

The functional area approach in the dldp 3 framework

Tirane, June 20th 2014

Presentation

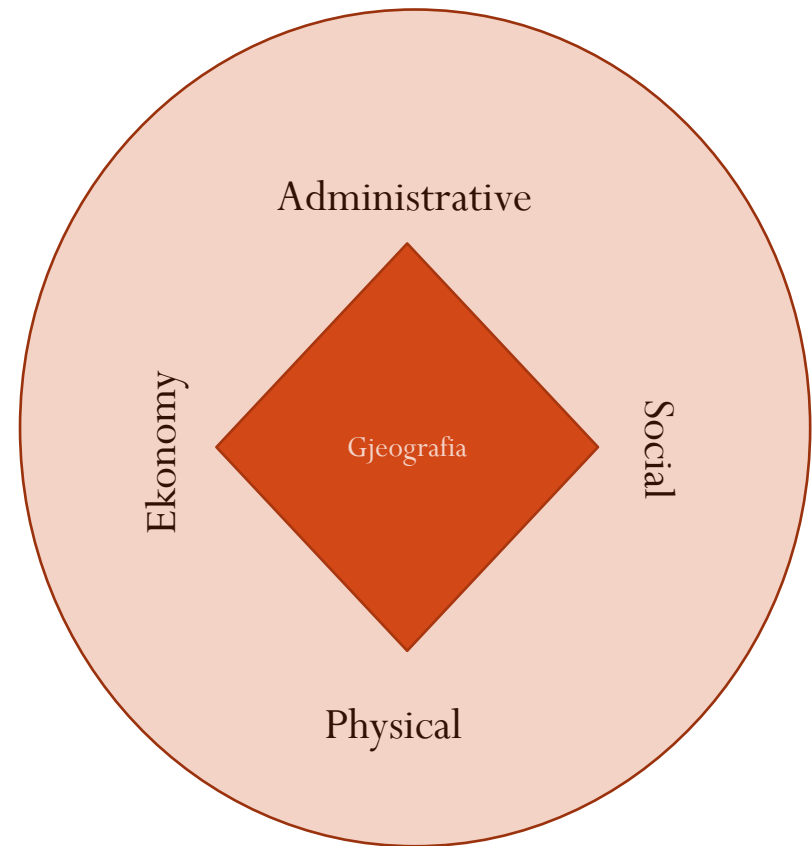
- The Functional Area – As a starting point for a better understanding of the territory.
- The Functional Area – as a variable for the selection of the dldp partners.
- The Functional Area – as a development programme.

1. The Functional Area (FA) research

Functional areas concept

The terms 'functional areas' refer to the notion that the understanding of a space – on which ever level this may be (municipalities, regions and so forth) – is not to be defined along political lines, but rather on the basis of how various interactions happen within that space.

That is to say for example how it is used by its inhabitants or on the basis of the collaboration that happens between various governmental or economic entities.



