

Annex 3. Check list of the most important group species of flora and fauna

Annex 3.1. Checklist of invertebrates in the Lake Ohrid Region

Strict legal protection

Habitat Directive (Enclosure II): 17 species

Habitat Directive (Enclosure IV): 18 species

Conservation status

IUCN globally endangered species: 11 species Critically Endangered, 17 species as Endangered and 27 species as vulnerable.

Endemism: 68 local endemics

No.	Species	IUCN	Habitat directive annexes	Bern Convection annexes	Albanian Red List (2013)
Coleoptera - Carabidae					
1	<i>Calosoma sycophanta</i>	VU		II	EN
2	<i>Calosoma coriaceus</i>	VU		II	VU
Coleoptera-Rhysoidae					
1	<i>Rhysodes sulcatus</i>	LC	IV	II	
Coleoptera-Dytiscidae					
1	<i>Dytiscus latissimus</i>	VU	V	II	
Coleoptera-Buprestidae					
1	<i>Buprestis splendens</i>	EN	II/IV	II	
Coleoptera-Cerambycidae					
1	<i>Rosalia alpina</i>	VU	II/IV	II	CR
2	<i>Cerambyx cerdo</i>	VU	II/IV	II	EN
3	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>		II	III	LR
Othoptera					
1	<i>Saga pedo</i>	VU	IV	II	
Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths)					
1	<i>Coenagrion omatum</i>	LC	II		
2	<i>Libellula depressa</i>		II/IV		
3	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>		II	III	LR
4	<i>Lycanea dispar</i>	NT	II/IV	II	
5	<i>Paranassius apollo</i>	VU	IV	II	CR
6	<i>Maculinea arion</i>	NT	IV	II	
7	<i>Maculinea alcon</i>	NT			
Hymenoptera (Small Garden Humble-bee)					
1	<i>Bombus hortorum</i>	VU			
2	<i>Bombus teresstris</i>	LC			
3	<i>Bombus pavorum</i>	LC			
Mollusca					
1	<i>Pisidium edlaueri</i>	EN			
2	<i>Acroloxus improvisus</i>	VU			
3	<i>Acroloxus macedonicus</i>	CR			
4	<i>Ginaia munda</i>	VU			

5	<i>Gocea ohridata</i>	CR			
6	<i>Horatia macedonica</i>	VU			
7	<i>Horatia novoselensis</i>	VU			
8	<i>Lyhnia gjorgjevici</i>	EN			
9	<i>Lyhnia hadzii</i>	CR			
10	<i>Lyhnia karamani</i>	CR			
11	<i>Lyhnia stankovici</i>	CR			
12	<i>Micropyrghula stankovici</i>	VU			
13	<i>Neofossaurulus stankovici</i>	VU			
14	<i>Ohridohauffenia depresa</i>	VU			
15	<i>Ohridohauffenia minuta</i>	CR			
16	<i>Ohridohauffenia rotunda</i>	EN			
17	<i>Ohridohauffenia sanctinaumi</i>	EN			
18	<i>Ohridohoratia carinata</i>	EN			
19	<i>Ohridohoratia polinski</i>	VU			
20	<i>Ohridohoratia karevi</i>	EN			
21	<i>Ohrigoce miladinovor</i>	EN			
22	<i>Ohrigocea amata</i>	EN			
23	<i>Ohrigocea samuli</i>	EN			
24	<i>Ohrigocea stankovici</i>	EN			
25	<i>Pseudohoratia brusinae</i>	VU			
26	<i>Pseudohoratia lacustris</i>	VU			
27	<i>Pseudohoratia ochridana</i>	VU			
28	<i>Stancovicia baicaliiiformis</i>	CR			
29	<i>Stancovicia pavlovici</i>	VU			
30	<i>Stancovicia wagneri</i>	VU			
31	<i>Strugia ohridana</i>	VU			
32	<i>Trachiochridia filocincta</i>	CR			
33	<i>Xestopyrgula dybowski</i>	VU			
34	<i>Zaunia kusceri</i>	CR			
35	<i>Zaunia snactizaumi</i>	CR			
36	<i>Ancylus lapicidus</i>	EN			
37	<i>Ancylus scalariformis</i>	VU			
38	<i>Ancylus tapirulus</i>	EN			
39	<i>Gyraulus albidus</i>	VU			
40	<i>Gyraulus crenophilus</i>	EN			
41	<i>Gyraulus fontinalis</i>	EN			
42	<i>Gyraulus trapezoides</i>	EN			
43	<i>Planorbis macedonicus</i>	EN			
44	<i>Valvata hirusutecostata</i>	VU			

Annex 3.2. Checklist of fishes in the Lake Ohrid Region

Legal protection

Habitat Directive (Enclosure II): 1

Habitat Directive (Enclosure V): 1

Bern Convention (Enclosure III): 2

Conservation status

IUCN globally endangered species: 5 species

Endemism: 10 species Ohrid Lake endemics; two species Ohrid-Drin-Scadar system endemics and 2 Balkan endemics.

No	Species	Europe Red List IUCN	Berne Conventi on Annexes	Habitat Directive Annexes	Albanian Red List 2013
1	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	CR			
2	<i>Alburnoides ohridanus</i>	VU			
3	<i>Alburnus scoranza</i>	LC			
4	<i>Barbus rebeli</i>	LC		V	
5	<i>Chondrostoma ohridanus</i>				
6	<i>Cobitis ohridana</i>	LC			LR
7	<i>Barbatula sturany</i>	LC			
8	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	VU			
90	<i>Gobio ohridanus</i>	VU			
10	<i>Pachychilon pictum</i>	LC	III		
11	<i>Pelagius minutus</i>	DD		III	
12	<i>Phoxinus limariensis</i>	LC			
13	<i>Rhodeus amarus</i>	LC	III	II	
14	<i>Rutilus ohridanus</i>	LC			
15	<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>				
16	<i>Onchorhynchus mykiss</i>				
17	<i>Salmo afelios</i>	DD			
18	<i>Salmo balcanicus</i>	DD			
19	<i>Salmo letnica</i>	DD			VU
20	<i>Salmo letnica lumi</i>	DD			EN
21	<i>Salmo ohridanus</i>	VU			
22	<i>Scardinius knezevici</i>	LC			
23	<i>Squalius squalius</i>	LC			
24	<i>Telestes montenegrinus</i>	LC			

Annex 3.3. Checklist of amphibians in the Lake Ohrid Region

Strict legal protection

Habitat Directive (Enclosure IV): 6 species

Conservation status

IUCN globally endangered species: 1 species

Endemism: 4 Balkan endemics

No.	Species	Habitat Directive	Bern Convention Annexes	Global Red List IUCN	Albanian Red list
1	<i>Hyla arborea</i>	IV	II	LC	LR
2	<i>Rana dalmatina</i>	IV	II	LC	LR
3	<i>Rana graeca</i>	IV		LC	LR
4	<i>Bufo viridis</i>	IV		LC	LR
5	<i>Triturus carnifex</i>	IV	II	LC	
6	<i>Pseudepidalea (Bufo) viridis</i>	IV			

Annex 3.4. Checklist of reptiles in the Lake Ohrid Region

Strict legal protection

Habitat Directive (Enclosure II): 5 species

Habitat Directive (Enclosure IV): 7 species

Conservation status

IUCN globally endangered species: 3 species

Endemism: 5 Balkan endemics

Albanian Red list: 1 critically endangered species

No.	Species	Habitat Directive	Bern Convention Annexes	Global Red List IUCN	Albanian Red list
1	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	II/IV	II	NT	LC
2	<i>Testudo hermani</i>	II/IV	II	NT	LC
3	<i>Lacerta viridis</i>	IV	II	LC	LC
4	<i>Agroydes nigropunctatus</i>	IV	II		
5	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	IV	II	LC	LC
6	<i>Podarcis tauricus</i>	IV	II	LC	LC
7	<i>Angulis fragilis</i>				LC
8	<i>Coluber caspius</i>	II	IV		LC
9	<i>Elaphe longissima</i>			LC	RN
10	<i>Elaphe quadrolineata</i>	II	IV	NT	CR
11	<i>Natrix natrix</i>				NE
12	<i>Natrix tessellata</i>	IV	II		NE
13	<i>Vipera ammodytes</i>	II	IV		LC

Annex 3.5. Checklist of birds in the Lake Ohrid Region

Strict legal protection

Bird Directive (Enclosure I): 57 species

Conservation status

IUCN globally endangered species: 4 species

Endemism: no presence of endemism, except for the relict population of the Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*)

Albanian Red List: 3 Critically endangered, 5 Endangered and 1 near threaten species

No.	Species	Bird Directive	Birds of Europe (SPEC Category)	IUCN	Albanian Red List
1	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	I			
2	<i>Tachibaptus ruficollis</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
3	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	CR
4	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	I	Non-SPEC	LC	VU
5	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	I	SPEC 3	LC	
6	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
7	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	I	SPEC 1	NT	CR
8	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	I	SPEC 3	LC	
9	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	I	SPEC 3	LC	VU
10	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	I	SPEC 3	LC	VU
11	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	I	Non-SPEC	LC	VU
12	<i>Egretta alba</i>	I	Non-SPEC	LC	EN
13	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	VU
14	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	I	SPEC 2	LC	CR
15	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	II/1; III/1	Non-SPEC	LC	
16	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	II/2	Non-SPEC	LC	VU
17	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	I	Non-SPEC	NT	NT
18	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	I	Non-SPEC	LC	VU
19	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	I	Non-SPEC	LC	VU
20	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	I	SPEC 3	LC	VU
21	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	I	Non-SPECe	LC	EN
22	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	VU
23	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	I	Non-SPECe	LC	EN
24	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	EN
25	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	VU
26	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		SPEC 3	LC	VU
27	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	I	SPEC 1	VU	VU
28	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	VU
29	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	I	Non-SPEC	LC	VU
30	<i>Alectoris greaca</i>		SPEC 2	LC	

31	<i>Bonasa bonasia</i>	I; II/2	Non-SPEC	LC	VU
32	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	II/2	SPEC 3	LC	
33	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	III/1	SPEC 3	LC	
34	<i>Crex crex</i>	I	SPEC 1	NT	VU
35	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	II/2	Non-SPEC	LC	
36	<i>Fulica atra</i>	II/1; III/2	Non-SPEC	LC	
37	<i>Larus cachinans</i>	II/2	Non-SPECe	LC	EN
38	<i>Columba livia</i>	II/1	Non-SPEC	LC	
39	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	III/1	Non-SPECe	LC	
40	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	II/2	Non-SPEC	LC	
41	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	II/2	SPEC 3	LC	
42	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	II/2	Non-SPEC	LC	
43	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	I	SPEC 3	LC	
44	<i>Strix aluco</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
45	<i>Athene noctua</i>		SPEC 3	LC	
46	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	I	SPEC 2	LC	
47	<i>Apus melba</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
48	<i>Upupa epops</i>	I	SPEC 3	LC	VU
49	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		SPEC 3	LC	
50	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	I	Non-SPEC	LC	LR
51	<i>Picus viridis</i>		SPEC 2	LC	
52	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
53	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>	I	Non-SPECe	LC	
54	<i>Jinx torquilla</i>		SPEC 3	LC	LR
55	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		SPEC 3	LC	
56	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		SPEC 3	LC	
57	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	I	SPEC 2	LC	
58	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	I	SPEC 3	LC	
59	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	II/2	Non-SPEC	LC	
60	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		SPEC 3	LC	
61	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
62	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		SPEC 3	LC	
63	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
64	<i>Delichon urbica</i>		SPEC 3	LC	
65	<i>Anthus campestris</i>		SPEC 3	LC	
66	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
67	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
68	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
69	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
70	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	

71	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
72	<i>Prunella collaris</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
73	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
74	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
75	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
76	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		SPEC 3	LC	
77	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>		SPEC 2	LC	
78	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
79	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
80	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		SPEC 3	LC	
81	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>		SPEC 3	LC	
82	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	II/2	Non-SPECe	LC	
83	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	II/2	Non-SPECe	LC	
84	<i>Turdus merula</i>	II/2	Non-SPECe	LC	
85	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
86	<i>Sylvia crassirostris</i>		SPEC 3	LC	
87	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
8	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
89	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
90	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
91	<i>Locustela luscinioides</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	DD
92	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
93	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
94	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
95	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>		SPEC 2	LC	
96	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
97	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		SPEC 2	LC	
98	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	I	SPEC 3	LC	
99	<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>	I	SPEC 2	LC	
100	<i>Parus major</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
101	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
102	<i>Parus montanus</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
103	<i>Parus palustris</i>		SPEC 3	LC	
104	<i>Parus lugubris</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
105	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
106	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
107	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	VU
108	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
109	<i>Sitta neumayer</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
110	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	I	SPEC 3	LC	

111	<i>Lanius senator</i>		SPEC 2	LC	
112	<i>Lanius minor</i>	I	SPEC 2	LC	DD
113	<i>Pica pica</i>	II/2	Non-SPEC	LC	
114	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	II/2	Non-SPEC	LC	
115	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	II/2	Non-SPECe	LC	
116	<i>Pyrrhonorax graculus</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
117	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	II/2	Non-SPEC	LC	
118	<i>Corvus corax</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
119	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	II/2	SPEC 3	LC	
120	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
121	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		SPEC 3	LC	
122	<i>Passer montanus</i>		SPEC 3	LC	
123	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
124	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
125	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>		SPEC 2	LC	
126	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
127	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
128	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
129	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
130	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		Non-SPEC	LC	
131	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	I	SPEC 2	LC	DD
132	<i>Emberiza caesia</i>	I	Non-SPECe	LC	
133	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
134	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		Non-SPECe	LC	
135	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>		SPEC 2	LC	
136	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>		SPEC 2	LC	
137	<i>Emberiza cia</i>		SPEC 3	LC	

Annex 3.6. Checklist of mammals in the Lake Ohrid Region

Strict legal protection

Habitat Directive (Enclosure II): 11 species

Habitat Directive (Enclosure IV): 18 species

Conservation status

IUCN globally endangered species: 1 species

Endemism: 4 Balkan endemics

No.	Species	92/43/EEC	IUCN	Albanian Red List	Endemism
1	<i>Rhinolophus blasii</i>	II/IV	NT	VU	
2	<i>Rhinolohus euryale</i>	II/IV	VU	NT	
3	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	II/IV	NT	LC	
4	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	II/IV	NT	LC	
5	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	IV			
6	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	IV			
7	<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>	IV			
8	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	IV			
9	<i>Myotis emarginatus</i>	II/IV			
10	<i>Myotis capaccinii</i>	II/IV	VU	LC	
11	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	IV			
12	<i>Myotis myotis</i>	II/IV			
13	<i>Tadarida teniotis</i>	IV			
14	<i>Talpa stankovici</i>				Balkan
15	<i>Canis lupus</i>	II/IV	NT		
16	<i>Felis silvestris</i>	IV	NT	EN	
17	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	II/IV	NT		
18	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	II/IV	NT	VU	
19	<i>Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica</i>	II/IV	NT		Balkan
20	<i>Microtus felteni</i>		NT		Balkan
21	<i>Mus macedonicus</i>				Balkan

Annex 3.6. Checklist of plant species in the Lake Ohrid Region

In this list is considered the plant status following international documents and conventions: IUCN Global Red List (Walter & Gillett 1997), Bern Convention - Appendix I, Habitat Directive - Annex IV and CORINE species. Albanian Red list 820139 was considered as well.

No.	Species	Habitat Directive annexes	Bern Convention	IUCN	Comments
Aceraceae					
	<i>Acer heldreichii</i> Orph. ex Boiss.				Balkan endemic species, and Corine AI
Adoxaceae					
	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	II/IV		EN	
Alismatacea					
	<i>Alisma lanceolatum</i>			LC	
	<i>Baldellia ranunculoides</i>			LC	Critically endangered, considered in Albanian Red List
Amaryllidaceae					
	<i>Allium amethystinum</i>			LC	
	<i>Allium flavum</i>			LC	
	<i>Allium hirtovaginatatum</i>			LC	
	<i>Allium paniculatum</i>			LC	
	<i>Allium sphaerocephalon</i>			LC	
	<i>Allium strictum</i>			LC	
	<i>Allium vineale</i>			LC	
	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	II/IV		NT	
	<i>Leucojum aestivum</i>			LC	
	<i>Narcissus poeticus</i>	II/IV		LC	
	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>			LC	
	<i>Sternbergia lutea</i>			LC	
Apiaceae					
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>			LC	
	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>			LC	
	<i>Athamanta macedonica</i>			VU	
	<i>Berula erecta</i>			LC	
	<i>Daucus carota</i>			LC	
	<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i>			LC	
	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>			LC	
	<i>Sium latifolium</i>			LC	

Asteraceae					
	<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	II/IV		NT	
	<i>Aster albanicus</i>			VU	Endemic in serpentine rocks, in western side of catchment
	<i>Bidens tripartita</i>			LC	
	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	II/IV		VU	
	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>			LC	
	<i>Lactuca muralis</i>			LC	
	<i>Lactuca saligna</i>			LC	
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>			LC	
	<i>Lactuca viminea</i>			LC	
Betulaceae					
	<i>Corylus avellana</i>			NT	
Brassicaceae					
	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>			LC	
	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>			LC	
	<i>Brassica nigra</i>			LC	
	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>			LC	
	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>			LC	
	<i>Lepidium graminifolium</i>			LC	
	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>			LC	
	<i>Lepidium ruderae</i>			LC	
Caryophyllaceae					
	<i>Cerastium grandiflorum</i>			VU	
	<i>Herniaria parnassica</i>			NT	
	<i>Minuartia graminifolia</i>			VU	
	<i>Silene sendtneri</i>			NT	
Cyperaceae					
	<i>Carex acuta</i>			VU	
	<i>Carex paniculata</i>				
	<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>				
	<i>Cladium mariscus</i>				Considered as Vulnerable in Albanian Red List
Fabaceae					
	<i>Astragalus baldaccii</i> Degen				Corine A1
	<i>Genista hassertiana</i>			NT	Endemic in serpentine rocks, in western side of catchment
Gesneriaceae					

	<i>Ramonda serbica</i> Pančić	IV	I	LC	
Guttiferae					
	<i>Hypericum haplophyloides</i>			VU	Endemic in Lake Ohrid region
Labiateae					
	<i>Sideritis raeseri</i> Boiss. et Heldr.			NT	Corine Al
Lemnaceae					
	<i>Lemna gibba</i>			LC	
	<i>Lemna minor</i>			LC	
Pineaceae					
	<i>Pinus hedreichii</i>			LC	
Poaceae					
	<i>Festucopsis serpentini</i>			NT	Endemic in Lake Ohrid region
Rosaceae					
	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>			LC	
Violaceae					
	<i>Viola ducadjinica</i>				Endemic in Albanian Alps, Korab and Lake Ohrid region

Annex 3.7. Checklist of fungi in the Lake Ohrid Region

1. *Agaricus campestris* var. *squamulosus* (Rea) Pilát
2. *Albatrellus cristatus* (Schaeff.) Kotl. & Pouzar
3. *Amanita caesarea* (Scop.) Pers.
4. *Amanita citrina* (Schaeff.) Pers.
5. *Amanita pantherina* (DC.) Krombh.
6. *Amanita phalloides* (Vaill. ex Fr.) Link
7. *Antrodia juniperina* (Murrill) Niemelä & Ryvardeen
8. *Armillaria mellea* (Vahl) P. Kumm.
9. *Armillaria tabescens* (Scop.) Emel
10. *Arrhenia lobata* (Pers.) Kühner & Lamoure ex Redhead
11. *Artomyces pyxidatus* (Pers.) Jülich
12. *Aureoboletus gentilis* (Quél.) Pouzar
13. *Bisporella citrina* (Batsch) Korf & S.E. Carp.
14. *Bolbitius titubans* (Bull.) Fr. (= *Bolbitius vitellinus* (Pers.) Fr.)
15. *Boletus aereus* Bull.
16. *Boletus chrysenteron* Bull. (= *Xerocomus chrysenteron* (Bull.) Quél.)
17. *Boletus erythropus* Pers.
18. *Boletus ferrugineus* Schaeff. (= *Xerocomus ferrugineus* (Schaeff.) Alessio)
19. *Boletus impolitus* Fr.
20. *Boletus luridus* Schaeff.
21. *Boletus queletii* Schulzer
22. *Boletus regius* Krombh.
23. *Boletus reticulatus* Schaeff.
24. *Boletus rhodoxanthus* (Krombh.) Kallenb.
25. *Boletus subtomentosus* L. (= *Xerocomus subtomentosus* (L.) Quél.)
26. *Bovista plumbea* Pers.
27. *Byssomerulius corium* (Pers.) Parmasto
28. *Calvatia cyathiformis* (Bosc) Morgan
29. *Calvatia gigantea* (Batsch) Lloyd (= *Langermannia gigantea* (Batsch) Rostk.)
30. *Cantharellus cibarius* Fr.
31. *Cerrena unicolor* (Bull.) Murrill
32. *Cheilymenia stercorea* (Pers.) Boud.
33. *Chroogomphus helveticus* (Singer) M.M. Moser
34. *Clavulina rugosa* (Bull.) J. Schröt.
35. *Clavulinopsis corniculata* (Schaeff.) Corner
36. *Clitocybe dealbata* (Sowerby) P. Kumm.
37. *Clitocybe nebularis* (Batsch) P. Kumm. (= *Lepista nebularis* (Batsch) Harmaja)
38. *Clitocybe odora* (Bull.) P. Kumm.
39. *Clitocybe subspadicea* (J.E. Lange) Bon & Chevassut
40. *Coniophora arida* (Fr.) P. Karst.
41. *Coprinopsis marcescibilis* (Britzelm.) Örstadius & E. Larss. (= *Psathyrellamarcescibilis* (Britzelm.) inger)
42. *Coprinopsis picacea* (Bull.) Redhead, Vilgalys & Moncalvo (= *Coprinus picaceus* (Bull.) Gray)
43. *Coprinus silvaticus* Peck
44. *Corticium roseum* Pers. (= *Laeticorticium roseum* (Pers.) Donk)
45. *Cortinarius infractus* (Pers.) Fr.
46. *Cortinarius rigens* (Pers.) Fr. (= *Cortinarius duracinus* Fr.)

