

OVERVIEW ABOUT URBANIZATION IN ALBANIA

VISÃO GERAL SOBRE A URBANIZAÇÃO NA ALBÂNIA

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Abstract

Urbanization in Albania has significantly accelerated over the past three decades, driven by economic transformations, rural-to-urban migration, and changing societal dynamics. The transition from a centrally planned economy to a market-oriented system has catalyzed unprecedented urban growth, with cities like Tirana and Durrës experiencing rapid population increases. The economic landscape has evolved significantly, with urban areas contributing 11 times more to national production than rural areas. However, this rapid pace of urbanization has brought about substantial challenges, including housing shortages, inadequate infrastructure, environmental degradation, and increased traffic congestion. The Albanian government is actively working to implement strategies aimed at managing urbanization effectively, but the effectiveness of these measures depends on addressing underlying issues such as informal settlements and inadequate public services. This paper explores the historical context, demographic and economic dynamics driving urban growth, government responses and strategies, and future challenges to ensure sustainable urban development in Albania.

Keywords: Urbanization. Urban Growth. Tirana. Durrës. Development. Sustainability.

Resumo

A urbanização na Albânia acelerou significativamente nas últimas três décadas, impulsionada por transformações econômicas, migração rural-urbana e mudanças na dinâmica social. A transição de uma economia centralmente planejada para um sistema orientado ao mercado catalisou um crescimento urbano sem precedentes, com cidades como Tirana e Durrës experimentando rápido aumento populacional. O cenário econômico evoluiu significativamente, com as áreas urbanas contribuindo 11 vezes mais para a produção nacional do que as áreas rurais. No entanto, esse ritmo acelerado de urbanização trouxe desafios substanciais, incluindo escassez de moradias, infraestrutura inadequada, degradação ambiental e aumento do congestionamento. O governo albanês está trabalhando ativamente para implementar estratégias destinadas a gerenciar a urbanização de forma eficaz, mas a eficácia dessas medidas depende do enfrentamento de questões subjacentes, como assentamentos informais e serviços públicos inadequados. Este artigo explora o contexto histórico, a dinâmica demográfica e econômica que impulsiona o crescimento urbano, as respostas e estratégias governamentais e os desafios futuros para garantir o desenvolvimento urbano sustentável na Albânia.



Palavras-chave: Urbanização. Crescimento Urbano. Tirana. Durrës. Desenvolvimento. Sustentabilidade.

1 INTRODUCTION

Urbanization is a transformative process that has significant implications for economic development, social structures, and environmental sustainability. In Albania, urbanization has emerged as a critical phenomenon over the past few decades, shaped by historical, political, and economic factors. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of urbanization in Albania, examining its historical context, current trends, government responses, and future challenges.

Since the early 1990s, Albania has undergone profound changes following the collapse of its communist regime. The transition from a centrally planned economy to a market-oriented system has catalyzed unprecedented urban growth. Cities have become focal points for economic activity as rural populations migrate in search of better opportunities. This migration is not merely a demographic shift; it represents one of the largest sustained movements of people from rural to urban areas in the country's history. As a result, urban centers like Tirana and Durrës have experienced rapid population increases, with Tirana alone growing at an alarming average rate of 7% per annum during the 1990s and early 2000s due to both natural growth and migration (Aliaj, B., 2003).

The economic landscape of Albania has also evolved significantly during this period. Urban areas are now essential engines of economic growth, contributing approximately 11 times more to national production than their rural counterparts (World Bank Group, 2017). This concentration of economic activity in cities has led to improvements in living standards for many residents. However, it has also brought about substantial challenges, including housing shortages, inadequate infrastructure, environmental degradation, and increased traffic congestion. The rapid pace of urbanization has strained resources and raised concerns about the sustainability of urban growth patterns.

Moreover, while some cities thrive, others face decline. Approximately 82% of cities in Albania have lost population over the past decade, highlighting stark regional disparities within the urban system (World Bank Group, 2017). The Tirana-Durrës

corridor stands out as a significant area of growth amidst this decline, emphasizing the need for targeted policies that address both thriving and struggling urban areas.

The Albanian government has recognized these challenges and is actively working to implement strategies aimed at managing urbanization effectively. Legislative reforms and institutional frameworks have been established to guide urban planning and development. However, the effectiveness of these measures remains contingent on addressing underlying issues such as informal settlements and inadequate public services.

