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MIRATIMIN E SUPPLEMENTIT TË TRASHËGIMISË BOTËRORE TË PLANIT TË
MENAXHIMIT TË
'PEIZAZHIT TË MBROJTUR UJOR/TOKËSOR POGRADEC'

Në mbështetje të nenit 102 të Kushtetutës dhe në zbatim të nenit 42, të ligjit nr.81/2017, "Për zonat e mbrojtura",

URDHËROJ:

1. Miratimin e Supplementit të Trashëgimisë Botërore të Planit të Menaxhimit të "Peizazhit të mbrojtur ujqor/tokësor Pogradec", të përgatitur në bashkëpunim me Ministrinë e Kulturës në kuadër të projektit IPA ndërkufitar "Drejt forcimit të qeverisjes së trashëgimisë së përbashkët natyrore dhe kulturore ndërkufitare të rajonit të liqenit të Ohrit", të financuar nga Bashkimi Evropian, sipas tekstit bashkëlidhur,
2. Supplementi i Trashëgimisë Botërore të Planit të Menaxhimit të "Peizazhit të mbrojtur ujqor/tokësor Pogradec" është pjesë përbërëse integrale e planit të menaxhimit të Peizazhit të mbrojtur ujqor/tokësor Pogradec, miratuar me Urdhërin e Ministrisë nr. 2026, datë 31.12.2014 "Për miratimin e planit të menaxhimit të peizazhit të mbrojtur ujqor/tokësor Pogradec".
3. Për zbatimin e Planit të Menaxhimit ngarkohet Komiteti i Menaxhimit të Zonës së Mbrojtur, Agjencia Kombëtare e Zonave të Mbrojtura, Ministria e Kulturës, Instituti i Monumenteve të Kulturës, Inspektoriat i Shtetëror i Mjedisit dhe Pyjeve, Ministria e Bujqësisë, Zhvillimit Rural dhe Administrimit të Ujqërave, Bashkia Pogradec dhe Agjencia Kombëtare e Mjedisit duke bashkëpunuar me strukturat përkatëse të përfshira dhe palët e tjera të interesuara.

4. Për të mbikqyrur zbatimin e Supplementit të Trashëgimisë Botërore të Planit të Menaxhimit të “Peizazhit të mbrojtur Pogradec” ngarkohet Komiteti i Menaxhimit të Zonës së Mbrojtur.
5. Bazuar në dispozitat e ligjit “Për zonat e mbrojtura”, të ndryshuar, Supplementi i Trashëgimisë Botërore të Planit të Menaxhimit të “Peizazhit të mbrojtur ujor/tokësor Pogradec” të përfshihet dhe të integrohet në politikat, planet, programet dhe veprimtaritë që lidhen me to si dhe në vendimmarrjet në nivel kombëtar, rajonal dhe vendor.
6. Supplementi i Trashëgimisë Botërore të Planit të Menaxhimit të “Peizazhit të mbrojtur ujor/tokësor Pogradec”, të publikohet në faqen zyrtare të internetit të Ministrisë së Mjedisit.
7. Për zbatimin e këtij Urdhëri ngarkohet Komiteti i Menaxhimit të “Peizazhit të mbrojtur ujor/tokësor Pogradec”, Ministria e Mjedisit, Ministria e Kulturës, Agjencia Kombëtare e Zonave të Mbrojtura, Instituti i Monumenteve të Kulturës, Agjencia Kombëtare e Mjedisit dhe Inspektorati Shtetëror i Mjedisit dhe Pyjeve.

Ky urdhër hyn në fuqi menjëherë.

LEFTER KOKA

MINISTËR



World Heritage Supplement to the
Management Plan for Pogradec Protected
Landscape
2017-2027

AUGUST 2017

World Heritage Supplement to the Management Plan for Pogradec Protected Landscape 2017-2027

<FRONT MATTER>

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

asl	Above sea level
AD	Anno Domini (Christian Era)
BC	Before Christian Era
CBC	Cross-border Cooperation
CR	Critically Endangered
DCM	Decision of Council of Ministers
EN	Endangered
EU	European Union
FYROM	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GIZ	German Technical Cooperation
ICCROM	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
ICM	Institute of Cultural Monuments
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LOR	Lake Ohrid Region
MC	Management Committee
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEDTTE	Ministry of Economic Development, Tourism, Trade and Enterprise
MoT	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
NAPA	National Agency for Protected Areas
NATP	National Agency for Territory Planning
NEA	National Environment Agency
NIEF	National Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry
NT	Near Threatened
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
PDO	Protected Designation of Origin
PGI	Protected Geographical Indication
PPL	Pogradec Terrestrial/Aquatic Protected Landscape
RAPA	Regional Administration for Protected Areas
RDNC	Regional Directorate of National Culture
TSG	Traditional Speciality Guaranteed
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VU	Vulnerable
WFD	EU Water Framework Directive
WH	World Heritage

Foreword

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Introduction and summary

In the Lake Ohrid region, some of Europe's earliest human settlements and heritage routes border a unique the Lake, the oldest in Europe and for its area the most biodiverse in the world.

This plan concerns the World Heritage extension property, covering the Albanian part of Lake Ohrid as well as springs and cultural landscapes linked to the Lake (total 11378.6 ha) which is nominated as an extension of the existing Macedonian World Heritage property 'Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region'. It also concerns the buffer zone around the extension comprising 15,944.4 ha. The entire World Heritage extension property and buffer zone coincides with the territory of the Albanian protected landscape 'The Pogradec Terrestrial/Aquatic Protected Landscape (PPL)', with a total area of 27,323 ha.

This plan has been developed through a participatory process to meet the requirement from UNESCO for World Heritage properties to have a specific management plan or documented system of management. This plan acts as a supplement to the existing management plan for the PPL, and is also integrated with the General Local Plan for Pogradec Municipality, which are the key management and planning instruments for the area, and the management plan for the Macedonian part of the World Heritage property.

The plan comprises 6 parts, briefly outlined below.

1. Background

This provides a concise summary of factual information about the World Heritage extension property and buffer zone, the legal framework within which it functions, the scope and purpose of the management plan and the process by which it was developed. It also identifies the main stakeholders involved in managing the area and the other relevant projects, plans and initiatives. References are provided to documents that contain more details.

2. Evaluation; values, threats and opportunities

This section provides an analysis of the current situation affecting the World Heritage extension property and buffer zone, focusing on why the area is so important, and on the factors that threaten its particular values. These are summarised in Table 1.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF VALUES, ATTRIBUTES AND THREATS AFFECTING THE WORLD HERITAGE EXTENSION PROPERTY AND BUFFER ZONE

Main Values, Attributes and Features	Main Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The unique physical environment and geological history of Lake Ohrid and its waters;• The complex spring systems that feed the Lake;• Exceptional biodiversity and assemblage of more than 300 endemic species inhabiting the Lake;• Continuity of ecosystems in the Lake basin from high mountains to the lake shore;• The rich cultural and historic landscape that provides the setting for Lake Ohrid;• Historic buildings including the remains of an early Christian church at Lin, the historic centre of Pogradec and the vernacular architecture of Lin and other villages;• Important archaeological sites, notably remains of Neolithic pile dwellings around and under the Lake;• The wealth of local customs, traditions, arts and stories linked to the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increasing pollution of the Lake Ohrid and its water sources. In particular, by phosphorus and nitrogen and by contaminated mining waste;• Poorly planned and executed development and construction, especially in the coastal zone. This negatively impacts the ecological continuity between the lake and its surroundings and the historic and natural landscapes of the area;• Unsustainable natural resource exploitation, in particular fisheries and fuel wood from the Lake basin. This latter impacts the landscape and leads to erosion, and land degradation;• Degradation of cultural sites and structures due to lack of protection, restoration and maintenance;• Loss of distinctive local cultures and traditions due to demographic changes and the influx of new development.

The section also recognises the considerable achievements both nationally and locally that have created the legal, technical and administrative framework that has enabled establishment of the World Heritage extension property and buffer zone.

3. Vision and guiding principles

The agreed vision for the area is

'Rajoni i Liqenit të Ohrit me peisazhin unik dhe frymëzues ku natyrshëm ndërthurren vlera të trashëgimisë kulturore me asetet natyrore dhe aspekte të mënyrës tradicionale të jetesës, përbën një destinacion turistik të qendrueshëm, arkivë të historisë së natyrës, burim krenarie për identitetin rajonal dhe kombëtar'

Six guiding principles are defined for the management of the area:

1. Observing responsibilities and obligations associated with World Heritage status;
2. Application of the precautionary principle;
3. Integrated management;
4. National and transboundary collaboration;
5. Stakeholder engagement;
6. Rule of law.

4. Management programmes

Based on the evaluation, vision and guiding principles, six management programmes are defined, each with a long term goal and a set of 10-year objectives. Each programme also includes a rationale, a risk assessment and an indication of how it integrates with other plans affecting the area.

TABLE 2 MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Programme 1. Protecting and managing Lake Ohrid (pollution control and reduction, fishery management)	
Goal: Deterioration of the physical and chemical environment of the lake and its associated ecosystems is halted and reversed	10 year objectives: <i>1.1 All sewage and waste water is fully treated;</i> <i>1.2 Memelisht and other mining sites are cleared and decontaminated;</i> <i>1.3 Drimon spring and wetland complex is restored to a near natural state;</i> <i>1.4 A functioning system of solid waste collection and disposal is in place;</i> <i>1.5 Ohrid Lake fishery is ecologically and economically sustainable;</i> <i>1.6 Adequate monitoring takes place of the condition of the lake and the threats it faces.</i>
Programme 2. Protecting and sustaining cultural attributes of the OUV and other values and cultural heritage	
Goal: Cultural attributes of OUV and other values and cultural heritage are protected and sustained in their built and open landscape setting, understood and appreciated by the residents and visitors of the Lake Ohrid region	10 year objectives: <i>2.1 Cultural attributes of OUV and other historic sites and structures of cultural importance are protected and conserved;</i> <i>2.2 Historic villages and towns maintain their traditional character;</i> <i>2.3 Local culture and traditions that support World Heritage values are sustained.</i>
Programme 3. Integrating local development with World Heritage values	
Goal: Construction, location and scale of buildings and infrastructure respect the OUV and the ecological, cultural and landscape values of the area	10 year objectives: <i>3.1. Development and construction zones, regulations and guidelines are adopted and enforced;</i> <i>3.2 Illegal structures and buildings are removed;</i> <i>3.3 Traffic, transportation and transport infrastructure are managed with an emphasis on environmental protection and safety and landscape-sensitive approach.</i>
Programme 4. Enabling public enjoyment of World Heritage	
Goal: World Heritage status of the Lake Ohrid region encourages and facilitates sustainable nature and culture-based tourism and recreation	10 year objectives: <i>4.1 An integrated strategy guides development and management of tourism and recreation in the Lake Ohrid region at national and transboundary levels;</i> <i>4.2 A range of basic visitor infrastructure and information is available to enable nature and culture based tourism;</i> <i>4.3 The private sector is encouraged and supported to establish a range of nature and culture based activities, attractions and associated services for visitors;</i> <i>4.4 A common brand and image is used for marketing and promoting the Lake Ohrid region;</i> <i>4.5 Tourism is monitored and has high standards of safety, security and environmental and social impact.</i>
Programme 5. World Heritage buffer zone management (ecosystems, land use and livelihoods)	
Goal: The buffer zone of the World Heritage extension property is managed to protect its integrity and viability and to enable sustainable livelihoods for local communities	10 year objectives: <i>5.1 Forest loss is reversed and forest management is sustainable;</i> <i>5.2 Agriculture in the Lake Ohrid area is economically and environmentally sustainable, and supports local livelihoods;</i> <i>5.3 Increased opportunities for employment are available in the buffer zone.</i>
Programme 6. Implementing management plans for the area	
Goal: Management plans for the	10 year objectives:

Lake Ohrid region are implemented and integrated with other local strategies and plans	<p><i>6.1 Collaborative governance and integrated planning of the area is effectively established;</i></p> <p><i>6.2 Financial resources are available to support plan implementation;</i></p> <p><i>6.3 Individual and organisational capacity are developed to implement the management plan;</i></p> <p><i>6.4 Management plan implementation is monitored and reported and plans are adapted and revised;</i></p> <p><i>6.5 Decision makers, leaders and local stakeholders are aware of, engaged in and support World Heritage status.</i></p>
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5. Partnership plan for governance and management

This section sets out how governance and management of the area and implementation of the management plan will be achieved. The overall approach to governance will be co-management, under the guidance of the existing Management Committee for the PPL modified to meet the needs of World Heritage management and with the following membership:

1. Mayor of Pogradec (Co Chair);
2. General Director of Environment Policy and Delivery Unit, Ministry of Environment (Co Chair);
3. General Director of National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA);
4. General Director of Culture Heritage Directorate;
5. Director of Water Administration Directorate at the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration (MARDWA);
6. Director of Fisheries Directorate at the MARDWA;
7. Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (UNESCO Secretary General);
8. Director of Institute of Cultural Monuments;
9. Director of Regional Directorate of National Culture in Korca;
10. Representative of the Institute of Archaeology (Centre for Albanian Studies);
11. Representative of the National Agency for Territory Planning;
12. Head of the Regional Agency of Protected Areas (RAPA) in Korca;
13. NGO representative;
14. Local citizen's initiative representative;
15. Representative of Pogradec Municipality in charge of environmental issues.

Under co-management, all partners cooperate in managing the area and implementing the management plan within their own mandates and responsibilities. This is achieved by endorsing the management plan and integrating its objectives as far as possible into existing plans and programmes. Partners also collaborate and communicate on a day to day basis in order to ensure that their activities are compatibly and efficiently conducted. Special task forces may be established for joint activities and projects.

Section 5 also outlines a framework for monitoring and reporting on implementation of the management plan and on resources required for management.

6. Action Plans

A detailed action plan is provided for implementing each objective within each work programme

- Specific actions to be completed;
- Indicators of completion;
- Priority;
- Timing of implementation;
- Responsibility for implementation;
- Implementation partners.

Annexes

1 Background

1.1 Location and details of the World Heritage extension property and buffer zone

The World Heritage extension property 'Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region' is centred around Lake Ohrid in Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Macedonian part was inscribed in the World Heritage List as a natural site in 1979, and extended to create a mixed (natural and cultural) in 1980. In 2018 the nomination for the extension of the existing World Heritage property to include the Albanian part of the lake is to be submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

The Albanian part of the property is located entirely within Pogradec Municipality, with an area of 11378.6 ha. It includes the following elements (see Map 1 below).

- The entirety of the Albanian part of Lake Ohrid;
- The Lin Peninsula and coastal strip north to the Macedonian border;
- The Drilon springs and the watercourses linking them to the Lake.

The property forms part of the Albanian national protected area 'Pogradec Terrestrial/Aquatic Protected Landscape', established in 1999, with an area of 27,323 ha and administered by the National Agency for Protected Areas. The remaining area of the Pogradec Protected Landscape serves as the buffer zone for the World Heritage property.

1.2 World Heritage status

Since 1989, Albania has been one of 192 countries that have ratified the 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. World Heritage is the designation for places on Earth that are of outstanding universal value to humanity and that have been inscribed on the World Heritage List to be protected for present and future generations to appreciate and enjoy. As of September 2016, 203 Natural, 814 Cultural and 35 Mixed (Natural and Cultural) Properties have been inscribed in the World Heritage List. Criteria for inclusion in the List are shown in Box 1. The Lake Ohrid Region is inscribed in the World Heritage List under criteria (i), (iii), (iv) and (vii). A summary of the statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the existing World Heritage property is presented in Box 2.

BOX 1 . CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of 'Outstanding Universal Value', and meet at least one of ten selection criteria:

(i) to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;

(ii) to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;

(iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;

(iv) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;

(v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;

(vi) to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);

(vii) to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;

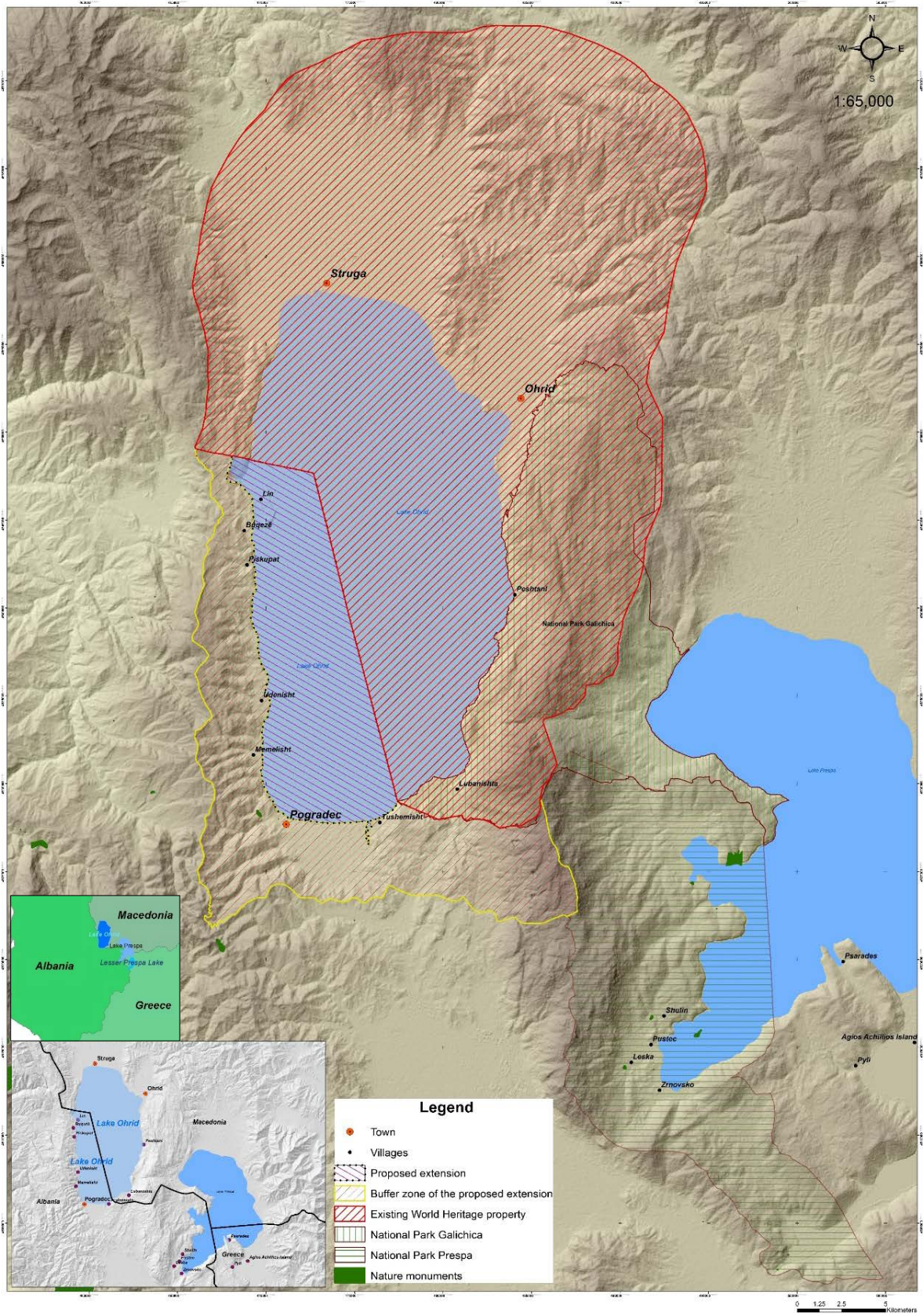
(viii) to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;

(ix) to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;

(x) to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

The sites must also meet the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity and must have an adequate protection and management system to ensure its safeguarding (paragraphs 77 and 78 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention; see <http://whc.unesco.org/en/about/>).

MAP 1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES OF THE WORLD HERITAGE EXTENSION PROPERTY AND BUFFER ZONE



Relevant national legislation

The main legislation that determines management of the potential World Heritage extension property in Albania is:

Law on Administrative-Territorial Reform, No. 115/2014, dated 31.06.2014; establishes the new administrative and territorial organisation of local government in Albania. The Albanian territory is now articulated for administrative and territorial govern purposes in 61 territorial government units.

Law on Local Self-Government, No. 139/2015, dated 17.12.2015; determines the functions and responsibilities Municipalities and is the main legal instrument through which the Municipality of Pogradec operates.

Law on Biodiversity Protection, No. 9587, dated 20.06.2006, amended by Law No. 37/2013 and Law No. 68, dated 03.04.2014; provides the legal basis for all biodiversity conservation in Albania.

Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Republic of Albania and the government of the Republic of Macedonia on the protection and sustainable development of Lake Ohrid and its watershed, No. 9347, dated 24.02.2005.

Law on Protected Areas, No. 81/2017, dated 04.05.2017; is the legal basis for the establishment and management of protected areas and affects the management of the Pogradec protected landscape. Details concerning the management plans and management zoning of protected areas are presented in Annex 1.A.

The Cultural Heritage Act, No. 9048 dated 07.04.2003 and amended by Law No. 9592, dated 27.07.2006, Law No. 9882, dated 28.02.2008, Law No. 10137, dated 11.05.2009 and Law No. 77/2013, dated 14.02. 2013; provides the legal basis for protection and management of cultural heritage. More details on the relevant provisions are presented in Annex 1.C.

Law on Territorial Planning and Development, No. 107/2014, dated 31.07.2014 (entered into force on 01.10.2014); provides the basis for all land use planning in Albania. It has repealed the Law No. 10119, dated 23.04.2009 “On Territorial Planning” as well as all related subsidiary legislation. More details on the relevant provisions are presented in Annex 1.D.

DCM on Territory planning regulation, No. 671, dated 29.07.2015; gives detailed information for the structure and the content of planning instruments at different levels.

Other major legislation that affects specific aspects of the management of the property includes the following:

Law on Water Resources, No. 8093, dated 21.03.1996.

Law on the Protection of Transboundary Lakes, No. 9103, dated 10.07.2003.

Law on Agriculture and Rural Development, No. 9817, dated 22.10.2007.

Law on the Mineral Sector, No. 10304, dated 15.07.2010.

Law on Environmental Protection, No. 10431, dated 09.06.2011.

Law on Fisheries, No. 64, dated 31.05.2012.

Law on Tourism, No.93, dated 27.07.2015.

1.3 Scope and purpose of the management plan supplement

The Law on Protected Areas (2017) requires all protected areas in Albania to have management plans (See Annex 1A). According to the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, to be inscribed on the World Heritage List, a property requires a specific management plan or documented system of management (see Annex 1B). This strategic planning document aims to fulfil this obligation for the extension property of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region. It is formulated as a supplement to the official 2014-2019 Management Plan for the Pogradec Terrestrial/Aquatic Protected Landscape, which includes in its territory the entire area of the extended World Heritage property. This supplement is intended to guide the management of the property in Albania, to reinforce the existing PPL management plan, to address in more detail the needs of the cultural attributes of the OUV and of other cultural values and heritage, to meet additional obligations created by World Heritage designation and to provide a basis for coordinated management between the main responsible entities and stakeholders in Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

1.3.1 Management Plan for the Pogradec Terrestrial/Aquatic Protected Landscape

The Pogradec Terrestrial/Aquatic Protected Landscape (PPL) has an approved management plan for the period 2014-2019. The plan includes detailed information about the protected area and its resources and provides a management framework for the area (excluding urban areas and cultural heritage). Its main elements are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3 MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE POGRADEC TERRESTRIAL/AQUATIC PROTECTED LANDSCAPE (2014-2019)

Long term objectives	Short term objectives
<p>1. Strengthen the protected area management system. Ensure that the protected area is managed in a correct way, involving the local stakeholders in a sustainable participatory process to contribute to the sustainable management of the area's resources, maintaining a compatible equilibrium between nature conservation and human activities development.</p>	<p>1.1. Enforce the provisions of any existing national regulation and law to visitors and users of the Pogradec Terrestrial/Aquatic Protected Landscape Area. 1.2. Increase the effectiveness of protected area management system by strengthening relevant institutions towards an effective law enforcement and prosecution service for violation of environmental requirements. 1.3. Strengthen the co-operation among fishery, forestry, and other local stakeholders. The MC should be the major forum for regular formal liaison between the relevant government and non-governmental agencies. 1.4. Improve the existing legal framework.</p>
<p>2. Increase habitat and biodiversity protection and conservation. Maintain the diverse habitats of the protected area, maintain the variety of fauna and the combination of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, ensure good water quality in the Pogradec Lake, clear water in rivers and streams and preserve the unique natural and biological processes and life support systems.</p>	<p>2.1. Ensure that the diversity of species and the ecosystems processes in the protected area are not adversely affected by human activities. 2.2. Promote the maintenance of high water quality to sustain the lake's habitat, prevent the degradation and deterioration of lake's shores and wetland ecosystems, terrestrial habitats, and grasslands. 2.3. Foster broad community stewardship, and commitment to the conservation of species of specific level of protection.</p>
<p>3. Develop recreational and touristic uses. Provide for and manage recreational and cultural uses of the area, ensuring the coexistence of nature protection objectives and the development of various types of touristic activities.</p>	<p>3.1. Provide for the operation of low impact tourism activities which add to the recreational and educational experience of protected area users. 3.2. Ensure that tourist operations do not negatively impact on the ecological and cultural heritage values of the protected area. 3.3. Ensure that tourism is carried out in an ecologically sustainable manner.</p>
<p>4. Develop sustainable agriculture and socio-economic activities. Ensure environmental health, economic profitability, and social and economic equity with the landscape area.</p>	<p>4.1. Promote sustainable agriculture and farming. 4.2. Promote ecologically and economically sound management of all grazing lands. 4.3. Promote beekeeping, medicinal plant cultivation and sustainable livelihood. 4.4. Support sustainable forestry. 4.5. Support sustainable fishery.</p>
<p>5. Promote scientific research and education. Promote education, nature appreciation and scientific research on the biological, geophysical and cultural values of the protected areas.</p>	<p>5.1. Encourage research that will provide knowledge of the values of the protected area and inform its management. 5.2. Ensure that information from research is made available to managers of the Pogradec Terrestrial/Aquatic Territory Protected Landscape Area. 5.3. Improve public awareness, understanding and appreciation of the environments of the protected area and the potential impacts of human activities on these environments.</p>

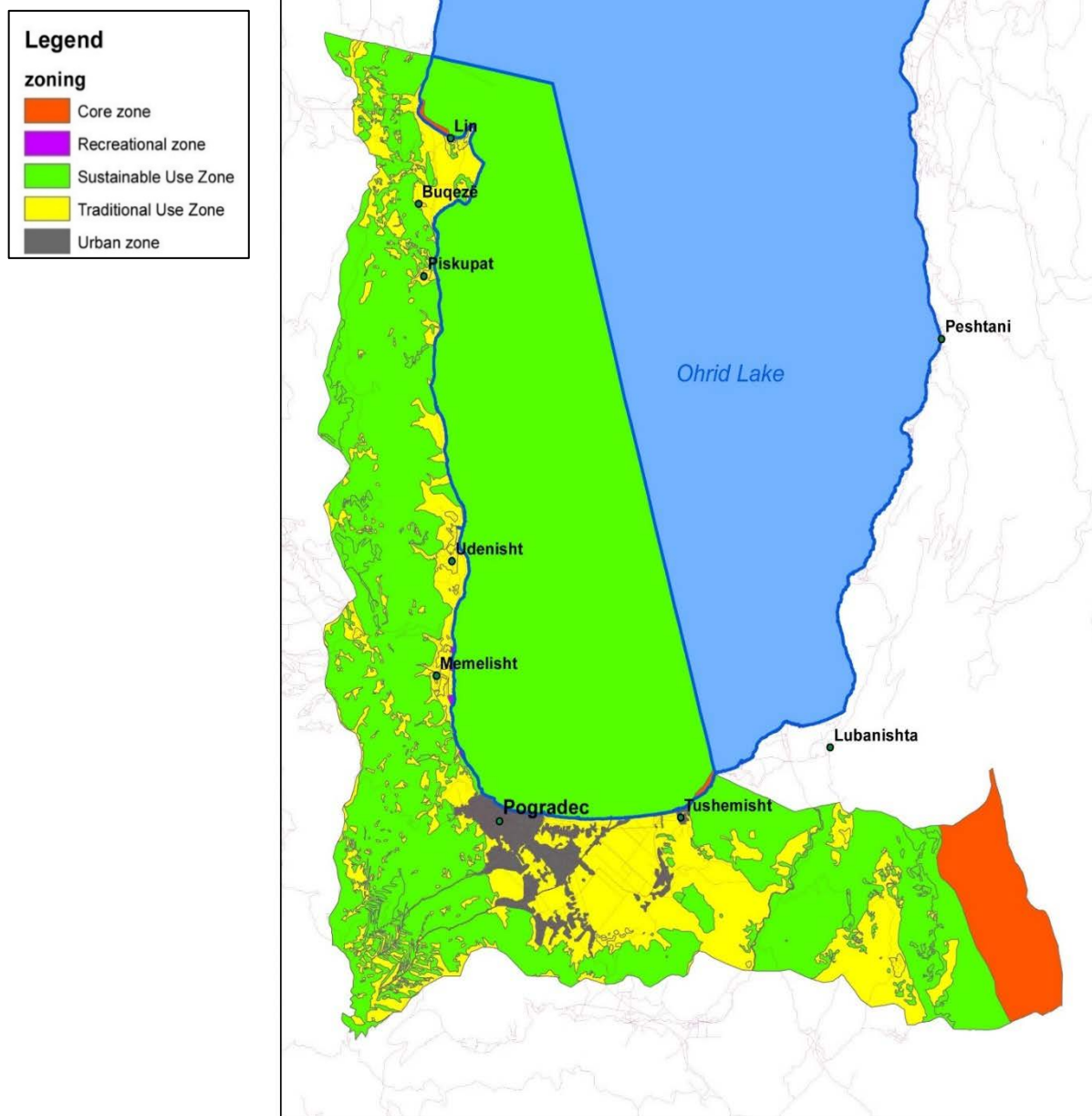
Zones of the Pogradec Protected Landscape

The PPL management plan proposes a system of zones based on the provisions of the previous Law on Protected Areas (Law No. 8906 of 06.06.2002, amended by Law No. 9868, dated 04.02.2008). These zones are described in and shown in Table 4 and Map 2.

