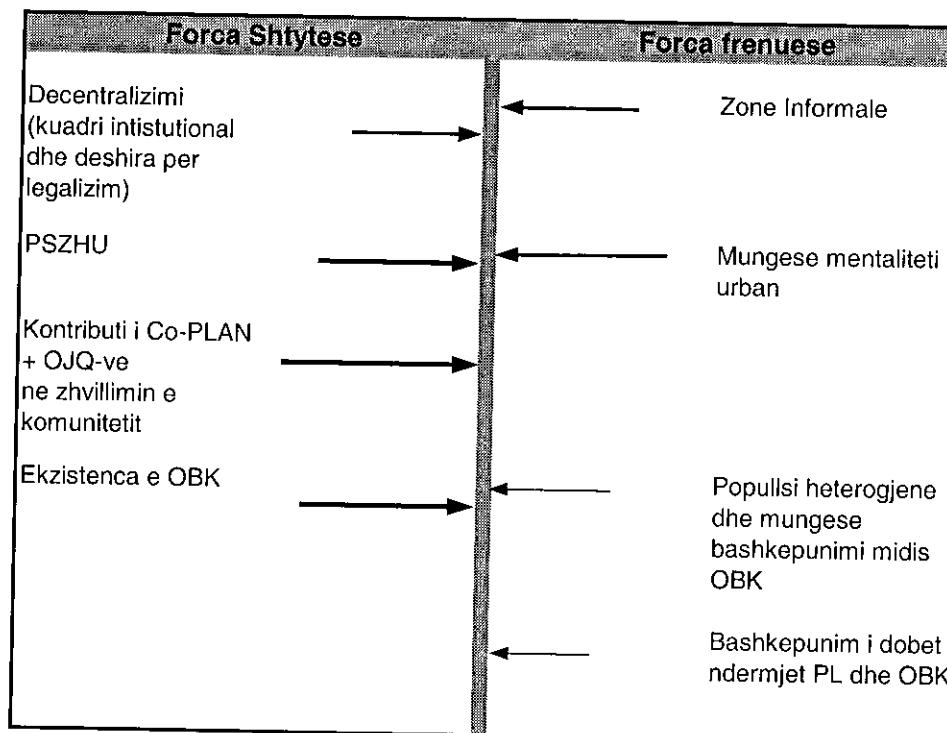
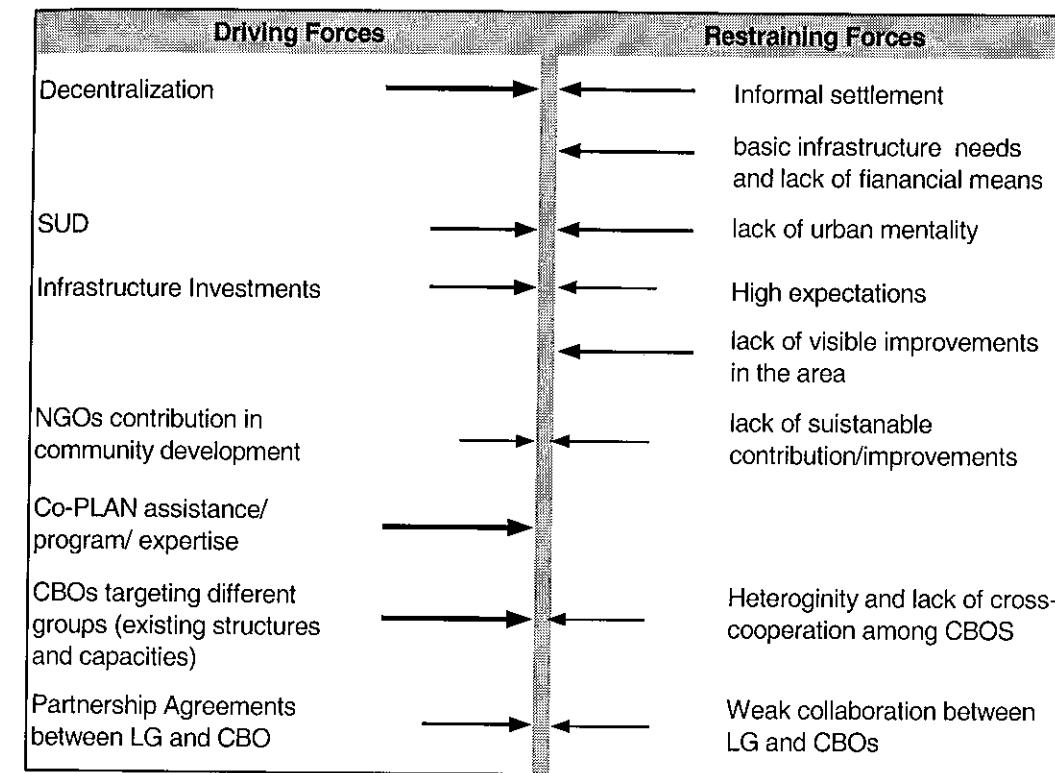
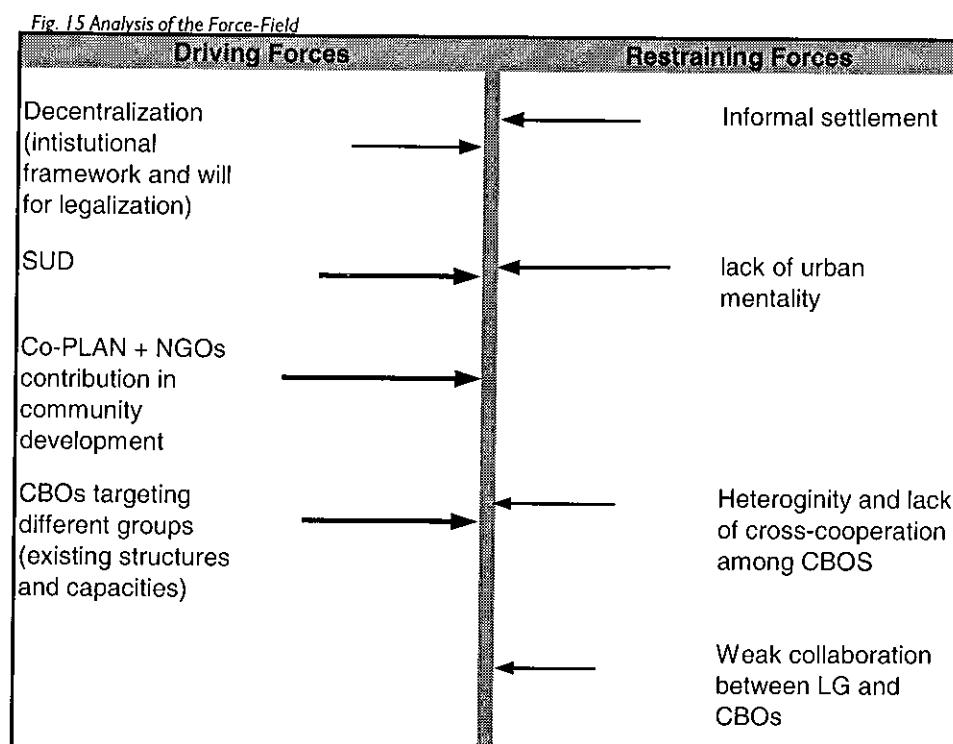


Fig 16. Perzgjedha e Forcave Potenciale



se Zhvillimit Lokal.

- * Rritja e rolit te komunitetit ne procesin e vendimarjes per aprovin e Axhendes.
- * Forcimi i bashkepunimit midis komunitetit dhe Pushtetit Lokal

6.4 Plani i veprimit per hartimin e Axhendes

Per te percaktuar gjithe llojet aktiviteve qe do te ndermerreshin, ndarjen e pergiegjive , si edhe afatet kohore per cdo veprim te nevojsphem u perqatit nje plan i detaujar, (shiko shtojcen 1) i cili u ripa dhe u plotesua ne varesi te kohes se realizimit te tij. Aktivitet me te rendesishme te tij jane peshkruar me poshte

6.5 Struktura organizative

Fig 17 . Paraqitje skematike e struktures organizative

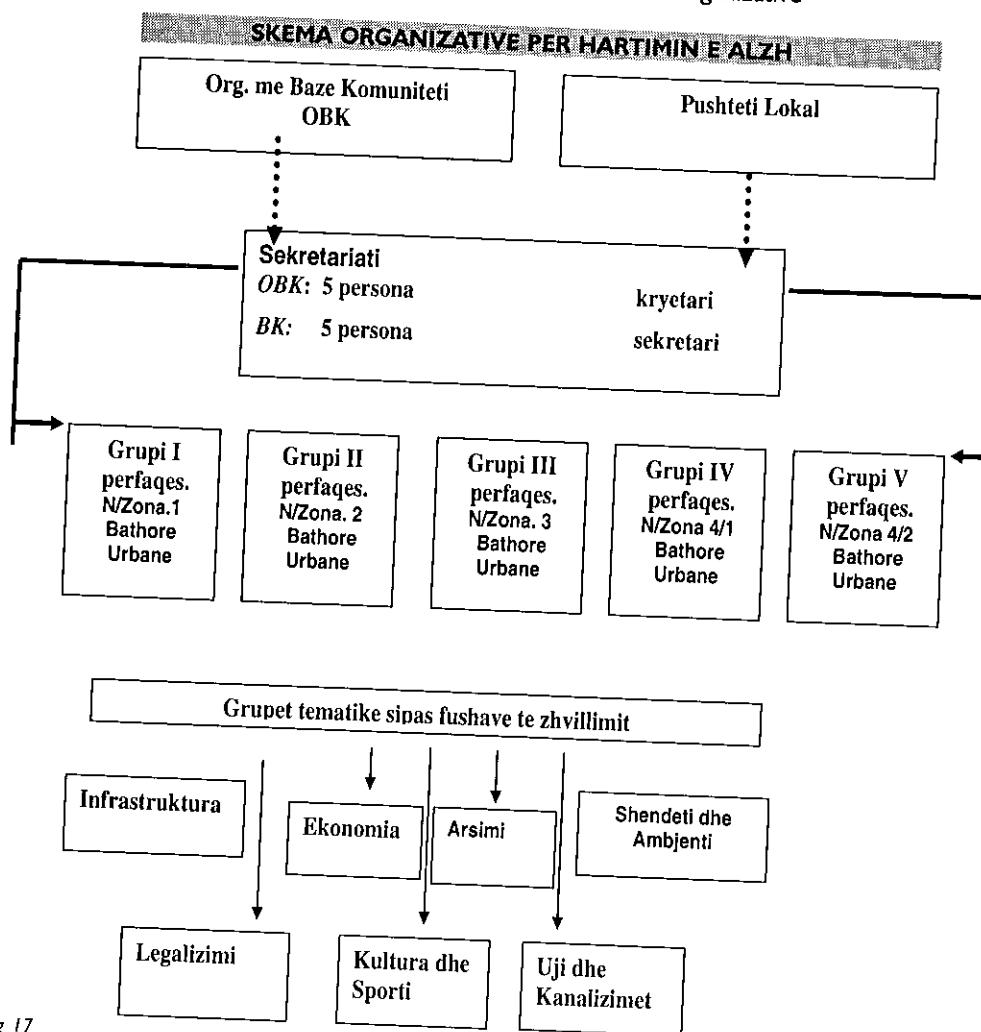


fig 17

Hapi i pare per fillimin e menaxhimin si duhet te procesit ishte krijimi i nje strukture organizuese e koordinuese me perfaqesues nga organizatat me baze komuniteti te Bathores si edhe nga Bashkia.. Ne funksion te kesaj ideje dhe per ta konsideruar qysh ne momentin e pare hartimin e dokumentit pjese te drejtperdrejt te perkatesise se komunitetit dhe qeverisjes vendore te Kamzes, u organizua nje seminar trajnues nga Co-PLAN.

Fig 16. Filtering of Potential Forces

6.4 Action Plan to Deliver the Agenda

A detailed plan of all activities, areas of responsibilities and timescales for each action was drawn up, see Appendix 1, this plan has been reviewed and edited over the lifespan of the plan. The most important activites delivered are detailed below.

6.5 Organisational Structure

Fig 17 . Schematic of Organisational Structure

ORGANISATIONAL SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT NDA

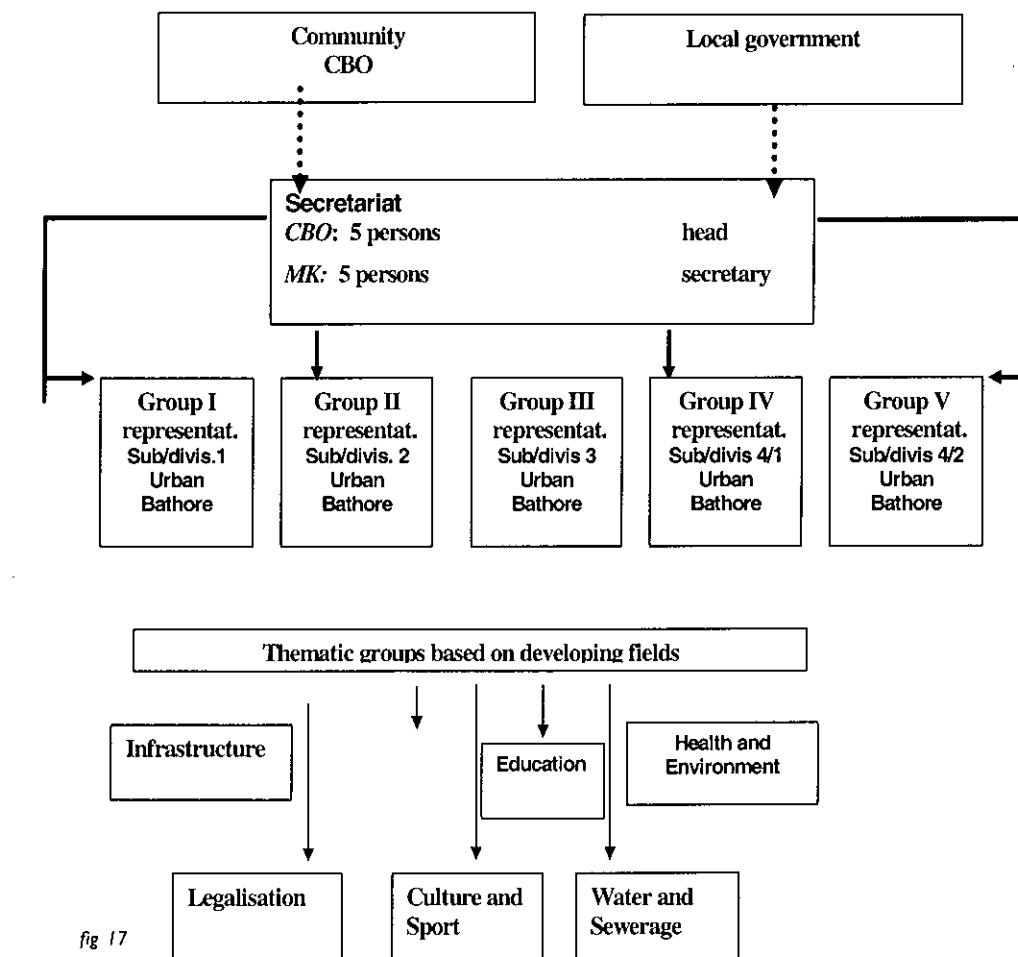


fig 17

The first step for implementing the process was establishing an organisational structure, a voluntary coordinative organ with representatives from CBOs of Bathore area and Kamza Municipality (including and Administrative Unit in Bathore area), see fig 17. To meet this aim and better understanding that development of the NDA would belong to the community and local government from the beginning of the process, a workshop was held, organised by Co-Plan. The leaders and some representatives of the CBOs, senior local authorities and members of some NGOs who were working in Bathore area participated in the workshop, fig 18. The Mayor of Kamza participated too. The workshop presented the concept of the NDA and action plan for its development in line with the Strategic Urban Development Plan of Kamza.

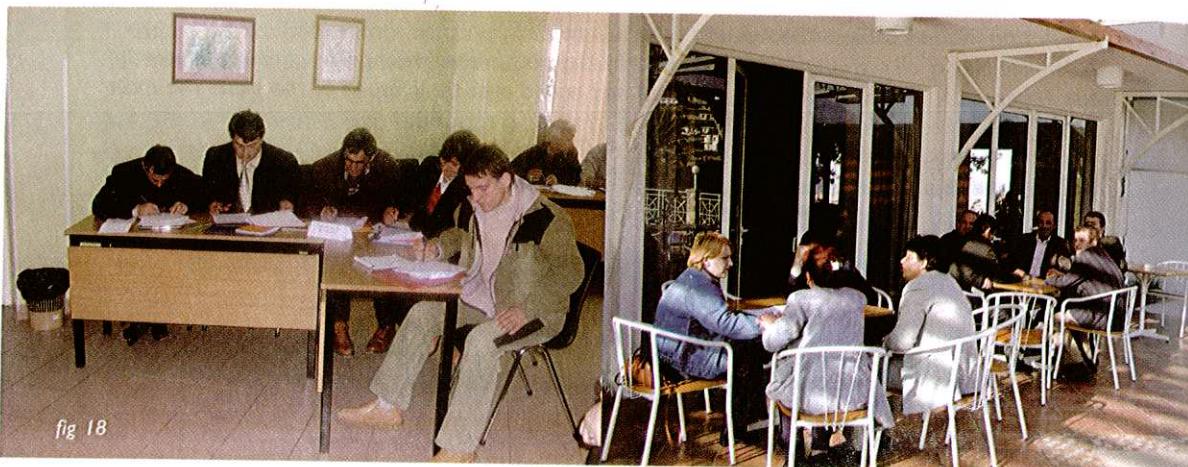


fig 18

Ne kete seminar morri pjese antare udheheqes te OBK-ve, te autoritetete te Bashkise dhe te NGO qe vepronin ne zonen e Bathores . Gjithashtu mori pjese edhe Kryetari i Bashkise. Ne seminar pjesemarresit u njohen me idene e ALZH dhe plan veprimet per realizimin e gjithe procesit te hartimit te saj. Pjesemarresit pranuan idene e hartimit te nje plani zhvillues per Bathore Urbane mbeshtetur ne Planin Strategik te Zhvillimit te rajonit te Kamzes. Per drejtimin e procesit u vendos te krijohej nje strukture e posacme organizuese dhe koordinuese me 10 anetare perfaquesues te barabarte (nga 5) nga OBK dhe Bashkia, qe u quajt Sekretariat.

Ne mbledhjen e tij te pare Sekretariati vendosi te zgjithe dy drejtues, si kryetar nje perfaquesues nga OBK kurse si sekretar nje perfaquesues nga Bashkia.Sekretariati pas kesaj harto edhe nje rregullore te funksionimit te saj ne te cilen percaktoheshin dhe ndarja e detyrave konkrete per antaret e kesaj strukture drejtuese ne procesin e hartimit te ALZH.

