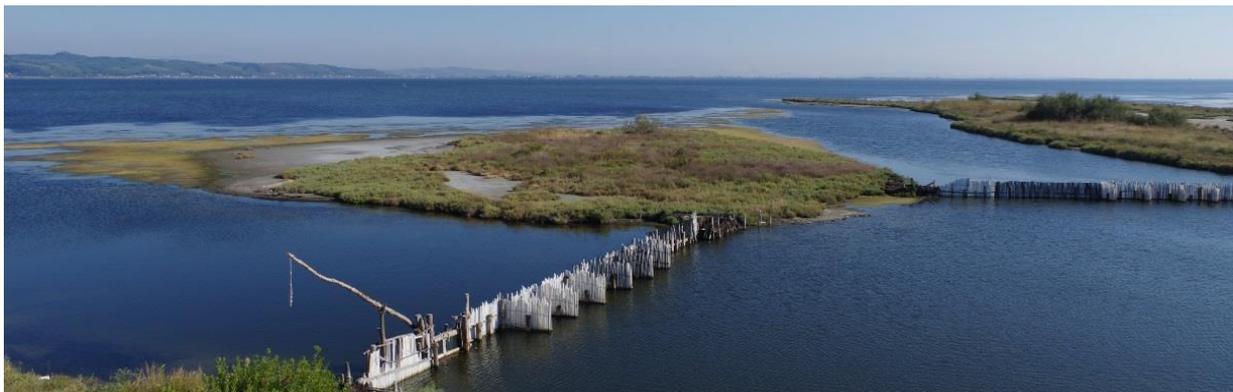


**NATIONAL AGENCY FOR PROTECTED AREAS**  
**STRATEGIC PLAN 2019 – 2023**



*April 2019*

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASCIs	Areas of Special Conservation Interest
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CM	Council of Ministers
EU	European Union
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MP	Management Plan
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MTE	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
NAPA	National Agency for Protected Areas
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPF	National Planning Framework
NSID	National Strategy for Integration and Development
PA	Protected Area
RAPA	Regional Administration for Protected Areas
RCC	Regional Cooperation Council
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The Government of Albania has established a representative system of protected areas, which currently covers 526.334,39 ha or 18.31% of Albanian territory with 17,88% terrestrial and 0,43% marine protected areas. Although Republic of Albania is well known and high ranked by its rich biodiversity, the network of protected areas coverage from 5.2% of the country's territory in 2005 has expanded to 16% in 2014 with continuous extension, mainly aimed of reaching a conservation status comparable to the EU member countries level. A map of protected areas in Albania, dated November 2018, is given under the Figure1.

In relation to the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), as a Contracting party since 1994 and party to the Cartagena protocol as of 2005, Albania has shown serious participation in support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 - 2020 and its Aichi Targets<sup>1</sup>. The most significant progress has been made towards the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11<sup>2</sup> (*By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes*). Increase of protected area coverage is also seen as support in development of the Emerald Network and important contribution to step forward towards halting global biodiversity loss.

The 5<sup>th</sup> National Report to CBD<sup>3</sup> as of May 2014 reports on efforts to the achievement of other Aichi targets e.g. Implementation of Nagoya Protocol on access and sharing of genetic resources, in line with Aichi target 16<sup>4</sup> and Adoption of strategic document for the biodiversity – in line with Aichi target 17<sup>5</sup>.

Further progress on major national targets has been achieved in 2016 by the adoption of the Document of Strategic Policies for the Biodiversity Protection (DSPBP)<sup>6</sup> which has finally arisen after existing NBSAP from 2000 and made progress towards biodiversity conservation through institutional and legislative framework and has also established the legal basis for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and achieving the targets set by the CBD and related EU directives (e.g. The Birds and Habitats Directives). DSPBP by 2020 foresees achievement of: 17% terrestrial and 5% marine and coastal areas under designation as protected areas managed in a sustainable integrated approach as well the establishment of the National Ecological Network as part of the Pan European Ecological Network (PEEN).

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/default.shtml>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/rationale/target-11/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/al/al-nr-05-en.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/rationale/target-16/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/rationale/target-17/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/al/al-nbsap-v2-en.pdf>

After the adoption of DSPBP in 2016, a new Law on Protected Areas has been adopted in 2017 (OG No. 81/2017) as well the number of management plans for protected areas (last 5 management plans have been approved in April 2018) and action plans for threatened species (Dalmatian pelican adopted in 2017, Balkan Lynx is under the process of adoption) which shows country's remarkable efforts undertaken and continuously action in scaling up the achievements set by the CBD.

The entire process of preparation national environmental legislation and policies that has been performed 2014 onwards is based on further convergence to the EU directives. The EU member candidate country status obtained in July 2014 opened the opportunity of financial resources through European financing instruments, such as IPA II 2014-2020, in order to support further empowerment of national policies and programs for biodiversity. A gradual expansion to the representative network of PAs has been certainly stimulated by the country's pre-accession process of integration to the EU and future joining to the NATURA 2000 Network which currently covers over 18% of the EU's land area and more than 6% of its sea's territories<sup>7</sup>.

Brief comparison on the EU Natura 2000 network coverage of the EU member states in neighboring SEE countries, is given under the Table 1.

<i>EU member states comparison</i>	<b>% of country's territory in Natura 2000</b>	
	<b>terrestrial PAs</b>	<b>marine PAs</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	36,73	15,42
<b>Slovenia</b>	37,87	0,03
<b>Bulgaria</b>	34,44	2,54
<b>Romania</b>	22,74	2,67
<b>Greece</b>	27,20	6,12
<b>Albania</b>	<b>17,88</b>	<b>0,43</b>
<b>EU Average</b>	<b>&gt; 18</b>	<b>&gt; 6</b>

Table 1. Comparison to Natura 2000 coverage in SEE member states and EU average  
Sources given under the References

According to the 3rd Environmental Performance Review <sup>8</sup> from 2018, the Government has also progressed with aligning its national agenda, as set out in the National Strategy for Development and Integration for the period 2015–2020 (NSDI-II), with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The NSDI II adopts a definition of 'infrastructure' comprising energy, transport, natural resources and the environment, agriculture, mining, tourism, and water in relation to the achievement of particularly priority 6 focused to balance infrastructure and the sustainable use of resources. Besides other program areas of the NSDI II, the implementation strongly supports achievement of the SDGs<sup>9</sup> 14 and 15 (respectively 14.2, 14.5 and 15.1, 15.3, 15.9).

Overall, Albania has significantly progressed with the establishment of legal and institutional framework for management and administration of PAs, but to ensure successful implementation of the Law on PAs and further alignment to CBD directives, a number of bylaws still have to be adopted

<sup>7</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.htm)

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/epr/epr\\_studies/ECE.CEP.183\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/epr/epr_studies/ECE.CEP.183_Eng.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>

as to complete legal basis for specific elements of effective biodiversity protection and sustainable nature resource use.