This paper explores these themes in detail: first by examining the historical context that has shaped current urbanization trends; second by analyzing the demographic and economic dynamics driving urban growth; third by evaluating government responses and strategies; and finally by discussing future challenges that need to be addressed to ensure sustainable urban development in Albania. Through this comprehensive examination, we aim to provide insights into how Albania can navigate its urbanization journey while promoting economic prosperity and enhancing quality of life for its citizens.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Reviewing the literature on urbanism is an important process for understanding the development of cities and the impact that this development has on society, the environment and the economy. Urbanism has been a major topic of academic studies and research, evolving over the centuries and taking on different dimensions depending on the period and socio-political context. This review focuses on some key aspects of urbanism, relating it to its development in Albania and the impact that this process has had on the social and economic structures of the country.

One of the most important approaches to understanding urbanism is to understand the models and theories that have been developed to explain the development of cities. In the Albanian context, urbanization has had a special characteristic, as the period of socialism has created a centralized model of urban development, while after 1991, this model has changed and has moved to a more decentralized and fragmented system. As emphasized by Glaeser (2011), "urbanization has been a powerful force for the advancement of societies, as cities are key points of knowledge and innovation distribution". This is also true for Albania, where cities have played an important role in economic and social development after the period of communist regime.

Urbanization has a major impact on public health. In Albania, rapid urbanization has brought about several public health challenges, including overcrowding, air pollution, and lack of green spaces. According to Pucher & Dijkstra (2003), rapid urbanization can lead to worsening living conditions and increased risk of disease. In Albania, this has brought about the need for more careful urban planning to improve public health conditions and help create healthier and more sustainable cities.

The impact of urbanization on the environment is one of the biggest concerns in Albania. According to UN-Habitat (2016), more than 50% of the global population lives in urban areas, and Albania is no exception to this trend. Rapid urban development has brought about an increase in demand for natural resources and energy, increasing pollution and energy consumption. The expansion of Albanian cities has contributed to the loss of green spaces and the degradation of the natural environment. For this reason, many urban researchers and practitioners in Albania have emphasized the importance of developing sustainable cities, where smart planning can minimize the impact on the environment.

Rapid urban growth often leads to the creation of rich and poor areas, widening the economic and social gap. According to Harvey (2008), urbanism is an expression of power and wealth, where those groups that control capital and resources are able to create privileged and secure spaces, while others face difficult living conditions. In Albania, the divide between rich and poor urban areas has become more visible, especially in larger cities, creating major challenges for social policy and sustainable development.

Technology has played an important role in shaping modern cities. As Castells (2000) and Graham & Marvin (2001) point out, urbanism has moved from a simple process of expanding urban spaces to a process of managing complex networks of information and technology. In Albania, the use of new technologies has allowed the development of "smart cities", where the management of public services and infrastructure is becoming more efficient. However, this process needs strong support from public policies and investments in digital infrastructure to ensure sustainable development.

3 THE METHODS AND ANALYSIS TOOLS

The study of urbanization in Albania employs a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods to comprehensively assess the characteristics, effects, and challenges of this complex phenomenon. The methodologies utilized in this research are designed to gather a wide range of data, ensuring a robust analysis of urbanization trends and their implications for the country.

Research Design - The research is structured around an analytical and exploratory framework, focusing on both empirical data and theoretical perspectives. This dual approach allows for a nuanced understanding of urbanization processes in Albania, particularly in the context of economic growth and demographic changes.

Data Collection Methods - The study relies heavily on secondary data obtained from reputable sources such as INSTAT (Institute of Statistics of Albania), World Bank reports, and existing academic literature. This data provides historical context and contemporary statistics related to population growth, economic indicators, housing conditions, and infrastructure development. Data collected spans several decades, with a particular focus on trends from 1998 to 2019. This timeframe allows for an analysis of urbanization patterns before and after significant political and economic transitions in Albania.

Specific case studies of cities such as Tirana and Durrës are examined to illustrate the unique challenges and opportunities presented by urbanization in different contexts within Albania. These case studies provide detailed insights into localized issues such as housing shortages, informal settlements, transportation infrastructure, and public service delivery.