TABLE 4 MANAGEMENT ZONES OF THE POGRADEC PROTECTED LANDSCAPE

Zone	Area (ha)	Description	Permitted activities
Core	1,211.47	Breeding areas for fish (2 small areas in Lake Ohrid); Terrestrial area of high mountains with mountainous and alpine vegetation Bio-corridor between Galicica National Park, Prespa National Park and Pogradec Protected Landscape	Scientific research is allowed
Sustainable use	20,763.33	The majority of Lake Ohrid. Forest and pastures: Oak forests with <i>Buxus</i> shrub land, degraded beech forest with juniper shrub land and Chestnut forests; aquatic territories	Seasonal economic activities, grazing, medicinal plant collection, secondary forest production are permitted; activities that does not affect ecological integrity of ecosystem and can be applied only when environmental permit is issued
Traditional use	4,722.39	The traditional use zone includes agriculture, forestry land, territories close to the inhabited centres. It includes much of the shoreline area of Lake Ohrid.	Economic activities are permitted
Recreational	33.54	Recreational zone includes area of recreation possibilities mainly touristic activities along the lake	Recreation possibilities in open nature, in accordance to protected area functions, ecological, touristic and cultural values of natural landscape
Extra Zonal	592.43		The urban areas and the areas where intensive agricultural practices take place around the towns of Pogradec and Bucimas are proposed to be excluded by the zoning of the protected landscape
TOTAL	27,323.10		

MAP 2 BOUNDARIES AND MANAGEMENT ZONES OF POGRADEC TERRESTRIAL/AQUATIC PROTECTED LANDSCAPE



1.3.2 Designated natural and cultural monuments

Monuments of Nature

The World Heritage extension property and buffer zone include seven designated Monuments of Nature as shown in Table 5. These include ancient trees, geological and hydrological sites (see Map 1).

TABLE 5 NATURAL MONUMENTS OF THE WORLD HERITAGE EXTENSION PROPERTY AND BUFFER ZONE

Name	Legal basis and date
1. Cypress of Saint Mary Church	DCM no.676 dated 20.12.2002
2. Sallkeni i Tushemishtit	
3. Kamja Stone	DCM no.676 dated 20.12.2002
4. Najazma Cave	
5. Tectonic detachment fragment of Ohrid	
6. Memlishti Cave	
7. Driloni Springs	DCM no.676 dated 20.12.2002

Cultural Monuments

Table 6 lists the designated cultural monuments in the area. Further research is likely to reveal many more sites of historical and cultural importance, which may attract official designation.

TABLE 6 DESIGNATED CULTURAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE WORLD HERITAGE EXTENSION PROPERTY AND BUFFER ZONE

Monument and Location	Legal basis
Within the World Heritage Property	
The remains of the Early Christian church and mosaics at Lin	Decision No. 1886, dated 10.06.1973, Ministry of Education and Culture; 1 st Category Cultural Monument.
Remains of the Byzantine Church at Lin	Decision No. 1886, dated 10.06.1973, Ministry of Education and Culture; 1 st Category Cultural Monument.
Prehistoric settlement of Zagradaia	Decision No. 1886, dated 10.6.1973, Ministry of Education and Culture; 1 st Category Cultural Monument.
Protected area of the remains of Paleochristian church and mosaics at Lin	Order of the Minister of Culture No. 66, dated 17.03.2016.
Within the Buffer Zone	
Pogradec Castle	Decision No. 1886, dated, 10.06.1973, Ministry of Education and Culture; 1 st Category Cultural Monument.
Historic Centre of Pogradec	Decision of Council of Ministers No. 554, dated 18.06.2015 on the proclamation of the "Historic Centre of Pogradec and approval of the regulation for the protection, conservation and integrated management of the Historic Centre, and the Buffer Zone of the city of Pogradec".
House of Kycyku Brotherhood (Pogradec)	Decision No. 6, dated 18.12.1987, Committee of Culture and Arts; 1 st Category Cultural Monument.
The house of Icka Brotherhood (Pogradec)	Decision No. 6, dated 18.12.1987, Committee of Culture and Arts; 1 st Category Cultural Monument.
The house of the Poet Lasgush Poradeci (Pogradec)	Decision No. 5, dated 23.11.1988, Committee of Culture and Arts; 1 st Category Cultural Monument.
The house of Kristaq Puce (Pogradec)	Decision No. 8, dated 16.12.1987, Committee of Culture and Arts; 1 st Category Cultural Monument.
The house of Rinko Guxho (Pogradec)	Decision No. 8, dated 16.12.1987, Committee of Culture and Arts; 1 st Category Cultural Monument.
The house of Sandri Qipro (Pogradec)	Decision No. 1886, dated 18.12.1987, Committee of Culture and Arts; 1 st Category Cultural Monument.

1.3.3 Development of the World Heritage supplement to the management plan

This World Heritage Supplement to the Management Plan for the PPL (WH Supplement), was developed over two years, with the involvement of a large number of national and local stakeholders, led by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Culture, with support from the project 'Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid region', with technical assistance provided by UNESCO WHC, IUCN, ICCROM and ICOMOS.

Five two-day management planning workshops were held in 2015 and 2016, and a Technical Working Group, composed of representatives of major institutional stakeholders, met 10 times in 2016 and 2017. Several thematic missions conducted research and made recommendations on specific issues, five thematic training events were held and numerous formal and informal meetings, discussions and consultations took place. Based on this work and guided by the technical working group, a consultant team prepared a first draft, which was subject to internal review, followed by a statutory external consultation process. Lists of events during the planning process, of key participants and of main outputs are located in Annex 2.

1.3.4 Function, structure and elements of the management plan supplement

The WH Supplement is intended to work in the following ways:

- As a practical guide for all stakeholders engaged in the management and protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property and of its attributes
- As an additional ‘layer’ to the management plan for the PPL, addressing elements not covered in detail in that plan (in particular, management of cultural attributes of the OUV and of other cultural values and heritage, heritage value-based management of urbanised areas, compatible development of local infrastructure and economies)
- As a complement to the management plan for the part of the transboundary property that is in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;
- As a complement to the Local Plan of the Pogradec Municipality, ensuring that local urbanisation and development is compatible with the Outstanding Universal Value and all heritage values of the World Heritage property
- As the basis for collaborative management of the World Heritage property, its buffer zone and the Ohrid Prespa Transboundary Biosphere Reserve.

1.3.5 Major plans and projects affecting the area

Other important plans and projects relevant to the management of the World Heritage Extension Property and its buffer zone are shown in Table 7. Management activities should take into consideration and wherever possible integrate these plans.

TABLE 7 PLANS AND PROJECTS AFFECTING THE WORLD HERITAGE EXTENSION PROPERTY

Name of strategy/plan/project	Legal basis (if any)	Responsible entity	Implementing partners	Key objectives/purpose
National Strategy on Development and Integration (2014).	Constitution of the Republic of Albania	Prime Minister’s office. Line ministries.	All line ministries.	To ensure development of Albania as a country with the economy in transition and in line with the EU integration objectives.
National Plan of European Integration.	Agreement with the EU of 28.4.2008	Ministry of European Integration. Line ministries.	All line ministries	Transposition of the EU environmental <i>acquis</i> into the national legal framework and practical implementation.
IPA CBC Cross Border Programme 2007-2013	Stabilisation and association agreement for both countries.	Government of Macedonia Government of Albania	National and Local governments	Environmental issues (with particular focus on the LOR).
Albania-Macedonia: Tourism marketing strategy (2014).	IPA CBC Project ‘Virtual Action –Real Result’	Government of Albania; Government of Macedonia.	Local governments of both countries.	Marketing recommendations of for the development of tourism.
Document on Strategic Policies on Biodiversity Protection	Law on Biodiversity Protection no. 9587/2006, approved by DCM no. 31, 20.01.2016	MoE	MoE, NAPA NEA, NIEF Line ministries.	Conservation of biodiversity and its components. Development of Protected Areas network.
Management Plan for the Pogradec Terrestrial/Aquatic Protected Landscape (2014-2019).	Approved by the Order of Minister no. 2026 date 31.12.2014.	Ministry of Environment (MoE).	NAPA & RAPAS NIEF (National Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry).	Integrated management of Protected Areas and sustainable use of their natural resources, flora, fauna and habitats
Nomination file for the Ohrid –Prespa Watershed	UNESCO	MoE. Ministry of	NAPA, RAPAS. ICM.	Preparation of a complete comprehensive file to be

Biosphere Reserve (2014).		Culture.	Regional Directorate of Culture.	presented to UNESCO for the nomination of the area as a UNESCO site.
Strategy for the General Local Plan for the Municipality of Pogradec (2016).	Law on Urban Development.	Ministry of Urban Planning (MoUP).	Municipalities. National Agency of Territorial Planning.	It is provided for by the new legal framework for territorial planning. It comprises a detailed territorial analysis which documents the current planning situation and a strategy preparatory to the process of elaborating and implementing the General Local Plans.
Solid Waste Management Plan for Pogradec Municipality (under development 2016).		Municipality of Pogradec		Prepared under the project 'Towards Strengthened Governance of the Shared Trans-boundary Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Lake Ohrid Region'
Forestry Plans for Forestry Districts Cerava, Hudenisht, Bucimas and Dhardhas.	Law on Forestry Service.	Local governments.	Municipalities since April 2016.	Sustainable use of forestry resources and wise use for fuel wood harvesting.
Draft Management Plan for the Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region (Macedonia). (Under development).	Article 5 of the World Heritage Convention	Ohrid Municipality; Government of Macedonia.	National and local government.	Management of the property; preservation of the property; presentation.
Emergency intervention Project: Historic Centre of Pogradec	Cultural Heritage Law.	Ministry of Culture; Municipality of Pogradec.	Institute of Cultural Monuments; Regional Directorate of National Culture Korca	Emergency interventions for the temporary structural stability of monuments at risk.
Project: Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at Lakes Prespa, Ohrid and Shkodra/Skadar (2012- 2017)	Various	Ministries responsible for nature conservation and environmental protection in Albania, Macedonia, Montenegro	GIZ	Includes a detailed report on the state of EU Water Framework Directive elements in Lake Ohrid.
Project: Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the extended Drin River Basin	Various	Ministries environmental protection and water management in Albania, Macedonia and Montenegro	UNDP	Aims to foster joint management of shared water resources of the extended transboundary Drin River Basin, including coordination mechanisms among the various sub-basin commissions and committees (Lakes Prespa, Ohrid and Skadar).

1.3.6 Sources of information

This plan does not reproduce the detailed data and assessments conducted during its preparation, which are already included in other recent studies and plans. The following documents should be consulted where more detailed information is required. Some of these also include comprehensive bibliographies of published source material.

Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Albania (2017). *Nomination file for the Lake Ohrid Region World heritage extension property in Albania.*

UNESCO and the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Albania (2016). *Baseline Assessment of the Lake Ohrid region -Albania*. IUCN-ICOMOS joint report. UNESCO, Paris.

A detailed assessment compiled under the project 'Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid region'. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1439/>

Krog, E. and Keçi, E. (2013) *Pogradec Terrestrial/Aquatic Territory Protected Landscape Area Management Plan. 2014-2019*. The European Union's IPA 2010 programme for Albania

The official management plan for the Pogradec Protected Landscape, which includes within its boundary the entirety of the World Heritage extension area. The plan was approved by the Order of Minister No. 2026, dated 31.12.2014.

GIZ (2015). *Initial characterisation of lakes Prespa, Ohrid and Shkodra/Skadar. Implementing the EU Water Framework Directive in South-Eastern Europe*. GIZ, Eschborn.

A detailed analysis of the physical, chemical and biological status of Lake Ohrid, evaluated in the context of the EU Water Framework Directive. www.giz.de/en/downloads/giz2016-en-initial-characterization-prespa-ohrid-shkodra-skadar.pdf

Secretariat of the Bilateral Watershed Management Committee for Ohrid Lake (2013). *Transboundary Biosphere Reserve 'Ohrid-Prespa Watershed' Nomination Form September 2013*. Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration of the Republic of Albania and the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning of the Republic of Macedonia. The Biosphere Reserve covers most of the Ohrid-Prespa region, including the Lake Ohrid Region.

[www.researchgate.net/publication/280576274_Nomination_Form_for_the_Transboundary_Biosphere_Reserve_Ohrid - Prespa Watershed](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/280576274_Nomination_Form_for_the_Transboundary_Biosphere_Reserve_Ohrid_-_Prespa_Watershed)

1.4 Main institutional stakeholders

The main entities with responsibility for guiding and ensuring implementation of the management plan are as follows:

Municipality of Pogradec.

The Municipality has wide-ranging responsibilities for local planning, issuing development and construction permits, maintaining public services including water supply and sewerage, integrated waste management, forest management and local economic development.

The Ministry of Environment.

The Ministry has overall responsibility for environmental protection and regulation. Locally it works through two main departments/agencies

State Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry. Responsible for inspection related to relevant legislation.

National Agency for Protected Area (NAPA). NAPA is a public legal body, under the Ministry responsible for management of protected areas throughout Albania. Locally it works through the **Regional Agency for Protected Areas** (based in Korce), which is responsible for day to day management of the Pogradec Protected Landscape. The **Management Committee for the Pogradec Protected Landscape** provides oversight and guidance for the management of the Pogradec Protected Landscape.

The Ministry of Culture

The Ministry is responsible for implementing government cultural policy and for developing and enforcing policies, legislation and initiatives related to cultural heritage. A network of 19 state institutions under the Ministry, implements and supports projects, programs, initiatives and activities related to preservation, restoration, management, valorization and promotion of culture and cultural heritage in Albania. Locally the Ministry works through the **Regional Culture Directorate**, based in Korce, which is responsible for the restoration, protection and management of the cultural heritage values of the area.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration (MARDWA). MARDWA has overall responsibility for agriculture, forestry, waters and fisheries.

State Inspectorate for Waters and Fishery. Responsible for inspection related to relevant legislation.

Lake Ohrid Bilateral Watershed Committee: provides coordination of management of the lake and watershed between Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

A wider list of local stakeholders is included in Annex 3.

2 Evaluation: values, threats and opportunities

2.1 Values to be maintained and conserved within the World Heritage extension property and its buffer zone

The following sections describe the key values and attributes of the World Heritage extension property and its buffer zone. Further details are found in the references listed in section 1.4.6.

2.1.1 Outstanding Universal Value and criteria for nomination

As explained in Box 1 above according to the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, a property to be recognised as possessing Outstanding Universal Value should meet three major requirements:

- it must meet one or more of the criteria set out in the Operational guidelines
- It must meet the conditions of integrity and /or authenticity (in case of mixed properties integrity and authenticity must be met in relation to cultural attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value)
- It must have an adequate protection and management system to ensure its safeguarding.

The demonstration of the existence of above requisites is condensed into a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value which enunciates in a brief description factual information about the qualities of the property, the reasons why it has OUV and the related attributes; it details these reasons in the justification of the criteria under which the property has been inscribed in the World Heritage List by detailing the values and attributes which manifest them, and why the property justifies each proposed criterion; it reports in the statement of integrity on the way the attributes or features of the property that convey potential Outstanding Universal Value may be said to be all in place and within the boundaries of the property, while the paragraph on the conditions of authenticity explains through which attributes and how the property convey in a credible/truthful manner the OUV. Finally, the protection and management section sets out the Requirements for protection and management necessary to maintain potential Outstanding Universal Value details how the protection and management arrangements, both systems and plans, are robust enough to carry forward the protection and management of the property in a way that sustains potential Outstanding Universal Value. It describes the overall framework and the specific long-term expectations – the key issues that require long-term attention (for example protection from key threats, maintenance of capacity and finance, maintenance of community support, etc.).

The approved Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the inscribed property Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region, adopted at the 39th session of the World Heritage Committee (decision DC 39COM.8E) is presented in Box 2 below. Once the extension is approved this statement will be expanded to explain how attributes located in the Albanian extension reflects, complements, expands or augments the OUV of the inscribed property, how well and truthfully they reflect the OUV in the statement of integrity and authenticity and the specific protection and management framework and long terms expectations for the extension.

BOX 2. RETROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Brief synthesis

The Lake Ohrid region, a mixed World Heritage property covering 83,350 ha, was inscribed for its natural values in 1979 and for its cultural values a year later. Lake Ohrid is a superlative natural phenomenon, providing refuge for numerous endemic and relict freshwater species of flora and fauna dating from the tertiary period. As a deep and ancient lake of tectonic origin, Lake Ohrid has existed continuously for approximately two to three million years. Its oligotrophic waters conserve over 200 species of plants and animals unique to the lake, including algae, turbellarian flatworms, snails, crustaceans and 17 endemic species of fish including two species of trout, as well as a rich birdlife.

Situated on the shores of Lake Ohrid, the town of Ohrid is one of the oldest human settlements in Europe. Built mostly between the 7th and 19th centuries, Ohrid is home to the oldest Slav monastery (dedicated to St. Pantelejmon) and more than 800 Byzantine-style icons of worldwide fame dating from the 11th century to the end of the 14th century. Ohrid's architecture represents the best preserved and most complete ensemble of ancient urban architecture of this part of Europe. Slav culture spread from Ohrid to other parts of Europe. Seven basilicas have thus far been discovered in archaeological excavations in the old part of Ohrid. These basilicas were built during the 4th, 5th and beginning of the 6th centuries and contain architectural and decorative characteristics that indisputably point to a strong ascent and glory of Lychnidon, the former name of the town. The structure of the city

nucleus is also enriched by a large number of archaeological sites, with an emphasis on early Christian basilicas, which are also known for their mosaic floors. Special emphasis regarding Ohrid's old urban architecture must be given to the town's masonry heritage. In particular, Ohrid's traditional local influence can be seen among its well-preserved late-Ottoman urban residential architecture dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. The limited space for construction activities has led to the formation of a very narrow network of streets.

Although the town of Struga is located along the shores of Lake Ohrid, town life is concentrated along the banks of the Crn Drim River, which flows out of the lake. The existence of Struga is connected with several fishermen settlements on wooden piles situated along the lake shore. A great number of archaeological sites testify to origins from the Neolithic period, the Bronze Age, the Macedonian Hellenistic period, the Roman and the early Middle Age period.

The convergence of well-conserved natural values with the quality and diversity of its cultural, material and spiritual heritage makes this region truly unique.

Criterion (i): The town of Ohrid is one of the oldest human settlements in Europe. As one of the best preserved complete ensembles encompassing archaeological remains from the Bronze Age up to the Middle Ages, Ohrid boasts exemplary religious architecture dating from the 7th to 19th centuries as well as an urban structure showcasing vernacular architecture from the 18th and 19th centuries. All of them possess real historic, architectural, cultural and artistic values. The concentration of the archaeological remains and urban structures within the old urban centre of Ohrid, along the coast of Lake Ohrid as well as the surrounding area creates an exceptional harmonious ensemble, which is one of the key features that make this region truly unique.

Criterion (iii): The property is a testimony of Byzantine arts, displayed by more than 2,500 square metres of frescoes and more than 800 icons of worldwide fame. The churches of St. Sophia (11th century), Holy Mother of God Perivleptos and St. John Kaneo notably display a high level of artistic achievements in their frescoes and theological representations, executed by local as well as foreign artists. Ancient architects erected immense basilicas, which were to serve as models for other basilicas for centuries. The development of ecclesiastical life along the shores of the lake, along with its own religious architecture, frescoes and icons, testifies to the significance of this region as a religious and cultural centre over the centuries.

Criterion (iv): The Lake Ohrid region boasts the most ancient Slavonic monastery and the first Slavonic University in the Balkans – the Ohrid literary school that spread writing, education and culture throughout the old Slavonic world. The old centre of Ohrid is a uniquely preserved, authentic ancient urban entity, adjusted to its coastal lake position and terrain, which is characterised by exceptional sacred and profane architecture. The architectural remains comprising a forum, public buildings, housing and sacred buildings with their infrastructure date back to the ancient town of Lychnidos (the former name of the town). The presence of early Christian architecture with the lofty basilicas from 4th to 6th centuries, together with the Byzantine architecture with a great number of preserved sacred buildings of different types from 9th to 14th centuries, is of paramount importance and contributes to the unity of the urban architecture of the city.

Criterion (vii): The preservation of Lake Ohrid dating from pre-glacial times is a superlative natural phenomenon. As a result of its geographic isolation and uninterrupted biological activity, Lake Ohrid provides a unique refuge for numerous endemic and relict freshwater species of flora and fauna. Its oligotrophic waters contain over 200 endemic species with high levels of endemism for benthic species in particular, including algae, diatoms, turbellarian flatworms, snails, crustaceans and 17 endemic species of fish. The Lake Ohrid region also harbours a rich birdlife.

Integrity

Despite a minor modification in 2009, the current boundary of the property still does not fully encompass all of the features that convey the property's Outstanding Universal Value. Most notably in relation to its natural values, the integrity of the property is limited since only two-thirds of Lake Ohrid located in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as well as a small part of the lake's basin have been inscribed. The integrity of the property could be strengthened by extending it to the remaining one-third of Lake Ohrid located in Albania and including other areas essential to the protection of the lake's watershed, in order to adequately protect the lake's exceptional biodiversity. Main threats to the integrity of the property include uncoordinated urban development, increasing population, inadequate treatment of wastewater and solid waste, and tourism pressure. In addition, pollution from increased traffic influences the quality of the water, which leads to the depletion of natural resources.

The integrity of the property suffered to some extent, as several houses built at the end of 19th century were demolished in order to exhibit the excavated remains of the Roman Theatre. The overall coherence of the property, and particularly the relationship between urban buildings and the landscape, is vulnerable to the lack of adequate control of new development.

Authenticity

The town of Ohrid is reasonably well preserved, although uncontrolled incremental interventions have impacted the overall form of the monumental urban ensemble as well as the lakeshore and wider landscape. These are also vulnerable to major infrastructure projects and other developments.

Concerning the religious buildings, important conservation and restoration works have been carried out since the 1990s. Conservation works on the monuments in the region have been thoroughly researched and documented, but some have impacted the property's authenticity. The icons and frescoes are in good condition and kept in the churches.

The originally residential function of some buildings has changed over time, as have some of the interior outfitting of residential buildings, which were altered to improve living conditions. While reconstructions often used materials identical to those used at the time of construction, new materials have also been used on occasion, which presents a threat for the authenticity of the property.

Protection and management requirements

The Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region has several layers of legal protection. The protection of cultural heritage is regulated by the Law on Cultural Heritage Protection (Official Gazette of RM No. 20/04, 115/07), by-laws and a law declaring the old city core of Ohrid as a cultural heritage of particular importance (Official Gazette of RM No. 47/11). The protection of natural heritage is regulated by the Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette of RM No. 67/2004, 14/2006 and 84/2007), including within and outside of protected areas. There is also the Law on Managing the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Ohrid Region (Official Gazette of RM No. 75/10). Legal instruments need to be kept updated and implemented to protect the property.

The property is managed and protected through a range of relevant management documents, and an effective overall management plan is a clear long-term requirement. The "Physical Plan of the Republic of Macedonia" of 2004 provides the most successful long-term and integrated document for land management, providing a vision for the purpose, protection, organization and landscape of the country and how to manage it. This plan needs to be maintained and updated regularly, although some deficiencies have been noted in the general implementation of urban planning regulations and plans.

The property is managed by two ministries (the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Environment), via three municipalities (Ohrid, Struga and Debrca), although the municipalities legally do not have the authority to protect cultural and natural heritage. The Institute for Protection of Monuments of Culture and Museums in Ohrid has the authority to protect cultural heritage, and the Natural History Museum Dr Nikola Nezlobinski in Struga is responsible for protecting movable heritage. The Galichica National Park is authorized to manage natural heritage within the park as a whole, and part of the cultural heritage located within the territory of the Park. The Institute for Hydrobiology in Ohrid is responsible for the continuous monitoring of the Lake Ohrid ecosystem, the research and care for Lake Ohrid's flora and fauna, as well as the management of the fish hatchery, also to enrich the Lake's fish stocks.

Integrated management of natural and cultural heritage through a joint coordinating body and joint management planning are urgently needed to ensure that the values of the property are conserved. Given the vulnerabilities of the property related to the development and impacts of tourism, the management requirements for the property need strengthening and new cooperation mechanisms and management practices must be put into place. This may include re-evaluating the existing protected areas, and ensuring adequate financial and human resources for management as well as effective management planning and proper law enforcement.

The complexity of Lake Ohrid's shared natural and cultural heritage requires innovative governance models able to deal with a multitude of management objectives in the broader transboundary Lake Ohrid region. Cooperation between the cultural and natural sectors is essential, and the capacities of site management must be strengthened in order to effectively protect both the cultural and natural values of the property. Effective integration and

implementation of planning processes at various levels, cross-sectorial cooperation, community participation and transboundary conservation are all preconditions for the successful long-term management of Lake Ohrid.

2.1.2 Natural values

Physical environment of the lake

The basis for many of the natural values of Lake Ohrid is its physical characteristics (see Table 8). It is the oldest lake in Europe, formed through tectonic action at least 1.5 million years ago. The geology of the area is complex, comprising metamorphic and magmatic rocks with overlying limestone formations. The lake is deep, has a fairly stable, cold temperature, and is very low in nutrients (oligotrophic). Its waters are generally alkaline and are rich in oxygen, enabling survival of its unique benthic (bottom dwelling) fauna and flora. Despite recent pressures, it remains relatively unpolluted, clean and clear, although pollution levels and impacts are increasing along the shorelines. The lake is quite isolated, most of its water comes from Prespa Lake through terrestrial and underwater springs. On average, water remains in the Lake for around 70 years before flowing out into Drin River at Struga in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. These conditions have probably been quite stable for thousands of years, and are the main reason for the high levels of biodiversity and endemism that the lake supports.

Despite its isolation, the lake forms a critical part of a much larger, complex and unique hydrological system, the Drin River Basin (ca.19,600 km²) that stretches from the catchments of Lake Prespa and Lake Ohrid, along the River Drin, linking with the outflow from Shkoder/Skadar Lake before entering the Adriatic.

TABLE 8 SUMMARY OF THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LAKE OHRID

Factor	Measure
Altitude	693 m asl
Ohrid Catchment area	2,610 km ²
Lake surface area	358 km ²
Maximal depth	288 m
Mean depth	155 m
Volume	55.4 km ³
Hydraulic residence time	70 years
pH	Average approx. pH 8
Average phosphorus concentration	4.5 mg m ⁻³

Biodiversity and endemism of the lake

The physical conditions, immense age and isolation of Lake Ohrid have enabled an exceptional biodiversity to develop and flourish, including numerous endemic species that exist nowhere else in the world. The clean water, low nutrient status and isolation from other water bodies have created conditions that exclude competitive species, and have favoured the evolution and proliferation of diverse, highly specialised stress-tolerant species.

Lake Ohrid supports around 1,500 species, more than 300 occurring nowhere else in the world; for its size, Lake Ohrid is probably the most diverse lake in the world. Details of endemic fauna and flora are summarised in Table 9. Further studies will almost certainly increase the known number of endemic species.

TABLE 9 FAUNA & FLORA OF LAKE OHRID

Taxon	Total number of native species	Number of endemic species (unique to the Lake)	Rate of endemism (%)
Bacteria			
Cyanobacteria	~55	n.a.	n.a.
Chlorobionta			
'Macrophytes'	~25	0	0
Protista			
'Diatoms' (Heterokontobionta)	789 ^b	117 ^b	15
'Rhizopoda'	14	n.a.	n.a.
Ciliophora	34	30	91
Animalia			
Porifera	5	4	80
Tricladida (Plathelminthes)	29	23	79
Rhabdocoela (Plathelminthes)	25	10	40

Trematoda (Plathelminthes)	15	2	13
Rotatoria (Nemathelminthes)	52	n.a.	n.a.
Nematoda (Nemathelminthes)	24	3	13
Oligochaeta (Annelida)	27	9	33
Hirudinea (Annelida)	26	14	54
Acari (Arachnida)	43	1	2
Cladocera (Crustacea)	31	1	3
Ostracoda (Crustacea)	52	33	63
Copepoda (Crustacea)	36	6	17
Decapoda (Crustacea)	2	0	0
Isopoda (Crustacea)	4	3	75
Amphipoda (Crustacea)	10	9	90
Chironomidae (Insecta)	49	0	0
Ephemeroptera (Insecta)	6	0	0
Odonata (Insecta)	26	0	0
Trichoptera (Insecta)	22	0	0
Gastropoda (Mollusca)	72	56	78
Bivalvia (Mollusca)	13	1	8
'Osteichthyes (Chordata, fish)	17	7	41
Total number	~1,489	329	36^a
(Animalia)	(586)	(182)	(34 ^a)

Adapted from Albrecht and Wilke (2008); total values for native animals (Metazoa) are given in parentheses;

n.a. = information not available; ^a = adjusted rate based on only those groups for which the number of endemic species is known; ^b = data following Levkov and William (2012).

With the exception of seven fish species, all the endemic animal species are invertebrates, many of them microscopic. While not having the obvious appeal of larger vertebrates, they represent a vast collection of unique life forms that exist nowhere else on earth. Furthermore, the lake and its sediments act as an 'evolutionary time capsule', documenting and preserving the proliferation of life forms over millions of years. Many of the species (particularly the diatoms) are extraordinarily beautiful when magnified. Recent research on diatom algae in the lake have reported about 800 species of which around 117 are endemic, bringing the total number of endemic species in Lake Ohrid close to 330.

Some species are endemic to the open waters of the lake or to its sediments; others are restricted to its adjacent and surrounding springs or to certain layers of depth. The most important locations include Veli Dab, the littoral zone and the feeder spring complex at Saint Naum, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the feeder spring complex at Tushemisht/Zagorican (Drilon) in Albania, as well as the large number of underwater springs.