6.6. Mbledhja e informacionit

Detyra e pare e Sekretariatit ishte mbledhja e informacionit te nevojshem per gjendjen ekzistuese te Bathores Urbane. Fillimisht Sekretariati percaktoi strukturen e te dhenave qe duhet te mblidheshin sic ishte historiku i Bathores, popullsia, situaata e infrastrukturave, gjendja ekonomike, problemet e aresimit e te shendetit, ambienti, kultura e sporti, telefonia dhe transporti, organizimi dhe rendi publik etj. Metodat qe u ndoqen per mbledhjen e informacionit ishte te dhena per zonen te nxjerra nga dokumentacionet e Co-PLAN, PMT, Bashkia Kamez, Njesia Administrative e Bathores, OJQ, Qendrat arsimore dhe shendetesore te Bathores, si edhe kontaktet te drejtperdrejta me intelektuale, specialiste dhe banore te zones se Bathores.

Sekretariati i ndihmuar nga Co-PLAN seleksionoi informacionin e duhur dhe pergatiti nje dokument, i cili do ti sherbente komunitetit gjate diskutave per te evidentuar problemet dhe rruget per zgjidhjen e tyre.

6.7. Ngritisja e grupeve te punes

Sekretariati organizoi ngritisjen e pese grupeve te punes, sipas nje harte gjeografike ku gjithe Bathorja Urbane u nda ne pese n/zona. Ne te njejten kohe ato do te merreshin me verifikimin e informacionit te mbledhur ne cdo nen zone.Fillimisht sejciili grup u ngarkua te merrte persiper shperndarjen e fletepalosjeve qe Sekretariati pergaati me mbeshtetjen e Co-PLAN per te informuar banoret me objektivat, strukturat e organizimit dhe aktivitetet qe do te ndermerreshin per hartimin e planit zhvillues te propozuar nga vete komuniteti. Gjithashtu grupet e punes u perfshire ne publikimin e disa artikujve ne gazeten e komunitetit Ora e Bathores. per te kuptuar me mire konceptin dhe aktivitetet e komunitetit per hartimin e ALZH-se.

Per aftesimin e grupeve te punes, ne lidhje me rolin kryesor te tyre, ne organizimin e takimeve me komunitetin per evidentimin e fushave prioritare te zhvillimit te lagjeve, u zhvillua nje seminar trajnues nga Co-PLAN. Ne kete seminar grupeve te punes nga Co-PLAN dhe Sekretariati iu dha nje pasqyre e hapave te bera ne procesin e hartimit te ALZH, disa nga te cilat tani ishi realizuar vecanerisht dokumenti qe paraqeste historine dhe situaten aktuale te Bathores. Kryesoria ne kete seminar ishte vleresimi i pyetesorit (shiko shtojcen 2) qe grupet e punes do te aplikoin ne takimet me komunitetin per nxerrjen e prioriteteve . Gjate seminarit pyetsori u aplikua nga pjesemarsit. Konkluzionet e pjesemarresve per seminarin dhe vecanerisht per



fig 19

The workshop decided to establish a specific structure as coordinative organ - a Secretariat- with 10 members, (5 representatives of the CBOs and 5 from the Municipality). The Secretariat elected two leaders, from CBOs representatives, and a secretary, from the Bathore Administrative Unit, in first meeting. After that the Secretariat developed the Secretariat constitution on its function and sharing concrete tasks between members of the Secretariat during development the NDA .

6.6. Collecting the Information

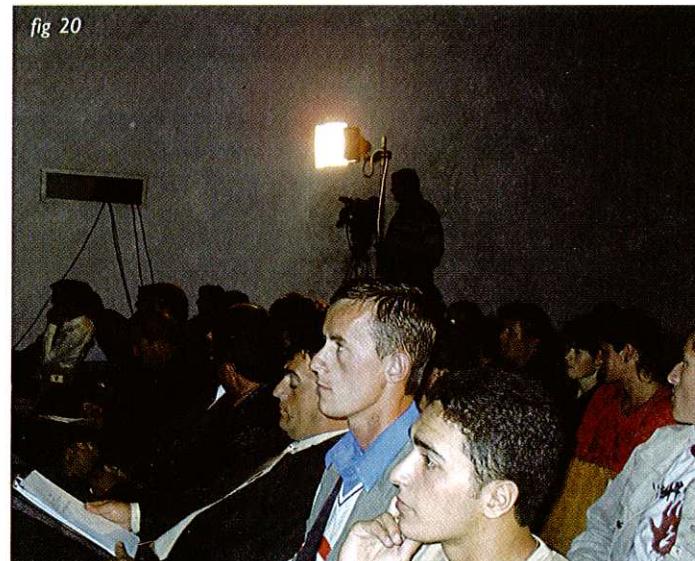
The first duty of the Secretariat was collecting the necessary information about the existing situation in the Bathore Urban area. At the beginning the Secretariat drafted a structure for the history of Bathore, population, which included infrastructure situation, economic situation, education and health problems, environment, culture and sport, telecomms and transport, organization and public order etc. The method for collecting information was the study of Co-PLAN, ULMP, Municipality and Administrative Unit, and NGO documents, taking information from education and health institutions, from direct contacts with intellectuals, specialists and residents who are living in the Bathore area. The Secretariat supported by Co-PLAN selected appropriate information and prepared a document, which would serve community discussions to indicate the main problems and proposals on the way to resolving them.

6.7. Establishment of the Working Groups

The Secretariat established five working groups according to the new development map in which Urban Bathore area is separated into five subdivisions. At the same time the Secretariat these working groups who were also involved in verification of the data collected for each neighbourhood. The Secretariat drafted an information leaflet about the whole process (objectives, organization, activities to develop the plan) which each working group circulated to the relevant neighbourhood. In addition the working groups were also charged by the Secretariat to publish some articles to improve the understanding and community activities under the development of the NDA, through the newsletter - Bathore O'clock.

To train the working groups with regard to their main roles - holding community meetings and identification of the priorities for the neighborhood development agenda, Co-PLAN held another workshop. Community workers from

fig 20



pytesorin ishin shume pozitive

6.8. Identifikimi i fushave prioritare

Ne kete faze u zhvilluan takimet e hapura me komunitetin ne te pese n/zonat e Bathore Urbane (shiko shtojcen 3), nga 5 takime ne cdo n/zone dhe mesatarisht 25 vete ne cdo takim, per te terhequr nje pjesemarje sa me te gjere ne percaktimin e prioriteteve te fushave dhe ideve. Sekretariati me sejcilin grup pune hartoj programin e takimeve duke percaktuar kohen edhe vendin e takimeve ne sejilen n/zone. Njekohesht me mbeshtetjen e Co-PLAN u pergatiten 500 pytesoret, te cilet u perdoren nga grupet e punesne takimet me banoret, per te identifikuar prioritetet kyce te zones. Ne takime u diskutua lidhur me nevojen per ndertimin e nje vizioni te zhvillimit te lagjes per 5-10 vjetet e ardhshem, rritjen e rolit vendimarras te komunitetit dhe te kontributit te tij per zhvillimin e zones, per forcimin e rolit te shoqatave te komunitetit nepermjet aftesimit te tyre etj

6.9. Planet e veprimit

Me asistencen e Co-PLAN u be perpunimi i pytesoreve per nxjerrjen e fushave prioritare mbi bazen e te cilave do te kalohej ne hartimin e koncept planeve per prioritet e propozuara nga komuniteti. Per kete qellim Sekretariati organizoi nje takim ne te cilin u diskutua rrith riorganizimit te grupeve te punes, per ti kthyer ato ne greupe tematike sipas fushave prioritare. Keshut u krijuan 10 grupe tematike me perfaquesues te komunitetit dhe specialiste te Bashkise. Keto grupe ishin infrastruktura, ujesjells-kanalizime, legalizimi, ekonomia, arsimi, shendet, ambienti, kultura dhe sporti, telekomi dhe rendi publik. Gjithashtu Sekretariati diskutoi per ngritjen e grupeve te punes sipas shembullit te Bathores Urbane edhe ne pjesen tjeter te njohur si Bathore Rurale. Lidhur me menyren e hartimit te koncept planeve Co-PLAN dhe Sekretariati rane dakord per te zhvilluar nje seminar trajnues me perfaquesues kryesore nga grupet tematike. Ne kete seminar u shpjegua skema e ndertimit te nje koncept plani (shiko shtojcen 4) i cili nuk ishte gje tjeter vec se plani i veprimit per ndertimin e nje ose me shume objekteve ne nje fushe prioritare zhvilluese. Pastaj u kalua ne konkretizimin e skemes nga grupet tematike, ku u hodhen idete e prgjitheshme se cfare mund te behej nga grupet tematike ne cdo fushe.

Pas seminarit u zhvilluan diskutimet brenda grupit, per te ndertuar ne menyre sa me konkrete qellimin, hapat qe do te ndermerreshin, persegjesit kryesore per realizimin e cdo hapi, fondi i kerkuar dhe koha e realizimit. Asisenca e Co-PLAN-it konsistoi qe ne cdo grup planet e veprimit te shprehnin sa me plotesisht vullnetin e komunitetit dhe zhvillimin e ketyre planeve nepermjet veprimeve komunitare.

Ne kete proces u hartuan 15 plane veprimi

6.10 Prioritizimi nga Komuniteti i PI ësive te Veprimit

Pas hartimit te draftit te Plan Veprimeve nga grupet tematike, Sekretariati vendosi te beje publikimin e tyre ne gazeten e komunitetit Ora e Bathores, duke ftuar komunitetin qe nepermjet planeve te veprimit te ALZH (shiko shtojcen 5).. Gjithashtu faqja votuese permbarante nje kollone Rinor dhe faqja votuese u mlohd prej tyre pas 2-3 ditesh. Disa ide specifike, komente ose sqarime u perfshire ne planet finale.

Duke qene se publikimi i draftit te Plan Veprimeve ne komunitet koncidoi ne mesin e fushates elektorale per zgjedhjet e qeverisjes vendore, Sekretariati ne bashkepunim me OBK-t te mbeshtetur nga Co-PLAN vendosen organizimin e nje debati televiziv per draftin e Plan Veprimeve, duke ftuar te gjithe kandidatet per kryetar bashkie te Kamzes per te mare pjese ne kete debat.. Per kete qellim se bashku me ftesen, kandidateve politike ju shpernda edhe nje kopje e draftit nje javë perpara debatit. Ne te njejten kohe gazeta e Bathores beri njoftimin per banoret per daten, oren dhe kanalin televiziv qe do tranmetonte direkt debatin. Ne kete debat televiziv morren pjese 5 nga 10 kandidatet qe konkuron per postin e kryetarit, si edhe perfaquesues te komunitetit qe ndoqen ne auditor debatin e tyre. Pjesemaresit ne debat bene komente pozitive rrith qellimeve dhe hapave te planeve te veprimit dhe shprehen mbeshtetjen e tyre politike per realizimin e tyre ne e ardhmen.

Co-PLAN in collaboration with the Secretariat presented the steps of the NDA, some of which were already completed, especially the

document presenting the history and current Bathore situation. The main issue explored was the evaluation of a questionnaire to identify the priorities field from working groups. During the workshop the questionnaire was trailed with the participants. Participants of the working groups were very positive about the conclusions of the workshop and specifically the questionnaire, see Appendix 2.

6.8 Identification of Field Priorities

Open meetings were held in each neighbourhood, zones which differed somewhat from those of ULMP see Appendix 3, comprising five meetings in each subdivision and approx 25 people in each meeting, to maximize community participation in prioritization of the Agenda themes and ideas. The Secretariat in close collaboration with working groups prepared the meetings programme including the time and locality of the meetings in each subdivision. At the same time the Secretariat supported by Co-PLAN printed 500 of the agreed questionnaires, which were completed by the residents who participated in the meetings, identifying the key neighbourhood priorities. The participants discussed their vision for Bathores future development over the next 5-10 years, the strengthening of the community decision-making and community contributions during the development process, strengthening capacity building of the CBOs etc.

6.9 Action Plans

Co-PLAN assisted the Secretariat to collate the questionnaires and listed the priorities of the neighborhood development fields. After that the final step to be progressed was the development of concept plans based on the priorities list.

The Secretariat held another meeting, which discussed and decided on re-organisation of the working groups and establish thematic groups according to the priority fields. Ten thematic groups were established with members from the community and specialists from Municipality departments. The thematic groups were infrastructure, water supply and sewage, legalisation, economy, education, health, environmental, culture and sport, telecom and public order groups. The Secretariat also discussed the extension of the process to Rural Bathore and establishing a working group from residents who were living in this area.

To focus on the development of detailed Action Plans Co-Plan and the Secretariat agreed to hold a further workshop, where the key members of the thematic groups participated, see fig 19. The workshop presented a template for the concept plans, see Appendix 4 To be developed as an action plan for achieving one or more aims in particular developing field. Thematic groups presented some general ideas of the aims in which respective field and steps needed to do for their achievement.

The workshop follow up focused on debates in each group to develop some concrete aims, clear steps to arrive at them, main responsibilities for each step, sources of funds and time needed to deliver the plans. Co-Plan facilitators emphasised to each group the objective of incorporating the community priorities and developing community plans through community action. All 15 action plans were developed through this process.

6.10 Community Prioritisation of the Action Plans

The Secretariat decided to publish all the draft Action Plans in the community newsletter Bathore O'clock. The community was asked to prioritise and vote for five of the action plans of the NDA, see Appendix 5. The voting slips also allowed for comments from the community to be fed back. Members of the Youth Forum delivered 500 copies of the newsletter to residents in all Bathore areas and collected the voting slip feedback after 2-3 days. Any specific ideas, comments or clarifications were fed in to the final plans.

The development of the action plans coincided with the middle of the electoral campaign for candidates for local government in Albania. So the Secretariat in collaboration with the CBOs and supported by Co-PLAN decided to organise an open TV debate about the draft agenda inviting all candidates for the Mayoral post to participate in this debate, see fig 20. The invitation and draft action plans were delivered to candidates one week before the debate. At the same time the community newsletter advertised the date and time when the debate would be transmitted live on TV. Five out of the ten candidates who were standing, participated in the debate. The participants made positive comments about the aims and steps of the action plans and expressed political support for their implementation in future.

7.0 AXHENDA LOKALE E ZHVILLIMIT TE BATHORES

7.1 Prioritet e nevojave te komunitetit

Grupet e punes identifikuan nevojat prioritare nepermjet plotesimit te pytesoreve nga banoret ne takimet komunitare. Ne keto takime moren pjese rreth 500 vete (100 nga cdo n/zone) afersisht 50% burra, 30% gra dhe 20% te rinj.

7.1.1 Lista e prioriteteve

- 1- Ndertimi i gjithe infrastrukture rrujore
- 2- Energji elektrike per te gjithe zonen
- 3- Ndertimi i sistemit te kanalizimeve te ujrale te zeza ne Bathore Rurale
- 4- Nderimi i sistemit te shperndarjes se ujit te pishem ne Bathore Rurale
- 5- Legalizimi
- 6- Grumbullimi i mbeturinave
- 7- Mbjellje pemesh
- 8- Rihabilitimi i shkolles tetevjecare
- 9- Ndertimi i nje shkolle te re te mesme
- 10- Ndertimi i nje poliklinike
- 11- Ndertimi i nje tregu per produkte bujqesore dhe industriale
- 12- Ndertimi i nje kompleksi kultoror dhe sportiv
- 13- Ndertimi i nje spitali
- 14- Zhvillim i bisnesit te vogel (artzanat, produkte bujqesore, ndertim)
- 15- Ndertimi i nje materniteti
- 16- Ndertimi kopshte femijesh ne sejcilene lagje
- 17- Instalimi i linjës telefonike - Albtelekomi
- 18- Lidhja e grup familjeve me linjen telefonike fiks te Mobitel
- 19- Ndertimi i nje poste policie
- 20- Ndertimi i nje parku clodhes
- 21- Qender komunitare
- 22- Stacion Radio/ T.V.
- 23- Farmaci
- 24- Klinike dentare
- 25- Ndricim per rrugjet
- 26- Zyre azokatie dhe noterie
- 27- Zyre lokale per adresë shtepiake
- 28- Agjensi transporti per jashtë rrëthit
- 29- Zyla per partite politike

7.1.2 Ide te tjera nga grupet e punes

Komuniteti dhe perfaqesuesit e Bashkise ne grupet e punes nepermjet rrahjes se mendimeve e zgjeruan me tej listen e prioriteteve te komunitetit me disa ceshtje dhe ide specifike qe i pergjigjeshin drejpersedrejt ketyre prioriteteve. Disa nga idete shtese ne funksion te fushave te perzgjedhura nga komuniteti jane paraqitur ne tabelen 6.

FUSHAT PRIORITARE	IDETE/CESHTJET
Zhvillimi ekonomik	Zyre ndihmese per zhvillim te bisnesit te vogel dhe te mesemKushte lethesuese per marrje te mikrokrediseSkeme per shkembime financiare dhe tregetare lokaleTe dhena ekonomike nga internetiFabrike perpunimi per fruta
Infrastruktura Arsimi	Mirembajtje e rrugaveTransformatore te rinj elektrike Klasa per arsimimin e te riturveSkeme per perhapjen e literaturesKurse trajnimi per te papunet
Kultura dhe Sport	Perdorimi per qellime kulturore i Qendres KomunitareGrup teatral,muzikor ne shkolleSkuadra sportive
Rendi Publik Telekomunikimi	Polici vullnetare komunitareSkema e ruajtjes se lagjes Interneti

7.0 THE BATHORE NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

7.1 Community Priorities

The working groups identified the priority needs from the questionnaires completed by residents in community meetings. There were 500 participants in these meetings (100 from each subdivision) approximately 50% men, 30% women and 20% youth.

7.1.1 The Priority List

- 1- Improvement of all infrastructure
2. Electric power in all neighborhoods
3. Construction of sewerage system in Bathore rural area
4. Construction of water distribution system in Bathore rural area
5. Legalisation
6. Waste collection
7. Planting Trees
8. Rehabilitation of the elementary school
9. Construction of a new high school
10. Construction of a new polyclinic
11. Construction of a commercial and agriculture market
12. Construction of a culture and sports complex
13. Construction of a hospital
14. Development of small business (artisan, agriculture, construction)
15. Construction of a maternity hospital
16. Construction of kindergartens in each neighborhood
17. Installation of fixed telephone lines - Albtelecom
18. Connection of the families groups with Mobitel fixed telephone line
19. Construction of a police post
20. Green park
21. Community centre
22. Radio/ T.V. station
23. Pharmacies
24. Dentist clinic
25. Lights for the main roads
26. Advocate and notaries office
27. Office for location of home addresses
28. Long distance public transport
29. Offices for political parties

7.1.2 Other Working Group Ideas

The Community and Municipality members of the working groups brainstormed additional ideas and specific issues to be addressed which met the communities' priority list.