Functional areas research – main data

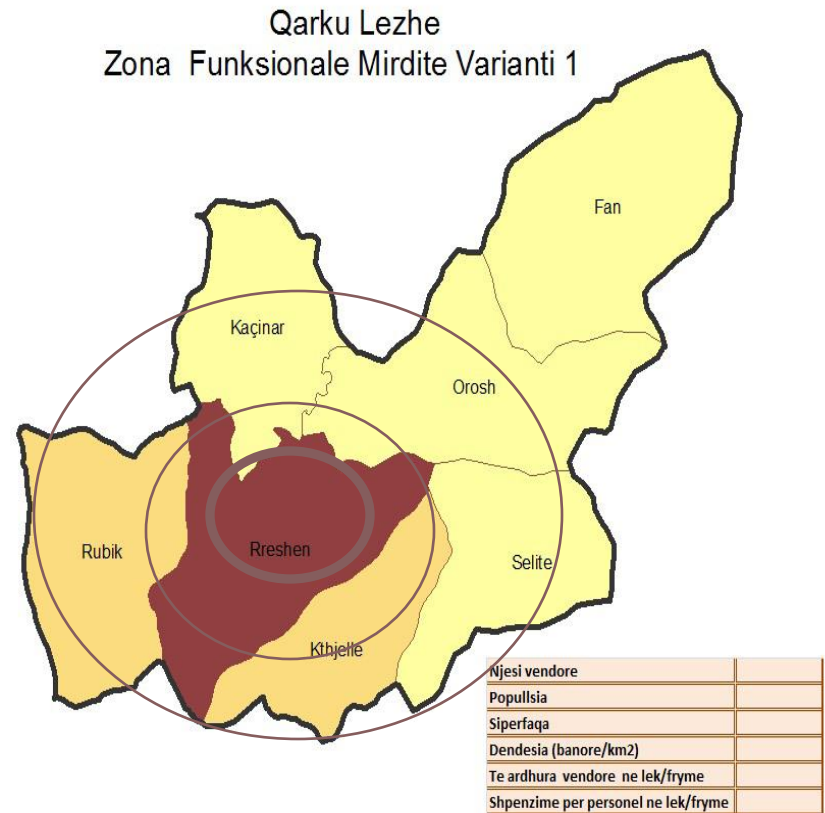
- The research was carried out during a four month period September – December 2013, presented on January 2014.
- In the five regions where dldp 3 will be focussed: Shkodër, Lezhë, Kukës, Durrës and Dibër.
- Five teams (2-3 persons) in each region.
- Combined desk work with field interviews and focus groups and workshops at local and regional level .

Functional areas (ii)

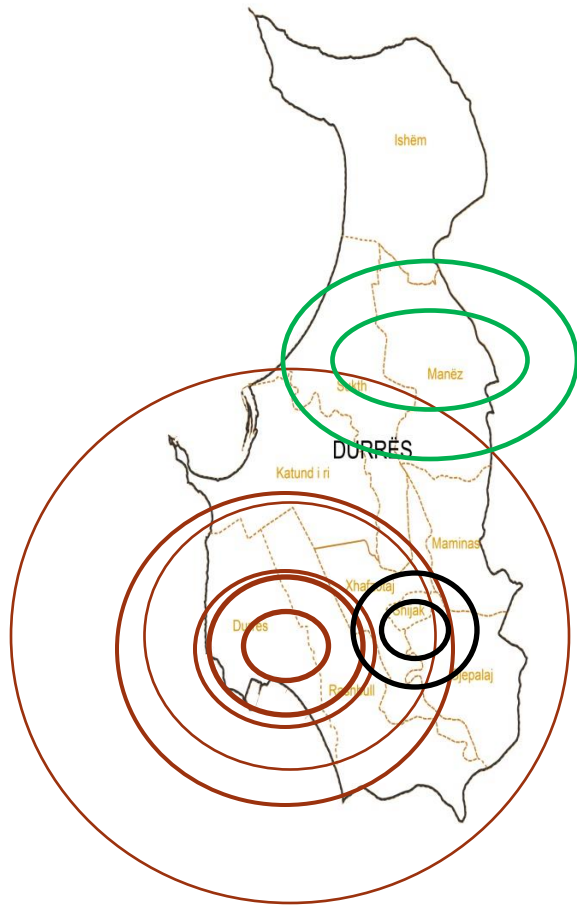
- Analysis of the interactions : main topics
 - **Employment** (Where do people work? Is there a substantial number of people working in other Local Government Units ? Are there businesses with a higher number of employees that are attracting labour force from other LGUs?)
 - **Consumption** (Where do people go for shopping? Where do they buy consumables daily items (i.e food) and durable goods (i.e clothes, electrical devices).
 - **Access to services** (i.e. Social- health and education, transport-main lines of public transport and their frequency, leisure activities).
 - **Inter- LGU cooperation** (Analysis of current and planned collaboration between the LGU-s – Waste management; Water supply enterprises; economic development projects) >

Main findings: The concentric model

- Clear “district driven” functional areas in the poorest isolated district and regions.
- One “gravitational center” that is the town/municipality center of the district
- Functional area with stronger linkages in the nearby area ; loosing the linkages intensity the farthest from the center.
- No other important centers.