The lake supports important species of breeding birds, and is the wintering location for up to 20,000 water birds.

Biodiversity of the wider Lake Ohrid catchment

Beyond the unique environment of the lake, the diverse habitats of the watershed support an important assemblage of species, including many that are of conservation importance. These are summarised in Table 10.

TABLE 10 OVERVIEW OF CONSERVATION STATUS OF SPECIES OF THE LAKE OHRID REGION

Taxonomic group	Known species	HD II	HD IV	Birds Directive	Bern III	IUCN Red List	Albanian Red List	Endemism
Invertebrates		17	18			CR: 11; EN:17; VU: 27		68 (local)
Fishes	21	1	1		2	5		10 (Lake Ohrid); 2 (Ohrid-Drin-Skadar system); 2 (Balkan).
Amphibia	6		6			1		4 Balkan endemics
Reptiles	13	5	7			3	CR: 1	5 Balkan

Birds	137			57		4	CR: 3; EN: 5; NT: 1	
Mammals	Not available	11	18			1		4 Balkan
Plants	Not available	6	6		1			6 higher plants

HD II/IV = Listed in Annex II/IV of the European Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.

Birds Directive = Listed in the European Birds Directive 79/409/EEC.

Bern III. Listed in Annex III of the Council of Europe's Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979).

CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; NT = Near Threatened.

Source: Shumka, S. 2015. Report on the Baseline Assessment of Natural Attributes of the Lake Ohrid Region – Albania. Report prepared in the frame of the project "Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid Region"

Ecosystems of the buffer zone

The 2,610 km² Lake Ohrid catchment within Albania includes a wide range of ecosystems typical of the region, rising up to more than 2000 m asl (see Map 3). The catchment almost exactly aligned with the Pogradec Protected Landscape, whose land use is shown in Table 11.

TABLE 11 LAND USE IN THE POGRADEC PROTECTED LANDSCAPE

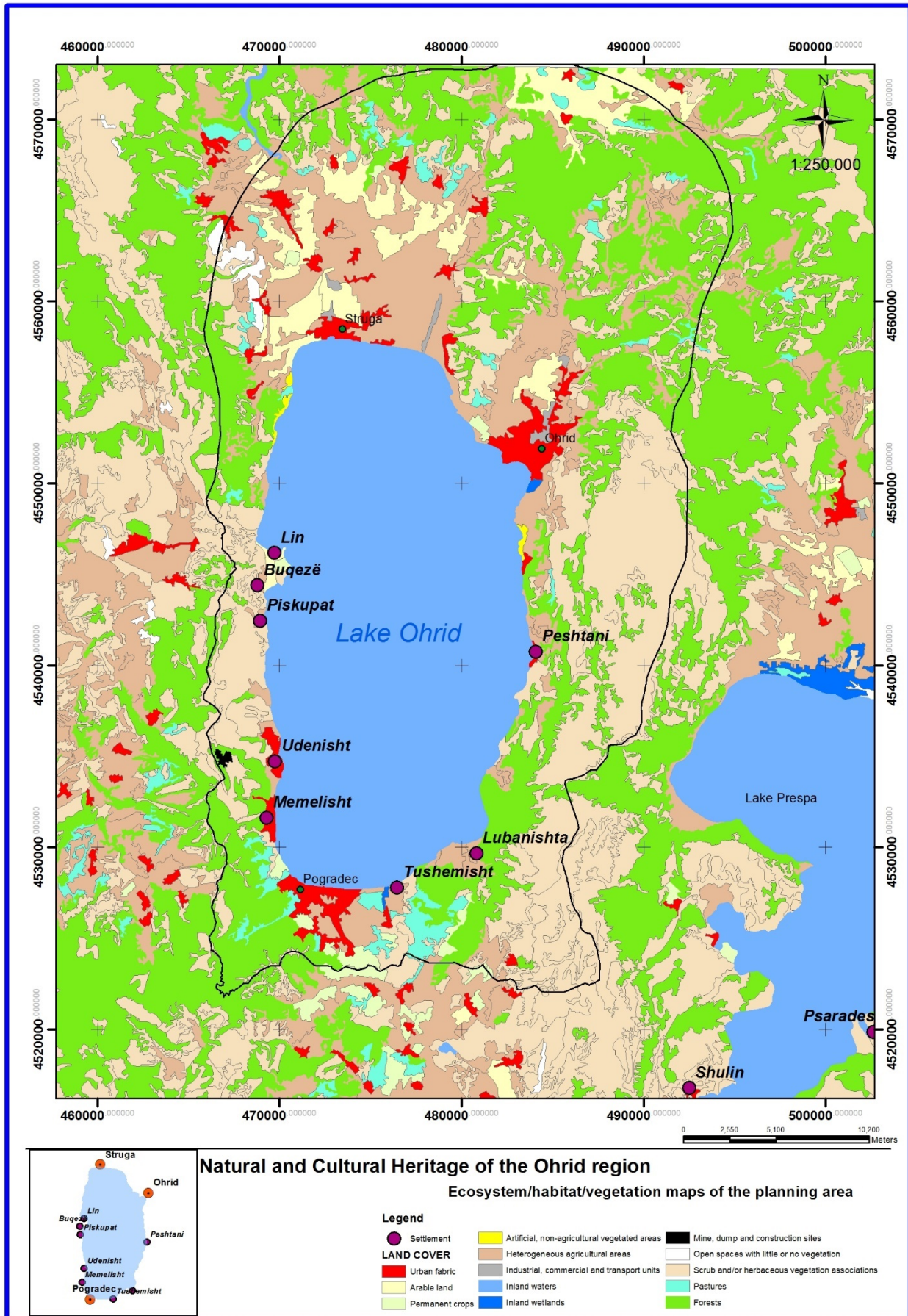
Land use type	Area (ha)	% of the PPL
Forest and shrub land	8,997.9	32.9%
Grassland	1,992.0	7.0%
Agricultural and arable land	4,529.9	16.6%
Non-productive areas	218.9	0.8%
Urban/industrial areas	817.4	3.0%
Water bodies	10,837.2	39.7%
TOTAL	27,323	100%

Forest areas include Mediterranean scrub forest (maquis) at lower elevations, with various types of broadleaved forest higher up dominated by, in various zones, oak (*Quercus* spp), chestnut (Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). Much of the forest comprises plantations of black pine (*Pinus nigra*). The forest has been widely exploited for commercial purposes, and although much modified, still supports a typical regional flora and fauna.

Above 1800 m asl, species rich subalpine and alpine meadows dominate, along with areas of bare rock. The meadows are subject to seasonal livestock grazing. Various pasture areas exist at lower elevations, used for grazing and hay making.

As well as supporting nationally and regionally important biodiversity, these permanent forests and grasslands stabilise the soils of the catchment, regulate water flow and the local microclimate. However, the continuum of ecosystems between the lake and the mountain tops is broken by the lakeside road and development for almost the entire length of the coast, with the exception of the Lin peninsula and the area to the north of Lin village up to the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

MAP 3 ECOSYSTEMS AND HABITATS OF THE LAKE OHRID CATCHMENT



2.1.3 Cultural values

Historical Overview

In the Lake Ohrid region, some of Europe's earliest human settlements and heritage routes border one of Europe's oldest lakes. The area has been continuously occupied since at least the Neolithic Period. Remains of prehistoric pile dwelling settlements have been discovered in the vicinity of Zagradie, Lin, Udenisht and Pogradec, that complement the pile dwelling sites found in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia at locations like Usta na Drim, where the river Crn Drim flows out from Lake Ohrid in Struga; Vrbnik, close to Struga, in the lake water to the west of Usta na Drim for about 2.5 km, on the position between Struga and Kalishta, to the south of the shore for about 200 m and Crkveni Livadi, at the village Vranishta, or at Plocha Michov Grad, in the Bay of the Bones, close to the village Peshtani. There is wider evidence that the Korça basin was in the forefront of the agricultural transition of Albania and possibly among the earliest farming areas in Europe. Sites such as Maliq attest to the continuity of settlement through the Late Neolithic, Copper and Bronze Ages. Several hill fortifications dating from the Early Iron Age have been identified and studied (Zvedza, Gradishta of Symiza).

The remains of a fortified settlement overlooking Pogradec ('Pogradec Castle') date from the early Illyrian-Albanian settlements. Further important archaeological sites are located in the inland areas to the west of the lake, including the important remains of the Illyrian Monumental Tombs of Selca (4th-3rd Cent. BC) with the ancient town of Lower Selca, and the fortified settlement of Gradishta e Sllabinje.

The Via Egnatia, the very first Roman highway to be built east of the Adriatic, runs through the area, and allowed settlements to flourish along its length. Stretches of the original route still survive. Many archaeological sites in the area date from the Late Antiquity period (Kalaja Dishnice, Mborja, Kloca, Gopesh, Podgorie).

Important traces of the Christianisation of the region are located on the Lin peninsula. The remains of the Early Christian church of Lin date from the 5th-6th century AD and are among the most important archaeological sites in the area. The church has mosaics (many in good condition) similar in style to the early medieval mosaics in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Basilicas in Oktis, Radolisht and Studencisht) just across the lake.

Between the 7th and 11th century AD the meeting of Slavic and Byzantine cultures gave rise to outstanding artistic, literary and cultural expressions. No tangible evidence of this important cultural period is found on the Albanian side of the Lake. Although, it is known that until the 18th century the town of Moschopolis/Voskopoje maintained close relationships with Ohrid Archdioceses, due to the existence of an important printing press in Moschopolis, apparently the only one authorised outside Istanbul during the Ottoman domination. The Ottoman period left a significant urban and architectural imprint, particularly in Korça, but also in the historic centre of Pogradec, which has recently been protected under the Albanian legislation for Cultural Heritage. Some of the historic houses have already been restored.

Summary of cultural values and attributes

Table 12 shows a summary of the main cultural and values and attributes of the area, prepared in 2016.

TABLE 12 SUMMARY OF THE MAIN CULTURAL VALUES AND ATTRIBUTES OF THE WORLD HERITAGE EXTENSION PROPERTY AND BUFFER ZONE

LAKE OHRID REGION - VALUES AND ATTRIBUTES

Lake Ohrid within its setting. In particular, the following features: Late roman period archaeological evidence of important routes, routes from Qafë Thana and Ohrid, defensive constructions (castle of Pogradec), natural land formations and strategic views to and from the property.

This attribute expresses values that contribute to OUV, such as:

- Area of activity of atelier of mosaic and painting masters of the Lake Ohrid Region during the Early Christian period.

This attribute expresses other heritage values, such as:

- Cultural/natural landscape resided in by influential figures of Albanian society;
- Strategic position, close connection with ancient *Lychnidos* (Ohrid), part of important trade and caravan routes (Via Egnatia);
- Visual harmony of the landscape of the historic settlement from Lake Ohrid and Qafa Thana.

Lin Peninsula

This site comprises a variety of attributes expressing OUV, such as:

- The sequence of different settlements in different epochs;
- Exceptional example of Early Christian architecture in the Lin peninsula with great similarities in the Lake Ohrid region;
- Romantic archaeological ruin within a natural/rural landscape;
- Early Christian church of Lin peninsula with its floor mosaics and its surrounding as one of the two remaining examples of this type of architectural building of the Late antiquity period in Albania.

This attribute expresses other heritage values, such as:

- Spectacular setting, significant location and visual impact from the lake Ohrid and qafa Thana of the historic settlement in the Lake Ohrid region;
- Traditional house-building techniques;
- Oral traditions and legends, such as the legend of Emperor Justinian, by the Illyrian origin, who is believed to have hidden a part of the treasure of the Byzantine Empire, on the shore of Lake Ohrid in the vicinity of the Lin Peninsula, as well as tales about the Church of St. Mitri (Demetrius) and the Church of St. Ilia.

Underwater and undiscovered archaeology (including areas outside the proposed boundaries); unidentified structures and archaeological features

These attributes express other heritage values, but until the heritage is defined, their extent is as yet unknown.

Individual monuments, buildings or structures

These attributes express values that contribute to OUV, such as:

- Prehistoric technology of house building (pile dwelling) in close relation with the Lake (Scientific/archaeological value);
- Influence of regional atelier of mosaic and painting masters during Early Christian period;
- Layout of Early Christian period settlement reflecting the division between important religious and residential function;
- Ensemble of diverse residential buildings coming together to work as a traditional village tied with natural elements of the landscape (Aesthetic/Architectural value).

This attribute expresses other heritage values, such as:

- Examples of vernacular architecture (individual buildings build in ensemble (e.g. the historic centre of Pogradec);
- Architectural planning for ruling elite: construction of 20th century villa of the former dictator in the Dylon Springs Area.

Remains of early evidence of human settlements in the area

These attributes express other heritage values, such as:

- Whole archaeological site of the Lin peninsula and coastal landscape including pile dwelling areas, early Christian church of Lin and mosaics, castle of Pogradec (historic/archaeological value).

2.1.4 Interaction of natural and cultural values

Aesthetic, cultural and natural qualities of the landscape, settlements and setting

The spectacular land and waterscapes of the Lake Ohrid region are one of the main reasons why the area is so well loved. The combination of still, smooth waters of the lake and distant views of green forested slopes, bare rock, mountains and sky is made more vivid by the clear, clean air. These special qualities give the area a particularly peaceful and contemplative atmosphere, particularly when looking out across the lake to the far shore.

The gradation of ecosystems and cultural land use from the lake shore, through the cultivated lowlands, the forested slopes and the rocky upland pastures provide a rich and natural setting for the lake. In most cases the settlement structure of the villages is still largely preserved and the residential architecture still retains its traditional layout, features and traditional materials, contributing to the overall ambiance of the landscape and attesting to the local community's long and harmonious relationship with the land.

This exceptional setting is, however vulnerable to excessive lakeshore development, landscape fragmentation, inappropriate restoration, construction on open hillsides and high-rise buildings. On a finer scale, the quality of land and waterscape is diminished by inappropriate shoreline development, solid waste and air and water pollution. Coastal development is breaking the ecological linkages between the lake and its setting; the remaining intact areas between the Lin Peninsula and the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and elsewhere along the coast are of particular importance for conservation and wise management.

Local customs and traditions

The area has a rich ‘intangible cultural heritage’, which is currently the subject of detailed studies. Key values include:

- The city of Pogradec is known as the “city of poets”, being the native city of the poet Lasgush Poradeci, the painters Anastas Kostandini (TASO), Gjergji Lako, Gentian Zeka, Vangjo Vasili dhe Ilir Dhima, and the photographer Vangjel Cici;
- Performing arts. Several local festivals maintain local traditions of music, performing arts, handicrafts, foods and produce;
- Notable traditional crafts of the area include boat building and decorative wood carving. Traditional stonework and building skills still persist, but few craftspeople remain;
- The area is known for cultivation of various distinctive local crops and for culinary produce such as mountain cheeses, honey and other bee products, wine and liquor, herbs, herbal teas and traditional medicinal plants. Traditional knowledge still persists about the healing properties of local plants.

2.1.5 Other values

Tourism

Lake Ohrid has long been a popular area for visitation; tourism is increasingly important to the local economy and is widely considered as the main means for local economic development. World Heritage status is regarded as a welcome addition to the tourism potential of the area. The prevailing model for tourism is based around infrastructure development and intensive visitation, and the area is becoming a magnet for investors. As discussed in Section 2.3, this approach threatens to undermine the values of the area. There is, however great potential for an alternative approach to tourism and public use, which is more compatible with the natural and cultural values of the area and which could deliver more durable local development that benefits local communities more directly. This would also offer a different product for visitors which contrasts sharply with what is offered on the Adriatic coast.

Agriculture and forestry

The lowland terraces around the lake have fertile soils, and the area is famed for a range of local produce, including cereals and locally distinctive fruits and vegetables. Local farmers are hampered by limited access to markets and inability to provide reliable large quantities of produce to commercial buyers. There is significant potential, with the increase in tourism, for local producers to supply hotels, restaurants and homeowners with good quality, distinctive products, and to add value to these through local processing and branding.

Forest management within the PPL and the World Heritage Extension Property is the responsibility of the RAPA in Korce. Outside the PPL, forests are managed by the Municipality of Pogradec. If well managed the forests are a valuable source of fuel and timber, outstanding wildlife habitat, an excellent venue for a range of outdoor recreation activities, a low-cost means of erosion control and regulation of the local climate.

Ecosystem services

The annual value of ecosystem goods and services in the Albanian part of the Lake Ohrid region has been calculated at € 1.97 million (see Table 13). This assessment does not however take into account the value of tourism based on environmental values and further appraisals of the value of wood and timber increase the annual value to more than €2.5 million.

TABLE 13 THE ANNUAL ECONOMIC VALUE OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN THE ALBANIAN PART OF LAKE OHRID REGION (SHUMKA, 2015)

Type of value	Ecosystem Service	Approach	Annual value (€)
Direct use	Fishing	Market values, simplified travel cost	1,004,129.39
	Hay	Official values	16,417.92
	Sand	Market value	65,412.00
	Wood and Timber	Official values	67,311.83*
	Medicinal plants	Market value	359,856.63
	NTFP	Market value	256,380.65
	Research possibilities	Simplified travel costs	3,024
Non direct use	Spawning habitats	Replacement cost,	202,365.00
Non use	National and Global biodiversity significance	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL			1,974,897,42*

* Subsequent studies have indicated a much larger figure of **€540,000, resulting in a total annual value of €2.5 million**. Source: Shumka, S. 2015. Report on the Baseline Assessment of Natural Attributes of the Lake Ohrid Region – Albania. Report prepared in the frame of the project “Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid Region”

2.2 Achievements and opportunities

Notable progress has been made in protecting the natural and cultural values of the Lake Ohrid region to date. Specific achievements include the following:

2.2.1 National and international level

- Establishment of the National Agency for Protected Areas in Albania, with a strong focus on improving capacity and performance;
- The ongoing moratorium on hunting in Albania, which provides high level of protection for water birds and other wild fauna of the catchment;
- Establishment of the Ohrid Prespa Transboundary Biosphere Reserve, demonstrating an international commitment to conservation and sustainable development;
- Growing international interest in Albania as a destination for nature and culture-based tourism;
- Good relations between the government of Albania and multilateral and bilateral donors focusing on environment, and sustainable development;
- Establishment of a national network of Cultural Monuments and increased recognition of the importance of intangible heritage and local traditions;
- Experience gained by the Ministry of Culture in management of the cultural World Heritage properties at Butrint and the Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra;
- Ratification by Albania of the European Landscape Convention in 2016 and the drafting of new legislation to better protect heritage values in Albania's landscapes;
- Ongoing positive dialogue between authorities in Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia over the management of Lake Ohrid.

2.2.2 Local level

- Establishment of the Pogradec Protected Landscape, which provides protection for the lake and its catchment;
- Following local government reform in 2015, growing interest and engagement from the new unitary authority for Pogradec Municipality in appropriate management of the area and the benefits of World Heritage status;
- Successful attraction of investment from the government of Albania, private investors and international donors;
- Recent detailed studies of the condition of Lake Ohrid with respect to the European Water Framework Directive;
- Initiation of a system of solid waste collection and disposal for Pogradec Municipality;
- Work by the Ministry of Culture to provide legal protection and support protection conservation, restoration of traditional buildings in the historic centre of Pogradec and the unique cultural landscape at Lin and elsewhere;
- Work of the Institute of Archaeology for the discovery of important archaeological pile dwellings sites and proposals for their legal protection;
- Successful demolition of over 60 illegal structures along the lakeshore;
- The clean-up and restoration of part of the Drilon wetland, providing a popular amenity and recreation area;
- General public support for good management of the area (particularly in the context of tourism), as shown by a recent public opinion survey;
- Consolidated capacity for active citizenship working for the collective wellbeing of the region's communities and their heritage;
- Much improved interagency collaboration through the development of the management plan and nomination file for the extension property.

2.3 Pressures, threats and impacts to be addressed

Alongside the achievements and opportunities, several significant factors threaten the values of the Lake Ohrid region. These are described below and summarised in Table 14.

2.3.1 Pollution of Lake Ohrid and its water sources

Pollution is the main threat to the natural values of the lake, as well as potentially threatening human health and the local economy (particularly tourism). Three main types of pollution are a concern:

Addition of nutrients to the lake (eutrophication)

The natural values of the lake depend on its lack of fertility, which has enabled a remarkable variety of aquatic species to develop and flourish. Adding nutrients to the lake encourages more aggressive and common species that outcompete and replace those currently present. Nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen) are entering the lake from several sources in the form of organic matter and water enriched with nutrients and detergents:

- Untreated sewage and waste water. Existing sewage treatment works do not yet cover all settlements, and many individual buildings and developments on the coast rely on septic systems which may not function correctly;
- Partially treated sewage and wastewater. Outputs from sewage treatment works is still enriched with nutrients unless it has been subject to a tertiary nutrient stripping process (to remove phosphorus). Such facilities have been recently installed and are being tested at Pogradec;
- Surface water run-off. Water entering the lake from fertilised agricultural land, livestock middens and waste dumps adds to the nutrient load of lake;
- Water from fish farms around the Drilon spring system. Aquaculture contaminates water with waste food and waste products from the fish, producing enriched silt which alters the ecosystem of the springs and the surrounding wetlands and contaminates the lake.

As a result, phosphorus levels in the lake have increased four-fold in the past 30 years. The impact is already apparent along its fringes, which are being colonised by reeds and other large aquatic plants; the invertebrate fauna of the waters has also changed. The central part of the lake is still oligotrophic (nutrient poor), but this will change if the nutrient inflow is not stopped. The warming of the local climate will also accelerate eutrophication, as it promotes rapid growth of aquatic flora. There have already been summer outbreaks of aquatic algae in the region of Pogradec.

Heavy metal contamination

The history of heavy metal or mining in the area has left a highly threatening legacy of pollution. There are three main sources of pollution.

- The tailings dam at Memelisht;
- The piles of mining waste near the shore line at Memelisht (approximately 30,000 tonnes);
- Waters flowing through abandoned mine workings and spoil heaps within the catchment of the lake.

Serious levels of pollution by chromium, lead and iron have already been detected in the coastal zone, at levels that threaten wild plants and animals, may contaminate commercially harvested fish species and may directly or indirectly threaten human health. The waste material at Memelisht is so finely milled that it remains almost indefinitely in suspension in the lake, increasing the threat it poses to the aquatic ecosystem, as it does not settle into the silt layer.

Resumption of mining in the catchment is a possibility in the future. This would pose a major threat to the lake.

Solid waste contamination

Lack of an adequate solid waste management collection and management system and widespread littering are contaminating the lake with garbage, most obviously in the form of plastic bags and bottles. This introduces nutrients and other contaminants to the lake, detracts from the visual amenity and touristic values of the area and may block and foul boat propellers and water pumps.

Other contaminants

Other pollutants that potentially threaten the lake ecosystem include agricultural pesticides, fuel surface run-off from the lakeside road, antibiotics and other pharmaceuticals used in aquaculture.

2.3.2 Poorly planned and executed development and construction

Current developments

The integrity, natural and cultural values of the Albanian shoreline and hinterland of Lake Ohrid are threatened by development of roads and urban infrastructure the following main ways:

- The lakeshore road has radically altered the shoreline landscape and acts as a physical barrier between the lake and its surrounding ecosystems;
- Development of residential and tourism infrastructure along the road affects landscape values, particularly where it is inappropriately designed and located. Although many illegal structures have been removed, these are being reconstructed in some locations. The design and location of planned rest stops and associated infrastructure along the coast road add to the urbanisation of the coastal strip;
- Construction in and around Lin village detracts from the its cultural landscape character, its vernacular architecture in both scale and design;
- Shoreline developments (many of them multi-storey) in and between Pogradec and Tushemisht are permanently transforming the coastal zone into an urbanised zone dominated by modern hotels and apartments;
- New constructions in and outside the towns and villages, if not sensitively designed and located, have a negative impact on the landscape and other values of the area;
- Modernisation of Pogradec town threatens its remaining historic buildings, many of which are in poor condition.

- Potential future development of further transportation infrastructures, e.g. the pan-European railway corridor connecting the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania may have a highly negative impact on the ecosystems and the landscape, if the rail route will be confirmed to be located along to the Lake Ohrid shore, particularly at the Albanian- Macedonian border near Lin peninsula.

Future management of the area needs to rectify earlier mistakes and avoid repeating them in the planning and establishment of future developments.

Planned developments

The 2016 Local Plan of Pogradec municipality includes extensive plans for physical development of the coastal zone and hinterland. Development of the local plan has included consultation with all relevant Ministries, and national and regional agencies and the team responsible for developing the World Heritage nomination. As a result, many aspects of the plan have been modified, but some may threaten the values of the area.

2.3.3 Unsustainable natural resource exploitation

Two aspects of local resource use pose significant threats to the values of the area.

Fisheries

Several threats combine to form a major threat to the endemic fish and other aquatic fauna and flora of the lake.

The fishery in the Albanian part of Lake Ohrid is poorly regulated and monitored, and almost certainly unsustainable. The number of licensed fishers has almost doubled in the last ten years and fisheries inspectors are poorly equipped and too few in number to regulate the fishery. Regulations affecting net sizes, fishing locations and seasons are not well observed. Informed individuals estimate that fishing effort is around double that which is officially permitted and that catches are going down.

The impact of overfishing is to some extent offset by the annual release of hatchlings from the breeding station near Lin, but the impact of the releases on the fish population is not monitored and it is widely accepted that populations of Ohrid Trout are declining. These releases may also affect the genetic composition of the native lake fish fauna.

Fish farms in the Drlon springs area are reported to have been illegally breeding non-native rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). When these species escape and colonise the lake, they can have a major impact on its unique fauna and flora.

It has been reported that the eel population of the lake has declined significantly since the construction of the hydroelectric dams on the Drin river; currently it is maintained only through stocking.

Protection and regulation in the Macedonian part of the lake is reportedly more effective; the situation in Albania may be undermining these efforts.

Timber harvesting

Most households in the municipality rely on wood for cooking and winter heating. Total demand has not been formally measured, but is likely to exceed 55,000 m³ per year. This will increase with further development of the area. Some of the wood comes from regulated sources outside the Ohrid catchment, some from managed forestry inside the catchment, but a significant amount is harvested illegally. It is unlikely that fuelwood production is sustainable.

Deforestation of the catchment will affect its landscape values and is likely to lead to soil erosion and damage to public and private and structure. Increased silt loads in run-off from eroded areas will enter the lake, changing its physical and chemical environment and transporting contaminated mining waste with it. Deforestation may also amplify the impacts of climate change by changing local micro environments; forest restoration may not be possible or economically feasible on eroded and desiccated slopes.

2.3.4 Degradation of landscape character, cultural sites and structures

Many of the sites and structures of cultural importance are at risk from neglect, lack of protection and inadequate management. If tourism in the area increases, pressure on these sites may increase the rate of degradation of cultural attributes of OUV as well as of other cultural values.

- The rural and picturesque character of the landscape around the lake is jeopardised by ill- conceived urban development and low design quality of new construction;
- Many traditional houses in the village of Lin are in poor condition and require either repair or restoration;
- Many of the historic buildings in the centre of Pogradec urgently require repair or restoration;
- Since a permanent shelter for the Church on the Lin peninsula was abandoned as a strategy, covering of the mosaics with sand and other measures have reduced active decay significantly. However, further conservation measures of the archaeological remains are desirable, as is better management of the immediate setting, where the removal of some inappropriate walls and structures, alternative fencing solutions and other

improvements should be considered. Furthermore, the surrounding area and wider settings of the early Christian church at Lin peninsula may include other as yet unrevealed remains.

- Knowledge of the full location and extent of the prehistoric pile dwellings along lakeshore is still limited. The newly discovered sites are not all legally protected, and the areas have not yet been fully surveyed for other sites (which may exist both on the land and underwater);
- Other historic sites in the area are inadequately protected;
- Facilities for curation and display of historic artefacts are inadequate. A robbery at the Museum of Pogradec has deprived it of much of its collection.

2.3.5 Loss of distinctive local cultures and traditions

Rapid development of the Lake Ohrid region and the anticipated increase in tourism has the potential to erode the distinctive character of the area, and its rich local customs, crafts and traditions. There is a danger that the area will become a typical, generic coastal resort, and that local traditions, vernacular building styles and distinctive local products will be lost. While many local residents still value their traditions, outward migration of young people from the area threatens intergenerational transfer of local knowledge and customs and local residents may be displaced from their traditional homes as property values increase.

2.3.6 Underlying causes

The threats listed in the previous sections stem from several common underlying causes, which will need to be addressed by management of the area.

Pressure for economic development and investment opportunities

Pogradec Municipality needs investment to boost the local economy and generate much needed jobs. There have been successes in attracting investment from private investors, international assistance and public and private funds, but these have focused mainly on infrastructure led projects and speculative developments with an emphasis on enabling large scale tourism.

Focus on intensive tourism

The prevailing model for development in the area is based upon mass tourism concentrated around new, large-scale developments, similar to the approach taken on the Adriatic coast. There is a lack of awareness of, and confidence in alternative, less intensive and more sustainable approaches that provide more equitable benefits for local communities and that better support heritage protection.

Local poverty and unemployment

Lack of local employment opportunities and developments that do not deliver local benefits will encourage young people to continue to leave the area. Those remaining may become engaged in unsustainable or illegal activities to support their livelihoods. Introduction of tighter regulations and enforcement may lead to loss of support and conflict with these groups unless alternatives are available.

Lack of coordination over development, management and protection

Lack of interagency communication and coordination over the large number of plans and projects affecting the area has been a weakness. The establishment of the unitary authority in the Municipality of Pogradec provides an opportunity for improved coordination and information sharing. Coordination of international assistance projects could also be improved.

Weak regulation and enforcement

Agencies and inspectorates responsible for natural resource management and protection (environment, fisheries and forestry) do not have the equipment, personnel or necessary influence to perform their duties effectively. Despite some successes along the lake shore, illegal constructions remain a problem.

High cost of remedial actions

Although detailed plans have been developed for resolving issues such as the heavy metal contamination and restoration of the decaying buildings in Pogradec historic centre, high costs are preventing effective implementation.