Some of the additional thematic ideas are tabulated in table 6

PRIORITY AREA	IDEAS/ ISSUES
Economic Development	Support Office for SME DevelopmentMicro-credit facilitiesLocal Exchange and Trading SchemeInternet caféFruit processing factory
Infrastructure	Maintenance of RoadsNew transformers
Education	Adult education classesLiteracy schemeTechnical training for unemployed
Culture and Sports	Increased use of the Community CentreTheatre/Music group in the schoolSports teams
Public Order	Community policingNeighbourhood Watch Scheme
Telecoms	Internet cafe

RENDI PUBLIK

Qellimi Forcimi i sigurise se rendit publik te zones se Bathores, vecanerisht ne lufte kunder vjedhjeve, prishjes se qetesise publike dhe akteve te dhunes,

Veprimet qe kerkohen					
Kush	Financimi	Afalet	Treguesit e suksesit.		
1. Grupii I punes per Rendin Publik ka arritur nje marrveshje me Ministri e Rendit Publik dhe Drejtorene e Pergjitheshme per krijimin e një poste policie ne Bathore. Konsultimi u zhvillua me perfaqesues nga tre departamente te policise dhe nje ekspert inderkombetar	Ministria e Rendit Grupi I punes	Nuk kerkohen	Eshte realizuar	Marrveshje e shkuar	
2. Shtimi i personelit aktual te policise ne Bathore rga 2 ne 6 punonjes policie ne baze te nje aprosimi qe eshte bere ne vere te vitit 2003	Ministria/grupi I punes/posta e policise Kamez	Ministria/ Komisariati 4	Fundi i tectorit 2003	5 punonjes policie te ushrojne detyren ne Bathore	
3. Paisja e ketij stafi me nje furgon policie per 6 persona. (nje furgon i vogel policie tashme eshte duke funksionuar ne Bathore).	Grupi I punes/ Ministria/Drejtoria e Pergjitheshme	Ministria e Rendit publik	Fundi i nentorit 2003	I fungon policie te jete duke funksionuar ne Bathore	
4. Dy motorcikleta do te kerkojen nga Ministria per te ritur fleksibilitetin e levizjes se policeve ne Bathore	Grupi I punes/ Ministria/Drejtoria e Pergjitheshme	Ministria e Rendit publik	Dhjetor 2003	Dy motorcikletat jane ne perdom	
5. Sapo plani I Ministrise se Rendit per riorganizimin e policise do te filloje te zbatohet, te identifikohet territori ku do te ndertohet posta e policise. Do te duhen gati 2 vjet qe te filloje te veproje komisariati I ri ne Kamez.	Grupi I punes/ Bashkia/Ministria	Ministria/Bashkia	Fund te vitit 2004	Toka te jetet identifikuar dhe eshte rene dakord per cminin e tokes me pronarin e saj.	
Afat perfundimtar	Bashkia/ Ministria	Bashkia/Ministria	2005	Posta e policise te jete ndertuar dhe te funksionoje	
			2 vjet		

7.2 Action Plans

PUBLIC ORDER

Goal: To increase security in all areas of Bathore, specifically in relation to theft, public order offences and physical violence.

Rationale. Public order, theft and violence are prevalent in Bathore, particularly as the population increases. A new organisational plan within the Ministry of Public Order will allow new commissions (centralised police stations) and police stations in villages (with increasing populations) to be established.

Actions Required	Who	Funding	Timescale	Indicator of Success
1.The public order working group has reached agreement with the Ministry of Public Order and General Directorate, within the Ministry to establish a police station in Bathore. (Consultation with three different police departments and an international expert has taken place)	Public Order Working Group	None required	Achieved	What can we measure to show that the goal is achieved. Written agreement of commitment
2. An increase in the current police staffing in Bathore is required. (This has recently been approved, summer 2003, taking the policing from two to an additional four.)	Public Order Working Group/ Police Station in Kamza	Ministry of Public Order	End of October	5 police officers working in Bathore
3. One vehicle (6 persons) is required and has been requested for use in Bathore. (A minivan vehicle has also just been approved for use in Bathore.)	Public Order Working Group/ Ministry/ General Directorate	Ministry of Public Order	End of November	One vehicle available for use in Bathore
4. Two motorbikes will be requested from the Ministry to increase the flexibility and mobility of the officers in Bathore.	Public Order Working Group/ Ministry/ General Directorate	Ministry of Public Works	Dec 2003	Motorbikes available for use
5. Once the new Ministry organisational plan has been agreed, land must be identified for the Bathore police station. This may take up to 2 years for a police commission to be established in Kamza	Public Order Working Group/ MoK/ Ministry	Ministry/MoK	Expected end of 2004	Land identified and purchase agreed with owner.
6. Construction of the police station by the Municipality and Ministry	Municipality/ Ministry of Public Order	Municipality/ Ministry of Public Order	2005	Police station constructed and operational/
			2 years	

LEGALIZIMI

Qellimi Lobing per te ndikuar ne geveri per tu aprovar kuardri ligjor per Legalizimin
Argumentimi Ne Kamez, si edhe ne rajonete tjera te Shqiperise, procesi i legalizimit per vendbanimet jo legale nuk mund te ece perpara pa miratuar kuadrin base ligjor per pronesime..

Veprimet qe kerkohen

	kush	Financimi	Afstatet	Treguesit e suksesit
1. Takim me perfaqesues te komunitetit othe gjithe autoriteete lokale te qeverisive vendore qe cenojen nga mungesa e ligji per legalizimin.	Bashkia Kamez Shoqatat komuniteti Bashore Shoqata e Bashkive te Shqiperise	Bashkia Kamez Shoqatat e Bashkive	1 muaj	Pjesemarje ne takim te qeverive vendore dhe shoqatave komunitare.
2. Takim i grupit perfaqesues per te cuar perpara veprimet e diskutuara nga mbledhja (grup I ri pune)	Perfaqesues te Bashkive dhe grupeve komunitare Grup i ri pune	Bashkia Kamez Shoqatat e Bashkive	1 muaj	Pjesemarje e perfaqesuesve te zgjedhur
3. Raport/ permblehdje rekomandimesh te dale nga mbledhja perfaqesuese	Grup i ri pune	Bashkia Kamez Shoqatat e Bashkive	1 muaj	Dokumenti i rekomandimeve
4. Prezantimi I dokumentit net e gjitha komunitet qe kerkojne legalizimin dhe firmosja e tij prej tyre ne formen e nje peticioni...	Shoqatat komunitare ne cdo komunitet	Bashkia Kamez Shoqatat e Bashkive	1 muaj	Numuri i njerezeve qe kane firmosur
5. Dorezimi i dokumentit ne qeverine qendrore, deputeteve te zonave perkatese, organizmave te huaja (OJQ-ve me influence, Bankes Boterore, Komisionit te BE, Ambasadave)	Grupi i punes	Kompania qe financon T.V. Nuk kerkohet	2 muaj 2 muaj	Numuri i individve ose organizmave qe marrin dokumentin
6. Debat i hapur rreth dokumentit ne T.V. me pjesemarjen e te gjithe aktoreve..	Grupi i punes	Nuk kerkohet	Artikujt dhe letrat e botuara	Pjesemarja ne debatin e hapur
7. Artikuj dhe letra te destinuara per botim ne gazeta.	Grupi i punes	Nuk kerkohet	3 muaj	Legjislacioni i miratuar
8. Takime te drejtperdrejtja me ministra, departamente, deputete, organizata te huaja per te insistuar ne aprovin e legjislacionit.				
Afati perfundimtar			12 muaj	

LEGALISATION

Goal: Lobbying and Influencing Central Government to Approve Legal Framework for Legalisation

Rationale In Kamza, as in the rest of Albania, the legalisation process for people who have settled illegally in the area cannot proceed further until the essential legal framework is on the Albanian statute.

Actions Required	Who	Funding	Timescale	Indicator of Success
1. Meeting of representatives of community and local government in all local authorities affected by lack of legalisation law.	MoK/ Bathore CBOs/ AAM to initiate	None	1 month	Meeting takes place of local government and CBOs
2. Meeting agrees group of representatives to take forward actions. (New task force)	Representatives of Municipalities and Community Groups	None	1 month	Representatives selected
3. Report/ Briefing of recommendations of meeting written.	New task force	Task force	1 month	List of recommendations
4. List of recommendations is presented to all communities in Albania where legalisation is an issue and the residents are asked to sign their support for the recommendation for use as a petition.	CBOs in each community	Municipalities	1 month	No of community signing
5. Send document to central government, deputies from affected areas, foreign organisations (influential NGOs, World Bank, EU Commission, Embassies)	Task Force	AAM/ Individual Municipalities	1 month	No of individuals and organisations receiving document
6. Public debate of document on T.V., participation of all actors.	Task Force	Funded by T.V. company	2 months	Public debate takes place
7. Articles and letters written for newspapers	Task Force	None	2 months	Articles and letters are published.
8. Personal meetings with government ministers, departments, deputes, foreign organisation to pursue approval of legislation	Task Force	None	3 months	Legislation is approved
Timescale			12 months	

LEGALIZIMI

Qellimi Ngritja e grupit te punes Studio pune per te lehesuar famil jet ne marrjen e informacionit per legalizimin

Argumentimi. Ne Kamez procesi I legalizimit aktualisht eshte blokuar per shkak te mungeses se legjisacionit kombetar per legalizimet dhe ju kerkohet kryefamiljareve individualist te marrin informacionin e nevojsphem lidhur me pronesine e tyre per te arritur legalizimin e plotë. Ky plan verprimi eshte nje hap i dyte pas realizimit te planit te pare.

Verprimet e kerkura

Kush	Financimi	Afatet	Treguesit e suksesit
1. Zbatimi i ketij plan veprimi varet neq renia dakord dhe miratimin i ligjiit kombetar per legalizimin	Qeveria	Nuk kerkohet	Ligji ne zbatim
2. Krijimi i nje grupe te ri pune per te lehesuar pronaret e tokes se Bathores ne marrjen e informacionit per legalizimin..	Bashkia Zyrat Legalizim/ kadaster Urbanistike Shoqata komunitare	Bashkia Kamez	Nje muaj
3. Hartimi i nje plani te detajuar lidhur me detyrrat dhe perjegje site.	Studio pune	Bashkia Kamez	Nje muaj
Afati perfundimtar			1-2 vjet

NANO U PREVITON BATHORASVE LEGALIZIMIN



NANO U PREVITON BATHORASVE LEGALIZIMIN



LEGALISATION

Goal: To establish a working group, Working Studio to facilitate community provision of household information for legalisation

Rationale In Kamza the legalisation process is currently stalled by the lack of national legislation and the need for individual householders to supply the relevant information regarding their property to complete the legalisation process. This action plan address the second point.

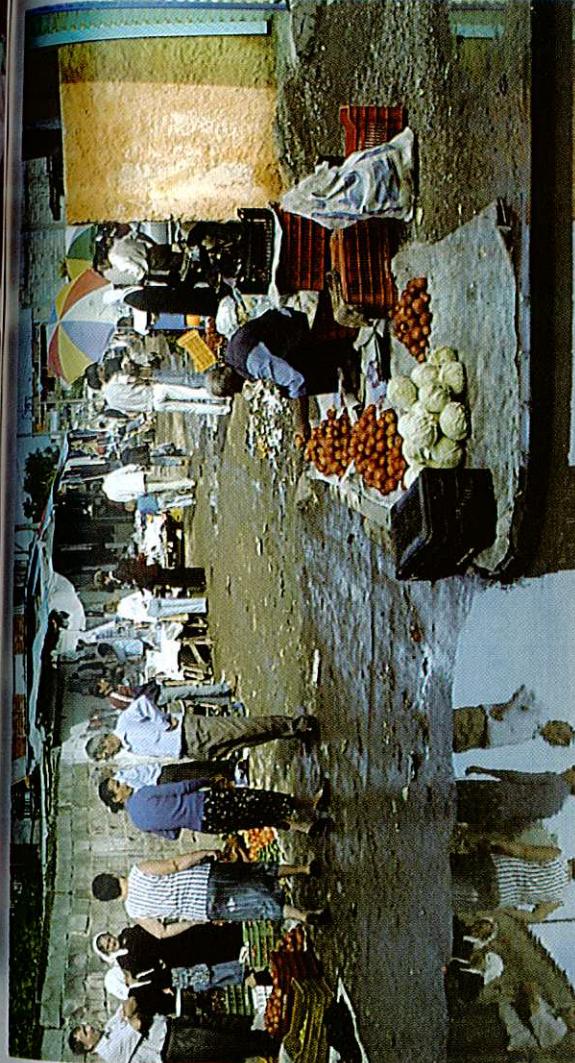
Actions Required	Who	Funding	Timescale	Indicator of Success
1. The implementation of this action plan is dependent on the agreement and approval of the national law on legalisation	Central Government	None	Unknown	Law in Place
2. Establish a new working group to facilitate property owner provision of information in Bathore.	MoK Legalisation MoK Cadastre MoK Planning CBOs	MoK	One month	Working Group (Working Studio) established
3. Make a detailed plan of tasks and responsibilities.	Working Studio	MoK	One month	Plan of action.
Timescale			1-2 years	

ZHVILLIMI EKONOMIK

Qellimi Ngritja e një tregu frutash zarzavatesh dhe mallrash industriale per permiresimin e tregetimit te produkteve ne Bathore dhe pëlocsimini te nevojave te banoreve, si edhe per te krijuar mundesi per punesim dhe rritleje te ardhurash

Argumentimi Ngritja e ketij tregu bazohet ne planin qe do te hartohet nga Bashkia per ta krijuar kete treg ne një sipërfaqe prej 1000 m² ne Lagjen 6-te Bathores. .

Veprimet e kerkuara	Kush	Financimi	Afatet	Treguesit e suksesit
1.Eshte identifikuar trulli i mundshem prej 1000 m ² ne Lagjen 6 Duhen bere negocimet dhe arrija e marrveshjes me pronarin. Ne se kjo marrveshje nuk arrihet do te shihen edhe oferta te tjera.	Bashkia Shq. komunitetit Grupi I punes	Bashkia Kamez	1 muaj	Sigurimi i tokes
2. Projekti i ndertimit do te jetë i ngjashhem me projektin e Kamzes duke u konsultuar me komunitetin per nevojat per tregun brenda dhe perreth Bathorcs	Bashkia Shoq. komunitetit Grupi I punes	600.000 leke	2 muaj	Projekti i konsultuar te jetë gati
3. Projekti do te miratohet ne Keshillin e Bashkise.	Bashkia /Shoq. e komunitetit	Nuk kerkohet	2 muaj	Projekti i aprojuar
4. Tenderimi per projektin.	Komp. private/Bashkia Shoq. komunitetit	Bashkia Kamez	1 muaj	Kontraktori per ndertimin e tregut
5. Ndertimi i tregut dhe monitorimi.	Bashkia/shitesat		1 muaj	Tregu i gatshem per perdonim
6. Kontrata me shitesat per qirane e tregut			2 muaj	Kontrate e firmosur
Afati pefundimitar			9 muaj	



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Construction of a fruit, vegetable and commercial market to improve the marketing of produce grown in Bathore and meet the needs of inhabitants, create employment and income opportunities.

Rationale Based on a plan designed by the Municipality it is the intention to construct 1000 m² market area in Area 6 of Bathore.

Actions Required	Who	Funding	Timescale	Indicator of Success
1. Potential area for market in Area 6 of 1.000m ² identified as possible site. Other areas will be identified and negotiations held with landowners to reach agreement for purchase	MoK/ Working Group/ CBOs	MoK purchase price to be agreed	One month	Land identified and purchased
2. Project proposal designed on the basis of Kamza market and consultation with the community in Bathore to identify their requirements and stallholder interest.	MoK/ Working Group/ CBOs	No Cost	Two months	Design for market
3. Proposal to be presented to Municipal Council for approval.	MoK	No Cost	Two months	MoK project approval
4. Tendering for project.	MoK/ CBOs	No Cost	One month	Bids received
5. Building of market and monitoring of process.	Private Company/ CBOs/ MoK	600,000 Lck	One month	Market built
Timescale	MoK/stallholders	None	Two months	Stallholders in place
			9 months	

ZHVILLIM EKONOMIK

Qellimi Zhvillimi i ekonomise te produkteve perimore ne Bathore destinuar per tregun lokal.

Argumentimi Toka eshte e pershtateshme ne zonen e Bathores rurale, njerezit ne perqythesi kane nivel per kultivimin e perimeve, kerkesa per prodhime perimore eshte gjithashtu e konsiderueshme te banoret, gje qe do te reduktonte dhe importin e ketyre prodhime nga jashtë zones. .

Veprimet e kerkuarra

	Kush	Financimi	Afatet	Indikatoret e suksesit
1. Identifikimi i pjeses se interesuar, qe zoteron tokë te pershtateshme per zhvillim te produkteve perimore qe eshte e gateshme per te zhvilluar kete lloji biznesi..	Grupi i punces/ Shoqata e komunitetit Bashkia Kamez	Nuk kerkohet	3 muaj	Numuri i Individuve/familjeve te interesuar
2. Njohja e kerkesave te tregut per zarzavate, sa plotesohen dhe sa ato nuk plotesohen ne kohe.	Fermere te interesua tregetare ne dyqanet konsulent biznesi	Nuk kerkohet.	2 muaj	Lista e kerkesave te tregut per zarzavate .
3. Asistence teknike lidhur me mbijellen dhe llojet e farerave, konditat e rrifies. Bashkia te Japç ndihmoc e vet per te ndermijetesuar per trajnimte nga ana e Ministrise se Bujqesise.	Fermere te interesuar Bashkia/ Ministria Bujqesise/ USFAMI	Ministria e Bujqesise	1 muaj	Dhenia e trajnimit te kerkuar per fermaret e interesuar.
4. Kerkese per kredi pcr ndertim scre, farera dhe ndonje paisje nepermjet bankave ose agjensive te mikro-kredit.	Mbeshtetje grupi I punes dhe Bashkia	Kredi nga Banka Agjensi mikro-krediti	4 muaj	Fermaret marin kredi
5. Ndertimi i scrave.	Fermere	Kredi	2 muaj	Funksionimi I serave
Afati perfundimtar			12 muaj	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Development of Horticultural Production in Bathore for the Local Market.

Rationale Land is available in rural Bathore, people generally have a level of horticultural expertise, demand for local produce is considered to exist and production locally will reduce transport of produce from outside of the area.

	Who	Funding	Timescale	Indicator of Success
1. Identification of interested parties who own available land in Rural Bathore and who are considered ready to develop a horticultural business.	Working Group/ CBOs/ MoK	No cost	3 months	No of interested individuals/ families identified.
2. Market analysis to determine vegetables, which have a demand in Bathore and where demand is not currently met.	Potential Growers/ Market stall holders/ Local shop/ Business advisor	No cost.	1 month	List of prioritised market demand agreed.
3. Technical assistance with regard to plant and seed types, growing conditions sought. Municipality to give support in obtaining training from the Ministry.	Potential Growers/ Municipality/ Ministry of Agriculture/ USFAMI	Ministry	2 months	Required training delivered for potential growers.
4. Seek credit for greenhouses, seed and any equipment from banks and/or micro-credit.	Growers/ Support from working group and Municipality	Loan from Bank/ Micro-credit agency	4 months	Growers obtain loans
5. Building of greenhouses	Growers	Loan	2 months	Greenhouses built
			12 months	

ZHVILLIM EKONOMIK

Qellimi Zhvillimi I bisnesit te vogel me pershirjen e grave per prodhime artizanale nepernjet punes se dores.

Argumentimi Bathorja eshte tashme e njohur per prodhime tradicionale te punes se dores nga ana e grave. Megjithate deri tanj kjo ka mbetur ne nivele e njoftes dhe e bazuar ne disa perpjekje individuale te shkeputur nga njeri tjeter... Ky projekt do te ndihmonte punen e perbashket kolektive te grave per prodhimin dhe shitjen e punimeve te tyre dhe zgjerimin e kufive te tregut...