Analytical Techniques - The study employs statistical techniques such as correlation and regression analysis to examine relationships between urbanization variables (e.g., population growth rates) and economic indicators (e.g., GDP). This quantitative analysis helps identify causal relationships that inform understanding of how economic factors influence urban growth.

To further analyze patterns of land use and demographic changes across different regions, cluster analysis is utilized. This method helps categorize areas based on similarities in urban development characteristics, aiding in identifying trends that may require targeted policy interventions.

The research also incorporates comparative analysis techniques to evaluate Albania's urbanization process relative to other countries at similar stages of development. This perspective helps contextualize Albania's experiences within broader global trends in urbanization.

In conclusion, the study methods employed in this research provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the multifaceted nature of urbanization in Albania. Through qualitative and quantitative data analysis, the research aims to provide a comprehensive perspective on the dynamics shaping urban growth in the country. The study seeks not only to identify current trends but also to inform future policy directions that can effectively address the challenges associated with rapid urbanization while promoting sustainable development practices.

4 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The historical context of urbanization in Albania is deeply intertwined with the country's socio-political evolution, particularly during the 20th century. This period is marked by significant shifts in governance, economic policies, and demographic patterns that have shaped the urban landscape of Albania.

Pre-Communist Era (Before 1945) - Before World War II, Albania was primarily an agrarian society with a predominantly rural population. The country gained independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1912, but it remained economically backward and politically unstable for decades. Urban centers like Tirana were small and underdeveloped, serving mainly as administrative hubs rather than vibrant economic or cultural centers. By the late 1930s, urbanization levels were low, with the urban population constituting less than 10% of the total population (Aliaj, B., 2003 , pp. 13).

Communist Regime (1945-1990) - The establishment of a communist regime in 1945 marked a turning point for urbanization in Albania. The new government implemented a centrally planned economy that prioritized industrialization and urban development. Key features of this period included:

1. **State Control Over Urban Growth:** The government adopted strict policies to control urbanization, emphasizing rural development and limiting migration to cities. Urban areas were defined administratively, with "yellow lines" marking boundaries beyond which urban expansion was restricted (Aliaj, B., 2003 , pp. 3).

2. **Industrialization Initiatives:** The regime focused on building state-owned industries and infrastructure, leading to a significant influx of rural populations into cities seeking employment. By the 1960s, urban populations began to grow more rapidly as factories were established in cities like Tirana and Durrës (Dino. B; Griffiths. S, 2023, pp. 328).
3. **Housing Policies:** The government nationalized all private land and implemented housing policies that aimed to provide adequate housing for workers. However, these efforts often resulted in substandard living conditions due to poor planning and resource allocation (Aliaj, B., 2003 , pp. 7).
4. **Demographic Shifts:** The population distribution changed significantly during this period. By the late 1980s, about 36% of Albanians lived in urban areas, up from less than 10% in the early 1940s (Lubonja. O, Shehu, O., 2022). This shift was accompanied by a concentration of resources and services in urban centers.

Post-Communist Transition (1991-Present)- Albania's urbanization process began in earnest after the fall of communism in the early 1990s. The transition from a centrally planned economy to a market-oriented one led to significant economic opportunities in urban areas. As a result, cities became magnets for rural populations seeking better employment and living conditions. By 2023, approximately 64.6% of Albania's population resided in urban areas (World Bank Group, 2017).

The fall of communism in 1991 initiated a new chapter in Albania's urbanization process characterized by rapid demographic changes and economic restructuring:

1. **Mass Migration to Cities:** Following the political upheaval, there was a surge in rural-to-urban migration as people sought better opportunities in cities. This trend intensified throughout the 1990s and early 2000s, with Tirana experiencing unprecedented growth as it became the focal point for economic activity (Lubonja. O, Shehu, O., 2022).
2. **Economic Liberalization:** The transition to a market economy led to increased foreign investment and the development of service sectors in urban areas. Economic growth rates soared, particularly between 1998 and 2004, averaging around 7.5%, further fueling urban migration (Lubonja. O, Shehu, O., 2022), (Xhindi, N., Xhindi, T., 2023).
3. **Urban Challenges:** Rapid urbanization has brought significant challenges, including housing shortages, inadequate infrastructure, and environmental

degradation. Cities like Tirana have struggled to keep pace with the influx of new residents, leading to informal settlements and increased pressure on public services (Lubonja. O, Shehu, O., 2022).