47. *Cortinarius trivialis* J.E. Lange
48. *Cortinarius venetus* (Fr.) Fr.
49. *Crinipellis scabella* (Alb. & Schwein.) Murrill (= *Collybia stipitaria* (Fr.) Gillet)
50. *Diatrype disciformis* (Hoffm.) Fr.
51. *Diatrype stigma* (Hoffm.) Fr.
52. *Entoloma sinuatum* (Bull.) P. Kumm.
53. *Entoloma subradiatum* (Kühner & Romagn.) M.M. Moser
54. *Erysiphe alphitoides* (Griffon & Maubl.) U. Braun & S. Takam. (= *Microsphaera alphitoides* Griffon & Maubl.)
55. *Exidia truncata* Fr.
56. *Fistulina hepatica* (Schaeff.) With.
57. *Fomitiporia robusta* (P. Karst.) Fiasson & Niemelä (= *Phellinus robustus* (P. Karst.) Bourdot & Galzin)
58. *Galerina marginata* (Batsch) Kühner (= *Galerina autumnalis* (Peck) A.H. Sm. & Singer)
59. *Gloeocystidiellum porosum* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Donk
60. *Gymnopus dryophilus* (Bull.) Murrill (= *Collybia dryophila* (Bull.) P. Kumm.)
61. *Gymnopus erythropus* (Pers.) Antonín, Halling & Noordel. (= *Collybia marasmioides* (Sacc.) Bresinsky & Stangl)
62. *Hebeloma sacchariolens* Quél.
63. *Hebeloma sinapizans* (Paulet) Gillet
64. *Helvella elastica* Bull. (= *Leptopodia elastica* (Bull.) Boud.)
65. *Humaria hemisphaerica* (F.H. Wigg.) Fuckel
66. *Hygrocybe psittacina* (Schaeff.) P. Kumm.
67. *Hygrophorus chrysodon* (Batsch) Fr.
68. *Hygrophorus cossus* (Sowerby) Fr.
69. *Hygrophorus eburneus* (Bull.) Fr.
70. *Hygrophorus latitabundus* Britzelm.
71. *Hygrophorus lindtneri* M.M. Moser
72. *Hymenochaete rubiginosa* (Dicks.) Lév.
73. *Hymenoscyphus calyculus* (Sowerby) W. Phillips
74. *Hyphodontia juniperi* (Bourdot & Galzin) J. Erikss. & Hjortstam
75. *Hypholoma lateritium* (Schaeff.) P. Kumm. (= *Hypholoma sublateritium* (Schaeff.) Quél.)
76. *Hypocrea citrina* (Pers.) Fr.
77. *Inocybe geophylla* var. *lilacina* Gillet
78. *Inocybe griseolilacina* J.E. Lange
79. *Inocybe rimosa* (Bull.) P. Kumm.
80. *Inocybe splendens* R. Heim
81. *Inocybe tricolor* Kühner
82. *Kuehneromyces mutabilis* (Schaeff.) Singer & A.H. Sm.
83. *Laccaria laccata* (Scop.) Cooke
84. *Lactarius azonites* (Bull.) Fr.
85. *Lactarius deliciosus* (L.) Gray
86. *Lactarius piperatus* (L.) Pers.
87. *Lactarius pyrogalus* (Bull.) Fr.
88. *Lactarius vellereus* (Fr.) Fr.
89. *Lactarius zonarius* (Bull.) Fr.
90. *Lenzites betulina* (L.) Fr.
91. *Lepiota clypeolaria* (Bull.) P. Kumm.
92. *Lepista flaccida* (Sowerby) Pat. (= *Lepista inversa* (Scop.) Pat.)
93. *Leratiomyces squamosus* (Pers.) Bridge & Spooner (= *Stropharia squamosa* (Pers.) Quél.)
94. *Leucoagaricus leucothites* (Vittad.) Wasser

95. *Lycoperdon atropurpureum* Vittad.
96. *Lycoperdon marginatum* Vittad.
97. *Lycoperdon molle* Pers.
98. *Lycoperdon perlatum* Pers.
99. *Lycoperdon pyriforme* Schaeff.
100. *Lycoperdon utriforme* Bull. (= *Calvatia utriformis* (Bull.) Jaap)
101. *Macrolepiota excoriata* (Schaeff.) Wasser (= *Macrolepiota heimii* (Locq.) Bon)
102. *Macrolepiota mastoidea* (Fr.) Singer
103. *Marasmius cohaerens* (Alb. & Schwein.) Cooke & Quél.
104. *Marasmius oreades* (Bolton) Fr.
105. *Megacollybia platyphylla* (Pers.) Kotl. & Pouzar (= *Oudemansiella platyphylla* (Pers.) M.M. Moser)
106. *Melanoleuca cognata* (Fr.) Konrad & Maubl.
107. *Merulius tremellosus* Schrad.
108. *Mutinus caninus* (Huds.) Fr.
109. *Mycena capillaris* (Schumach.) P. Kumm.
110. *Mycena crocata* (Schrad.) P. Kumm.
111. *Mycena galericulata* (Scop.) Gray
112. *Mycena inclinata* (Fr.) Quél.
113. *Mycena pelianthina* (Fr.) Quél.
114. *Mycena pura* (Pers.) P. Kumm.
115. *Mycena renati* Quél.
116. *Mycena rosea* Gramberg
117. *Mycenastrum corium* (Guers.) Desv.
118. *Omphalotus olearius* (DC.) Singer
119. *Panaeolus papilionaceus* (Bull.) Quél.
120. *Panaeolus semiovatus* (Sowerby) S. Lundell & Nannf.
121. *Panellus stipticus* (Bull.) P. Karst.
122. *Parasola plicatilis* (Curtis) Redhead, Vilgalys & Hopple (= *Coprinus plicatilis* (Curtis) Fr.)
123. *Paxillus rubicundulus* P.D. Orton
124. *Peniophora incarnata* (Pers.) P. Karst.
125. *Peniophora quercina* (Pers.) Cooke
126. *Peziza arvernensis* Roze & Boud.
127. *Phanerochaete velutina* (DC.) Parmasto
128. *Pleurotus eryngii* (DC.) Quél.
129. *Pluteus cervinus* (Schaeff.) P. Kumm.
130. *Polyporus arcularius* (Batsch) Fr.
131. *Polyporus brumalis* (Pers.) Fr.
132. *Polyporus varius* (Pers.) Fr.
133. *Postia subcaesia* (A. David) Jülich (= *Tyromyces subcaesius* A. David)
134. *Postia tephroleuca* (Fr.) Jülich (= *Oligoporus tephroleucus* (Fr.) Gilb. & Ryvarden)
135. *Psathyrella bipellis* (Quél.) A.H. Sm.
136. *Psathyrella murcida* (Fr.) Kits van Wav.
137. *Pseudoclitocybe cyathiformis* (Bull.) Singer
138. *Pycnoporus cinnabarinus* (Jacq.) P. Karst.
139. *Pyrofomes demidoffii* (Lév.) Kotl. & Pouzar
140. *Ramaria flava* (Schaeff.) Quél.
141. *Rhizopogon luteolus* Fr.
142. *Rhodocollybia butyracea* (Bull.) Lennox (= *Collybia butyracea* (Bull.) P. Kumm.)
143. *Rhytisma acerinum* (Pers.) Fr.
144. *Rugosomyces ionides* (Bull.) Bon (= *Calocybe ionides* (Bull.) Kühner)

145. *Russula chloroides* (Krombh.) Bres.
146. *Russula cyanoxantha* (Schaeff.) Fr.
147. *Russula heterophylla* (Fr.) Fr. (= *Russula livida* (Gillet) J. Schröt.)
148. *Russula maculata* Quél.
149. *Russula ochroleuca* Fr.
150. *Russula pectinata* Fr.
151. *Russula rosea* Pers. (= *Russula lepida* Fr.)
152. *Russula rubra* (Fr.) Fr.
153. *Russula solaris* Ferd. & Winge
154. *Russula subfoetens* W.G. Sm.
155. *Russula torulosa* Bres.
156. *Schizopora paradoxa* (Schrad.) Donk
157. *Stereum hirsutum* (Willd.) Pers.
158. *Stereum rugosum* Pers.
159. *Strobilurus tenacellus* (Pers.) Singer
160. *Stropharia cyanea* Tuom.
161. *Stropharia semiglobata* (Batsch) Quél.
162. *Suillus luteus* (L.) Roussel
163. *Trametes hirsuta* (Wulfen) Lloyd
164. *Trametes versicolor* (L.) Lloyd
165. *Tricholoma acerbum* (Bull.) Vent.
166. *Tricholoma columbetta* (Fr.) P. Kumm.
167. *Tricholoma saponaceum* (Fr.) P. Kumm.
168. *Tricholoma scalpturatum* (Fr.) Quél.
169. *Tricholoma sejunctum* (Sowerby) Quél.
170. *Tricholoma ustaloides* Romagn.
171. *Vuilleminia comedens* (Nees) Maire
172. *Vuilleminia coryli* Boidin, Lanq. & Gilles
173. *Xerula radicata* (Relhan) Dörfelt (= *Oudemansiella radicata* (Relhan) Singer)
174. *Xylaria hypoxylon* (L.) Grev.

Annex 3.87. Checklist of rare or endemic algae in the Lake Ohrid Region

1. *Placoneis juriljii* Lange-Bertalot
2. *Placoneis neoexigua* Lange-Bertalot
3. *Phormidium ercegovici* Čado
4. *Cyclotella fottii* Hust.
5. *Cyclotella hustedtii* Jur.
6. *Cocconeis placentula* var. *lineata* (Ehr.) Cl.
7. *Cocconeis pseudothumensis* Reich.
8. *Cocconeis robusta* Jur.
9. *Anomoeoneis sphaerophora* (Kütz.) Pfitz.
10. *Navicula hasta* Pant.
11. *Navicula hastata* Jur.
12. *Navicula inclinata* Hust.
13. *Navicula jakovljevici* Hust.
14. *Navicula perturbata* Jur.
15. *Navicula sancti-naumii* Levk. et Metz.
16. *Neidium dubium* var. *maius* Jur.
17. *Caloneis meridionalis* Levk. et Krst.
18. *Amphora sancti-naumii* Levk. et Metz.
19. *Cymbella modica* Levk. et Nakov
20. *Cymbella melovskii* Levk. et Krst.
21. *Cymbella neoleptoceroides* Levk.
22. *Cymbella perexigua* Levk. et Krst.
23. *Gomphonema balcanicum* Levk. et Krst.
24. *Gomphonema olivaceum* var. *fonticola* Hust.
25. *Gomphonema olivaceum* var. *capitata* Jur.
26. *Gomphonema sancti-naumii* Metz. et Levk.
27. *Gomphoneis ohridana* Levk.
28. *Gomphoneis transylvanica* (Pant.) Krammer
29. *Epithemia lunata* Jur.
30. *Epithemia lunata* var. *obesa* Jur.
31. *Nitzschia spinifera* Levk., Metz. et Krst.
32. *Cymatopleura solea* var. *obtusata* Jur.
33. *Encyonema macedonicum* Levk., Metz. et Krst.
34. *Sellaphora krsticii* Levk., Nakov et Metz.
35. *Sellaphora ohridana* Levk. et Krst.
36. *Spirogyra drilonensis* Petkov
37. *Aneumastus albanicus* Lange-Bertalot
38. *Aneumastus rosettae* Lange-Bertalot
39. *Aneumastus humboltianus* Lange-Bertalot
40. *Navicula pseudoppugnata* Lange-Bertalot
41. *Navicula parahasta* Lange-Bertalot
42. *Navicula hastatula* Lange-Bertalot

Annex 3.9. Checklist of macrophytes in the Lake Ohrid Region

1. *Agrostis stolonifera* L.
2. *Alisma gramineum* Lej
3. *Alisma lanceolatum* With
4. *Alisma plantago-aquatica* L.
5. *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Geartner .
6. *Apium nodiflorum* (L.) Lag.
7. *Asteriscus aquaticus* (L.) Less.
8. *Baldellia ranunculoides* (L.) Parl.
9. *Beckmania eruciformis* (L.) Host
10. *Berula erecta* (Hudson) Coville
11. *Butomus umbellatus* L.
12. *Alamagrostis pseudophragmites* Koeler
13. *Callitriche cophocarpa* Sendtner
14. *Callitriche stagnalis* Scop.
15. *Calystegia sepium* (L.) R.Br.
16. *Carex acutiformis* Ehrh.
17. *Carex brizoides* L.
18. *Carex echinata* Murray
19. *Carex paniculata* L.
20. *Carex pendula* Hudson
21. *Carex pseudocyperus* L.
22. *Catabrosa aquatica* (L.) Beauv.
23. *Centaurium pulchellum* (Swartz) Druce.
24. *Ceratophyllum demersum* L.
25. *Ceratophyllum submersum* L.
26. *Cirsium palustre* (L.) Willd.
27. *Cladium mariscus* (L.) Pohl.
28. *Crypsis schoenoides* (L.) Lam.
29. *Cyperus flavescens* L.
30. *Cyperus fuscus* L.
31. *Cyperus longus* L.
32. *Damasonium alisma* Miller I.
33. *Eleocharis acicularis* (L.)
34. Roemer et Schultes
35. *Elodea canadensis* Michx
36. *Epilobium hirsutum* L.
37. *Epilobium obscurum* Schreber
38. *Epilobium palustre* L.
39. *Epilobium parviflorum* Schreber.
40. *Epilobium roseum* Schreber.
41. *Eriophorum latifolium* Hoppe.
42. *Fimbristylis bisumbellata* (Forsk.) Bub
43. *Galium palustre* L.
44. *Glechoma hederacea* L.
45. *Glyceria flutians* (L.) Br.
46. *Glyceria plicata* (Fries) Fries
47. *Gratiola officinalis* L.

48. *Groenlandia densa* (L.) Fourrr.
49. *Hippuris vulgaris* L.
50. *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae* L.
51. *Iris pseudacorus* L.
52. *Juncus compressus* Jacq.
53. *Juncus effuses* L.
54. *Juncus inflexus* L.
55. *Lemna minor* L.
56. *Lemna trisulca* L.
57. *Leucojum aestivum* L.
58. *Lycopus europaeus* L.
59. *Lysimachia vulgaris* L.
60. *Lythrum hysoopifolia* L.
61. *Lythrum junceum* Banks et Solander.
62. *Lythrum portula* (L.) D.A.Webb.
63. *Lythrum salicaria* L.
64. *Lythrum virgatum* L.
65. *Mentha aquatica* L.
66. *Mentha pulegium* L.
67. *Myosotis scorpioides* L.
68. *Myriophyllum spicatum* L.
69. *Myriophyllum verticillatum* L.
70. *Najas marina* L.
71. *Najas minor* All.
72. *Nasturtium officinale* R. Br.
73. *Nymphoides peltata* (S.G.Gmel.) O.Kuntze.
74. *Oenanthe aquatica* (L.) Poiret.
75. *Oenanthe fistulosa* L.
76. *Oenanthe peucedanifolia* Pollich.
77. *Oenanthe pimpinelloides* L.
78. *Oenanthe silaifolia* Bieb.
79. *Paspalumj paspalodes* (Michx) Scribner.
80. *Phalaris arundinacea* L.
81. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin&St.
82. *Plantago major* L.
83. *Plantago lanceolata* L.
84. *Platanus orientalis* L.
85. *Polygonum amphibium* L.
86. *Polygonum hidropiper* L.
87. *Populus alba* L.
88. *Potamogeton berchtoldi* Fieber.
89. *Potamogeton crispus* L.
90. *Potamogeton gramineus* L.
91. *Potamogeton lucens* L.
92. *Potamogeton natans* L.
93. *Potamogeton nodosus* Poiret
94. *Potamogeton natans* L.
95. *Potamogeton pectinatus* L.
96. *Potamogeton perfoliatus* L.
97. *Potamogeton pusillus* L.

98. *Potentilla reptans* L.
99. *Ranunculus aquatilis* L.
100. *Ranunculus trichophyllus* Chaix
101. *Roripa amphibia* Scop.
102. *Rumex hydrolapathum* Hudson
103. *Salix amplexicaulis* Bory.
104. *Salix elaeagnus* Scop.
105. *Schoenus nigricans* L..
106. *Scirpus cernuus* Vahl
107. *Scirpus lacustris* L.
108. *Scirpus sylvaticus* L.
109. *Scutellaria galericulata* L.
110. *Scutellaria hastifolia* L.
111. *Senecio paludosus* L.
112. *Sium latifolium* L.
113. *Solanum dulcamara* L.
114. *Sparganium emersum* Rehmman
115. *Sparganium erectum* L.
116. *Tamarix parviflora* DC.
117. *Triglochin palustris* L.
118. *Typha angustifolia* L.
119. *Typha latifolia* L.
120. *Utricularia minor* L.
121. *Utricularia vulgaris* L.
122. *Veronica anagallis-aquatica* L.
123. *Veronica beccabunga* L.
124. *Veronica scutellata* L.
125. *Zannichellia palustris* L.