Veprimet e kerkuara

Kush	Financimi	Afatet	Treguesit e suksesit
1. Konsultim me specialiste te OJQ-ve qe japos ekspertize ne fushen e bisnesit te vogel, per te gjetur rruget zhvilluese te bazuar ne vepрimtari kooperativiste.	Grupi i punes/ shogata e gruas Bashkia/ OJQ d.m.th.(RDA)	Nuk kerkohet	2 muaj
2. Analiza per tregun dhe testi per kerkesat dominuese te mundeshme, cminin dhe tregun ne nje shtrirje sa me te madhe ne te gjithe rajonin e Tiranës.	Grupi i punes/ shogata e gruas OJQ	Kosto e mundeshme.	3 muaj
3. Identifikimi i grave qe deshirojne te kooperojne duke punuar se bashku me njeria tjetren.	Grupi i punes/ shogata e gruas Punonjeset kooperuese	Nuk kerkohet	1 muaj
4. Identifikimi i nje nederese dhe kostos se saj ne Bathore, e cila do te sherbeje si dyqani kryesor i ekspozitimit te tregut e shitjeve edhe pot e jetë e mundur edhe si ambient pune.	Punonjeset kooperuese / OJQ	Kosto e mundeshme.	2 muaj
5. Kontakimi me bisnesin lokal per mbeshjetje financiare te kesaj ndermarrje.	Punonjeset kooperuese	Nuk kerkohet	1 muaj
6. Se bashku me konsulentin e bisnesit te hartohet plani per tregun kolektiv dhe menyren e shitjeve.	Punonjeset kooperuese / OJQ	Hua/ mbeshtetes financiare private/ kooperativa	1 muaj
7. Aritja e marveshjes midis punitoreve kooperues, dhe ndonje partneri (mbeshthesi finanziar) per ndarjen e punes, oret e punes, drejtimin financier, transportin e produkteve ne tregje te tjetra etj, hartimi dhe firmosja e saj.	Punonjeset kooperuese / OJQ	Hua/ mbeshtetes financiare private/ kooperativa	1 muaj
8. Promovimi/publiciteti-fierpalosjet, posterat,njoftimet..			
9. Firmosja e kontrates per qirane e ndertes (ne se biet dakord)	Punonjeset kooperues		
Afati perfundimtar		14 muaj	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Development of Small Business for Women for Artisanal Production of Handicrafts.

- Rationale** Bathore is already known for women producing traditional handicraft work. However this is very much on a word of mouth and individual basis. This project will facilitate women working collectively to market and sell their work and extend their market range.
- | Activities | Who | Funding | Timescale | Indicator of Success |
|--|--|--|------------------|--|
| 1. Seek advice from NGO small business advisors to develop the possible avenues for developing co-operative activities. | Working Group/ Women for the Future/ MoK/ NGO e.g. RDA | No cost | 2 months | NGO identified and advice sought. |
| 2. Market analysis and testing to determine potential demand, pricing and outlets in the Greater Tirana area. | Working Group/ Women for the Future/ NGO | Possible cost. | 3 months | Market demand, prices, outlets identified. |
| 3. Identification of women wishing to co-operate and work together. | Working Group/ Women for the Future | No cost | 1 month | Women identified.. |
| 4. Identification of building and associated costs in Bathore to serve as shop front marketing and sales outlet, possible working area. | Potential Co-Operative | No Cost | 2 month | Possible building(s) identified. |
| 5. Contact with local business for possible financial support of venture. | Potential Co-Operative | No Cost | 1 month | Financial support identified |
| 6. With business advisor develop business plan for operation of collective marketing and sales operation. | Potential Co-Operative/ NGO | Possible cost | 1 month | Business Plan developed |
| 7. Agreement between co-operative workers, and any other partners (e.g. financial backers) for shared costs, working hours, financial management, transport of goods to other outlets, marketing etc. drawn up and signed. | Potential Co-Operative/ NGO | Possible cost | 2 months | Co-operative contract agrees |
| 8. Promotion/ Publicity leaflets, posters, advertising developed. | Potential Co-Operative/ NGO | Loan / private financial backers/ Co-operative | 1 month | Publicity materials produced. |
| 9. Contract for rent of building (if agreed) signed. | Co-Operative | Loan / private financial backers/ Co-operative | 1 month | Operational shop front |
| Timescale | | | 14 months | |

TELEKOMI

Qellim Diskutimi i hapur per instalimin e linjës se telefonit fiks ne Bathore.

Argumentimi Banoret e Bathores aktualisht perdorin sistemin telefonik te celularit,I cili me gjithe uljen e cmimit eshte ende relativisht me I kushtueshem se linja tokesore e telefonise. Mungesa e linjes fiks eshte gjithashu nje pengese e qarte ne zhvillimin e bisnesit dhe perdorimin e te dheneve informatike per informacion, kryerjen e shrbimeve dhe komunikimin...

Veprimet e kerkuara

	Kush	Financimi	Afatet	Treguesit e suksesit
1. Grupi I punes te zgjerohet me ekspert nga telekomi dhe specialist te sherbimeve publike per te siguruar ekspertizen e nevojshe teknike.	Grupi i punes	Nuk kerkohet	2 jave	Gjetja e specialisteve dhe deshira e tyre e mire per te kontribuar ne grupin e punes
2.Identifikimi i nevojave te banoreve per linjen tokesore te telefonise-nurmuri i kryefamiljareve ne lagje te ndryshme-dhe cfare kosto banoret jane te gatshem te paguajne...	Grupi i punes i zgjieruar	Nje kosto e mundeshme per studimin.	1 muaj	Studimi per kerkesat e kryefamiljareve eshte kryer
3. Takim dhe negociata me partnere te mundeshem si Altelekomi bazuar ne kerkesat e banoreve per linjen telefonike, kontributin e komunitetit, bisnesit. Negociata do te perfshijne <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instalimin e linjes telefonike paralelisht me rrugen e Zall-Herr-it • Vendodhjen e pikave te shperndarjes se linjies telefonike. • Ngritjen e 18 kabinave publike telefonike dhe vendodhjen e tyre.. • Kontributin financier • Afatet 	Grupi i punes/ Altelekom	Nuk kerkohet	1 jave	Rezultatet e negocimeve
4. Takim dhe negociata me partnerin tjeter Mobitel per te diskutuar lidhur me sherbinin qe mund te afroje kjo kompani bazuar ne kerkesat e banoreve.	Grupi I punes Mobitel	Nuk kerkohet	1 jave	Rezultatet e negocimeve
5.Krahasimi i te dy negotiatave dhe hartimi i nje plani te detajuar..	Grupi I punes Bashkia	Nuk kerkohet	1 jave	Plani i detajuar per linjen fiksse I arritur me nje kontraktor ko.
Afati perfundimtar			9 jave	

TELECOMMS

Goal: Opening discussion for the installation of telephone fixed lines in Bathore.

Rationale: Bathore inhabitants are currently dependent on mobile phone systems, which though reducing in price are still relatively expensive as compared to land-lines. The lack of fixed lines is also a significant obstacle in the development of business, and use of the world wide web to gain access to information, services and communication..

Activities	Who	Funding	Timescale	Indicator of Success
1. The Working Group will seek a telecomms expert and public services specialist to extend the technical expertise of the group.	Working Group	No Cost	2 weeks	Specialists found and willing to contribute to working group
2. Identification of the needs of the inhabitants for land-lines numbers of householders in different localities and what costs the inhabitants are prepared to pay.	Expanded Working Group	Possible cost for survey.	1 month	Survey of householders carried out.
3. Meeting and negotiation of potential partnership with Altelecomms based on inhabitant requirements for telephone lines, contributions of community, business. Negotiations will include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • installing telephone lines parallel with Zall Herr road. • location of telephone exchange points for lines. • establishment of 18 public telephones and locations. • financial contributions • timescale 	Working Group/ Altelecom	No cost/ MoK	1 week	Output of negotiations
4. Meeting and negotiations with Mobitel to discuss the service they could offer based on requirements of inhabitants detailed above.	Working Group/ Mobitel	No cost	1 week	Output of negotiations
5. Comparison of two negotiations and development of detailed plans.	Working Group/ Municipality	No cost	1 week	Detailed plan to achieve fixed lines with one contractor.
Timescale			9 weeks	

INFRASTRUKTURA E UJESJELLS/KANALIZIMEVE

Qellimi Te permiresohet cilesia e mirembajtjes se infrastruktureve se ujesjellsit dhe kanalizimeve qe do te implementohet ne zonen e Bathore Rurale(Lagjet 5,6,7) nepermjet perfsirjeve se komunitetit.

Argumentimi Nje numur problemesh kane ndodhur dhe qe kane sjelle vonesat ne instalimin e infrastruktureve se ujesjells-kanalizimeve ne permjet projektit te qeverise shqiptare dhe Bankes Botore pra projektit te ULMP ne pese vjetet e zbatimit te ketij projekti ne Bathore.Diskutimet me komuniteten dhc shoqatat e tij sygjeraun qe shume nga keto probleme mund te reduktohen ose elemiohen nepermjet nje monitorimi dhe kontrolli me te mire te projektit nga komuniteti dhe autoriteete te afta te pushitet lokal..

Vepremet e kerkuara	Kush	Financimi	Afatet	Treguesit e suksesit
1.Ngritia e grupit te monitorimit nga komuniteti dhe injoha zyrtare nga Njesia e menaxhimit te projektit dhe kontraktorit.Njohja nga autoriteti I Bashkise I zbatimit te programit te grupit te monitorimit.	Shoqatat e komunitetit/ Bashkia/ PMT-ULMP Kontraktor	Nuk kerkohet	1 muaj	Bashkia, ULMP dhe kontraktori jane dakord me grupin e monitorimit
2.Pjesemaria e nje anetari nga komunitet ne procesin e tenderimit per Bathore rurale..	Grupi i komunitetit per monitorimin	Nuk kerkohet	1 muaj	Perfaqesuesi i komunitetit bie dakord
3.Takimet me komuniteten per informimin transparent te tij lidhur me projektin..	Grupi i komunitetit per monitorimin	Nuk kerkohet	6-9 muaj per cdo lagje	Numuri i takimeve te zhvilluara
4.Supervizimi dhe monitorimi I projektit nga grupi I punes I perbere nga anatare te Bashkise dhe shoqatare te komunitetit..	Grupi i komunitetit per monitorimin	Nuk kerkohet	6-9 muaj per cdo lagje	Realizohet monitorimi i perjavshem
5.Furnizimi me uje ne pikat publike para se te realizohet Bashkise dhe shoqatare komunitare lidhur me hapjen e hapsirave publike, nderprijen e lidhjeve ilegale te ujesjellsit vendosjen e gjobave edhe ndeshkimeve te tjera..	PMU/ Kontaktor Grupi I komunitetit per monitorimin	Banka Botore/ Bashkia	Sa zgjat projektit ULMP	Jane nderuar pikat publike te furnizimit me uje
6.Ngritia e grupit te dyte per te zbatuar programin e Bashkise dhe shoqatare komunitare lidhur me hapjen e hapsirave publike, nderprijen e lidhjeve ilegale te ujesjellsit vendosjen e gjobave edhe ndeshkimeve te tjera..	Shoqatat e komunitetit/ Bashkia/ ULMP/ Kontraktor/ Grupi I detyrimit	Nuk kerkohet	1 muaj	Grupi i dyte eshte ngritur
7.Lidhja e grupit te detyrimit me ate te monitorimit.	Grupi I detyrimit	Nuk kerkohet	6-9 muaj per cdo lagje	Realizohet monitorimi i perjavshem
Afati perfundimtar			Koha e zgjates se Projektit te ULMP	

WATER/SEWERAGE INFRASTRUCTURE

Goal: To improve the quality of monitoring and maintenance of water and sewerage infrastructure development for Rural Bathore (Areas 5,6,7) through Community involvement.

Rationale: A number of problems have occurred and added to the delays in installation of the water and sewerage infrastructure through the Central Government/ World Bank ULMP project of the last five years in Bathore. Discussion with the Community and CBOs suggests that many of these problems can be reduced or avoided with better monitoring and control of the project through community and relevant authorities.

Activities	Who	Funding	Timescale	Indicator of Success
1. Establish and formal recognition of a community monitoring group by ULMP Project Management Unit and contractors. Recognition an authorisation of the Municipality to implement the terms of reference of the monitoring group, to oversee the technical installations.	CBOs/ MoK/ PMU ULMP/ Contractor	No cost	1 month	To R of monitoring group agreed with MoK and ULMP
2. Participation of one member of the community in the tender process for Rural Bathore.	Community Monitoring Group	No cost	1 month	Community Member agreed
3. Community meeting to ensure project information transparent.	Community Monitoring Group	No cost		X Community meeting take place
4. Supervising and monitoring the project through the working group of Municipality and CBO personnel.	Community Monitoring Group	No cost	6-9 months	Weekly monitoring occurring
5. Supply of communal water points in each area prior to completion of individual connections.	FMU/ Contractor Community Monitoring Group/	World Bank/ MoK	Over lifespan of project	Communal water points established
6. Establishing a second group and terms of reference of the Municipality and CBOs, re opening public space, stopping illegal connections, fining people and other penalties. Establishing group dependant on timing of tender process for distribution system.	CBOs/ MoK/ PMU ULMP/ Contractor/Enforcement Group	No cost	One month	Second group established and ToR
7. Enforcement Group monitoring connections.	Enforcement Group	No cost	6-9 months for each area	Weekly monitoring occurring
Timescale			Life of ULMP Project	

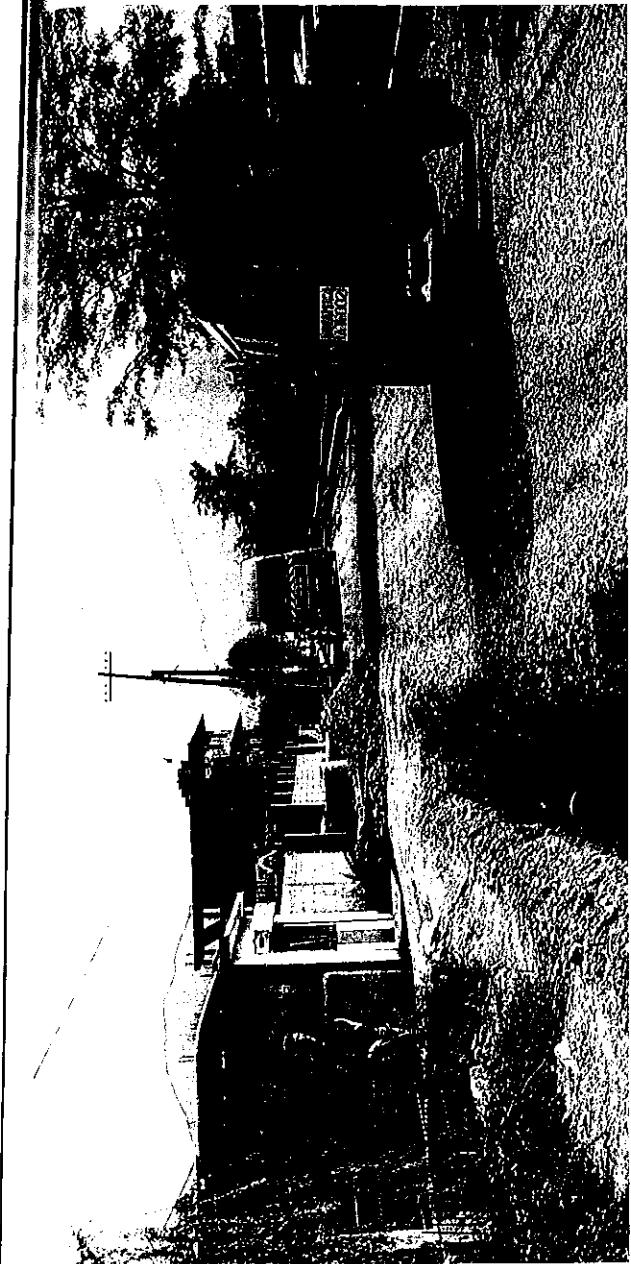
INFRASTRUKTURA

Qellimi: Te hartohet rje plan i detajuar per infrastrukturen ne Bathore Rurale (Lagjet 5,6,7).

Argumentimi Hartimi i planeve te detajuara edhe per lagjet e zones rurale te Bathores do te kompletonte planifikimin e detajuar te gjithe Bathores, te mare përsipçr nga Projekti I Menaxhimit te Tokes Urbane (ULMP) per Bathore Urbane.

Veprimet e kerkuara

Kush	Financimi	Afatet	Treguesit e suksesit
1.Jane identifikuar lagjet 5,6,7 qe do te perfshihen ne studim.	Bashkia	Nuk kerkohet	
2.Mbledhja e materialeve (hartat ekzistuese, foto etj) te nevojshtme per studim.	Bashkia/ Qarku i Tiranes	2 muaj	Informacioni i grumbulluar
3.Pergatitja i hartave te detajuara	Bashkia/ Qarku i Tiranes	2 muaj	Hartat e hartuara
4.Organizimi i takimeve per konsultime me komunitetin nepermjet shoqatave komunitare.	Bashkia/ Qarku i Tiranes	1 muaj	Takimet komunitare
5.Hartimi i planeve te detajuara, perfshir edhe te gjithe parametrat teknike, kostot etj..	Bashkia	12 muaj	Planet e detajuar per tu perdorur nga Bashkia
TOTAL			17 Muaj



INFRASTRUCTURE

Goal: To develop a detailed site plan for infrastructure in Rural Bathore(Areas 5,6,7).

Rationale The development of detailed site plans for rural areas of Bathore will complete the detailed planning for all areas of Bathore, carried out by ULMP for urban Bathore

Activities	Who	Funding	Timescale	Indicator of Success
1 Areas to be detailed in the study have been identified as Areas 5,6,7.	Municipality	No cost	Done	Sites Identified
2. Collection of materials (existing maps, photos etc.) for study.	MoK/ Quarku in Tirana	MoK	2 months	Information collected
3. Production of detailed maps	MoK/ Quarku in Tirana	Cost???	2 months	Maps produced
4. Community consultation through meetings with CBOs	MoK/ Quarku/ CBOs	No Cost	1 month	Community meetings take place
5. Production of detailed site plans, including all technical parameters, costs etc.	MoK	Cost???	12 months	Detailed site plans in use in MoK
Timescale			17 Months	

ARSTIMI

Qellimi : Nepermjet negocimit me Ministrine e Arsimit dhe Ministrinë e Punes dhe Ceshtjeve Sociale, te arritet qe disa nga ambientet e ndertesës ekzistuese te ish Radiostacionit (e perdorur me pare si shkolle), te riperdoren per nje periudhet te perkoleshme emerjencje, si klasa mesimi per ciklin e ulet te arsimt 8 vjeçar, per femijet e zones se Bathores Rurale.

Argumentimi Shkolla 8 vjeçare e Bathores aktualisht ka gati 2800 nxenes ku mesojne ne tre turne dhe me klasat te mbushura mbi normativën. Ndertesa e ish radiostacionit aktualisht eshte ne varesine e Ministrise se Punes dhe Ceshtjeve Sociale. Nje pjesë e godines eshte riabilituar per klasa mesimore dhe nuk eshte bere tek ato as nje ndryshim I brendshem dhe prandaj kerkohen per tu riperdorur per funksion shkolle..