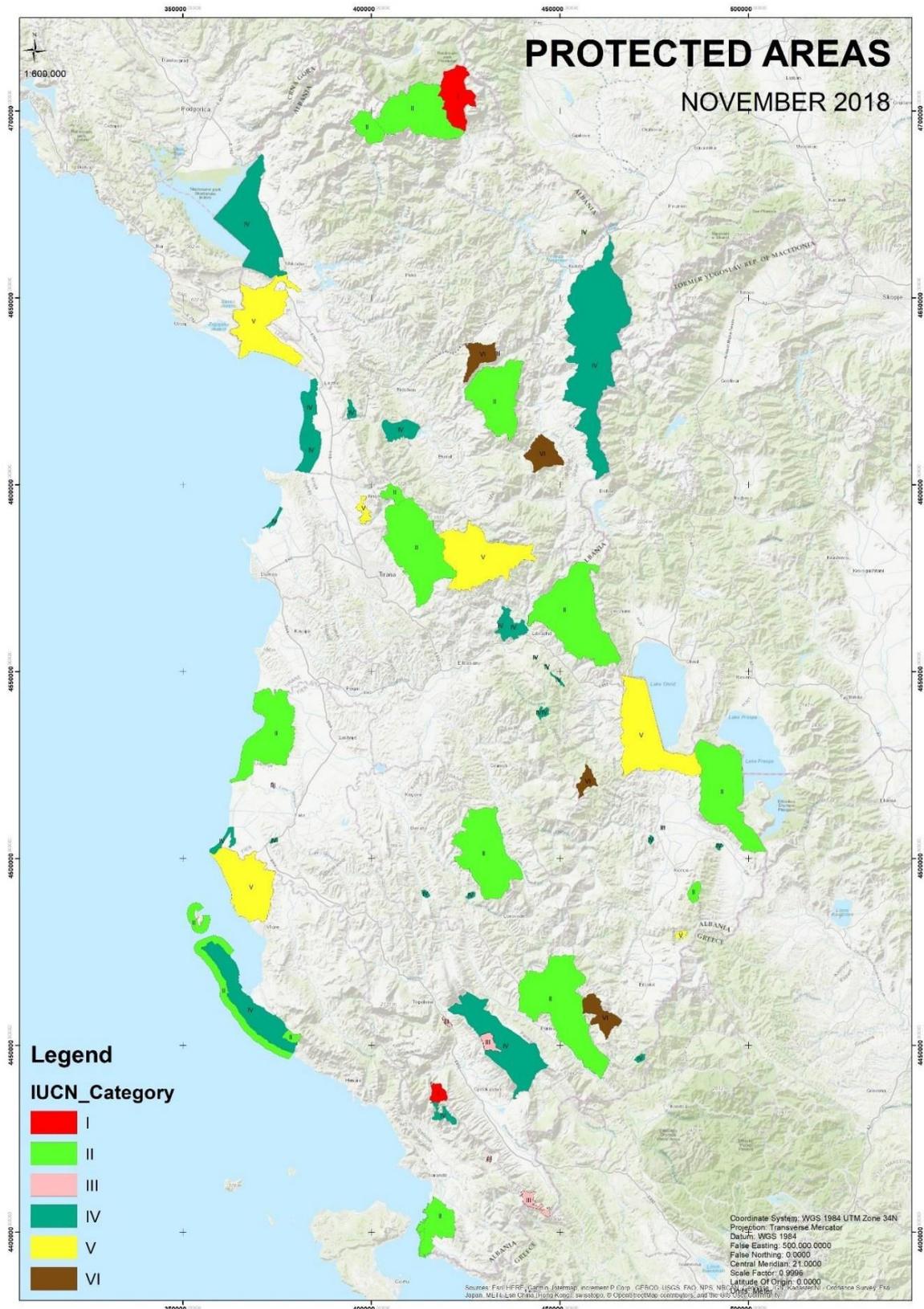


Figure 1. Map of Protected Areas in Albania

## 1.2 Protected Areas system profile

The system of protected areas currently consists of 801 protected areas of national and international interest, given in 6 different categories (IUCN categories I – VI), shown in the Table 2 below.

By the article 14 of the Law on PAs, national categories have been defined as: i) Strict natural reserve (category I); ii) National Park (category II), iii) Natural monument (category III), iv) Natural reserve / Nature Park (category IV); v) Protected landscape (category V), vi) Protected area of managed resources (category VI), vii) Municipal Nature Park (category IV) and viii) Green crown (category V). The Article 6 of the Law on PAs defines protected areas of international interest as: i) "Ramsar" areas, (ii) areas of interest to the European Community (SACs), which include special areas for conservation of habitats and birds (SCIs and SPAs), iii) Emerald network areas (ASCIs), iv) "Biosphere Reserve" areas, and v) areas of natural heritage. Specifically related to SACs foreseen by the Law, Albania just have been started a long process related to the work on identification of the Natura 2000 sites through the assessment of identification the important locations for species and habitats which will firstly result with the list of 19 pre-identified important locations which will further serve as to define a list of Proposed Sites of Community Interest (pSCI) in line to EU directives.

IUCN Category	Protected Area Category	No. of PAs	Area (ha)	% of PA System	% of country's territory
I	Strict Nature Reserve	2	12.062,22	2,29	0,42
II	National Park	14	245.863,84	46,71	8,55
III	Nature Monument	750	3.918,25	0,74	0,14
IV	Managed Nature Reserve	25	149.002,56	28,31	5,18
V	Protected Landscape	6	97.256,78	18,48	3,38
VI	Managed Natural Resources	4	18.230,74	3,46	0,63
<b>Total</b>		<b>801</b>	<b>526.334,39</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>18,31</b>

Table 2. Protected Area system by IUCN categories

The institutional framework for the development and management of protected areas has been improved with the Decision on the establishment of the National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA) and Regional Administration for Protected Areas (RAPAs)<sup>10</sup> adopted by the Council of Ministers in February 2015. As a public entity, NAPA is acting as a central body within the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, responsible for conservation and management of protected areas network in Albania. The NAPA has a status of Directorate General at the central level and is organized in two units: Management Directorate and Directorate for Finance and Services.

The day-to-day management, protection and development of the protected areas is entrusted to the twelve Regional Administrations for Protected Areas headed by a Regional Director and organized through Management and Administration Section and Monitoring Section. Organigram schemes for the NAPA and RAPAs are given below.

<sup>10</sup> Decision on the Establishment, organization and functioning of the NAPA and the RAPAs (DCM No. 102, as of 4.2.2015.)

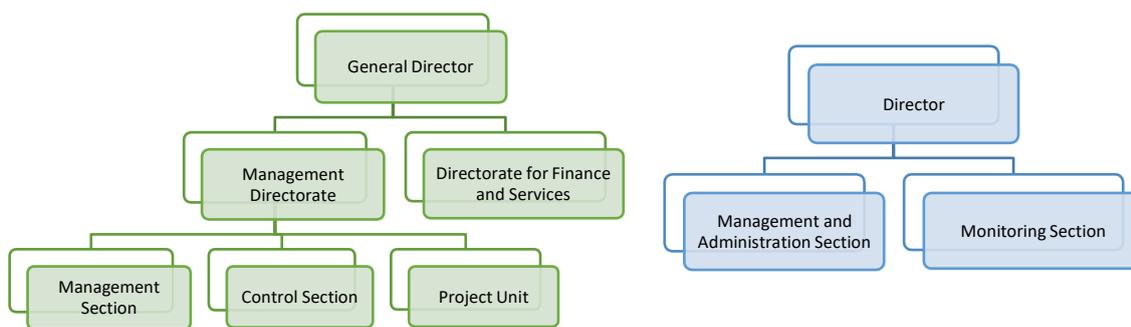


Figure 2. NAPA and RAPA organigram schemes

Currently, the PA system in total has 274 employees (21 at NAPA and 253 altogether in twelve RAPAs). Details on staffing and area coverage per each RAPA is given under Table 3.