Annex 3.1. System of EUNIS Macro-habitats (According to Davies et al., 2004)

EUNIS Classification: Colored squares indicate presence of the habitat in the region						
C Inland waters						
Cii Standing or running surface water	C1 Surface Standing waters	C1.2 permanent mesotrophic ponds and pools	C1.3 permanent eutrophic lakes ponds and pools	C1.4 permanent dystrophic lakes ponds and pools	C1.6 Temporary lakes, ponds and pools	
	C2 Surface running waters	C2.5 Temporary running waters				
	C3 Littoral zone of inland surface water bodies	C3.2 water fringing reed beds and tall helophytes or other cane	C3.5 periodically inundated shores with pioneer and ephemeral vegetation	C3.6 unvegetated or sparsely vegetated shores with soft or mobile sediments	C3.7 unvegetated or sparsely vegetated shores with non-mobile substrates	
D5 Sedge and reed beds, normally without free standing water						
Dominant vegetation	REED D5.1 Reed beds without free standing water	<i>Sedge</i> D5.2 Beds of large sedges normally without free standing water				
E grassland dominated by forbs lichens and mosses						
Ei Significant trees present						
	E 1 dry grassland	E1.A Mediterranean dry acid and neutral open grassland				
	Mediterranean arid and overgrazed (e2)	E.1.2 perennial calcareous grassland and basic steppes	<i>Vegetation height (e8)</i> short E1.3 Mediterranean xeric grassland	Vegetation height (e8) tall E1.4 Mediterranean tall grass and Artemisia steppes	E.1.5 Mediterranean-montane grasslands	E1.8 Mediterranean an dry acid and neutral closed grassland
	E1.C dry Mediterranean					

EUNIS Classification: Colored squares indicate presence of the habitat in the region						
	lands with unpalatable nonvernal herbaceous vegetation					
	E2 Mesic grassland	E.2.1 permanent mesotrophic pastures and aftermath- grazed meadows	E.2.2 low and medium altitude hay meadows	E.2.3 Mountain hay meadows		
	E3 seasonally wet and wet grassland	E.3.1 Mediterranean tall humid grassland	E.3.2 Mediterranean short humid grassland			
	E4 alpine and subalpine grassland	E4.1 vegetated snow patch	E4.2 Moss and lichen dominated mountain summits, ridges and exposed slopes	E.4.4 calcareous alpine and subalpine grassland	E.4.5 alpine and subalpine enriched grassland	
	E5 woodland fringes and clearings and tall forb stands	E5.2 thermophile woodland fringes				
	E7 sparsely wooded grasslands					
F Heath land, scrub and tundra						
	F2 Spiny arctic, alpine and subalpine scrub	F2.2 evergreen alpine and subalpine heath and scrub				
	F3 temperate and Mediterranean-montane scrub	F3.1 Temperate thickets and scrub	F3.2 sub Mediterranean deciduous thickets and brushes			

EUNIS Classification: Colored squares indicate presence of the habitat in the region							
	F5 maquis, arborescent matorral and thermo-Mediterranean brushes	F5.1 Arborescent matorral					
	F7 spiny Mediterranean heaths (Phrygana, hedgehog-heaths and related coastal cliff vegetation)	F7.4 hedgehog heaths					
	F9 riverine and fen scrub	F9.1 riverine scrub					
	FA Hedgerows	FA.4 species poor hedgerows of native species					
	FB Shrub plantations	FB.4 Vineyards					
G Woodland, forests and other wooded land							
	G1 Broadleaved deciduous woodland	G1.C highly artificial broadleaved deciduous forestry plantations	G1.D Fruit and nut tree orchards	G1.6 <i>Fagus</i> woodland	G1.7 thermophilous deciduous woodland	G1.A meso- and eutrophic <i>Quercus</i> , <i>Carpinus</i> , <i>Fraxinus</i> , <i>Acer</i> , <i>Tilia</i> , <i>Ulmus</i> and related woodland	G1.1 mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland
	G3 coniferous woodland	G3.F highly artificial coniferous plantations					
	G4 Mixed	G3.F mixed					

EUNIS Classification: Colored squares indicate presence of the habitat in the region						
	broadleaved and coniferous woodland	forestry plantations				
	G5 lines of trees, small anthropogenic woodlands, recently felled woodland, early-stage woodland and coppice	G5.1 lines of trees	G5.2 small broadleaved deciduous anthropogenic woodland	G5.5 small mixed broadleaved and coniferous anthropogenic woodlands	G5.6 Early stage and semi-natural woodlands and regrowth	G5.7 Coppice and early stage plantations
H Inland unvegetated or sparsely vegetated habitats						
	H1 terrestrial underground caves, cave systems and water bodies	H1.1 Cave entrances	H1.2 Cave interior	H1.3 dark underground passages	H1.5 Underground standing water bodies	H1.6 Underground running water bodies
	H3 Inland cliffs, rock pavements and outcrops	H3.2 basic and ultra-basic inland cliffs	H3.5 almost bare rock pavements including limestone pavements	H3.6 Weathered rock and outcrop habitats		
	H5 Miscellaneous habitats with very sparse or no vegetation	H5.5 burnt areas with very sparse or no vegetation	H5.6 trampled areas			
I regularly or recently cultivated agricultural, horticultural and domestic habitats						
	I1 Arable land and market gardens	I1.3 Arable land with unmixted crops grown by low intensity agricultural	I1.2 mixed crops of market gardens and horticulture	I1.4 Inundated or inundatable croplands including rice fields	I1.5 bare tilled, fallow or recently abandoned arable land	

EUNIS Classification: Colored squares indicate presence of the habitat in the region

		methods				
	I2 Cultivated areas of gardens and parks	I2.2 small-scale ornamental and domestic garden areas	I2.3 recently abandoned garden areas			
J Constructed, industrial and other artificial habitats						
	J1 Buildings of cities, towns and villages	J1.2 residential buildings of villages and urban properties	J1.3 urban and suburban public buildings			
	J2 Low density buildings	J2.1 Scattered residential buildings	J2.2 rural public buildings	J2.4 agricultural constructions		
	J3 Extractive industrial sites	J3.2 active opencast mineral extraction sites including quarries				
	J4 transport networks and other constructed hard surfaces	J4.2 road network	J4.6 pavements and recreation areas	J.4.7 constructed parts of cemeteries		
	J 6 Waste deposits	J6.1 Waste resulting from buildings and construction or demolition	J6.2 household waste and landfill sites			

More detailed information: <http://eunis.eea.eu.int/index.jsp>.

Annex 3.10.1 The most Important EUNIS Macro-Habitats translated into the Coding and nomenclature of the EU Habitats Directive

Code	Habitat Name	Code	EU Habitats Directive
C	INLAND SURFACE WATERS		
C1	Surface standing waters		
C1.1	Permanent oligotrophic lakes, ponds and pools	3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
C3	Littoral zone of inland surface waterbodies		
C3.1	Species-rich helophyte beds		
C3.4	Species-poor beds of low-growing water-fringing or amphibious vegetation	3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoeto-Nanojuncetea
E	GRASSLANDS AND LANDS DOMINATED BY FORBS, MOSSES OR LICHENS		
E1	Dry grasslands		
E1.3	Mediterranean xeric grassland	6220	Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the Thero-Brachypodietea
E1.5	Mediterranean-montane grassland		
E1.6	Subnitrophilous annual grassland		
E2	Mesic grasslands		
E2.1	Permanent mesotrophic pastures and aftermath-grazed meadows		
E2.2	Low and medium altitude hay meadows	6510	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba</i>)
E2.3	Mountain hay meadows		
E3	Seasonally wet and wet grasslands		
E3.1	Mediterranean tall humid grassland	6420	Mediterranean tall humid grasslands of the Molinio-Holoschoenion

Code	Habitat Name	Code	EU Habitats Directive
E3.3	Sub-mediterranean humid meadows		
E4	Alpine and subalpine grasslands		
E4.4	Calcareous alpine and subalpine grassland	6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands
E5	Woodland fringes and clearings and tall forb stands		
E5.2	Thermophile woodland fringes		
F	HEATHLAND, SCRUB AND TUNDRA		
F2	Arctic, alpine and subalpine scrub		
F2.2	Evergreen alpine and subalpine heath and scrub	4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths
F3	Temperate and Mediterranean-montane scrub		
F3.1	Temperate thickets and scrub	5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> on rock slopes (Berberidion pp)
		5130	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
F7	Spiny Mediterranean heaths (phrygana, hedgehog heaths and related coastal cliff vegetation)		
F7.4	Hedgehog-heaths	4090	Endemic oro-Mediterranean heaths with gorse
FA	Hedgerows		
FA.4	Species-poor hedgerows of native species		
G	WOODLAND, FOREST AND OTHER WOODED LAND		
G1	Broadleaved deciduous woodland		
G1.6	Beech woodland	9110	Luzulo-Fagetum beech forests
		9280	<i>Quercus frainetto</i> woods
G1.7	Thermophilous deciduous woodland	9250	<i>Quercus trojana</i> woods

Code	Habitat Name	Code	EU Habitats Directive
G1.A	Meso- and eutrophic oak, hornbeam, ash, sycamore, lime, elm and related woodland	9170	Galio-Carpinetum oak-hornbeam forests
		9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines
G3	Coniferous woodland		
G3.9	Coniferous woodland dominated by <i>Cupressaceae</i> or <i>Taxaceae</i> (<i>Juniperion excelsae</i>)	9560	Endemic forests with <i>Juniperus</i> spp
H	INLAND UNVEGETATED OR SPARSELY VEGETATED HABITATS		
H1	Terrestrial underground caves, cave systems, passages and waterbodies		
H1.1	Cave entrances	8310	Caves not open to the public
H1.2	Cave interiors		
H1.6	Underground running waterbodies		
H2	Screes		
H2.6	Calcareous and ultra-basic screes of warm exposures	8130	Western Mediterranean and thermophilous scree
H3	Inland cliffs, rock pavements and outcrops		
H3.2	Basic and ultra-basic inland cliffs	8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
H3.5	Almost bare rock pavements, including limestone pavements		

**TOWARDS STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE OF THE SHARED
TRANSBOUNDARY NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE LAKE
OHRID REGION**

FINANCIAL PLAN OF THE WH SUPPLEMENT FOR THE PPL

FJORALBA BEGEJA

CONSERVATION FINANCING EXPERT

Financial Plan of the WH Supplement for the PPL – Fjoralba Begeja

Overview

The Financial Plan of the WH Supplement for the PPL is prepared in the framework of the project “Towards strengthening governance of the shared transboundary natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid region”. According to the terms of reference, the financial plan aims to resource the delivery of the WH Supplement by mainstreaming most activities into the regular work plans and budgets of the responsible authorities and agencies. The financial plan specifies the annual recurrent costs, investments and other costs for the period 2017-2027.

More specifically, the Financial Plan gives an overview of allocations for funds to support human resources and operating costs (based on 2017 figures) related to: the Secretariat of the Management Committee (RAPA Korca); operating costs of the Management Committee for PPL; publicity promotion and awareness of the World Heritage property; monitoring and reporting on the progress towards some of the targets set out in the WH Supplement; costs of on-going support, advice, advocacy etc.; and costs associated with negotiating and preparing project proposals and implementing and reporting on donor supported projects; investments and other costs necessary for the successful implementation of the draft WH Supplement of the Management Plan for the Pogradec Protected Landscape and the methodology and sources of data used.

The essential guiding principle on this task has been the co-management approach, which consists on the active engagement and cooperation of the identified partners/stakeholders that comprise the Management Committee and implementations units of the proposed World Heritage Property.

The estimated costs are represented in the EU currency.

Methodology. Cost estimates are prepared in clear, comprehensive excel formats that facilitate the review of details and assumptions throughout the cost estimation process.

The consultant has conducted a desk review (document analyses and literature review), supplemented by consultations with key persons and organisations involved in this management planning process. One of the methodologies of cost estimation have been, using information issued by similar contracts and judgment, in order to verify the appropriateness of the published rate in the light of current market conditions. The resulting cost estimate have been analysed for appropriate time-phasing, consistent with the project appropriation profile as defined in the Management Plan document.

The cost estimating methodologies considered for this task, has been Analogous estimating, Parametric estimating and Bottom-up estimating, accordingly for the consultancy services by comparing similar consultancy services contracts (Analogous); for the cost estimation of investments such as improvement of infrastructure by combining for example the average price in Euro with the average number of kilometres (Parametric); for the cost estimation of activities such as training and meetings, by assessing in details resources used (Bottom-up).

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Table 1 and Table 2 give detailed pictures of the financial recurrent costs for the entire period 2018-2027 and annually for each year of this period, based on two different scenarios, under the guidance of the issues raised in Chapter 5 Partnership plan for governance and management of the draft WH Supplement of the Management Plan for the Pogradec Protected Landscape. In scenario no.1, the annual recurrent costs vary from 12.400 euro for 2018 to 15.663 for 2027 and the total recurrent costs for the entire period are estimated to be 142.414 euro. In scenario no.2 (where the cost of human resources of the Management Committee is considered to be zero), the annual recurrent costs vary from 10.800 euro for 2018 to 14.063 for 2027 and the total recurrent costs for the entire period are estimated to be 126.414 euro.

Table 3 and Table 4 give a general picture of the recurrent costs for the entire period and the assumed source of funding.

Table 5 shows in details the estimated costs for the most important investments in the Pogradec Protected Landscape. The total estimated cost for the above mentioned investments is calculated to be **Euro 8,211,150**.

Table 6 gives an overview of Programme Costs for the WH Supplement for the MP of PPL. The total estimated cost for the six Management Programs is calculated to be **Euro 8,854,683**.

More detailed tables, representing the respective costs for each of the 157 specific actions, organised in 6 programs, follow.

1. Human Resources cost

Three categories of human resources costs have been taken into consideration.

The first category is the human resources cost of the Management Committee. According to the draft WH Supplement of the Management Plan for the Pogradec Protected Landscape, the Management Committee is composed by 13 members, detailed in Table 1.

The basic scenario for this specific human resources cost would be “zero cost”, meaning that the members of the Management Committee practise their mandate and powers, within the context of their existing duties and no additional funds will be needed for their remuneration. This of course will not put a financial burden on the responsible institution/s, but on the other hand might not encourage the full engagement of the Management Committee members.

For this reason an optimal scenario might be established, based on similar practices on remuneration of central government board/committees members, in Albania. In this case the average remuneration fee based on Albanian legislation, might be 10.000 ALL (74 Euro)¹ for the chairman and 8.000 ALL (59 Euro) for other members. The meetings of the Management

¹ Exchange rate used 1 euro = 135 ALL

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Committee will be held twice per year, according to the draft WH Supplement of the Management Plan for the Pogradec Protected Landscape and the respective annually cost for the Human Resources Management Committee category will be 1.600 euro. For the period 2018-2027 this cost category is calculated to be 16.000 euro. The proposed resource funding for this purpose will be the state budget, through NAPA budget.

The second category is the human resources cost of the Secretariat of the Management Committee of the Pogradec Protected Landscape. Based on the information taken from NAPA and RAPA, the Secretariat has planned to involve one full time existing personnel that will deal with the everyday duties supporting the Management Committee tasks for the successful implementation of the Management Plan for PPL. For the purpose of this cost calculation it is used the existing salary grid of RAPA and specifically that of an Officer IV-b category, 52.00 ALL (385 euro)². The annual cost for this human resources category is 4.622 Euro and for the overall 10 year period it is 46.220 euro. The financial resources for this will be NAPA budget.

The third category is the human resources cost of the implementation units of PPL, which consists on one existing staff of each responsible institution such as RAPA, Municipality of Pogradec and the Regional Directorate of National Culture, with one third of their time with specific responsibility for management of the World Heritage property, in the first four years and with half of their time, for the rest of the period, starting from year 2022 (the moment when the Property is considered to have consolidated its own position). For the purpose of this cost calculation it is used the existing salary grid of RAPA and specifically that of an Officer IV-b category, 52.00 ALL (385 euro), which is considered to be the same as for the Municipality of Pogradec and the Regional Directorate of National Culture. The annual cost for the first 4 years is calculated to be 4.622 euro and 6.933 euro for each year of the period 2022-2027. The overall 10 year period cost will be 60.089 euro, corresponding 20.030 euro for each responsible institution (NAPA, Municipality of Pogradec and Regional Directorate of National Culture).

For the period 2018-2027, the total Human Resources cost will be 122.311 euro. The annual human resources cost vary from 10.844 euro for the period 2018-2021 to 13.156 euro for the period 2022-2027.

2. Management Committee's meetings costs

In this cost category it is included the cost related to the Management Committee's meetings, such as rent venue expenses, fuel expenses for the Management Committee members, hotel accommodation, food and beverage expenses.

² The figures refer to the gross salary

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It is assumed that the cost for renting the venue will be zero, considering the fact that MC meetings will be held at RAPA's and/or Municipality's offices. The fuel expenses are calculated for 9 members of the MC, which will travel twice per year from Tirana to Pogradec. Each member will travel 520 km (260 km for each meeting) and the reference price for the fuel is 0.22 euro/per km, which is a price that is used mostly in EU funded projects. A 12% rate is applied every year and the fuel expenses for the entire period of the implementation of the Management Plan is 14.842 euro. The hotel accommodation expenses are not considered.

Based on the market prices and similar experiences, the prices for food and beverage taken into consideration are 3 euro/per person for coffee breaks and 10 euro/per person for lunch. The annual expenses for food and beverage are calculated to be 338 euro and for the entire period 3.380 euro.

3. Local utilities

These costs include water and electricity expenses, communication expenses and stationary for MC meetings and Secretariat expenses. These costs are based on assumptions and similar experiences. No additional costs for water, electricity and communication are forecasted. For the MC meetings, the stationary expenses are calculated based on a price of 4 euro/per MC member/per package (pen, notebook, printing materials, folder etc). The calculation of stationary needed for the everyday work of the Secretariat is based on the assumed price of 7 euro/per month. The annual stationary needs are calculated to be 188 euro and for the entire period 1880 euro.

Table 1: Details of the recurrent costs for WH Supplement for the MP of PPL, Scenario no.1

			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Recurrent costs												
Human Resources Management Committee	Co-Chairs	Mayor of Pogradec	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
		General Director of Environment Policy (MoE)	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
	Other members	General Director of NAPA	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
		General Director of Culture Heritage Directorate	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
		Director of Water Administration Directorate at MARDWA	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119

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		Director of Fisheries Directorate at MARDWA	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
		Representative of the Agency for Territory Planning	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
		Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (UNESCO Secretary General)	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
		Director of Institute of Monuments of Culture	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
		Representative of the Institute of Archeology	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
		Head of the Regional Agency of Protected Areas	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
		NGO Representative	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
		Local citizen's representative	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
Total Human Resources MC			1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Human Resources Secretariat of MC of PPL	Secretariat Officer	RAPA's officer	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622
Total Human Resources Secretariat of MC of PPL			4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622
Human Resources Implementations Units of PPL	Regional Agency of Protected Areas	WH Officer	1,541	1,541	1,541	1,541	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311
	Municipality of Pogradec	WH Officer	1,541	1,541	1,541	1,541	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311
	Regional Directorate of National Culture	WH Officer	1,541	1,541	1,541	1,541	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311
Total Human Resources Implementations Units			4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	6,933	6,933	6,933	6,933	6,933	6,933
Total Human Resources			10,844	10,844	10,844	10,844	13,156	13,156	13,156	13,156	13,156	13,156
MC Meetings	Local infrastructures rent	Office center rent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transportation and accommodation	Cars fuel	1,030	1,153	1,234	1,320	1,413	1,512	1,617	1,731	1,852	1,981
		Accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	Food and Beverage	Coffee breaks	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
		Lunch	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
Subtotal MC Meetings			1,368	1,491	1,572	1,658	1,751	1,850	1,955	2,069	2,190	2,319
Local utilities		Stationary for MC Meetings	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
		Stationary for Secretariat	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
		Communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal local utilities			188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
Total Recurrent costs			12,400	12,524	12,604	12,691	15,094	15,193	15,299	15,412	15,533	15,663

Table 3: Total recurrent costs for WH Supplement for the MP of PPL, Scenario no.1

RECURRENT COSTS		2018-2027	Source of funding
Human resources Management Committee		16,000	NAPA
Human resources of Secretariat of MC of PPL		46,222	NAPA
Human resources implementation units of PPL	WH officer RAPA	20,030	NAPA
	WH officer Municipality	20,030	Municipality
	WH officer Regional Directorate of National Culture	20,030	RDNC
MC meetings	Transportation	14,842	NAPA
	Food and beverage	3,380	NAPA
Local utilities	Stationary for MC meetings	1,040	NAPA
	Stationary for Secretariat	840	NAPA
TOTAL RECURRENT COST		142,414	

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Table 2: Details of the recurrent costs for WH Supplement for the MP of PPL, Scenario no.2

			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Recurrent costs													
Human Resources Management Committee	Co-Chairs	Mayor of Pogradec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		General Director of Environment Policy (MoE)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other members	General Director of NAPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		General Director of Culture Heritage Directorate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Director of Water Administration Directorate at MARDWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Director of Fisheries Directorate at MARDWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Representative of the Agency for Territory Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (UNESCO Secretary General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Director of Institute of Monuments of Culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Representative of the Institute of Archeology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Head of the Regional Agency of Protected Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NGO Representative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Local citizen's representative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Human Resources MC			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Resources Secretariat of MC of PPL	Secretariat Officer	RAPA's officer	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	
Total Human Resources Secretariat of MC of PPL			4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	

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Human Resources Implementations Units of PPL	Regional Agency of Protected Areas	WH Officer	1,541	1,541	1,541	1,541	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311
	Municipality of Pogradec	WH Officer	1,541	1,541	1,541	1,541	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311
	Regional Directorate of National Culture	WH Officer	1,541	1,541	1,541	1,541	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311
Total Human Resources Implementations Units			4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	6,933	6,933	6,933	6,933	6,933	6,933
Total Human Resources			9,244	9,244	9,244	9,244	11,556	11,556	11,556	11,556	11,556	11,556
MC Meetings	Local infrastructures	Office center rent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transportation and accommodation	Cars fuel	1,030	1,153	1,234	1,320	1,413	1,512	1,617	1,731	1,852	1,981
		Accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Food and Beverage	Coffee breaks	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
		Lunch	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
Subtotal MC Meetings			1,368	1,491	1,572	1,658	1,751	1,850	1,955	2,069	2,190	2,319
Local utilities	Stationary for MC Meetings		104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
	Stationary for Secretariat		84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
	Communication		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal local utilities			188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
Total Recurrent costs			10,800	10,924	11,004	11,091	13,494	13,593	13,699	13,812	13,933	14,063

Table 4: Total recurrent costs for WH Supplement for the MP of PPL, Scenario no.2

RECURRENT COSTS		2018-2027	Source of funding
Human resources Management Committee		0	NAPA
Human resources of Secretariat of MC of PPL		46,222	NAPA
Human resources implementation units of PPL	WH officer RAPA	20,030	NAPA
	WH officer Municipality	20,030	Municipality
	WH officer Regional Directorate of National Culture	20,030	RDNC
MC meetings	Transportation	14,842	NAPA
	Food and beverage	3,380	NAPA
Local utilities	Stationary for MC meetings	1,040	NAPA
	Stationary for Secretariat	840	NAPA
TOTAL RECURRENT COST		126,414	

4. Major investments for the WH Supplement for the MP of PPL.

The WH Supplement for the MP of PPL has identified a number of major investments in the short to medium term to address major threats to the values of the area and that likely to require use of resources from other projects in the region, such as those supported by KfW, the GIZ project on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity at Lakes Prespa, Ohrid and Shkodra/Skadar, the project under the Drin Basin Initiative, or development of new projects like:

- Objective 1.1. Finalisation of sewage and wastewater treatment systems.
- Objective 1.2. Cleaner decontamination of mining waste of Memelisht.
- Objective 1.3. Restoration of the Drilon spring and wetland complex.
- Objective 1.4. Establishment of a solid waste collection and disposal system.
- Objective 1.5. Establishment of a sustainable fishery through reduced fishing effort stop.
- Objective 1.6. The establishment of a regular programme of monitoring.
- Objective 2.1. Restoration and stabilisation of cultural monuments.
- Objective 2.2. Restoration of historic towns and villages.
- Objective 4.2. Establishment of basic visitor infrastructure

The estimated costs are based on using the following on concrete data on the population of the 15 units of the area and the existing status of the sewage system (in percentages); on similar contracts; on responsible expert calculations; on market prices; on assumptions according to the expert judgement. Also some of the costs have been difficult to be identified and some costs have been considered as no additional costs for the reason of being within the functional responsibilities of the Albanian institutions.