Kush	Financimi	Afatet	Treguesit e suksesit
1.Rekomandohet qe grupi i punes te jete me i zgjeruar me perfaqesues nga Drejtoria arsimore, departamenti i arsimit te Kamzes dhe shoq. Prinder e mesues..	Grupi i punes/ Bashkia/shoqatat/Ministria e Arsimit	Nuk kerkohet 1 javë	Grupi i punes i zgjeruar
2.Organizimi i nje takimi midis grupit te zgjeruar te punes dhe Ministrise se Punes dhe Ceshtjeve Sociale per arritjen e marrveshjes .	Grupi i punes/ Ministria e Punes dhe Ceshtjeve Sociale	Nuk kerkohet 1 javë	Organizimi i takimit dhe pjesemarja
3.Ne qofteze marrveshja arrihet te pregetitet momerandum midis dy ministritave lidhur me permabajjen dhe afatet e perdorimit te ambjenteve te ndertesës..	Ministria e Arsimit/ Ministria e Punes dhe Ceshtjeve Sociale	Nuk kerkohet 1 javë	Firmosja e momerandumit te mirkuptimit
4.Takimi me femijet e mesuesit per te bere te njhur transferimin e klasave mesimore ne ambientet e godines..	Grupi I punes	Nuk kerkohet 1 javë	Mesuesit e femijet bien dakord .
5.Paisjet ekzistuese qe ruhen ne magazine si -tavolina, karika, drasa te zeza te transferohen ne godine, per te bere ambientet te gatoshme per mesim..	Grupi I punes/ mesuesit	Nuk kerkohet 1 javë	Funkcionimi i shkolles ne ambientet e godines.
Afati perfundimtar		2 muaj	



EDUCATION

Goal: To reconstruct the existing 8 year school Halit Coka
Rationale: Bathore 8 year school currently teaches over 2,800 pupils in three shifts a day, extra capacity is urgent. Although only built in 1998 this school is in serious need of repair and restructuring.

Activities	Who	Funding	Timescale	Indicator of Success
1. A detailed plan and costs for the reconstruction is made.	Working Group/ MoK	No cost	1 month	Approval for reconstruction given
2. Approval for reconstruction of the school from the Municipal Council is sought.	Directorate of Education/ MoK	No cost	2 months	Detailed plan produced
3. Work put out to tender	Directorate of Education/ MoK	MoK	1 month	Contractor appointed
4. Implementation of reconstruction timing over summer months is recommended to avoid disruption.	MoK/PTA	30,000,000 from MoK	3 months	School reconstructed and refurbished
5. A maintenance plan for the school is drawn up and a budget allocated.	MoK/PTA	MoK	1 month	Maintenance plan and budget agreed.
Timescale			8 months	

ARSIMI

Qellimi: Te rikonstruktohet shkolla 8 vjecare Halit Coka

Argumentimi : Shkolla 8 vjecare e Bathores ka grati 2800 nxenes qe mesojne me tre turne dhe ne klasa me kapacitet te perqitshem.. Megjithese kjo shkolle eshte ridentuar ne vitin 1998. ajo ka nevoja serioze per riparime dhe rikonstrukcion te perqitshem..

Veprimet e kerkuara

	Kush	Financimi	Afatet	Treguesit e suksesit
1.Eshte bere miratimi i rikonstrukcionit te shkolles nga Keshilli i Bashkise.	Grupi I punes/ Bashkia	Nuk kerkohet	1 muaj	Eshte dhene aprovimi per rikonstrukcionin
2.Eshte bere plani i detajuar dhe llogarija e kostos se rikonstrukcionit..	Dretoria e Arsimore/ Bashkia	Nuk kerkohet	2 muaj	Plani i detajuar eshte hartuar
3.Organizimi I tenderit	Dretoria e Arsimore/ Bashkia	Bashkia	1 muaj	Kontraktori eshte caktuar
4.Zbatimi i punimeve per rikonstrukcionin e shkollies koha me e pershtateshme rekombinohet periudha e veres, per te mos shkaktuar ndepreje te mesimit	Kontraktori/Bashkia/ shoqatat	30,000,000 nga Bashkia	3 muaj	Shkolle e rikonstruktuar dhe ripertene
5.Hartimi i planit per mirembajtjen dhe buxhetin e nevojsheim per te.	Bashkia/ shoqatat	Bashkia	1 muaj	Eshte rene dakord per planin e mirembajtjes dhe buxhetin per te..
Afati perfundimtar			8 muaj	

EDUCATION

Goal: Construction of a new high school complex for 14 - 18 year old pupils in Bathore.

Rationale: Currently up to 300 pupils each year are leaving Bathore 8 year school, who wish to go on to high school. The capacity of the one high school in Kamza means that up to 60% of the Bathore children are not finding places at the Kamza high school. The construction of a new high school would also allow some of the overcrowding of the 8 year school to be reduced by relocation of 500 8 year school children to the new high school in a second teaching shift.

Activities	Who	Funding	Timescale	Indicator of Success
1. All possibilities for siting a new high school should be explored. One possible location has been identified next to the current 8 year school, however this might be seriously space limiting in the long term.	Working Group/ PTA/ MoK/ Min of Education/ Directorate of Education	No cost	1 month	Site agreed
2. School design for 1200 high school pupils to be used in parallel with 8 year students (500) relocated from the existing school(s) in Bathore.	Working Group/ PTA/ MoK/ Min of Education/ Directorate of Education	MoK/ Directorate of Education	2 months	Plan for school developed
3. Proposal submitted to potential donors, agreement in principle from Italian Embassy to fund.	Working Group/ PTA/ MoK/ Min of Education/ Directorate of Education/Donors	No cost	1 month	Funding guaranteed
4. Tendering and construction of school	Min of Education/ Working Group	Italian Embassy Estimated \$1,000,000	6 months	School built
5. Programming of teaching schedule for joint use of school by 8 yr students and high school.	Working Group/PTA	No Cost	1 month	School jointly operating as high and 8yr school.
Timescale			11 month	

ARSIMI

Qellimi: Ndertimi i kompleksit te shkolles se mesme (per nxenes 14-18 vjec) ne Bathore.

Argumentimi : Aktualisht mbi 300 nxenes perfundojnë shkollen 8 vjecare dhe deshirojnë te vazhdojne shkollen e mesme.Kapacitet e shkolles se mesme ne Kamez mundesoine qe vetem 40% e tyre te perfshihen ne kete shkolle. Keshu 60% e femijve mbeten jashtë shkolles se mesme. Gjithashu ndertimi i nje shkolle te mesme ne Bathore do te krijonte mundesine per te lehesuar mbingarkesen e shkolles 8 vjecare, duke perfshire ne shkollen e re reth 500 nxenes te tetejecares ne turnin e dyte te mbasdites.

Veprimet e kerkuara

Kush	Financimi	Afatet	Treguesit e suksesit
1.Do te studjohen te gjitha mundesite, se ku do te jetë vendime i pershtatshem per ngritjen e shkolles. Nje nga keto mundesi eshte gjetur ne trullalin prane shkolles 8 vjecare. Megjithate kjo eshte nje superfaqe mjaft e kufizuar per tu perdorur per nje periudhe te gjate Kohore. .	Grupi punes/ shoqatat e prinder-mesueve/ Bashkia/Ministri e Arsimit / Drejtoria e Arsimore	Nuk kerkohet 1 muaj	Renja dakord per vendin e ndertimit te shkolles
2.Hartimi i projektit te shkolles per 1200 nxenes ambientet e te cilit do te perdoren edhe per 500 nxenes te cilat do te transferohen nga shkolla ekzistuese e Bathores.	Grupi i punes/ Shoqatrat e prinder-mesueve/ Bashkia/Drejtoria e Arsimit	Bashkia/ Drejtoria arsimore 2 muaj	Eshe hartuar projekti
3.Propozimi u eshte dorezuar donatoreve te mundshem dhe ne parim eshte rene dakord per sigurimin e fondit nga Ambasada Italiane .	Ministria e Arsimit/ Grupi i punes	Nuk kerkohet 1 muaj	Fondi i garantuar
4.Tenderimi dhe ndertimi i shkolles	Bashkia/Drejtoria e Arsimit / Donatori		
5.Planizimi i orarit mesimor per funksionimin e kompleksit shkollor per nxenesit e shkolles se mesme dhe tetejecares Afati perfundimtar	Ambasada Italiane fondi \$1,000,000	6 muaj	Ndertimi i shkolles ka perfunduar
	Drejtore e shkollave/ grupi i punes/	Nuk kerkohet 1 muaj	Funksionimi i shkolles si shkolle e mesme dhe 8 vjecare
		11 muaj	

EDUCATION

Goal: To make an existing building (ex -radio station and previously used as a school) available to the Ministry of Education to provide urgent temporary accommodation for 8 year pupils from Rural Bathore.

Rationale: Bathore 8 year school currently teaches over 2,800 pupils in three shifts a day, extra capacity is urgent. Originally a radio station, the proposed building is currently managed by the Dept of Social Services and Work. The building was previously reconstructed for classrooms and no internal changes are required to make the building once again functional as a school.

Activities	Who	Funding	Timescale	Indicator of Success
1. It is recommended that the current working group is reformed to include personnel from the Education Directorate and the Ministry of Education in Kamza, and the Bathore Parent Teacher Association.	Working Group/ MoK/ PTA/ Min of Education	No cost	1 week	Working Group expanded
2. A meeting is scheduled between the Working Group and the Ministry of Work and Social Services to discuss the possible short term re-assignment of the building to the Ministry of Education	Working Group/ Min of Work and SS	No Cost	1 week	Meeting is scheduled and takes place
3. If agreement is reached a Memorandum of Understanding is detailed between the two Ministries regarding the short-term and long-term use of the building.	Min of Education/ Min of Work and SS	No Cost	1 month	Memorandum of Understanding signed
4. Meetings take place to agree children and teachers to be transferred to the building, parents are notified.	Working Group	No Cost	1 week	Agreement on children and teachers to relocate.
5. Existing equipment in storage in Bathore tables, chairs, blackboards are transferred to the building ready for use.	Working Group/ teachers of Hallit Coka.	No Cost	1 week	School operational.
			2 months	

SHENDETI

Qellimi: Ndertimi i një poliklinike me shërbim 24 orësh per te gjithë popullsine e Bathores.
Argumentimi Aktualisht nuk ka një shërbim të urgjencës mjekore, qe te mbuloje një popullsi prej 21.000 banorësh qe ka Bathorja. :Ka një qender shendetësore dhe dy ambulanca ku shërbejnë 9 doktore 12 infermieri per vizita e mjekime ditore per te gjithe popullsine, ku I takon një doktor per me teper se 2.000 njerz...
Veprimet e kerkuarra

	Kush	Financimi	Afatet	Treguesit e suksesit
1.Ngritja e grupit koordinues duke perfshire doktoret e Bathores, Ministritë e Shendetësise .	Bashkia, Ministria shendetësise, 3 doktore te Bathores, Shq.e komunitetit	Nuk kerkohet	1 muaj	Grupi I koordinimit eshte ngriutur
2.Identifikim I truallit per polikliniken (trualli eshte ofuar ne Lagjen 2 te Bathores).	Grupi koordinues	Nuk kerkohet	1 muaj	Trualli eshte mare
3.Projekti I ndertesës nga një specialist arkitekt qe ka ofuar kontribut vullnetar. Kati i pare do te shfrytezohet per shërbimin e urgjencies 24 orëshe, dhomen e njekimit nga infermieret dhe dhomen e observimit me disa krevate. Kati i dyte dy dhoma per doktoret e familjes dhe dhoma e planifikimit familjar.	Grupi koordinues	Nuk kerkohet	2 muaj	Projekti I ndertesës eshte gati
4.Paraqitja e projektit ne Ministri dhe donatorët per mundesinë e financimit te poliklinikës .	Grupi koordinues	Nuk kerkohet	1 muaj	Fondi eshte garantuar
5.Tender per ndertimin e poliklinikës .	Grupi koordinues	Nuk kerkohet	1 muaj	Kompania e ndertimit eshte zgjedhur
6.Paralelisht me procesin e tenderimit Ministria e Shendetësise do te miratoje riorganizimin e personelit te mjekve duke caktuar dy doktore dhe XX infermierëve në polikliniken e re. Gjithashbu do te propozohet sistemi I rojës se nates nepermjet marrveshjes midis mjekëve te Bathores dhe do te aprovohet nga Ministria	Grupi koordinues	Nuk kerkohet	1 muaj	Sistemi i personelit eshte aprovuar dhe siguruar
7.Ne menye te njashme paralelisht me procesin e tenderimit autoriteti perkares do te zgjidhin dhe cështjen e paisjeve te klinikës (Ministria e Shendetësise) dhe furnizimi e me ilacet e kerkuara (Bashkia) .	Kompania e ndertimit	70.000 \$	4 muai	Ndertesa e klinikës
8.Ndertimi i Poliklinikës .	Min. e Shendetësise Bashkia	Min. e Shendetësise Bashkia	1 muaj	Poliklinika funksionon 24 ore
9.Riorganizimi i stafit mjekor ne klinikën e re, sigurimi i paisjeve dhe furnizimi me ilacet mjekore	Shendetësise			

HEALTH

Goal: Construction of a Polyclinic giving 24 hour coverage for all areas of Bathore.

Rationale: There is currently nowhere for the pop of 21,000 people to go for emergency medical coverage in Bathore. One Health Centre and two Ambulance stations 9 doctors and 12 nurses - provide daytime care for the whole population, a ratio of one doctor to more than 2,000 people.

Activities	Who	Funding	Timescale	Indicator of Success
1. Establish a co-ordination group including Bathore doctors, Ministry of Health personnel and Municipality.	MoK, Min of Health, 3 Bathore doctors, CBOs	No Cost	1 month	Co-Ordination Group established
2. Identification of land for polyclinic (land has been offered in Neighbourhood 2 of Bathore).	Co-ordination Group	No Cost	1 month	Land acquired
3. Design of building, a specialised architect has volunteered their time. Ground floor - 24 hour emergency cover, treatment by nurses and observation beds.	Co-ordination Group	No Cost	2 months	Building design
First floor two rooms for family doctors, room for family planning clinic.				
4. Presentation to Ministry and donors for potential funding of polyclinic construction.	Co-ordination Group	No Cost	1 month	Funding guaranteed
5. Tender for construction of polyclinic.	Co-ordination Group	MoK/Min of Health	1 month	Construction company appointed
6. In parallel with the tendering process the Ministry of Health will be approached for commitment to relocate two doctors and nursing staff to the new clinic. A system for overnight staffing will be agreed amongst doctors in Bathore and submitted to the Ministry for approval.	Co-ordination Group	No Cost	1 month	Staffing system approved and guaranteed.
7. Similarly in parallel with the tendering process appropriate authorities will be approached for commitment to equip the clinic (Ministry of Health) and supply the drug requirements (MoK).	Co-ordination Group	No Cost	1 month	Equipment and drugs approved.
8. Construction of building.	Construction Company	\$70,000	4 months	Clinic built
9. Staff relocated to new clinic, equipment and drugs supplies acquired.	Min of Health, MoK	Cost	1 month	Polyclinic operational 24 hrs
Timescale			11 months	

KOMPLEKS KULTUROR DHE SPORTIV

Qellimi: Te shfrytezohet një ndertese e porsandertuar dhe hapsira perreth saj per kompleks kulturor dhe sportiv per te gjithe Bathoren

Argumentimi: Nuk ka ambiente per aktivite kulturore, fushe sportive voliboli/basketballi dhe ndonje kend lojrash per femije ne Bathore me nje popullsi prej 21,000 banore. Eshte identifikuar nje ndertese e re e sapondertuar, qe ka hapsira te mjafueshme dhe sygjerohet per tu perdorur kate e saj, si edhe hapsira jashtë, per funksionin e nje kompleksi kulturor dhe sportiv

Veprimet e kerkuar

	Kush	Financimi	Afatet	Treguesit e suksesit
1. Eshte identifikuar ndertesa dhe toka perreth saj per fusha sportive(superfaqja e ndertesës me 3 kate dhe ajo per fushë sportive eshte e gjitha 2300 m2)	Grupi i punes Pronari	Nuk kerkohet	1 muaj	Ndertesa dhe toka e identifikuar eshte mare per perdorim Projekt I fushave sportive eshte gati.
2. Projekti per ndertimin e fushave sportive.	Gupi i punes	Nuk kerkohet	1 muaj	Pronari dhe perdoruesi kane arritur marrveshjen.
3. Diskutimi midis Bashkise dhe partnereve te mundshem private per pronesine, mirembajjen, perdoririn' dhes stafin e kompleksit. Sygjerohet qe ne staf te jene mesues sporti, muzike dhe bibliotekist.. Arrija e marrveshjes midis Bashkise, Shoqatave komunitare dhe pjeses se identifikuar si pronar dhe perdorues te kompleksit...	Grupi i punes/ Bashkia /Sektori privat/ Ministria e Kultures/ Ministria e Arsimit	Nuk kerkohet	1 muaj	
4. Fondi i kerkuar per blerjen e ndertesës nga donatore te mundshem/Ministria/sektori privat.	Grupi i punes/ Bashkia/ Sektori privat/ Ministria e Kultures/ Donatore	185,000 \$ cmimi Izones	1 muaj	Fondi eshte garantuar.
5. Blerja e ndertesës dhe tokes per kompleksin kulturor sportiv	Pronari i tokes/ pronari i kompleksit.	Nuk kerkohet	1 muaj	
6. Ndertimi i fushave sportive.	Kontraktori	2.000\$	1 muaj	Kompleksi eshte gati zgjedhur
7. Punesimi i stafit.	Perdonuesit kompleksit	6.000\$ ne vit	1 muaj	Kompleksi eshte vene ne funksionim.
Afat perfundimtar			8 muaj	

SPORT AND CULTURE COMPLEX

Goal: To use an established building and surrounds as a sport and cultural complex for the whole of Bathore.

Rationale: There are no cultural facilities in Bathore and one basketball/volleyball pitch and one childrens playground for a population of 21,000. An existing building with enough space has been suggested, which would allow continuous use as the sport and culture complex.