Additional resources have been foreseen from the municipalities through establishment of units for the protection of the environment as part of their administration, according to the Law on PAs, wherever possible.

RAPA	Area coverage in ha	Total No. Staff	Staff No. per 10 km <sup>2</sup>
Berat	26.767	24	0,90
Dibër	63.243	18	0,28
Durrës	6.538	15	2,29
Elbasan	39.003	24	0,62
Fier	23.003	21	0,91
Gjirokastër	63.025	20	0,32
Korçë	66.681	27	0,40
Kukës	66.570	15	0,23
Lezhë	15.007	16	1,07
Shkodër	54.305	26	0,48
Tiranë	40.731	18	0,44
Vlorë	61.462	29	0,47
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>526.334</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>0,70</b>

Table 3. Staffing and PA coverage per RAPA

According to various reports of PA management effectiveness<sup>11</sup> on a global level, the strongest correlation of biodiversity condition was found with staff numbers, monitoring and evaluation activities, resource management and legal status. Also, there are dramatic differences in average staff numbers in different parts of the world (e.g. Latin America has far lowest staffing levels while Asia has the highest levels). Review of average staff numbers at the global level is given under the Figure 3.

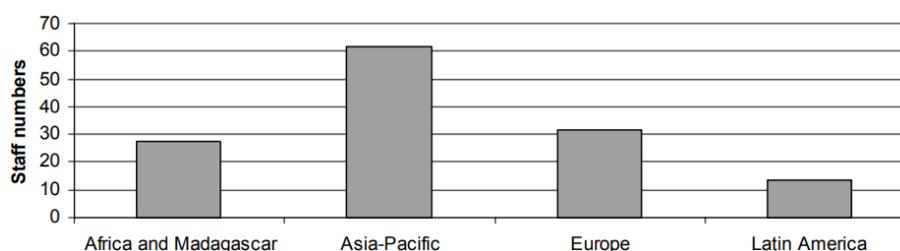


Figure 3. Average staff number on a global level

<sup>11</sup> WCMC - A Global Review of Protected Area Budgets and Staff, WWF – “Are protected areas working?”, WWF – Tracking progress in managing protected areas around the world etc.

In comparison to the region, protected areas along the Danube<sup>12</sup> have average of 1,3 staff per 10 km<sup>2</sup> while average in Albania indicate level of 0,7 as shown in the Table 3.

As staffing needs are related to many different variables (accessibility, pressures, threats etc.) the ability to effectively manage protected areas depends on a combination of good governance, enforcement and surveillance, sufficient capacity, well-trained staff and enough money for funding fundamental management activities. Many activities for the effective protected areas management lie on the availability of data and information on the current state of biodiversity as well ability to monitor and timely implement proper measures.

The national biodiversity data is available through the Biodiversity National Network of Albania (BioNNA - [www.bionna.al/](http://www.bionna.al/)) which has been launched during 2016 within the Natura 2000 project. BioNNA aggregates biodiversity data, i.e. occurrence records of about 900 species (May 2017) that are registered in this database as plants or animals while other groups are not represented, but it aims of integrating future spatial information for plants, animals, and other diversity groups in the whole territory of Albania. For registered species are given details such as: geographical coordinates, date of observation, number of individuals observed, bibliography, reference and other. The BioNNA is an open source Web-GIS system developed according to the standards defined by the EU INSPIRE Directive, and is also planned to be in function of data provider to the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (<http://www.gbif.org/>) in order to make the considerable biodiversity heritage of Albania accessible worldwide.

Furthermore, aimed to set up an effective and reasonable, staff-based wildlife monitoring system, within the organizational structure of NAPA the Wildlife Monitoring System of the NAPA (NAPA-WiMS) has been established for monitoring the wildlife trends across the country, covering territory of all the 12 RAPAs. NAPA-WiMS gathers data and information on wildlife distribution and abundance, wildlife mortality, illegal activities, human-wildlife conflict and patrol effectiveness.

### 1.3 Purpose of this Strategic Plan

The purpose of this strategic plan is to put forward overarching guidance on addressing the key weaknesses of the new institutional framework for management of protected areas in Albania through the assessment of the current critical gaps, and to seek feasible solutions to address the priorities. The Strategic Plan is aimed toward providing reliable tools and clear guidelines for all levels of management and administration of protected areas, in response to constraints hindering the efficient management of the protected areas system as a whole.

The Strategic plan will also serve as an input for development of the Specific plan envisioned under the article 5 on Law on PAs.

From the operational perspective, this Strategic Plan is primarily seen as guide for the Directorate General of the NAPA and Directors of RAPAs in efforts to the achievement of main objectives for strengthening the conservation and management of protected areas, ensuring sustainable financing

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<sup>12</sup> [http://www.danubeparks.org/files/1851\\_AnalysisOfOrganizationalStructures\\_final.pdf](http://www.danubeparks.org/files/1851_AnalysisOfOrganizationalStructures_final.pdf)

of the protected areas system, improving involvement of the local communities and raising knowledge and awareness on importance of the rich biodiversity of the country through the activities within implementation plan.

## 1.4 Methodology

The National Planning Framework (NPF) for PA system in Albania is prepared under the GEF funded project “Enhancing Financial Sustainability of the Protected Areas System in Albania” implemented by the United Nations Development Programme. A team consisting of one international expert and two national experts have been engaged for development of a the NPF which consist the mid-term Strategic and the mid-term Financial Plan (2019 – 2023). Development of the NPF was also supported by the project’s technical advisor - international expert for financial mechanisms in protected areas.

The Strategic Plan development is founded on earlier efforts of the Short and mid-term Strategic Program (document in use although not officially adopted by the Council of Ministers) which has been developed internally when the NAPA was established, in early 2015.

The inception workshop for the NPF development was organized in coordination with the MTE and NAPA in September 2018 with an aim of active and participatory involvement of key stakeholders to collect valuable information on the protected areas current status and real needs, through the group consultations and a SWOT analysis. A detailed desk review of the existing framework for protected areas in Albania was also performed (adopted legislation and draft regulations, environmental performance reports, METT assessments, cross-sectoral legislation, etc.).

Numerous meetings were organized with the key beneficiaries (MTE, NAPA) and stakeholders (The Agency for Parks and Recreation of Municipality of Tirana, REC, NGO INCA, NGO Pseda – Iliria and NGO TOKA) along with field visits to Mali i Dajtit, Divjakë – Karavasta and Lugina e Valbonës National Parks.

Final consultations and presentation of a mid-term National planning framework for the NAPA with key beneficiaries and stakeholders have been held during April 2019 and this final version has been prepared accor.