Table 5 shows in details the estimated costs for the most important investments in the Pogradec Protected Landscape. The total estimated cost for the above mentioned investments is calculated to be **Euro 8,211,150**.

Table 5: Detailed major investments for WH Supplement for the MP of PPL

Objective Title	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	TOTAL /Objective
Objective 1.1 Finalisation of sewage and wastewater treatment systems	830,000	4,711,350	876,800	876,800	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	7,504,950
Objective 1.2 Cleaner decontamination of mining waste of Memelisht	14,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000	-	-	37,200
Objective 1.3 Restoration of a solid waste collection and disposal system	5,000	600	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,800
Objective 1.4 Establishment of a solid waste collection and disposal system	100,000	1,000	1,000	2,400	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	111,400
Objective 1.5 Establishment of a sustainable fishery through reduced fishing effort stop	2,400	18,800	30,800	7,800	7,800	17,800	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800	124,400
Objective 1.6 The establishment of a regular programme of monitoring	20,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	225,000
Objective 2.1 Restoration and stabilisation of cultural monuments	-	9,600	9,600	29,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	116,000
Objective 2.2 Restoration of historic towns and villages	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Objective 4.2 Establishment of basic visitor infrastructure	-	12,600	1,200	3,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	25,400
TOTAL/Years	971,600	4,778,950	1,000,000	940,400	69,600	79,600	69,600	69,600	92,600	69,600	69,600	8,211,150

5. Detailed Programs costs for the WH Supplement for the MP of PPL.

The current draft of the WH Supplement sets out 6 long-term goals, 25 objectives and 157 specific actions (see the tables below). The actions for each of the management objectives are organized into six management programmes where programmes 1, 2 and 3 are directly related to conservation of the areas with outstanding universal values and reduction of main threats; programmes 4 and 5 address the wider conservation and sustainable economic development of the area; and programme 6 concerns the implementation of the management plan supplement, in coordination with other plans.

The estimated costs are based on using the following on concrete data on the population of the 15 units of the area and the existing status of the sewage system (in percentages); on similar contracts; on responsible expert calculations; on market prices; on assumptions according to the expert judgement. Also some of the costs have been difficult to be identified and some costs have been considered as no additional costs for the reason of being within the functional responsibilities of the Albanian institutions.

Table 6 gives an overview of Programme Costs for the WH Supplement for the MP of PPL. The total estimated cost for the six Management Programs is calculated to be **Euro 8,854,683**.

Table 6. Overview of Programme Costs for WH Supplement for the MP of PPL

Programme Title	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	TOTAL/Program
Programme 1: Protecting and managing Lake Ohrid (pollution control and reduction, fishery management)	971,600	4,756,750	929,200	907,600	58,800	68,800	58,800	58,800	81,800	58,800	58,800	8,009,750
Programme 2. Protecting and sustaining cultural heritage	-	14,400	124,400	34,880	14,880	14,880	14,880	14,880	14,880	14,880	14,880	277,840
Programme 3. Integrating local development with World Heritage values	-	25,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000
Programme 4. Enabling public enjoyment of World Heritage	-	31,400	16,850	19,850	16,850	24,850	16,850	16,850	16,850	24,850	17,850	203,050
Programme 5. World Heritage Buffer Zone management (ecosystems, land use and livelihoods).	-	-	-	112,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	124,000
Programme 6. Implementing management plans for the area	3,000	24,300	27,923	18,004	14,090	20,183	14,282	18,387	14,501	18,622	11,751	185,043
TOTAL/Year	974,600	4,851,850	1,098,373	1,122,334	106,620	130,713	106,812	110,917	130,031	119,152	103,281	8,854,683

Each Program cost is presented in the detailed tables below.

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

Action	Indicator	Priority	Timing											Responsibility	Partners	Comment	Source of funding	
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027					
Objective 1.1	All sewage and waste water is fully treated.																	
1.1.1 Complete the extension of the sewerage system in the area around Pogradec.	All villages connected.	1		3,834,550										Pogradec Municipality.	National Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry.(NIE F)	It is calculated according to concrete data on the population of the 15 units of the area and the existing sewage system (in percentages).	International donors	
1.1.2 Complete upgrade of the Pogradec sewage treatment plant at Zagoracan to include nutrient stripping.	All sewage fully treated.	1	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	Pogradec Municipality.	National Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry.(NIE F)	Since the Pogradec sewage treatment of Pogradec in Zagorcan is completed already, the only added cost would be the third level of treatment (the chemical one), which is calculated to be 30.000 euros per year (information provided by the contacts during the discussions with experts)	International donors	
1.1.3 Establish a sewerage system for Lin village.	Sewage system installed.	1		46,800	46,800	46,800								Pogradec Municipality.	National Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry.(NIE F)	It is calculated according to concrete data on the population of the area and the existing sewage system (in percentages). This cost is calculated twice (included in the cost of action 1.1.1	International donors	
1.1.4 Ensure all new residential and tourism developments have high standards of sewage treatment.	All sites have adequate treatment.	1	-	-	-	-								Pogradec Municipality.	National Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry.(NIE F)	The estimated cost for establishing a treatment system of septic sink, combined with a wetland bed, is 500.000 ALL/100 inhabitants. Non identified cost.	Private sector	

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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	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000								Pogradec Municipality.	National Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry.(NIEF).	The estimated cost for establishing a treatment system of septic sink, combined with a wetland bed, is 500.000 ALL/100 inhabitants. The total cost of 3.200.000 euros is equally spread for the period 2017-2020.	International donors
Total Objective 1.1			830,000	4,711,350	876,800	876,800	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000				
Objective 1.2 Memelisht and other mining sites are cleared and decontaminated.																	
1.2.1 Conduct a baseline survey of contamination by chromium, cadmium and lead in the offshore sediments at Memelisht.	Results available	1	5,000											Pogradec Municipality. RAPA	Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Energy.	This is considered to be achieved through a consultancy service, considering similar expert contract fees.	International donors.
1.2.2 Prevent surface water run-off and erosion from the waste dumps at Memelisht.	Physical barriers installed/maintained	1	9,200											Pogradec Municipality.	Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Energy.	This cost is calculated considering the construction of new 2 or 3 sluices. No maintenance cost needed in the coming years.	Pogradec Municipality.
1.2.3 Prepare a revised general plan and budget for decontamination and clean up.	Plan agreed.	1	-											Pogradec Municipality. Ministry of Energy	Ministry of Environment.	This is already contracted through a consultancy service.	International donors.
1.2.4 Resolve legal and contractual issues with current site owners/managers.	Management rights regained by authorities.	1	-											Pogradec Municipality. Ministry of Energy. Contractors	Environmental Inspectorate	No additional costs.	
1.2.5 Seek government and donor funding to pay for decontamination and clean-up.	Funding secured.	1	-											Pogradec Municipality. Ministry of Energy.	Government agencies, Donor agencies	No additional costs.	

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1.2.6 Negotiate an agreement with investors to exchange land use/ownership for supporting decontamination.	Private investor(s) identified.	2	-											Pogradec Municipality. Ministry of Energy.	Agency for Territorial Planning.	No additional costs.	
1.2.7 Complete decontamination and clean-up activities.	All contaminated material removed.	1	-											Pogradec Municipality. Ministry of Energy.	Private investors. Contracted companies.	Unidentified cost.	International donors.
1.2.8 Allow appropriate redevelopment of the Memelisht site.	Construction permits issued.	3												Pogradec Municipality. Ministry of Urban Development. MoUD	Private investors.	No additional costs. This action is functional duty of the Municipality of Pogradec.	
1.2.9 Introduce erosion control measures (reforestation of slopes and silt traps on streams) to intercept contamination from old mines higher in the catchment.	At risk watercourses have silt traps.	3									23,000			Ministry of Energy	Pogradec Municipality	Work on prevention of contaminated water coming from mines on barrages and streams.	Ministry of Energy.
Total Objective 1.2			14,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000	-	-				
Objective 1.3 Drilon spring and wetland complex is restored to a near natural state.																	
1.3.1 Conduct an official inspection and survey of all fish farms in the area.	Detailed survey report.	1	-											Pogradec Municipality. RAPA. Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration (MARDWA). NIEF.	Fish farm occupiers. Territorial Planning Agency.	No additional costs.	

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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	5,000											Pogradec Municipality. MoUD, Territorial Planning Agency.	RAPA	The cost on the development of the regulation might vary from 0, in the case that this regulation will be elaborated by the Municipality, or 5000 euros if conducted by external expertise.	International donors.
1.3.3 Give notice of closure to all unauthorised or illegal fish farms.	All occupants formally notified.	1	-											Pogradec Municipality. RAPA. MAR DWA.	Territorial Planning Agency NIEF.	No additional costs.	
1.3.4 Complete removal of all notified fish farms and ecologically sensitive restoration of springs.	All springs restored.	1												MARDWA. Pogradec Municipality. RAPA.	Territorial Planning Agency NIEF.	No additional costs. This action is functional duty of the responsible institutions.	
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												MARDWA.	Territorial Planning Agency NIEF.	No additional costs. This action is functional duty of the responsible institutions.	
1.3.6 Remove 70% of the biomass (vegetation) from the Drilon wetland.	Area restored	3		600	600	600								RAPA	Pogradec Municipality	Reed cutting for 3 years in a row for a surface of almost 1 ha, in the cost of 600 euros/per year.	
Total Objective 1.3			5,000	600	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Objective 1.4 A functioning system of solid waste collection and disposal is in place																	
1.4.1. Finalise the solid waste management plan.	Plan published.	1	-											Pogradec Municipality	NIEF. Ministry of Transportation.	No additional costs, since the funding is already secured.	
1.4.2 Establish the official solid waste dump site at Maliqi to a high standard.	Site located, licenced and equipped.	1	-											Pogradec Municipality	NIEF. Ministry of Transportation.	No additional costs, since the funding is already secured.	
1.4.3 Clean up and rehabilitate existing solid waste dumps.	All sites cleaned.	1												Pogradec Municipality	NIEF. Ministry of Transportation.	Unidentified cost.	

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1.4.4 Establish a solid waste collection system (bins and collection service).	System operating and effective.	1	80,000												Pogradec Municipality	NIEF. Ministry of Transportation.	According to the Waste Management Plan of the Municipality of Pogradec, the estimated cost for equipment purchase for waste collection/recycling.	
1.4.5 Establish a waste recycling programme in Pogradec.	System operating and effective.	2			-										Pogradec Municipality	Local businesses	No additional costs, since the funding is already secured.	
1.4.6 Organise a solid waste awareness campaign.	All local residents and businesses aware.	2	20,000												Pogradec Municipality	RAPA	Costs for an awareness campaign is estimated to be 20.000 euros.	International donors
1.4.7 Hold an annual coast clean up volunteer campaign.	Shoreline cleaned each year in spring.	2		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pogradec Municipality. RAPA	Local NGOs.	Costs for this kind of campaign will include costs for consummable materials and transportation of waste collection.	Pogradec Municipality.
1.4.8 Install physical barriers (silt traps/nets) on watercourses entering the lake.	All at risk watercourses equipped.	3				1,400									Pogradec Municipality. RAPA	Environmental Inspectorate	It will be needed 6 traps in the cost of 230 euro/per trap	
Total Objective 1.4			100,000	1,000	1,000	2,400	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000				
Objective 1.5 The lake fishery is ecologically and economically sustainable																		
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			20,000										RAPA. Ministry of Environment.	Pogradec Municipality. Fisheries Association. Water and Fisheries Inspectorate.	This cost is not based on particular data, is just an assumption and is a cost for the marking of the fishing zones.	
1.5.2 Review, update and enforce current fishing restrictions (seasons, net size, fishing depth).	Regulations tailored to breeding requirements for key species.	1			-										RAPA. Ministry of Environment.	Pogradec Municipality. MARDWA. Water and Fisheries Inspectorate.	No additional costs.	

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1.5.3 Increase the capacity of the Fishery Inspectorate (staff, boats, equipment, training).	2 permanent inspectors employed and equipped.	1		16,400	8,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	MARDWA. Water and Fisheries Inspectorate.	Fisheries Association. RAPA	For the first year it includes the buying of a boat in the price of 8000 euros, 3 trainings yearly up to 2 years in a row and the salary of 1 added inspector for one year.	Both State budget and International donors.
1.5.4 Increase control effort (frequency and duration of patrols and inspections).	Daily/nightly patrols and inspections.	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	MARDWA. Water and Fisheries Inspectorate.	Fisheries Association. RAPA	The number of patrolling efforts for the entire year will be max 50, each patrolling effort lasts 2 hours, spending the average 20 litres per patrolling at the price of 1.2 euros.	State budget
1.5.5 Revise the licencing system for the fishery (based on registered boats instead of registered fishers).	New licencing system operational.	1													MARDWA. Water and Fisheries Inspectorate.	Fisheries Association. RAPA	No additional costs.	
1.5.6 Prepare revised fishery regulations and limits (including for the number of licenced boats).	New regulations approved.	1													MARDWA. Water and Fisheries Inspectorate.	Fisheries Association. RAPA	No additional costs.	
1.5.7 Identify alternative employment opportunities for fishers (see also programme 5).	Targeted access to alternatives for fishers.	1													Pogradec Municipality	Local businesses	No additional costs.	
1.5.8 Commission a feasibility study for establishing a single fishery concession (based on the Macedonian model).	Study published.	3						10,000							MARDWA. Water and Fisheries Inspectorate.	Fisheries Association. RAPA. Macedonian fisheries management authority.	Consultancy service and publication.	International donors
Total Objective 1.5			2,400	18,800	30,800	7,800	7,800	17,800	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800					
Objective 1.6 Adequate monitoring takes place of the condition of the lake and the threats it faces																		
1.6.1 Assign responsibility for regular Lake water monitoring to the RAPA.	Official notification from the NAPA/MoE.	1													MoE. National Environment Agency (NEA). NAPA.	MARDWA. Water and Fisheries Inspectorate.	No additional costs.	

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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 (Macedonia)).	MoU agreement with the HBI.	1	-												MoE.NEA.NAPA. Ohrid Hydrobiological Institute. Pogradec Municipality.	MARDWA.Water and Fisheries Inspectorate.	No additional costs.	
1.6.3 Conduct 3-monthly tests of temperature, pH, total Phosphorous, BoD5 at four locations.	Tests conducted and results circulated.	1	-												RAPA.NEA. Pogradec sewage treatment works laboratory	MARDWA.Water and Fisheries Inspectorate.	No additional costs.	
1.6.4 Conduct annual tests of heavy metals.	Tests conducted and results circulated.	1	-												RAPA. NEA.	MARDWA.Water and Fisheries Inspectorate.	No additional costs.	
1.6.5 Collect annual statistics on fish breeding and releases from the hatchery at Lin.	Annual results collated and published.	1	-												RAPA. Lin hatchery	MARDWA.Water and Fisheries Inspectorate.	No additional costs.	
1.6.6 Establish a system for collecting data on fishing effort and effectiveness.	Annual results collated and published.	1	-												RAPA.MARDWA.Water and Fisheries Inspectorate.	Research institutions. Expert organisations	No additional costs.	
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		5,000											RAPA.MARDWA.Water and Fisheries Inspectorate.	Research institutions. Expert organisations	Cost estimated on a consultancy service for a national expert, for the elaboration of a statistical programme.	
1.6.8 Conduct an annual winter water bird survey on Lake Ohrid.	Annual results collated and published.	2	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	RAPA	Ornithological NGOs. Research Institutions. Counterparts in Macedonia.	The range from 2-20000 euros per year, depends if the census is conducted by RAPA (0 cost) or by external experts (20.000 euros), according to similar cases.	
1.6.9 Conduct annual counts of lakeshore garbage during the annual clean-up operation (see	Annual results collated and published.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	RAPA	Pogradec Municipality	No additional costs.	

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Action 1.4.7).																		
Total Objective 1.6			20,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000					
TOTAL			971,600	4,756,750	929,200	907,600	58,800	68,800	58,800	58,800	81,800	58,800	58,800					

Programme 2: Protecting and sustaining cultural heritage

Action	Indicator	Priority	Timing											Responsibility	Partners	Comment	Source of funding	
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027					
Objective 2.1	Historic sites and structures of cultural importance are protected and conserved																	
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		9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	Ministry of Culture (MoC), Regional Directorate of National Culture (RDNC).	Community of Lin.	Two guards salaries, calculations according to the Government act, for 12 months.	State budget
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					-								MoC, RDNC, Pogradec Municipality.	Community of Lin.	No additional costs.	
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													MoC, RDNC.	Institute of Archaeology.	No additional costs.	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoC, RDNC.	Research institutions.	No additional costs.		
2.1.5. Prepare a guidance map for Pogradec Municipality on locations where exploratory excavations should be conducted before any	Indicative map created and adopted as official guidance.	2					20,000								MoC, RDNC, Pogradec Municipality.	Institute of Archaeology.	This might be achieved by the responsible institutions, or it could be elaborated by external expertise in the estimated value of	

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construction takes place.																		20.000 euros.			
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																Pogradec Municipality. Community of Pogradec.	No additional costs.		
Total Objective 2.1			-	9,600	9,600	29,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600								
Objective 2.2	Historic villages and towns maintain their traditional character																				
2.2.1. Designate Lin Village and its setting as a cultural landscape with associated regulations.	Old Village formally designated as a cultural site.	1																MoC.RDNC. Pogradec Municipality.	Community of Lin.	This is a consultancy service. The overall value of the contract must be already arranged, is it right?	International donors
2.2.2. Complete the restoration measures planned for the Historic Centre of Pogradec.	Number of buildings restored.	2			60,000													MoC.RDNC. Pogradec Municipality.	Community of Pogradec	This cost is calculated based on relevant experts opinions.	State budget/International donors
2.2.3. Provide guidance and technical support for sensitive restoration of houses in Lin Village.	Number of buildings restored.	2			-													MoC.RDNC. Pogradec Municipality.	Community of Lin.	No additional costs, I see a connection with point 2.2.1	
2.2.4. 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			-													MoC.RDNC. Pogradec Municipality.	Local architects and builders.	No additional costs	
2.2.5. Develop and adopt local guidelines for design of new buildings compatible with landscape and environmental values rehabilitation of historic buildings, to be adopted by local planning authorities and architects.	Guidelines published and formally adopted.	2			-													MoC.RDNC. Pogradec Municipality.	Local architects and builders.	No additional costs	
Total Objective 2.2			-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Objective 2.3	Local culture and traditions that support World Heritage values are sustained.																				
2.3.1 Continue to promote and support local fairs, festivals and cultural events.	Number of events increases.Events are well attended.	1			-													MoC.RDNC. Pogradec Municipality.Local NGOs	Projects.Schools and colleges.	No additional costs	

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2.3.2. Complete and publicise the inventory of local intangible cultural heritage.	Published and disseminated inventory. Local launch events.	1	4,800	4,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoC.RDNC. Local NGOs	Local communities	The salary of one additional employee for the municipality for 2 years.	Municipality of Pogradec.
2.3.3 Initiate an oral history project to collect and record local knowledge and history.	Oral history collection published.	2		50,000										MoC.RDNC. Local NGOs	Local communities . Schools and colleges.	The cost of 2 historian experts, for 6 months and the publication cost	International donors and State budget
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			5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280	MoC.RDNC. Pogradec Municipality. Schools and colleges	Local architects and builders.	20 architecture students, sponsored for 3 nights staying in the area, with an average cost per person 80 euro (transportation, accommodation and food). It is calculated also the cost of 1 trainer with an allowance fee of 160 per night.	International donors
2.3.5 Ensure that traditional practices, arts, crafts and skills are taught in local schools and colleges.		3					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Educational authorities. Pogradec Municipality. Schools and colleges	Local communities . NGOs. Craftspeople.	No additional costs	
Total Objective 2.3			-	4,800	54,800	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280				
TOTAL			-	14,400	124,400	34,880	14,880	14,880	14,880	14,880	14,880	14,880	14,880				