Lack of monitoring

Inadequate monitoring of the environment of the lake and of other environmental and cultural factors has hampered effective management and decision making and has hidden the scale of many of the threats.

Limited awareness

Awareness of and support for the heritage values of the area are increasing, but such awareness is still limited, as are opportunities for citizens' engagement in alternative initiatives.

TABLE 14 SUMMARY OF THREATS TO THE VALUES OF THE LAKE OHRID REGION

CAUSES	THREAT CATEGORIES	SPECIFIC THREATS	IMPACTS
Pressure for economic development	Pollution	Addition of nutrients to Lake Ohrid <i>Untreated/partially treated sewage and waste water, surface water run-off, water and silt from fish farms.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of globally important diversity and endemic species in the lake. Growth of aquatic vegetation and algae in the lake fringes. Encouragement of highly competitive and/or invasive species.
		Heavy metal contamination of the Lake <i>Chromium, lead, iron</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct toxicity to lake fauna and flora. Threat to human health directly and via consumption of fish.
		Solid waste contamination <i>Garbage and domestic waste</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of visual amenity of the lake. Reduced attractiveness to tourists. Threat to human health. Direct impact on some lake species (especially water birds).
Focus on intensive tourism		Other contamination <i>Pesticides, road run-off, fuel</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change of the physical and chemical environment of the Lake. Loss of diversity and endemic species in the Lake.
Lack of coordination over development	Poorly planned and executed development	Lake shore road and associated infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological isolation of the lake from its surrounding ecosystems. Urbanisation of the lake shore: loss of distinctive local and landscape character. Increased traffic and traffic speed leading to accidents.
		Development between Pogradec and Tushemisht <i>Modern multistorey hotels and apartments.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urbanisation of the lakeshore. Loss of landscape values. Increased pollution.
Local poverty and unemployment		Developments in Lin village and peninsula <i>New buildings, jetties, resorts.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent negative impact on the last traditional lakeshore village and its setting. Cultural impacts on traditional communities.
		Development of Drilon Springs <i>Illegal appropriation and capping of the springs; development of aquaculture.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interruption and pollution of a major source of lake water. Loss of rare/endemic species and communities. Pollution and introduction of alien invasive species.
Weak regulation and enforcement	Unsustainable natural resource use	Development in the coastal zone North of Lin <i>Last stretch of undeveloped lakeshore with connectivity to the surrounding landscape</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Break in connectivity between the Lake and the surrounding landscapes and ecosystems. Damage to possible archaeological sites (pile dwellings)
		Fisheries <i>Overfishing. Illegal fishing. Weak regulation and monitoring</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extinction of endemic fish fauna and associated ecological communities. Collapse of the economic fishery and loss of livelihoods. Conflict with tighter management regime in Macedonia.
Limited awareness and opportunities for public engagement	Degradation of sites of cultural importance	Forestry <i>Unsustainable harvesting of fuel wood.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eventual collapse of fuel wood supplies Degradation of forest habitats and associated species Soils erosion; economic and ecological impacts.
		Traditional buildings and cultural landscape of Lin Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of historic buildings due to lack of maintenance; Loss of urban historic character and loss of source of knowledge of traditional techniques
High costs of remedial actions		Pogradec Historic Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decay and loss of historic buildings due to lack of maintenance; Loss of urban historic character and loss of source of knowledge of traditional techniques Potential increased development pressures on degraded historic environment
		Early Christian Church at Lin Peninsula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential degradation of the site and its setting. Damage to as yet undiscovered sites in the surrounding area
		Pile dwellings along the lake fringe and shore.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decay and damage in known sites. Potential damage to undiscovered/unexplored sites
		Other historical/archaeological sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decay through neglect and lack of protection.
	Loss of distinctive local cultures and traditions	Outward migration of young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of folk memory and intergenerational transfer of culture and traditions.
		Mass tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erosion of local culture through introduction of generic cultures and products. Inappropriate behaviour of some visitors causing offence to local people. Internal conflict in communities over responses to tourism and development. Pressure on local resources (drinking water, fish)

3 Vision and guiding principles

3.1 Vision

From the specific perspective of the World Heritage extension property the following vision was developed based on opinions shared at preparatory workshops.

‘Rajoni i Liqenit të Ohrit me peisazhin unik dhe frymëzues ku natyrshëm ndërthurren vlera të trashëgimisë kulturore me asetet natyrore dhe aspekte të mënyrës tradicionale të jetesës , përbën një destinacion turistik të qendrushëm, arkivë të historisë së natyrës, burim krenarie për identitetin rajonal dhe kombëtar’

3.2 Guiding principles

Based on the overall vision, the following principles should be observed by all those managing and using the area.

3.2.1 Observing responsibilities and obligations associated with World Heritage status

Management of the area should adhere to the provisions of the World Heritage Convention and the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the Convention (see <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>). Those responsible should make use of the specific guidance provided by UNESCO for the management of World Heritage properties, in particular the resource manuals concerning management of natural heritage, management of cultural heritage and managing disaster risks (see <http://whc.unesco.org/en/resourcemanuals/>). Those responsible for the area should also engage in networks with other related World Heritage sites.

3.2.2 Application of the precautionary principle

The lake ecosystem is highly fragile and central to the World Heritage status of the area. Consequently, the precautionary principle should apply to its management (see Box 3). All decisions and actions affecting the lake should reduce existing threats and avoid all risks of creating potential new threats. Article 118 of the Operational Guidelines for World Heritage (2015) states that ‘The Committee recommends that States Parties include risk preparedness as an element in their World Heritage site management plans and training strategies’.

Box 3. The precautionary principle

The precautionary principle to risk management states that if an action or policy has a suspected risk of causing harm to the public, or to the environment, in the absence of scientific consensus (that the action or policy is not harmful), the burden of proof that it is not harmful falls on those taking an action that may or may not be a risk.

3.2.3 Integrated management

Management of the area should recognise that its values are interdependent and an integrated ‘nature-culture’ approach is required. Although management of specific features will be the responsibility of different mandated agencies, those responsible should take into consideration the wider impacts of their decisions and actions, consult with and integrate their plans with other agencies. Decision makers and managers should routinely consider the wider ecological, cultural, social and economic implications and impacts of their plans and decisions.

3.2.4 National and transboundary collaboration

Integrated management requires close collaboration between those responsible. The governance structure described in Section 5, provides a formal means for responsible agencies and stakeholders to work together. There should also be regular collaboration on a day-to-day basis, both formally and informally, involving routine sharing of information, formal and informal consultation, invitations to relevant meetings and events, and joint participation in projects.

Those responsible should also ensure close collaboration, integration of management and regular communication with organisations responsible for management of the Macedonian part of the Lake Ohrid region.

3.2.5 Stakeholder engagement

Successful management of the area depends on the cooperation of those who live in, visit and use it. Alongside the formal framework for stakeholder participation included in the governance structure, decision makers and managers should adopt an open and participatory approach to working with local stakeholders, promoting a dynamic role for local communities in as many areas of the management system as possible.

Some of the actions in the management plan, as well as adoption of the precautionary principle, may have a negative impact (at least in the short term) on some stakeholder groups, notably fishers and investors in lakeside development.

In these cases, active dialogue with those affected will be essential in order to avoid conflict and identify alternatives and compromises.

3.2.6 Rule of law

Albania has a good legal framework for protection and management of natural and cultural heritage and is working to fill remaining gaps in the legislation. All those with responsibilities for managing the area should prioritise proper observance of the law, support each other when doing so and work towards improving legal frameworks and regulations.

4 Management programmes

The six management programmes provide goals, targets and justifications for a programme of action designed to safeguard the World Heritage values of the area and its associated natural, cultural and economic values.

- Programmes 1, 2 and 3 are directly related to conservation of the areas outstanding universal values and reduction of main threats.
- Programmes 4 and 5 address the wider conservation and sustainable economic development of the area.
- Programme 6 concerns the implementation of the management plan supplement, in coordination with other plans.

Programme 1. Protecting and managing Lake Ohrid (pollution control and reduction, fishery management)

Long-term goal: Deterioration of the physical and chemical environment of the lake and its associated ecosystems is halted and reversed

Rationale

Conservation of Lake Ohrid and its globally unique biodiversity are essential for maintaining World Heritage status, and should take the highest priority.

To some extent the lake has tolerated the growing threats from pollution (mainly due to its large volume and great depth), but its fragile ecosystem is now showing clear signs of deterioration. Areas of the shoreline are already in quite poor ecological condition, while there is a specific problem with heavy metal contamination of the waters and sediments around Memelisht. There is a good chance of recovery if immediate action is taken, but continuation of impacts at current levels will likely lead to irreversible loss of its unique values.

Fishing effort in Lake Ohrid is increasing and catches are decreasing, threatening the economic sustainability of the fishery, the endemic fish fauna of the lake and the entire lake ecosystem. The fishery needs to be much more rationally organised and more tightly regulated.

In many cases remedial action to the threats has begun or has been identified. The main limiting factors have been the lack of a coordinated response, insufficient use or mobilisation of resources and difficulties in ensuring full compliance with existing laws and regulations.

A wide-ranging series of actions is required to address the threats and their underlying causes. These include measures to prevent and reduce entry of pollution into the lake, to extend and improve sewage and wastewater treatment, to implement the planned system of solid waste collection and disposal and to remove the illegal and polluting fish farms from the springs at Drilon.

Integration with other plans

Pogradec Protected Landscape management plan

This programme builds on two main objectives from the management plan.

- Objective 2.2. Promote the maintenance of high water quality to sustain the lake's habitat, prevent the degradation and deterioration of lake's shores and wetland ecosystems, terrestrial habitats, and grasslands;
- Objective 4.5. Support sustainable fishery.

Pogradec Municipality Local Plan

- Restrictions and recommendations of the plans stated will take in consideration spatial terms, and all proposals which impact the territory physically will be considered again during these phase (General Plan);
- Rehabilitation measures agreed upon with exploitation company following completion of exercise – a detailed list of all mines also with regard to the future horizons of these activities, which have had a significant impact on this territory;
- Preparation of a complete depiction for Solid waste management on the maps of the current state of dumping sites, both legal and informal, their size, volume of waste contained, and their problems.

Management plan for the World Heritage property in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The plan includes a number of specific compatible and complementary measures concerning management of waste, fisheries and the monitoring of the condition of the lake, aiming at achieving the following objectives:

- Objective 1. Establishment of effective legal and institutional framework for the protection of natural and cultural heritage;
- Objective 2. Enhancement of the state, assessment, re-assessment and presentation of the natural and cultural heritage;
- Objective 3. Improvement of infrastructure.

However, there is a lack of recognition for the need of transboundary action in order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives.

Risks

A significant risk is that pollution is not addressed as a priority over local development objectives. While there is growing awareness of the pollution problem in general, but less understanding of its specific environmental impacts and possible consequences.

Lack of monitoring and specific data make it easier to downgrade the importance of the threat, making the need to apply the precautionary principle particularly relevant (see Guiding Principles).

Restoring the sustainability of the fishery is likely to meet resistance from both fishers and those involved in trading and buying fish. Even if regulations are tightened, without adequate enforcement illegal fishing is likely to continue. Bringing the fishery under close management will require coordinated and determined action from the responsible authorities in collaboration with the fishers.

An associated risk is that resources are not adequate to address the problems. Careful and coordinated project planning and development should ensure the prioritisation of pollution control projects and programmes for donor assistance. Comprehensive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments could help ensure high standards of pollution prevention and control.

Specific objectives to be achieved in the next 10 years

4.1.1 All sewage and waste water is fully treated

Targets

Table 15 shows the target levels of phosphorus and biological oxygen demand (BOD) based on the maximum 2013/4 baseline measurements (using the EU Water Framework Directive criteria for Phosphorus and BOD at the three sites in Lin, Memelisht and Pogradec).

TABLE 15 TARGET NUTRIENT LEVELS FOR THREE WATER MONITORING STATIONS (LIN, MEMELISHT AND POGRADEC).

	Total Phosphorus µg/l			Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) mg/l		
	Lin	Memelisht	Pogradec	Lin	Memelisht	Pogradec
Baseline max 2014	20 Mesotrophic	20 Mesotrophic	50 Eutrophic	1.02 Oligotrophic)	1.25 Oligotrophic	1.3 Oligotrophic
Maximum quarterly level 2020	<15 Mesotrophic	<15 Mesotrophic	<20 Mesotrophic	No increase Oligotrophic	No increase Oligotrophic	No increase Oligotrophic
Maximum quarterly level 2027	<10 Oligotrophic	<10 Oligotrophic	<10 Oligotrophic	No increase Oligotrophic	No increase Oligotrophic	No increase Oligotrophic

Management policy

Current efforts to treat sewage and wastewater both biologically and chemically should be continued and extended to cover all settlements. Outlying developments, in particular hotels and resorts, should be required to install and maintain high quality waste treatment or septic systems. To reach the targets, these efforts need to be matched with similar initiatives on the Macedonian side of Lake.

4.1.2 Memelisht and other mining sites are cleared and decontaminated

Targets

1. The tailings dam and the mining waste at Memelisht are completely removed by 2020;
2. By 2022, contamination levels of soils in the area are below acceptable levels for development and occupation;
3. From 2018, no further increase in heavy metal contamination of sediments in the Lake around Memelisht (Chromium, Nickel, Cadmium, Iron) using a 2018 baseline.

Management policy

Statistics on the precise levels of heavy metal contamination are inconsistent. Measurements at Hudenisht within the framework of the Lake Ohrid Conservation Project, found high levels of chromium, cadmium, nickel and iron. Measurements under the Initial Characterisation of Lakes Prespa, Ohrid and Shkodra/Skadar only tested for lead and cadmium and did not find significant levels. New tests of the sediments around Memelisht are required in order to establish a baseline.

Urgent action is required both to remove existing waste material and to prevent flushing of waste into the lake from polluted water courses. While the issue is recognised as one of the top environmental problems in the country and detailed plans exist for removing the waste, progress has been hampered by lack of funding and by legal complications. A project to sell the waste for reprocessing in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was suspended due to falling metal prices. In order to help prioritise the need to clean up the area, the potential hazards to human health both directly and indirectly (through consumption of fish) should be highlighted.

In the short term there is an urgent need to construct basic physical barriers (walls and/or trenches) to prevent further washing of waste from the dumps into the lake. A period of very heavy rainfall could cause a major pollution incident. Once cleaned up, the land at Memelisht could be used for appropriate forms of development; it may be possible to offer the land to a developer in return for contributions to the clean-up.

4.1.3 Drilon spring and wetland complex is restored to a near natural state

Targets

1. All fish farms are removed from watercourses that enter the lake by 2020;
2. All major springs restored to a natural or close to natural state by 2027.

Management policy

Restoration of this area is critical for maintaining the hydrological regime of the lake, for preventing severe pollution and eutrophication and for sustaining the important plant and animal communities of the spring ecosystems. The springs are designated Natural Monuments and the modifications that have been made to them are illegal. The associated fish farms are a major source of pollution and eutrophication and risk the introduction of alien invasive species into the lake ecosystem. The spring system also provides the water supply for Pogradec, which needs to be protected and kept clean. In order to offset the impact of closure of the fish farms on their owners, efforts should be made to investigate the possibility of establishing off-stream (lake and pond) aquaculture outside the catchment.

Considerable progress has been made in cleaning up the Drilon wetland and some water channels and a popular and pleasant recreation area has been established there. This achievement should be maintained and extended.

4.1.4 A functioning system of solid waste collection and disposal is in place

Targets

1. All communities and tourism facilities have access to facilities for waste collection and removal by 2020;
2. A regular system of waste collection and disposal at a well-managed site is in place by 2020;
3. Annual shoreline waste clean-ups report a year-on-year reduction in the volume of waste collected;
4. A waste recycling system is in place in Pogradec by 2020.

Management policy

Waste collection and management is a widely-acknowledged problem in the area and is a threat to human health, local ecosystems, landscape values and the attraction of the area for visitors. The Municipality of Pogradec is establishing a waste collection system. A waste transfer station will be constructed and the waste will be deposited in the new landfill of Maliqi.

4.1.5 Ohrid Lake fishery is ecologically and economically sustainable

Targets

1. Fishing effort is reduced by 30% by 2022;
2. Efficiency of implementation of fishery regulations increases year on year;
3. Populations of commercially harvested endemic fish species increase from 2022;
4. 30% of the Albanian area of the lake is closed to fishing by 2020.

Management policy

There is an urgent need to ensure that the fishery is sustainable; one option is to establish a moratorium on fishing. However, given the significant contribution of fisheries to the local economy this is likely to be unfeasible unless viable alternatives are found for the fishers. Other measures are therefore necessary to reduce fishing effort through the following means.

1. Well enforced and well-marked permanent no fishing zones should be established in the lake, totalling at least 30% of the area in Albania. The precise location of these is yet to be determined, but their boundaries should be easily identifiable;
2. The number of licensed fishers should be reduced to that of 10 years ago (around two thirds of the current number). The feasibility should be investigated for re-establishing the system whereby boats are registered rather than individual fishers. This would make it much easier to monitor and control fishing effort;
3. Improved enforcement of fisheries regulation by a better equipped and staffed inspectorate;
4. Efforts to provide alternative employment for fishers. There may be potential for some of them to transfer to the tourism sector, offering boat tours or recreational fishing (with rod and line).

In addition to reducing fishing effort, the programme for rearing and release of lake trout should be reviewed and upgraded. A better system is required to monitor the survival of the released fingerlings and to monitor catches by the entire fishery.

4.1.6 Adequate monitoring takes place of the condition of the lake and the threats it faces

Targets

1. Starting in 2018, quarterly results are available from a systematic programme of monitoring of basic indicators of lake water quality at 3 shoreline sites and one site in the centre of the lake;
2. Reliable annual assessments of fishing effort and fish harvests area available from 2018;
3. Annual results available from testing of heavy metal contamination at terrestrial and littoral locations at Memelisht;
4. Results are available from annual winter water bird surveys (coordinated with the annual water bird count that takes place in Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and elsewhere).

Management policy

Progress towards improvement of conditions in Lake Ohrid needs to be measured, in order to determine if remedial actions are working and to detect unforeseen problems. The cessation of joint monitoring programme with the Ohrid Hydrobiological Institute and the closure of the laboratory at Pogradec mean that no systematic monitoring is taking place at the required level. Establishing at least a basic level of local monitoring is essential. There is potential for the National Environment Agency and Regional Agency for Protected Areas to cooperate with the Hydrobiological Institute at Ohrid in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the new testing station at Stenje on Lake Prespa. The new water treatment plant at Pogradec also includes a laboratory, which could provide water testing facilities.

- The baseline established by the 2014 WFD study and recommendations of the EU WFD require 3 monthly monitoring. It is not practical to expect comprehensive monitoring of all the parameters measured in the WFD study. A simpler set of basic monitoring parameters is required that can be reliably and affordably measured on a quarterly basis. General water quality monitoring should include at minimum measurements of total phosphorus and biochemical oxygen demand over 5 days (BOD₅);
- Specific annual monitoring for heavy metal contamination of land, silt and locally caught fish is required for the Memelisht area. This is likely to be more expensive, but is essential;
- Better systems are needed to monitor fish populations and fishing effort;
- Annual winter waterbird counts already take place in Albania, and should continue at Lake Ohrid;
- Monitoring should also be coordinated with counterparts at the Hydrobiological Institute Ohrid in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and compatible methods and measures used.

Gathering monitoring data alone is not sufficient; it needs to be made available, understood and acted upon. Measures are therefore also needed to ensure the publication and distribution of the results of monitoring, and their integration into decisions and plans.

Programme 2. Protecting and sustaining cultural attributes of Outstanding Universal Value and other values and cultural heritage

Long-term goal: OUV and its attributes as well as other cultural values and heritage are protected and sustained in their built and open landscape setting, understood and appreciated by the residents and visitors of the Lake Ohrid region

Rationale

Preserving and protecting archaeological and historical sites is vital, but maintaining the OUV and its attributes as well as the entire suite of cultural values of the Lake Ohrid region is only possible if its setting is also preserved. The landscape dimension of cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, is integral to the cultural aspects of the potential OUV and of the cultural and historic significance of monuments, archaeological sites and settlements. They are the rare survivors of past layers of human occupation, providing clues to understanding settlement patterns, cultural practices, land and resource use. Consequently, protection and careful management are also required in the traditional settlements and the wider landscape. Maintaining open spaces along the lakeshore and between the villages is particularly crucial for preserving the overall setting. Careful zoning and regulations are needed to accompany any legal measures for cultural heritage protection. Guidelines for sustainable planning and zoning, rehabilitation of traditional built heritage and compatible design for new buildings can form a useful complement to regulations. Research on protected and unprotected cultural heritage (e.g. the layout of rural settlements, rural architecture, related technical skills and other forms of intangible heritage) needs to be continued and extended. The recent underwater discovery of pile dwellings along the lake shore suggests the need for a careful investigation and management of undeveloped areas.

Integration with other plans

Pogradec Protected Landscape Management plan

The plan does not include any specific measures for protection and management of sites and structures of cultural heritage importance. It does include a range of measures for managing the wider landscape of the area.

Pogradec Municipality Local Plan

- Restrictions and recommendations of the plans stated will take in consideration spatial terms, and all proposals which impact the territory physically will be considered again during these phase (General Plan);
- A set of construction regulations, standards, norms and guidelines in the Municipality of Pogradec;
- Inventory and a digital data base on movable and immovable cultural heritage, development of guidelines for rehabilitation of historic buildings, and their promotion.

Management plan for the World Heritage Property in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

A number of opportunities exist for a coordinated and concerted action on protecting and sustaining cultural heritage under the two plans, in particular with respect:

- Construction regulations, standards, norms and guidelines for sustainable planning and land – use in the Ohrid region;
- Coordinated assessment of impacts on OUV and other values in trans-border transport infrastructure and large scale development projects;
- Inventory and a digital data base on movable and immovable cultural heritage;
- Development of guidelines for rehabilitation of historic buildings;
- Promotion of the natural and cultural heritage of the Ohrid region;
- Promotion and support for traditional crafts;
- Development of a database on the natural heritage and movable and immovable cultural heritage.

Risks

Lack of investment in cultural heritage research, management and technical personnel may prevent the restoration and maintenance of archaeological and historic sites and the discovery of new locations. Without a strong and stable commitment from the responsible authorities and a sustainable conservation strategy, the poor condition of some sites may lead to disaffection, acts of vandalism and looting. Improved interpretation, awareness and education may improve public understanding and support.

The concept of integrated management of cultural heritage within the landscape (beyond management of historic sites) is quite underdeveloped in Albania. This approach is essential for the future management of the area; work may be

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required to build the required capacities among cultural heritage professionals, but also personnel responsible for urban and rural planning and for nature and natural resource management.

Visual disturbance caused by inappropriate construction, design and building materials undermines the landscape values of the area and their enjoyment. In terms of cultural values, it creates imbalance in what has been for centuries a harmonious relationship between humankind and the environment. There is a risk that these issues and values are not adequately acknowledged, that the arguments for a more sympathetic approach to development are not adequately communicated and that the last remnants of the historic landscape will be lost.

A further risk is that without specific support, the traditions and intangible heritage of the area will be eroded and lost as their custodians grow older, as young people move away and as the influence of prevalent forms of modern culture spreads.

Specific objectives to be achieved in the next 10 years for the cultural attributes of OUV and for other cultural heritage associated with other values

Cultural attributes in the Albanian extension of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of Lake Ohrid region include tangible characteristics such as historic and archaeological sites, monuments and villages, but also relation attributes, such as the visual relationships between the hilltop of the Lin Peninsula with Ohrid and Saint Naum, the reciprocal position of the paleo-Christian church of Lin and of the Lin fishermen village, the system of orchards along the external coast of the Lin promontory.

The overall objectives for the next 5 – 10 years focus on the effective protection of these attributes through legal and planning provisions, measures and mechanisms as well as on the enhancement of specific areas or sites that may have suffered from degradation or neglect. Below specific objectives are outlined for specific attributes.

4.2.1 Historic sites and structures of cultural importance are protected and conserved

Targets

1. By 2022, all cultural attributes of OUV as well as other values and related heritage sites are adequately protected from damage and deterioration through implemented maintenance plans and monitoring;
2. By 2022 a conservation and enhancement plan for the paleo-Christian church in Lin and its immediate setting is developed and implemented;
3. By 2022 known pile dwelling sites and their setting are designated under the relevant legislation and regulations are approved and integrated into the planning instruments;
4. By 2020 the remains of Castle of Pogradec are conserved and presented in an enhanced immediate setting;
5. By 2019 a detailed set of indicators linked to the cultural attributes of OUV is identified and monitored.

Management policy

The nominated area and its buffer zone include many more cultural assets (known and potential) than those officially designated under current national legislation for Cultural Heritage. Continuing research is needed, especially in archaeology. A conservation/ management strategy is required for protected monuments within the region: they need both conservation, regular maintenance and care and better presentation to the public. This may be achieved through direct intervention of relevant national agencies (MoC or IMK), through partnerships between national and local authorities and through agreements with the private sector, especially for the presentation to the public. This could be successfully achieved only through a solid long-term conservation and management programme adapted to each site.

4.2.2 Historic villages and towns maintain their traditional character

Targets

1. By 2022 Lin Village is designated as a cultural landscape, and regulations are approved and integrated into the General Local Plan for Pogradec and any other relevant plan;
2. By 2024 an integrated conservation and rehabilitation plan for the historic centre of Pogradec and of Lin village is developed and implemented through cooperation between national and local authorities;
3. By 2020 guidelines for the rehabilitation of historic buildings and guidelines for design of new buildings compatible with landscape and environmental values (sustainable design) are integrated into the planning regulations;
4. By 2022 the technical staff of the peripheral offices and agencies of the ministry of culture as well as of the RAPA will know the rationale for these guidelines and will be provided training for their use and implementation. This will extend to local professionals of the private sector.

Management policy

The cultural landscape and the traditional urban layout and setting of Lin, and the traditional character of the historic centre of Pogradec, and other villages in the buffer zone need to be safeguarded without preventing the inhabitants from improving their living conditions. This requires a better understanding of the traditional building materials and techniques that form the character of these settlements, as well as the vulnerabilities and needs of the local inhabitants. A spectrum of technical solutions is required, integrated into planning regulations and building permit procedures. Careful zoning is a crucial planning instrument for avoiding sprawl and favouring an ordered and more compatible urban development, in terms of location, scale, design and materials. These issues are mainly addressed in Programme 3. Training for technical staff of the Municipality and other agencies, as well as for construction professionals and companies is necessary for the mid to long-term effectiveness of the required measures.

4.2.3 Local culture and traditions that support World Heritage values are sustained

Targets

1. Expressions of local culture and traditions are known and sustained through a variety of actions;
2. Local crafts and products are promoted and their production process explained in an appropriate environment;
3. Local products, cuisine, artefacts, markets and supply chains are sustained and promoted.

Management policy

Intangible expressions of culture and traditions need careful policies to ensure that they are sustained and not trivialised or turned into tourist attractions. Their development needs to be understood, alongside the conditions that will enable them to be continued and handed down between generations. Transmission mechanisms and social conditions for these to happen need to be understood. In certain cases, specific locations connected to the practice of local traditions need to be sensitively respected. Any inventory of intangible cultural expressions should include an understanding of their development over time, the conditions for their current practices, their vulnerabilities in relation to changing social conditions and identification of places where these cultural expressions occur.

Not all cultural practices have the potential to be shared with outsiders or presented in tourism-oriented programmes; these practices also need to be sustained as they contribute to reinforcing social ties and strengthening the resilience of the communities.

Programme 3. Integrating local development with World Heritage values

Long-term goal: Construction, location and scale of buildings and infrastructure respect the ecological, cultural and landscape values of the area

Rationale

Rapid and often opportunistic development, particularly in the coastal zone, is a major threat to the values of the area, in terms of specific physical, ecological and social impacts and the overall impact on the landscape and ambience of the area (see Map 4).

Necessary economic growth of the area will inevitably require further construction. The Municipality of Pogradec has developed a local plan which guides future development, identifies key development zones and includes safeguards for certain important sites and areas. The regulations of the Pogradec Protected Landscape prevent large-scale development in much of the catchment. Despite the pressures, the Albanian coast of Lake Ohrid still has the potential for a model of development that is at an appropriate scale, is both rational and sensitive and which provides an attractive contrast to typical patterns of coastal development in the region.

Some constructions and developments already exist that have major impacts (e.g. the coast road and shoreline buildings in Pogradec and Tushemisht), but in many cases remedial actions, modifications and improved landscaping may soften their impacts. There is already a precedent for official demolition of unauthorised structures along the coast. Special measures are required to protect the few remaining areas where the former rural and more natural character of the lakeshore landscape still survives (e.g. in Tushemisht, between Pogradec and Lin, in and around the Lin Peninsula and from Lin to the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

Achieving this objective requires the concerted and coordinated efforts of the Municipality of Pogradec and the Ministry of Environment, which have legal powers to plan and/or control development in the area. World Heritage status provides both with the incentive and justification to impose stricter controls on the location and design of new developments and the presence of illegal structures.

Integration with other plans

Pogradec Protected Landscape management plan

Ne Ligjin e ri te Zonave te Mbrojtura, neni 20, percakton llojin e aktiviteve te pranueshme dhe te papranueshme ne nje Peizazh te Mbrojtur.

Ne piken 4 dhe 5 te ketij neni percaktohet menyra e miratimit te aktiviteve qe mund te ndikojne ne mjedis:

4. Veprimtarite, qe ndryshojne perdorimin e territorit si ndertimet, trajtimi i ujerve te zeza ne ferma, ndertimi i autostradave, i kanaleve lundruese dhe i zonave urbane, si dhe veprimtari te ngjashme me keto, lejohen te ushtrohen vetem nese subjekti qe kerkon te kryej veprimtarine eshte pajisur me leje nga Keshilli Kombetar i Territorit.