Activities	Who	Funding	Timescale	Indicator of Success
1. One building and land for external sports facilities has been identified (new building with 3 floors and all sip.2300 m2), other options will be examined.	Working Group	No Cost	1 month	Options identified
2. Design for sports fields developed.	Working Group	No Cost	1 month	Sports field designed.
3. Discussion for ownership, maintenance, using and staffing of building with Municipality and possible private sector partners. Suggested staff include sports teacher, music teacher and librarian and maintenance. Agreement made between Municipality, CBOs and party identified to own and operate building.	MoK/ Private Sector/ Ministry of Culture/ CBOs/ Ministry of Education	No Cost	1 month	Owner/Operator agreement drawn up.
4. Funding for buying of building and construction of sports field and equipments sought from potential donors/ Ministry/ private sector.	Working Group/ MoK/ Private Sector/ Ministry of Culture/Donors	No Cost	1 month	Funding guaranteed.
5. Purchase of agreed building and land.	Owner/ MoK/ Landowner	In the region of \$185,000	1 month	Building and land acquired.
6. Tender for construction of sports field.	Working Group/ Owner of building.	No Cost	1 month	Contractor appointed
7. Construction of sports fields.	Contractor	\$2,000	1 month	Sports fields built
8. Employment of staff.	Building operator	\$6,000/yr	1 month	Complex operational
Timescale			8 months	

MENAXHIMI I MBETURINAVE

Qellimi Ngritura e nje sistemi te qendrueshem te grumbullimit te mbeturinave ne Bathore Pilot

Argumentimi Aktualist nuk ka sherbin te menaxhimit te mbeturinave ne te gjithe Bathoren. Mbeturinat hidhen ne kanalat e drenazhimit, digjen ose groposen. Pas nje perpjekje te gjere sensibilizimi dhe parashtrimit te alternativa per perniresimin e menaxhimit te mbeturinave komuniteti dhe ndermarija e pastrimit zgjodhnen rije skeme pilot te grumbullimit te mbeturinave, e cila do te jetë vazhdimi atij i procesi te grumbullimit te mbeturinave qe zbatohet per Kamzen

Vepremit e kerkuara

	Kush	Financimi	Afajet	Treguesit e suksesit
1. Grupi i punes i mbeturinave do te reformohet per tu fokusuar ne Bathore Pilot.	Grupi i punes/ Bashkia/Shqg Kom	Nuk kerkohet	dhjetor 2003	Eshite ngritur grupi i punes
2.Njohja e banoreve te Bath. Pilot me Plan veprimin, vecanerisht me pagesen e tarifes.	Grupi i punes/ Shoqatat e komunit	Fondi i Co-Plan	dhjetor 2003	Komuniteti eshte piohur me projektinC
3.Rezultatet e mara nga komunitikimi me komunitetin do te meren ne konsiderate per te bere ndonje modifikim ne plan.	Grupi i punes/ Shoqatat e komunit	Nuk kerkohet	dhjetor 2003	Plan veprimi eshte ripare
4.Marveshja lidhur me menyren dhe frekuencen ne kohe te grumbullimit te mbeturinave ne cdo shtepi	Grupi i punes	Nuk kerkohet	dhjetor 2003	Plan i detajuar per mbeturinat
5.Berja e shtesave te nevojsime ne kontrate dhe hartimi i kontrates perfundimtare. .	Depart. Pastrim-Gjelb. ne Bashki	Taksat e Bashkise	dhjetor 2003	Realizimi i vleresimit.
6.Studimi i vlefshmerise nga Depart. i Pastrim-Gjelberimit te Bashkise reth skemave alternative per menaxhimin e mbeturinave-kosojja dhe rritja e tarifes per te gjithe Kamzen.	Depart i Pastrim-Gjelberi ne Bashki/ Grupi i punes	Nuk kerkohet	dhjetor 2003 shkurt 2004	Studimi eshte bere dje veprohet sipas tij
7.Zbatimi i sistemit te grumbullimit te mbeturinave ne Bathore Pilot dhe mbledhja e tarifes	Depart i Pastrim-Gjelberi ne Bashki	Taksat e Bashkise	Fillon ne janar 2004	Paguhet tarifa e mbeturinave.
8.Monitorimi i sistemit te grumbullimit te mbeturinave ne Bathore Pilot.	Grupi i punes/ Shoqatat e komunit	Nuk kerkohet	Fillon ne janar 2004	Komuniteti i kenaqur nga sistemi i zbatuar.
9. Rritja e ndergjegjesimit te banoret per reduktimin e mbeturinave dhe riperdorimin	Grupi i punes/ Shoqatat e komunit	Fondi i Co-Plan	Fillon ne janar 2004	Interesimi i komunit, reduktim mbeturinash

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Goal: To establish waste collection in Bathore Pilot.

Rationale: There is currently no waste management service for the whole of Bathore, waste is dumped in drainage channels, burnt or buried. After a considerable amount of awareness raising and looking at alternatives to improve waste management, the community and waste enterprise selected to pilot a waste collection scheme only, which will result in continued waste dumping in Kamza.

Activities	Who	Funding	Timescale	Indicator of Success
1. The waste working group is reformed to focus on working in Bathore Pilot	Working Group/MoK/ CBOS	No Cost	Dec 2003	Working group re-established
2. The Action Plan is announced and communicated to the inhabitants of Bathore Pilot, particular attention being given to tariff collection.	Working Group/ CBOs	Co-Plan funds available.	Dec 2003	Community knowledge of project
3. Community feedback considered and any necessary modifications to plan made.	Working Group/ CBOs	No Cost	Dec 2003	Revised Action Plan
4. Itinerary and frequency of house to house collection agreed.	Working Group	No Cost	Dec 2003	Detailed Collection Plan
5. Need for additional contracted waste collector assessed and contract established.	Clean and Green Dep, MoK	MoK taxes	Dec 2003	Assessment made.
6. Feasibility study carried out by the Cleaning and Greening Dept on alternative waste management scenarios cost and revenue raising for the whole of Kamza.	Clean and Green Dep, MoK/ Working Group	No Cost	Dec 2003 - Feb 2004	Feasibility Study implemented and acted upon.
7. Waste collection in Bathore Pilot implemented and tariff collected.	Clean and Green Dep, MoK	MoK taxes	Commence Jan 2004	Waste collected, tariff paid.
8. Waste collection is monitored in Bathore pilot.	Working Group/ CBOs	No Cost	Commence Jan 2004	Community satisfaction.
9. Awareness raising to promote waste reduction and recovery.	Working Group/CBOs	Co-Plan funds available	Commence Jan 2004	Community interest, changes in waste produced.
Timescale			One month	

7.3 PRIORITETET E PLANEVE TE VEPRIMIT. REZULTATET E FLETEVE TE VOTIMIT

Nga 500 gazeta te shperndara ne komunitet, 328 familje (afersisht 66%) kthyen fletet e votimit dhe komentet e tyre per planet e veprimit. Komuniteti renditi nga 1-5 prioritete per nderhyrje ne fushat tematike te plan veprimeve sipas kriterit se kush ishte me e rendesishme sipas tyre.. Tabela 7 and Grafiku A japos permblehdjen renditese te fushave per nderhyrje, sipas numurit total te votave te fituara per cdo fushe. Pergjinda e votave te fituara per cdo fushe gjithashtu eshte paraqitur ne nje kollone te tabeles.

Tabela 8 dhe Grafiku B tregojne renditjen e prioritet te pare te fushes tematike ne baze te numurit te votave te dhene nga cdo familje. Jane llogaritur dhe ai numur votash te disa familjeve qe kane nxjerri si prioritet te pare edhe me teper se nje fushe si nevoje per nderhyrje.

Te dyja si numuri total i votave per fushat nderhyrese ashtu edhe ai per evidentimin e prioritetit kryesor te familjeve tregojne perputhjen qe egziston per 5-se fushat tematike zhvilluese, qe jane:

Arsimi (3 plane), Qender Shendetesore, Legalizimi (2 plane), Monitorimi i Infrastruktures Ujesjells/ kanalizimet dhe Zhvillimi Ekonomik (3plane) Arsimi (3 plane), Qender Shendetesore, Legalizimi (2 plane), Plani infrastrukturor per Bathore Rurale dhe Zhvillimi ekonomik (3 plane).

Tabela 7

Fushat prioritare (votat e mbledhura per 1-5 prioritete)	Renditja	Nr total i votave	% e nr. total te votave
Arsimi (3 plane)	1	2531	15.4%
Qender shendetesore 24 orëshe	2	235	14.3%
Legalizimi (2 plane)	3	204	12.4%
MonitorimUjesjells/kanalizime	4	186	11.3%
Zhvillimi ekonomik (3 plane)	5	175	10.7%
Grumbullim i mbeturinave Bathore Pilot	6	163	9.9%
Plani infrastrukturor per Bathoren rurale	7	118	7.2%
Qender kulturore/sportive	8	113	6.9 %
Rendi publik poste policie	9	101	6.2%
Telefoni linje per telefon fiks	10	92	5.6%
Gjithesej nr. i votave		1640	100%

Tabela 8

Preoriteti kryesor per cdo familje	Renditja	Nr I votave per prioritetin kryesor	% e Votave per prioritetin kryesor
Qender shendetesore 24 orëshe	1	137	34%
Legalizimi (2 plane)	2	52	13%
Monitorim ujesjells/kanalizime	3	37	9%
Arsimi (3 plane)	4	35	9%
Zhvillimi ekonomik (3 plane)	5	34	8%
Qender kulturore dhe sportive	6	31	8%
Plan infrastrukture Bathore rurale	7	24	6%
Telefoni linje per telefon fiks	8	22	5%
Grumbullim mbeturinash Bathore Pilot	9	22	5%
Rendi Publik Poste policie	10	10	3%
Gjithesej nr. i votave		404	100%

7.3 ACTION PLANS PRIORITISED -FEEDBACK FROM COMMUNITY

Of the 500 newsletters delivered to the community, 328 families (approximately 66%) returned voting slips and comments on the action plans. The community ranked the action plans thematically, giving a scoring of 1 -5 for the areas of interventions which they considered most important. Table 7 and Graph A gives the cumulative ranking for each area of intervention, that is the total number of votes cast for each area. The percentage of votes each sector gained is calculated alongside.

Table 8 and Graph B shows the thematic ranking based on the number one priority of each family. Some families ranked more than one area of intervention as number one priority and these have been counted.

Both the total count of votes and the single highest priorities of families show the same five themes as their top priorities, these being:
Education (3 plans), Health Centre, Legalisation (2 plans), Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Monitoring and Economic Development (3 plans).

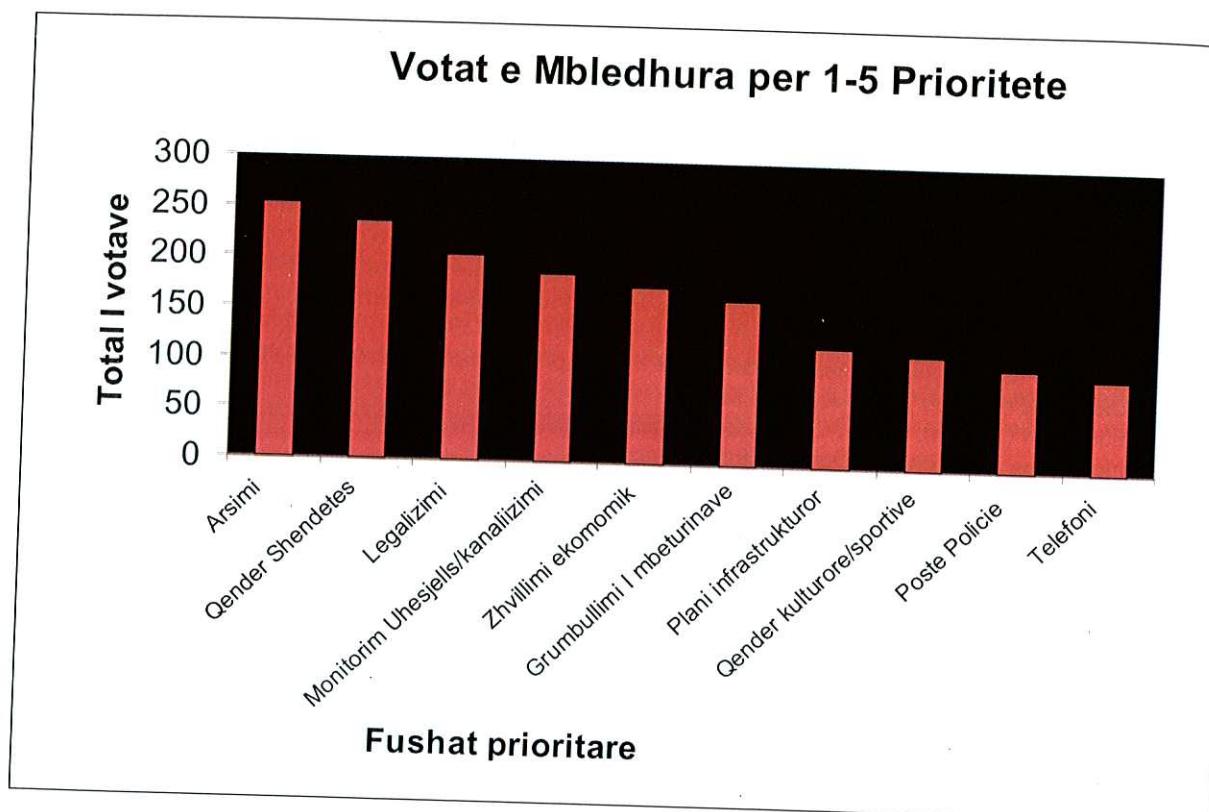
Table 7

Priority Areas (cumulative votes 1,2,3,4,5)	Ranking	Total No of Votes	% of Total No of Votes
Education (3 plans)	1	2531	15.4%
Health centre 24hrs	2	235	14.3%
Legalisation (2 plans)	3	204	12.4%
Water/Sewerage Monitoring	4	186	11.3%
Economic Development (3 plans)	5	175	10.7%
Waste Collection Pilot Bathore	6	163	9.9%
Infrastructure-plan Rural Bathore	7	118	7.2%
Culture/Sports centre	8	113	6.9 %
Public Order police station	9	101	6.2%
Telephone fixed lines	10	92	5.6%
Total No of Votes		1640	100%

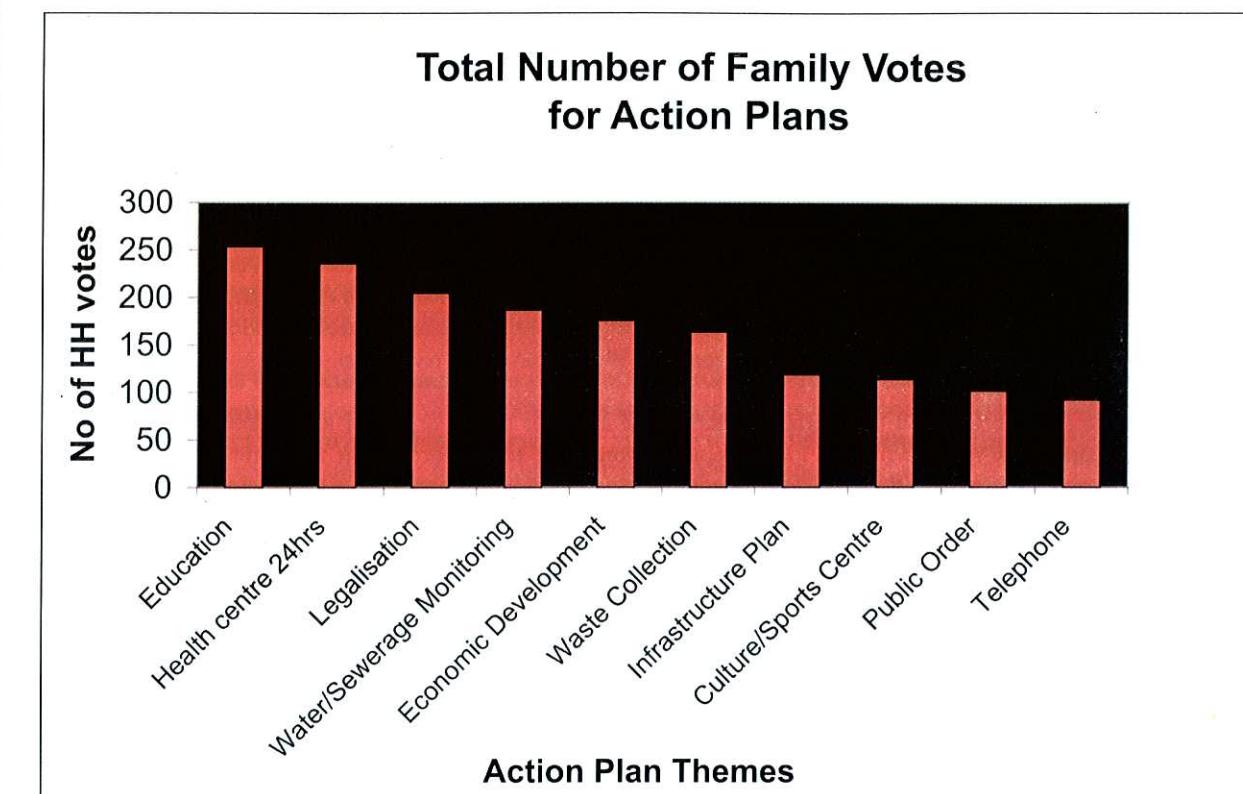
Table 8

No 1 Priority For each Family	Ranking	No of Votes No 1 Priority	% of Votes for No 1 Priority
Health Centre 24 hrs	1	137	34%
Legalisation (2 plans)	2	52	13%
Water/Sewerage Monitoring	3	37	9%
Education (3 plans)	4	35	9%
Economic Development (3 plans)	5	34	8%
Culture and Sports centre	6	31	8%
Infrastructure plan Rural Bathore	7	24	6%
Telephone fixed lines	8	22	5%
Waste collection Pilot Bathore	9	22	5%
Public Order police station	10	10	3%
Total No of Votes		404	100%