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Programme 3. Integrating local development with World Heritage values

Action	Indicator	Priority	Timing											Responsibility	Partners	Comments	Source of funding
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027				
Objective 3.1.	Development and construction zones, guidelines and regulations are adopted and enforced																
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	-											Pogradec Municipality.RAPA.Ministry of Culture.	Territorial Planning Agency.	No additional costs	
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												Pogradec Municipality.	RAPA.Ministry of Culture.	This can vary from 0 to 30.000 euros (similar contracts), if an external expertise is hired to develop a GIS application.	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pogradec Municipality.MoE (through NEA/NIEF. Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD).	Ministry of Culture. All proponents for developments.	No additional costs	
3.1.4 Prepare guidelines for design of new constructions and restoration/rehabilitation of old buildings.	All construction is conducted to a high standard (design, appearance, environmental impact).	2		-	-	-								Pogradec Municipality. Ministry of Culture. Institute of Cultural Monuments. MoUD.	Construction companies.	No additional costs	
3.1.5 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		10,000										Pogradec Municipality. Ministry of Culture. Institute of Cultural Monuments. MoUD.	Architecture and design experts and research institutions.	Cost of preparation and publication	International donors
3.1.6 Integrate the provisions of the European Landscape Convention into all legal and planning instruments through a landscape assessment and	Landscape assessment conducted. Landscape management plan and guidance	2		-										Ministry of Culture.Ministry of Environment.Ministry of Foreign	Pogradec Municipality. Local communities	No additional costs	

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conservation plan.	published.														Affairs.			
3.1.7 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pogradec Municipality.Territorial Planning Agency.	Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Culture.	No additional costs	
3.1.8 Review all impact assessments projects and plans proposed for the area to ensure compliance with regulations and high standards of design.	Future projects affecting the area integrate World Heritage requirements.	2		15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Management Committee (MC).Pogradec Municipality.MoE (through NAPA).Ministry of Culture.	All project managers and donors.	The cost of an external consultancy.		
Total Objective 3.1			-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Objective 3.2	Illegal structures and buildings are removed																	
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	-												Pogradec Municipality. MoUD.	Territorial Planning Agency	No additional costs	
3.2.2 Prepare legal papers to enable demolition	Legal papers prepared	1	-												Pogradec Municipality. MoUD.	Territorial Planning Agency	No additional costs	
3.2.3 Demolish structures in the World Heritage Area and other key locations.	All structures demolished.	1													Pogradec Municipality. MoUD.	Territorial Planning Agency	Unidentified cost	State budget
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. orb) Demolished	1													Pogradec Municipality. MoUD.	Territorial Planning Agency	Unidentified cost.	
Total Objective 3.2																		
Objective 3.3	Traffic, transportation and roads are managed with an emphasis on environmental protection and safety																	
3.3.1 Establish safe crossing areas (where not present) near settlements, resorts and stopping places	Crossing points installed.	1													Ministry of Transportation (MoT).Pogradec Municipality.	Within the functional duty of the Municipality.		
3.3.2 Establish speed limits and traffic calming near settlements, resorts and	Limits imposed and traffic calming (speed	1													Ministry of Transportation	Within the functional duty of the		

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stopping places	bumps) etc. installed.													(MoT).Pogradec Municipality.	Municipality.		
3.3.3 Monitor road traffic on the coastal road.	Traffic counters installed	1				30,000								Ministry of Transportat ion (MoT).Pogradec Municipality.		A project that will include the installation of cameras and extra signs along the lakeshore, totalling 30.000 euros.	State budget/International donors
3.3.4 Encourage local entrepreneurs to invest in local public transport services	Local public transport system operating	2												Ministry of Transportat ion (MoT).Pogradec Municipality.	Local investors	No additional costs	
3.3.5 Seek investors to operate a coastal 'water taxi service between Tushemisht, Pogradec, Lin.	Water transport available	3												Ministry of Transportat ion (MoT).Pogradec Municipality.	Local investors. Fishers.	No additional costs	
3.3.6 Seek an investor to restore the coastal railway as a tourist attraction.	Coast railway opened	3												Ministry of Transportat ion (MoT).Pogradec Municipality.	Local investors	No additional costs	
Total Objective 3.3						30,000											
TOTAL			-	25,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

Programme 4: Enabling public enjoyment of World Heritage

Action	Indicator	Priority	Timing											Responsibility	Partners	Comment	Source of funding	
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027					
Objective 4.1																		
An integrated strategy guides development and management of tourism and recreation in the Lake Ohrid Region at national and transboundary levels.																		
4.1.1 Develop a general overall tourism strategy and zonation system for the Lake Ohrid Region.	An integrated plan is approved	1													Pogradec Municipality. Ministry of Economic Development, Tourism, Trade and Enterprise (MoEDTTE).	Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Culture. Authorities in Macedonia. Donor organisations and projects.	No additional cost, as I know it is already done	
4.1.2. Secure adoption of the strategy by all relevant organisations.	All main stakeholders adopt strategy	1													Pogradec Municipality. MoEDTTE.	Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Culture. Local and national tourism sector.	No additional costs	
4.1.3 Ensure all plans and projects are consistent with the strategy.	Tourism developments and activities are rationally organised and located.	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pogradec Municipality. MoEDTTE.	Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Culture. Local and national tourism sector.	No additional costs	
Total Objective 4.1			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Objective 4.2																		
A range of basic visitor infrastructure and information is available to enable nature and culture based tourism.																		
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													Ministry of Environment. NAPA. Ministry of Culture. Pogradec Municipality.	Site owners and stewards. MoEDTTE.	Unidentified cost, still an estimation might be 7000 euros (100 sign tables with the price of 70 euros)	International donors/State budget

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4.2.2 Design and install a standard system of signage for visitor attractions and routes.	Signage system designed and installed.	1				2,000								Pogradec Municipality. Ministry of Transportation.	Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Culture. MoEDTTE.	An estimated cost might be 2000 euros.	State budget	
4.2.3 Create a general visitor guide and map for the area.	Guide published and distributed.	1			8,000									Pogradec Municipality. Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Culture.	MoEDTTE.	An estimated cost might be 8000 euros.	State budget	
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												Ministry of Environment. NAPA. Pogradec Municipality.	Local land owners. Local communities	Related to actions 4.2.1 and 4.2.2	State budget	
4.2.5 Establish a visitor information centre in Pogradec	Basic centre established (in existing building).	2												Pogradec Municipality.	MoEDTTE.	No additional costs		
4.2.6 Establish visitor information points at Pogradec Historic Centre, Lin and Tushemisht.	(Unstaffed) information points established.	2			2,600									Pogradec Municipality. Ministry of Environment through NAPA. Ministry of Culture.	MoEDTTE.	The cost of establishment of 3 information points	State budget	
4.2.7 Create a visitor information website for the area.	Website operational and used.	2			2,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	Pogradec Municipality.	MoEDTTE. Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Culture.	Web development cost 1200 euros, and 1200 euros for the maintenance, hosting and domain issuing.	State budget	
4.2.8 Develop a visitor management plan, as proposed in the soft tourism infrastructure report.	Plan operational	2												Pogradec Municipality. Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Culture.		No additional cost		
Total Objective 4.2					-	12,600	1,200	3,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200					
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																	
4.3.1 Provide guidance and support for investors establishing facilities, services and activities in line with the tourism strategy and management	Advice and guidance available to investors and entrepreneurs. Loans available for	2			8,000									8,000	Pogradec Municipality.	Ministry of Economic Development, Tourism, Trade and Enterprise	Soft credit lines for provided through the Municipality of Pogradec for 10 local enterprises	Municipality of Pogradec

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plans for the area.	microenterprises.															(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		2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	Pogradeč Municipality.	MoEDTTE.	The cost of 3 one day workshops in a year, for 50 participants.	International donors
4.3.3 Encourage and support local providers of goods and services.	Advice, support and training providedAgreements established with local hotels and restaurants.	3		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pogradeč Municipality.	Local businesses.	The cost of training for 2 events, 30 participants max	
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			7,250	7,250	7,250	7,250	7,250	7,250	7,250	7,250	7,250	7,250	Pogradeč Municipality.Local schools and colleges.	National and local education and training authorities.Donor assisted projects.	The cost of rent and trainers, other costs, for a period of 5 months per year	Municipality of Pogradeč
4.3.5 Support establishment of a local Tourism Association.	Tourism association established and operational.Coordination and joint marketing between service providers.	3													Pogradeč Municipality.	MoEDTTE.	No additional costs	
Total Objective 4.3				-	11,600	10,850	10,850	10,850	18,850	10,850	10,850	10,850	18,850	10,850				
Objective 4.4	A common brand and image is used for marketing and promoting the Lake Ohrid Region																	
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		200											Pogradeč Municipality.Ministry of Environment.Ministry of Culture.	Ministry of Economic Development , Tourism, Trade and Enterprise (MoEDTTE).	The cost of logo creation	Municipality of Pogradeč/International donors
4.4.2 Develop a consistent image and style for materials promoting the area.	Publication of a “brand book”.	2		2,200											Pogradeč Municipality.Ministry of Environment.NAPA.Ministry of Culture.	MoEDTTE	The cost of design and publication	International donors
4.4.3 Establish a system of recognition (using the Lake Ohrid Brand) of high quality	High quality providers endorsed and	3				1,000							1,000	Pogradeč Municipality.Ministry	MoEDTTE	The cost of production of emblem	Municipality of Pogradeč	

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service providers.	allowed to use the logo.														of Environment. Ministry of Culture.			
Total Objective 4.4			-	2,400	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000					
Objective 4.5	Tourism is monitored and has high standards of safety, security and environmental and social impact.																	
4.5.1 Establish a basic system of information collection from accommodation and service providers.	Annual report on local tourism and visitation.	1													Pogradec Municipality. MoEDTTE.	Service providers.	No additional costs.	
4.5.2 Conduct annual visitor surveys at key locations.	Annual reports from all main site managers.	2													Pogradec Municipality. Tourism Association. Ministry of Environment. NAPA and RAPA. Ministry of Culture.	Universities and colleges. Site managers.	No additional costs.	
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													RAPA. Environmental inspectorate. Pogradec Municipality.	Site managers.	No additional costs	
4.5.4 Monitor feedback about local attractions and services on Trip Advisor and other websites.	Annual assessment of Trip Adviser ratings.	3		4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800		Pogradec Municipality. Tourism Association.	MoEDTTE.	The salary of one employee of Municipality for one year	Municipality of Pogradec
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		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		MoEDTTE. Pogradec Municipality.	Site managers and owners.	No additional costs	
Total Objective 4.5			-	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800					
TOTAL			-	31,400	16,850	19,850	16,850	24,850	16,850	16,850	16,850	24,850	17,850					

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

Action	Indicator	Priority	Timing											Responsibility	Partners	Comment	Source of funding	
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027					
Objective 5.1 Forest loss is reversed and forest management is sustainable																		
5.1.1 Prepare new management plans for forests in the area integrating conservation and production (including fuel wood).	Plans completed.	1				80,000									Pogradec Municipality.RAPA.	Local communities	Consultancy services on management plans	International donors
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													Pogradec Municipality.RAPA.	Local communities	Related to 5.1.2	
5.1.3 Conduct ongoing assessments of fuel wood demand and supply.	Detailed assessment and plan completed.	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pogradec Municipality.RAPA.	Local communities	No additional costs	
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													Pogradec Municipality.RAPA.	Local communities	Unidentified cost, according to the expert feedback is a non realistic action.	
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				-									Pogradec Municipality.RAPA.	Local communities	No additional costs	
5.1.6 Increase control of illegal wood harvesting.	Reduction in illegal wood supply.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pogradec Municipality.RAPA.	Local communities . Local police.	No additional costs	
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						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pogradec Municipality.RAPA.	Local communities	No additional costs	
5.1.8 Reduce fuel wood demand through promoting alternative fuels, solar energy and energy efficient construction.	Overall fuel wood demand decreases.	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pogradec Municipality.	Local communities	No additional costs	
Total Objective 5.1			-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

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Objective 5.2	Agriculture and food production in the Lake Ohrid area is economically and environmentally sustainable, and supports local livelihoods																	
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													RAPA.MAR DWA.	Graziers.	No additional costs	
5.2.2 Provide advice support for cultivation of locally distinct crops, aromatic and medicinal plants.	Increase in production.	2					2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000		MARDWA.	Local farmers.	Costs for seminars and/or brochures	
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					-	-	-	-	-	-	-		MARDWA.	Local farmers.	No additional costs	
5.2.5 Assist farmers with marketing and quality control of local produce.	Increased local sales.	2					15,000								Pogradec Municipality. MARDWA.	Local farmers and markets.	The cost of external expertise 2-3 experts	
5.2.6 Work with farmers, local businesses, hotels and restaurants to promote local varieties and products.	Increased local sales.	2													Pogradec Municipality. MARDWA.	Local farmers and businesses.	No additional costs	
5.2.7 Support and encourage local honey production and marketing.	Increased local production and sales	2													Pogradec Municipality. MARDWA.	Local producers.	No additional costs	
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													MARDWA.	Local producers and farmers.	No additional costs	
Total Objective 5.2			-	-	-	17,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	-					
Objective 5.3	Increased opportunities for employment and enterprise are available in the Buffer Zone.																	
5.3.1 Provide an advisory and training service for small entrepreneurs.	Increase in numbers and viability for local businesses.	1					5,000								Pogradec Municipality.	Local businesses. Local NGOs.	The cost of publication of brochures	State budget/International donors
5.3.2 Promote local products through fairs, markets, online sales, and coordinated marketing.	Increased sales.	2													Pogradec Municipality.	Local businesses. Local NGOs.	No additional costs	
5.3.3 Establish a local small business association for the entire Ohrid Prespa	Improved business cooperation and coordination.	3													Pogradec Municipality.	Local businesses. Local NGOs.	No additional costs	

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Biosphere Reserve.																		
5.3.4 Conduct a detailed market study and business plan for local handicrafts production.	Improved viability of handicraft production.	3				10,000								Pogradec Municipality.	Local businesses. Local NGOs.	External expertise	International donors	
5.3.5 Establish sources of micro credit for small entrepreneurs.	Credit access available.	3												Banks. Pogradec Municipality.	Local businesses. Local NGOs.	No additional costs. Other costs are related with action 4.3.1		
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												Pogradec Municipality. Education authorities.	Local businesses. Local NGOs.	Unidentified cost, although an estimation of 30.000 euros for the establishment of the school might be considered, a cost which includes rent, teacher's salaries, equipment. In the next years the cost will be covered by the student fees.	State budget/International donors	
5.3.7 Secure State support for local sustainable enterprises through tax incentives and other means.	Increase in local enterprises.	3												National Government. Pogradec Municipality.	Local businesses. Local NGOs.	No additional costs		
Total Objective 5.3			-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-						
TOTAL			-	-	-	112,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	-					

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Programme 6. Implementing management plans for the area

Action	Indicator	Priority	Timing											Responsibility	Partners	Comment	Source of funding	
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027					
Objective 6.1	Collaborative governance and integrated planning of the area is effectively established																	
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	-												Ministry of Environment.	MoC.Pogradec Municipality.	No additional costs	
6.1.2 Management plan is endorsed.	Endorsed by all MC membership organisations.	1	-												All organisations represented on the MC.	All organisations represented on the MC.	No additional costs	
6.1.3 Hold management committee meetings each 6 months.	Minutes of meetings.	1		1,368	1,491	1,572	1,658	1,751	1,850	1,955	2,069	2,190	2,319	Management Committee Secretariat.	All organisations represented on the MC.	See table Scenario 1 and 2 excel sheet	State budget	
6.1.4 Establish multistakeholder working groups of the Management Committees for specific issues.	Groups established with representative membership.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Management Committee Secretariat.	All organisations represented on the MC.	No additional costs		
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Management Committee Secretariat.	All organisations represented on the MC.	No additional costs		
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Management Committee Secretariat.	All organisations represented on the MC.	No additional costs		
Total Objective 6.1			-	1,368	1,491	1,572	1,658	1,751	1,850	1,955	2,069	2,190	2,319					
Objective 6.2	Financial resources are available to support plan implementation																	
6.2.1 Develop a financial sustainability plan (business plan) based in the management plan	Business plan completed and agreed.	1			15,000									Ministry of Environment through NAPA and RAPA. Ministry of Culture.Pogradec	UNESCO.Donors.	External expertise cost.	International donors	

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														Municipality.Management Committee			
6.2.2 Secure funding sources for all priority 1 actions.	Actions funded.	1												Ministry of Environment.Ministry of Culture.Pogradec Municipality.Management Committee	Other Ministries.Donors.	No additional costs	
6.2.3 Secure funding sources for all priority 2 actions.	Actions funded.	2												Ministry of Environment. NAPA .Ministry of Culture.Pogradec Municipality.Management Committee	Other Ministries.Donors.	No additional costs	
6.2.4 Secure funding sources for all priority 3 actions.	Actions funded.	3												Ministry of Environment. NAPA.Ministry of Culture.Pogradec Municipality.Management Committee	Other Ministries.Donors.	No additional costs	
Total Objective 6.2			-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Objective 6.3	Individual and organisational capacity is developed to implement the management plan																
6.3.1 Provide training and orientation on the management plan and its implementation.	Training and orientation events completed.	1												Management Committee .Secretariat.Ministry of Environment.Ministry of Culture.Pogradec Municipality	UNESCO National Commission. UNESCO.	No additional costs	

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															ty.			
6.3.2 Integrate management plan implementation, targets and monitoring into organisational procedures for all main partners.	All plans integrate WH objectives.	1	-												Management Committee .Secretariat.Ministry of Environment.Ministry of Culture.Pogradec Municipality.	All organisations represented on MC.	No additional costs	
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		9,244	9,244	9,244	9,244	9,244	9,244	9,244	9,244	9,244	9,244	9,244	Management Committee .Secretariat. RAPA. Regional Cultural Directorate .Pogradec Municipality.		Cost of human resources related with Excel sheets Scenario1 and 2	State budget
6.3.4 Provide basic equipment for personnel responsible for implementation.	World heritage Officers have access to office equipment, field equipment and transport.	1		11,500											Management Committee .Secretariat. RAPA. Regional Cultural Directorate .Pogradec Municipality.	Donors.Project management teams.	Cost of equipment like Computer, scanner, printer, GPS, photocopy, camera, telescope, binoculars	International donors.
6.3.5 Work with projects and donors to provide ongoing training relevant to the needs of the management plan.	Relevant personnel have access to at least 10 days training each year.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Management Committee .Secretariat. RAPA. Ministry of Culture. Ministry of Environment .Pogradec Municipality.	Donors.	No additional costs	

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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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Management Committee .Secretariat. RAPA. Regional Cultural Directorate .Pogradec Municipality.	Training providers. Donors. Project management teams.	No additional costs		
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Management Committee .Secretariat.	Donors. Project management teams.	No additional costs		
6.3.8 Arrange exchange programmes to encourage learning from other sites and experiences.	Number of personnel engaged in exchanges.	3			5,000	1,000	7,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	5,000			Management Committee .Secretariat.	UNESCO National Commission. Donors. Project management teams.	Study visits, outside of albania in the value 5000 and 7000 and inside of Albania in the value of 1000 Euros	State budget/International donors.	
Total Objective 6.3			-	20,744	9,244	14,244	10,244	16,244	10,244	14,244	10,244	14,244	9,244					
Objective 6.4	Plan implementation is monitored and reported and plans are adapted and revised																	
6.4.1 Produce six monthly reports based on action plan and progress towards management objectives and targets.	Comprehensive reports produced as required.	1		188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	Management Committee .Secretariat.	All MC members.	Cost of stationary related with Excel sheets Scenario1 and 2	State budget
6.4.2 Produce reports required for all projects and donors.	Comprehensive reports produced as required.	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Project implementers.	Project partners. Donors.	No additional costs		
6.4.3 Prepare special reports to address urgent issues as required.	Comprehensive reports produced as required.	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Management Committee .Secretariat.	All MC members.	No additional costs		
6.4.4 Report to UNESCO as required and requested.	Comprehensive reports produced as required.	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Management Committee .Secretariat.	All MC members. UNESCO National Commission.	No additional costs		
6.4.5 Adjust management plan to address lessons learned from management and new issues and priorities.	Management plan updated annually.	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Management Committee .Secretariat.	All MC members. UNESCO National Commission.	No additional costs		
Total Objective 6.4			-	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188					

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Objective 6.5		Decision makers, leaders and local stakeholders are aware of and World Heritage status.																	
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	3,000													Pogradec Municipality, RAPA, Regional Culture Directorate.	Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Culture. UNESCO National Commission. Local NGOs.	This cost is estimated to be 2000 euros.	
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		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2000	Pogradec Municipality, RAPA.	Local NGOs. Ministry of Culture. Ministry of Environment.	Two events per year in the cost of 1000 euro.		
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													UNESCO National Commission. Management Committee.	NGOs. UNESCO.	Unidentified cost		
6.5.4 Ensure that all local tourism materials and activities refer to the area's World Heritage status and OUVs.	World Heritage status is visible in all materials.	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pogradec Municipality, RAPA, Regional Culture Directorate.	Tour Operators. Service providers.	No additional costs		
6.5.5 Ensure that all projects and sectoral plans affecting the area explicitly recognise and refer to the World Heritage Status and OUVs.	World Heritage status is acknowledged and supported in all projects.	1													Pogradec Municipality. Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Culture.	All ministries and departments. NGOs and projects.			
6.5.6 Conduct annual awareness surveys after a baseline survey in 2017.	Awareness and support increases.	1													Pogradec Municipality. Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Culture.	Research institutions.	No additional costs		
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													Pogradec Municipality, RAPA.	Local NGOs. Ministry of Culture. Ministry of Environment	No additional costs		
6.5.8 Encourage and support community led	Local traditions are documented and	2													Ministry of Culture.	Local NGOs	No additional costs		

Financial Plan of the WH Supplement for the PPL – Fjoralba Begeja

initiatives to build recognition of local culture and intangible heritage.	sustained.														Regional Culture Directorate.		
6.5.9 Integrate World Heritage awareness into local school curricula and activities.	All local pupils aware of the importance of the area.	3													Educational authorities	Pogradec Municipality. RAPA.	No additional costs
Total Objective 6.5			3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0				
TOTAL			3,000	24,300	27,923	18,004	14,090	20,183	14,282	18,387	14,501	18,622	11,751				

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GRAND TOTAL	974,600	4,851,850	1,098,373	1,122,334	106,620	130,713	106,812	110,917	130,031	119,152	103,281

TOWARDS STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE OF THE SHARED TRANSBOUNDARY NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE LAKE OHRID REGION

A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ECOSYSTEM-BASED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION CONSIDERATIONS INTO THE WORLD HERITAGE SUPPLEMENT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR POGRADEC PROTECTED LANDSCAPE

Author: Sanja Pokrajac

Background

Lake Ohrid has long been recognized as a superlative natural phenomenon. With a geological and biological history of over one million years, Lake Ohrid stands out as one of the oldest lakes in Europe, and a remarkable biodiversity hotspot of global importance. It has been estimated that it is the lake with the highest biodiversity in the world, taking into account the number of endemic species per surface area. The catchment area also supports equally rich and important biodiversity with exceptionally high number of endemic species. These natural phenomena are matched by significant cultural heritage in the form of some of Europe's earliest human settlements and heritage routes bordering the lake. Two-thirds of Lake Ohrid, and a significant part of its watershed located in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have been inscribed on the World Heritage List as the property "Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region".