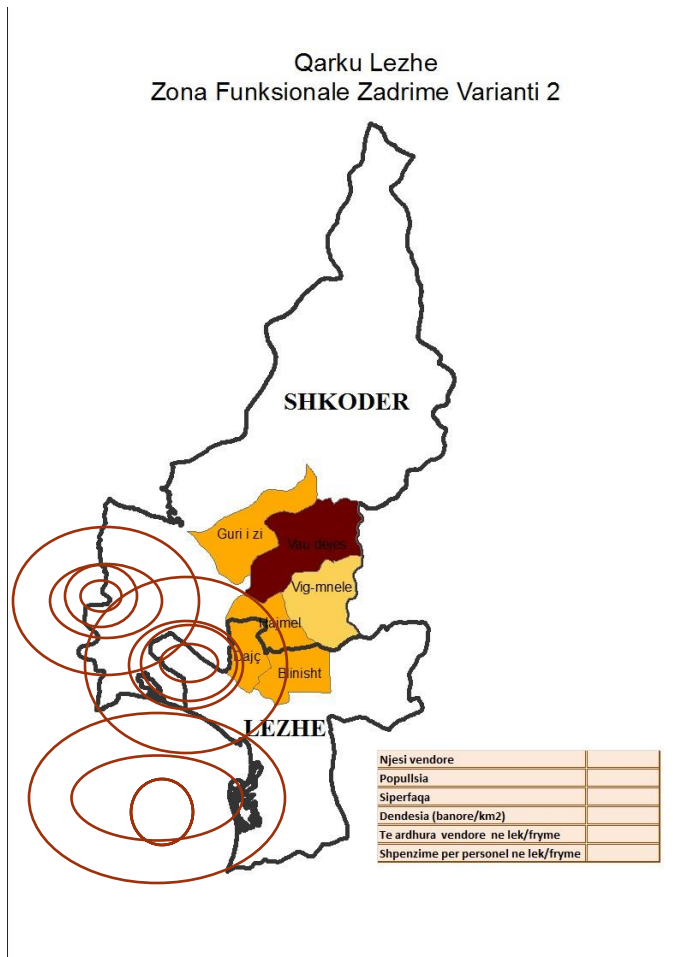


Polycentric Model



- Big regional center
- Also smaller “satellites” that serve as center to smaller surrounding areas
- Several solutions
- Areas overlap with-each other ; dense interaction between areas.

Cross Border models



- Cross-border areas - National , regional or district borders
- Overlapping with the district driven areas
- Driven by tradition or new economic realities
- Dependent on development scenarios.

2. Functional areas as a basis for partner selection

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- Representation of different typologies of functional areas (new LGUs).
- Competitive process – Participation and motivation of the LGUs in the designation of the functional areas programmes. (In the three new regions)

Main results of the research

Qark	Current LGUS	Number of functional areas	First level LGUs according to the reform
Dibër	35	3-4	3-3
Durrës	16	4-5	2-3
Kukës	28	3	2-3
Lezhë	21	3-4	3-3
Shkodër	33	5-8	3-4
Total	133	<i>18-24</i>	<i>13-16</i>

Typology of existing LGUs/ Instat- studies based on Census data

Centers-Urban	Suburbane	Rural units-mixes	Rural Units – Agricultural
Capital	Suburban metropolitan with a low status	Non-urban local units energy or mining.	Local Units – Agricultural mix in plains.
Centers of national importance	Suburban metropolitan higher status	Industry and services local units	Local Units – Agricultural mixed in mountains.
Regional Centers of agglomeration	Suburban lower status	Non-urban touristic local units	Local Units Agricultural – Plains
Local Centers	Suburban higher status		Local Units Agricultural – Mountains

Typology of existing LGUs/ Instat-studies based on Census data

	Types of functional areas	The functional areas (new LGUs)
1.1	Urban – Big and strong agglomeration	Durresi
1.2	Urban – Small but strong agglomeration	Lac , Lezha
1.3	Urban – Weak agglomeration	Shkoder
1.4	Urbane- No agglomeration	Shijaku, Kruja
2.1	Rural - Agglomeration – Regional Centers	Kukes, Diber
2.3	Rural- No agglomeration- Local Centre	Bulqize, Mat, Has, Tropoje , Malesi e Madhe, Puke, Mirdite . Vau I Dejes
2.3.1	Rural- No agglomeration- Agricultural	Has, Mat , Puke, Malesi e Madhe
2.3.2	Rural- No agglomeration- Diverse	Bulqize, Tropoje . Mirdite, Vau I Dejes

