



PROJECT TANGRAM

D.T.3.9.1 FEASIBILITY PLAN

(PP10 University “Ismail Qemali” of Vlore)

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TANGRAM



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IDENTIFICATION SHEET

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1. INTRODUCTION

Albania is considered nowadays as one of 10 fastest-growing economies, compared to its own GDP. Albania is an upper-middle-income country with an economy based on the service (54.1%), agriculture (21.7%), and industrial (24.2%) sectors. The country is rich in natural resources, and the economy is mainly bolstered by agriculture, food processing, lumber, oil, cement, chemicals, mining, basic metals, hydropower, tourism, textile industry, and petroleum extraction. The strongest sectors are energy, mining, metallurgy, agriculture and tourism.

With over 3.8 million tourists annually, tourism generates revenue in excess of €1,5 billion. Albania is ranked among the top 25 most popular tourist destinations in Europe and was voted one of the world's top tourism destinations in 2014 by The New York Times and Lonely Planet. In 2017, the direct contribution of travel and tourism to GDP represented 8.5% of the total GDP. In the same year, tourism directly supported 93,500 jobs (7.7% of total employment). The investments made in this sector amounted to 270 million.

With the establishment of the National Agency of Protected Areas in 2015 under the Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), protected areas have been seen not only as important for the natural aspect, but also as tools toward the development of ecotourism and self-sustainability. The National Agency of Protected Areas, the responsible institution for managing the national system of protected areas in Albania, whereas day-to-day management of protected areas is delegated to 12 Regional Administrations for Protected Areas (RAPAs) as part of NAPA. Its main objectives are to ensure the effective management and governance of the protected areas, find sustainable financing, and implement a communication and awareness strategy.

In 2019, the Albanian Network of Protected Areas was composed by 2 Strict Nature Reserve, 14 National Parks, 721 Natural Monuments, 24 Natural Managed Reserve/Natural Parks, 6 Protected Landscape and 4 Protected Area of Sustainable use of Natural Resources. In total a surface of 504,826.3ha, over 17.56% of the country's surface. 119,224.7 ha or 23.6% of the total surface of protected areas were marine and costal protected areas, from which 13,261.2 ha were only marine area.

In January 2022, following a process initiated in 2019, the network of protected areas in Albania was revised, result in with considerable changes in status and surface of the National and Natural Parks of the country, as well as their respective zoning according to the DCM No. 60, date 26.01.2022 "For the proclamation of natural ecosystems, natural managed

reserve/natural park, and for the approval of the status change of existing surfaces of protected areas of these categories” and DCM No. 50, date 26.01.2022 “For the proclamation of natural ecosystems, national park, and for the approval of the status change of existing surfaces of protected areas of these categories”.

Despite the efforts and progress made so far, especially with increasing the surface of the protected areas, a number of issues and problems are still to be addressed including:

- limited human capacities;
- Effective and efficient management of protected areas;
- Lack of proper funds and financial resources
- implement and promote the local practices / traditional use of territorial planning, and the development of eco-friendly tourism;

Deliverable T3.9.1 "Feasibility Plan", part of Activity T3.9 "Pilot Action in Albania", WPT3 "LAP and TAP into action" aims to develop a Feasibility Plan with 2/3 of the activities defined in the Local Action Plan with the aim their implementation in collaboration with the authorities responsible of destination management, regarding four protected areas for the Vlora Region:

- National Park of Llogara
- Marine National Park of Karaburun- Sazan
- Natural Park of Karaburun
- Protected Landscape of Vjose Narte

The structure of this report begins with a description of the four protected areas taken in a study for the Vlora region. In the development of the feasibility plan, we are based on the Local Action Plan developed as a result of three workshops organized with stakeholders from four interest groups: the authorities responsible of the destination's management, tourism businesses, civil society, experts of marketing and tourism during the period June - October 2021.

The feasibility plan is based on four main goals, which are:

- “CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE”
- “SUPPORTING THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES”
- “VALUE PROMOTION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION OF INTEREST GROUPS”
- “MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND SUSTAINABILITY”

For each goal, the objectives are defined with the aim of achieving them, the respective activities, the authorities responsible for their implementation, the time of implementation as well as the funding sources.

The activities of the Feasibility Plan constitute 2/3 of the activities of the Local Action Plan which were selected based on two workshops organized with the participation of the authorities responsible of the destination management as well as stakeholders belonging to other interest groups. Another product of these meetings was the definition of the responsible authorities for the implementation of the activities, the time of their implementation as well as the funding sources.

2. STUDY AREA

The project study area includes four protected areas, under the management of Regional Administration of Protected Areas Vlore (RAPA Vlore), specifically: Marine National Park of Karaburun Sazan, Natural Park of Karaburun, Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Llogara National Park.



Figure 1. Map of protected areas included in project study area

2.1 “KARABURUN-SAZAN” MARINE NATIONAL PARK

The Marine National Park of “Karaburun- Sazan”, was proclaimed in 2010 as the first marine national park in Albania. Since then few efforts have been made toward the management of the marine ecosystem starting with the development and approval of the management plan for Marine National Park “Karaburun- Sazan” (UNDP, 2014), and the update of the law on the territory and zoning of National Parks in Albania which would organize the entire marine park into three different zonings: 1) sustainable development and traditional use,

2) recreation, 3) core zone. With an area of 12437.7 ha, the marine park hosts 36 marine species belonging to the international list of endangered or protected species. The park is well represented by different types of habitats like biocenosis of the lower mediolittoral rocks, biocenosis of mediolittoral Caves, biocenosis of the *Posidonia oceanica meadows*, coralligenous formations, biocenosis of infralittoral algae and biocenosis of semi-dark caves. *Posidonia oceanica meadow*, Red coral and *Cystoseira amentacea* are considered priority habitats by the EU Habitats Directive and are also listed in Annex II of the Barcelona Convention (as endangered or threatened species). The park hosts 75% of the nationally endangered species of marine animals, mostly benthic macroinvertebrates, and 220 marine plant species.

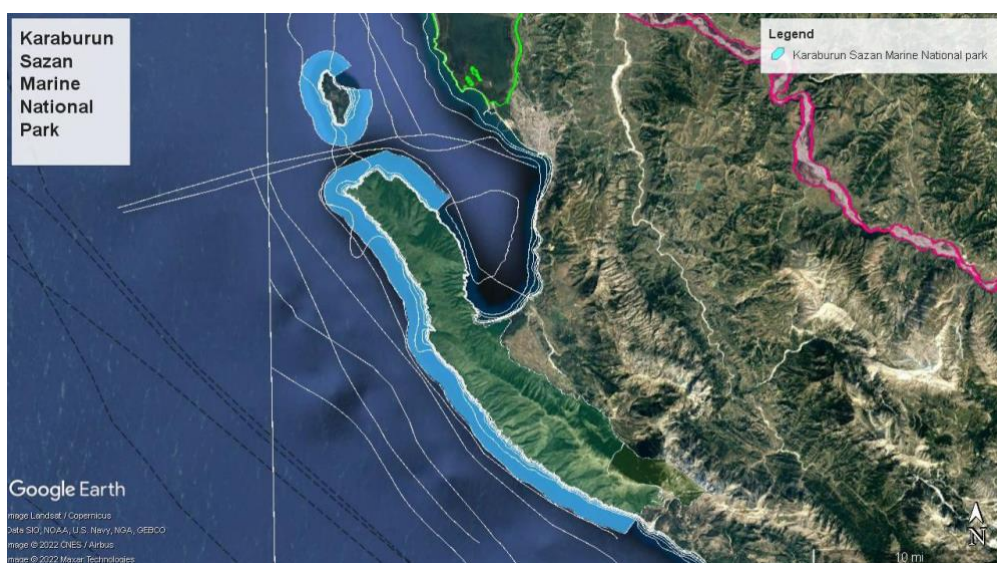


Figure 2. The map of Marine National Park of “Karaburun Sazan”

Despite its national and international natural values, the Marine National Park of “Karaburun- Sazan” is highly affected by human impacts due to tourism activities and increased urban development. In the last 5 years, the marine park has become an important tourist destination with 78,560 visitors reported for 2019, out of which 41747 are domestic visitors and 36813 foreigners. Ten tourist boats with a capacity ranging from 35 -200 people, operate daily from Vlore toward the Marine National Park, causing a huge pressure concentrated only during the summer season in the main tourist attraction within the marine park.