4. Current Trends: As of 2023, approximately 64.6% of Albania's population lives in urban areas, reflecting ongoing trends towards urbanization despite the challenges associated with it ((Lubonja. O, Shehu, O., 2022). The government continues to face pressures to implement effective urban planning strategies that balance growth with sustainability.

In conclusion, the historical context of urbanization in Albania reveals a complex interplay between political ideologies, economic policies, and demographic changes over the last century. From its agrarian roots through communist industrialization to post-communist migration trends, Albania's urban landscape has evolved significantly. Understanding this historical backdrop is crucial for addressing current challenges and planning for sustainable urban development in the future.

5 CURRENT URBANIZATION TRENDS

Albania's urbanization trends reflect a complex interplay of demographic shifts, economic transformations, and regional disparities. As of 2023, the country has experienced significant changes in its urban landscape, characterized by both growth in major cities and decline in smaller towns. The main trends that shape urbanization today in Albania are:

Population Growth in Urban Areas:

1. Urban Population Statistics: The urban population in Albania has been steadily increasing, with approximately 64.6% of the total population residing in urban areas as of 2023. This marks a significant rise from earlier decades, driven primarily by rural-to-urban migration and natural population growth in cities (World Bank Group, 2017).
2. Annual Growth Rate: In 2023, Albania's urban population growth rate was reported at 0.104%, a slight increase from 0.094% in 2022 (World Bank, 2023), (Trading Economics, 2024). This growth rate is modest compared to historical highs but indicates ongoing urbanization trends as people continue to migrate to cities for better opportunities.

Economic Role of Urban Areas - Urban areas play a crucial role in Albania's economic development. Estimates suggest that urban production is approximately 11 times larger than rural production, underscoring the concentration of economic activity in cities (World Bank Group, 2017). Major cities such as Tirana and Durrës serve as economic hubs, attracting investment and fostering job creation.

Regional Disparities in Urbanization:

1. Concentration of Growth: The Tirana-Durrës agglomeration is the focal point of urban growth in Albania, accounting for a significant portion of the country's urban population increase. This corridor has seen extensive development and expansion, with both cities benefiting from proximity to each other and shared resources (World Bank Group, 2017).
2. Declining Smaller Cities: While Tirana and Durrës continue to grow, many smaller towns are experiencing population decline. Approximately 82% of cities in Albania have lost population over the past decade, highlighting a stark contrast between thriving urban centers and struggling smaller municipalities cities (World Bank Group, 2017). This trend is particularly evident in towns with fewer than 50,000 inhabitants.

Migration Patterns - The movement of people from rural areas to cities remains a dominant trend influencing urbanization:

1. Rural-to-Urban Migration: Many Albanians are leaving rural areas due to limited economic opportunities and are relocating to urban centers where jobs are more readily available. This migration is driven by factors such as better access to education, healthcare, and infrastructure in cities ((World Bank Group, 2017).
2. Youth Migration: Young people are particularly inclined to migrate to urban areas, seeking employment and lifestyle opportunities that are often unavailable in rural settings. This demographic shift contributes to the aging population in rural regions while simultaneously energizing urban populations.

Urban Challenges - Despite the benefits associated with urbanization, Albania faces several challenges:

1. Housing Shortages: The rapid influx of residents into cities has led to significant housing shortages. Many new arrivals find themselves living in informal settlements or substandard housing conditions due to the lack of affordable options ((World Bank Group, 2017).

2. **Infrastructure Strain:** The existing infrastructure often struggles to accommodate the growing urban population. Public services such as transportation, waste management, and healthcare are under pressure, leading to deteriorating conditions in some areas (World Bank Group, 2017).

3. **Environmental Concerns:** Urban growth has also raised environmental issues, including increased pollution and loss of green spaces. The expansion of urban areas without adequate planning has contributed to these challenges.

In conclusion, current urbanization trends in Albania reveal a dynamic landscape marked by significant growth in major cities alongside decline in smaller towns. The concentration of economic activity within urban centers like Tirana and Durrës highlights their importance for national development. However, the challenges associated with rapid urbanization necessitate effective policy responses to ensure sustainable growth that benefits all regions of the country. Addressing housing shortages, infrastructure needs, and environmental impacts will be crucial for managing Albania's ongoing urban transformation effectively.