Typologies of functional areas in the dldp 3 five regions

Qark	The proposed reform (39)	FA Model	Typology of the new units (Instat classification)
Shkoder	3 (33)		
	Shkoder (17)	Polycentric	Center of national importance, very diverse, weak agglomeration , rural units in plain and mountainous areas.
	Malesi e Madhe (6)	Concentric (and crossborder)	Local Center, rural agricultural units in plain and mountain areas.
	Puke (10)	Concentric	Local Center, rural units agriculture in mountain areas and mining
Diber	3 (35)		
	Diber (15)	Concentric (and crossborder)	Regional centre of a weak agglomeration plus agriculture in mountain areas
	Bulqize (8)	Concentric	Local Center, rural units agriculture in mountain areas and mining
	Mat (12)	Concentric	Local Center, rural units agriculture in mountain areas and mining and energy.

Possible dldp 3 partners

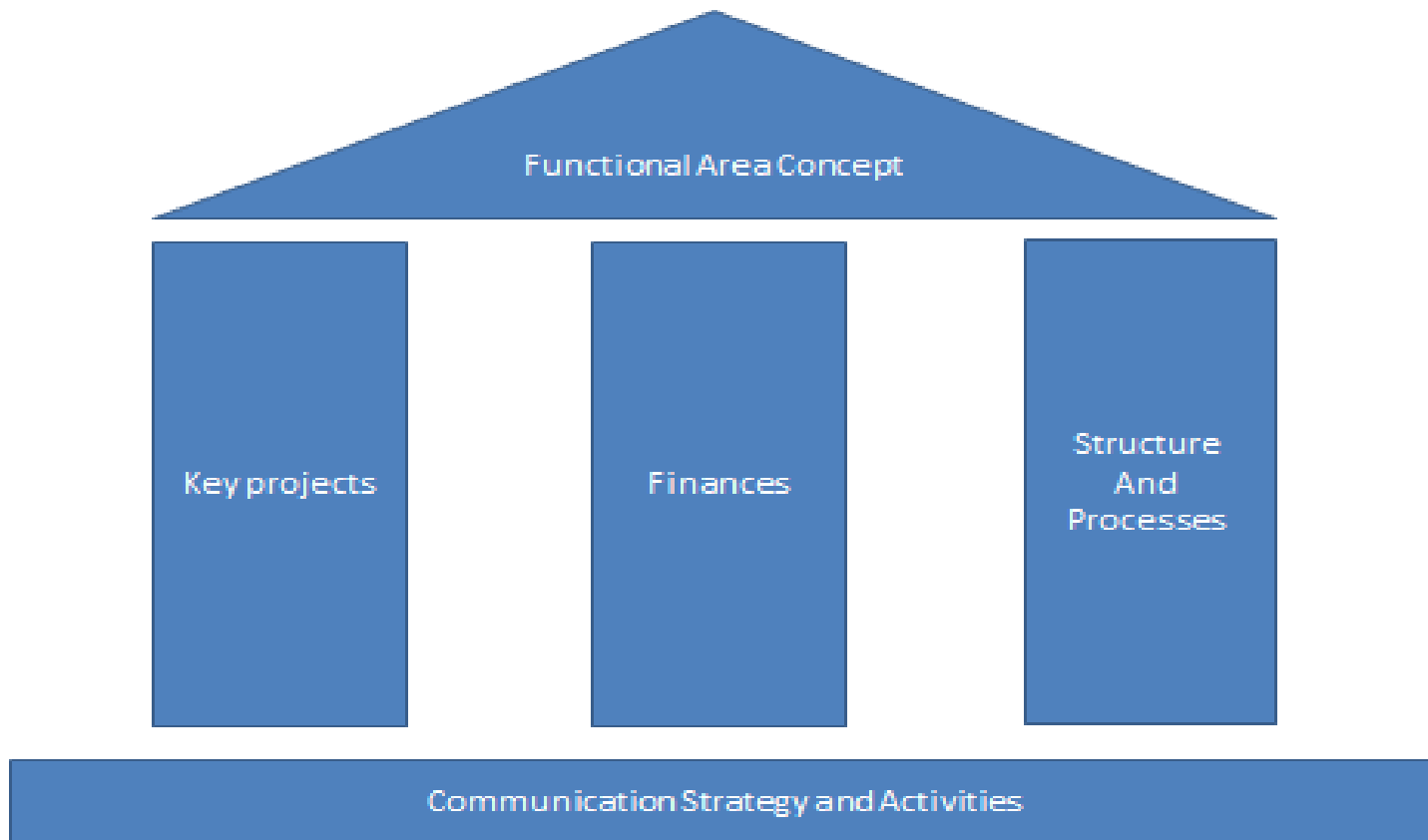
Qark	The functional areas (new LGUs)	Number of New LGUs
In the new regions		
Diber	Diber	15
Diber	Bulqize	8
Diber	Mat	12
Kukes	Kukes	15
Kukes	Has	4
Kukes	Tropoje	8
In the existing regions (complementing the typology)		
Shkoder	Shkoder 1	17
Lezhe	Lezhe	9