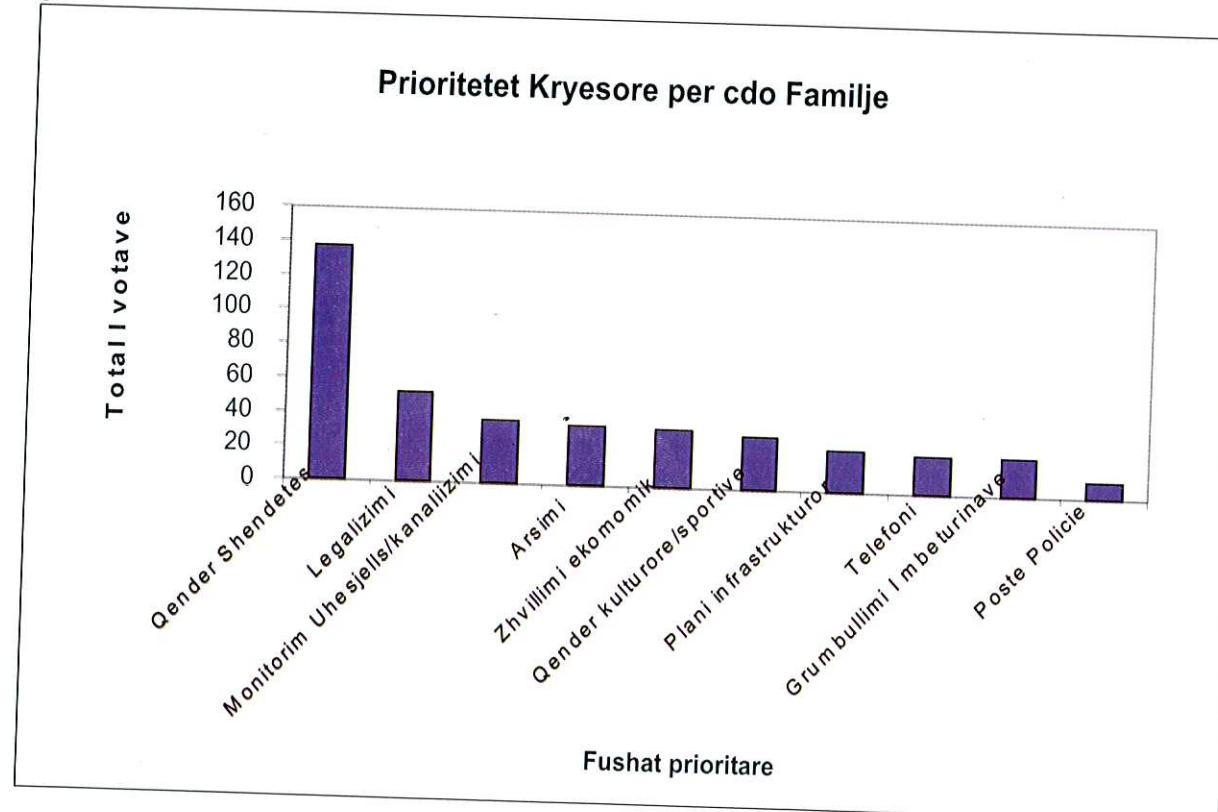
grafiku A



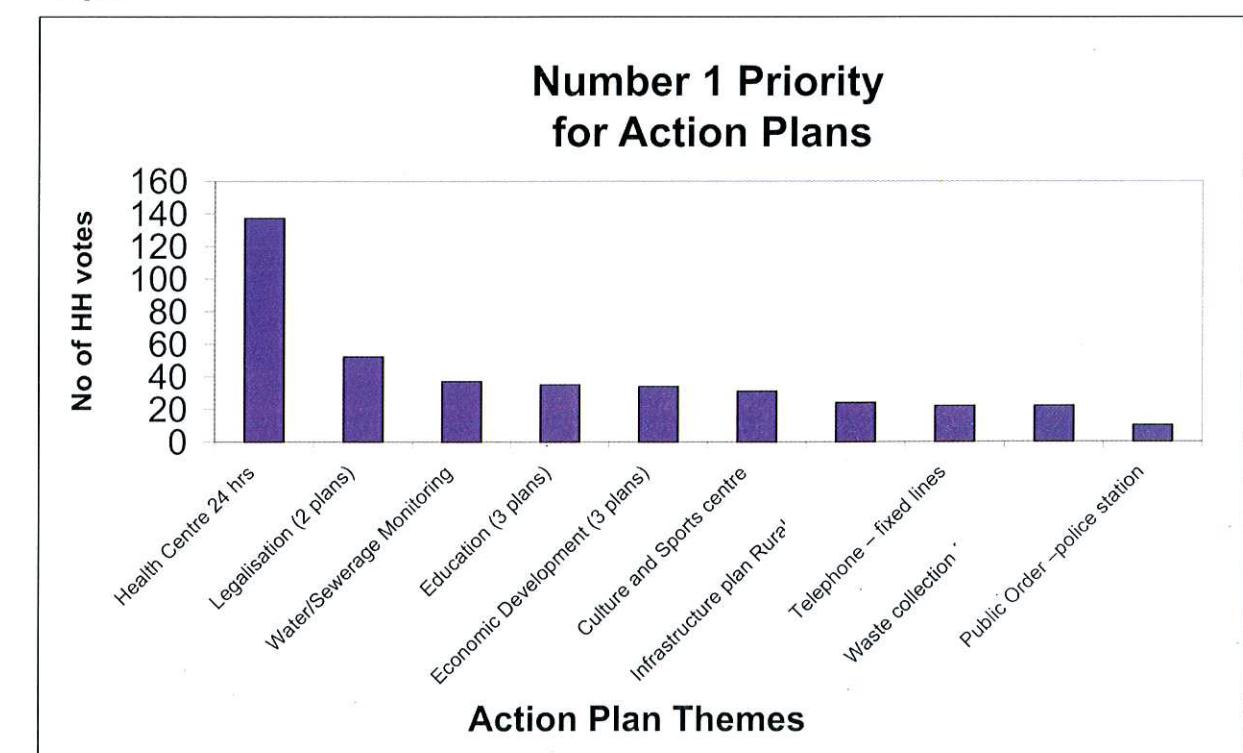
Graph A



grafiku B



Graph B



8.0 KONKLUZIONE DHE REKOMANDIME

8.1 Te per gjitheshme

Hartimi i Axhendes Lokale te Zhvillimit eshte rezultat logjik i impaktit te arritur dhe projekteve te zbatuara gjate nje periudhe 5-6 vjecare, me synimin e permiresimit te qeverisjes lokale dhe vecanerisht te nxites se iniciativave per pjesemarrjen e komunitetit, ne zhvillimin e infrastruktureve fizike e sociale ne Kamez dhe ne zonen e Bathores. Hartimi i dokumentit te ALZH, ne perputhje me Planin Strategjik te Zhvillimit Urban te Kamzes, ishte nje objektiv ambicioz por realist qe forcon te dy si komunitetin dhe pushtetin lokal. Kjo perfaqeson nje kuptim te ri per ndryshime progresiste, vecanerisht ne menyren e sjelljeve te komunitetit dhe autoriteteteve vendore per vete zhvillim dhe gjenerim te burimeve njerezore dhe materiale ne nivel lokal.

Mbi te gjitha dokumenti konkretizon vizionin e se ardhmes per te orientuar komunitetin dhe pushtetin lokal ne ndertimin e instrumentave integruese te Bathores drejt zhvillimit urban bashkëkohor. Kjo do te thote qe dokumenti duhet te vleresojet si perkatesi e komunitetit dhe pushtetit lokal dhe si nje menyre efikase per te gjetur mbeshtjeten e politikaneve, bisnesmeneve, donatoreve etj, per realizimin e planeve te veprimit. Ne kete rruge komunitetit mund te mare pjese realist ne vendim marrje dhe forcimin e proceseve demokratike. Ne qoftese organet vendimarese te pushtetit lokal do te injoroni ALZH, si nje dokument qe eshte zhvilluar nga komuniteti, do te lindete rreziku qe ato te perballeshin me kundershtimin e forte te komunitetit, Shoqatave te Komunitetit dhe udheheqesve te tyre, te cilet jane shume te vendosur ne realizimin e programave zhvilluese.

8.2 Pjesemarja e komunitetit

Roli i antareve te Organizatave me Baze Komuniteti (OBK), ka qene celsi i hartimit te dokumentit te Axhendes se Zhvillimit te Lagjes, ne gati nje vit te zhvillimit te ketij procesi. Pese antare te OBK morren persiper rolin drejtues ne perberjen e struktura se Sekretariatit e cila udhehoqi kete process, si edhe 50 antare te tjere ne grupet e punes ne lagjet e Bathores apo ne perberje te grupeve tematike, dhane kontributin e tyre ne hartimin e Planeve aktuale te Veprimit, dhe ngriten ne kembe "ndertesen" e Axhendes. Hartimi i Axhendes dhe teknikat e perdonura u trajtuan si pjese e vazhdimesise per ngritjen e aftesise se OBK-ve. Shume mesime jane nxjerre ne drejtum te forcimit te rolit te tyre dhe me kryesorja eshte ajo qe OBK-te kerkojn ende nje mbeshtetje te metejshme para se ato te arrijne ne nivelet e vetveprimit dhe vetegjenerimit te plotë.

Pjesemarja me e gjere komunitare ne grupet e punes (jo antere te OBK-ve) u zhvillua ne fazen e konsultimeve dhe te percaktimit te prioriteteve. 500 banore morren pjese ne takimet komunitare dhe afersisht 400 familje dhane komentet e tyre per cdo plan veprimi te Axhendes dhe votuan per planet prioritare te zhvillimit te lagjes. Gazeta e komunitetit qe publikoi planet, jepte mundesine qe ne nje faqe te saj, komuniteti te thoshte hapur opinionin e vet, te shtonte ose kritikonte planet e hartuara. Komentet e marra nga kjo faqe gazete ishin gati teresish pozitive. Numuri i pjesemaresve ne "votim" ishte sa 2/3 e te gjithe atyre qe morren gazetten, gjë qe ishte shprehje e qarte per mbeshtetjen nga komuniteti te procesit dhe te planeve te zhvillimit te lagjes.

8.3 Pjesemarja e pushtetit lokal

Pjesemarja e Bashkise ishte gjithashtu komponent qendor per hartimin e Axhendes ne te gjitha fazat, qe nga perpunimi i koncepteve baze dhe detajimin e Plan Veprimeve, deri ne pjesemarrje ne Sekretariat dhe grupet e punes. Me nje ose dy perjashtime, gati te gjithe perfaqesuesit e Bashkise qe morren pjese ne process ishin edhe banore te Bathores, duke perqasur keshtu te dyja perspektivat, komunitare dhe bashkiake njekohesisht. Ne te njejten kohe u shprehen edhe disa konflikte lidhur me interesat e ndryshme te antareve ne grupet e punes, vecanerisht nga perfaqesuesit e Bashkise, ne kuptimin qe Axhenda si nje instrument apo dokument i komunitetit nuk do te merrej totalisht ne konsiderate ne detyrat prioritare te Bashkise. Per disa prioritete

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 General

The development of the Neighbourhood Development Agenda has been a logical result of the impacts of providing and continuing 5-6 years of projects aimed at the empowerment of local government and specifically initiatives for community participation, to improve the physical and social infrastructure in Kamza and Bathore area. The development of the NDA, in line with the Strategic Urban Development Plan for Kamza, was an ambitious but realistic objective that empowered both the community and local government. This represents a new understanding to progressive change, especially attitudes of the community and authorities to self development and generation of local human and material resources.

Overall the document details the vision for the future orientation of the community and local government to construct the instruments for integrating Bathore into a modern urban development. It means that the NDA should be valued for its ownership by the community and local government and as a way of delivering proper support from stakeholders, businessmen, donors etc to achieve the aims of the all action plans. In this way the community can really participate in local government decision making and strengthening the democratic process. If the decision making organs of the local government ignore the NDA, as a community sponsored document, there is the risk that they will face strong resistance from the community, CBOs and its leaders, who are very committed to the implementation of the development programs.

8.2 Community Participation

The role of members of the Community Based Organisations was key to the development of the Neighbourhood Agenda over the twelve months in which it was delivered. Five CBO members took leading roles in the Secretariat, which guided the process, and approximately 50 members in the neighbourhood and thematic working groups, the latter developing the actual Action Plans, which make up the Agenda. The development of the Agenda and the techniques used were seen as part of the ongoing capacity building of the CBOs, through workshops, relevant expertise and assistance. Many lessons have again been learnt and it is apparent that the CBOs may still require further support before they will function as completely self-supporting entities.

Wider community participation took place in the working groups (non-CBO members) and at the consultation stages - setting the development issue priorities, 500 people participated in community meetings, nearly 400 families gave written feedback on individual action plans and voted to prioritise plans. The latter was an opportunity for the community to "have their say" to endorse or criticise the plans developed. Where comments were received positive feedback was overwhelmingly the case. The number of households participating in the "vote", two-thirds of the households to whom the Agenda newspaper was circulated was taken as a clear signal of support for the process and endorsement of the plans.

8.3 Municipality Participation

Municipality representatives were also central to the development at all stages of the Agenda in Bathore from the original concept and detailing of an Action Plan, to participation in the Secretariat and working groups. With one or two exceptions, nearly all Municipality representatives who took part in the process were also inhabitants in Bathore thus presented both community and Municipality perspectives. This did at times represent some potential conflicts of interest for Municipality working group members in terms of accepting the Agenda as primarily a Community tool and document, which might not totally marry with the Municipalities tasks or priorities. For some community priorities Municipality employees might perceive these as issues which they had sole responsibility for, or in a few cases felt they had already developed the solution.

Whilst the development of the NDA is very much an innovative technique in terms of Albanian development planning and clearly not a regulatory requirement for local government, the need for collaborative governance and community partnerships is increasingly being recognised around

komunitare punonjesit e Bashkise mund te kontribuin per zgjidjen e tyre, kurse ne ndonje rast ajo cka propozohet ne prioritet ishte vene tashme ne rrugen e zgjidhes..

Megjithate, hartimi i ALZH eshte një teknike shume novatore, ne kuptimin e planeve te zhvillimit ne Shqiperi dhe qe kerkon domozdoshmerisht bashkepunimin midis komunitetit dhe qeverisjes, per njojen e saj brenda e jashtë vendit. Kjo realizon një tjeter model per Bashkite qe tentojne te punojne ne rrugen e ndarjeve te periegjessive dhe veprimitave ne plotesimin e nevojave ekonomike, sociale dhe fizike qe per zhvillime te qendrueshme

8.4 Procesi

Konceptet dhe praktikat e perdorura per hartimin e planeve te veprimit afirmuan një stil dhe metotologji te re per sa perket ndermarrjes se aktivitetave konkrete, te dobishme dhe afat shkurter, mobilizimit te burimeve njerezore, financiare dhe materiale si edhe ndarjeve te periegjessive midis aktoreve te interesuar per zbatimin e ketyre planeve.

Perfshirja e një spektri te gjere te stakeholderve eshte principi themelor per anzazhime dhe marrje pronesie te procesit te realizimit te Axhendes. Eshte e natyrshme qe mjafit njerez te Bathores nuk morren pjese drejtperzedrejt ne process, mbeten si te thuash jashtë informimeve, trajnimeve apo vleresimeve qe përshtuan procesin. Edhe inisiativa per Planin e Veprimit ne hartimin e ALZH u ndermor nga jashtë zones, por qe pati edhe pjesemarrjen aktive te Bashkise, kurse komuniteti mungoi ne kete faze planifikimi. Ndersa OBK u informuan shume mire dhe morren pjese ne te gjitha fazat e procesit, njerezit te cilet nuk perfshiheshin ne OBK-te do te gëndronin disi jashtë procesit.. Per te mbushur kete vakum u bene perpjekje te metejshme per te zgjeruar shkallen e informimit, ndergjegjesimit dhe te pjesemarrjes nepermjet shperndarjes se fletepalosjeve, posterave, medias ne mynyre te vecante nepermjet informacionit te rregullt per cdo hap te hedhur ne kete process nga Gazeta e Bathores.

Mungesa ne perfshirje te specialisteve ne disa zona, per te hartuar Planet e Veprimit sipas ceshtjeve te evidentuar, ishte gjithashtu një defekt ne disa nga grupet e punes. Prezenca e tyre do te kishte qene ne ndihme te percaktimit te zgjidhjeve te mundeshme dhe te mjeteteve te duhura per te arritur keto zgjidhje. Mos perfshirja e specialisteve mund te shkaktohet pjeserisht kur gjykohet se kjo do te jete rezultat i kontributit vullnetar te komunitetit, si nje nga elementet e procesit te hartimit te Axhendes, por edhe nga vete mungesa e ketyre specialisteve ne disa zona. Per te plotesuar kete kerkese te procesit ne lagje te caktuara mund te shtrohet nevoja e terheqjes se specialistit te nje fushe te vecante nepermjet pageses , por ketu duhet pasur kujdes per te mos krijuar konflikte me antaret e tjere te gj'rit, te cilet pasketa gjithashtu do te kerkonin te paguheshin per kohen e harxhuar dhe ekspertizen e dhene nga ana e tyre.

Ne gati te gjitha rastet, rezultati pozitiv i shumices se grupeve efektive, erdhë nga nje ose dy individ kyc te cilet zoteronin aftes,i por edhe interes e motivim, per te vene ne perdorim kohen edhe energjite e tyre ne kete proces. Per hartimin e Axhendave te ardhshme per zhvillimin e lagjeve, identifikimi dhe perfshirja e individuve kyc eshte teper e rendesishme per sigurimin e suksesit te hartimit te planeve.Ne Bathore komuniteti duhet te vazhdoje ti perdore aftesite e ketyre individuve per cuarjen perpara dhe realizimin perfundimtar te ALZH.

8.5 Prioritet e dala nga komuniteti

Idea e Axhendes eshte ajo e nje dokumenti vizionar dhe nje kohesiv i nje dokumenti pune per te arritur rezultate konkrete ne favor te komunitetit, qje qe eshte e veshtire te gjesht ekuilibrat e nevojshem ne keto dy konceptime, sic e tregon edhe rasti i Bathores. Shume nga ceshtjet prioritare te komunitetit ishin rezultat i plotesimit te pyetesoreve dhe i referoheshin nje problematike te gjere ose zgjidhjeve ambicioze, te cilat mund te duken si jorealiste ne kuadrin e arritjes se rezultateve priteshme te nje Axhende Komunitare. Perseri komuniteti duhet te

Albania. This provides another model for Municipalities to work towards shared responsibility and action in delivering economic, social, physical and sustainable development.

8.4 The Process

Concepts and practices used to develop the action plans affirm a new style and methodology for replacing concrete and useful short time activities, aiming to mobilise human, financial and material resources and share responsibilities between actors who are interested in developing the plans.

Inclusion of a wide a spectrum of stakeholders, is essential to developing true ownership of an Agenda type process and is a core principle of the process. Many people in Bathore did of course remain outside of the Agenda process, unaware, unwilling or unable to participate. The initial development of the action plan to develop the NDA was developed outside of the country and whilst it included active input from the Municipality, the community were absent from this planning stage. Whilst the CBOs were very well informed and participating at all stages of the process, people who feel themselves unrepresented by the CBOs would remain outside of the process. In retrospect other efforts could have been made to raise awareness, inform and invite the wider public to participate, for example the production of a simple explanatory leaflet at the outset of the process, posters, radio broadcasts or regular updates through the Bathore newspaper.

The lack of inclusion of technical specialists in some areas was also felt as a handicap by some working groups when it came to the development of the Action Plans for the issues addressed. Their presence would have helped both in identifying the potential solutions and the actual means by which they could be achieved. The lack of technical experts may partly be an outcome of the need to rely on voluntary contributions from the community, one of the elements of the Agenda process, and the possible lack of technical specialists in every area in any community. To meet this need, in other neighbourhoods, might require the payment of a specialist in a particular field, however this has to be carefully weighed against conflicts with other working group members who might demand payment for their time and expertise.

In nearly all cases, the output of the most effective working groups were fired by one or two key individuals, who did have particular expertise or interests and willingness to contribute their time and energy. For the development of future Agendas the identification and inclusion of key individuals is paramount to the quality and potential success of the plans. In Bathore the community need to continue to harness the capabilities of these individuals to move the NDA and development in general forward.

8.5 Community Priorities

The idea of the Agenda as a visionary document as well as a working document to deliver real results for a community such as Bathore is a difficult balance of concepts. Many of the issues prioritised by the community as a result of the questionnaire consultation were general problem areas or ambitious solutions, which may have raised unrealistic expectations in the community with regard to the Agenda outputs.

Again community awareness and understanding of what some projects may cost, the time they may take to deliver and the competition for government or donor funds needs to be part of the process in identifying priorities (this was explored with the working groups). In development of future Agendas identifying realistic solutions (deliverable by the community working with other actors) in conjunction with larger projects such as infrastructure, which clearly need large scale external funding and will not be deliverable in short timescales, is an important step which needs careful discussion amongst working groups and the community.