5. Per ushtimin e veprimtarive te poshteshenuara eshte i mjaftueshem miratimi me shkrim i administrates se zones se mbrojtur mjedisore:

- a) perdorimi i kimikateve e i pesticideve per tokat bujqesore;
- b) ndezja e zjarreve jashte vendeve e pikave te caktuara;
- c) levizja me mjete transporti jashte rrugëve dhe vendeve të caktuara. Ky rregull nuk zbatohet për automjetet dhe makineritë shtetërore, bujqësore e pyjore, të zjarrfikësve, autoambulancave, makinerive të shërbimeve veterinare dhe atyre të menaxhimit të ujërave;
- d) ç) organizimi i garave me automjete, motoçikleta e biçikleta;
- e) praktika të përdorimit unik apo tradicional të tokës dhe organizime sociale që shprehen në vendbanime njerëzore, zakonet lokale dhe besimet fetare, pas pajisjes me leje mjedisi.

The management plan excludes major urban areas, but these articles may apply anywhere else in the protected area, giving the Ministry of Environment considerable powers to prevent and control development. The Local Plan for the Municipality of Pogradec recognises the boundaries of the Pogradec Protected Landscape, but does propose some coastal developments within those boundaries and outside the designated urban areas.

The Recreational Zone of the PPL includes touristic areas on the lakeshore at Tushemisht, Pogradec, Memelisht and Lin (see Map 2). The stated main management objective for this zone is the reduction of solid waste generation from the overpopulation at the beach during summer through the development of environmental friendly touristic infrastructure. The plan includes a specific action to *'Check and report regularly to MoE on illegal constructions and discharges of construction material along the lakeshore.*

Pogradec Municipality Local Plan

Development Strategy for Municipality of Pogradec Territory, (preceded by the in-depth analysis of the situation which looks in detail at several dimensions), look this specific issue Construction, location and scale of buildings and infrastructure respect the ecological, cultural and landscape values of the area. The following actions have been identified:

- Define a buffer zone for the proposed protected area 'Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region' (there is no buffer zone for the Albanian part of the World Heritage property);
- Development of the detail Urban Plan for all Administrative Units around lake shore, (Cerrava, Bucimas, Udenisht);
- Development of the Local Waste Management Plan for all Administrative Units around lake shore, (Cerrava, Bucimas, Udenisht);
- Complete GIS platform (with the collected information for this sector) where all the maps will be stored in the form of different shapes;
- rehabilitation measures related existing landfill, Alarup Area).

Management plan for the World Heritage Property in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Several actions are relevant to the development and construction zones on the Macedonian side as well as adoption and enforcement of relevant guidelines and regulations. There is an opportunity to build synergies between the two plans with reference to the following actions proposed on the Macedonian side:

- Define a buffer zone for the protected area 'Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region' (there is no buffer zone for the Macedonian part of the World Heritage Property).
- Analysis of the gaps in environmental data and preparation of a map of ecologically sensitive areas in the Ohrid region.

Risks

The main risk associated with this programme is that overwhelming development pressure will outweigh planned protective measures and the restrictions imposed by the local plan and by national legislation. Rising prices of land and real estate are driving a construction boom in Albania; alternative approaches to the prevailing model of coastal development in the region may not be considered by planners and investors to deliver sufficient benefits in terms of employment and profitability.

An associated risk is that developers will not be aware of, or respect the requirements and restrictions imposed by the Ministry of Environment on development in the Pogradec Protected Landscape. There is currently quite limited awareness of this protected area and associated legal regulations.

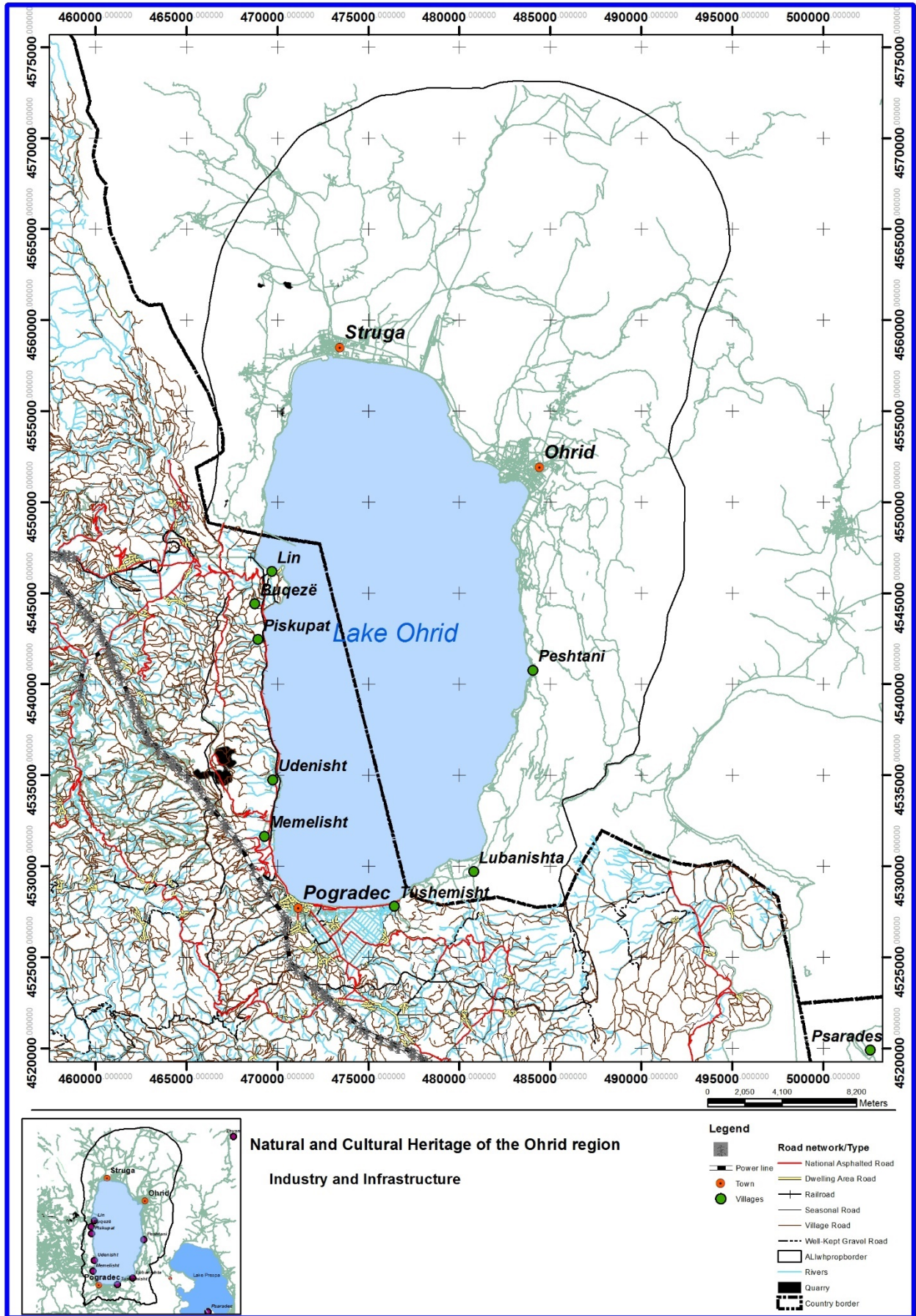
Specific objectives to be achieved in the next 10 years

4.3.1. Development and construction zones, regulations and guidelines are adopted and enforced

Targets

1. All new developments occur within officially delimited zones, designed to minimise visual and environmental impact;
2. No new illegal developments take place from 2017 onwards;
3. All new and recent constructions abide by official development and construction guidelines by 2020;
4. The natural lakeshore landscapes of the Lin Peninsula and the coast north to the Macedonian border remain intact.

MAP 4 CURRENT STATE OF DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRY AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Management policy

Measures should be taken to ensure that urban sprawl and linear development along roads are prevented, and that rural and natural areas are maintained between settlements. This requires the Municipality to map precisely where construction will not be permitted, and where it may be permitted (subject to relevant building controls). The zoning regulations of the Pogradec Protected Landscape management plan may be used to inform and support this. Where appropriate forms of development are permitted, these should be situated:

- Not between the road and lakeshore, apart from on coastal land that has already been degraded or restored and specifically designated for development (for example around Memelisht);
- Not on arable land or land used or valuable for farming activity;
- Inland (more than 200m from the coast) and preferably adjusting within the rationale of traditional settlements (e.g. fill-in in empty plots, new development close to already settled areas, etc.);
- In locations that are naturally concealed or where visual impact can be minimised;
- In clusters, rather than linearly along roads. This would also provide economies of scale in terms of utilities and enable provision of common facilities for sewage and wastewater management and solid waste collection.

The Law on Protected Areas restrict most other forms of development (including road construction) within the boundary of the Pogradec Protected Landscape. Any proposed developments therefore should be discussed in advance with the Ministry of Environment, which should adopt a clear and consistent policy for awarding and rejecting development permits in the Pogradec Protected Landscape. Full and professional Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessment should be conducted for all relevant projects and developments, and should be scrutinised by the Management Committee for the Pogradec Protected Landscape and World Heritage Property.

As well as being appropriately located, new developments should have the minimal landscape and environmental impact, be attractive and well designed and harmonious with their natural and built surroundings. The quality of construction should also be ensured, so that buildings and structures are safe and adequate to resist possible disasters (for example earthquakes).

The main issues to be addressed include

- The height and scale of buildings;
- Design, and the use of materials;
- Environmental considerations (energy and water use, sewage and wastewater disposal etc.);
- Hard landscaping, including earthworks, paths, path furniture, small structures;
- Soft landscaping, including plants and planting schemes (the Law on Protected Areas forbids the introduction of non-native plant species in Protected Landscapes);
- Proximity to designated cultural monuments or cultural landscapes.

Pogradec Municipality should work with the Ministry of Environment to develop these guidelines with advice from the Ministry of Culture and the National Agency for Territory Planning. They should then be adopted and observed by all relevant authorities and developers.

4.3.2 Illegal structures and buildings are removed

Targets

1. All illegal buildings and structures outside permitted development zones removed by 2022;
2. All illegal buildings and structures inside permitted zones either removed or subject to modifications by 2027;
3. No new illegal buildings and structures from 2017.

Management policy

There have in the past been successful campaigns for removal of illegal fish farms, and buildings and structures along the coast of the lake, but the fish farms have subsequently been reconstructed and some renewed construction is taking place along the lakeshore.

Priority should be given to removing buildings and structures that exist outside urban areas and/or outside areas where development is permitted. Structures on the shoreline and at Drilon springs should be dealt with first.

Within urban areas and permitted development areas, illegal buildings and structures should be assessed and either removed or subjected to requirements for modification as a condition of retrospective approval.

Alongside these actions, regulations affecting construction and development should be widely publicised and made available to all official agencies and the general public.

4.3.3 Traffic, transportation and transport infrastructure are managed with an emphasis on environmental protection and safety

Targets

1. Increases in car traffic do not result in increased traffic accidents;
2. Public and non-motorised transport alternatives are available on all main routes and to popular visitor destinations;
3. Main road and rail routes are diverted away from the coastal zone where possible;
4. New developments include adequate plans for access and parking; parking should be preferably located outside the city centre to reduce traffic pressure.

Management policy

The construction of the coast road and the anticipated growth of tourism will lead to significant increases in car traffic in the lake area (although the new route between Tirana and Korce may serve to reduce through traffic). Construction of tourist resorts and facilities along the coast road increases the potential of accidents affecting vehicles and pedestrians trying to reach the beach. Some crossings have been constructed but these may prove insufficient and introduction of speed restrictions and traffic calming measures may be necessary.

Railway construction may beneficially remove traffic from the roads, but the location and construction of any rail link to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should not compromise the integrity of the ecosystems and landscapes to the north of Lin village.

Ideally, residents and visitors to the area should be able to use public transport to travel between villages and reach popular tourist sites. As well as using the roads such transport could be waterborne or use restored stretches of the railway. The current cycle path could be extended into cycle routes network. There is also potential to upgrade the coastal railway for use as a tourist attraction.

Programme 4. Enabling public enjoyment of World Heritage

Long-term goal: World Heritage status of the Lake Ohrid region encourages and facilitates sustainable nature and culture-based tourism and recreation

Rationale

The World Heritage status of the Lake Ohrid region should be a catalyst for establishing a new model for tourism and recreation in Albania. The current trend of intensive development of lakeside tourism infrastructure should be curtailed (see Programme 3); instead the area should offer a diverse range of well designed, sensitively planned and located good quality facilities and experiences, linked to the particular values of the area and with a strong emphasis on outdoor activities. The overall approach should be to limit large-scale tourism development and activities to defined zones, and to create a broad range of smaller scale, less intensive accommodation and activity options throughout the landscape, distributing visitor pressure across a wider area and bringing the benefits of tourism to local people and communities as well as large investors. An emphasis on producing and marketing local products will also increase local benefits from tourism.

This approach will provide a unique selling point for the area, offering a distinct contrast to conventional coastal mass tourism and helping to provide sustainable livelihoods to a wide range of local people.

In order to realise this vision, pursuit and development of tourism opportunities, sites and attractions should be in accordance with an integrated strategy that promotes the entire Lake Ohrid area (including both the Albanian and Macedonian parts) as a World Heritage destination, in terms of overall marketing image, permitted forms of transportation, routes and site access, and in support of small and medium-sized local businesses.

Pogradec Municipality, cooperating national authorities and other development partners should work together to establish the guiding framework and marketing strategy for infrastructure design and operation of tourism products, attractions and recreational facilities, enhanced by tourist information and signage that is consistent with World Heritage standards. Development of specific activities and products will require investment from the private sector and provision of advice to small tourism enterprises.

Increasing tourist visitation brings an increased risk of environmental, health and safety impacts and the potential for accidents. In light of the limited availability of reliable statistics on visitor movements and visitation levels at the Lake Ohrid World Heritage site, management systems, marketing, health and safety controls in the future would benefit from systematic monitoring of visitor activities, their patterns of use of heritage resources, views, ideas and what they spend.

There will also be a need to ensure that environmental and social safeguards are included in tourism operations in order to maintain the highest standards of environment, health and safety operation in the Lake Ohrid region.

Integration with other plans

Pogradec Protected Landscape Management plan

Long-term Objective 3 of the plan provides a general framework for development of tourism and recreation in the area, compatible with the objectives and actions in this plan.

Pogradec Municipality Local Plan

- Initiate some actions for installation and use of billboards, signs and similar in order to protect the authentic visual identity of the natural and cultural heritage of the Ohrid region, Albania side;
- Use of national and international signs and other signage for the natural and cultural heritage of the Ohrid region, Albanian part;
- Prepare a jointly tourist offer for specific target groups of tourists based on OUV of the natural and cultural heritage of the Ohrid region;
- Preparation of an Local Action Plan for Sustainable Tourism and adopt in this the natural and cultural heritage of the Ohrid region, Albanian part;
- Develop of the web-page for promotion of natural and cultural heritage of the Ohrid region, Albanian part.

Management plan for the World Heritage Property in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Many actions are relevant for enabling public visitation and enjoyment of World Heritage on the Macedonian side. The coordination between the implementation of the two plans is particularly important with respect to the following:

- Develop a plan for regular monitoring of the changes in the natural and cultural heritage in the boundaries of the Lake Ohrid region;

- Regulate the installation and use of billboards, signs and similar in order to protect the authentic visual identity of the natural and cultural heritage of the Ohrid region;
- Use of national and international signs and other signage for the natural and cultural heritage of the Ohrid region;
- Create a tourist offer for specific target groups of tourists based on OUV of the natural and cultural heritage of the Ohrid region;
- Adoption of an action plan for sustainable tourism based on the natural and cultural heritage of the Ohrid region;
- Open a web-page for promotion and natural and cultural heritage of the Ohrid region;
- Open tourism information points;
- Mark and equip trails and viewpoints for natural and cultural heritage and install information boards.

Risks

The main risk is that the demand for investment opportunities in mass tourism infrastructure will overwhelm and outcompete the model of tourism envisioned in this plan. The Municipality of Pogradec in particular needs to adopt the new vision for tourism and to implement it through strict development control (see Programme 3) and through positive actions for creating appropriate facilities and opportunities and for marketing the area as a unique, year-round destination for national and international visitors.

As in any area, the international tourism business is highly sensitive to geopolitical events and to concerns about quality, environmental conditions and security. Social media stories can have major negative (and positive) implications for the local tourism industry.

Specific objectives to be achieved in the next 10 years

4.4.1 An integrated strategic document and action plan for tourism development and management, with guidelines included for tourism operators and recreational activities that are consistent with the National Albanian Tourism Strategy, and the transboundary management objectives of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Lake Ohrid region

Targets

1. Agreed basic strategic document for Albania in place by 2018;
2. Strategic document integrated with strategies for former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by 2020.

Management policy

All responsible management authorities and providers of tourism products and services should be working within a commonly understood framework for the area, in order to avoid opportunistic tourism development. The framework would zone the specific forms of tourism development to be encouraged (for example intensive use areas, rural tourism development and wilderness areas), as well as describe main attractions, routes, recreational facilities and activities to be permitted in each zone.

Ideally the integrated development strategy should also cover the wider Ohrid Prespa Biosphere Reserve. However establishment of this wider area strategy should not be the cause for delay in implementation of key activities of the National Strategy for Tourism development at local levels.

4.4.2 A range of basic visitor infrastructure and information is available to enable nature and culture based tourism

Targets

1. All visitors have access to reliable official information about natural and cultural values and tourism opportunities by 2018;
2. A signposted network of trails of different lengths and difficulties is established by 2020;
3. All major sites and routes are signposted and have basic interpretation by 2020;
4. All cultural heritage sites have improved accessibility and interpretation by 2021.

Management policy

The responsible authorities (the Municipality of Pogradec, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Culture, the Regional Agency for Protected Areas, the Ministry of Tourism) should work together to provide a basic network of accessible and signed attractions and opportunities in the area. The 'Report on the Assessment of Soft Tourism Infrastructure' prepared as part of the development of this plan recommends the following priority sites for basic infrastructure:

- Lin Peninsula (cultural heritage, walks and cycle routes);

World Heritage Supplement to the Management Plan for Pogradec Protected Landscape. Draft August 2017

- Pogradec Castle (archaeological values, panorama and orientation points);
- Pogradec historic centre, Guri i Kamjes (geological monument);
- Drilon springs and wetland;
- Mountain villages below Mali i Thatë (hiking area including a route to Pllaja e Pusit);
- Industrial heritage (at Memelisht);
- Communist era heritage: (terraces, bunkers, etc.).

Visitors to the area also require access to basic information about where to go and what to do. This should be provided through leaflets, posters, websites and social media, online downloadable applications, strategically placed information points at frequently visited locations and border posts, and a visitor information centre in Pogradec. A unified system of signage would publicise and enable people to find main visitor attractions.

Opportunities also exist to train local guides for mountain hiking and for natural and cultural sites.

4.4.3 The private sector is encouraged and supported to establish a range of nature and culture based activities, attractions and associated services for visitors

Targets

1. By 2022, visitors to the Lake Ohrid region have at least 10 options for nature and culture based activities;
2. By 2022, a range of local, non-hotel accommodation is available across the region.

Management policy

The private sector should be encouraged to develop a range of activities and attractions, in particular:

- Outdoor non-motorised activities (hiking, cycling, boating, horse riding, adventure activities);
- Educational and interpretive activities (museums, exhibitions, guided tours);
- Nature and culture based activities and attractions.

Specific encouragement and support should be given to small-scale local entrepreneurs who wish to provide attractions and activities, accommodation and other tourism goods and services. This could take the form of practical advice, business planning, training, marketing support and microloans.

Appropriate larger scale commercial enterprises should also be encouraged, provided that they are appropriately located and designed, are linked to nature, culture and education, and have a low environmental and social impact.

The 2016 opinion survey showed strong support for local non-hotel accommodation (homestays small guesthouses etc.). Encouraging such services would widen choices available to visitors and enable local residents to benefit from tourism, including in areas away from main settlements. Developing local accommodation and services to a suitable standard will require training for providers.

All attractions and tourism infrastructure such as accommodation and restaurants should comply with the regulations for infrastructure development detailed in Programme 3.

Private sector providers might benefit from creating a local tourism association, to help with joint marketing and lobbying for support that would help the tourism sector in the whole area.

4.4.4 A common brand and image is used for marketing and promoting the Lake Ohrid region

Targets

The Lake Ohrid region has a well-known brand and image by 2018, ideally shared with the Macedonian part of the World Heritage property

Management policy

A recognisable brand and image for the World Heritage Extension Property (including its buffer zone), would help to create and promote the desired image for the area, and could be used in information, interpretation promotional campaigns and materials. Ideally, the brand would be shared or at least compatible with branding for the Macedonian part of the property. Branding can also be used as a form of quality assurance for products and services offered within the area by approved providers.

4.4.5 Tourism is monitored and has high standards of safety, security and environmental and social impact

Targets

1. Tourism and visitor statistics and other quantitative and qualitative data are collected and shared from 2018;
2. c. All visitor facilities and operations have adequate provision for security and safety of users from 2018.
3. b. Environmental and social impacts of tourism are subject to monitoring and remedial action where required, from 2018.

Management policy

A centralised system for collecting and reporting visitor statistics would help in planning and management of tourism in the area. International tourists in particular increasingly expect good standards of safety and security, and responsible tourism operators should ensure good standards of construction, safety and hygiene. Outdoor activities should make use of safe equipment and should be prepared for accidents and emergencies. Albania does not currently operate mountain rescue services, but increased use of mountain hiking trails in the Lake Ohrid region, linking to the Prespa National Park and beyond may justify establishing a local rescue service. Environmentally damaging recreational activities should not be encouraged, nor should activities that have undesired social impacts on the area.

Programme 5. World Heritage Buffer Zone management (ecosystems, land use and livelihoods)

Long-term goal: The buffer zone of the World Heritage Extension Property is managed to protect its integrity and viability and to enable sustainable livelihoods for local communities

Rationale

The management plan for the Pogradec Protected Landscape provides the basis for the management of the lands, waters and resources in the buffer zone of the World Heritage Extension Property. Land use in the area needs to be both ecologically and economically viable, while enabling local communities to continue to benefit from land-based livelihoods. Implementation of that plan should ensure adequate management of ecosystems, habitats and species in the buffer zone, and of local land and resource use. This programme supplements that plan with actions to support maintenance of the values of the World Heritage Property, in particular the landscape setting of the Lake and the ecosystem services (erosion control, water regulation, local climate regulation) provided by the catchment. It would be desirable to integrate buffer zone management of the Albanian and Macedonian parts of the property, particularly in border areas.

Integration with other plans

Pogradec Protected Landscape Management plan

Relevant elements of the management plan are included in Table 3:

- Long-term Objective 2: Increase habitats and biodiversity protection and conservation;
- Long-term Objective 4: Develop sustainable agriculture and socio-economic activities;
- Parts of Long-term Objective 5: Promote education, nature appreciation and scientific research on the biological, geophysical and cultural values of the protected areas.

Pogradec Municipality Local Plan

- Inventory and a digital data base on movable and immovable cultural heritage, development of guidelines for rehabilitation of historic buildings, and their promotion;
- Define a buffer zone for the proposed protected area 'Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region' (there is no buffer zone for the Albanian part of the World Heritage property);
- Preparation of a cartography that provides the updated state of the art for what it regards the water supply system and its current conditions – indication of upgrading projects and their location and phasing, also with regard to the villages;
- Preparation of a cartography for the sewage system - Information on the scale of operation of the sewage treatment plant should also be provided and information on its adequacy during the peak season would be important, also an inventory of the still existing discharge points in the lake.

Management plan for the World Heritage Property in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The actions listed in the draft management plan for the existing property do not address transboundary issues in the management of natural and cultural heritage, although it recognizes the need to 'Define a buffer zone for the protected area Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region.'

Risks

The main risk is that the Regional Agency for Protected Areas (RAPA) has insufficient physical and human resources to meet the considerable challenges of managing and protecting the buffer zone, and does not have the capacity for proactively promoting and supporting sustainable rural development in the area. The RAPA will need to build partnerships with other responsible authorities and in particular with the Municipality of Pogradec to secure effective integrated management and development of the area. Additional external funding is likely to be needed to realise the objectives.

There is likely to be continued pressure in the buffer zone area for development of hotels and resorts, mining and mineral extraction and road construction. The regulations of the Pogradec protected landscape provide a measure of protection against large-scale and inappropriate developments but this will require good coordination between the Ministry of Environment and the Municipality (see programme 3), which will face the challenge of balancing landscape scale protection and management with necessary local development.

Specific objectives to be achieved in the next 10 years

4.5.1 Forest loss is reversed and forest management is sustainable

Targets

1. No overall decrease in forest area from 2017;
2. An effective collaboration by 2017 between RAPA, State Inspectorate for the Protection of Environment and Forests and Pogradec Municipality for effective protection and management of the forests of the Pogradec Protected Landscape, especially the oak-chestnut coppices (lowland forests);
3. By 2018 forests inside the Pogradec Protected Landscape are managed by the RAPA to supply 20% the current demand (this is the maximum sustainable production within the PPL);
4. By 2018 80% of the demand for fuel wood is provided by sources outside the Pogradec Protected Landscape;
5. Fuel wood consumption for heating in the Pogradec Protected Landscape is reduced by 40% by 2022, through the use alternative fuels, more efficient use of firewood, improved insulation;
6. The most degraded forest areas and areas damaged by mining activities are rehabilitated through reforestation with native species and other measures by 2022.

Management policy

Maintaining and increasing stable natural forest cover should be the overall priority. Management plans exist for some areas, but the transfer of responsibility for forests to the Municipality is an opportunity to produce updated plans. Fuel demand appears to be the main driver for forest degradation, and actions are required to better understand the level of demand and supply, to regulate fuelwood harvesting, and if possible to reduce demand (through improved efficiency) and to introduce alternative fuel and power sources. Studies by the RAPA show that only 20% of local demand can be met from within the Protected Landscape; the remainder must be met from other sources, and overall demand must be reduced by providing access to other fuel sources and increasing thermal efficiency of buildings. Areas that have been deforested or degraded require a range of measures in order to restore tree cover and ecological functionality.

4.5.2 Agriculture in the Lake Ohrid area is economically and environmentally sustainable, and supports local livelihoods

Targets

1. Reduction in areas of overgrazed/degraded pasture by 2022;
2. Local farmers and producers have access to extension support and means of adding value to and locally marketing their produce;
3. Management of all fields in sensitive riparian zones around Lin and the Drilon springs include measures to reduce fertiliser and soil run off by 2025;
4. Trials for organic farming are in place by 2022, focused on the areas around Lin and the Drilon springs;
5. Traditional and organic products are promoted and their use supported through ad – hoc measures (e.g. eco-labelling of accommodations and 'Zero Km' restaurants in the area) and appropriate places for their display and retail sale are arranged (e.g. Pogradec covered market is rehabilitated and well indicated) first examples are in place by 2024.

Management policy

Overgrazing is a particular threat to the fragile, species-rich montane and sub- montane grasslands of the catchment. Addressing this problem requires a combination of better understanding of the impacts and capacities of the areas, improved regulations, and collaboration with livestock owners.

Stable, sustainable and environmentally friendly agriculture should support the values of the World Heritage Property, help to maintain local cultures and traditions and generate local support for protection and wise management of the area. Currently, local farmers receive little extension advice on measures to increase productivity, maintain fertility, irrigate efficiently, reduce pollution and farm sustainably. Addressing this will require establishment of an agricultural extension service in the area and introduction of targeted projects to support farmers and producers adopt new practices. Some projects supported by international donors have been already put in place, however long-term supporting measures need to be established and continued.

There is particular potential for production of distinctive local products, for example local varieties of fruits and vegetables, as well as honey and locally produced preserves and beverages. World Heritage status could help with the branding and marketing of these products.

The management plan for Pogradec Protected Landscape includes several relevant compatible actions concerning management of grazing, agricultural production and beekeeping and forestry.

4.5.3 Increased opportunities for employment are available in the Buffer Zone

Targets

Year-on-year decrease in local unemployment from 2020

Management policy

Many of the threats to the values of the World Heritage site stem from local unemployment and poverty. Tourism is generally viewed as the main opportunity for increasing local employment. There is considerable potential in this sector (see Programme 4), but the tourism business can be volatile and there are risks associated with relying on it completely. The Municipality of Pogradec should encourage local entrepreneurship and establishment of new businesses compatible with the values of the area and with low environmental impacts. Such businesses may include revival of traditional activities, such as food processing, handicrafts or boatbuilding, but could also include newer enterprises related to technology, light industry and services. Improved road connections to the rest of the country and upgraded internet access could support this approach.

Programme 6. Implementing management plans for the area

Long-term goal: Management plans for the Lake Ohrid region are implemented and integrated with other local strategies and plans

Rationale

The three key plans for future management of the area are the Pogradec Municipality Local Plan, the management plan for the Pogradec Protected Landscape and its World Heritage supplement. Efforts have been made during their preparation to ensure that these plans are compatible and that those responsible for implementing them are working together. Successful joint implementation has three main requirements:

1. Responsible entities are committed to plan implementation and integrate it into their day to day work;
2. Responsible entities coordinate and communicate their work each other;
3. Capacity is available to support and monitor implementation (human and financial resources).

Part 5 of this management plan defines the overall governance structure required for collaborative management, identifies in more detail specific roles and responsibilities, outlines the required resources and defines a system for joint planning monitoring and reporting.

Integration with other plans

Pogradec Protected Landscape Management plan

The document is intended to serve “as the single most important policy document for the area” and that is coordinates and integrates all the actions that concern the purpose of the protected area. It is stated that “no major decisions should be taken affecting the future of the Protected Landscape without reference to the Management Plan.” However, there are no specific actions proposed in the document on how to actually achieve such objectives.

Pogradec Municipality Local Plan

Secured an effective management of public transportation system in the territory of municipality, meanwhile in the activity plan through some substantial actions such as:

- Providing better connection between the city center and other administration units and better connection between the center of administration units and it’s villages;
- Preparation of the feasibility study for the construction of central terminal of Pogradec too (potentially a multi-modal one).