The Upstream pilot project "Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid Region" is designed to address the main threats affecting the natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid Region shared between Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It aims to strengthen transboundary cooperation over the region's cultural and natural heritage, help recognize and profile the transboundary area by assessing its values and sustainable development opportunities, and improve capacities for the effective management of natural and cultural heritage. The project will also support integrated management planning based on active cross-sectorial cooperation and public participation and the preparation of an extension file for the World Heritage property to cover the Albanian part of the Lake Ohrid Region. The project is managed by UNESCO and financed by the European Union under its assistance to pre-accession countries in the field of Environment and Climate Change.

The World Heritage Supplement to the current Management Plan for Pogradec Protected Landscape (WH Supplement) adopted in September 2017 identifies pollution, in particular addition of nutrients to the lake (eutrophication) as the main threat to the natural values of the lake, as well as potentially threatening human health and the local economy (particularly tourism). It also recognizes that the warming of the local climate will accelerate eutrophication, as it promotes rapid growth of aquatic flora, but no specific actions have been set out in the action plan.

On the basis of integrated monitoring of internal and external nutrient fluxes, Matzinger et al. (2007) detected a 3.5-fold increase in phosphorus (P) concentration in the lake over the past century. They emphasized that the hypolimnetic demand of oxygen (DO) is not only very sensitive to changes in anthropogenic P load—via mineralization of organic material—but also to global warming via decrease of vertical mixing and less frequent complete deep convection, as well as that these human effects amplify each other. To keep DO from falling below currently observed minimal levels—given the predicted atmospheric warming of 0.04uC yr⁻¹—the P load must be decreased by 50% in coming decades. However, even with such a reduction in P load, anoxia is still expected toward the end of the century if the rate of warming follows predictions.

Based on analysis of the in-lake paleo-processes and the past environmental and climate conditions in the transboundary Lake Ohrid area, Levkov (2017)¹ has recently argued that Lake Ohrid seems to be less sensitive to short term climate change. The high resolution diatom analyses of the last glacial-interglacial period, the last ca. 90 ka, indicate that Lake Ohrid was relatively stable ecosystem and did not experience millennial scale changes in lake-levels and trophic state due to tephra deposition and climate change and that Lake Ohrid has historically had a high resilience to environmental disturbances. However, the same author argues that continuation of strong human impacts on the lake will result in the extinction of many endemic and relict species. In such a case the lake will lose its significant attribute. Diatoms have survived two million years facing different challenges, having witnessed many changes in the environment, but their future is uncertain due to the inappropriate treatment of the lake by humans as a water reservoir or commercial product.

Extreme weather and climate events have become more and more frequent in the past decades, and influence all segments of society. Natural hazards, exacerbated by the extremes and human factors, pose a threat to the World Heritage sites around the world. A recent paper on natural hazards in the Albanian area of Lake Ohrid suggests that the Albanian part of the Lake Ohrid area is threatened by several types of natural hazards: floods, landslides, rock falls, erosion and fires, and that most of those events have been exacerbated by climate change, increasing anthropogenic pressure on land and unplanned urban development (Sulollari, 2016).

Natural hazards threaten World Heritage properties and their integrity, and may compromise their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) when combined with anthropogenic influence. Natural hazard may turn into a disaster if the ecosystems are degraded, and if the vulnerability and exposure have increased over the years as a result of human activities. It is therefore very important to invest in reducing disaster risks at World Heritage sites now, in order to prevent or mitigate the possible loss or deterioration of these sites and the consequent negative impacts on local communities in the future. There is an increasing recognition that disaster risk reduction is only one aspect of a larger agenda that includes also climate change and sustainable development. This is particularly important in view of the 2014 evaluation of the conservation prospects for each of the 228 World Heritage natural and mixed sites that has identified climate change as the most serious among potential threats (IUCN, 2014).

The purpose of this paper is to present a conceptual framework for integrating climate change and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction considerations into the management system for the proposed extension of the existing World Heritage property in Macedonia to cover the Albanian part of the Lake Ohrid Region, through the umbrella concept of Nature-based Solutions (NbS). It is intended to help national authorities and site managers increase climate change-robustness, prevent ecosystem degradation and incorporate concern for disaster reduction within the recently adopted World Heritage Supplement to the Management Plan for Pogradec Protected Landscape, by highlighting the necessary steps towards the integration of Nature-based Solutions into planning.

NbS and World Heritage

IUCN engages in assessing the risks that climate change poses to various aspects of society and nature, and develops practical Nature-based Solutions centred on better conservation, management and restoration of natural ecosystems. IUCN defines NbS as “actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems, which address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits (Cohen-Shacham et al., 2016). Ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, as well as all other ecosystem-based approaches, are all part of NbS, with an aim to integrate science, policy, and practice, and allow for long-term sustainable solutions (Eggermont et al., 2015)

In 2015, international community adopted 3 major global policy agreements, which brought forward 2030 sustainable development agenda: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), Sustainable Development Goals, and Paris Agreement on Climate Change. International Environmental Conventions – UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands also reached key decisions on DRR and actions on climate change.

A common thread in all these global policy agreements is a clear recognition of the role that **healthy ecosystems** play in safeguarding development goals and building resilience against disasters and climate change.

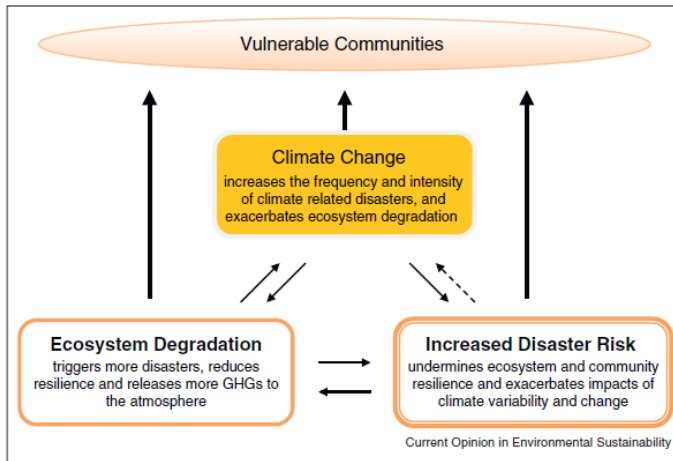


Figure 1 Simplified model on interactions between climate change, ecosystem degradation and increased disaster risk (Source: Munang et al., 2013)

World Heritage, natural or cultural, is often not integrated in general disaster risk management strategies and plans, and usually not reflected in global statistics concerning disaster risks². Links between heritage and emergency response and recovery at national, regional, and international levels are weak, and the role of healthy ecosystems is not recognised. As we can see in the Figure 1, disaster risk and climate change effects are exacerbated in degraded ecosystems, but they also in turn cause more degradation. In order to protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the site, all management interventions should take this into consideration.

Ecosystem-based approaches used under NbS for reducing disaster risk and adapting to climate change are:

Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR): “the sustainable management, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems to reduce disaster risk with the aim of achieving sustainable and resilient development (Doswald, N. and Estrella, M. 2015)

Ecosystem-based Adaptation (to Climate Change) (EbA): IUCN defines EbA as the conservation, sustainable management, and restoration of ecosystems to help people adapt to the impacts of climate change. It includes for example, sustainable agriculture, integrated water resource management, and sustainable forest management interventions that use nature to reduce vulnerability to climate change.

They share many similarities, but have originated from different communities. In the past, DRR was mainly about responding to disasters, while Eco-DRR introduced a component of prevention, not just reaction, and looking at longer time scales - similar to the EbA (Buyck, C. and Pokrajac, S. 2017). Many synergies and complementarities exist between DRR and CCA, and they can be combined using a mixed Eco-DRR/CCA approach when talking about reducing disaster risks in World Heritage Properties.

Other key terms and definitions:

A **hazard** is a dangerous phenomenon of environmental origin that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage

A **disaster** constitutes a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources

Vulnerability is the intrinsic and dynamic feature of an element at risk (community, region, state, infrastructure, environment, etc.) that determines the expected damage/harm resulting from a given hazardous event and is often even affected by the harmful event itself. Vulnerability changes continuously over time and is driven by physical, social, economic and environmental factors.

Resilience is the ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb, accommodate or recover from the effects of a hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, including through ensuring the preservation, restoration or improvement of its essential basic structures and functions

Risk is the probability of harmful consequences – or loss in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services – resulting from interactions between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable conditions. (Risk is conventionally expressed by the equation: Risk = Hazard × Vulnerability × Exposure although, for some, exposure is integrated in the vulnerability component).

Adaptation is an adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects that moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR): DRR refers to “reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events” (UNISDR, 2007)

In the remainder of this document an acronym Eco-DRR/CCA will be used when referring to ecosystem-based approaches that contribute to both disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Together, they are defined as “the sustainable management, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems to reduce disaster risk and adapt to the consequences of climate change, with the aim of achieving sustainable and resilient development” (Renaud et al., 2016).

Sendai Framework and World Heritage

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR, 2015) orients Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies and actions at the international and national level for the next fifteen years. Unlike its predecessors, Sendai Framework includes a number of important references to culture and heritage (e.g. paras 4, 5, 14, 16, 16, 17, 19-c, d, 24-d, 29, 30-d, 33). The Sendai Framework advocates for a culturally-sensitive approach to DRR in general, and calls for the

protection of cultural heritage from disaster risks across its four priority areas of action (Understanding disaster risk; Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction)

The Sendai Framework provides a solid foundation to advocate for the integration of culture and heritage within DRR, and to work in this area with the appropriate partners at local, regional and national levels.

The impact of climate change on World Heritage natural and cultural properties was brought to the attention of the 29th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2005. The direct and indirect impacts of climate change may present a threat to the OUV and its integrity and authenticity at many World Heritage sites. Climate change is a threat multiplier, and will increase vulnerability and exacerbate other stresses including, but not limited to, pollution, conflict over resources, urbanization, habitat fragmentation, loss of intangible cultural heritage and the impacts of unplanned or poorly managed tourism. The UNESCO World Heritage Centre provides support and guidance to States Parties and site managers in tackling climate change threats, through policy documents and by publishing a number of resource manuals:

- Climate Change and World Heritage – Report on predicting and managing impacts of climate change on World Heritage and Strategy to assist States Parties to implement appropriate management responses (World Heritage Paper No. 22, UNESCO 2007);
- Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties. The document was adopted by the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, at its 16th session in 2007. It provides World Heritage decision/policy-makers with guidance on a number of key issues, such as synergies, research needs and legal issues;
- Case Studies on Climate Change and World Heritage (UNESCO 2007);
- Climate Change Adaptation for Natural World Heritage Sites: A Practical Guide (World Heritage Paper No. 37; UNESCO 2014);
- World Heritage and Tourism in a Changing Climate (UNESCO 2016).

The World Heritage Centre also works with States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, Advisory Bodies and other partners, to integrate a consideration for heritage in DRR policies and programmes, and to strengthen preparedness for disaster risks at World Heritage sites. In 2007 the World Heritage Committee adopted a Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties, calling for to integration of heritage concerns into national disaster reduction policies and to incorporate concern for disaster reduction within management plans and systems for World Heritage properties in their territories. In 2010 UNESCO published the resource manual “Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage,” primarily aimed at site managers, management teams and the agencies and organizations that have a direct stake in the management of a heritage property. It provides a sound methodology for identifying, assessing and then reducing risks associated with disasters, with a view to preserving their heritage and ensuring that it contributes to the sustainable development of their communities.

The publication of the series is a joint undertaking by the three Advisory Bodies of the World Heritage Convention (ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN) and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre as the Secretariat of the Convention.

The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention require that nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List should be prepared in accordance with the format set out in Annex 5 of the document. According to this format, Chapter 4 (State of Conservation and factors affecting the Property) needs to describe all factors information on all the factors which are likely to affect or threaten the OUV of the nominated property, including environmental pressures, such as climate change, and also natural hazards and risk preparedness by describing those hazards which present a foreseeable threat to the property (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.) and what steps have been taken to draw up contingency plans for dealing with them, whether by physical protection measures or staff training.

Disaster risk profile of Albania

According to the WorldRiskIndex, Albania is classified as a country with high disaster risk, ranking 40 out of 170 countries. The WorldRiskIndex calculates the relative disaster risk based on four components (Exposure, susceptibility, coping capacity and adaptive capacity) and 28 indicators.

Scores for the four component of the index indicate that while Albania has a low susceptibility to disasters' impacts, its high risk index is mostly due to its very high exposure to hazards, coupled with relatively low adaptive and coping capacities (World Risk Report, 2016).

Causes and exacerbating factors of climate-related hazards

Albania is naturally exposed to various hazards. Environmental factors such as climate change, and anthropogenic factors such as human development increase its vulnerability to disaster risks.

Environmental factors:

Albania is more and more exposed to the impact of climate change. Climate change scenarios predict a rise in mean temperature and a change in precipitation patterns in the country. As a consequence, Albania will face the effects of climate change with seasonal increase in temperatures and generally decreasing precipitation, causing changes towards milder winters, warmer springs, drier and hotter summers and autumns. Changing precipitation patterns will give rise to more rainfall, combined with intense snowmelt induced by higher temperatures in spring, and leading to more frequent flooding (Ministry of Environment of Albania, 2016). In addition, cloudiness is expected to decrease by 2.6% by 2050 as compared to 1990. Due to the close relationship to radiation, the number of sunshine hours and global radiation are expected to increase (Lawrence et al., 2009). It is also anticipated that rising temperature will increase the frequency and intensity of heat waves. The number of days with a temperature higher than 35°C is likely to rise by 3-4 days by 2050 compared to the 1961-1990 average. All these factors

combined will ultimately lead to more frequent and severe natural hazards, especially storms, floods, heat waves and forest fires.

Anthropogenic factors:

In addition to climate change trends, disaster events are also aggravated by anthropogenic factors, such as continued pollution, inappropriate waste management and sewage treatment, badly managed urbanisation, careless land use and unsustainable consumption. Population growth and human development in Albania has led to changes in land use, mainly for urban and infrastructure development, as well as for agricultural purposes.

Unsustainably managed forests are likely to increase the frequency and intensity of wildfires in Albania. Wildfires are typically the result of agricultural fires that spread to combustible vegetation in the surrounding area. According to UNDP, 60 % of registered wildfires in the region are triggered by human actions or negligence (UNDP, 2016). In addition, deforestation has led to slopes erosion and soil instability in the mountains, increasing the risk of landslides and avalanches.

A paper by Kostoski (2010) assessed the threats to specific taxa and species, as well as to the lake ecosystems itself, and major conservation concerns identified for Lake Ohrid include: watershed impacts, agriculture and forestry, tourism and population growth, non-indigenous species, habitat alteration or loss, unsustainable exploitation of fisheries, as well as global climate change. Adding to this a rising threat of disasters, it is clear that the management of the site should include managing disaster risk and climate change projections at the whole lake Ohrid World Heritage site. Cultural and natural heritage can itself contribute towards reducing the effects of disasters in various ways; for example, the traditional knowledge of local ecosystems can not only prevent or mitigate the impact of disasters, but also provide sufficient coping mechanisms as a resource to deal with post-disaster situations.

Disaster risk profile of the Albanian part of Lake Ohrid region

According to the recent paper by Sulollari (2016) the Albanian part of the Lake Ohrid area is exposed to various natural hazards, such as floods, landslides, rock falls, erosion and wild fires. Those events have caused environmental, social and economical damages, so it is important to study the factors that had caused them, their costs and the measures that should be taken to prevent, or to reduce their impact. Most of those events have been made worse by climate change, increasing anthropogenic pressure on land and unplanned urban development. The presence of the mountainous relief in the Western part combined with damage of vegetation cover, plays an important role in generating landslides and erosion of land. Natural hazards map of this area (Figure 2), shows the natural hazards geographical distribution.



Figure 2 Natural hazards distribution in Pogradec area. Source: Sulollari, M. 2016

The Ohrid-Korca zone is also regarded as one of the zones with the highest seismic hazard in Albania/FYR Macedonia. UNESCO’s project on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage Sites in Albania has looked at earthquake and fire risks at 4 cultural heritage sites, and valuable lessons and advice can be drawn from it. When it comes to earthquakes, healthy and resilient ecosystems will bounce back faster, and can support recovery of the affected communities in a case of disaster.

The Lake Ohrid catchment within Albania includes a wide range of ecosystems typical of the region, rising up to more than 2200 m asl. The catchment almost exactly aligned with the Pogradec Terrestrial and Aquatic Protected Landscape (PPL) (273.23 km²), whose land use is shown the table below. As we can see, forest and shrub land dominates terrestrial ecosystems, followed by the agricultural and arable land.

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%

Table 1. Land use in Pogradec area (Source: World Heritage Supplement to the Management Plan for the Pogradec Terrestrial/Aquatic Protected Landscape)

The fire hazard in this region is classified as high, meaning that there is greater than a 50% chance of encountering weather that could support a fire likely to result in both life and property loss in any given year (ThinkHazard, 2017)

Modelled projections of future climate identify a likely increase in the frequency of fire occurrence in this region, due to increase in temperature and greater variance in rainfall. In areas already affected by fire hazard, the fire season is likely to last longer, and include a greater number of days with weather that could support fire spread because of longer periods without rain, and lead to increase in the severity of fire. Areas of very low or low fire hazard can anticipate an increase in risk, as climate projections indicate an expansion of the fire hazard zone. 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 is expected to 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. Further deforestation of the area will affect its landscape values, and is likely to increase soil erosion. 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 and it poses a hindrance to forest restoration, which may not be possible or economically feasible on eroded and desiccated slopes.

Application of Nature-based Solutions has multiple benefits, since they can address more than one hazard at the same time. For example, NbS for the reduction of fire risk will have benefits in reduction of soil erosion, improving the quality of the water in the lake. Further actions in prevention of soil erosion, such as reforestation and revegetating should take into consideration the fire risk as well. These activities will directly contribute to reduction of run-off into the lake, and reduce the changes in environment that pose a threat to the natural component of the lake's Outstanding Universal Value. Restoration of reed beds and their connectivity would further improve water quality and prevent further degradation, reducing the threats to the littoral community of diatoms in the lake. NbS can provide many benefits at the same time, which is why they are referred to as a "no-regret" investment (Box 2).