## 2. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 A Commitment to Protected Areas

The definition of mission and vision for the system of national protected areas is grounded on the provisions of the Law on Protected Areas which “... has as its object the promulgation, preservation, administration, management, sustainable use of protected environmental areas and their natural and biological resources, based on the principle of sustainable development, to ensure the fulfillment of environmental, economic, social and cultural functions, in the interest of the whole society ...”. The initial vision definition set by the Strategic Program from 2015 was reexamined on the basis of stakeholder consultation and an assessment of alignment with the existing vision statements in individual protected areas (where individual vision statements exist). A new common vision was derived to bring closer and interrelate all key aspects that empower and ensure long-term sustainable development for the national protected area system in Albania.

***Vision Statement:***

***Protected areas in Albania are recognized and preserved as exceptionally valuable areas where resources are managed responsibly and sustainably to enable long-term community well-being.***

The common vision of national protected areas in Albania is sustained by values that are based on intrinsic values for socio-economic development, prioritizing the importance of environmental education and sustainable use of ecosystems with conservation of all forms of life therein. The key aspects of the vision and mission are: (i) awareness and education on ecosystems benefits, (ii) sustainable management and resource use, and (iii) overall community well-being over long-term.

Striving to the achievement of vision, the common mission is based on the commitment for protection and conservation of important areas through continuous education and public awareness raising programs and implementation of activities that support sustainable development and responsible resource use with stronger involvement of local communities. Such visioning and effective implementation of action plans ensure the continuity of ecological and evolutionary processes for habitats and species, contributing combat against the climate change and enabling long-term chain of well-being for both ecosystems and communities.

The NAPA's primary responsibility is to manage and preserve Albania's protected areas through the mission of ensuring the functionality of regional administrations (RAPAs), supervising the process of following legally established regulations, mobilizing financial resources to fulfill implementation of action plans, and planning, creation and development of activities to support protection and monitoring of endangered species, land restoration and especially to programs for environmental education and biodiversity awareness raising. Also, very important are support programs for local development related to ecotourism, sustainable farming and fishing which positively affecting local communities but also provide a strongest long-term nature protection guarantee possible.

## 2.2 Current Gaps and Challenges for the Protected Area System

There are a variety of environmental problems that affect protected areas in Albania, including soil erosion, deforestation, biodiversity loss, habitat defragmentation, invasive alien species, lack of an effective urban waste infrastructure, air pollution in urban and industrial areas, and soil pollution caused by hazardous waste from the industrial development. In addition, Albania's protected areas have not been integrated properly into national and local development policies. The legislative framework related directly to protected area management and sustainable use is still uncomplete, all of which hinders the enormous potential and desired scenario of protected areas acting as a generator for socio-economic rural development.

Albania has made many welcome advancements in strengthening the protected areas system in recent years, but a number of challenges for effective governance of protected areas are still to be addressed. There have been multiple reviews and assessments of different aspects of Albania's Protected Areas System<sup>13</sup> that can be used to identify the gaps and weaknesses that need to be targeted through this Strategic Plan.

A key gaps and weaknesses that have been identified and structured as an input for this Strategic Plan are summarized below:

### **Policy and Regulatory**

- (i) Uncomplete legislation as prerequisite for more effective management of PAs (e.g. Regulation on the establishment and the rules of use for the Special Fund for PAs);
- (ii) Lack of Law specific elements for the nature protection and management (e.g. Criteria and methodology of territorial zoning; Criteria for implementation, approval and monitoring of scientific-research activities etc.);
- (iii) Lack of capacity to conceptualize and develop sectoral and cross-sectoral policy and regulatory frameworks;
- (iv) Absence of mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes/seascapes and sectors;
- (v) Lack of quality and applicability of the management plans for PAs, as well number of adopted plans;
- (vi) Lack of regulation on finance mechanisms for biodiversity (e.g. Polluter Pays Contribution, Waste Tariffs Contribution, Tourist fees as tax on sojourn or similar).

### **Technical Capacity**

- (vii) Ineffective management of PAs on the central and regional level, mostly caused by insufficient number of personnel, but also weak individual and institutional capacities, as well absence of the strategic and adaptive management.;
- (viii) Lack of knowledge and experience in monitoring of species and habitat status, as well lack of data/poor quality of data related to biodiversity of the country;

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<sup>13</sup> Sources for inputs on gaps and weaknesses are obtained through the following reports and documents: analysis of the METT tracking tools, training needs assessment, analysis of progress toward achievement of 2015 strategic etc.)

- (ix) Lack of capacity to formulate, operationalize and implement sectoral and cross-sectoral programs and projects, as well to mobilize and manage partnerships, including the civil society and the private sector;
- (x) Insufficient number of educational activities and incentives for local communities on traditional use of ecosystems (pastures, forests, rivers, etc.);
- (xi) Lack of resources and capacities for implementation and promotion of local practices and development of eco-friendly tourism in synergy with local communities;
- (xii) Lack of capacities to monitor, evaluate and report at the sector and project levels;
- (xiii) Lack of incentives framework to retain skilled and competent PA planning and management staff in the conservation sector;
- (xiv) Absence of monitoring and learning systems of cost-effectiveness which contribute to system management policy and planning;
- (xv) Lack of technical capacities related to the establishment of the Natura 2000 ecological network and the absorption of pre accession EU funds.

### **Financial Resources**

- (xvi) Lack of comprehensive financial data and transparent and coordinated cost (operational and investment) accounting system functioning for the PA system (both input and activity-based accounting);
- (xvii) Lack of mechanism for allocation of PA budgets to PA sites (criteria based on size, threats, management plans, performance etc.);
- (xviii) Absence of revenue generation mechanisms and fee levels across PAs related to the co-arrangements with the local government administration (e.g. communal services, waste management) or private sector (cable car, restaurants, hotels);
- (xix) Lack of economic valuation studies on the contribution of protected areas to local and national development;
- (xx) Absence of business plans, based on standard formats and linked to PA management plans and conservation objectives;
- (xxi) Lack of resources and capacities to measure and report on financial returns of tourism related investments (e.g. track increase in visitor revenues before and after establishment of a visitor center);
- (xxii) Weak perspective of Government plans to increase budget, over the long term, to reduce the PA financing gap.

## 2.3 Overview of Strategic Plan Objectives

The main objectives of this Strategic Plan have strong background in the Law on PAs and follow four key principles set by article 4, namely Principle of sustainable development, principle of integration, "polluter pays" principle, and the principle of prevention and precautionary measures, which also dominantly determine the values outlined in the vision.

Following key principles and values, the main objectives of this plan are set to effectively address key weaknesses and challenges of the protected area system, through determination of specific objectives and implementation measures that will contribute to the achievement of the main objectives.

Detailed implementation plan activities as measure to the achievement of specific objectives are given under chapter 3.2 Implementation plan, while here is given a brief overview of priorities and recommended direction of further action, as follows:

### 1. Strategic governance and effective administration

#### 1.1 Finalization of PA proclamation process, completion of legal framework and adoption of operational plans

- a) Adoption of sub-regulation related to fulfillment of conditions for use of mechanisms for more effective management and preservation of PAs enabled by the new Law on PAs;
- b) Further continuity of assistance to PAs in adoption, revision and implementation of management plans, inventory mapping and monitoring protocols for endangered species.