6 GOVERNMENT RESPONSE AND STRATEGIES

The Albanian government has recognized the challenges posed by rapid urbanization and has initiated various strategies to manage urban growth effectively. This response encompasses legislative reforms, institutional frameworks, and strategic planning aimed at fostering sustainable urban development. The main responses and strategies of the government for dealing with urbanization in Albania are:

Legislative Framework:

1. **Urban Planning Laws:** The Albanian government has enacted several laws to regulate land use and urban planning. The Law on Territorial Planning (2003) and subsequent amendments aim to provide a framework for sustainable urban development while addressing issues such as informal construction and land management. These laws emphasize the need for comprehensive planning at both national and local levels.
2. **Land Use Regulations:** The government has implemented regulations to protect agricultural land and restrict urban expansion into rural areas. These measures, often referred to as the "yellow line" policy, delineate boundaries beyond which

urban development is not permitted, aiming to preserve agricultural spaces and manage urban sprawl effectively (ARL, 2024).

Institutional Framework:

1. National Territorial Planning Agency (NTPA): Established in 2009, the NTPA plays a crucial role in coordinating planning efforts between local governments and national authorities. It provides technical assistance for local planning, ensures compliance with national legislation, and oversees the implementation of territorial plans ((ARL, 2024).
2. Decentralization Efforts: The decentralization of governance has empowered local municipalities to take charge of urban planning processes within their jurisdictions. Municipalities are responsible for developing General Local Territorial Plans (GLTPs) and issuing building permits, promoting a more localized approach to urban management (ARL, 2024).
3. National Agency of Territorial Development: This agency is tasked with monitoring special permits for areas of national importance and facilitating strategic territorial investments. It works closely with local governments to ensure that national priorities are integrated into local planning efforts (ARL, 2024).

Strategic Planning Initiatives:

1. Smart Growth Policies: The government has begun adopting smart growth principles that aim to balance economic development with environmental sustainability. These policies encourage mixed-use developments, higher density around public transportation hubs, and investments in public transit systems (Afezolli, A.,2022). For example, incentives are provided for green building projects that promote energy efficiency and sustainable practices.
2. Urban Redevelopment Projects: The Albanian authorities have initiated urban redevelopment projects aimed at revitalizing underused or abandoned areas within cities like Tirana. These efforts focus on transforming dilapidated industrial sites into vibrant community spaces, thereby enhancing urban livability while preserving historical contexts (Afezolli, A.,2022).
3. Public Transportation Investments: Recognizing the need for improved mobility in growing urban areas, the government is prioritizing investments in public transportation infrastructure. This includes plans for bus rapid transit (BRT) systems and other forms of public transit that reduce reliance on private vehicles,

thereby alleviating traffic congestion and minimizing environmental impacts (Afezolli, A.,2022).

Addressing Informal Settlements:

Regularization Programs: The government has initiated programs aimed at regularizing informal settlements that have proliferated due to rapid migration and inadequate housing policies. These programs seek to provide legal status to informal dwellings while ensuring access to basic services such as water, electricity, and sanitation (Aliaj, B., 2003).

Community Involvement: Engaging local communities in the planning process is a critical component of the government's strategy. By involving residents in decision-making, authorities aim to create more inclusive urban environments that reflect the needs and aspirations of diverse populations.

Despite these efforts, challenges remain in effectively managing urbanization:

1. **Capacity Constraints:** Local governments often lack the financial resources and technical expertise necessary to implement comprehensive urban planning strategies effectively.
2. **Informal Development Pressure:** Continued pressure from informal developments complicates regulatory efforts, as many new constructions occur without necessary permits or adherence to zoning regulations.
3. **Environmental Sustainability:** Balancing economic growth with environmental preservation remains a significant challenge as cities expand.