Restrictions and recommendations of the plans stated will take in consideration spatial terms, and all proposals which impact the territory physically will be considered again during these phase (General Plan).

Extension of the current setup of the “beach + pedestrian road + wood-park” within the city of Pogradec to be extended in the same spirit in the area from Pogradec to Tushemisht. That would mean the distancing road and the introduction of the green belt over the whole lakeshore strip.

Management plan for the World Heritage Property in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The management plan for the World Heritage property in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia does not list specific actions on transboundary management issues.

Risks

Responsible authorities may not fully adopt the management plan and integrate it into their day-to-day work or management activities. This risk is amplified when personnel changes take place as a result of local and national elections.

A large number of plans affecting the area may not be adequately integrated and those responsible may continue working without reference to other key authorities in the area. This has been a problem to date, not only within agencies authorities in Albania, but also among donor funded projects. Much greater attention is required to communication and integration at the development and planning stages, rather than retrospectively fitting projects together once they’ve been designed.

Authorities may not fully participate in the co-management and governance system for the World Heritage property. If the system is too complex or burdensome, senior staff of the authorities may not attend meetings or may send junior staff to represent them. This would hamper progress in effective implementation.

Development of the plan has shown that while there is considerable technical ability and capacity among the staff of the relevant authorities, this needs to be continually extended and reinforced and transferred to others involved in the management of the area.

Specific objectives to be achieved in the next 10 years

4.6.1 Collaborative governance and integrated planning of the area is effectively established

Targets

1. The main responsible authorities sign a joint agreement in 2017 committing to the implementation of the plan;
2. By 2017 a detailed structure and process for co-management of the area is established and operational;
3. By 2017 local stakeholders are enabled to engage in planning and management of the area;
4. All other plans and projects affecting the area are compatible with and support the objectives of this plan (on-going).

Management policy

The main authorities with responsibility for guiding and ensuring implementation of the management plan are the Municipality of Pogradec, the Ministry of Environment (and through it the Local Environmental Inspectorate), the National Agency for Protected Areas working through its Regional Agency (RAPA), and the Ministry of Culture including the Institute of Cultural Monuments and the Regional Directorate of National Culture in Korça.

A clear and formal joint commitment for management and protection of the World Heritage extension property, will add weight to the management plan and help to ensure its implementation and continuity through political and personnel changes. A formal system structure of co-management is required, that is practical and that is adopted by all the relevant authorities. This should not only formalise the working relationship between the main institutional stakeholders, it should also enable local people and groups to have access to information and to participate in planning and decision making that affects them. This system is described in detail in Part 5 this plan.

4.6.2 Financial resources are available to support plan implementation

Targets

1. By 2020 financial resources are available to support implementation of highest priority actions in the plan;
2. By 2022 all actions in the plan are being implemented at least to a basic extent through diverse means of support;
3. By 2026 sustainable funding streams are available to support key elements of plan implementation (priority 1 and 2 activities).

Management policy

Without additional investment, full implementation of the management plans will be difficult. Even if government funding increases, it is unlikely that it will be sufficient to cover all of the anticipated costs of management. Donor-assisted projects, if well targeted and designed, may help to cover the costs in the short to medium term, but cannot be relied on indefinitely. A diverse and innovative model for financing the plan is required that combines:

- Direct central government funding;
- Funding of compatible activities through various line ministries (e.g. environment, culture, agriculture, tourism);
- Direct funding through Pogradec Municipality;
- Donor-assisted projects carefully aligned with the objectives of the management plan;
- Investment from the private sector;
- Locally generated revenue from fees, local taxes and possibly a local tax on tourism accommodation;
- Access to affordable credit for local entrepreneurs.

A detailed business plan is required as a priority to identify the costs in detail and to determine the best strategies for covering them.

4.6.3 Individual and organisational capacity are developed to implement the management plan

Targets

1. By 2017 all responsible authorities have designated personnel or units for the integrated management of the world Heritage property;
2. By 2017 all responsible authorities and other main stakeholders have systems and processes in place to enable their participation in co management;

3. By 2018 personnel involved in management and stewardship of the area have access to a range of opportunities for developing their capacity.

Management policy

Lead organisations involved in management and their personnel need adequate capacity to supervise, conduct and coordinate implementation. This will not only involve technical skills; much of the required work will involve networking, relationship building, negotiation, conflict resolution and a creative and entrepreneurial approach to management. Enabling the participation of local communities and groups is likely to require specific capacity building measures.

4.6.4 Management plan implementation is monitored and reported and plans are adapted and revised

Targets

1. Detailed information on implementation and impact of measures in the plan is collected, collated and disseminated on a 6 monthly basis;
2. Reporting requirements are observed nationally and to UNESCO;
3. All plans are adapted, revised and updated as required and when they expire.

Management policy

Alongside internal reporting and monitoring procedures, all responsible authorities will need to report to the Management Committee on implementation of the plan. A practical and reliable system is required for joint monitoring of progress towards the targets established in this plan so that reliable reports can be collated every 6 months and reviewed by the Management Committee. Reports will also need to be prepared for UNESCO according to their requirements.

The operational part of the management plan for the Pogradec Protected Landscape expires in 2019; in 2018 therefore the plan will need to be reviewed, revised and the new operational plan developed for the next 5 years; this will provide an opportunity to integrate more closely the protected landscape plan with the World Heritage supplement.

At the time of developing this management plan, the draft management plan for the World Heritage Property in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has not been formally approved or adopted. When approval is secured, authorities should work together to integrate relevant objectives and activities and develop joint programmes of action in areas of common interest (for example monitoring, branding, marketing, transport integration).

4.6.5 Decision makers, leaders and local stakeholders are aware of, engaged in and support World Heritage status

Targets

1. By 2020 all local stakeholders are aware of the existence and main purpose of the World Heritage Extension Property and the Pogradec Protected Landscape;
2. By 2017 all key leaders and decision makers are aware of the existence and main purpose of the World Heritage Extension Property and the Pogradec Protected Landscape;
3. By 2020 all decision makers and local stakeholders are aware of their responsibilities in the protection and integrated management of the World Heritage Extension Property and the Pogradec Protected Landscape;
4. Opinion surveys show an overall increase in support for the World Heritage status of the area.

Management policy

Implementation of the management plans for the area requires an increased level of understanding and support for the designations that affect the area (World Heritage, Protected Landscape and national cultural designations) and the associated limitations and opportunities. Awareness programmes need to be targeted at all local stakeholders and residents (adults, youth children) and to make use of suitable methods messages and media.

5 Partnership plan for governance and management

5.1 Governance of the World Heritage Extension Property and Buffer Zone

The overall approach to Governance will be **co-management**, under the guidance of the existing Management Committee for the Pogradec Protected Landscape, modified to meet the needs of World Heritage management.

Under co-management, all partners cooperate in managing the area and implementing the management plan within their own mandates and responsibilities. This is achieved by endorsing the management plan and integrating its objectives as far as possible into existing plans and programmes. Partners also collaborate and communicate on a day to day basis in order to ensure that their activities are compatibly and efficiently conducted. Special task forces may be established for joint activities and projects.

Co management also means that the wider circle of stakeholders is fully engaged in a range of ways.

- Statutory stakeholder consultation on the draft management plan;
- Consultation and engagement over programmes and activities directly affecting groups and individuals in the area;
- Stakeholder representatives on the Management Committee;
- Stakeholder participation in technical working groups of the Management Committee;
- Transparency over decisions and actions of the Management Committee and its members;
- Opportunities for stakeholders to contact and engage with those responsible for day to day management;
- A general open and inclusive approach to working with an engaging of local stakeholders;
- Active efforts to avoid and resolve conflicts resulting from implementation of the management plan.

5.2 Management Committee for the Pogradec Protected Landscape (amended to include the Lake Ohrid region World Heritage extension property)

The Law on Protected Areas requires that all protected areas in Albania have a multi-stakeholder Management Committee. Such a Committee has been established for the Pogradec Protected Landscape. This Committee, working under enhanced terms of reference, will be responsible for ensuring adequate implementation of the management plan supplement, coordination between the various stakeholders, and ultimately maintenance of the OUVs of the area.

Overall purpose

Beyond its existing role, the overall purpose of the Management Committee is to ensure that policy frameworks at all levels conserve and sustain the Outstanding Universal Values, and the integrity and authenticity of cultural and natural values and attributes of the World Heritage Site and its buffer zone.

Goals

The Management Committee should ensure, through coordinated implementation and monitoring of the management plan supplement and other plans affecting the area:

- Maintenance of the OUV of the World Heritage Extension Property in Albania and of associated natural and cultural values;
- Protection of the World Heritage Extension Property in Albania and its setting, including any buffer zone, from inappropriate development and activities;
- Balancing the needs of conservation, biodiversity, access, the interests of the local community, the public benefits of development and the sustainable economic use of the World Heritage Extension Property and its buffer zone;
- Enhancing the World Heritage Extension Property and its setting where appropriate and possible through positive management;
- Protecting the World Heritage Extension Property from climate change but ensuring that mitigation and adaptation is not at the expense of integrity or authenticity;
- Seeking and coordinating funding and other support for implementing the management plan;
- Coordinating planning and management with authorities responsible for the World Heritage Property in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Subordination

The Management Committee is established jointly by the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Culture. The Committee reports to both Ministers and to the National UNESCO Commission.

Membership

The Management Committee should have 15 permanent voting members as follows:

1. Mayor of Pogradec (Co Chair);
2. General Director of Environment Policy and Delivery Unit, Ministry of Environment (Co Chair);
3. General Director of National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA);
4. General Director of Culture Heritage Directorate;
5. Director of Water Administration Directorate at the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration (MARDWA);
6. Director of Fisheries Directorate at the MARDWA;
7. Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (UNESCO Secretary General);
8. Director of Institute of Cultural Monuments;
9. Director of Regional Directorate of National Culture in Korca;
10. Representative of the Institute of Archaeology (Centre for Albanian Studies);
11. Representative of the National Agency for Territory Planning;
12. Head of the Regional Agency of Protected Areas (RAPA) in Korca;
13. NGO representative;
14. Local citizen's initiative representative;
15. Representative of Pogradec Municipality in charge of environmental issues.

A representative from the administration of the Macedonian part of the World Heritage Property will be invited to all meetings as a non-voting contributor.

- Membership of the PPL/Lake Ohrid region MC will be approved by Order of the Minister of Environment, in line with the national legal framework;
- Members of the MC will be appointed through letters sent by the Minister of the Environment, based on the membership as approved by the Order of the Minister of the Environment for the composition of the LOR Management Committee;
- A detailed Regulation will be prepared for the functioning of the Lake Ohrid region MC;
- The Chair and members (with approval of the Chair) may invite non-members to attend meetings either or as observers or as non-voting contributors.

Mandate and powers

- By signing the partnership agreement, Management Committee member organization's commit to supporting implementation of the management plan supplement and its integration into their existing plans and responsibilities;
- The Management Committee acts on the basis of powers given by the national legal framework for the day to day management of the Pogradec Protected Landscape and the Lake Ohrid region World Heritage property;
- The Management Committee should direct the allocation of responsibilities for implementing the management plan supplement of the World Heritage Extension Property and the coordination of the work of the member organizations;
- The Management Committee, through its Chair is entitled to write to the Ministers of the Environment and Culture, as well as other Ministers as appropriate, to address specific issues related to the area;
- The Management Committee can take decisions related to the use of the available funding from the state budget as well as by the donors;
- Ideally, the Management Committee should be a statutory consultee for all environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments, official projects and plans affecting the Lake Ohrid region. This would however require amendments to current legislation and regulations;
- The Management Committee can advise on urgent actions to be taken if the World Heritage status of the site is at risk;
- Decision makers will have to take note and address the recommendations of the Management Committee in order to comply with the requirement of the World Heritage Convention.

Working groups

- The Management Committee may establish working groups to deal with specific aspects of implementing the management plan. The composition of the working groups may include members and invited experts and stakeholders, as agreed by the Committee;
- Outputs and recommendations from working groups are presented officially to the Management Committee meeting.

Secretariat

The Regional Agency for Protected Areas (Korçe) will provide the Secretariat services to the Committee.

Operation

- The Committee will meet at regular meetings twice per year;
- Extraordinary meetings may be called upon the request of 50 % of the members or in case of emergency situations arising in the area;
- MC meetings will take place in the Pogradec Municipality area;
- Requirements for quorum for the MC should stand at 50 % + 1 voting member;
- Decision making should aim at consensus by all members. If there is no consensus, then the simple majority is required for taking decisions;
- If it is impossible to reach a decision after 3 attempts of voting, the case(s) should be referred to the NAPA General Director and ICM General Director;
- Committee members should declare conflicts of interest regarding any items discussed and should withdraw from voting on such matters.

Representation

Formal representation of the Management Committee in outside meetings and interactions is by either of the Co-Chairs or by other Members as agreed by the Committee.

Agenda for Meetings

The six-monthly meetings will take place with the following basic agenda

1. Welcome from the Chairs;
2. Approval of the agenda (including items to be added under 'any other business');
3. Approval of the minutes of the previous meeting;
4. Follow up on agreements and actions from the last meeting;
5. Review of the report on the activities over the previous six months (report presented by the Secretariat);
6. Agreement of actions based on the report;
7. Presentations and discussions on specific issues;
8. Requirements for amendments to the management plan
9. Mobilisation of resources required to implement the management plan;
10. Any other business (site visits if required);
11. Date and venue for the next meeting.

Transboundary cooperation

Coordination with the Macedonian part of the World Heritage property will take place in a range of ways.

- Formal representation from the Management Committee on the Transboundary Water Management Committee for Lake Ohrid and other relevant bodies;
- Invitation to Macedonian counterparts to attend and contribute where relevant to meetings of the Management Committee;
- Routine communication of decisions and documents to counterparts in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;
- Invitation to Macedonian counterparts to attend and participate in all relevant events and activities.

Communication and transparency and good governance

- Management Committee meetings are closed. The chair may invite stakeholders as appropriate, in line with topics to be discussed;
- The Management Committee may hold public consultation events or open meetings in cases of the revision and/or update of the Management Plan or to address specific issues;
- Experts and local stakeholders will be invited to join working groups according to their interest/expertise.
- The Secretariat of the Management Committee can prepare press releases and summary information about meetings;
- The Secretariat of the Management Committee will coordinate public representation of the Management Committee and the World Heritage Extension Property at events, exhibitions etc.;
- The Secretariat of the Management Committee will make itself available to deal with requests for information, complaints and concerns;
- Management Committee Information will be posted on the websites of the Pogradec Municipality, the MoE, the MoC, the NAPA and the RAPA.

5.3 Planning, monitoring and reporting

5.3.1 Monitoring

Monitoring will take place on the basis of progress towards the specific targets established for achieving the objectives of the management plan supplement.

5.3.2 Reporting

Six monthly reports

One month in advance of each Management Committee meeting, the Secretariat will request from all responsible agencies a report on progress towards achieving the relevant objectives. The Secretariat will compile an overall report based on this information, to be circulated to the committee with the agenda.

The report will for the previous 6 months and will include

- Itemise each objective and target, summarise activities and progress in the previous six months and specify progress towards the target;
- List other events and activities that have taken place;
- Summarise major issues raised by members and stakeholders.

Reports will also be circulated to the Albanian National Commission for UNESCO

Minutes of meetings

Minutes will be collated by the Secretariat and distributed to all members, to the Albanian National Commission for UNESCO and to counterpart authorities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

UNESCO Reports

- The standard UNESCO reporting cycle is 6 years (or more frequently if required);
- Reports will be prepared for the Albanian National Commission for UNESCO as required;
- The Secretariat will organise the collation of these reports when required.

Project and donor reports

Responsible authorities should refer to activities in the World Heritage Property, the Management Plan Supplement and the Work of the Management Committee in their reports.

5.4 Resources for management

5.4.1 Financial resources

The overall intention is that the management of the World Heritage Extension Property is affordable and sustainable at the national level. This should be achieved by mainstreaming most activities within the management plan into the regular work plans and budgets of the responsible authorities and agencies.

Major investments

In the short to medium term, several major one off investments will be required to address major threats to the values of the area.

- Objective 1.1. All sewage and waste water is fully treated;
- Objective 1.2. Memelisht and other mining sites are cleared and decontaminated;
- Objective 1.3. Drilon spring and wetland complex is restored to a near natural state;
- Objective 1.4. A functioning system of solid waste collection and disposal is in place;
- Objective 1.5. Ohrid Lake fishery is ecologically and economically sustainable;
- Objective 1.6. Adequate monitoring takes place of the condition of the lake and the threats it faces;
- Objective 2.1. Historic sites and structures of cultural importance are protected and conserved;
- Objective 2.2 The historic village of Lin and town of Pogradec maintain their traditional character;
- Objective 4.2. A range of basic visitor infrastructure and information is available to enable nature and culture based tourism.

These activities are likely to require making use of existing state and local budgets, in particular:

- a) use of resources from existing relevant projects. e.g. KfW project for the period 2016-2019, and GIZ Biodiversity of three lakes project (until the end of 2018) and the Drin Basin Initiative;
- b) development of new projects.

Recurrent costs

Management of the World Heritage Extension Property will involve some recurrent costs to be absorbed by the main implementation partners. These include:

- Operating costs of the Secretariat. The Secretariat will need additional personnel and access to resources for day-to-day oversight of management;
- Operating costs of the Management Committee. These should be kept to a minimum, but each meeting will require a venue and transportation of some of the participants;
- Publicity promotion and awareness. Resources will be required for maintaining the profile of the World Heritage property, representing it at meetings and events;
- Monitoring and reporting. Measuring progress towards some of the targets will require some regular investment (for example visitor surveys, fisheries monitoring etc.);
- Costs of on-going support, advice, advocacy etc. required to ensure implementation of the management plan;
- Project development and management. Costs associated with negotiating and preparing project proposals and implementing and reporting on donor supported projects.

5.4.2 Human resources

As far as possible, responsible authorities should make use of existing human resources to implement the management plan. However, the main implementing partners should each appoint a member of staff with specific responsibility for management of the World Heritage property.

The Regional Agency for Protected Areas should appoint a World Heritage Officer, reporting to the head of the RAPA, with responsibility for day-to-day Secretariat duties and management and coordination. This individual could also take responsibility for similar duties with respect to the Ohrid Prespa Biosphere Reserve

The Municipality of Pogradec should appoint a World Heritage Officer, with responsibility for ensuring mainstreaming of World Heritage objectives into the plans and activities of the municipality.

The Regional Directorate of National Culture should appoint a World Heritage officer with responsibility for ensuring coordination and implementation of cultural heritage programmes, including reporting of to the Regional Director to be forwarded to the General Director of the Ministry of Culture and the Institute of Cultural Monuments. Other staff members of the Regional Directorate may be involved in the implementation of activities related to the implementation of the cultural heritage programmes and projects of this planning document.

5.4.3 Equipment and infrastructure

Best use should be made of existing office and administrative infrastructure in the RAPA and the Municipality of Pogradec. World Heritage officers will need access to transportation and basic equipment to do their work.

6 Action plans

The following pages show action plans for each of the management objectives

Priorities:

Priority 1. Essential actions for maintenance of the World Heritage Property, for which resources should be mobilised and/or support secured first and as soon as possible. Existing available resources should be directed towards these actions.

Priority 2. Important actions for maintenance of the World Heritage Property, which resources should be sought.

Priority 3. Desirable actions which should be prioritised when resources are secured for priority 1 and 2 actions.

Programme 1: Protecting and managing Lake Ohrid (pollution control and reduction, fishery management)

1.1 All sewage and waste water is fully treated.

Objective	1.1 All sewage and waste water is fully treated				
ACTION	Indicator	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
1.1.1 Complete the extension of the sewerage system in the area around Pogradec.	All villages connected.	1	2017-8	Pogradec Municipality	NIEF
1.1.2 Complete upgrade of the Pogradec sewage treatment plant at Zagoracan to include nutrient stripping.	All sewage fully treated.	1	2017-8	Pogradec Municipality	NIEF
1.1.3 Establish a sewerage system for Lin village.	Sewage system installed.	1	2018-2020	Pogradec Municipality	NIEF
1.1.4 Ensure all new residential and tourism developments have high standards of sewage treatment.	All sites have adequate treatment.	1	2017 onwards	Pogradec Municipality	NIEF
1.1.5 Ensure all existing residential and tourism developments have high standards of sewage and waste water treatment.	All sites have adequate treatment.	2	2017-2020	Pogradec Municipality	NIEF

1.2 Memelisht and other mining sites are cleared and decontaminated.

Objective	1.2 Memelisht and other mining sites are cleared and decontaminated				
ACTION		PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
1.2.1 Conduct a baseline survey of contamination by chromium, cadmium and lead in the offshore sediments at Memelisht.	Results available	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA	MoE; Ministry of Energy
1.2.2 Prevent surface water run-off and erosion from the waste dumps at Memelisht.	Physical barriers installed/maintained	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality	MoE; Ministry of Energy
1.2.3 Prepare a revised general plan and budget for decontamination and clean up.	Plan agreed.	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality; Ministry of Energy.	MoE
1.2.4 Resolve legal and contractual issues with current site owners/managers.	Management rights regained by authorities.	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality; Ministry of Energy; Contractees	Environmental Inspectorate
1.2.5 Seek government and donor funding to pay for decontamination and clean-up.	Funding secured.	1	2018	Pogradec Municipality; Ministry of Energy	Government agencies; Donor agencies
1.2.6 Negotiate an agreement with investors to exchange land use/ownership for supporting decontamination.	Private investor(s) identified.	2	2018	Pogradec Municipality; Ministry of Energy	NATP
1.2.7 Complete decontamination and clean-up activities.	All contaminated material removed.	1	2020	Pogradec Municipality; Ministry of Energy	Private investors; Contracted companies
1.2.8 Allow appropriate redevelopment of the Memelisht site.	Construction permits issued.	3	2025	Pogradec Municipality; MoUD;	Private investors
1.2.9 Introduce erosion control measures (reforestation of slopes	At risk watercourses	3	2025	Ministry of Energy	Pogradec Municipality

and silt traps on streams) to intercept contamination from old mines higher in the catchment.	have silt traps.				
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1.3 Drilon spring and wetland complex is restored to a near natural state

Objective	1.3 Drilon spring and wetland complex is restored to a near natural state				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
1.3.1 Conduct an official inspection and survey of all fish farms in the area.	Detailed survey report.	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA; MARDWA; NIEF.	Fish farm occupiers; NATP
1.3.2 Elaborate a special regulation on development in the Drilon area to be included in the Pogradec Local Plan.	Regulation issued and all occupants notified.	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality; MoUD, NATP	RAPA
1.3.3 Give notice of closure to all unauthorised or illegal fish farms.	All occupants formally notified.	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA; MARDWA	NATP; NIEF.
1.3.4 Complete removal of all notified fish farms and ecologically sensitive restoration of springs.	All springs restored.	1	2020	MARDWA; RAPA; Pogradec Municipality	NATP
1.3.5 Prepare technical guidance and regulations for off stream fish farms (isolated ponds and lakes in other areas) as an alternative for farm owners.	Guidance published	2	2018	MARDWA	NIEF. NATP
1.3.6 Remove 70% of the biomass (vegetation) from the Drilon wetland.	Area restored	3	2025	RAPA	Pogradec Municipality

1.4 A functioning system of solid waste collection and disposal is in place

Objective	1.4 A functioning system of solid waste collection and disposal is in place				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
1.4.1. Finalise the solid waste management plan.	Plan published.	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality	NIEF; MoT
1.4.2 Establish the official solid waste dump site at Maliqi to a high standard.	Site located, licenced and equipped.	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality	NIEF; MoT
1.4.3 Clean up and rehabilitate existing solid waste dumps.	All sites cleaned.	1	2020	Pogradec Municipality	NIEF; MoT
1.4.4 Establish a solid waste collection system (bins and collection service).	System operating and effective.	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality.	NIEF; MoT
1.4.5 Establish a waste recycling programme in Pogradec.	System operating and effective.	2	2019	Pogradec Municipality	Local businesses
1.4.6 Organise a solid waste awareness campaign.	All local residents and businesses aware.	2	2017	Pogradec Municipality	RAPA
1.4.7 Hold an annual coast clean up volunteer campaign.	Shoreline cleaned each year in spring.	2	2018 onwards	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA	Local NGO
1.4.8 Install physical barriers (silt traps/nets) on watercourses entering the lake.	All at risk watercourses equipped.	3	2022 onwards	Pogradec Municipality RAPA	Environmental Inspectorate

1.5 The lake fishery is ecologically and economically sustainable

Objective	1.5 Ohrid Lake fishery is ecologically and economically sustainable				
ACTION		PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
1.5.1 Establish no fishing zones totalling 30% of the lake area in Albania.	30% of the lake marked and advertised as closed to fishing.	1	2019	RAPA; MoE	Pogradec Municipality; Fisheries Association; Water and Fisheries Inspectorate
1.5.2 Review, update and enforce current fishing restrictions (seasons, net size, fishing depth).	Regulations tailored to breeding requirements for key species.	1	2019	RAPA; MoE	Pogradec Municipality; MARDWA; Fisheries Association; Water and Fisheries Inspectorate
1.5.3 Increase the capacity of the Fishery Inspectorate (staff, boats, equipment, training).	2 permanent inspectors employed and equipped.	1	2017	MARDWA; Water and Fisheries Inspectorate	Fisheries Association; RAPA
1.5.4 Increase control effort (frequency and duration of patrols and inspections).	Daily/nightly patrols and inspections.	1	2017	MARDWA; Water and Fisheries Inspectorate	Fisheries Association; RAPA
1.5.5 Revise the licencing system for the fishery (based on registered boats instead of registered fishers).	New licencing system operational.	1	2022	MARDWA; Water and Fisheries Inspectorate	Fisheries Association; RAPA
1.5.6 Prepare revised fishery regulations and limits (including for the number of licenced boats).	New regulations approved.	1	2022	MARDWA; Water and Fisheries Inspectorate	Fisheries Association; RAPA
1.5.7 Identify alternative employment opportunities for fishers (see also programme 5).	Targeted access to alternatives for fishers.	1	2020	Pogradec Municipality	Local businesses
1.5.8 Commission a feasibility study for establishing a single fishery concession (based on the Macedonian model).	Study published.	3	2022	MARDWA; Water and Fisheries Inspectorate	Fisheries Association; RAPA; Macedonian fisheries management authority

1.6 Adequate monitoring takes place of the condition of the lake and the threats it faces

Objective	1.6 Adequate monitoring takes place of the condition of the lake and the threats it faces				
ACTION		PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
1.6.1 Assign responsibility for regular Lake water monitoring to the RAPA.	Official notification from the NAPA/MoE.	1	2017	MoE; NEA; NAPA.	MARDWA; Water and Fisheries Inspectorate
1.6.2 Establish an arrangement for water monitoring and analysis. partnership (with the Pogradec Sewage Treatment Works or Hydrobiological Institute at Ohrid and the testing station at Stenje (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).	MoU agreement with the HBI.	1	2017	MoE; NEA; NAPA; Ohrid Hydrobiological Institute; Pogradec Municipality.	MARDWA; Water and Fisheries Inspectorate
1.6.3 Conduct 3-monthly tests of temperature, pH, total	Tests conducted and	1	2017	RAPA; NEA; Pogradec	MARDWA; Water and

Phosphorous, BoD5 at four locations.	results circulated.		onwards	sewage treatment works laboratory	Fisheries Inspectorate
1.6.4 Conduct annual tests of heavy metals.	Tests conducted and results circulated.	1	2017 onwards	RAPA; NEA	MARDWA; Water and Fisheries Inspectorate
1.6.5 Collect annual statistics on fish breeding and releases from the hatchery at Lin.	Annual results collated and published.	1	2017 onwards	RAPA; Lin hatchery	MARDWA; Water and Fisheries Inspectorate
1.6.6 Establish a system for collecting data on fishing effort and effectiveness.	Annual results collated and published.	1	2017 onwards	RAPA; MARDWA; Water and Fisheries Inspectorate.	Research institutions; Expert organisations
1.6.7 Establish a programme of systematic fish surveys (species, abundance, density, size) in order to assess the state of the populations of endemic and commercial species.	Annual results collated and published.	1	2017 onwards	RAPA; MARDWA; Water and Fisheries Inspectorate.	Research institutions; Expert organisations
1.6.8 Conduct an annual winter water bird survey on Lake Ohrid.	Annual results collated and published.	2	2017 onwards	RAPA	Ornithological NGOs; Research Institutions; Counterparts in Macedonia
1.6.9 Conduct annual counts of lakeshore garbage during the annual clean-up operation (see Action 1.4.7).	Annual results collated and published.	2	2017 onwards	RAPA	Pogradec Municipality

Programme 2: Protecting and sustaining cultural attributes of OUV and other values and heritage

2.1 Historic sites and structures of cultural importance are protected and conserved

Objective	2.1 Historic sites and structures of cultural importance are protected and conserved				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
2.1.1 Conduct immediate measures to secure and protect the paleo-Christian church site at Lin.	Improved site security and patrol measures in place.	1	2018	MoC;RDNC	Community of Lin
2.1.2 Develop and implement a long-term plan for the physical preservation, presentation and management of the paleo-Christian church remains and their setting at Lin.	Plan completed and adopted by all key stakeholders (including local community).	1	2020	MoC; RDNC; Pogradec Municipality	Community of Lin
2.1.3 Designate known pile dwelling sites and their surroundings under relevant cultural heritage protective legislation and regulations.	Legal protection measures in place	1	2022	MoC; RDNC	Institute of Archaeology
2.1.4 Encourage and support research and exploration on cultural sites in the area, in particular the pile dwelling sites in the coastal zone.	On-going programme of exploration and research. Published results.	2	2017 onwards	MoC; RDNC	Research institutions
2.1.5 Prepare a guidance map for Pogradec Municipality on locations where exploratory excavations should be conducted before any construction takes place.	Indicative map created and adopted as official guidance.	2	2020	MoC; RDNC; Pogradec Municipality	Institute of Archaeology
2.1.6 Develop and implement a long-term plan for the physical preservation, presentation and management of Pogradec Castle.	Plan completed and adopted by all key stakeholders (including local community).	2	2021 onwards	MoC; RDNC	Pogradec Municipality; Community of Pogradec