NbS promote an integrated approach, where coordination on the site, regional and national level is of utmost importance. Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction takes into consideration the need to connect DRR community with nature conservation community, and when it comes to conservation of heritage, both natural and cultural, this cooperation should be extended to the WH site managers, professionals from the natural conservation field, cultural heritage field as well as from the disaster risk management field.

Box 2

Investment in ecosystems - a “no-regret” investment

Sustainable ecosystem management provides multiple social, economic and environmental benefits – regardless of whether a disaster occurs or not. It is considered to be a “no-regret” investment. Aside from hazard mitigation and enhancing local resilience to disasters, ecosystems contribute to food security, poverty reduction, biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration. Also, well-managed, healthy ecosystems are better able to support the post-disaster recovery needs of communities, e.g. accessing safe drinking water, food, resources for recovery and reconstruction.

Box 3

Example of using Nature-based Solutions in fire risk management in Lebanon

In Lebanon, where the fires were a great danger and occurred at a great economic loss for the local community who grew pine nuts as the main source of income, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) worked with the government and farming communities to re-establish forests planted with mixed tree species—utilizing both native, fire-tolerant trees and pine trees – in order to better manage fire hazards and sustain livelihoods from selling pine nuts (Murti et al., 2010).

Ecosystem Services in Albania and the Lake Ohrid region

The addressing of policy issues related to ecosystem services for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation were investigated across sectors.

Biodiversity conservation

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are the principal instruments for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level. In Albania two documents are currently available, and they are setting biodiversity conservation principles in the country:

- The **Fifth National Report of Albania to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, dated May 2014;
- The **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)**, reviewed in December 2015.

Although there is no direct mention of EbA and Eco-DRR in these two documents, Albania’s NBSAP highlights 9 national biodiversity objectives, translated into 38 specific targets, that reflect awareness both on climate change’s impacts on biodiversity and on the need to preserve ecosystem services. However, no concrete measures are being proposed for ecosystems protection or restoration towards disaster risk reduction and climate change

adaptation, which is a major gap for implementation of ecosystem-based approaches in the country.

Climate change adaptation (CCA)

With regards to implementation of UNFCCC, National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) are the key documents that identify priority activities responding to the urgent and immediate needs of countries to adapt to climate change. The main aim of the NAPA is to identify priority adaptation activities as well as the projects' profiles to facilitate the development of proposals for the implementation of NAPA.³

Albania has developed its first NAPA in 2002, together with its first National Communication to UNFCCC. The most recent documents setting CCA priorities in Albania are:

- The **National Adaptation Planning (NAP) to Climate Change** (updated in 2016)
- The **Third National Communication to UNFCCC** (2016)
- The **Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)** of the Republic of Albania (2015)

Albania's Third Communication to UNFCCC and National Adaptation Planning both acknowledge the importance of ecosystem services for climate change adaptation, and propose ecosystem-based adaptation options. In its Third Communication to UNFCCC Albania proposes 67 adaptation measures incl. 27 "Grey", 21 "Soft", 18 "Green" and one "Fiscal" measure. Green measures aim at raising the resilience of ecosystems and their services (Ministry of Environment of Albania, 2016).

Disaster risk management

In the field of disaster risk reduction, Albania adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in 2015. The Sendai Framework is a voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk, but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders. It aims for "The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries".⁴ The Sendai Framework is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015, which Albania had also adopted.

The most recent documents setting disaster risk reduction priorities in Albania are:

- **Albanian HFA Monitoring Report 2011-2013** (2014);
 - **National Civil Emergency Plan** (2004, currently under revision)
 - **National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Civil Protection 2014-2018** (2014)
-

An analysis of these documents reveal that Albania is currently reviewing several legal and policy frameworks, and it is encouraging alignment of DRR, climate change and environmental policies.

Identification of potential Nature-based Solutions in the Lake Ohrid region

The level of preparedness for disasters for all types of heritage is still very low in all regions of the world⁵, including the Lake Ohrid region. Recent stronger efforts at the international level do not necessarily translate to substantive and rapid results at the local level.

Increasing disaster risk to society in general, and world heritage in particular, is recognised in the many global policies and documents, including the Strategy for Risk Reduction at World Heritage Properties. IUCN's position is to shift disaster risk management from reaction to prevention and placing sustainable ecosystem management for livelihoods at the center of disaster risk reduction strategies. However, Eco-DRR/CCA approach has a role to play in each stage of the DRR cycle (Figure 1). The focus is on Stage I -risk assessment, prevention and mitigation is a preferable start of NbS actions. During Stage II, role of NbS is to ensure that OUV of the natural and cultural heritage site are not further damaged by emergency response.

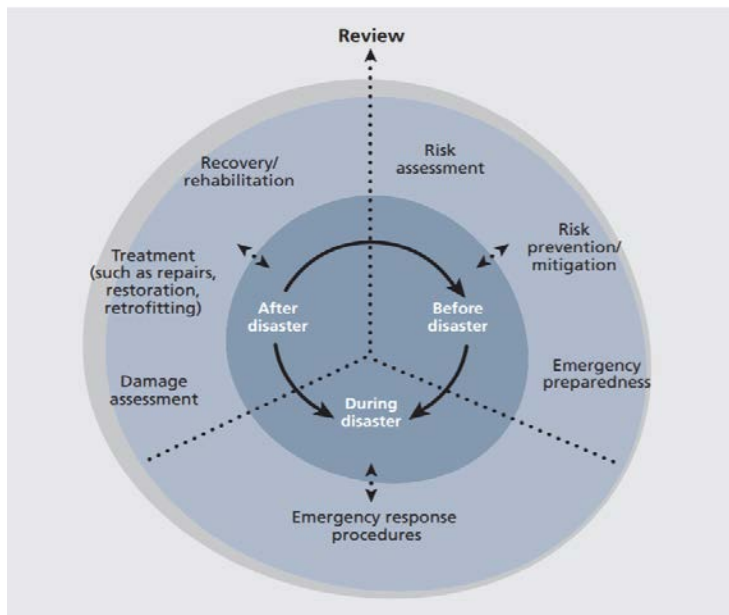


Figure 2. Disaster risk management cycle

Eco-DRR/CCA approach will preserve the integrity and good ecological status of ecosystems, improve sustainable management of ecosystems, and restore degraded ecosystems, paying particular attention on reducing the fire risk as one of the main hazards for both natural and cultural values, as well as reduction of soil erosion that is causing sedimentation and pollution of the lake through runoff.

Based on its experience in implementing a five year global initiative on Eco-DRR/CCA, IUCN is currently developing a guidance to implement such activities and can be adapted to the specific needs of world heritage (Figure 3).



Figure 3 Proposed steps to implement Eco-DRR/CCA initiatives (Monty et al., *In Prep*)

Following is the adaptation of the IUCN guidelines for the specific needs of their application in Albanian part of the Ohrid Lake region, although these steps should ideally be implemented on the World Heritage site as a whole. Activities defined in step 1 below, marked in bold, are already addressed by this paper.

Step 1:

- Understanding of institutional set-up for conservation, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation
- Overview of main policies related to ecosystems, DRR and CCA
- Overview of main hazards
- Exacerbating factors
- Overview of main drivers
- Understanding of existing gaps and needs in terms of Eco-DRR/CCA
- Understanding of barriers to the implementation of Eco-DRR/CCA

Step 2

- Local stakeholder overview with information on actors that have influence on land use
- Qualitative land use analysis at the targeted sites including information on key ecosystems

- Scope and goals of the disaster risk management plan defined, including expected co-benefits in terms of biodiversity conservation and climate mitigation
- Establishment of adequate partnerships to support delivery of the plan
- Working group/team defined
- Development of a preliminary theory of change

Step 3

- Site-based documentation and/or mapping of key ecosystems and services contributing to resilience
- Understanding of how these key ecosystems are changing with respect to environmental and social changes
- Identification of research gaps and elements that require monitoring during the project

Step 4

- Social vulnerability assessment with regards to disasters and climate change
- Analysis of local coping strategies and adaptive capacities

Step 5

- Theory of change created
- Clearly defined plan
- Identification of research needs to develop a robust baseline and document effectiveness of ecosystem-based measures

Steps 6 and 7, implementation and monitoring and evaluation are not explained here. Monitoring, evaluation and subsequent adaptation should be a part of the disaster risk management plan for the entire Lake Ohrid region or the management plans for its component parts in Macedonia and Albania (following the inscription of the proposed extension).

Conclusions and recommendations

As illustrated through this paper, climate change, combined with anthropogenic factors such as ecosystem degradation, poorly planned urbanization and unsustainable agriculture, increase the threat to the Universal Outstanding Value of the Ohrid Lake. As described by Matzinger (2007) and Levkov (2017), the lake's endemic and relict species are endangered due to dramatically increased eutrophication of the lake, as the result of inappropriate management of the lake and its surroundings. Increasing and more imminent risk of disasters further adds to the threat, and degraded ecosystems cannot bounce back so easily if the disaster happens. Only an integrated approach, taking all sides of the problem, can help protect the Outstanding Value of the lake. Nature-based Solutions, with the step-by step guidance, can lead to increased protection and resilience. Initial steps have been addressed by this paper, but the continuation would require involvement of more stakeholders.

IUCN's position is that NbS should be implemented as a part of broader management strategy of the World Heritage Site. Its resilience is dependent on many factors, as illustrated here, and multi-sectoral effort is required. The complexity of human–environment systems should be recognised, and attitudes that dismiss the role of ecosystems in the context of DRR or overemphasize it are equally counterproductive when trying to reduce the impacts of hazards on nature or cultural heritage. NbS can be complementary to other solutions, whether it is related to fire risk, water quality or landslide and erosion management, or any other issue threatening the OUV of the site. Interconnectedness of natural hazards, ecosystem degradation and climate change is evident, and management of the site should address that. Taking a scientific, systematic and analytical approach is important in order to avoid investing in the wrong measures and wasting resources.⁶ Integrated approach offered through Nature-based Solutions ensures that the important issues are identified, that the drivers behind it are understood and addressed, and that all of the relevant sectors and stakeholders are involved. In the case of Albanian part of Ohrid Region, a plan should be developed as a stand-alone document, aligned with actual management plan for the WH site, with the aim of integration of heritage concerns into the larger planning framework for DRR/CCA management.

As mentioned, NbS approach requires participation across sectors - from DRR, nature conservation and heritage conservation professionals. Preparation of the plan should be a consultative process involving members from these communities, as well as site managers, forestry and civil protection. A working group/task force for development of the plan that consist of the world heritage site manager/designated person, NbS expert, nature conservation expert, local government, local community, emergency response teams/firefighters, civil protection, forestry and water departments should be formed and participate in the plan development. Regional and national disaster risk institutions, such as Ministry of Interior, in particular Directorate General of Civil Emergencies (GDCE) should be kept informed about the development of the plan, for its wider use and integration. The plan should be representing the outstanding universal value and integrity of the property to ensure that these are fully integrated into the planning for DRR/CCA, all the while recognising the vital role healthy ecosystems play in maintaining an Universal Outstanding Value of the site, increasing resilience to climate change and in reducing disaster risk and vulnerability.

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Zlatko Levkov: Factors affecting the speciation and diversity of diatoms in Lake Ohrid

Zlatko Levkov: Diatoms from Lake Ohrid

Concept Note

**Establishing a Data Collection System to Monitor Tourism Impacts on the
Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)**

of the

**Natural & Cultural Heritage of the Lake Ohrid World Heritage Property
(Albania Extension)**

For consideration under the

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

International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia

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1 Background and Introduction

Lake Ohrid, a major natural feature in southern Europe and the oldest lake in Europe, straddles the boundaries of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia) and Albania. Two-thirds of the Lake area is located in FYR Macedonia and is part of the World Heritage property, the **Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Lake Ohrid Region**. First inscribed as a natural site by UNESCO in 1979¹, it was extended in 1980 (mixed site) and further amended with minor boundary changes in 2009. The property includes the immediate surrounding watershed on the Macedonian side and up to the borders with Albania along the south and west.

In order to improve and enhance the integrity of the World Heritage Property, the Government of the Republic of Albania, supported by UNESCO & IUCN, proposes to extend the current property boundary to cover the remaining third of Lake Ohrid on the Albanian side. The nomination dossier currently under preparation also specifies a buffer zone that adopts the current *Pogradec Terrestrial/Aquatic Territory Protected Landscape* also known as the Pogradec Protected Landscape (PPL), so declared under the national laws of Albania².

The IUCN Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia is contributing to work on an Upstream Project³ in support of Albania's World Heritage nomination process, including the preparation of a site management plan. It has commissioned an international tourism consultant to review the Supplement to the Management Plan of the PPL and make recommendations for monitoring tourism visitor impacts.

This consultancy report makes recommendations for a data collection and monitoring system for tourism-related visitor impacts on Lake Ohrid's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). The main concerns are the current impact of activities and operations along the Albanian lakeshore compounded by future impacts from anticipated tourism growth.

2 Consultant Method & Approach

The document has been prepared from a desktop research of the available and established Lake Ohrid region, World Heritage and tourism literature, conducted over a 3-week period. The online research examined UNESCO World Heritage Center websites for OUV information on the World Heritage property and related state of conservation-, scoping- and advisory mission reports, World Heritage Committee Decisions for both Albania and FYR Macedonia; EU, IUCN and other institutional protected area, biodiversity and park management publications; Albania and FYR Macedonia tourism sector data and information, as well as other available studies and reports on the Lake Ohrid region.

There are obvious limitations to such a rapid, desktop exercise. To limit the potential for oversimplifying challenges, solutions or the opportunity cost of grounding recommendations in the operating realities of local and institutional staff, recommendations are developed for working teams at operation levels of the PPL decision-making hierarchy.

3 Tourism in Albania

Since the transition from its communist past to pre-accession into the EU in 1991, the Republic of Albania has seen steady growth in tourist arrivals. According to the Albanian National Statistical Institute (INSTAT)⁴, the national agency with the mandate for compiling and disseminating the national statistical

¹ Under UNESCO World Heritage Criteria (i), (iii), (iv) and (vii).

² Law on Protected Areas No. 8906 amended by various Decisions of Council of Ministers.

³ "Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid region", funded by the EU and the Government of Albania (1.87m euros) implemented by UNESCO in collaboration with IUCN, ICROM and ICOMOS; the Albanian Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Culture; and the Macedonian Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Culture.

⁴ INSTAT, see: Source: <http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/tourism.aspx>. Tourism statistics are collated by INSTAT in accordance with Albanian Law No. 9180 of 5.2.2004 "On Official Statistics". This law specifies the roles and responsibilities of official statistical bodies e.g. INSTAT, Bank of Albania, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture and their statistical agencies at national, regional and local levels, and in accordance with EU Regulation No. 692/2011 concerning European statistics on

programme, most arrivals are overland and comprise 98% of ethnic Albanians from neighbouring countries. From available data, about 2% of arrivals are for business purposes. International arrivals are from Italy and other Western European countries, the U.K. and U.S. For the 1st half of 2017 alone, tourist arrivals grew by an impressive 6.2%. During this period also, INSTAT reports that the growth in air arrivals nationally reached 20.4%, up from 18% in the same period in 2016. Growth in hotel room stock and occupancy is also on the uptick. In 2012 hotel occupation by foreigners exceeded that of Albanians for the first time and has continued on a steep upward trend since. Similarly, the National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA)⁵, which is responsible for developing, administering, managing and monitoring Albania's system of protected areas has also reported⁶ increased tourist visitation at its sites, boosting revenues to 9m lek (\$75,000) in the first 4 months of 2017, a 30% increase over previous comparable periods.

Popular tourist attractions in Albania include the capital city Tirana, coastal towns in Durrës and Sarrandë and Lake Ohrid. The last, located in Korçë county and part of the Pogradec municipality is well noted for the appeal of its lacustrine and montane landscapes and its cultural heritage along its shoreline comprising relics of 5th Century B.C. Illyrian peoples, 7th through 12th Century Roman, Ottoman and Slavic peoples, to 19th and 20th Century Albanian life, all preserved in historic city centres, ancient routes, the architectural vernacular, mosaic artistry, Christian churches and mosques. As more relics are assessed, discovered and inscribed, road, rail and air networks upgraded and new cross-country hiking routes promoted (e.g. Via Dinarica), Albania should expect increased visitation to Lake Ohrid, in lockstep with the increased visibility from the planned extension to the World Heritage property.

The tourism sector on the Albanian side of Lake Ohrid is still relatively small scale but shows signs of rapid growth and concentration in areas along the lakeshore during summer months. There is also keen interest in promoting tourism resort development in the Pogradec-to-Tushemisht area, given its proximity to St. Naum Monastery and Galichica National Park in Macedonia. As these areas attract tourism investment and development, control of current problems are also likely to increase if left unchecked and could also compound existing impacts on the Albanian side. Increased tourist visitation can be a mixed blessing for the area in terms of its benefits e.g. investment, employment, business opportunities and revenues; and disbenefits e.g. population expansion, pollution, wastes, degradation or loss of heritage resources, authenticity or integrity.

4 Overview of the Protected Area Status and Development Impacts in the Lake Ohrid region

Most of the Macedonian part of the Lake Ohrid region is included within the boundaries of the existing WH property and also the UNESCO/MAB Ohrid-Prespa Watershed Transboundary Biosphere Reserve (OPBR). National designations include Lake Ohrid Monument of Nature (IUCN Category III) and Galichica National Park (IUCN Category II). All of the Lake Ohrid watershed and also the OPBR on the Albanian side are included in the PPL (IUCN Category V). The Lake Ohrid region as a whole (Macedonia and Albania) reflects similarity in World Heritage origin, values and attributes.

The proposed Albanian extension to the Lake Ohrid World Heritage property includes the town of Pogradec in the buffer zone, with its ancient history and numerous cultural, geological and natural attributes. On the hill overlooking the town and the Lake are relics of an Illyrian settlement and fortifications from the 4th and 5th century BC. The fortification's 1400-year-existence ended in the 7th-8th century with the Slavic invasion, followed by Bulgarian occupation from the 9th-12th century. Over time, the fortified, hilltop settlement evolved into Pogradec (from "Podga Grada" meaning under the city) at its foothill along the lake shoreline. The town centre of Pogradec preserves typical 19th and 20th century Albanian setting and architectural vernacular with its narrow, cobblestone streets, buildings and houses. Traces of the Roman road Via Egnatia are also preserved and demonstrate the town's importance along the route from Rome to Constantinople in Roman times. Also associated with Pogradec's history is the

tourism.

⁵ NAPA was established by Decision of the Council of Ministers, No. 102 dated 04.02.2015 and is an agency of the Albanian Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration.

⁶ Source: Albanian Telegraphic Agency, see: www.ata.gov.al

town of Lin to the northwest, as well as many other archaeological sites and relics in the surrounding area. The paleo-Christian church at Lin is an important 6th century monument that has conserved well the church's central plan and 120m² of outstanding floor mosaics corresponding to the baptistry at Butrint on Albania's Adriatic coast. The World Heritage property extension provides an important impetus for continuing the conservation of cultural and building heritage at Pogradec, Lin and the surrounding villages.

Lake Ohrid itself is the oldest lake in Europe of tectonic origin created 2-3 million years ago. The Lake is filled from surface and underground rivers and streams draining its surrounding watershed on the Macedonian and Albanian sides. Its southern boundary is defined by important springs fed from underground limestone source rock that extend from the Prespa Lakes and mountains. The Lake basin and watershed landscape, vegetation, natural features, mountains and rock formations present a picturesque and tranquil landscape that is a defining attribute of the World Heritage property. Another is the high level of endemic species of flora and fauna developed from the lake's remote and isolated geomorphology and isotropic waters, which collectively ensures the importance of Lake Ohrid as a nature center for biodiversity and landscape conservation.

The lakeshore and the Albanian towns of Pogradec and Lin, their buildings, surrounding villages, cultural and historical monuments weave together more than 2000 years of pre-historic, medieval and Christian, Muslim and artisan life and livelihoods that are intimately connected to the Macedonian World Heritage property. They also offer a significant array of natural and cultural tourism attractions, assets and events that draw pilgrims, natural and cultural history researchers and scientists, resort and recreational seekers and visitors to the region.

On the Macedonian side, the management plan and various state of conservation reports for the Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Lake Ohrid Region list the main threats and impacts on the site as: uncoordinated urban development, increasing population and tourist visitation pressures, wastewater pollution, deteriorating Lake water quality from phosphorus and bacterial contamination. The underlying causes reportedly stem from weak enforcement of existing laws and implementation of the management plan, lack of a declared buffer zone, the lack of development control and conservation guidelines appropriate for the World Heritage site.

