



Opportunities for the Socio-Economic Development of "Durana"

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Abstract

Sustainable development of the economy based on growth and territorial development has always been one of the biggest challenges of the central government. Tirana and Durrës are two of the largest cities of the Republic of Albania. The expansion of their territorial extent (in some cases formal and in others informal) and the tendency for these two cities to meet brought the need to deal with this situation at the central level. The chaotic constructions, the lack of infrastructure as well as the severe damage to the national natural landscape brought the need to draw up a national strategy for this area. In order to guarantee a sustainable territorial and urban development of this area, the Ministry of Urban Development, in cooperation with the National Territorial Planning Agency, took the initiative to draw up the Intersectional Integrated Plan for the Tirana-Durrës area. The main goal of this plan is to create the appropriate infrastructure for a sustainable territorial and economic development. This plan will serve to coordinate and unify local government policies between these areas in order to guarantee the economic, social and environmental development of the region, promoting the economy and improving the environment. At the same time, this strategy will also help as a guarantee for foreign investors and businesses, who are interested in being involved in the further development of the Tirana-Durrës metropolitan region. In this paper, some important elements related to the development of this area will be treated, giving a modest contribution to the doctrine of law in Albania.

Keywords: Durana, territorial development, new economic zone, law, regulation plan, tourism, natural and environmental development

1. Introduction

The main point of the study is the identification of all issues of economic and social importance of such large projects which are responsible for the entire region between Durrës and Tirana. Durana is as one of the most important opportunities of the Western Balkans with inherent development in work in the country, competitive and competitive, where the mobility of access to different levels and levels, national internationals are sustainable for those who are interested and businesses. A region that appreciates the historical and cultural past, which competes with the Western Balkans region, turning Tirana-Durrës into a working environment of local and international talent, of a creative wing, which matches and preserves economic diversity (Monitor, 2016).

The study of this plan is also of particular importance, as far as this plan will serve in the future as a good example for the construction of other economic zones of this nature. This is because Albania is rich with many areas, the territorial integration of the subjects would only bring development, social and economic.

This study will focus on a detailed analysis of the economy related to the following areas:

- Tourism

- Transport
- Urban development
- Natural and environmental development
- Agriculture, etc.

During the performance of the work, we will also focus on highlighting the challenges and efforts that are expected during the implementation of the projects, such as: the global economy and regional competition; the integration of informal spaces. urban regeneration and facilities; mobility and transport; technological breakthrough and digital infrastructure; environmental situation and environmental management; as well as changing the style of the phone.

The basic principles on which this plan will be implemented are: balanced polycentric development (Polycentric System of Urban Centers); establishment of a new form of Urban-Rural development at the level of Urban Functional Areas; equity in access to utilities, energy and service; protection and sustainable use of natural capital and assets; as well as ecological and cultural structures, as new development potentials in regions that are lagging in development and are classified as sensitive ecological and cultural areas.

The basic similar methodology in this work is analytical and comparative. The paper has various ways that help and is the method of data analysis, where the main findings are in narrative form. The method of data that will be collected from this study is the analysis of analysis and quantity. Having in the phenomena of the analysis of the values of the analysis of the analysis of large quantities of the analysis of a large quantity is the analysis of the very qualitative as an opportunity to minimize more than the flaws that analyze their quantity in their study. Finally, the study data will be analyzed analytically.

2. Socio-Economic Development of Durana

Territorial development defines development that is endogenous and spatially integrated, utilizes the input of actors operating at multiple scales, and brings incremental value to national development efforts. Territorial development requires a fairly high level of direction and leadership from local authorities, building, among other things, very good accountability structures and systems (Leonardo Romeo, 2015). Accountability and autonomy are the two most important elements of local authorities so that public spending is used in the most efficient way possible. The truth is that the development of local authorities will only happen if the decentralization reforms themselves are conceptualized as "empowering the people through the empowerment of their local governments" (Bahl, 2005) and not simply as a transfer of functions and resources across levels of government. and public administration system. In this way, local authorities will not be recognized only as governing mechanisms but as entities authorized by their constituents to represent them in solving and administering public (local) problems.

Tirana and Durres are two of the largest cities of the Republic of Albania. The expansion of their territorial extent (in some cases formal and in others informal) and the tendency for these two cities to meet brought the need to deal with this situation at the central level. The chaotic constructions, the lack of infrastructure as well as the severe damage to the national natural landscape brought the need to draw up a national strategy for this area. In order to guarantee a sustainable territorial and urban development of this area, the Ministry of Urban Development, in cooperation with the National Territorial Planning Agency, took the initiative to draw up the Intersectoral Integrated Plan for the Tirana-Durres area. The main goal of this plan is to create the appropriate infrastructure for a sustainable territorial and economic development.

The National General Plan has identified the Tirana-Durres area as one of the most important economic areas in the country and in the Balkan region. Based on the complex features of the urban economy and the morphology of the territory, as well as taking into account the many challenges and the actions that must be harmonized in it, the plan is defined as cross-sectoral and integrated. The Intersectoral Integrated Plan for the Tirana-Durrës area includes the territory of several municipalities such as: Tirana, Durrësi, Kamza, Vora, Shijaku and Kruja.