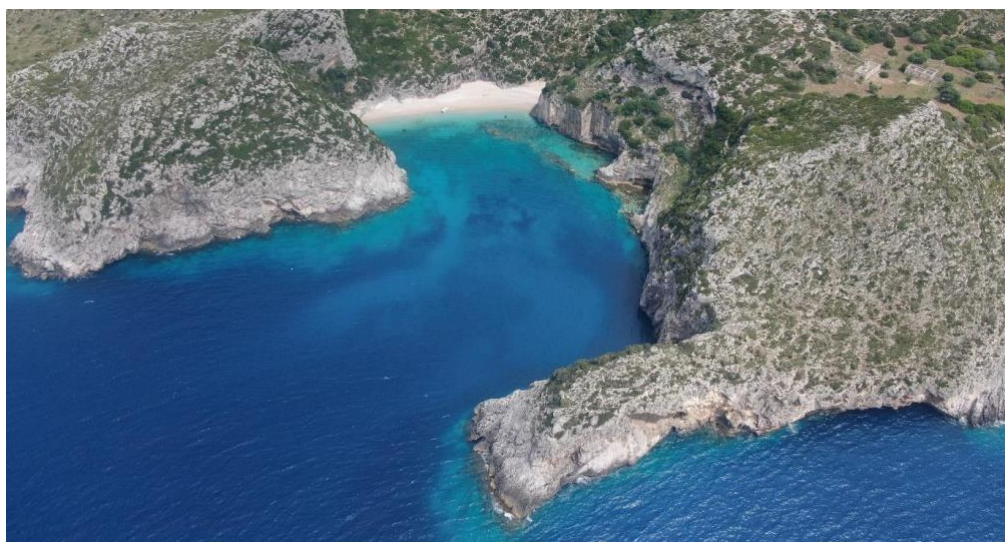


Figure 3. Marine National Park of “Karaburun Sazan”. © RAPA Vlore 2021.

2.2 LLOGARA -KARABURUN NATURAL COMPLEX

(Including Llogara National Park, Karaburun Natural Park)

This complex is a truly natural oasis combining coniferous forests, grasslands and pristine wild mountains. The diversity of the terrain and associated habitats makes the Park wide territory a perfect refuge for a high number of flora and fauna species. The area offers a healthy lifestyle, high-quality local food products, fresh air, and lots of potential for recreational activities. Through an extended trail network, the visitors can enjoy numerous touristic attractions, of natural and cultural values.

Llogora and Karaburun area include a large share of mountainous and hilly territories where pastoral activity (an important activity practiced for centuries) is a major element of rural life. The presence of pastures (40 % of its total surface) favours a high number of wild herbivores and as a consequence of their predators (such as the wolf, golden jackal, and golden eagle). The territory hosts also 2/3 of the bird species of Albania. Due to the combination of southern geographic latitude and high-altitude variation, the flora of the area is diverse and characterized by high endemism. Many medicinal plants grow in this area and are used by the local community for trade and food. This natural complex is home to 9 endemic vascular plants, such as *Arenaria cikaea*, *Edraianthus caespitosus*, *Dianthus sylvestris subsp. alboroseus*, *Hypericum haplophyloides*, *Limonium himariense*, *Nocca cikaea*, *Reichardia albanica*, *Sesleria albanica*, *Viola acrocerauniensis*.

Çika mountain ecosystem is also rich with near-endemic plant species, of great conservation interest for Europe and wider. Twelve near-endemics that are recorded in this area have a

very narrow distribution range. The threatened flora of the PA includes also 52 plant species, as part of the red list of protected flora of Albania. All the above species occur in a virgin landscape with diverse vegetation types and habitats.



Figure 4. The map of Karaburun Natural Park and Llogara National Park



Figure 5. Northwest of Karaburun Peninsula, Marine National Park of “Karaburun Sazan”. © RAPA Vlore 2021.

2.3 VJOSE NARTA PROTECTED LANDSCAPE

The Vjosa-Narta Protected Landscape (in Albanian: Peisazh i Mbrojtur Vjosë-Nartë) is a protected landscape area in the north of Vlora Bay, proclaimed in 2004. The Site covers an area of 19,412 hectares, encompassing the lagoon of Narta along with the estuary of the Vjosa and its surrounding areas dotted with freshwater wetlands, marshlands, reed beds, woodlands, islands and sandy beaches.



Figure 6. Map of Vjose Narte Protected Landscape

It comprises land from two administrative units: Qender in the south of the protected area and Novosele in the northern part. It is listed as the Category V according IUCN and consist of territories with harmonious and well-formed landscapes with distinctly developed characteristics, with a variety of ecosystems, marine or land, surfaces within which it may have also residential centres that carry out activities such as agriculture, fruit production, forestry and fishing. According to the IUCN, the primary objectives of a protected landscape is to protect and sustain important landscape and the associated nature conservation and other values created by interactions with humans through traditional management practices but also to create an opportunity for tourism and recreation in a way that does not harm the natural environment. Indeed, only soft ecotourism is considered compatible with this category. Wetland habitats occupy 37 % of the total surface. The other main habitat (circa 33%) is agricultural land. Forests compose the third main habitat covering only 6% of the territory. Vjose-Narta Landscape Protected Area is one of the most diverse biological areas of Albania. The central part of the protected area is Narta Lagoon, a shallow lagoon of 2,900 hectares. Among the many habitats of the protected area, it is worth noting the presence of three typical habitats for the region: (i) sandy dunes (ii) Narta lagoon and (iii) Narta saltpans.



Figure 7. Drone image of Limopuo lagoon and Narta lagoon, Western side of the Vjose Narte Protected Landscape © RAPA Vlore 2021.

Currently, the sandy dunes of the Vjose-Narta wetland complex constitute the last well-preserved dunes of the Albanian coast, while Narta Lagoon is the second largest coastal lagoon in Albania. This particular habitat is well known for its great biodiversity with flocks of birds being present all over the year. Lastly, Narta salt pans, although a man-managed semi-natural habitat, offer shelter to numerous bird species and particularly to large colonies of breeding waterbirds. Vjosa-Narta wetland complex is particularly important for birds. The area shelters at least 228 bird species with several of them of conservation concern.

Four species have unfavourable global conservation status and are registered as Vulnerable by IUCN: Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*), Greater Spotted Eagle (*Clanga clanga*), Velvet Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*), Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia turtur*). Data collected during mid-winter water bird counts of 1993-2020 show that the site shelters every year an average number of about 19,500 water birds, representing 66 water bird species. Two bird species are registered as of international importance and trigger the 1% threshold of the regional population: Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) and Pied Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*).



Figure 8. Drone image of Kallenga wetland, North-West side of the Vjose Narte Protected Landscape © RAPA Vlore 2021.



Figure 9. Pelicans (*Pelecanus crispus*) and Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) Images taken during the last winter bird census in Narta lagoon, © RAPA Vlore 2022.

Moreover, from a total of 228 bird species, 76 wild birds belong to Annex I of Birds Directive and are thus subject of special habitat conservation measures. The entire site is classified as a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) and an Important Bird Area (IBA) in danger by Birdlife International. The site is known to hold significant numbers of a Globally threatened species and to hold congregations of $\geq 1\%$ of the global population of one or more water bird species every year. Additionally, it is a candidate to be part of the list of Emerald Network to be recognised as an area of special conservation interest.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION PLAN

The purpose of the Local Action Plan, developed in the frame of T2.3.2, was to identify the priority actions to be implemented as well as the strategies for their achievement in order to preserve and promote the tourism and natural values of parks, as well as to evaluate and promote the preservation of natural and cultural heritage. The local action plan includes 70 specific management activities for four main pillars, as presented in figure 9. Also this plan is in full synergy with Agenda 2030, policies of 2021-2027 EU, EUSAIR Strategy and National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism Development in Albania 2019-2023.

<p>THEME: CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE</p> <p>PURPOSE: MAINTENANCE, VALORIZATION AND PRESERVATION OF RECOGNIZED NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS TO ENHANCE SOCIAL WELFARE. PRESERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF KNOWN CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL FEATURES, AS WELL AS LANDSCAPE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, AS WELL AS EXTRAORDINARY GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.</p>	<p>THEME: SUPPORTING THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES</p> <p>PURPOSE: SUPPORT THE LOCAL COMMUNITY THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF PARKS AND SUCCESSFUL SUSTAINABLE TOURISM PRACTICES THAT ENSURE WISE OF NATURAL RESOURCES. DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.</p>	<p>THEME: VALUE PROMOTION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION OF INTEREST GROUPS</p> <p>PURPOSE: PROMOTION OF CULTURAL, HISTORICAL AND NATURAL VALUES AS WELL AS AWARENESS AND EDUCATION OF INTEREST GROUPS ON HOW TO USE RESOURCES FOR A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM.</p>	<p>THEME: MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND SUSTAINABILITY</p> <p>PURPOSE: TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS THROUGH THE PRESERVATION OF NATURAL AND TOURIST VALUES, BUILDING CAPACITIES, PROVIDING NECESSARY HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND IMPROVING COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION WITH RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS.</p>
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Figure 10. Four main themes of the action plan developed under T 2.3.2