2.2 Historic villages and towns maintain their traditional character

Objective	2.2 The historic village of Lin and town of Pogradec maintain their traditional character				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
2.2.1 Designate Lin Village and its setting as a cultural landscape under appropriate legal instrument with associated regulations.	Old Village formally designated as a cultural/landscape site.	1	2020	MoC; ICM; RDNC; Pogradec Municipality	Community of Lin
2.2.2 Precautionary safeguard measures are established pending the designation.	Notification from ICM sent to Pogradec Municipality and other relevant stakeholders	1	2018	ICM	RDNC, Municipality of Pogradec

2.2.3 Complete the restoration measures planned for the Historic Centre of Pogradec.	Number of buildings restored.	2	2017 onwards	MoC; ICM; RDNC; Pogradec Municipality	Community of Pogradec
2.2.4 Provide guidance and technical support for sensitive restoration of houses in Lin Village.	Number of buildings restored.	2	2018 onwards.	MoC; ICM; RDNC; Pogradec Municipality	Community of Lin
2.2.5 Develop and adopt local guidelines for rehabilitation of historic buildings, to be adopted by local planning authorities and architects.	Guidelines published and formally adopted.	2	2018	MoC; ICM; RDNC; Pogradec Municipality	Local architects and builders
2.2.6 Develop and adopt local guidelines for design of new buildings compatible with landscape and environmental values, to be adopted by local planning authorities and architects.	Guidelines published and formally adopted.	2	2019	MoC; ICM; RDNC; Pogradec Municipality	Local architects and builders

2.3 Local culture and traditions that support World Heritage values are sustained

Objective	2.3 Local culture and traditions that support World Heritage values are sustained				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
2.3.1 Continue to promote and support local fairs, festivals and cultural events.	Number of events increases. Events are well attended.	1	2017 onwards	MoC; RDNC; Pogradec Municipality; Local NGOs	Projects; Schools and colleges
2.3.2. Complete and publicise the inventory of local intangible cultural heritage.	Published and disseminated inventory. Local launch events.	1	2020	MoC; RDNC; Local NGOs	Local communities
2.3.3 Initiate an oral history project to collect and record local knowledge and history.	Oral history collection published.	2	2019	MoC; RDNC; Local NGOs	Local communities Schools and colleges
2.3.4 Enable training and knowledge transfer in traditional building techniques through training and apprenticeships.	Number of young people working on restoration projects.	2	2020 onwards	MoC; IMC; RDNC; Pogradec Municipality; Schools and colleges	Local architects and builders.
2.3.5 Ensure that traditional practices, arts, crafts and skills are taught in local schools and colleges.		3	2020 onwards	Educational authorities; Pogradec Municipality; Schools and colleges	Local communities; NGOs; Craftspeople

Programme 3. Integrating local development with World Heritage values

3.1. Development and construction zones, guidelines and regulations are adopted and enforced

Objective	3.1. Development and construction zones, guidelines and regulations are adopted and enforced				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
3.1.1 Agree an integrated zoning map and regulations based on the PPL management plan, the World Heritage Supplement and the Pogradec Local Plan.	Zoning map and regulations agreed and published	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA; MoC	NATP
3.1.2 Make available maps and details of all borders and zones of the Pogradec Protected Landscape, World Heritage Extension Property and Pogradec Local Plan.	All agencies and stakeholders have maps. Maps available online.	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality	RAPA; MoC
3.1.3 Ensure that legal requirements for Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments are fully observed.	All relevant projects and proposals are subject to professional assessments.	1	2017 onwards	Pogradec Municipality; MoE (through NEA/NIEF); MoUD	MoC; All proponents for developments
3.1.4 Prepare and adopt a 'design book' for public infrastructure, hard and soft landscaping, street furniture etc.	All landscaping and public infrastructure is designed to a high standard.	2	2018-20	Pogradec Municipality; MoC; MoUD	Architecture and design experts and research institutions
3.1.5 Integrate the provisions of the European Landscape Convention into all legal and planning instruments through a landscape assessment and conservation plan.	Landscape assessment conducted. Landscape management plan and guidance published.	2	2018	MoC; MoE; MoFA	Pogradec Municipality; Local communities
3.1.6 Ensure that tender documents for development of local plans include requirements for maintenance of World Heritage values.	Official local plans affecting the area integrate World Heritage requirements.	2	2017 onwards	Pogradec Municipality, NATP	MoE, MoC
3.1.7 Review all impact assessments projects and plans proposed for the area to ensure compatibility with protection of OUV and related attributes, compliance with regulations and high standards of design.	Future projects affecting the area integrate World Heritage requirements.	2	2017 onwards	MC; Pogradec Municipality; MoE (through NAPA); MoC.	All project managers and donors

3.2 Illegal structures and buildings are removed

Objective	3.2 Illegal structures and buildings are removed				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
3.2.1 Map all existing illegal or unauthorised structures in the World Heritage Area and other key locations.	All structures mapped and detailed.	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality; MoUD.	NATP
3.2.2 Prepare legal papers to enable demolition.	Legal papers prepared	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality;	NATP

				MoUD	
3.2.3 Demolish structures in the World Heritage Area and other key locations.	All structures demolished.	1	2018	Pogradec Municipality; MoUD	NATP
3.2.4 Require remedial changes to (or demolish) structures inside authorised development areas.	All structures are either a) Modified to meet design regulations and retrospectively approved. or b) Demolished	1	2018	Pogradec Municipality; MoUD	NATP

3.3 Traffic, transportation and roads are managed with an emphasis on environmental protection and safety

Objective	3.3 Traffic, transportation and roads are managed with an emphasis on environmental protection and safety				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
3.3.1 Establish safe crossing areas (where not present) near settlements, resorts and stopping places.	Crossing points installed.	1	2018	MoT; Pogradec Municipality	
3.3.2 Establish speed limits and traffic calming near settlements, resorts and stopping places.	Limits imposed and traffic calming (speed bumps) etc. installed.	1	2018	MoT; Pogradec Municipality.	
3.3.3 Monitor road traffic on the coastal road.	Traffic counters installed	1	2017 onwards	MoT; Pogradec Municipality.	
3.3.4 Encourage local entrepreneurs to invest in local public transport services.	Local public transport system operating	2	2018	MoT; Pogradec Municipality.	Local investors
3.3.5 Seek investors to operate a coastal 'water taxi service between Tushemisht, Pogradec, Lin.	Water transport available	3	2019	MoT; Pogradec Municipality.	Local investors; Fishermen
3.3.6 Seek an investor to restore the coastal railway as a tourist attraction.	Coast railway opened	3	2020	MoT; Pogradec Municipality.	Local investors

Programme 4: Enabling public enjoyment of World Heritage

4.1 An integrated strategy guides development and management of tourism and recreation in the Lake Ohrid Region at national and transboundary levels

Objective	4.1 An integrated strategy guides development and management of tourism and recreation in the Lake Ohrid region at national and transboundary levels				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
4.1.1 Develop a general overall tourism strategy and zonation system for the Lake Ohrid region.	An integrated plan is approved	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality; MoEDTTE	MoE; MoC; Authorities in Macedonia; Donor organisations and projects
4.1.2. Secure adoption of the strategy by all relevant organisations.	All main stakeholders adopt strategy	1	2018	Pogradec Municipality; MoEDTTE	MoE; MoC; Local and national tourism sector
4.1.3 Ensure all plans and projects are consistent with the strategy.	Tourism developments and activities are rationally organised and located.	1	2018 onwards	Pogradec Municipality; MoEDTTE	MoE; MoC; Local and national tourism sector

4.2 A range of basic visitor infrastructure and information is available to enable nature and culture based tourism

Objective	4.2 A range of basic visitor infrastructure and information is available to enable nature and culture based tourism				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
4.2.1 Install basic site infrastructure at all major tourist sites and attractions.	Installations based on Soft Tourism Infrastructure Plan and design book (see 3.1.5).	1	2017-22	MoE; NAPA; MoC; Pogradec Municipality	Site owners and stewards; MoEDTTE
4.2.2 Design and install a standard system of signage for visitor attractions and routes.	Signage system designed and installed.	1	2020	Pogradec Municipality; MoT	MoE; MoC; MoEDTTE
4.2.3 Create a general visitor guide and map for the area.	Guide published and distributed.	1	2018	Pogradec Municipality; MoE; MoC	MoEDTTE
4.2.4 Establish a network of non-motorised (hiking, cycling, horseback) trails of various lengths and difficulties in the Lake Ohrid region.	A range of trails in place of different lengths and difficulties.	1	2020	MoE; NAPA; Pogradec Municipality.	Local land owners; Local communities
4.2.5 Establish a visitor information centre in Pogradec.	Basic centre established (in existing building).	2	2018	Pogradec Municipality.	MoEDTTE
4.2.6 Establish visitor information points at Pogradec Historic Centre, Lin and Tushemisht.	(Unstaffed) information points established.	2	2018	Pogradec Municipality; MoE through NAPA; MoC	MoEDTTE
4.2.7 Create a visitor information website for the area.	Website operational and used.	2	2018	Pogradec Municipality	MoEDTTE; MoE ; NAPA; MoC

4.2.8 Develop a facility and visitor monitoring plan, as proposed in the soft tourism infrastructure report.	Visitor monitoring plan for Albania (can be applied to Macedonia side); Numbers of certified & licensed tourism operators; Visitor monitoring data e.g. numbers at access sites, visitor survey feedback.	2	2024	Pogradec Municipality; MoE; MoC	
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4.3 The private sector is encouraged and supported to establish a range of nature and culture based activities, attractions and associated services for visitors

Objective	4.3 The private sector is encouraged and supported to establish a range of nature and culture based activities, attractions and associated services for visitors				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
4.3.1 Provide guidance and support for investors establishing facilities, services and activities in line with the tourism strategy and management plans for the area.	Advice and guidance available to investors and entrepreneurs. Loans available for microenterprises.	2	2017 onwards	Pogradec Municipality	MoEDTTE
4.3.2 Develop a special project to support local homestay and guesthouse enterprises.	Advice, support and training provided. Increase in homestay enterprises.	2	2018 onwards	Pogradec Municipality	MoEDTTE
4.3.3 Encourage and support local providers of goods and services.	Advice, support and training provided. Agreements established with local hotels and restaurants.	3	2018 onwards	Pogradec Municipality	Local businesses
4.3.4 Encourage and support training for the tourism sector in the Lake Ohrid region.	Courses available locally (service provision, hospitality, catering, guiding, English, marketing).	3	2020 onwards	Pogradec Municipality; Local schools and colleges	National and local education and training authorities; Donor assisted projects
4.3.5 Support establishment of a local Tourism Association.	Tourism association established and operational.	3	2020	Pogradec Municipality	MoEDTTE

	Coordination and joint marketing between service providers.				
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4.4 A common brand and image is used for marketing and promoting the Lake Ohrid region

Objective	4.4 A common brand and image is used for marketing and promoting the Lake Ohrid region				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
4.4.1 Agree a common image and logo for the Lake Ohrid region.	Formal logo (and slogan if required) agreed. Ideally shared with Macedonia.	1	2018	Pogradec Municipality; MoE; MoC	MoEDTTE
4.4.2 Develop a consistent image and style for materials promoting the area.	Publication of a “brand book”.	2	2018	Pogradec Municipality; MoE; NAPA; MoC	MoEDTTE
4.4.3 Establish a system of recognition (using the Lake Ohrid Brand) of high quality service providers (e.g. eco –labels for accommodation or restaurants, tourism – service providers, etc.).	High quality providers endorsed and allowed to use the logo.	3	2020	Pogradec Municipality; MoE; MoC	MoEDTTE

4.5 Tourism is monitored and has high standards of safety, security and environmental and social impact

Objective	4.5 Tourism is monitored and has high standards of safety, security and environmental and social impact				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
4.5.1 Establish a basic system of information collection from accommodation and service providers.	Annual report on local tourism and visitation.	1	2018 onwards	Pogradec Municipality; MoEDTTE	Service provider
4.5.2 Conduct annual visitor surveys at key locations.	Annual reports from all main site managers.	2	2018 onwards	Pogradec Municipality; Tourism Association; MoE; NAPA; RAPA; MoC	Universities and colleges; Site managers
4.5.3 Monitor the environmental impact of visitation at popular visitor sites and introduce limits, remedial actions as required.	Impact indicators identified and monitored.	1	2018 onwards	RAPA; Environmental inspectorate; Pogradec Municipality	Site managers
4.5.4 Monitor feedback about local attractions and services on Trip Advisor and other websites.	Annual assessment of Trip Advisor ratings.	3	2018 onwards	Pogradec Municipality; Tourism Association.	MoEDTTE
4.5.5 Inspect accommodation, restaurants and attractions for compliance with regulations over facilities, health and hygiene, safety and security.	Records of regular inspections; Minimal negative incidents.	1	2018 onwards	MoEDTTE; Pogradec Municipality	Site managers and owners

Programme 5 World Heritage Buffer Zone management (ecosystems, land use and livelihoods)

5.1 Forest loss is reversed and forest management is sustainable

Objective	5.1 Forest loss is reversed and forest management is sustainable				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
5.1.1 Prepare new management plans for forests in the area integrating conservation and production (including fuel wood).	Plans completed.	1	2020	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA	Local communities
5.1.2 Establish a programme of reforestation of degraded land and land at risk of erosion in the Ohrid catchment.	Area subject to reforestation.	1	2022	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA	Local communities
5.1.3 Conduct ongoing assessments of fuel wood demand and supply.	Detailed assessment and plan completed.	1	2018	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA.	Local communities
5.1.4 Establish a system of managed fuel wood harvesting based on the maximum sustainable yield for the PPL (to meet 20% of local demand).	Annual supply from the PPL is regulated to meet 20% of 2016 demand.	1	2020	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA.	Local communities
5.1.5 Work with and advise Pogradec Municipality to source sustainable alternative supplies of fuel wood from outside the PPL.	80% of local demand met from outside the PPL.	1	2020	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA.	Local communities
5.1.6 Increase control of illegal wood harvesting.	Reduction in illegal wood supply.	1	2017 onwards	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA.	Local communities; Local police
5.1.7 Introduce tree planting and forestation in the coastal zone using native species only (as determined by the regulations of the Pogradec Protected Landscape).	All amenity and ornamental planting uses native species.	2	2022	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA.	Local communities
5.1.8 Reduce fuel wood demand through promoting alternative fuels, solar energy and energy efficient construction.	Overall fuel wood demand decreases.	2	2018 onwards	Pogradec Municipality	Local communities

5.2 Agriculture and food production in the Lake Ohrid area is economically and environmentally sustainable, and supports local livelihoods

Objective	5.2 Agriculture and food production in the Lake Ohrid area is economically and environmentally sustainable, and supports local livelihoods				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
5.2.1 Establish a new system of licenced grazing in the Pogradec Protected Landscape (focusing on montane and submontane pastures).	Reduction in overgrazed areas.	1	2020	RAPA; MARDWA	Shepherds
5.2.2 Provide advice support for cultivation of locally distinct crops, aromatic and medicinal plants.	Increase in production.	2	2020	MARDWA	Local farmers
5.2.3 Promote establishment of organic (bio) agriculture, particularly in the Lin areas and the Drilon Springs Area.	Increased area under organic agriculture.	2	2020 onwards	MARDWA	Local farmers
5.2.5 Assist farmers with marketing and quality control of local	Increased local sales.	2	2020	Pogradec Municipality	Local farmers and markets

produce.			onwards	MARDWA	
5.2.6 Work with farmers, local businesses, hotels and restaurants to promote local varieties and products.	Increased local sales.	2	2020 onwards	Pogradec Municipality; MARDWA	Local farmers and businesses
5.2.7 Support and encourage local honey production and marketing.	Increased local production and sales	2	2020 onwards	Pogradec Municipality; MARDWA	Local producers
5.2.8 Secure registration of local products as PDO (Protected Designation of Origin), PGI (Protected Geographical Indication) or TSG (Traditional Speciality Guaranteed).	Local products registered.	3	2022	MARDWA	Local producers and farmers

5.3 Increased opportunities for employment and enterprise are available in the Buffer Zone

Objective	5.3 Increased opportunities for employment and enterprise are available in the Buffer Zone				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
5.3.1 Provide an advisory and training service for small entrepreneurs.	Increase in numbers and viability for local businesses.	1	2020	Pogradec Municipality	Local businesses; Local NGOs
5.3.2 Promote local products through fairs, markets, online sales, and coordinated marketing.	Increased sales.	2	2020 onwards	Pogradec Municipality	Local businesses; Local NGOs
5.3.3 Establish a local small business association for the entire Ohrid Prespa Biosphere Reserve.	Improved business cooperation and coordination.	3	2020	Pogradec Municipality	Local businesses; Local NGOs
5.3.4 Conduct a detailed market study and business plan for local handicrafts production.	Improved viability of handicraft production.	3	2020	Pogradec Municipality	Local businesses; Local NGOs
5.3.5 Establish sources of micro credit for small entrepreneurs.	Credit access available.	3	2022	Banks; Pogradec Municipality	Local businesses; Local NGOs
5.3.6 Establish a training school for tourism services (hospitality, food service, guiding etc.) in Pogradec.	Improved local employment in the tourism sector.	3	2022	Pogradec Municipality; Education authorities	Local businesses; Local NGOs
5.3.7 Secure State support for local sustainable enterprises through tax incentives and other means.	Increase in local enterprises.	3	2025 onwards	National Government; Pogradec Municipality	Local businesses; Local NGOs

Programme 6. Implementing management plans for the area

See Part 6 of the Management Plan for details of governance structures and mechanisms.

6.1 Collaborative governance and integrated planning of the area is effectively established

Objective	6.1 Collaborative governance and integrated planning of the area is effectively established				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
6.1.1 Establish the Management Committee (MC) for the World Heritage Extension Property and Pogradec Protected Landscape.	Committee formally established and members appointed.	1	2017	MoE	MoC; Pogradec Municipality
6.1.2 Management plan is endorsed and adopted through administrative procedures as appropriate.	Endorsed by all MC membership organisations.	1	2017	All organisations represented on the MC.	
6.1.3 Hold management committee meetings every 6 months.	Minutes of meetings.	1	2017 onwards	MC Secretariat	All organisations represented on the MC
6.1.4 Establish multistakeholder working groups of the Management Committees for specific issues.	Groups established with representative membership.	1	2017 onwards	MC Secretariat	All organisations represented on the MC
6.1.5 Plans, decisions and reports from the Management Committee are available to the public.	All outputs publicised and made available for consultation (via press, website etc.).	1	2017 onwards	MC Secretariat	All organisations represented on the MC
6.1.6 Integrate management plan objectives and actions into partner plans, projects and budgets.	All relevant plans acknowledge and integrate management plan objectives.	1	2017 onwards	MC Secretariat	All organisations represented on the MC

6.2 Financial resources are available to support plan implementation

Objective	6.2 Financial resources are available to support plan implementation				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
6.2.1 Develop a financial sustainability plan (business plan) based in the management plan.	Business plan completed and agreed.	1	2019	MoE through NAPA and RAPA; MoC; Pogradec Municipality, MC	UNESCO; Donors
6.2.2 Secure funding sources for all priority 1 actions.	Actions funded.	1	2020	MoE; MoC; Pogradec Municipality; MC	Other ministries; Donors
6.2.3 Secure funding sources for all priority 2 actions.	Actions funded.	2	2022	MoE; NAPA; MoC; MC; Pogradec Municipality.	Other ministries; Donors
6.2.4 Secure funding sources for all priority 3 actions.	Actions funded.	3	2025	MoE; NAPA; MoC; MC;	Other ministries; Donors

				Pogradec Municipality	
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6.3 Individual and organisational capacity is developed to implement the management plan

Objective	6.3 Individual and organisational capacity is developed to implement the management plan				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
6.3.1 Provide training and orientation on the management plan and its implementation.	Training and orientation events completed.	1	2017	MC Secretariat; MoE; MoC; Pogradec Municipality	UNESCO National Commission; UNESCO
6.3.2 Integrate management plan implementation, targets and monitoring into organisational procedures for all main partners.	All plans integrate WH objectives.	1	2017 onwards	MC Secretariat; MoE; MoC; Pogradec Municipality	All organisations represented on MC
6.3.3 Increase personnel of the main agencies to support management plan implementation.	World Heritage officers appointed at the RAPA, Regional Cultural Directorate and the Pogradec Municipality.	1	2018	MC Secretariat; RAPA; RDNC; Pogradec Municipality	
6.3.4 Provide basic equipment for personnel responsible for implementation.	World heritage Officers have access to office equipment, field equipment and transport.	1	2018	MC Secretariat; RAPA; RDNC; Pogradec Municipality	Donors
6.3.5 Work with projects and donors to provide on-going training relevant to the needs of the management plan.	Relevant personnel have access to at least 10 days training each year.	2	2017 onwards	MC Secretariat; RAPA; MoE; MoC; Pogradec Municipality	Donors Project management teams
6.3.6 Provide information about opportunities for training and learning to all implementation partners.	All relevant personnel have access to internet. Training opportunities are disseminated.	2	2017 onwards	MC Secretariat; RAPA; MoE; MoC; Pogradec Municipality	Training providers; Donors; Project management teams
6.3.7 Establish and maintain an online 'community of practice' (CoP) for all technical staff to learn and exchange experience.	CoP established and operational.	3	2020 onwards	MC Secretariat	Donors; Project management teams
6.3.8 Arrange exchange programmes to encourage learning from other sites and experiences (e.g. Twinning activities, networking, etc.).	Number of personnel engaged in exchanges.	3	2020 onwards	MC Secretariat	UNESCO National Commission; Donors; Project management teams

6.4 Plan implementation is monitored and reported and plans are adapted and revised

Objective	6.4 Plan implementation is monitored and reported and plans are adapted and revised				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
6.4.1 Produce six monthly reports based on action plan and progress towards management objectives and targets.	Comprehensive reports produced as required.	1	2017 (six monthly)	MC Secretariat	All MC members
6.4.2 Produce reports required for all projects and donors.	Comprehensive reports produced as required.	1	2017 onwards	Project implementers	Project partners; Donors
6.4.3 Prepare special reports to address urgent issues as required.	Comprehensive reports produced as required.	1	2017 onwards	MC Secretariat	All MC members
6.4.4 Report to UNESCO as required and requested.	Comprehensive reports produced as required.	1	2017 onwards	MC Secretariat	All MC members; UNESCO National Commission
6.4.5 Adjust management plan to address lessons learned from management and new issues and priorities.	Management plan updated annually.	1	2017 onwards	MC Secretariat	All MC members; UNESCO National Commission

6.5 Decision makers, leaders and local stakeholders are aware of and World Heritage status

Objective	6.5 Decision makers, leaders and local stakeholders are aware of and World Heritage status				
ACTION	INDICATOR	PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS
6.5.1 Hold a launch day and other events for the World Heritage Property, engaging both decision makers and general public.	Widespread awareness of World Heritage status.	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA; RDNC	MoE; MoC; UNESCO National Commission; Local NGOs
6.5.2 Hold annual events/celebration days linked to the Lake (Lake Ohrid Day, Wine Festival, Lake shore clean-up campaign).	Widespread awareness of World Heritage status.	1	2017 onwards	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA.	Local NGOs; MoC; MoE
6.5.3 Conduct special information and awareness activities for new personnel following political and personnel changes.	New authorities are aware of the World Heritage status, obligations and plans.	1	As required	UNESCO National Commission; MC	NGOs; UNESCO
6.5.4 Ensure that all local tourism materials and activities refer to the area's World Heritage status and OUV, its attributes as well as other values.	World Heritage status is visible in all materials.	1	2017 onwards	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA; RDNC	Tour Operators; Service providers
6.5.5 Ensure that all projects and sectoral plans affecting the area	World Heritage status	1	2017	Pogradec Municipality:	All ministries and

explicitly recognise and refer to the World Heritage Status and OUV , its attributes as well as other values.	is acknowledged and supported in all projects.		onwards	MoE; MoC	departments; NGOs and projects
6.5.6 Conduct annual awareness surveys after a baseline survey in 2017.	Awareness and support increases.	1	2017 onwards	Pogradec Municipality; MoE; MoC	Research institutions
6.5.7 Develop issue based projects and awareness campaigns linked to specific threats and challenges affecting the area (pollution, illegal logging, low quality development etc.).	Reduction in threats and impacts.	2	2017 onwards	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA	Local NGOs; MoC; MoE
6.5.8 Encourage and support community led initiatives to build recognition of local culture and intangible heritage.	Local traditions are documented and sustained.	2	2018 onwards	MoC; RDNC	Local NGOs
6.5.9 Integrate World Heritage awareness into local school curricula and activities.	All local pupils aware of the importance of the area.	3	2020 onwards	Educational authorities	Pogradec Municipality; RAPA

7 Annexes

Annex 1. Management Planning frameworks

A. Legal requirement for management plans in Albania

Legislation for Management Plans for Protected Areas in Albania

LAW ON PROTECTED AREAS No.81/2017, dated 04.05.2017

PLANET E MENAXHIMIT

Neni 42

Hartimi dhe miratimi i planit të menaxhimit të zonës së mbrojtur

1. Ministria, në bashkëpunim me ministrinë e linjës, me bashkitë, me publikun e interesuar, shoqërinë civile dhe me pronarët privatë, pronat e të cilëve shtrihen brenda territorit të zonës së mbrojtur, miraton për secilën zonë të mbrojtur planin e menaxhimit të saj, të hartuar nga AKZM-ja.
2. Objektivat dhe kërkesat e politikave, planeve dhe programeve sektoriale që lidhen me to merren parasysh gjatë hartimit të planeve të menaxhimit të zonave të mbrojtura dhe integrohen në vendimmarrjet kombëtare, rajonale e vendore që prekin zonat e mbrojtura.
3. Në planet e menaxhimit të zonës së mbrojtur mjedisore përfshihen të paktën:
 - a) objektivat e menaxhimit të zonës së mbrojtur;
 - b) mekanizmat dhe autoriteti drejtues;
 - c) proceset dhe kategoritë e veprimtarive që janë kërcënuese për zonën e mbrojtur, përfshirë edhe zonat rrethuese;
 - ç) masat rregullatore ose administrative që nevojiten për të shmangur ose pakësuar kërcënimet e identifikuar;
 - d) veprimtaritë e lejuara brenda zonës së mbrojtur;
 - dh) veprimtaritë e duhura për zonat përreth, duke përfshirë ato në zonat buferike;
 - e) kushtet për zhvillimin e shërbimeve të tjera;
 - ë) të dhënat për pronësinë e mëparshme të truallit dhe të drejtat për të përdorur elementet e diversitetit biologjik brenda tij, duke përfshirë veprimtaritë tradicionale për jetesën e popullatës të bashkësisë vendore;
 - f) kushtet për të zhvilluar veprimtari tradicionale për jetesë të zonës ose të elementeve të diversitetit biologjik brenda saj, nëse ato nuk bien ndesh me objektivat e administrimit të zonës së mbrojtur;
 - g) kushtet për të ndarë përfitimet nga krijimi dhe administrimi i zonës së mbrojtur, veçanërisht me bashkësitë dhe popullatat vendore;
 - gj) kushtet për kërkim shkencor, inventarizim dhe monitorim;
 - h) burimet financiare, përfshirë ato që sjellin fitim;
 - i) masat për informimin e publikut dhe përfshirjen e tyre në qeverisjen e zonës;
 - j) kushte të tjera të veçanta për zonën në fjalë.

4. Struktura e planit të menaxhimit, përmbajtja dhe kriteret e rishikimit të tij miratohen me udhëzim të ministrit. Planet e menaxhimit të zonës së mbrojtur mjedisore janë 10-vjeçare.

5. Në planin e menaxhimit, sipas nënzoneve të administrimit, caktohen qartë dhe në mënyrë të detajuar veprimtaritë e ndaluara, ato që mund të ushtrohen pasi të pajisen me leje mjedisi apo që duan miratim të administratës së zonës.

Neni 43

Zbatimi i planit të menaxhimit

1. Plani i menaxhimit është dokumenti bazë për ruajtjen e zhvillimin e zonës dhe zbatohet nga administrata e zonës së mbrojtur. Ai është i detyrueshëm për pronarët privatë, pronat e të cilëve janë përfshirë në zonën e mbrojtur, për subjektet që ushtrojnë veprimtari të miratuar në zonë, për komunitetin lokal, si dhe për çdo person fizik a juridik, vendas apo të huaj, veprimtaria e të cilit mund të ushtrojë ndikim në zonë.
2. Zbatimi i elementeve të planeve të menaxhimit mund të realizohet nga persona fizikë/juridikë, publikë ose privatë, vendas ose të huaj, shoqëria civile, duke zbatuar rregullat dhe procedurat e legjislacionit, në bazë të kriterëve

teknike të miratuara me udhëzim të ministrit, referuar pikës 4, të nenit 42, të këtij ligji.

3. Procesi i zbatimit të planit të menaxhimit synon harmonizimin maksimal të kërkesave ligjore për ruajtjen e zonave të mbrojtura me interesat e bashkësive dhe të popullatave vendore për të përfituar në vijimësi prej tyre.

Neni 44

Skedimi dhe shënimi i zonave të mbrojtura

1. Forma e sinjalistikës së një zone të mbrojtur mjedisore dhe mënyra e shënimit të zonave të mbrojtura në terren e në harta miratohen me urdhër të ministrit.
2. Ministria njofton organet përkatëse gjeodezike dhe kartografike për çdo shpallje, ndryshim ose heqje të statusit të çdo zone të mbrojtur mjedisore.