#### 1.2 Increased capacities and resources for effective administration and conservation of PAs

- c) Increased number of employees in NAPA and RAPAs in relation to expansion of the PAs coverage (specially related to monitoring and conservation activities) and introduced model of capacity buildings programs and trainings for existing and new staff;
- d) Further capacity building and training programs at all levels of PAs staff in order to foster better operational flows, motivational environment and networking among colleagues from different PAs.
- e) Further upgrade of the BioNNA information system and upload of available new spatial information for plants, animals, and other information related to monitoring biodiversity.

#### 1.3 Improved internal governance structures, cross-sectoral policies and management partnerships

- f) Improved institutional awareness of ecosystems benefits through better cross-sectoral cooperation focused of incorporating ecosystem objectives in other sectors policies to prevent harmful commercial use of resources (e.g. hydro-power plants construction, overfishing, illegal hunting etc.);
- g) Improved relationships with the key stakeholders (municipalities, inspectorates, national agencies, companies operating inside PAs) through better communication, cooperation and coordination of resource distribution while performing activities within PAs.

## **2. Sustainable financing and resource mobilization**

### **2.1. Improved financial management system and assessment on new PA financing mechanisms**

- a) Active participation and advocacy towards establishment of financial management system that ensures a part of own income generated from PAs is earmarked for further investments in protected area management;
- b) Improvements of existing operational flows and financial management capacities through capacity building programs and introduction of regular finance reporting system (preparation of financial plans and budget execution reports, reports on no. of visitors and income from fees, and similar).

### **2.2. Assessment on sustainable financing models and facility management in PAs**

- c) Introduction of new resource mobilization mechanisms on a national level (entrance and service fees, environmentally related taxes, resource use charges etc.) along with better coordination with donors and better access to complementary funding sources on international level;
- d) Ensuring funding to support activities related to PA management and coordination from a central level through provision of services that are subject to joint activities in PAs on the national level (e.g. central data base, legal support, PR and marketing activities, central ticketing system or similar);
- e) Implementation of specialized trainings and capacity building programs related to absorption of EU pre-accession funds available in relation to further process of integration with the Natura 2000 and reaching favorable conservation status of species and habitats.

## **3. Sustainable resource use and local development**

### **3.1. Evaluation of ecosystems and introduction of sustainable tourism practices**

- a) Assessment to valuation of ecosystem services and preparation of visitors plans for PAs focused to sustainable tourism and traditional use of resources;
- b) Greater support to local community development by promoting viable farming, fishing and sustainable tourism practices through organization of educational programs for farmers, homemade producers, hotels, tourist operators and other stakeholders performing activities within PAs;

### **3.2. Support to education and promotion of sustainable tourism products and services**

- c) Preparation of joint marketing strategy for protected area system which would enable coordinated approach to specific sustainable types of tourism (ecotourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism etc.) with joint promotion on target markets and stipulating positive influence to sustainable local development;
- d) Support to the increase of traditional and sustainable resource use practices and recreation activities in protected areas through educational and promotional activities on a local and national level.

#### **4. Communication, promotion and awareness raising**

##### **4.1. Introduction of educational programs on nature protection for local communities**

- a) New communication tools related to education and awareness raising of different target groups should be introduced for changing the perception to importance of PAs and nature conservation;
- b) Organization of various educational programs and open-hours on PA values and responsible resource use for local stakeholders, with involvement of all target groups (children, youth, vulnerable etc.)

##### **4.2. Increased awareness on nature protection through effective communication and promotion**

- c) Organization of awareness raising campaigns on a local level, in cooperation with the municipalities and the public institutions performing various educational programs on subject of environmental and nature protection (schools, institutes, botanical gardens etc.);
- d) Communication campaigns for the public about tourism fees, conservation taxes etc. are needed to sensitize wider public timely and properly, particularly local level.

## 3. IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

### 3.1 Implementation framework

Implementation of activities defined in support to the achievement of main objectives can be considered as a safe direction for meeting fully provisions set by the Law on PAs and Document of Strategic Policies for the Biodiversity Protection (DSPBP). As joint contribution to the achievement of the objectives determined, in implementation will be involved decision making level representatives of the MTE, all the employees of NAPA and RAPAs, as well external experts and NGOs since particular activities are planned for implementation through donor financed projects.

Implementation plan has been prepared as action plan with set of activities for each specific objective, where each activity has priority weighting set 1- 3 (1 – highest priority, 3 – lowest priority). Scaling of priorities is related directly to the level of NAPA or RAPAs responsibility / action, which is not necessary level of priority for the activity itself. For each activity an indicator has been defined as a performance measurement tool of implementation, over defined period of time. Implementation plan defines target value at the end of implementation period which serves also as benchmark in evaluation during the implementation period. Each activity defined by the implementation plan also has associated foreseen sources of funding.

Evaluation of indicators is recommended to be performed each year, by the staff from management section in NAPA. Detail review and revision of the Strategic plan is recommended after 5 years period with the, as greatest possible, participatory engagement of the key beneficiaries and stakeholders and taking into account all lessons learned from the previous period.

### 3.2 Implementation plan

Specific objectives contributing the achievement of main objectives	Implementation activities as measures to the achievement of specific objectives	Responsibility / Involvement	Indicators on implementation measures	Priority indicator (1 - 3)	Source of funding	Target at the end of implementation period	End of implementation
<b>1. Strategic governance and effective administration</b>							
<b>1.1.1 Finalization of PA proclamation process, completion of legal framework and adoption of operational plans</b>	1.1.1 Support to the adoption of missing sub regulation and legal acts foreseen by Law on PAs, particularly (a) Establishment of a Special Fund for PAs and the Rules on its use, (b) Tariff Generated Income from PAs and the Criteria on its use, (c) Criteria and Methodology of Territorial Zoning in PAs and (d) Adoption of Rules for the Proclamation of Special PAs etc.	MTE NAPA	> Chronological list of adopted regulations with status on operational use	1	State Budget	> 16 by-laws adopted <i>(List of bylaws for the adoption is given by Annex I)</i>	End of 2019
	1.1.2 Support to the adoption of monitoring protocols for species and habitats in line to EU directives and best international practices	MTE NAPA	> No. and list of adopted protocols on monitoring and conservation	1	State Budget	> 2 new adopted protocols in line with Habitats and Birds directives	End of 2021
	1.1.3 Implementation of activities related to preparation drafts documentation for revisions and adoption of management plans for PAs	NAPA RAPAs External experts	> No. and list of management plan for PAs adopted	2	State Budget Projects Donors	> 5 drafts for new/revised management plans adopted	End of 2021