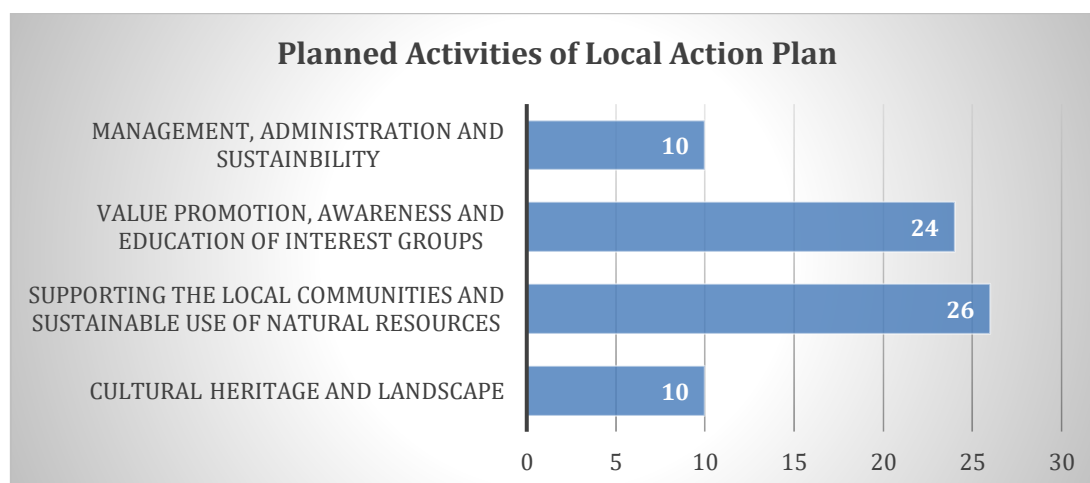


Figure 11. Graphical presentation of the action plan main themes and management activities

4. METHODOLOGY

The design of this feasibility plan was developed through a participatory approach. Two stakeholder meetings were implemented for the definition of responsibility, time plan and funding of the action. The draft feasibility plan was discussed with public and private actors involved for the practical implementation. The first meeting took place at the Visitor Center of “Karaburun-Sazan” Marine National Park, located in Radhime, Vlore. The action plan was briefly presented, with the four main themes and planned activities in the short, medium and long term. All the participants were asked to give feedback and contribute to these questions: who is responsible for implementing the activities, what financial means in place do they have to support the successful implementation of the planned activities and the timeframe.

The second meeting took place at the Visitor Center of “Karaburun-Llogara” Natural Complex, located in Llogara National Park, Vlore. The focus of the discussions was on 2/3 actions identified in the Local Action Plan for the concrete implementation, and the time plan and funding for each of the actions. A draft of the feasibility plan was shared with the participants and opinions and information were received regarding the practical implementation of the identified actions.

Regarding the feasibility of 2/3 of the selected activities, this plan has undertaken an analysis of the legal aspects, technical and operational capacities as well as the necessary time frame to implement certain activities. This analysis will serve to understand the real possibility of implementing the selected activities as well as to identify the main actors responsible for their implementation.

Swot analysis for each of the four themes was conducted to present all the factors involved in the implementation of the selected activities (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats).

5. LOCAL ACTION PLAN THEMES, SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES

Table 1. Number of schedules management activities for each of the four themes

THEME 1		THEME 2		THEME 3		THEME 4	
CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE		SUPPORTING THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES		VALUE PROMOTION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION OF INTEREST GROUPS		MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND SUTAINIBILITY	
10	5	26	17	24	17	10	5

Table 2. Graphical presentation of scheduled activities in relation to planned activities

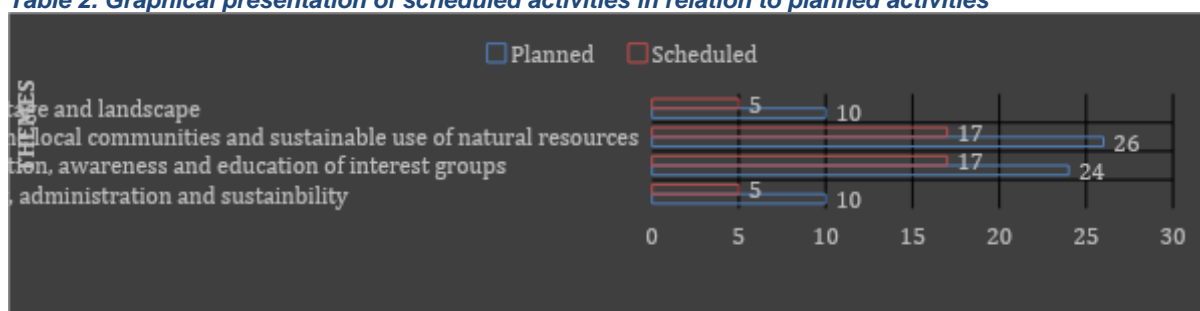
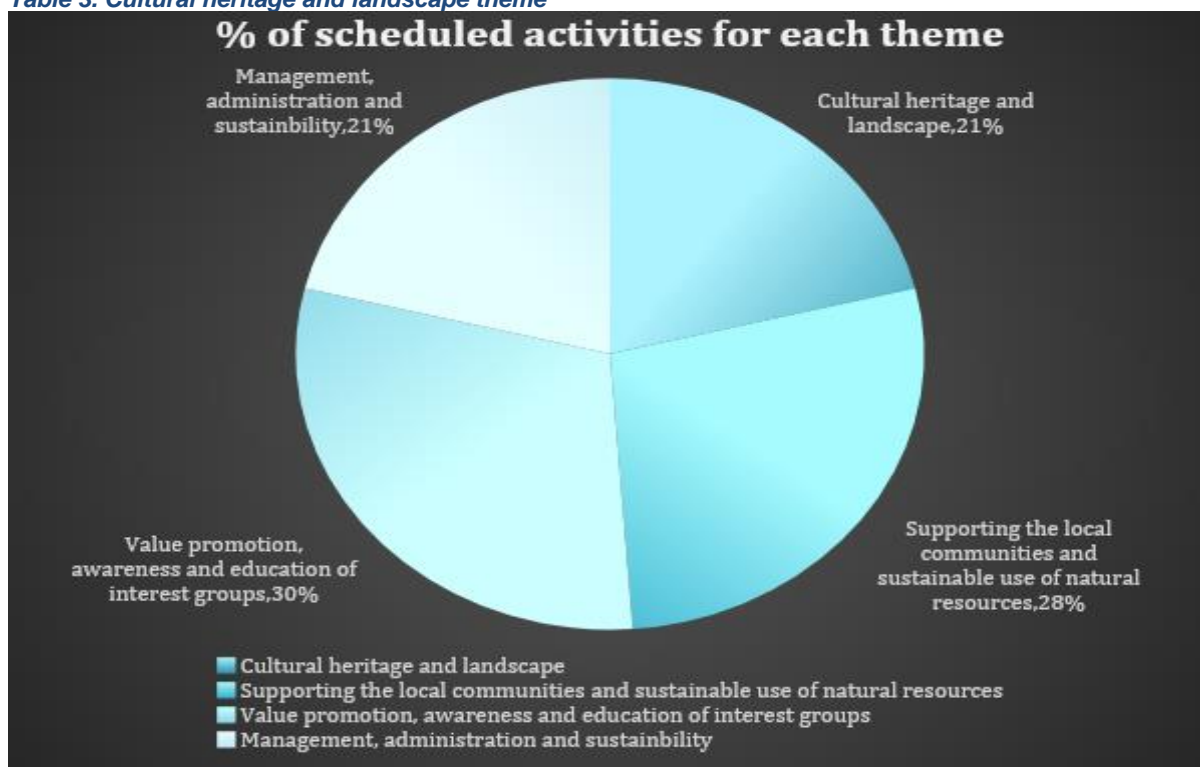


Table 3. Cultural heritage and landscape theme



THEME: CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE

PURPOSE: MAINTENANCE, VALORIZATION AND PRESERVATION OF RECOGNIZED NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS TO ENHANCE SOCIAL WELFARE. PRESERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF KNOWN CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL FEATURES, AS WELL AS LANDSCAPE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, AS WELL AS EXTRAORDINARY GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

- 1. Preserving the value of the landscape**
 - Inventory of the list of archeological remains, caves and geological formations.
 - Updating the list of archaeological remains, underwater caves.
- 2. Preservation of the current state of underwater archaeological remains in archeological sites as well as preservation of geological formations by preventing degradation in cliffs and caves.**
 - Provide supervision and inspection to prevent injuries
- 3. Drafting projects for the preservation of archaeological artifacts and other cultural heritage objects after consultation with central institutions.**
 - Drafting projects for the preservation of archaeological artifacts and other cultural heritage objects after consultation with central institutions.
 - Creating a map of protected cultural heritage assets, intangible cultural heritage elements, movable heritage items and natural heritage sites, based on all-inclusive studies and research

STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing database/inventory of archaeological remains, caves and geological formations • A responsible institution operation at the regional level, specifically responsible for cultural and natural heritage conservation and management. • An updated legal framework with regard to law enforcement and financial self-sustainability • Existing promotional materials are in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of continuous financial support to ensure the proper management of these areas • A large area • A large number of stakeholders involved • Lack of continuous trainings and capacity building efforts • Illegal activities • Incomplete legal framework
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agencies are able to participate in projects and receive funds from national and international donor's. • A great interest of international donors dedicated to cultural and natural heritage. • Operation of management committees of protected area in Vlora Region • Web sites and high visibility • Stakeholders well identified and represented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of communication • Lack of collaboration and coordination • Not a participatory approach • Lack of collaboration and coordination • Inappropriate territorial development. • Lack of management plans/masterplans for protected areas • Weak waste management

Table 4. Scheduled activities under Cultural heritage and landscape theme

THEME: CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE							
PURPOSE: MAINTENANCE, VALORIZATION AND PRESERVATION OF RECOGNIZED NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS TO ENHANCE SOCIAL WELFARE. PRESERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF KNOWN CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL FEATURES, AS WELL AS LANDSCAPE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, AS WELL AS EXTRAORDINARY GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.							
NR	OBJECTIVE	LOCATION	No.	ACTIVITIES	INTEREST GROUPS INVOLVED	SOURCES OF FUNDING	INDICATORS
1	Preserving the value of the landscape	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park	1.3	Inventory of the list of archeological remains, caves and geological formations.	Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore), Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), Ministry of Culture (MC)	Public budget	Inventory of cultural, historical, geological values
			1.5	Updating the list of archaeological remains, underwater caves.	Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore), Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), Ministry of Culture (MC)	Public budget	Updated list of cultural/archaeological remains.
2	Preservation of the current state of underwater archaeological remains in archeological sites as well as preservation of	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park	2.1	Provide supervision and inspection to prevent injuries	Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore) Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE)	Public budget	Patrolling and inspection report Number of administrative/illegal proceedings

	geological formations by preventing degradation in cliffs and caves				Ministry of Culture (MC) National Inspectorate for Territorial Protection, State police, Coastal guard, Border police, Port authority, Vlora Municipality.		
3	Drafting projects for the preservation of archaeological artifacts and other cultural heritage objects after consultation with central institutions.	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park	3.1	Drafting projects for the preservation of archaeological artifacts and other cultural heritage objects after consultation with central institutions.	Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore), Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE) Ministry of Culture (MC), NGOs	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of drafted projects
			3.3	Creating a map of protected cultural heritage assets, intangible cultural heritage elements, movable heritage items and natural heritage sites, based on all-inclusive studies and research	Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore), Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), Ministry of tourism and environment (MTE), Ministry of Culture (MC), Vlora Municipality, NGOs	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of maps produced

Table 5. Timeline of scheduled activities under cultural heritage and landscape theme

THEME: CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE																		
PURPOSE: MAINTENANCE, VALORIZATION AND PRESERVATION OF RECOGNIZED NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS TO ENHANCE SOCIAL WELFARE. PRESERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF KNOWN CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL FEATURES, AS WELL AS LANDSCAPE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, AS WELL AS EXTRAORDINARY GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.																		
NR	OBJECTIVE	LOCATION	No	ACTIVITIES	TIME PERIOD -2022												2022-2024 (1-3 years)	>3 years
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		
1	Preserving the value of the landscape	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park	1.3	Inventory of the list of archeological remains, caves and geological formations.														
			1.5	Updating the list of archeological remains, underwater caves.														
2	Preservation of the current state of underwater archaeological remains in archeological sites as well as preservation of geological formations by preventing degradation in cliffs and caves	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park	2.1	Provide supervision and inspection to prevent injuries														
3	Drafting projects for the preservation of archaeological	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape,	3.1	Drafting projects for the preservation of archaeological														

	artifacts and other cultural heritage objects after consultation with central institutions.	Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park	artifacts and other cultural heritage objects after consultation with central institutions.																
			3.3 Creating a map of protected cultural heritage assets, intangible cultural heritage elements, movable heritage items and natural heritage sites, based on all-inclusive studies and research																

THEME: SUPPORTING THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PURPOSE: SUPPORT THE LOCAL COMMUNITY THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF PARKS AND SUCCESSFUL SUSTAINABLE TOURISM PRACTICES THAT ENSURE WISE OF NATURAL RESOURCES. DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.

1. Support the local community in order to improve the local economy in the vicinity of the protected area.
 - Socio-economic study on economic potential in National Park Llogara and Natural Park Karaburun.
 - Identification and promotion of local collectors of by-products, medicinal plants, and local users in agriculture and livestock.
 - Study on bearing capacities of areas on grazing activity and medicinal plants.
 - Preparation and implementation of local regulation in the construction and maintenance of traditional practices of landscape architecture and land use.
 - Strengthen the effective representation and involvement of stakeholders and especially the authorities managing the destination in the management and decision-making process.
2. Collaborate with stakeholders to create a diverse tourism offer through the sustainable use of the Park's.
 - Compilation of the list of tourist attractions and its periodic updating.
 - "Strengthening the cooperation between tour operators related to the quality of tourist packages and products (standards, quality of services).
 - Establishment of an information center in the Park where information on ticketing, orientation, toilets, restaurants and retail outlets will be provided.
 - Proposing a legal framework to regulate diving activities (including a code of conduct for divers).
 - List of diving sites/ points and construction of infrastructure.
 - Facilitation of clear and easy procedures for entry/access of tour operators and tourists of National Marine Park.
 - Providing interpretive and information boards regarding infrastructure and walking paths.
3. Ensuring a quality tourist experience, all year round, oriented by the sustainable use of natural resources.
 - Carrying out the study on the bearing capacity for the park.
 - Monitoring the number of tourists according to protected areas.
 - Establishment of mechanisms for monitoring the quality of water, air, and terrestrial environment throughout the year and specifically monitoring indicators during the peak season.
 - Increase visitor attractiveness by improving the park's infrastructure to enable visitors to experience nature.
 - Providing information to visitors at the visitor center in the park where visitors receive information about recreation opportunities.

STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing database/inventory of archaeological remains, caves and geological formations • A responsible institution operation at the regional level, specifically responsible for cultural and natural heritage conservation and management. • An updated legal framework with regard to law enforcement and financial self-sustainability • Memorandum of understanding between RDCH/ RAPA Vlore/ Vlora Municipality and the Regional Education Directorate Vlore. • Memorandum of understanding between RAPA Vlore and Ismail Qemali University, Department of Biology. • Existence of two visitor centers in Vlora Bay dedicated to natural and Eco touristic. • Scientific experience and research protocols are already in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of continuous financial support to ensure the proper management of these areas • A large area • A large number of stakeholders involved • Lack of raw data with regard to the economic potential of these areas, natural values, carrying capacities etc. • Lack of continuous trainings and capacity building efforts • Illegal activities • Incomplete legal framework
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agencies are able to participate in projects and receive funds from national and international donors. • A great interest of international donors dedicated to cultural/natural heritage and ecotourism development. • Operation of management committees of protected area in Vlora Region • Web sites and high visibility • Stakeholders well identified and represented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of communication. Not a participatory approach • Lack of appropriate infrastructure • Lack of collaboration and coordination • Inappropriate territorial development. • Lack of management plans/masterplans for protected areas • Weak waste management

Table 6. Scheduled activities under local communities and sustainable use of natural resources theme

THEME: SUPPORTING THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES							
PURPOSE: SUPPORT THE LOCAL COMMUNITY THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF PARKS AND SUCCESSFUL SUSTAINABLE TOURISM PRACTICES THAT ENSURE WISE OF NATURAL RESOURCES. DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.							
NR	OBJECTIVE	LOCATION	No.	ACTIVITIES	INTEREST GROUPS INVOLVED	SOURCES OF FUNDING	INDICATORS
1	Support the local community in order to improve the local economy in the vicinity of the protected area.	Karaburun Natural Park, Llogara National Park	1.2	Socio-economic study on economic potential in National Park Llogara and Natural Park Karaburun.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs	Public budget and donors/grants	Report on the economic potential of the area
			1.3	Identification and promotion of local collectors of by-products, medicinal plants, local users in agriculture and livestock.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs	Public budget and donors/grants	Identification and listing of local economic activities and local users in the area
			1.5	Study on bearing capacities of areas on grazing activity and medicinal plants.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and	Public budget and donors/grants	Final studies/reports