This plan will serve to coordinate and unify local government policies between these areas in order to guarantee the economic, social and environmental development of the region, promoting the economy and improving the environment. At the same time, this strategy will also help as a guarantee for foreign investors and businesses, who are interested in being involved in the further development of the Tirana-Durres metropolitan region.

"Durana" describes the economic and social development of the geographical area along the axis "Tirana - Durrës" with the main purpose of economic development through:

- a) Creating optimal conditions for economic activity;
- b) Improving the quality of life of the residents;

- c) Protection & rational use of natural resources;
- d) Improving infrastructure & mobility in this area, etc.

The Intersectional Integrated Plan for the Tirana-Durrës (Durana) area is built on six pillars and guides the development of the territory as follows:

a) Economic Development: At the national level, the Tirana-Durres economic zone is the main production area and the main node of interaction of human resources, goods and services. The region includes 8.4% of the territory and 37% of the country's population. It is the region with the highest density. Compared to the average of the country, the current density is 440% and according to demographic projections, until 2031 it will be 514.8%, while the density in Tirana will be 584.2% inhabitants per km² (Monitor, 2016)

b) Tourism: The "Durana" region, as the main node of accessibility at the national level, has always maintained the largest flow of accommodation and service for internal and external visitors. In PINsD, tourism is oriented towards the interconnection of service sectors with an impact on tourism in a unifying policy to coordinate nature, history and culture. The creation of the regional product brand "Made in Durana" is highlighted.

c) Agriculture: Durana proposes the development of urban agriculture by creating suitable spaces for the collection, distribution, processing and sale of products. This concept aims at the development of agricultural areas based on networking, and the creation of a climate of successful cooperation between all partners such as business, farmers, investors, citizens, etc. for an economy of scale.

d) Transport: The policies proposed in this plan aim at: i) improving public transport through the multi-modal system, ii) encouraging alternative & healthy transport, iii) building the strategy of regional logistics systems, iv) efficient interconnection of infrastructure rural and secondary roads, and v) encouraging water transport.

e) Urban Development: Urban policies are oriented towards the consolidation of urban centers; in the re-generation of urban centers; the improvement of public services where we single out the school as a center for the community; the integration of informal areas; regeneration of rural centers, etc.

f) Natural-environmental development: Natural-environmental development mainly includes water resources as well as energy (with the electricity transmission network, telecommunications, infrastructure and renewable energies), and air quality mainly in industrial areas.

2.1 Challenges of this project

The Tirana-Durres economic zone must face a number of challenges in order to achieve sustainable territorial development, which are:

- a) Global economy and regional competition
- b) Integration of informal spaces. Urban regeneration and housing
- c) Mobility and transport
- d) Technological breakthrough and digital infrastructure
- e) Environmental situation and waste management
- f) Change of lifestyle

3. Conclusions

Durrës-Tirana Economic Zone is an area which consists of two main cities of Albania, Tirana and Durrës. This area is one of the most economically developed areas in Albania and offers many opportunities for businesses and investors.

In this area, the economy is diversified and has different sectors such as: industry, transport, tourism, services, technology, etc. In Durrës, the industry sector is important, while in Tirana, services and the technology sector are more developed. The Durrës-Tirana Economic Zone is also important for trade and the transport of goods, both passengers and various goods, being the main center of the roads and transport lines of Albania. In this area there are also the two main ports and airports of Albania, the Port of Durres and the Airport of Tirana. Investors and businesses that settle in this area can benefit from the developed infrastructure, qualified workforce, as well as easy access to the domestic and regional market. In addition, this area is close to the international airport of Tirana, which offers numerous opportunities for connections with international markets.

The sustainable socio-economic development of this new economic zone requires a proper plan and interwoven with the development of enterprises, infrastructure, education and training, public policies, as well as the protection of the environment and society. In the following, we present some important steps and strategies for the sustainable socio-

economic development of a new economic zone:

- Identification of the needs and potentials of the region: A proper analysis of the new area should include the identification of the needs of the population and businesses, as well as the potentials of economic development in areas such as tourism, agriculture, energy, technology, etc.

- Encouraging investment and building infrastructure: Building the necessary infrastructure, such as roads, transport lines, water supply and sewerage, is essential to support economic development. At the same time, to encourage investment from local and foreign enterprises, to create new jobs and increase production.

- Focus on training and education of workers: In this time of development of technology and automation, it is important to provide training and education of workers to adapt to the demands of the labor market. This will help increase the productivity and skills of workers.

- Use of natural resources sustainably: If a new economic zone has natural resources such as water, energy, and agricultural land, then they must be used sustainably and protected from the negative impacts of development. This will help make it possible to continue using those resources in the future.

- Care for the environment and society: Economic development must always be accompanied by respect and protection of the environment and society. Public policies must take these aspects into account, to guarantee sustainable development.

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