	1.1.4 Assessment of the current surface and zoning for PAs as support in preparation of proposals for the establishment of new or abolishment of existing protected areas	NAPA RAPAs External Experts NGOs	> New PA proposals assessed and reviewed by NAPA > A DCM for the proclamation/abolishment of PAs has been prepared and sent for approval > Proclamation of PAs was adopted by a Decision of the Council of Ministers (DCM)	1	State Budget Projects Donors	> Whole PA system has been assessed and study prepared > 1 new PA proposal has been approved by the DCM > Map unification process have been carried out	End of 2020
	1.1.5 Support transition from Regional Natural Parks (RNP) to Municipal Nature Parks (MNP) with strong involvement of local authorities and stakeholders	NAPA Local Authorities Experts	> Proclamation of PAs was adopted by a Decision of the Council of Ministers	3	State Budget Donors Municipality budget	> 4 existing RNP are officially proclaimed as MNP	End of 2020
	1.1.6 Preparation of mid-term operational plans for the existing PAs	NAPA RAPAs NGOs	> Drafting of Operational Plans based on PA status and Management Plans > Starting the implementation of activities foreseen by the Implementation Plans	2	State Budget Projects Donors	> 6 Operational Plans prepared and in use	End of 2021
<b>1.2 Increased capacities and resources for effective administration and conservation of PAs</b>	1.2.1 Increase of number NAPA and RAPAs staff in relation to expansion of PA coverage	MTE NAPA RAPAs	> No. of new employees per NAPA Directorate or RAPA Section	1	State Budget	> N new persons are employed in NAPA and RAPAs (N is related to no. of staff per each new 10 km <sup>2</sup> of PA coverage)	Continuously
	1.2.2 Ensure capacity building and education programs regularly for existing and new employees	NAPA	> No. of staff that passed capacity building programs and trainings, per training type	1	Donors State Budget	> 50 persons/year attended capacity building trainings and educational programs	Continuously

1.2.3 Organization of meetings with all directors of RAPA, quarterly and meetings with RAPA staff each 6 months	NAPA RAPAs	> No. of meetings with RAPA staff organized	3	State Budget	> 2 plenary meetings per year with the directors of all RAPA	Continuously / Yearly
1.2.4 Organization of field visits for expert staff as knowledge and experience sharing model among different PAs	NAPA RAPAs	> No. of field visits among different PAs	2	State Budget	> 2 field visit with at least 20 persons / year	Continuously / Yearly
1.2.5 Procurement of equipment for administration and monitoring activities (office equipment, vehicles etc.)	MTE NAPA	> Needs assessment carried out for NAPA and RAPA equipment > Inventory list of procured equipment	2	State Budget Projects Donors	> Procurement plan prepared > Equipment has been procured according to the procurement plan	End of 2020
1.2.6 Monitoring and patrolling system of important corridors for process of collection and archiving the biodiversity data has been set	NAPA RAPAs NGOs	> Organizational requirements for fully use of NAPA-WiMS have been ensured in all RAPAs > Trainings for RAPA staff on the data collection and upload have been performed	1	State Budget Donors	> NAPA-WiMS is used by all RAPAs and responsible persons for each RAPA has been assigned > 3 trainings for expert staff on data collection and NAPA-WiMS use have been held	End of 2020
1.2.7 Improvement of the data collection system and upgrade of content and functionalities of the NAPA-WiMS	NAPA RAPAs NGOs	> Procedures for specific parts in data collection and sharing have been set and in use by all RAPAs > Assessment on harmonization the NAPA-WiMS database on human-wildlife with BioNNA and other relevant databases	1	State Budget Projects Donors	> NAPA-WiMS contains standard format data from all PAs > 1 training on the use of NAPA-WiMA for 15 expert staff has been held yearly > Assessment on harmonization of data with BioNNA has been performed and the report prepared	Continuously / End of 2023

<b>1.3. Improved internal governance structures, cross-sectoral policies and management partnerships</b>	1.3.1 Implementation of activities to support mainstreaming for biodiversity in cross-sectoral policies and raising awareness on nature protection at the institutional level	MTE NAPA	> No. of thematic meetings, cross-sectoral working groups, seminars or similar	3	State Budget	> 1 activity yearly for mainstreaming biodiversity in cross-sectoral policies	Continuously / Yearly
	1.3.2 Revision of the list of existing co-management models with analysis on potentials for involvement of new subjects and interest groups	NAPA RAPAs	> Preparation (revision) of Report on co-management arrangements in PAs	2	State Budget	> Report on co-management arrangements prepared yearly	Continuously / Yearly
	1.3.3 Improvement of existing and establishment of new relations of cooperation with key stakeholders that are involved in the resource management of PAs	NAPA RAPAs	> Prepared Report on co-management arrangements in PAs (new memorandums of cooperation, agreements or amendments to existing agreements)	1	State Budget Donors	> 1 standard arrangement prepared for cooperation with stakeholders	End of 2021
	1.3.4 Implementation of regular meetings and improvement of functionality for Management Committees	MTE, NAPA, RAPA, municipalities NGOs	> Management Committees regular meetings held for each RAPA	2	State Budget	> One meeting yearly has been held for each RAPA	Continuously / yearly
<b>2. Sustainable financing and resource mobilization</b>							
<b>2.1. Improved financial management system and assessment on new PA financing mechanisms</b>	2.1.1 Regular meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Finance on establishment, sound operationalization and use of a Special Fund for PAs (Adoption of <i>Decision of Tariff Generated Income from PAs and the Criteria on its use</i> )	MTE NAPA	> No. of meetings with representatives of MF > Adoption of Decision on Tariffs and Criteria on its use	1	State Budget	> 3 meetings with MF representatives yearly > Special Fund for PAs approved and operational	End of 2020
	2.1.2 Preparation of "Annual Work Plan" (as set in draft <i>Decision of Tariff Generated Income from PAs and the Criteria on its use</i> )	NAPA	> Environmental PA management plan prepared regularly	1	State Budget	> Environmental PA management plan prepared and submitted, yearly	Continuously / yearly

	2.1.3 Operational set up of guidelines and policies related to new regulation on the financial management in PAs	NAPA RAPAs	> Operational guidelines and policies in use by all RAPAs	2	State Budget	> Guidelines and procedures completed, disseminated to all RAPAs and in use	End of 2020
	2.1.4 Preparation of a study and concepts for generating new sources of income for PAs management and administration	NAPA External experts	> Final report on mobilization of new financial flows for PAs	2	State Budget Projects Donors	> 1 study on new sources of funding for PAs and implementation plan prepared	End of 2019
	2.1.5 Introduction of new / innovative mechanisms for generating own income for PAs	MTE NAPA RAPAs External experts	> New mechanisms for generating own PA income introduced and operational > Report on mechanisms introduced and PAs covered	2	State Budget Projects Donors	> 2 new mechanisms for own-generating income introduced and fully in use > Report on introduced financial mechanisms prepared	End of 2020
	2.1.6 Regular meetings with donors to stimulate and increase the efficiency of external financing of PAs	MTE NAPA	> No. of meetings with donor representatives	2	State Budget	> 3 meetings with donor representatives yearly	Continuously / Yearly
	2.1.7 Support to the capacity building activities related to the absorption of pre accession EU funds	MTE NAPA RAPAs	> List of persons (per training) that participated at workshops, seminars related to EU funding	1	State Budget	> 5 persons passed capacity building programs related to EU funding, yearly	Continuously / Yearly
<b>2.2. Assessment on sustainable financing models and facility management in PAs</b>	2.2.1 Preparation of analysis on the minimum costs for the effective control of protected areas on a yearly basis	NAPA	> Annual report on operational cost for control of PAS	2	State Budget	> Annual report on operational cost for control of PAS prepared yearly	Continuous / Yearly
	2.2.2 Preparation of performance and cost benefit analysis for the existing information and visitor centers and assessing possible models of management to become fully functional and sustainable	NAPA RAPAs External experts	> List of the information and visitor centers and cost-benefit analysis (CBA) of their functionality, per type of programs or services	1	State Budget Projects Donors	> Report on visitor/info centers with CBA has been prepared	End of 2019