8.6 Priority Plans

The community clearly expressed their priorities with regard to the Action Plans when these were presented back to the community. Educational facilities in Bathore are obviously under considerable strain or not meeting needs at all; whilst health facilities do exist the need for emergency 24 hour cover is seen as a high priority; legalisation of land and property is a concern

ndergjegjesohet dhe te kuptoje se sa mund te jete kostoja e ketyre projekteve, koha qe duhet per realizimin e tyre, konkurenca e shtetit apo donatoreve per financime per tu bere pjese e procesit te identifikimit te prioriteteve (kjo eksplorohet me grupet e punes) Ne hartimin e Axhendave te ardhshme identifikimi i zgjidhjeve realiste (te realizuara nga grupet e punes se komunitetit ne bashkepunim me aktore te tjere) ne lidhje me projekte te gjera sic eshte infrastruktura, e cila domozdoshmerish kerkon fonde te medha dhe kohe te gjate per tu realizuar, duhet te kete nje hap shume te rendesishem dhe te kujdeshem diskutimesh midis grupeve te punes dhe komunitetit.

8.6 Planet prioritare

Komuniteti shprehu qarte qendrimin e vet lidhur me prioritet per Planet e Veprimit kur keto ju kthyen komunitetit per miratim. Nderhyrjet ne fushen e arsimit ne Bathore jane nje tendence teper e rendesishme per tu marre ne konsiderate, ndersa ndihma shendetesore per emergjencen 24 oreshë shihet si prioriteti kryesor, legalizimi i tokes dhe prones si nje prioritet per nje shumice banoresh, furnizimi me uje te pishem dhe kanalizimet e ujerave te zeza shihen si nderhyrje permiresuese prioritare ne permiresimin e metejshem te infrastruktureve ne te gjithe Bathoren, kurse zhvillimi ekonomik si vendimtar. Per sa i perket planifikimit te Bashkise per lagjen keto prioritete do te merren ne konsiderate, megjithese realizimi i te gjitha planeve do te varej shume nga insistimi i komunitetit per ti ndjekur planet, gjetjen e fondevet dhe partneritetet.

8.7 Perkatesia dhe venia ne jete e ALZH

Aspekti me sfidues per Axhenden eshte arritia e partneritetit te nevojshem midis grupeve komunitare dhe qeverise lokale e qendrore, donatoreve, dhe NGO-ve per te realizuar Planet e Veprimit. Nje grup drejtues dhe perfaqesuesish nga komuniteti dhe Bashkia kerkohet te udheheqin procesin per realizimin e planeve te veprimit. Eshte e rekuandueshme qe OBK-te te marrin rolin drejtues te identifikimit te njerezve kyc qe do te pergatisin zhvillimin, lobingun dhe aktivizimin e antareve te tjere te komunitetit, te Bashkise dhe donatoreve per te cuar perpara Planet e Veprimit. Disa nga planet Jane te gershtuara si p.sh ato te fushes se arsimit, gje qe kerkon kujdes per koordinimin si duhet te burimeve njerezore dhe financiare per arritjen e rezultatit maksimal. Ndryshimi i Kryetarit te Bashkise dhe stafit politik ne Bashkine Kamzes eshte nje sfide dhe njekohesish nje mundesi per energji te reja, ide burime dhe pune ne qeverisjen lokale. Per administraten e re te Bashkise se Kamzes Axhenda e Zhvillimit te Lagjes jep nje model te gatshem planifikimi per mundesine e zhvillimit te zones se Bathores, model me perfshirje te gjere komunitare dhe ne nivel profesional. Se bashku me komunitetetin Bashkia ka nje shans unik per te eksploruar realizimin e procesit dhe harten per vizionin e ri per zonen me te madhe te territorit te saj.

for many inhabitants; water and sewerage services are improving but the action plan to help deliver the next stage of infrastructure was prioritised; economic development in the area is crucial. In terms of Municipality planning for the neighbourhood these priorities should be respected, although the implementation of all the plans will very much depend on the Community willingness to pursue individual plans, find funds and willing partners.

8.7 Ownership and Implementation

The most challenging aspect of the Agenda is yet to come - the community working in partnership with local and central government, donors and NGOs to deliver the action plans. The development of the Agenda is not an end process. A group of individuals from the community and Municipality are required to drive this process forward, to lead the implementation of the action plans. It is suggested that the CBOs take the lead role to identify key people prepared to promote, lobby and activate other members of the community, Municipality and donors to move forward with individual Action Plans. In the case of the Public Order action plan a number of the steps have already been pursued and delivered, an example of community and individual commitment to deliver the plan. As some of the Action Plans are intertwined, for example those of education, careful co-ordination is required to maximise the outputs and mobilise resources both human and financial. The change of Mayor and political shift in the Municipality is both a challenge and a potential opportunity to engage new energies, ideas and resources and work with local government in Kamza. For the new administration in the Municipality of Kamza the Neighbourhood Agenda provides a ready made model of development possibilities for Bathore, developed with considerable community involvement and commitment. Together with the community the Municipality has a unique chance to exploit the implementation process, influence urban governance and decentralisation to address the needs of the citizens, and map a new vision for the largest village in the Municipality.

SHTOJCA I

Plani i Veprimit

Strategjite	Aktivitetet	Pergjegjes	Bashkepunetoret	Burimet	Koha
Rritja e aftesive te komunitetit nepermjet pjesemarjes se tij ne procesine pergatitjes se Axhendes	Seminari me aktoret kyc Prezantimi PSZHU, axhendes, objektivat e saj, strategjite per zhvillimin e saj, plan veprimi dhe burimet. Krijimi i sekretariatit.	Co-PLAN	OBK Bashkia	Projekti "Pasazhi"	1-20 /10/02
	Organizimi i punes per mbledhjen e te dhenave ne bashkepunim me aktoret; analiza e te dhenave dhe plan veprimi per elementet shtese te informimit	Sekretariati	OBK Co-PLAN	Burime Njerezore (BNJ)	21/10- 20/12/02
	Krijimi i 5 grupeve te punes per secilen lagje	OBK	Co-PLAN Sekretariati	BNJ	21/12- 14/01/03
	Informimi i grupeve te punes me proceset e ardhshme dhe rolet e tyre	Sekretariati	OBK Co-PLAN	BNJ	15/01- 20/2/03
Rritja e rolit te komunitetit ne vendim marrjen per aprosimin e Axhendes	Organizimi i mbledhjeve me komuniteten per caktimin e prioriteteve	OBK	Co-PLAN Secretariat	BNJ	21/02- 20/04/03
	Analiza e prioriteteve nga sekretariati dhe aktoret, perzgjedhja e tyre	Sekretariati, Bashkia e Kamzes	OBK Co-PLAN	BNJ	21/04- 22/05/03
	Informimi i banoreve te lagjeve per prioritetet e zgjedhura nga sekretariati	Sekretariati	OBK Co-PLAN	Gazetat fletepalosje	23/05- 22/06/03
	Krijimi i grupeve te punes ne baze te fushave te zhvillimit per pergatitjen e koncept planeve te prioriteteve	Sekretariati	OBK Co-PLAN	BNJ	23/06- 30/07/03
Forcimi i bashkepunimit midis komunitetit dhe pushtetit lokal	Pergatitja e koncept-planeve per prioritetet dhe peraktimi i rolit te se cilit aktor	OBK	Co-PLAN	BNJ	1/08- 30/09/03
	Pergatitja e dokumentit	Sekretariati	Co-PLAN	Financiare	1/10- 30/11/03

APPENDIX I

Strategies	Type of Activity	Responsible	Actors involved	Resources	Time
Strengthening of the community capacity through its participation in the process of NDA preparation	Workshop with main actors. Presentation of the SUD, agenda, its objectives, strategies for the its development, action plan and resources. Establishment of a secretariat	Co-PLAN	CBOs MoK	"Passage" Project	1-20 /10/02
	Organisation of work for data/information collection in collaboration with the actors; data analysis and action plan for other additional information	Secretariat	CBOs Co-PLAN	Human Resources	21/10 - 20/12/02
	Establishment of 5 working groups for each sub-neighbourhood	CBO	Co-PLAN Secretariat	HR	21/12- 14/1/03
	Informing of working groups with future process and their role, actions. Workshop with working groups	Secretariat	CBOs Co-PLAN	HR	15/01- 20/02/03
Promote community participation in decision-making for the approval of the agenda	Organisation of meetings with the community for priority setting	CBOs	Co-PLAN Secretariat	HR	21/02- 20/04/03
	Priority analysis by the secretariat and stakeholders, filtering according to long-term investment plans and feasibility	Secretariat MoK	CBOs Co-PLAN	HR	21/04- 22/05/03
	Informing sub-neighbourhood residents for the priorities selected by the Secretariat	Secretariat	CBOs Co-PLAN	Newspaper Leaflets	23/05- 22/06/03
	Establishment of working groups on field basis for preparation of concept plans for the priorities	Secretariat	CBOs Co-PLAN	HR	23/06- 30/07/03

Prezantimin e Axbendes. Nenshkrimi i deklarates nga OBK, Bashkia, etj.	Sekretariati Co-PLAN	OBK		dhjetor 2003
Dokumenti dhe deklarata i percillen Sekretariatit	OBK		BNJ	
Dorezimi i dokumentit Kryetarit te Bashkise	Sekretariati			
Dorezimi Keshillit Bashkiak	Kryetari i Bashkise			
Procedurat e Aprovimit	Keshilli Bashkiak			

Strengthening the collaboration between community and local government	Preparation of concept plans for the priorities and orientation about the role of the stakeholders	CBOs	Co-PLAN	HR	1/08- 30/09/03
	Preparation of the document	Secretariat	Co-PLAN	Financial	1/10- 30/11/03
	The Final meeting for the presentation of the Agenda. Signature of the Declaration by CBOs, Municipality	Secretariat Co-PLAN	CBOs		December 2003
	The document and declaration sent to the Secretariat	CBOs		HR	
	Handing the document to the Mayor	Secretariat			
	Mayor handles for approval to Municipal Council	Mayor			
	Approval procedures	Municipal Council			

SHTOJCA 2

Pyetesor per vendosjen e prioriteteve nga komuniteti
Axhenda Lokale e Zhvillimit

I Zona Bathore URBANE

2. N/zona Bathore _____

3. Banori _____

- Burre
- Grua
- I ri
- E re

4. Pozita familjare

- Kryefamiljar
- Pjesetar familjeje

5. Profesioni _____

6. Punësimi

- Sektor shteteror
- Sektor privat (formal joformal)
- Pa pune
- Ne shkolle
- Jo ne shkolle

7. A keni marre pjesë ne takime te komunitetit?

- Shpesh
- Rralle
- Asnjehere

8. A ka dhene familia juaj kontribut per permiresimin e lagjes ku jetoni?

- Po
- Jo

9. Ne rast se po, ne çfare forme?

- Dhurim toke
- Hapje e hapësires publike
- Pagesë per ndertimin e rrjetit ujesjelles-kanalizime
- Pastrim plehrash
- Gjelberim
- Te tjera (specifiko _____)

APPENDIX 2

Questionnaire on priorities identification from community
Neighborhood Development Agenda

1. Bathore Urban Area _____

2. Bathore subdivision _____

3. Resident _____

- Men
- Woman
- boy
- girl

4. Family position

- Family head
- Family member

5. Profession _____

6. Employment

- Public sector
- Private sector (formal informal)
- Unemployment
- In school
- Out school

7. Did you participate in the community meeting before?

- often
- really
- never

8. Did your family contribute for neighborhood development?

- yes
- no

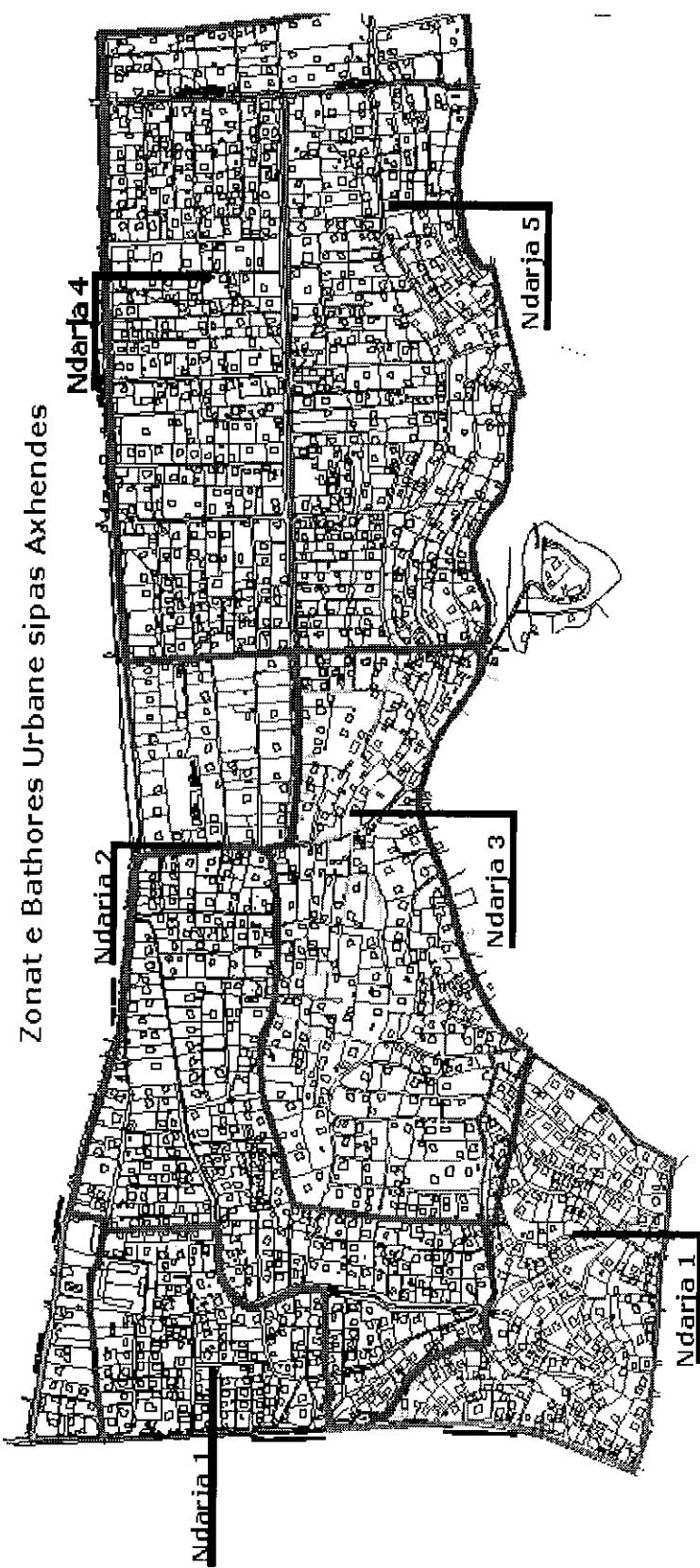
9. If yes, what contribution kind?

- Land donation
- Opening public space
- Money for water supply network implementation
- West collection
- Green space
- Others (specify _____)

Percaktoni ne listen e meposhteme te nevojave, prioritet e zhvillimit ne lagjen tuaj per 5-10 vjetet e ardhshem, duke vendosur ne kollonen e prioriteteve numrat nga 1 e ne vazhdim. Ne kollonen e djathee percaktoni se si do te jete kontributi i familjes suaj per prioriteten perkates Gjithashu, ju mund te shtoni ne listen e prioriteteve ndonje nevoje tjeter per lagjen tuaj, e cila nuk eshte perfshire ne kete liste.

Based on follow needs list identify neighborhood development priorities in future (about 5-10 years). Put the numbers from one till end to identify the priorities rank. Give in the right colon how your family would be contributing for priorities.

Needs	Priorities	Community contribution		
		land	money	job
Main road				
Road in neighborhood				
Water supply and sewerage				
Electric power				
Road light				
West collection				
Environmental green				
Business development				
Kinder garden				
School (elementary, secondary)				
Health center				
Maternity				
Hospital				
Pharmacy				
Dentist building				
Culture building (theatre, moving, disco Tec)				
Media centre				
Library				



PLANET E VEPERIMIT

Qellimi (C'fare duam te arriime)

— (Specificimi i numurit te tyre dhe ne se ato jane te lidhura/te koordinuara me njera tjetren dhe ne qofse po naga kush?)

Argumentimi i pse eshte e nevojshme.....

卷之三

arianti

A menya (veriane) te ndryshon nga kostot qe mund te perdoren, personat qe when pershire, koha qe nevojitet per zgjidhje etj. Ne fund zgjidhet ajo qe eshte me e pershatshme.

- Hapat qe duhet te ndermen per te realizar idene?
 - A nevojitet toke apo ndertesa?
 - Anevojitet fushate sensibizimi apo informacioni te realizar idene?
 - Nevoja per te kontaktuar dhe lobuar me perfaqueses te qeverise, donatore, biznesmene.

APPENDIX 4

Action Plan for Each Idea/ Problem

SHTOJCA 5

Flete votimi per Axhenden Lokale te Zhvillimit

Ju lutemi votoni per prioritetet me te rendesishme te komunitetit te Bathores, duke shnuar sipas numurave dhe radhen e prioriteteve tuaja.

	1`	2	3	4	5	Koment
Shendetë Poliklinike per gjithe Bathoren me sherbim 24 oresh						
Infrastruktura Hartimi i projektit per Bathoren Rurale						
Arsimi Perdorimi i ambjenteve te ndertesë se ish 'Radiostacionit' per nevojat urgjente te nxenesve. Rihabilitimi i shkolles 8 vjecare Halit Coka Ndertimi i kompleksit te ri te shkolles se mesme per nxenesit 14-18 vjec te Bathores						
Kultura dhe Sporti Ngritura e një kompleksi kulturor e sportiv						
Menaxhimi i mbeturinave Skema pilot per mbledhjen e mbeturinave ne Bathore Pilot						
Zhvillimi Ekonomik Bisnes i vogel per prodhime artizanale te punes se dores.. Bisnes i vogel per prodhime zarzavatesh. Ndertimi i një tregu per shitje produkte ushqimore dhe industriale						
Legalizimi Lobingu per te inflencuar tek bashkite dhe qeveria ne miratimin e kuadrit ligjor. Ngritura e një grupi pune per lehtesimin e komunitetit per informacionin e pronesise.						
Uje - Kanalizime Permiresimi i nivelit te monitorimit dhe mirembajtjes ne procesin e realizimit te projektit te infrastruktureve ne Bath. Rurale .						
Telefon Diskutime te hapura per instalimin e linjave te telefonit fiks ne Bath.						
Rendi publik Te irritet siguria ne zone duke ngritur edhe nje poste te re policie						

APENDIX 5

VOTING SLIP FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Please vote for your most important priorities for the community in Bathore, ticking one box for each priority level.

	1`	2	3	4	5	Comments
Health Building of 24 hr polyclinic for all Bathore.						
Infrastructure To develop a detailed site plan for Rural Bathore						
Education To make an existing available to provide urgent temporary accommodation for 8 year pupils To reconstruct the existing 8 year school Hallit Coka Construction of a new high school complex for 14 - 18 year old pupils in Bathore.						
Culture and Sport Develop a sports and cultural complex.						
Management of Waste Scheme to pilot house to house collection in Pilot Bathore						
Economic Development Small business development for artisanal production of handicraft.. Small business development for horticulture. Construction of a food and commercial market.						
Legalisation Lobby and mobilise municipalities and government to approve legal framework for legalisation. To establish working group to facilitate community provision of household information .						
Water- Sewerage Improve the quality of monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure development in rural Bathore.						
Telephone Open discussions for installation of fixed telephone lines						
Public Order To increase public security, including a new police station						