In conclusion, the Albanian government's response to urbanization reflects a multifaceted approach that combines legislative reforms, institutional frameworks, and strategic initiatives aimed at fostering sustainable development. While progress has been made in addressing the challenges of rapid urban growth, ongoing efforts are needed to ensure that Albania's cities develop in a manner that is equitable, sustainable, and resilient to future demographic shifts. By continuing to invest in infrastructure, engage communities, and implement effective policies, Albania can navigate the complexities of urbanization while enhancing the quality of life for its citizens.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The urbanization process in Albania has been marked by rapid growth, significant demographic shifts, and a range of socio-economic challenges. This paper explores the historical context, current trends, government responses, and the multifaceted impacts of urbanization in the country. The findings underscore both the positive outcomes and the critical challenges that accompany urban growth.

Key Findings

1. **Rapid Urban Growth:** Albania is one of the fastest urbanizing countries in Europe, with approximately 64.6% of its population living in urban areas as of 2023. Major cities like Tirana and Durrës have experienced unprecedented population increases due to rural-to-urban migration and natural population growth.
2. **Economic Implications:** Urban centers have become vital for economic development, contributing significantly to national production. However, this concentration of economic activity has also led to disparities between thriving urban areas and declining smaller towns, with around 82% of cities losing population over the past decade.
3. **Social Challenges:** The rapid influx of residents into cities has resulted in severe housing shortages, inadequate infrastructure, and environmental degradation. Many new residents live in informal settlements, lacking basic services and facing poor living conditions.
4. **Government Response:** The Albanian government has initiated various strategies to manage urbanization effectively, including legislative reforms and the establishment of institutional frameworks. However, challenges remain regarding the implementation of these policies and the capacity of local governments to manage urban growth sustainably.
5. **Environmental Concerns:** Urbanization has led to increased pollution levels, traffic congestion, and loss of green spaces. The deterioration of air and water quality poses significant public health risks and threatens the overall livability of urban areas.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

To address the challenges associated with urbanization while maximizing its benefits, several key recommendations emerge from this study:

1. **Strengthen Urban Planning Frameworks:** The government should enhance its urban planning frameworks by adopting comprehensive land-use policies that prioritize sustainable development. This includes integrating smart growth principles that promote mixed-use developments and efficient public transportation systems.
2. **Invest in Infrastructure Development:** Significant investment is needed in infrastructure to support growing urban populations. This includes upgrading transportation networks, waste management systems, and public utilities to meet the demands of expanding cities.
3. **Address Housing Shortages:** Implementing policies aimed at increasing the availability of affordable housing is crucial. This can be achieved through public-private partnerships that encourage investment in housing projects while also regularizing informal settlements to provide residents with access to essential services.
4. **Promote Environmental Sustainability:** The government should prioritize environmental sustainability by enforcing regulations that protect green spaces and reduce pollution levels. Initiatives such as expanding public transportation options can help mitigate traffic congestion and improve air quality.
5. **Enhance Community Engagement:** Engaging local communities in the planning process is essential for creating inclusive urban environments that reflect the needs and aspirations of diverse populations. Participatory planning approaches can foster a sense of ownership among residents while ensuring that their voices are heard.
6. **Focus on Regional Development:** To combat regional disparities, policies should aim for balanced territorial development that addresses the needs of both urban and rural areas. Investments in rural infrastructure and support for non-farm activities can help stem migration pressures on cities.
7. **Capacity Building for Local Governments:** Strengthening the capacity of local governments to manage urbanization effectively is critical. This includes

providing training, resources, and technical assistance to ensure that municipalities can implement effective urban planning strategies.

In conclusion, while Albania's urbanization presents significant opportunities for economic growth and development, it also poses substantial challenges that require immediate attention. By adopting a holistic approach to urban planning that prioritizes sustainability, inclusivity, and community engagement, Albania can navigate its urbanization journey more effectively. Addressing these issues will not only enhance the quality of life for citizens but also ensure that urban growth contributes positively to the country's overall development trajectory. As Albania continues to evolve in this dynamic landscape, proactive measures will be essential for shaping resilient and livable cities for future generations.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The author(s) of this manuscript declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper. The author(s) have not received any financial support, materials, or assistance from any organization, company, or individual that could influence the results or interpretation of the manuscript. Furthermore, the author(s) have no financial, professional, or personal relationships that could be perceived to have impacted the research.

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Authors' Contribution

Both authors contributed equally to the development of this article.

Data availability

All datasets relevant to this study's findings are fully available within the article.

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