					Environment (MTE), NGOs		
			1.6	Preparation and implementation of a local regulation in the construction and maintenance of traditional practices of landscape architecture and land use.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Vloora Municipality, National Territorial Council, National Agency for Territorial planning.	Public budget and donors/grants	Final study/report, regulations etc.
			1.8	Strengthen the effective representation and involvement of stakeholders and especially the authorities managing the destination in the management and decision-making process.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Vloora Municipality, University Ismail Qemali (Department of Tourism and Biology), Vloora Prefecture.	Public budget and donors/grants	The number of meetings with the Protected Areas Management Committees, number of meetings with local stakeholders, number of stakeholders involved into consultation meetings
2	Collaborate with stakeholders to create a diverse tourism offer through the	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun	2.1	Compilation of the list of tourist attractions and its periodic updating.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and	Public budget and donors/grants	Updated list of tourist attractions

	sustainable use of the Park's	Natural Park, Llogara National Park			Environment (MTE), NGOs		
			2.2	Strengthening the cooperation between tour operators related to the quality of tourist packages and products (standards, quality of services).	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Tourism Agency, Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Vloa Municipality, University Ismail Qemali (Department of Tourism), Vloa Prefecture, Tour operators.	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of meetings with tour operators
			2.6	Establishment of an information center in the Park where information on ticketing, orientation, toilets, restaurants and retail outlets will be provided.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), Vloa Municipality, Tour operators, private bussines.	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of visitor centers available to be visited, Number of visitors accessing the visitor centers
			2.8	Proposing a legal framework to regulate diving activities (including a code of conduct for divers).	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Tourism Agency, National Coastal Agency, Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Vloa Municipality, Vloa prefecture, Tour operators.	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of consultation meetings, final report with the proposals
			2.9	List of diving sites/ points and construction of infrastructure.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Tourism Agency, National	Public budget and donors/grants	Diving maps, report on diving sites

					Coastal Agency, Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Vlora Municipality, Vlora prefecture, Tour operators.		
			2.11	Facilitation of clear and easy procedures for entry/access of tour operators and tourists of National Marine Park.	Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore) Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE) Ministry of Culture (MC) National Inspectorate for Territorial Protection, State police, Coastal guard, Border police, Port authority, Vlora Municipality.	Public budget and donors/grants	Financial mechanisms in place, number of visitors accessing the entrance
			2.12	Providing interpretive and information boards regarding infrastructure and walking paths.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs.	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of interpretive and information boards
3	Ensuring a quality tourist experience, all year round, oriented by the	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National	3.1	Carrying out the study on the bearing capacity for the park.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of report

sustainable use of natural resources.	Park, Karaburun Natural Park, Llogara National Park			Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs.		
		3.2	Monitoring the number of tourists according to protected areas.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, tour operators, private bussines, Port authority, Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore).	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of visitors
		3.3	Establishment of mechanisms for monitoring the quality of water, air, terrestrial environment throughout the year and specifically monitoring indicators during the peak season.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), National Environmental Agency (NEA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs.	Public budget and donors/grants	Data collected on environment indicator monitoring
		3.4	Increase visitor attractiveness by improving the park's infrastructure to enable visitors to experience nature.	Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore), Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Vlora Municipality.	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of investments in park infrastructure.

			3.6	Providing information to visitors at the visitor center in the park where visitors receive information about recreation opportunities.	Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore), Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Vlora Municipality.	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of the visitors
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Table 7. Timeline of scheduled activities under local communities and sustainable use of natural resources theme

THEME: SUPPORTING THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES																		
PURPOSE: SUPPORT THE LOCAL COMMUNITY THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF PARKS AND SUCCESSFUL SUSTAINABLE TOURISM PRACTICES THAT ENSURE WISE OF NATURAL RESOURCES. DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.																		
NR	OBJECTIVE	LOCATION	No.	ACTIVITIES	TIME PERIOD-2022												2022-2024 (1-3 years)	>3 years
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		
1	Support the local community in order to improve the local economy in the vicinity of the protected area.	Karaburun Natural Park, Llogara National Park	1.2	Socio-economic study on economic potential in National Park Llogara and Natural Park Karaburun.														
			1.3	Identification and promotion of local collectors of by-products, medicinal plants, local users in														

				agriculture and livestock.													
			1.5	Study on bearing capacities of areas on grazing activity and medicinal plants.													
			1.6	Preparation and implementation of a local regulation in the construction and maintenance of traditional practices of landscape architecture and land use.													
			1.8	Strengthen the effective representation and involvement of stakeholders and especially the authorities managing the destination in the management and decision-making process.													
2	Collaborate with stakeholders to create a diverse tourism offer through the sustainable use of the Park's	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park, Llogara National Park	2.1	Compilation of the list of tourist attractions and its periodic updating.													
			2.2	Strengthening the cooperation between tour operators related to the quality of tourist packages and													

				products (standards, quality of services).													
			2.6	Establishment of an information center in the Park where information on ticketing, orientation, toilets, restaurants and retail outlets will be provided.													
			2.8	Proposing a legal framework to regulate diving activities (including a code of conduct for divers).													
			2.9	List of diving sites/ points and construction of infrastructure.													
			2.11	Facilitation of clear and easy procedures for entry/access of tour operators and tourists of National Marine Park.													
			2.12	Providing interpretive and information boards regarding infrastructure and walking paths.													
3	Ensuring a quality tourist experience, all	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape,	3.1	Carrying out the study on the bearing capacity for the park.													

<p>year round, oriented by the sustainable use of natural resources.</p>	<p>Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park, Llogara National Park</p>	3.2	Monitoring the number of tourists according to protected areas.																		
		3.3	Establishment of mechanisms for monitoring the quality of water, air, terrestrial environment throughout the year and specifically monitoring indicators during the peak season.																		
		3.4	Increase visitor attractiveness by improving the park's infrastructure to enable visitors to experience nature.																		
		3.6	Providing information to visitors at the visitor center in the park where visitors receive information about recreation opportunities.																		

THEME: VALUE PROMOTION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION OF INTEREST GROUPS**PURPOSE: PROMOTION OF CULTURAL, HISTORICAL AND NATURAL VALUES AS WELL AS AWARENESS AND EDUCATION OF INTEREST GROUPS ON HOW TO USE RESOURCES FOR A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM.**

1. Promotion of cultural and historical values, natural landscapes and biodiversity in order to extend the tourist season throughout the year.
 - Creation/maintenance of a website (website) where it is possible to promote natural and cultural heritage, natural landscapes, biodiversity and itineraries for their achievement.
 - Compilation/ improvement of guides (brochures), leaflets of protected areas, where natural, cultural and biodiversity resources are identified
 - Participation in conferences, symposia, and workshops on tourism.
 - Promotion of authentic products (Olive oil, wine, honey, medicinal plants, artistic works, etc.) in the respective season of their production through the organization of events and press releases.
 - Use of social media channels (Facebook, Instagram) to promote the destination as well as the activities carried out.
 - Creation and distribution of videos of national natural parks, marine, protected landscapes.
 - Creating and promoting videos promoting the biodiversity of protected areas.
2. Awareness of the community and interest groups on the values of natural, cultural, historical and biodiversity resources of protected areas (Parks) and sustainable tourism development.
 - Promoting research as well as scientific activities that enable the recognition of values, the way of managing areas, the management of habitats and protected species as well as the sustainable use.
 - Drafting an education and awareness program for the promotion of protected areas, recognition of ecological, natural values, landscape, biodiversity, permitted and prohibited activities and the rules to be followed by PA users.
 - Preparation of brochures, leaflets, advertising spots, promotional material with PA logo, natural, landscape and cultural values, etc.
 - Informing the public about the values of the area, the scientific knowledge that can be gained from the conservation of natural resources and biodiversity.
3. Educating the community and interest groups on how to use resources for a sustainable tourism development.
 - Organizing seminars or training on the sustainable use of cultural and natural resources for the community, tourists, and tourism businesses.
 - Promoting the values of protected areas and biodiversity in local schools (high schools, universities)
 - Encourage the local community to stop the degradation and further deterioration of coastal and wetland ecosystems and habitats as a result of uncontrolled and irregular activities throughout the protected areas.
 - Education of young fishermen regarding the use of fishing equipment, the fishing period for sustainable development of tourism
 - Conduct lectures on protected areas to inform the community about their values, attract visitors and promote positive behaviors.
 - Placing orientation, information and interpretation boards in parks to achieve the most interesting points for tourists.

STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing database/inventory of archaeological remains, caves and geological formations • A responsible institution operation at the regional level, specifically responsible for cultural and natural heritage conservation and management. • An updated legal framework with regard to law enforcement and financial self-sustainability. • Memorandum of understanding between RDCH/ RAPA Vlore/ Vlora Municipality and the Regional Education Directorate Vlore. • Memorandum of understanding between RAPA Vlore and Ismail Qemali University, Department of Biology. • Existence of two visitor centers in Vlora Bay dedicated to natural and Eco touristic. • Scientific experience and research protocols are already in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of continuous financial support to ensure the proper management of these areas • A large area • A large number of stakeholders involved • Lack of raw data with regard to the economic potential of these areas, natural values, carrying capacities etc. • Illegal activities • Lack of continuous trainings and capacity building efforts • Incomplete legal framework
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agencies are able to participate in projects and receive funds from national and international donor's. • A great interest of international donors dedicated to cultural/natural heritage and ecotourism development. • Operation of management committees of protected area in Vlora Region • Web sites and high visibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of communication. Not a participatory approach • Lack of appropriate infrastructure • Lack of collaboration and coordination • Inappropriate territorial development. • Weak waste management • Lack of management plans/masterplans for protected areas

Table 8. Scheduled activities under value promotion, awareness and education theme

THEME: VALUE PROMOTION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION OF INTEREST GROUPS							
PURPOSE: PROMOTION OF CULTURAL, HISTORICAL AND NATURAL VALUES AS WELL AS AWARENESS AND EDUCATION OF INTEREST GROUPS ON HOW TO USE RESOURCES FOR A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM.							
NR	OBJECTIVE	LOCATION/AREA	No.	ACTIVITIES	INTEREST GROUPS INVOLVED	SOURCES OF FUNDING	INDICATORS
1	Promotion of cultural and historical values, natural landscapes and biodiversity in order to extend the tourist season throughout the year.	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park, Llogara National Park	1.1	Creation / maintenance of a website (website) where it is possible to promote natural and cultural heritage, natural landscapes, biodiversity and itineraries for their achievement.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Vlora Municipality, National Territorial Council, National Agency for Territorial planning, Chamber of Commerce	Public budget and donors/grants	Website addressed for the promotion of protected areas.
			1.2	Compilation/ improvement of guides (brochures), leaflets of protected areas, where natural, cultural and biodiversity resources are identified	Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore), Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), National Tourism Agency, National Coastal Agency, Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Vlora Municipality, Chamber of Commerce	Public budget and donors/grants	Guides, brochures, leaflets produced and distributed to tourists, the community and other interest groups.
			1.4	Participation in conferences,	Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore), Regional	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of conferences, symposia,

		symposia, workshops on tourism.	Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), National Tourism Agency, Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Vloora Municipality, Chamber of Commerce, tour operators, private bussines.		workshops on tourism organized and implemented
		1.5 Promotion of authentic products (Olive oil, wine, honey, medicinal plants, artistic works, etc.) in the respective season of their production through the organization of events and press releases.	Vloora Municipality, Chamber of Commerce, tour operators, private bussines, Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore), Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), National Tourism Agency, Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs.	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of promotional activities
		1.7 Use of social media channels (Facebook, Instagram) to promote the destination as well as the activities carried out.	Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore), Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), National Tourism Agency, Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Vloora Municipality,	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of activities published

					Chamber of Commerce, tour operators, private bussines.		
			1.8	Creation and distribution of videos of national natural parks, marine, protected landscapes.	Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore), Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), National Tourism Agency, Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Vlora Municipality	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of videos on national natural parks, marine, protected landscapes. Number of views
			1.9	Creating and promoting videos promoting the biodiversity of protected areas..	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of promotional videos
2	Awareness of the community and interest groups on the values of natural, cultural, historical and biodiversity resources of protected areas (Parks) and sustainable tourism development	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park, Llogara National Park	2.1	Promoting research as well as scientific activities that enable the recognition of values, the way of managing areas, the management of habitats and protected species as well as the sustainable use.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Ismail Qemali University, Department of Biology	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of scientific activities
			2.2	Drafting an education and awareness program for the promotion of	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of agreements, the final draft program,

				protected areas, recognition of ecological, natural values, landscape, biodiversity, permitted and prohibited activities and the rules to be followed by PA users.	(NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs		number of activities involved
			2.4	Preparation of brochures, leaflets, advertising spots, promotional material with PA logo, natural, landscape and cultural values, etc.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of brochures, leaflets, advertising spots, promotional material
			2.6	Informing the public about the values of the area, the scientific knowledge that can be gained from the conservation of natural resources and biodiversity.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Ismail Qemali University, Department of Biology	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of meetings with local community
3	Educating the community and interest groups on how to use resources for a sustainable tourism development.	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park,	3.1	Organizing seminars or trainings on the sustainable use of cultural and natural resources for the community, tourists, tourism businesses.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Ismail	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of seminars and training

		Llogara National Park		Qemali University, Department of Biology		
	3.2	Promoting the values of protected areas and biodiversity in local schools (high schools, universities)	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Ismail Qemali University, Department of Biology	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of educational activities, Number of students who benefits from the education activities	
	3.5	Encourage the local community to stop the degradation and further deterioration of coastal and wetland ecosystems and habitats as a result of uncontrolled and irregular activities throughout the protected areas.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), National Coastal Agency, Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of meetings with local community.	
	3.6	Education of young fishermen regarding the use of fishing equipment, fishing period for a sustainable development of tourism	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Ismail Qemali University, Department of Biology	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of trainings addressed to fishermen on the use of fishing equipment. , Number of participants who receive the trainings	
	3.7	Conduct lectures on protected areas to inform the community about	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas	Public budget and donors/grants	Numbers of lectures to inform the community about their values, attract	

				their values, attract visitors and promote positive behaviors.	(NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs, Ismail Qemali University, Department of Biology		visitors and promote positive behaviors
			3.8	Placing orientation, information and interpretation boards in parks to achieve the most interesting points by tourists.	"Vlora Municipality, Chamber of Commerce, tour operators, private bussines, Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore), Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), National Tourism Agency, Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE), NGOs."	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of orientation, information and interpretation boards in the parks for the achievement of the most interesting points by the touris

Table 9. Timeline of scheduled activities under value promotion, awareness and education theme

THEME: VALUE PROMOTION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION OF INTEREST GROUPS																		
PURPOSE: PROMOTION OF CULTURAL, HISTORICAL AND NATURAL VALUES AS WELL AS AWARENESS AND EDUCATION OF INTEREST GROUPS ON HOW TO USE RESOURCES FOR A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM.																		
NR	OBJECTIVE	LOCATION/AREA	No.	ACTIVITIES	TIME PERIOD-2022												2022-2024 (1-3 years)	>3 years
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		
1	Promotion of cultural and historical values, natural landscapes and biodiversity in order to extend the tourist season throughout the year.	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun National Park, Llogara National Park	1.1	Creation / maintenance of a website (website) where it is possible to promote natural and cultural heritage, natural landscapes, biodiversity and itineraries for their achievement.														
			1.2	Compilation/ improvement of guides (brochures), leaflets of protected areas, where natural, cultural and biodiversity resources are identified														
			1.4	Participation in conferences, symposia,														

			workshops on tourism.															
		1.5	Promotion of authentic products (Olive oil, wine, honey, medicinal plants, artistic works, etc.) in the respective season of their production through the organization of events and press releases.															
		1.7	Use of social media channels (Facebook, Instagram) to promote the destination as well as the activities carried out.															
		1.8	Creation and distribution of videos of national natural parks, marine, protected landscapes.															
		1.9	Creating and promoting videos promoting the															

				biodiversity of protected areas..																
2	Awareness of the community and interest groups on the values of natural, cultural, historical and biodiversity resources of protected areas (Parks) and sustainable tourism development	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park, Llogara National Park	2.1	Promoting research as well as scientific activities that enable the recognition of values, the way of managing areas, the management of habitats and protected species as well as the sustainable use.																
			2.2	Drafting an education and awareness program for the promotion of protected areas, recognition of ecological, natural values, landscape, biodiversity, permitted and prohibited activities and the rules to be followed by PA users.																
			2.4	Preparation of brochures, leaflets,																

				advertising spots, promotional material with PA logo, natural, landscape and cultural values, etc.													
			2.6	Informing the public about the values of the area, the scientific knowledge that can be gained from the conservation of natural resources and biodiversity.													
3	Educating the community and interest groups on how to use resources for a sustainable tourism development.	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park, Llogara National Park	3.1	Organizing seminars or trainings on the sustainable use of cultural and natural resources for the community, tourists, tourism businesses.													
			3.2	Promoting the values of protected areas and biodiversity in local schools (high schools, universities)													

			3.5	Encourage the local community to stop the degradation and further deterioration of coastal and wetland ecosystems and habitats as a result of uncontrolled and irregular activities throughout the protected areas.																
			3.6	Education of young fishermen regarding the use of fishing equipment, fishing period for a sustainable development of tourism																
			3.7	Conduct lectures on protected areas to inform the community about their values, attract visitors and promote positive behaviors.																
			3.8	Placing orientation,																

			information and interpretation boards in parks to achieve the most interesting points by tourists.																
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THEME: MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

PURPOSE: TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS THROUGH THE PRESERVATION OF NATURAL AND TOURIST VALUES, BUILDING CAPACITIES, PROVIDING NECESSARY HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND IMPROVING COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION WITH RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS.

1. Risk management in protected areas in cases of natural disasters.

- Identification and mapping of areas endangered by floods, fires and erosion."
- Information / awareness activities on risk and management of natural disaster situations."

2. Exploration and promotion of underwater tourism.

- Identification of underwater tourist potential and possible areas for underwater trails."

3. Conservation of ecosystems, habitats, biodiversity and landscape.

- Updating the list of natural resources, tourism, cultural and historical protected areas.
- Promotion and information activities for stakeholders in the vicinity of protected areas.

STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing database/inventory of archaeological remains, caves and geological formations, natural sites, touristic attractions etc. • A responsible institution operation at the regional level, specifically responsible for cultural/historical and natural heritage conservation and management. • An updated legal framework with regard to law enforcement and financial self-sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of continuous financial support to ensure the proper management of these areas • A large area • Lack of human capacities • Lack of spatial/geographical data • Illegal activities • Incomplete legal framework
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agencies are able to participate in projects and receive funds from national and international donor's. • A great interest of international donors dedicated to cultural/natural heritage and ecotourism development. • Operation of management committees of protected area in Vlora Region • Web sites and high visibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of communication. Not a participatory approach • Lack of appropriate infrastructure • Lack of collaboration and coordination • Inappropriate territorial development. • Lack of continuous trainings and capacity building efforts • Lack of management plans/masterplans for protected areas

Table 10. Scheduled activities under management, administration and sustainability theme

THEME: MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND SUSTAINABILITY							
PURPOSE: TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS THROUGH THE PRESERVATION OF NATURAL AND TOURIST VALUES, BUILDING CAPACITIES, PROVIDING NECESSARY HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND IMPROVING COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION WITH RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS.							
NR	OBJECTIVE	LOCATION/AREA	No.	ACTIVITIES	INTEREST GROUPS INVOLVED	SOURCES OF FUNDING	INDICATORS
1	Risk management in protected areas in cases of natural disasters.	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park, Llogara National Park	1.1	Identification and mapping of areas endangered by floods, fires and erosion.	National Agency for Civil Protection, Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore) Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE) Ministry of Culture (MC) National Inspectorate for Territorial Protection, State police, Coastal guard, Border police, Port authority, Vloja Municipality, Prefecture of Vlore, NGO.	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of reports for areas endangered by floods, fires and erosion.
			1.2	Information / awareness activities on risk and management of natural disaster situations.	National Agency for Civil Protection, Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore (RDCH Vlore) Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE)	Public budget and donors/grants	Number of organized activities.

					Ministry of Culture (MC) National Inspectorate for Territorial Protection, State police, Coastal guard, Border police, Port authority, Vlora Municipality, Prefecture of Vlore, NGO.		
2	Exploration and promotion of underwater tourism	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park, Llogara National Park	2.1	Identification of underwater tourist potential and possible areas for underwater trails.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE) Ministry of Culture (MC) NGO	Public budget and donors/grant s	Report on concrete preventive measures.
3	Conservation of ecosystems, habitats, biodiversity and landscape	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park, Llogara National Park	3.1	Updating the list of natural resources, tourism, cultural and historical protected areas.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE) Ministry of Culture (MC) NGO	Public budget and donors/grant s	Updated inventory of natural, tourist, cultural and historical resources.
			3.3	Promotion and information activities for stakeholders in the vicinity of protected areas.	Regional Administration of Protected Area Vlore (RAPA Vlore), National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE) Ministry of Culture (MC) NGO, Vlora Municipality.	Public budget and donors/grant s	Number of promotional activities, Number of participants, distributed promotional materials.

Table 11. Timeline of scheduled activities under management, administration and sustainability theme

THEME: MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND SUSTAINABILITY																		
PURPOSE: TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS THROUGH THE PRESERVATION OF NATURAL AND TOURIST VALUES, BUILDING CAPACITIES, PROVIDING NECESSARY HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND IMPROVING COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION WITH RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS.																		
NR	OBJECTIVE	LOCATION/AREA	No.	ACTIVITIES	TIME PERIOD-2022												2022-2024 (1-3 years)	>3 years
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		
1	Risk management in protected areas in cases of natural disasters.	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park, Llogara National Park	1.1	Identification and mapping of areas endangered by floods, fires and erosion.														
			1.2	Information / awareness activities on risk and management of natural disaster situations.														
2	Exploration and promotion of underwater tourism	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National Park, Karaburun Natural Park, Llogara National Park	2.1	Identification of underwater tourist potential and possible areas for underwater trails.														
3	Conservation of ecosystems,	Vjose Narte Protected Landscape, Karaburun Sazan Marine National	3.1	Updating the list of natural resources,														

	habitats, biodiversity and landscape	Park, Karaburun Natural Park, Llogara National Park	tourism, cultural and historical protected areas.														
			3.3 Promotion and information activities for stakeholders in the vicinity of protected areas.														

6. FEASIBILITY OF THE PLAN

The feasibility of this plan is seen in two main aspects, the legal and the technical and operational one. The first aspects refers to an analysis of the legal framework available and how actual law/bylaws/regulations really supports the implementation of the selected activities. The second aspects refer to institutional mapping, identification of the organizations operation in the project area, their responsibilities, distribution, capacities and infrastructure in place to support and ensure the efficient implementation of the scheduled activities.

6.1 LEGAL FEASIBILITY

Law No. 81 of 04.05.2017 "On protected areas" establishes the criteria for the proclamation of protected areas, as well as recognizing particularly protected areas of interest for the European Community, by guaranteeing initially the possibility for evaluation of habitats with interest for the European Community, included in the Annex of Directive for Habitats, and then make proposals for these areas, in line with the criteria established in the law and with the Directive for Habitats". In addition, the law provides for internal sub-zones for each protected area or area in conservation. The concept of division of the protected territory into functional areas based on their characteristics facilitates the performance of community activities in the territories of protected areas provided for the so-called "tampon" effect. The Law determines the procedures for declaring an area as a protected one, regarding

Local governance and the land owners. This law is partially approximated, with the European directive no. 92/43/CEE, "On the conservation of natural habitats and of wild Fauna and flora". The objective of this law is the promulgation, preservation, management, and sustainable use of protected areas and their natural and biological resources based on the principle of sustainable development. The aim of this law is to provide special protection for environmentally protected areas and important components of biodiversity.

The Ministry of Environment, through its Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas under the General Directorate of Environmental Policies and Delivery Unit, is responsible for the formulation of policies for the protection of nature and the development of strategic documents in this field.

According to Article No. 14 of Law 81/2017, the protected areas are divided into the following categories:

- Strict natural reserve / scientific reserves (category I);
- National Park (category II);
- Natural monument (category III);
- Managed natural reserves / Natural Park (category IV);
- Protected landscape (category V);
- Protected area of managed resources (category VI);
- Municipal Natural Park (category IV);
- Green crown (category V).

There are several acts that guarantee the protection of nature in the Republic of Albania, including Law "On protection of Biodiversity", No 9587, 20.07.2006, Official Gazette No. 84, date of publication 08.09.2006, pg. 2847, recently amended by Law No. 68/2014, of 03.07.2014:

- Law No. 81/2017, "On protected areas";
- Law "On protection of wild fauna", No. 10006, dated 23.10.2008, Official Gazette No. 168, Date of publication 31.10.2008, pg. 8273, amended;
- Law "On rules and procedures for international trade of endangered species of flora and fauna", No. 9867, dated 31.01.2008, Official Gazette No. 18, publication date 19.02.2008, pg. 629, amended;
- Law No. 10.253 dated 11.03. 2010 "On hunting";
- Law "On some changes and additions to Law No. 9587, dated 20.07.2006 "On protection of Biodiversity"", revised, for the full approximation of EC Directive 92/43/EEC, May 22, 1992 "On conservation of natural habitats of wild fauna and flora", adopted on July 2, 2014;
- DCM No. 57, dated 06.02.2019 "On the criteria and methods of zoning of the territory of an Environmentally PA"

In order to ensure the implementation of these pieces of legislation, a number of by-laws were issued for completing the legal base regarding specific elements of protection of nature, including the list of protected flora and fauna species, as published in the Red Book of the Albanian Flora, and the Red Book of the Albanian Fauna. The protection of species is in line with the specific provisions of the Law on biodiversity and the Law on the protection of wild fauna. Threatened species are protected by Order No. 1280, dated 20.11.2013

(National red list of protected flora and fauna) of the Ministry of Environment published on the Official Gazette No. 197 of 18.12.2013. The Law on biodiversity contains provisions on invasive species and protection measures for the conservation of species.

The following violations constitute administrative contraventions (when such violations do not constitute a criminal offense):

- for the pollution and damage of the area protected from over-discharge of activities that take place outside the area, but in its vicinity, the subject is punished with a fine from ALL 100,000 to ALL 300,000;
- for the development in the area of activities that are not provided with an environmental permit, the subject is punished with a fine from ALL 1,000,000 to ALL 2,000,000;
- for non-compliance and non-compliance with the requirements, principles and conditions of the relevant environmental permit, according to the provisions of the law, the subject is punished with a fine from ALL 500.000 to ALL 1,000,000;
- for damaging the areas protected by the owners of private properties located within the area, the subject is punished with a fine from ALL 50,000 to ALL 80,000;
- For damage to protected areas by users of the area, with a fine from ALL 50,000 to ALL 80,000.