Neni 45

Portali qendror i zonave të mbrojtura

1. Zonat e mbrojtura mjedisore regjistrohen në portalin dhe Bazën e të Dhënave Kombëtare të Zonave të Mbrojtura, që hartohet dhe administrohet nga ministria. Rregullat për hartimin, përmbajtjen, administrimin, përditësimin dhe formatin e tij miratohen me udhëzim të ministrit, bazuar në ligjin nr. 10 325, datë 23.9.2010, "Për bazat e të dhënave shtetërore".
2. Regjistri Kombëtar është i aksesueshëm për publikun nëpërmjet faqes zyrtare të internetit të ministrisë.

Neni 46

Pyjet, kullotat, ujërat dhe pasuritë e tjera natyrore brenda zonave të mbrojtura

1. Pyjet në zonat e mbrojtura mjedisore përjashtohen nga klasifikimi si pyje prodhuese.
2. Të gjitha ndërhyrjet e nevojshme për rigjenerimin dhe shëndetësimin e ekosistemeve të ndryshme realizohen vetëm në rast se janë parashikuar në planin e menaxhimit ose vijnë si pasojë e emergjencave natyrore, sipas projektit teknik dhe me miratim të AKZM-së.
3. Ndërhyrjet e nevojshme për rigjenerimin dhe shëndetësimin kryhen nga banorët e zonave të mbrojtura, me qëllim përballimin e nevojave të tyre për ngrohje, në bazë të miratimit paraprak nga AdZM-ja të projektit teknik e të listës emërore të banorëve të zonës, të konfirmuar nga administratori i njësisë së qeverisjes vendore.
4. Menaxhimi i pyllit dhe i pasurive pyjore, i ujërave e pasurive ujore, si dhe i pasurive të tjera, pronë publike dhe private, që ndodhen brenda një zone të mbrojtur, bëhen nga administrata e ruajtjes së zonës dhe në përputhje me planin e menaxhimit të zonës. Administrata i ushtron këto veprimtari drejtpërdrejt, nëpërmjet komunitetit lokal dhe/ose një subjekti të autorizuar prej saj.
5. Kur këto pasuri janë pronë private, ato menaxhohen e përdoren nga pronari ose përdoruesi i ligjshëm vetëm në përputhje me planin e menaxhimit të zonës dhe me miratimin paraprak të administratës së ruajtjes së zonës. .

Amendment No 9868 to the Law on Protected Areas dated 4.2.2008, includes provisions for zonation of protected areas as follows:

1. The territory of the protected area is divided into zones, according to the importance of habitats and ecosystems that are part of them.
2. Zones may include a core zone, a recreation zone, a traditional use zone, a sustainable development zone and other zones as required.
The Minister responsible for the Environment shall determine, with guidance, requirements and methods for zoning of the territory of a protected area.
3. Zoning coincides with the degree of protection required for the zone, taking into account the nature of the area, the types of human activities that take place and their impact on nature.
4. The decision of the Council of Ministers, which declared a protected area, defines the name, area and the degree of protection of its zones

The new Law on protected areas (No. 81/2017) sets out the following provisions concerning the management zoning of protected areas:

KREU VI

ZONIMI DHE NËNZONIMI

Neni 47

Zonimi i territorit të zonës së mbrojtur

1. Për të rritur efektshmërinë e menaxhimit dhe mbrojtjes, territori i zonës së mbrojtur ndahet në nënzona, sipas rëndësisë së habitateve dhe të ekosistemeve që bëjnë pjesë në të.
2. Zonimi i brendshëm mund të përmbajë zonën qendrore, zonën e rekreacionit dhe të përdorimit tradicional dhe zonën e zhvillimit të qëndrueshëm dhe është pjesë e vendimit të Këshillit të Ministrave që shpall zonën e mbrojtur. Sistemi i zonimit të territorit të një zone të mbrojtur përdoret për kategoritë: “Park kombëtar”, “Rezervat natyror i menaxhuar/Park natyror” dhe “Peizazh i mbrojtur”.
3. Kriteret dhe mënyra e zonimit të territorit të një zone të mbrojtur mjedisore miratohen me vendim të Këshillit të Ministrave.
4. Zonimi përputh objektivat e mbrojtjes me veçoritë e nënzonës, duke mbajtur parasysh natyrën e zonës, llojet e veprimtarive njerëzore që zhvillohen në të dhe ndikimin e tyre në natyrë.
5. Në vendimin e Këshillit të Ministrave, që shpall zonën e mbrojtur mjedisore, përcaktohen emërtimi, sipërfaqja dhe shkalla e mbrojtjes së nënzonave të saj.

B. Requirements for management plans for World Heritage Properties.

World Heritage status and management plans

Paragraphs 108 – 112 The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2013) state the following:

108. Each nominated property should have an appropriate management plan or other documented management system which must specify how the Outstanding Universal Value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means.

109. The purpose of a management system is to ensure the effective protection of the nominated property for present and future generations.

110. An effective management system depends on the type, characteristics and needs of the nominated property and its cultural and natural context. Management systems may vary according to different cultural perspectives, the resources available and other factors. They may incorporate traditional practices, existing urban or regional planning instruments, and other planning control mechanisms, both formal and informal. Impact assessments for proposed interventions are essential for all World Heritage properties.

111. In recognizing the diversity mentioned above, common elements of an effective management system could include:

- a) a thorough shared understanding of the property by all stakeholders;
- b) a cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback
- c) the monitoring and assessment of the impacts of trends, changes, and of proposed interventions;
- d) the involvement of partners and stakeholders;
- e) the allocation of necessary resources;
- f) capacity-building; and
- g) an accountable, transparent description of how the management system functions.

112. Effective management involves a cycle of short, medium and long-term actions to protect, conserve and present the nominated property. An integrated approach to planning and management is essential to guide the evolution of properties over time and to ensure maintenance of all aspects of their Outstanding Universal Value. This approach goes beyond the property to include any buffer zone(s), as well as the broader setting.

C. Summary of the Law on Cultural Heritage

The amended law "On Cultural Heritage" regulates definition, inventorying, restoration, maintenance and preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage properties in Albania. It protects movable and immovable objects having historic, cultural, technological, ethnographic value. The Act also covers intangible manifestations of cultural heritage, from processes of production of tradition products along with the instruments used for this purpose, to the use of language, performing arts, traditional customs, records of traditional cultural expressions in oral or written forms. The main actors of the protection of cultural heritage are: the Ministry of Culture and its subordinate national institutions central and regional (19), the Centre for Albanian Studies, the General Directorate of State Archives, the Universities and the local governing bodies, in accordance to their respective roles and competencies. The law identifies four levels of protection for the immovable heritage: watching, preliminary protection, cultural monument of 2nd category, cultural monument of 1st category. The 'watching' status is permanent, while preliminary protection status acts as a form of temporary protection needed to prepare the documentation to achieve one of the other protection status. Monuments of 2nd category are protected mainly for their architectural values in the exterior, while monuments of 1st category are protected in their entire substance and appearance.

Protection tasks are a responsibility of the Ministry of Culture through its central and regional state institutions: Institute of Cultural Monuments, Archaeological Service Agency, six regional directorates of national culture and three Offices for Management and Coordination of the Archaeological Parks. However the law provides for cooperation with regional and local administrations, the forms this cooperation should assume is defined by the Ministry of Culture. Mechanisms are in place to provide funds for heritage conservation / restoration and percentages vary according to the grading of the protection and the type of works.

Article 17 of the Law provides for the establishment of a National Council for Restorations, chaired by the Minister of Culture (NCR) which assumed the right to grant permission for any restoration of cultural heritage buildings or monuments. NCR is a collegial decision making body consisted of representatives from the specialized state institutions and personalities of the field. Restoration, conservation and rehabilitation works are carried out by entities licensed for this purpose, supervised and tested by state institutions, specialized and legally assigned for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage assets. The National Council for Archaeology (NCA) is the second collegial decision-making body established in 2008 and chaired by the Minister of Culture. The NAC approves in principle the research criteria, documentation and archiving of data and archaeological materials, driven by developments, defines the criteria for the exercise of archaeologist profession, approves permits of private entities and individuals involved in archaeological excavations and archaeological activities in general, as well as the approval of all projects of intervention in archaeological areas, in accordance with article 30 of Law No.9048, dated 7.4.2003 "On Cultural Heritage", as amended.

According to article 47 and 48 of the Law: In cases of major constructions within the territories under state or private ownership, such as roads, highways, airports, ports, industrial works, new residential areas, investors are required to obtain the written consent of the National Restoration Council and the National Archaeological Council during the process of project design and implementation. The experts carry out the inspection of the area and prepare the respective documentation. When the area contains key archaeological, ethnographic values or traces of ancient or traditional architecture, changes may be required to the project design, (proposals for changes are made by the institutions which have carried out the inspection. Additionally, when works have commenced and traces or objects of archaeological-ethnological values are accidentally discovered, the works are immediately suspended. The administrators and investors in the works are required, within three days, to inform the local government bodies, the Institute of Archaeology and the Institute of Cultural Monuments, which carry out the respective inspection, report about the identified values and make respective proposals whether to continue works or not. If evidence of significant values is found, the commenced works have to be subject to changes or can be indefinitely suspended.

The new draft-Law "On Cultural Heritage and Museums", is a legislative initiative of the Ministry of Culture, and aims at the improvement of the cultural heritage management system as well as related legal procedures and authorities.

This Legal Reform will strengthen the authority of cultural sites to better oversee operations and control the integrity of these sites. From a strategic viewpoint, the project aims to present a new legal framework that will empower site administration to look after operations more efficiently. This draft incorporates a series of new concepts, definitions and approaches; one of these is, the concept of Cultural Landscape. We regard to landscape this draft brings several innovations in the field of management of these values. In line with the concept of Cultural landscape, as defined by the Florence Convention and the World Heritage Committee, the cultural heritage properties are considered as representing the combined works of nature and of man. Issues related to mixed cultural and natural heritage and the

intrinsic links between communities and their natural environment have been subject of a long series of public discussions during the drafting process of the Law. The chapters dealing with landscape issues in the draft law incorporate the idea that the protection of cultural landscapes can contribute to policies and practices related to sustainable territorial planning and land-use and can maintain or enhance natural values in the landscape. The protection of traditional cultural landscapes is helpful in maintaining and preserving the diversity of heritage.

The concept of cultural landscape is now introduced in a series of by-laws approved recently (or in drafting process) by the Council of Ministers that focused on the protection of the outstanding universal values of the world heritage properties of Albania. The new regulation adopted for the protection, integrated conservation and management of the historic centre of Berat, fully in line with the ICOMOS/UNESCO recommendations, incorporates and addresses the components of landscape (cultural and natural) and environment.

To this purpose, the MoC, after a detailed analysis of the diversity of the components (heritage, landscape, environment) part of the outstanding universal value, has prepared the new draft regulation for protection, integrated conservation and management of the historic centre of Gjirokastra (together with the historic centre of Berat are inscribed as world heritage property in series)..

D. The Law on Territorial Planning and Development

Delegation of responsibilities for territorial planning

This provides the basis for all land use planning in Albania. The responsibilities of territory planning are divided into central and local levels. At the central level, the responsible planning authorities include: (i) the Council of Ministers, (ii) the National Territory Council ('NTC'), (iii) the ministry responsible for territory planning and development; whereas at the local level, planning competencies are vested with the districts (i.e. District Council) and the municipalities (i.e. the Municipality Council as well as the Mayor). In reference to territory development, the NTC and the mayors have been appointed as competent authorities. The competences of the NTC include the approval of the development and construction permits for a variety of complex developments that are related to areas or objects of public and national interest or strategic investments. The new law on territorial planning and development provides three types of permits: the development permit constitutes a document that determines the conditions upon which the development of a land/part of land will be conducted. The development permits will be considered as a basis upon which the construction permits will be issued. Second, the construction permit is the document upon which any new construction, renovation, restoration or demolition of existing buildings, installations or temporary constructions will be conducted, except the construction works that will be conducted based on the preliminary declaration. Third, the preliminary declaration for conducting construction works is a self-declaration submitted to the relevant planning authority to report the performance of construction works, considered as nonessential additions at any facility, or having a temporary nature for which there is no legal obligation to issue a construction permit.

Annex 2. Development of the management plan supplement

A. Main events in the development of the management plan supplement

Event Name	Date	Place
First Management Planning Workshop	March 25-26, 2015	Grand Hotel, Korçë
Second Management Planning Workshop	June 3-4, 2015	Institute of Cultural Monuments, Tirana
SWOT Analysis of the Lake Ohrid region Workshop	August 21, 2015	Hotel First of May, Pogradec
Third Management Planning Workshop with Thematic Training	December 7-10, 2015	Hotel Enkelana, Pogradec
Boundary Field Mission	March 28-30, 2016	Lake Ohrid region, Albania
Second Thematic Training course: Collaborative and Integrated Management of Protected and Heritage Landscapes	March 31 - April 1, 2016	Hotel Neli Resort, Lin peninsula
First Technical Working Group Meeting	April 12, 2016	Ministry of Environment, Tirana
Second Technical Working Group Meeting	April 21, 2016	Ministry of Culture, Tirana
Soft Tourism Infrastructure Assessment Mission	May 7-9 2016	Lake Ohrid region, Albania
Third Thematic Training course: Promoting Nature, Culture and World Heritage in the Lake Ohrid region	May 10-11, 2016	Pogradec, Tushemisht, Albania
Fourth Management Planning Workshop	May 12-13, 2016	Hotel Millennium, Tushemisht, Pogradec Municipality
Third Technical Working Group Meeting	May 19, 2016	National Territorial Planning Agency, Tirana
Fifth Management Planning Workshop	June 22-23, 2016	Hotel Lychidas, Hudenisht, Pogradec Municipality
Fourth Technical Working Group Meeting	June 24, 2016	Ministry of Environment, Tirana
Fifth Technical Working Group Meeting	July 12, 2016	Hotel MonarC, Tirana
Sixth Technical Working Group Meeting	September 2016	Tirana
Fourth Thematic Training course: Nature Management for the Proposed Extension of the World Heritage Property: Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region	December 6-7, 2016	Millennium Hotel, Tushemisht, Pogradec
Seventh Technical Working Group Meeting	December 21, 2016	Ministry of Environment
Eight Technical Working Group Meeting	March 6, 2017	Hotel MonarC, Tirana
Fifth Thematic Training course: Heritage supporting sustainable development opportunities in the Lake Ohrid Region	April 25-27, 2017	Pogradec and Tushemisht
Ninth Technical Working Group Meeting	May 3, 2017	Ministry of Culture, Tirana
Tenth Technical Working Group Meeting	July 14, 2017	Hotel MonarC, Tirana

B. Persons involved in the management planning process

Name	Position/Title	Institution/Organization/Affiliation
Participants		
Adriatik Dokollari	Fisherman	Management Organization, Pogradec
Agron Islami	Specialist	Institute of Culture Monuments, Albania, Tirana
Albert Jonka	Ranger	Regional Administration of Protected Areas, Korçë
Alfred Dishnica	Specialist	Community Project & Tourism Development Department, Municipality of Pogradec
Amanda Cici	Specialist	Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage, Korçë
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Anila Boshnjaku	Socio-economic Expert	

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Arsen Selimi	Director	Regional Forestry Service Department, Korçë
Arta Dollani	Director	Institute of Cultural Monuments "Gani Strazimiri", Tirana
Athinta Krushova	Intangible Cultural Heritage Specialist	Regional Department of Cultural Heritage, Korçë
Avni Mara	Director	National Centre for Environment, Tourism and Sustainable Development, Pogradec
Avni Myrte	Environment Inspector	Municipality of Pogradec
Bajana Çeveli	Executive Director	Association of Women with Social Problems, Pogradec
Bendis Pustina	Expert	Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture, Tirana
Blerina Qose	Member	Association "Me, the Woman", Pogradec
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Boik Tico	Specialist	Ministry of Culture, Tirana
Çelnike Shegani	Specialist	Lin Fish Hatchery, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water
Dash Kurti	Specialist	VETAR, Pogradec
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Florenc Cenolli	Specialist	Regional Department of Cultural Heritage, Korçë
Fiona Mali	Head	Local Planning Department, National Agency of Territory Planning
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Jorida Muço	Specialist	Sector of Land Administration, Ministry of Urban Development, Tirana
Jula Selmani	Head	Sector for Projects, National Agency of Protected Area, Tirana

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Ols Lafe	Cultural Heritage Expert	Office of the President of the Republic of Albania, Tirana
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Pajtim Myrtollari	Specialist	Commission on Economic Assistance, Housing and Social Policy, Municipality of Korçë
Paskalino Ziko	Vice Mayor	Municipality of Pogradec
Pëllumb Abeshi	Director	Department of General Environmental Policies and Implementation of Priorities, Ministry of Environment
Përparim Kuço	Specialist	Commune of Buçimas
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Ruzhdi Hymetllari	President	Association Green Forest, Pogradec
Sandri Kyçyku	Member, Albania	Bilateral Secretariat, Lake Ohrid Watershed Management Committee
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Sonila Kora	Expert Archaeologist	Ministry of Culture, Tirana
Spase Shumka	Nature Conservation Expert	Agricultural University of Tirana, Tirana
Vasil Male	Head	Management Sector, Regional Administration of Protected Areas, Korçë
Venera Domi	General-Secretary	Albanian National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tirana
Viola Cici	Director	Community Projects and Tourism Development Department, Municipality of Pogradec
Viola Prifti	PhD Candidate	University "Fan S. Noli," Korçë
Zamir Dedej	Director General	National Agency of Protected Areas, Tirana
Zhuljeta Harasani	Director General	General Department of Strategic Planning for Cultural Heritage and Diversity, Ministry of Culture, Tirana
Zoran Pavlov	Head	Department for Documentation, International Cooperation and Administrative Affairs, Cultural Heritage Protection Office, Ministry of Culture, Skopje, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Resource People		
Alexandra Fiebig	Project Officer	UNESCO WHC

Alma Gerxhani	Director	Manderina Promotions, Tirana
Boris Erg	Director	IUCN ECARO
Christopher Graz	Expert	ICOMOS
Jane Thompson	Expert	ICCROM
Jonathan Karkut	Expert	ICOMOS
Lazjon Petri	Local Facilitator	
Luisa De Marco	Expert	ICOMOS
Mike Appleton	Management Planning Expert	IUCN WCPA
Oliver Avramoski	Project Officer	IUCN ECARO
Sinisa Sesum	Head	Antenna Office in Sarajevo, UNESCO
Stephanie Gentle	Intern	IUCN
Tomaz Pezold	Programme Officer	IUCN ECARO
Sonila Lechwacki	Project Officer	IUCN, Project Office Tirana
Silvia Çala	Specialist	Manderina Promotions, Tirana

C. Major reports and studies prepared during the management planning process

Report on the Baseline Assessment of Natural Attributes of the Lake Ohrid region – Albania; by Prof. PhD Spase Shumka, September 2015.

On Baseline Socioeconomic Assessment of Ohrid Lake Region; by Prof. PhD Anila Boshnjaku, September 2015.

Baseline Assessment of the Lake Ohrid region – Albania: Report on the Institutional Arrangements and Policy Instruments for Natural Resources Management in the Lake Ohrid region – Albania; by Odeta Çato, September 2015.

Baseline Assessment of the Lake Ohrid region – Albania; IUCN – ICOMOS Report, January 2016 .

IUCN scoping mission for capacity-building program in the framework of the project “Towards Strengthened Governance of the Shared Trans-boundary Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Lake Ohrid region” 10 November – 14 November 2015. Report and Recommendations. Compiled by Mike Appleton and Lazjon Petri.

Baseline Assessment report of the Lake Ohrid region – Albania: Bibliography on cultural values and heritage, agriculture and tourism aspects of the Lake Ohrid region; prepared by Luisa de Marco, Maxim Makartsev and Claudia Spinello on behalf of ICOMOS;

Strategy document identifying sustainable development opportunities; IUCN – ICOMOS Report;

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: Strategy document identifying sustainable development opportunities; prepared by ICOMOS and IUCN;

Considerations and proposals aimed at linking heritage and sustainable tourism in Lake Ohrid region, for the benefit of residents and visitors; prepared by ICOMOS;

Contribution to the identification of the boundaries of the proposed extension in Albania of the World Heritage property “Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region”: FIELD MISSION REPORT: prepared by Avramoski, O, Appleton, R.M., de Marco, L., Qirjo, M., Halili, R., Merolli, A., Bego, G., and Olldashi, G. April 2016 Institute of Archaeology, Pogradec.

Report on the assessment of soft tourism infrastructure (Mission notes and preliminary recommendations); prepared by Christophe Graz and Jonathan Karkut (ICOMOS) and Tomasz Pezold (IUCN) with contributions from Ardiana Mici, and Gani Bego, June 2016.

Annex 3. Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Official (or unofficial responsibility/mandate (if relevant)	Specific interest in the management of the LOR area.
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT		
Ministry of Environment	In charge of national strategies, policies, national legal framework and plans for the protection of nature and biodiversity	Protected areas, nature and biodiversity values policies, and reporting
Ministry of Culture	The MC in pursuit of the main governmental policy and Council of Ministers program, exercises its governmental authority in the following fields: compiles the policies in the field of culture; cultural heritage-tangible and intangible; as well as the religious tolerance and cultural dialogue.	Long term management of the cultural heritage values situated within and around the lake, tangible and intangible heritage.
Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration	Administrative of Agricultural Program and Rural Development; Management and protection of fishery resources, water resources. Administrative and maintaining of drainage and irrigation systems.	Fishing and aquaculture administration in LOR area. Water administration plans and program for the area.
Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD)	Elaboration of policies and of the national legal framework related to the territory planning and development	Territory planning and development of the LOR area as part of Pogradeci municipality Urban Planning of Pogradeci municipality area
Ministry of Economic Development, Tourism, Trade and Enterprise	Promote tourism development; Develop tourism strategies and action plans for the main touristic sites. Provides support to the local government for implementing tourism policies and strategies	Development of tourism in Pogradeci Lake area as well as the economic entrepreneurship
Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure	Invest in waste management facilities, water supply and sewerage. Invest in infrastructure development and national roads.	Waste and waste water treatment policies and plans as well as road and transport infrastructure in the LOR
Ministry of Health	Monitor the quality of drinking water Provide data on air and water quality as well as policies on pest control	Monitoring data on I Lake Ohrid bathing water and drinking water quality
Ministry of Energy	Drafts the legislation on mining sector. Issue permits for mining activities through the National Natural Resource Agency after conducting feasibility studies and providing a three to five year plan for the mining site Surveillance and monitoring of mining activities, Take administrative measures through their inspectorate IQT	Existing mining activities monitoring in the LOR area from NNRA. Plans on energy infrastructure development and improvement in the LOR.
National Agency of Protected Areas	Protected areas management and day to day administration	Pogradeci Protected Landscape administration through RAPA of Korca district
National Environment Agency	State of Environment report preparation and in monitoring process in Albania, including environmental permits procedures	Monitoring of biodiversity, water quality and fishery activities in LOR
Institute of Culture Monuments	Protection, restoration, and valorisation of the cultural and historic monuments. ICM also establishes the restoration criteria for the country and intervenes on monuments throughout the territory of Albania.	Restoration and presentation of cultural heritage values in LOR
State Inspectorate of	Inspection and control of activities that have an impact on the	Control and inspection of

Environment and Forests	environment	activities, especially aquaculture activities in LOR
Territorial Planning Agency	Assists national and local government planning efforts.	Approval of territorial plans and oversees implementation in LOR
National Inspectorate of Territory Management	Control the compliance of development and construction with the approved planning instruments for the area.	Intervenes for the demolition or otherwise halting of illegal development
LOCAL AGENCIES OF NATIONAL MINISTRIES		
Regional Agency of Protected Areas	Protected Areas day to day management and control, including some monitoring duties	Management of Pogradeci Protected Landscape, including management plan elaboration and its revision and its implementation in practice
Institute of Archaeology	The leading scientific institution in the field of archaeological research in the country. Responsible for all scientific digs and surveys and part of the Centre for Albanological Studies.	The only official archaeological entity able to conduct <u>scientific</u> research in the LOR
Regional Environment Agency of Korca district	Environment Declarations, environment permit application, EIA procedures	Analysis and procedures for the activities that have a potential impact on the environment and documents administration for EIA and environmental permit application
Regional Agency of Agriculture	Regional Directorates of Agriculture, created by DCM. 95, dated 13 February 2003 "On establishment of the Regional Agriculture Directorates". Its main duties are: Protecting the health of animals, plants and safeguarding human health from diseases arising from animals and food quality. Provision of agricultural information. Support with technical assistance and technology of farmers. Giving guarantee on food quality and consumer protection. Providing support for the agro-industry, trade and marketing. Provision of statistical information in accordance with the EU model.	Control and monitoring of local related to agriculture activities, such as farms, livestock as well as irrigation and drainage network improvement. Promotion of bio and organic farming activities in the LOR.
Regional Directorate of National Culture	A governmental institution under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture, responsible for the restoration, protection and management of the cultural heritage values of the area.	Directly inspects, fines and monitors development and restoration activities in the LOR area
Water and Fisheries Inspectorate	Inspection of activities related to fisheries and aquaculture; Manages the fishing infrastructure, including ports and fishing centers; Gathers fishing data; Develops programs repopulation of water categories;	Inspection and control of activities related to fisheries and aquaculture
Korca Region State Inspectorate for Environment and forests	Ensure the enforcement of legislation on environmental protection, forests and hunting. Issues fines in case of violations and collects the fines	Inspection and control of activities that require environment permit. Compliance with environmental permit conditions for activities that have already an environment permit. Monitoring of

		implementation of the 10 year forestry ban for commercial purposes. Control of enforcement of the 5 year hunting ban for the period 2016-2021.
Korça Prefecture	Control legal compliance of decisions taken by the municipalities of Korca region, currently six: Pogradec, Maliq, Kolonje, Devoll, Pustec and Korce.	Oversees the implementation of national legislation by local governments
Municipality of Pogradec	Approve planning instruments; Issue development and construction permits in accordance with the urban planning program in accordance with the zoning of the Protected Landscape Area; Approve planning and construction regulations at local level; Provide and maintain public services including water supply and sewerage, integrated waste management.	Directly responsible for the day-to-day activities in the LOR
Administrative units	Bucimas; Cerrave; ;Dardhas; Proptisht; Trebinje; Udenisht; Velcan	Report to Municipality and implement works overseen by Municipality
ADVISORY BODIES		
Protected Area Management Committee	By Order nr.102 dated 04 April 2015 The National Agency of Protected Areas as well as the Regional Administration of Protected Areas. Pogradec Landscape is under the management of the Korca unit.	Follow up of the implementation of Management Plan for Pogradeci Protected Landscape according to the management plan approved on 31.12.2014. Provision as the Secretariat support for the management Committee meetings thus preparing the agenda, minutes and organizational matters.
Joint Secretariat of Lake Ohrid Watershed	Established by Order of Minister nr. 564 dated 5 November 2012, its main duties are to administrate and preserve the protected area through the supervision of management plan implementation, enforcing legislation by protected areas administrations and enterprises performing activities in the area, maintaining environmental quality, promoting ecological (sustainable) development and implementing requirements for sustainable use of natural resources	Follow up and coordination of activities in the trans-boundary level in close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture.
LOCAL USER GROUPS		
INSTITUTE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION IN ALBANIA (INCA)	INCA's main goal is to facilitate and help the professional capacity building through training and participatory approach, safeguard of environment, conservation of the natural environment treasures and rural development in the country, protection of flora and fauna, the assessment of biodiversity, the management of protected areas, river basin management, raising awareness of the public and policy and decision makers, and undertaking conservation measures when possible and appropriate to protect species and their critical habitats.	Capacity building training workshops for RAPA staff as well as awareness raising activities in the LOR. Contribution on data collection for wild fauna and flora of the area.
Protection and Preservation of the Natural Environment of Albania (PPNEA)	PPNEA is participating in and organizing many environmental awareness campaigns in Albania as well as undertaking a vast array of different projects with focus on various environmental issues. PPNEA is particularly dealing with conservation and sustainable development issues and its main areas of interest	Contribution for the Protected Landscape Management Plan implementation. Provision of data of wild fauna

	are wildlife management and endangered species conservation, local sustainable projects and initiatives and landscape conservation.	inventory and monitoring. Monitoring of hunting ban enforcement in the LOR.
Albanian Ornithological Society (AOS)	Mainly dealing with wild birds, their inventory and monitoring data of wild populations of birds species present in Albania as well as awareness raising activities.	Provision of data on the presence of wild birds present in the LOR and their annual monitoring. Contribution to the enforcement of the hunting ban.
ASPBM	Protection and preservation of wild fauna population in the country and related activities.	Monitoring data mainly on wild birds, but also other wild fauna species. Monitoring of the hunting ban enforcement in cooperation with state inspectorate and RAPA.
NGO NTECSD	Sustainable development principles of natural environment at local level in the Pogradeci district area	Implementation of projects related to the sustainable use of natural resources in LOR.
UNË GRUAJA(ME, THE WOMAN)	Strengthening the role of women; participation in democratic processes; Women participation in decision making; monitoring of electoral processes	Facilitation of local events and workshops related to the active participation of women in the LOR project implementation as well as in a wider context.
CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, MUSEUMS AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS		
University of Tirana – Faculty of Natural Sciences	It includes the Research Center for the Flora and Fauna of Albania	Scientific monitoring of biological related issues
University of Korça	Created in 1992, has programs in the following fields of study: Human and Social sciences, Education and Philology, Economy, Agriculture.	The only university near LOR with an emphasis on agricultural development
PRIVATE SECTOR ORGANISATIONS (BUSINESSES, BUSINESS GROUPS)		
Private businesses (bars, restaurants and hotels etc.)	Increase number of tourists and visitors in the area; Pay taxes for community services including waste management; Expand their business activity.	Incentives related to the bio and organic activities development in LOR. Improvement of each waste water facilities.
Local owners	Claim land ownership; Benefit from tourism and infrastructure development, Maintain their economic profits from different activities.	Engagement and active participation in the process of eco-tourism activities development as well as other activities related to the Pogradeci Protected Landscape.