	2.2.3 Rehabilitation of existing information and visitor centers upon assessment performed and ensuring funding sources for needed investments to fully functional infrastructure	NAPA RAPAs	> Realized investments in infrastructure by priorities set on findings of the cost-benefit assessment	2	State Budget Projects Donors	> 2 visitor/info centers have been rehabilitated and fully functional	End of 2021
	2.2.4 Preparation of cost - benefit analysis for all the abandoned buildings / constructions in PAs to assess it into functional centers	MTE NAPA	> Cost benefit analysis on abandoned buildings / facilities in PAs performed	3	State Budget	> Report on abandoned facilities in PAs with CBA on possible investments has been prepared	End of 2021
	2.2.5 Preparation of study and new Business plans for pilot PAs with the assessment of possible options for income generation	UNDP NAPA PAs	> Financial plans for pilot PAs have been completed	2	UNDP	> 3 Business plans for pilot PAs have been prepared	End of 2020
<b>3. Sustainable resource use and local development</b>							
<b>3.1. Evaluation of ecosystems and introduction of sustainable tourism practices</b>	3.1.1 Preparation of study on valuation of ecosystem services and visitors plan focused to sustainable tourism and traditional use	NAPA RAPAs External experts	> Valuation study on ecosystem services for 3 pilot PAs is prepared	1	State Budget Projects Donors	> 1 study for 3 pilot PAs has been prepared	End of 2020
	3.1.2 Support in implementation of sustainable tourism practices at pilot PAs and ensuring replicability of best practices among other PAs	NAPA RAPAs External experts	> Report on implementation of sustainable tourism and resources use practices in PAs is prepared	2	State Budget Projects Donors	> 3 PAs have sustainable tourism practices	End of 2020
	3.1.3 Coordination with relevant projects in PAs implementing activities related to tourism	NAPA	> Report on cooperation with relevant projects and activities performed, yearly	2	State Budget	> List of projects and activities related to tourism prepared	Continuously / Yearly
	3.1.4 Preparation of inventory for economic activities inside and/or affecting directly PAs	MTE NAPA RAPAs External experts	> List of economic activities present in PAs	2	State Budget Projects Donors	> 30 of PAs have a final list prepared	End of 2020

<b>3.2. Support to education and promotion of sustainable tourism products and services</b>	3.2.1 Support to the increase of recreational activities in PAs through education and promotion on the local level	NAPA RAPAs	> Report on thematic educational programs or promotion performed, yearly	2	State Budget	> 20 PAs have a list of recreational activities prepared	Continuously
	3.2.2 Support to increase of viable farming and traditional resource use in PAs through educational and promotional activities	NAPA RAPAs	> Report on activities, per type of program, annually	2	State Budget Projects Donors	> 1 activity per year focused to promotion of traditional resource use in PAs	Continuously / Yearly
	3.2.3 Preparation of joint marketing strategy for PA system with focus to specific sustainable types of tourism (ecotourism, adventure tourism, etc.)	NAPA RAPAs	> Marketing strategy for PA system prepared	2	State Budget	> National Marketing Strategy for PA system prepared and in use	End of 2020
	3.2.4 Development of a national smartphone application for promotion of tourism offers in vicinity of protected areas	NAPA RAPAs External experts	> Application is prepared and fully functional	3	Projects / Donors	> 1 application is available for download	End of 2021
<b>4. Education, promotion and awareness raising</b>							
<b>4.1. Introduction of educational programs on nature protection for local communities</b>	4.1.1 Involvement of schoolchildren (9-year school) in the activities related to PAs in their region	NAPA RAPAs	> Educational program for primary school has been prepared and in use > Report on educational programs performed / yearly	2	State Budget	> 30 elementary school students yearly enrolled in the Junior Ranger Program	Mid-year 2019 Continuously / Yearly
	4.1.2 Support in the organization of open hours and/or regular visits of schools	NAPA NGOs	> Report on events performed, per RAPA, yearly	2	State Budget NGOs	> 1 activity yearly per region with local schools	Continuously / Yearly
	4.1.3 Organization of educational programs for local stakeholders with involvement of vulnerable target groups	NAPA RAPAs	> Report on educational programs performed, per RAPA, yearly	2	State Budget	> 1 activity yearly per region with local communities	Continuously / Yearly
<b>4.2. Increased awareness on nature protection</b>	4.2.1 Organization of events for biodiversity promotion at the national and local level	MTE NAPA RAPAs	> Report on events organized, yearly	2	State Budget	> 1 national activity performed yearly > 5 regional activities performed yearly	Continuously / Yearly

<b>through effective communication and promotion</b>	4.2.2 Presentation of PA system and NAPA in wider communication media channels (TV, radio, web page)	MTE NAPA RAPAs	> Report of media presence, yearly	2	State Budget	> 1 presentation yearly at national TV	Continuously / Yearly
	4.2.3 Presentation of PA system and NAPA at conferences, symposiums and seminars at the international level	MTE NAPA	> Report on presentation activities at the international level, yearly	3	Projects Donors	> 5 presentations yearly at regional/international conferences	Continuously / Yearly
	4.2.4 Preparation of a joint communication strategy for NAPA and RAPAs	NAPA RAPAs External experts	> Joint communication strategy for the NAPA and RAPAs introduced > Update and upgrade of NAPA web page and RAPAs social media profiles > Report of NAPA web page and RAPAs social media statistic	2	State Budget Donors	> Communication strategy for the NAPA and RAPAs has been prepared and in use > NAPA web page has been upgraded and RAPAs social pages unified	Mid-year 2020

### 3.3. Implementation timeframe

Specific objectives	Implementation activities	2019 1st half	2019 2nd half	2020 1st half	2020 2nd half	2021 1st half	2021 2nd half	2022 1st half	2022 2nd half	2023 1st half	2023 2nd half
<b>1. Strategic governance and effective administration</b>											
<b>1.1 Finalization of PA proclamation process, completion of legal framework and adoption of operational plans</b>	1.1.1 Support to the adoption of missing sub regulation and legal acts foreseen by Law on PAs, particularly (a) Establishment of a Special Fund for PAs and the Rules on its use, (b) Tariff Generated Income from PAs and the Criteria on its use, (c) Criteria and Methodology of Territorial Zoning in PAs and (d) Adoption of Rules for the Proclamation of Special PAs etc.										
	1.1.2 Support to the adoption of monitoring protocols for species and habitats in line to EU directives and best international practices										
	1.1.3 Implementation of activities related to preparation drafts documentation for revisions and adoption of management plans for PAs										
	1.1.4 Assessment of the current surface and zoning for PAs as support in preparation of proposals for the establishment of new or abolishment of existing protected areas										
	1.1.5 Support transition from Regional Natural Parks (RNP) to Municipal Nature Parks (MNP) with strong involvement of local authorities and stakeholders										
	1.1.6 Preparation of mid-term operational plans for the existing Pas										
<b>1.2 Increased capacities and resources for effective administration and</b>	1.2.1 Increase of number of NAPA and RAPAs staff in relation to expansion of PA coverage										
	1.2.2 Ensure capacity building and education programs regularly for existing and new employees										
	1.2.3 Organization of meetings with all directors of RAPA, quarterly and meetings with RAPA staff each 6 months										