3. Functional areas as development programs

Functional area programme(i)

- (1) The Functional Area Concept FAC identifies the development and collaboration potential of the FA including the main areas for collaboration in a holistic way. In addition, it addresses principles of collaboration within the FA including finances, decision making and implementation. The FAC is a policy paper which is agreed by the collaboration partners (LGUs) within the FA.
- (2) Financial Area Key Projects FAKPs are identified mainly in two areas: Inter-LGU service delivery and sustainable economic development of the FA. For each key project, it's relevance for the development of the FA should be specified, the benefits should be specified, a rough cost estimation should be available, responsibilities clarified, and realistic ways of financing should be identified.
- (3) Finances should show in principle how joint service delivery projects are to be financed and what could be the options to finance joint capital investment projects. In addition, the financial link from FAKPs to the MTBP and annual budget of each LGU is clarified.
- (4) A structure and clearly defined processes are needed on how to decide on the establishment of a FAP, on the FAKP identification, implementation including reporting and monitoring. The linkage with local governments and the ways of democratic control needs to be clearly defined.
- Element (1) and (2) are relevant also in case of mergers of the FA. In case of mergers, element (3) and (4) are only required when the FAP covers a bigger area than what is covered by the merged LGU.

Functional area programme(ii)



Functional area programme –expected results

- **At local and regional level:**

- Preparation of development concepts of the functional areas (new LGUs) in seven areas of the three new regions.
- Preparation of the development strategies in two FAs of the Lezha and Shkoder regions.

- **At national level :**

- Preparation of instruments for knowing and analyzing the territory; as well as preparation of development policies at merged (post reform) and/or interLGU level.

Functional area programme – YPO indicators

dldp approach	Identification of holistic ways of cooperation; identification of key projects and financial sources.
Expected results expressed in indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative cohesion (or inter-LGU collaboration) is strengthened in partner LGU-s. - 7 packages of fundable projects from functional areas are identified in the new Qarks. - 3 long-term partners FAs (New LGUs) will be supported with SDP process.
Involved stakeholders	LGUs in the 5 regions; the service providers, other actors form de-concentrated agencies, regions, line ministries, civil society and private sector, service providers
Beneficiaries	9 Functional areas LGUs, Central Government
Timeframe	July 2014 – April 2015

Functional area programme- Next steps

Steps of the process	Deadlines
Preparation of the methodology and guidelines	Early July
Training the service providers	End of July
Expression of interest and motivation of the LGUs to participate	September-October
Field work with seven FAs to design the development concepts/joint projects.	November '14- February '15
Field Work with two FAs in the Shkoder and Lezhe regions to prepare development strategies.	October '14- March '15
Preparation of the full application packages and decision-making on the selected partners	March-April 2015