In addition to the fine, the Forest Police Inspectorate and the administration of protected areas may propose to the Minister the revocation of the environmental permit and the closure of all activity or parts thereof permanently or for a certain period of time, in accordance to the legislation in force for environmental permits.

Law No. 44/2019 “On some additions and amendments to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania” includes a series of criminal offenses in terms of the environment. These changes and additions were dictated by the need to be consistent with the Law 81/2017 as well as the need to ensure sustainability and efficiency in the fight against environmental abusers. The provisions of this law are complete in the form of a comment and do not need analysis or elaboration to highlight their comprehensibility, so their content is summarized below exactly according to the Criminal Code.

Article No. 201, Air, water and soil pollution:

Air pollution, pollution of surface and groundwater, pollution of the surface or depth of the earth, severe damage to animals or plants, through the discharge, emission or introduction of ionizing radiation or a quantity of materials in the air, soil or water, beyond the limit of norms permitted by law, are punishable by imprisonment of up to three years.

The same act, when committed in areas specifically protected by law, such as areas of environmental, cultural, artistic, historical, architectural or archaeological value, or when it has caused or is likely to cause serious damage to the ecosystem, biodiversity, flora or fauna, is punishable by imprisonment of one to five years.

When the criminal offense provided for in the first paragraph of this Article has caused or is likely to cause minor injury to one or more persons, he shall be punished by imprisonment of one to seven years.

When this offense has caused or is likely to cause serious injury to one or more persons, it is punishable by imprisonment of two to ten years.

The same act, when it has caused or is likely to cause the death of one or more persons, shall be punishable by imprisonment of five to fifteen years.

6.2 TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

In this project deliverable the main target groups, but not limited to, are the National Agency for Protected Areas (NAPA), Vlora Municipality, Coastal Agency and the Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage Vlore. RAPA Vlore was established in February 2015, as an institution reporting to the Minister of Environment, setting up for the first time in the country independent administration of Protected Areas; Regional Administrations for Protected Areas (RAPA); Vlora Municipality and the Regional Directorate of Cultural heritage. The main institutions involved directly or indirectly to the implementation of the scheduled activities are listed in Table 12.

Table 12: Institutions/Organizations involved in the management of the project study area

Institutions/Organizations	Roles and responsibilities
Ministry of Tourism and Environment	<p>It is a public institution responsible for the formulation and implementation of the policies related to environment, nature protection, and waste management, environmental monitoring, forest, water quality, protected area etc. Four national bodies operate under the Ministry as National Agencies, respectively: the National Tourism Agency (AKT); the National Coastline Agency; the National Agency of Protected Areas (AKZM); and the National Environment Agency (AKM), with its Regional Environmental Directorates. Moreover, the Ministry exercises the task of controlling the territory through the State Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry. Responsible for Strategies and legal framework for Environment protection and tourism development in the country. In terms of environmental protection, MTE supports the valorisation and safeguarding of diverse ecosystems, by ensuring a healthy and sustainable environment for existing and future generations. More specifically, in the Government Program (2017-2021) the Ministry of Tourism and Environment has committed to improve environmental conditions through the following priorities: - preventing and containing erosion, through rapid-growth forestation and development of hydrotechnic protective works; - improving air quality through a better monitoring system of air pollutants in the major cities; - valorising endangered and protected ecosystems by drafting the National Plans for Integrated Management of Protected Areas (PAs), of National Parks (KPs), and of Strict Natural Reserves (RNS); - integrating natural ecosystems with infrastructure and tourism projects; - promoting circular economy in solid waste management etc.</p>
National Agency of Protected Areas	<p>National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA), as the institution directly responsible for management of protected areas in Albania. The Albanian project partner of the project. The agency is under</p>

	<p>the authority of the Minister of Tourism and Environment. Controls the implementation of the law on forests, pastures, protected areas, wild flora and fauna, hunting activities and other activities carried out in the national forest fund by private and public entities, and proposes the revocation of licenses when subjects act in violation of the relevant law;</p> <p>Prevents, detects and fights damage, occupation, abuse, alienation, desecration and degradation of forests and forest land, violation of uncontrolled interventions in the forestry fund and in the natural environment; Organizes work on prevention and extinction of fires on protected areas, in cooperation with Fire and Rescue service and General Directorate of Civil Emergencies;[7]</p> <p>Prevents and takes measures in the cases of illegal exploitation and trading of wood material, crime in the forestry sector, pastures, protected areas and forests with special function, wild flora and fauna, medicinal, aromatic and ethereal herbs, forest and non-forest products of national forests fund, as well as any other activity contrary to the law;</p>
National Coastal Agency	Responsible for monitoring the implementation of policies and regulations that promote sustainable tourism developments along the coastal region of the country. The Agency is organized at central level by the General Directorate and has four regional branches. Its main objective is to create a system of rules and standards which enable the proper administration of public spaces along the beaches and rural areas of the coast. Coastal protection, promotion and monitoring of projects for the development of the coastal zone.
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Responsible for fishery, aquaculture and water management.
Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy	Responsible for the transport system, particularly related to the entrance and departure ports.
Ministry of Culture	Responsible for the management of the cultural and historical sites.
Directory of Fishing and Aquaculture	The institution directly responsible for the management and control of fishery and aquaculture in Albania.
National Territory Planning Agency	<p>Develop planning standards and supervise implementation of spatial planning instruments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - processes of improving the territorial planning legislation; - administration and maintenance of the territorial planning database, (National Territorial Planning Register); - informing the public about the planning processes of the territory, as well as about the promotion of its participation during the processes of drafting and implementing the planning documents; - providing legal, technical and methodological standards in the field of territorial planning; - preparation of studies for the Integrated Planning System in the Republic of Albania and proposals for the Minister responsible

	<p>for territorial planning and development, the National Council of the Territory and the Council of Ministers, for measures for the sustainable development of the territory and for processes and activities related to territorial planning;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting the Annual Monitoring Report on the Implementation of Goals and Objectives, stated in the General Territorial Plan and detailed plans for areas of national importance.
National Territory Protection Inspectorate	Law enforcement related to spatial planning and constructions
Regional Administration for Protected Areas – Vlora	<p>Responsible for the management of PA-s. Co-manager of Butrinti National Park and all-Natural Monuments located within the territory.</p> <p>The regional administrations of the protected areas are institutions, under the National Agency of Protected Areas, based in each region and constitute the specialized local institutional network, which implements the tasks for the protection and development of the protected environmental areas located in the region.</p>
Regional Environment Agency – REA	Implementing procedures related to environmental licenses; collecting environmental data at regional level.
Regional Fishing Directory	The institution directly responsible for the management and control of fishery and aquaculture in Saranda region. Direct contact with the fishermen and responsibility for surveillance of fisheries activities, controlling illegal and unregulated fishing.
Inter Institutional Marine Operations Centre	An inter-sectoral institution responsible for monitoring the marine area of Albania and planning and coordinating sea related activities.
Border Police and Immigration	Controlling access to the marine areas. Ensuring respect of the legislation and issuing permits for sailing
Vlora Prefect	The prefect of Vlora leads the management committee of protected areas in the region. Is responsible to supervise the legal framework implementation and controls local government authorities.
Vlora County Council	Develops and implements regional policies and coordinates with central and local government authorities
Fisheries Management Organization – FMO (marine fisheries)	Coordinate and organize the fishing activity, in the process of constitution.
Artisanal fishery groups	Users of the area, commercial artisanal fishermen
Fish farming (Aquaculture)	Present in the territory. This activity influences in the water quality and biodiversity
Tour Operators	Tourism agencies and tour operators offering tour boats in the area, mainly present during summer season.
Marina of Yacht	Supporting the tourism sector in the region.

Hotels and Restaurants, Beach bars	Possible source of conflict for usage of the space. Customers for the fishing products.
Management Committees	<p>In order to follow the implementation of management plans in protected areas, management committees are set up, consisting of the municipality / municipalities, within the administrative territory of which the protected area is located, by local institutions that have direct links with them, such as agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, civil society, representatives of forest and pasture owners located in protected areas and run by the mayor.</p> <p>The Committee has a supervisory function for the implementation of management plans in environmental protected areas and functions according to the regulation approved by it and the role of the technical secretariat for it is played by the administration of the protected area, which administers all documentation reflecting the work of the committee.</p>
Research institutions	
University "Ismail Qemali", Vlorë	Natural science, Tourism, and Naval Departments, conducting research in the MPA
International organizations	
UNESCO, European Commission, UNDP Albania, IUCN, WWF. MEDFUND, MEDPAN.	Promoting the preservation of cultural heritage.
	Supporting biodiversity conservation in the country
	Supporting the establishment and management of the MPA-s in Albania.
	Supporting capacity building, establishment and management of protected areas and sustainable fisheries. SSF project ongoing in Vlora bay.