<b>conservation of PAs</b>	1.2.4 Organization of field visits for expert staff as knowledge and experience sharing model among different PAs																				
	1.2.5 Procurement of equipment for administration and monitoring activities (office equipment, vehicles etc.)																				
	1.2.6 Monitoring and patrolling system of important corridors for process of collection and archiving the biodiversity data has been set																				
	1.2.7 Improvement of the data collection system and upgrade of content and functionalities of the NAPA-WiMS																				
<b>1.3. Improved internal governance structures, cross-sectoral policies and management partnerships</b>	1.3.1 Implementation of activities to support mainstreaming for biodiversity in cross-sectoral policies and raising awareness on nature protection at the institutional level																				
	1.3.2 Revision of the list of existing co-management models with analysis on potentials for involvement of new subjects and interest groups																				
	1.3.3 Improvement of existing and establishment of new relations of cooperation with key stakeholders that are involved in the resource management of PAs																				
	1.3.4 Implementation of regular meetings and improvement of functionality for Management Committees																				
<b>2. Sustainable financing and resource mobilization</b>																					
<b>2.1. Improved financial management system and assessment on new PA financing mechanisms</b>	2.1.1 Regular meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Finance on establishment, sound operationalization and use of a Special Fund for PAs (Adoption of <i>Decision of Tariff Generated Income from PAs and the Criteria on its use</i> )																				
	2.1.2 Preparation of yearly Environmental PA management plan (as set in draft <i>Decision of Tariff Generated Income from PAs and the Criteria on its use</i> )																				
	2.1.3 Operational set up of guidelines and policies related to new regulation on the financial management in PAs																				
	2.1.4 Preparation of a study and concepts for generating new sources of income for PAs management and administration																				

	2.1.5 Introduction of new / innovative mechanisms for generating own income for PAs										
	2.1.6 Regular meetings with donors to stimulate and increase the efficiency of external financing of PAs										
	2.1.7 Support to the capacity building activities related to the absorption of pre accession EU funds										
<b>2.2. Assessment on sustainable financing models and facility management in PAs</b>	2.2.1 Preparation of analysis on the minimum costs for the effective control of protected areas on a yearly basis										
	2.2.2 Preparation of performance and cost benefit analysis for the existing information and visitor centers and assessing possible models of management to become fully functional and sustainable										
	2.2.3 Rehabilitation of existing information and visitor centers upon assessment performed and ensuring funding sources for needed investments to fully functional infrastructure										
	2.2.4 Preparation of cost - benefit analysis for all the abandoned buildings / constructions in PAs to assess it into functional centers										
	2.2.5 Preparation of study and new Business plans for pilot PAs with the assessment of possible options for income generation										
<b>3. Sustainable resource use and local development</b>											
<b>3.1. Evaluation of ecosystems and introduction of sustainable tourism practices</b>	3.1.1 Preparation of study on valuation of ecosystem services and visitors plan focused to sustainable tourism and traditional use										
	3.1.2 Support in implementation of sustainable tourism practices at pilot PAs and ensuring replicability of best practices among other PAs										
	3.1.3 Coordination with relevant projects in PAs implementing activities related to tourism										
	3.1.4 Preparation of inventory for economic activities inside and/or affecting directly PAs										
<b>3.2. Support to education and</b>	3.2.1 Support to the increase of recreational activities in PAs through education and promotion on the local level										

<b>promotion of sustainable tourism products and services</b>	3.2.2 Support to increase of viable farming and traditional resource use in PAs through educational and promotional activities																							
	3.2.3 Preparation of joint marketing strategy for PA system with focus to specific sustainable types of tourism (ecotourism, adventure tourism, etc.)																							
	3.2.4 Development of a national smartphone application for promotion of tourism offers in vicinity of protected areas																							
<b>4. Education, promotion and awareness raising</b>																								
<b>4.1. Introduction of educational programs on nature protection for local communities</b>	4.1.1 Involvement of schoolchildren (9-year school) in the activities related to PAs in their region																							
	4.1.2 Support in the organization of open hours and/or regular visits of schools																							
	4.1.3 Organization of educational programs for local stakeholders with involvement of vulnerable target groups																							
<b>4.2. Increased awareness on nature protection through effective communication and promotion</b>	4.2.1 Organization of events for biodiversity promotion at the national and local level																							
	4.2.2 Presentation of PA system and NAPA in wider communication media channels (TV, radio, web page)																							
	4.2.3 Presentation of PA system and NAPA at conferences, symposiums and seminars at the international level																							
	4.2.4 Preparation of a joint communication strategy for NAPA and RAPAs																							

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Data sources for the Table 1: [Croatia](#), [Slovenia](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Romania](#), [Greece](#)

## ANNEX I

### List of drafted bylaws to complete the Law on Protected Areas (OG 81/2017)

Nr.	Type of Legislative Acts	Title
1	Decision of Council of Ministers (DCM)	Approval of Criteria and Procedures for Establishing and Administrating Natural Municipal Parks
2	DCM	Composition, Functions, Duties and Responsibilities of the Management Committees of Environmental Protected Areas
3	DCM	Adoption of Rules for the Establishment of Special Protected Areas
4	DCM	Criteria and Methodology of Territorial Zoning of an Environmental Protected Area
5	Ministerial Order (MO)	Approval of Structure, Content and Criteria of Review of the Management Plan,
6	DCM	Rules, Criteria and Procedures for Using the Caves for Touristic Purposes
7	DCM	Approval of Criteria and Procedures for the Establishment of “Green Crown” and Determination of Rules and Responsibility related to the Administration, Conservation and Protection of the Crown
8	DCM	For the Special Fund of the Environmental Protected Areas, on the Establishment Resources and the Rules of its Use
9	DCM	Tariff Generated Income, Calculation and the Criteria for its Use
10	DCM	Criteria for Implementation, Approval and Monitoring of Scientific-Research Activities in the Environmental Protected Areas
11	DCM	Criteria and Rules for Approval of Permit related to Collection, Access and Use of Biological Materials and Samples from Environmental Protected Areas
12	DCM	The Value of Damage Caused in the Environmental Protected Areas, Methodology of Assessment, Collection and Administration
13	MO	Specific Rules for Visit or Passing of Visitors or Tourists for Short Time Period
14	MO	Rule for Entering, Exploring and Studying Caves
15	MO	Rules for Establishment, Content, Administration, Updating and the Format of the Central Portal of NAPA
16	MO	Rules for Passing of Visitors and Tourists for Short Time Period, related to Respect of Protection Measures Set Out in the Management Plan
17	MO	Rules and Procedures of Legislation, based on Technical Criteria to Implement the Management Plan Provisions
18	NAPA Regulation	Setting up of Rules for the Visitors of Protected Areas