On the Albanian side, the Pogradec Protected Landscape (PPL), as the proposed buffer zone and Lake Ohrid World Heritage property extension that includes the Lake surface, adopts the level of protection recommended by IUCN's "Category V Protected Landscape/Seascape"⁷. This level of protection safeguards the area's distinct "ecological, biological, cultural or scenic character" in balance with traditional community activities and use of resources. The watershed area shared by Albania and Macedonia in the Ohrid-Prespa catchment, an important recharge area for Lake Ohrid, is afforded protection by its declaration as a UNESCO/MAB Transboundary Biosphere Reserve, and several nationally designated protected areas in Albania, Macedonia and Greece.

The PPL comprises 27,323 ha entirely within Pogradec district under the jurisdiction of NAPA, which is primarily responsible for its management and conservation, delegated to the Regional Administration of Protected Area (RAPA) as its regional monitoring and implementation arm. RAPA's Korçë office manages and monitors the PPL in collaboration with the Pogradec municipality, which also carries out collaborative administrative and protection activities as part of its daily operations. The PPL has 4 main zones that reflect its management priorities: a core zone protecting critical ecosystems, high elevation areas, biocorridors and fish breeding areas; a sustainable use zone promoting a mix of forest conservation and local resource use; a traditional use zone fostering agricultural production; and a recreational zone promoting lakeshore tourism activities.

The PPL and lakeshore areas are reportedly impacted by uncontrolled or illegal building development attributed to tourism development; fragmented forest ecosystems and habitat loss in watersheds; indiscriminate solid waste disposal; pollution loading of Lake Ohrid from surrounding agriculture and mining; and fire hazards from the burning of solid wastes. Recent ecological studies^{8,9} on Lake Ohrid

⁷ IUCN System for Protected Areas.

⁸ "Shoreline Functionality Index: Lake Ohrid", July 2016, joint technical working groups from FYOR Macedonia and Albania; 262pp.

⁹ "Initial Characterisation of Lake Prespa, Ohrid and Shkodra/Skadar: Implementing the EU Water Framework Directive in

examining its shoreline ecosystem function and physical and chemical characteristics, describe deterioration in ecosystem function from clearing of reed vegetation belts and wetlands, and increasing pollution loads from tourism development and activities in coastal areas from Pogradec-to-Tushemisht (southern lakeshore) and Pogradec-to-Lin (northwest), as well as from other villages in the vicinity.

While reported impacts are common to both the Albanian and FYR Macedonian sides of Lake Ohrid as a consequence of urban development and traditional livelihood activities, the growing influences from tourism are noticeable. These impacts also likely present similar management hurdles for both countries, notwithstanding the differences in national and local jurisdictions.

5 Tourism Impacts on OUV

This section examines current and potential impacts of increased tourist visitation on Albanian Lake Ohrid area OUV. It uses a generalized impact assessment method that is intended to highlight the 'hotspots' of potential impacts from tourism visitors and activities on the Lake Ohrid OUV. The assessment is only for the purpose of identifying the key elements of the recommended visitor impact monitoring programme.

Tourists typically require infrastructure, recreation and accommodation facilities, direct and indirect services at destinations that range from provision of roads, railways, ports and airports; visitor centres, parking lots; signage and interpretation; recreation; education/guides/information; health and utility-based services e.g. emergency/hospital care, sewage treatment, solid waste management. Impact concerns principally stem from the total number of visitors, their concentration in high demand lakeshore areas and in high season (i.e. summer months).

INSTAT periodically monitors and reports on tourism demand and supply statistics in accordance with EUROSTAT guidelines¹⁰ that principally describe the economic and social effects of travel and tourism arrivals at the main entry ports, airports and border stops; short- and long stays, visitor spend etc. at national levels. However, there are other monitoring needs specific to the effects or impacts of tourism, namely visitor impacts, which are mainly recorded from in-situ or important in local contexts.

To prioritize and monitor tourism visitor hotspots in a systematic way it is important to categorize tourism products and services on offer locally, in the manner for example, as recommended by UNDESA/UNWTO¹¹. A "tourism product" is defined in relation to its varying forms which are packaged and marketed to tourists such as modes of transport, accommodation types, specific activities such as nature/recreational tours, visits to historical and cultural sites, city visits, specific sports, etc. A reference table of an example of nomenclature developed for tourism products¹² is included in Annex 1.

It is important to note that even though this is not an exhaustive list of global tourism products and services or that only some parts of these tourism products may be represented in Albania today, consideration of the 3 main categories of tourism products highlights the facilities frequented by visitors and allows for an initial impact assessment as provided in Annex 2. The OUV attributes and interactions with local activities in Lake Ohrid were compiled from available UNESCO reports.

The generalized impact assessment of Annex 2 describes and visualizes the critical tourism facilities and operations that could have a moderate or severe, short or long term effect on Lake Ohrid OUV because of their design and operation. Currently, short term impacts result from accommodation and other in-situ destination-based services e.g. restaurants, bars along the lakeshore. Medium and long term impacts are anticipated from increased arrivals on improved local roads, planned new regional highways, railways and EU road corridors, as well as from new or large scale tourism resort development. Such activities

Southeast Europe"; BMZ/GIZ; November 2015; 113pp.

¹⁰ See http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Tourism_statistics#Tourism_.E2.80.94_demand_and_supply.

¹¹ UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (Statistics Division), 2010; "International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics, 2008 (UNWTO)"; Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 83/Rev.1, ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/83/Rev.1; 145pp.

¹² See Annex 1 for table extract. UN Environment Consultation document, publicly available online at: http://www.scpclearinghouse.org/sites/default/files/consultation_document_recommended_key_environmental_indicators_for_the_tourism_private_sector_o.pdf.

have already altered ecological function along stretches of the lakeshore¹³. The PPL's traditional use, recreational and sustainable use zones are critical areas where these interactions and impacts are likely to occur. This is explained by the availability of developable land near to the lakeshore and accessibility to historical sites and attractions. In principle, those operations (current and planned) with moderate to severe impacts should be flagged for special monitoring and development control. (A more detailed, quantitative and qualitative assessment is not possible from the available information.)

Regarding use of visitor facilities, IUCN guidelines on protected area visitor management¹⁴ identifies and categorizes a range of indicative visitor uses, including tourists to protected areas designated under IUCN's System for Protected Areas. Protected area Category V is synonymous with the level of protection afforded the PPL and therefore of the proposed Lake Ohrid extension Buffer Zone. Table 1 below summarizes the types of visitor use encouraged for this category of protection:

Table 1: IUCN recommended visitor type and use for Protected Area Category V (adapted from original)

Type of Visitor	IUCN Category V – Types of Visitor Use
Volunteers (officially recognised and supported)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire fighters and search and rescue personnel • Historic site maintenance and restoration • Walking track maintenance • Introduced plant removal • Visitor service support such as volunteer campground wardens or guides • Researchers, such as those conducting a biodiversity assessment
Researchers (officially permitted)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All aspects of natural heritage research including baseline condition measurement, trends in condition and ecosystem processes and social and cultural heritage research
Commercial users (officially permitted)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature-based filmmakers • Visitor access services including pack animals, bicycle, taxi, bus, aircraft, motor launch, snowmobile and others
Tourists and recreationists (sustainable use)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education-focused visitors • Car-based sightseers, cycling, photography, painting • Picnicking, walking, bushwalking, camping • Nature study and cultural awareness • Orienteering, cross-country running • Use of official horse riding, mountain biking, 4-wheel drive and motorcycle routes • Approved non-powered light, hand-gliding, paragliding, hot-air ballooning • Water-based activities, fishing, swimming, sunbathing, canoeing, boating, sailing, white-water rafting • Snow and ice-based skiers, snowboarders, ice climbers • Mountaineering and caving
Spiritual and cultural users (officially endorsed and supported)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal access to protected areas for spiritual, ceremonial and cultural reasons such as traditional access routes
Commemorative users (officially endorsed and supported)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to protected areas for commemorative purposes such as visitors returning to sites of cultural significance within a protected area

Using the same impact assessment method above, the likely impacts on OUV from these activities are also assessed and presented in Annex 3. It is immediately apparent that moderate and severe user

¹³ Op. cit. note #6.

¹⁴ Spenceley et al., 2015: "Chapter 23: Visitor Management", in Protected Area Governance and Management, Worboys, G.L. et al. editors; pp. 715–750, ANU Press, Canberra.

impacts are possible in the short and long term from any motorized activity operating in, near to or accessing the World Heritage extension site, as well as from new building construction or existing building renovations and additions. These could either do physical &/or chemical (pollution) damage or be aesthetically incompatible at the site (e.g. from disturbing noise levels or visually intrusive architecture or building construction).

The reports examined are largely silent on periodic monitoring of tourism development and visitor arrivals by responsible agencies e.g. NAPA, RAPA-Korçë, even as calls are made for such monitoring by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. It is also undetermined from the reports, the extent to which the critical World Heritage sites, relics and monuments are sufficiently cordoned off or controlled from random, unsupervised visits at their access points.

The underlying causes for the range of impacts are explained as complexities and overlaps in institutional coordination nationally and in transboundary lake management, which ultimately dampens law enforcement and management plan implementation, respectively. There seems to be a lack of technical specialists at local levels in tourism and destination management, and little evidence of use and application of World Heritage and protected area conservation guidelines. These are critical for monitoring and controlling building design (height, density, massing and resource use), construction and operation (resource use, waste minimization) and related tourism activities (specifying allowed and restricted activities) in core protected and buffer zone areas. These constraints are rooted within protected area management system organization, planning and implementation.

Albania is already learning from the challenges faced by its neighbour in managing the Lake Ohrid World Heritage property, as indicated from its own buffer zone proposals. Its management system arrangements must now prioritize and simplify its institutional structure for more effective responses at the political (decision-making), administrative and working levels. Its existing laws and regulations provide robust protections and should be enforced as a priority at the PPL.

There is already some on-going environmental & ecological monitoring conducted by specialized national and regional government agencies as part of routine activities or through donor-funded projects, and which provide important platforms and networks for tourism impact monitoring. It is therefore essential to involve local and regional tourism stakeholders. From the documents reviewed in this exercise, there is little evidence seen of their strategic and tactical involvement and a more focused outreach to these stakeholders could be beneficial.

6 Tourism Visitor Monitoring System Elements

6.1 Recommended Visitor Impact Indicators

This section recommends tourism visitor impact monitoring indicators. It is emphasized that these should be considered the minimum for collation and assembly of a related database appropriate for the proposed Lake Ohrid World Heritage extension property in Albania.

6.1.1 Visitor access to protected cultural sites and monuments

It must be assumed that nationally designated sites and monuments in the PPL have controlled access points that provide ample opportunity to monitor visitors of all categories entering the proposed World Heritage extension property especially via private or public passenger transport modes.

The IUCN-recommended "official" visitors of Table 1 above may be interpreted as the Lake Ohrid management committee's appointed, assigned or contracted staff who are engaged in site or building monitoring or maintenance activities. The recommendation is that RAPA-Korçë as the designated PPL protected area monitoring body in association with the Pogradec Municipality and other directorates, will license &/or officially recognize personnel in this visitor category and also document their related activities (e.g. via official feedback reporting), as a first step. Their purpose and activities at the site are therefore quite specific and predictable.

Monitoring indicator: Staff/agency PPL maintenance reports/logs *Frequency: semi-annual*

For access by "tourist visitors and recreationists" of Table 1, who may include local residents, domestic-, regional- or international visitors, it would be important to count, register &/or estimate visitation levels at the access points to protected sites and monuments. This visitor type may readily be monitored at entrance turnstiles and other points of sale (where these exist) or from issue of pre-purchased tickets and passes, visitor licences and tour guide group permits e.g. entrances to museums, heritage buildings, viewing towers, national parks, beaches or hiking trails, or at demarcated parking lots for visitors arriving by vehicle. It is likely that these data are already collected by agencies of the Ministry of Culture. Data analyses conducted over time will permit a better assessment of visitor impacts and set threshold levels of visitation that are benign to World Heritage OUV.

Monitoring indicator: Tourist visitor arrival numbers at site access Entry or user fees/revenues *Frequency: monthly*

6.1.2 Accommodation facilities and services

Under Albanian law¹⁵, the Ministry of Tourism operates a national classification system that certifies any tourism enterprise operating an accommodation facility e.g. guesthouse, hostel, campsite, hotel, motel, resort, curative center or bed and breakfast. The certificate must be renewed every 4 years. Travel agencies, tour guides and other operators also require an operating license¹⁶. This is a key administration record that allows RAPA-Korçë and the PPL management committee, in collaboration with the Territorial Planning Agency, the Ministry of Tourism and the Pogradec Municipality to monitor existing, new or proposed tourism accommodation and operators in the PPL and to be proactive in permitting and controlling the desired forms of tourism development.

Monitoring indicators: Existing/new tourism certificates & licenses issued by business type *Frequency: annual*
Illegal structures/demolition notices or actions
Number of hotel rooms/beds

¹⁵ Law no. 93/2015 "On tourism", Official Gazette no. 164 of 21.07.2015, described in Deloitte Legal News, September 2015.

¹⁶ Law no. 10081 of 23.02.2009 "On licenses, authorizations and permits in the Republic of Albania", *ibid*.

Number of licensed tour operators
Number of licensed tour guides
Numbers/types of guided tours
Tour group size

The Albanian Hotel Association (ATA) including its regional chapter in Korçë is a key industry partner to the PPL governance and committees. ATA should also be encouraged to organize, collect and share, on behalf of its members and as a first step, annualized hotel occupancy data and guest feedback surveys on activities and experiences in the World Heritage site. At future stages where possible, ATA may also be persuaded to organize and share resource efficiency data e.g. water and energy use, waste generation and discharge¹⁷ for its members operating within the boundaries of the World Heritage extension site. The indicators recommended below address both the numbers of tourism visitors accommodated and the impact of facility operations in the PPL.

<i>Monitoring indicators: Hotel occupancy</i>	<i>Frequency: semi-annual, annual</i>
<i>Solid waste disposal (by weight/volume)</i>	
<i><u>Resource efficiency data (future):</u></i>	
<i>Number of suppliers of local food to hotels within 10km</i>	
<i>Resource use/efficiency: food, water, energy</i>	
<i>Effluent discharge quality e.g. grey and black water by volume/rate</i>	

6.1.3 Other destination service facilities

It is unclear whether other tourism service providers (e.g. restaurants, bars, entertainment centers, suppliers) operating in the PPL are organized or to what extent the majority belong to the Albanian Tourism Association. These would nonetheless need an operating certificate or license and would be covered under monitoring indicators listed above. Joining ATA should also be a strategic objective in order to systematically include the tourism value chain operating in the PPL in the above-recommended visitor performance monitoring.

6.2 Strengthening PPL Institutional Governance

The draft World Heritage Plan Supplement describes a PPL governance committee with 14 public sector representatives co-chaired by the Mayor of Pogradec Municipality and the General Director of Environment Policy and Delivery Unit of the Ministry of Environment. Other members include NAPA & RAPA; the Culture Heritage/Water/Fisheries Directorates; Territorial Planning; Institute of Archaeology; NGO and local citizen's representation. Tourism public sector representation should be included at national- (Ministry of Tourism) &/or Pogradec district levels. ATA should also be considered as the tourism private sector representative. Tourism representation will strengthen and expand the committee's skills and influence especially for the objective of monitoring visitor impacts and limiting tourism activities to non-core PPL zones.

It is not clear from the available documents whether PPL inter-agency working procedures are available to guide any working groups or teams of professionals who are already monitoring and researching Lake Ohrid region historical, biodiversity, ecology, archaeology, hydrology and physiology. While it is evident that multiple research, scientific and technical studies are on-going at Lake Ohrid, working procedures or agreements would provide much needed guidance and consolidate efforts for systematic reporting to the PPL management committee and produce value-adding results to all concerned.

It is also important that tourism visitor monitoring builds on existing institutional data collection routines and/or project databases, and is developed and undertaken with the participation of key tourism stakeholders, in accordance with the data protocols of the National Statistical Institute (INSTAT), which will be expected to establish the appropriate standards for consistent, verifiable and accurate measurements and data.

¹⁷ This may be proposed for example as part of its national activities under the Authentic Albania Quality Mark.

7 Recommendations

The following recommendations are suggested for improving the text under “Programme 4. Enabling Public Enjoyment of World Heritage” of the World Heritage Supplement to the Management Plan. It is presented for ease of reference in tables with the original Supplement text in the left column and the suggested text amendments highlighted in the right column.

Original Text of the World Heritage Supplement	Suggested Amendments
<p>Rationale</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In order to realise this vision, development of individual sites and opportunities should take place within the context of a general strategy for the entire Lake Ohrid area (including the Macedonian part) as a destination, in terms of image, access and transportation, distribution of tourism sites and routes, support for small and medium-sized local businesses and overall marketing.</p> <p>Pogradec Municipality and national authorities should cooperate to establish the basic framework and infrastructure for tourism and recreation, provide coordinated marketing, and offer basic facilities, information and signage for key sites. Development of specific attractions, activities and products will require investment from the private</p>	<p><i>None</i></p> <p><i>None</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

Original Text of the World Heritage Supplement	Suggested Amendments
<p>sector and provision of advice to small tourism enterprises.</p> <p>Few reliable statistics are currently available on tourism and visitors to the area. A limited public consultation exercise in 2016 produced some important results; effective management and marketing in the future would benefit from better information on visitors, their views and ideas, how they use the area and what they spend. Increasing visitation also brings an increased risk of accidents to visitors and of potential environmental impacts. There will be a need to build environmental safeguards into development and use of recreational sites and facilities, and to maintain high standards of hygiene and safety within the tourism sector.</p>	<p>World Heritage standards. Development of specific activities and products will require investment from the private sector and provision of advice to small tourism enterprises.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Specific objectives to be achieved in the next 10 years.</p> <p>4.1 An integrated strategy guides development and management of tourism and recreation in the Lake Ohrid Region at national and transboundary levels.</p>	<p>4.1 An integrated strategy 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</p>
<p>Management policy</p> <p>Tourism development in the area should not take place on a purely opportunistic basis. All responsible authorities and providers of tourism services and activities should be working within a commonly understood framework for tourism development in the area. This should determine zones for the type of tourism and recreation to be encouraged (for example intensive recreation areas, rural tourism zones, and wilderness zones) and the types of activity and facility to be promoted and permitted in each zone. The strategy should also identify the main attractions and routes to be promoted and equipped in the area.</p> <p>Ideally any strategy will be integrated across the boundary with Macedonia and include the whole Lake Ohrid Region (and the Ohrid Prespa Biosphere Reserve), but establishment of a wider strategy should not delay implementation of key measures at the local level (in line with the</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

Original Text of the World Heritage Supplement	Suggested Amendments
National Strategy for tourism development).	local levels
<p>Table 4.2: A range of basic visitor infrastructure and information is available to enable nature and culture based tourism</p> <p>Objective 4.2.8: Develop a visitor management plan, as proposed in the soft tourism infrastructure report.</p> <p>Indicator: Plan operational</p>	<p>Objective 4.2.8: Develop a facility and visitor monitoring plan, as proposed in the soft tourism infrastructure report.</p> <p>Indicators: Visitor monitoring plan for Albania (can be applied to Macedonia side)</p> <p>Numbers of certified & licensed tourism operators</p> <p>Visitor monitoring data e.g. numbers at access sites, visitor survey feedback (<i>see details above</i>)</p>

Annex 1

UN Recommended Tourism Product Categories see footnote reference #7 above

Tourism Product Categories	Description	Activities
Passenger transport services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local transport and sightseeing • Passenger transportation services • Long-distance passenger transport services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Urban and suburban land transport services – Local water transport services – Sightseeing transportation services – Inter-urban railway transport services – Inter-urban road transport services – Long distance water transport services – Air transport services – Space transport services
Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor accommodation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Room or unit accommodation services – Camp site services – Recreational and vacation camp services
Other destination-based services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum and preservation services • Performing arts and other live entertainment event presentation and promotion services • Sports and recreational sports services • Educational & training support services • Amusement and recreational services • Audio-visual and related services • Beauty and physical well-being services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Museum and preservation services of historical sites and buildings – Botanical, zoological and nature reserve services – Performing arts event promotion and organization services – Performing arts event production and presentation services – Other performing arts and live entertainment services – Sports and recreational sports event promotion and organization services – Sports and recreational sports facility operation services – Other sports and recreational sports services – Other education and training services – Cultural education services – Sports and recreation – Education services – Amusement park and similar attraction service – Gambling and betting services – Coin-operated amusement machine services – Other recreation and amusement services – Motion picture projection services – Physical well-being services

Tourism Product Categories	Description	Activities
	• Food serving services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meal serving services with full restaurant services - Meal serving services with limited services
	• Beverage serving services	- Beverage serving services
	• Specialized store retail trade services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialized store retail trade services in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food, beverages and tobacco - Textiles, clothing and footwear - Miscellaneous consumer goods - Chemical and pharmaceutical products – Perfumery articles, cosmetic articles and toilet soaps
	• Social services without accommodation	- Child, day-care services
	• Services furnished by other membership organizations	- Religious services

Note of full disclosure – the Consultant served as a major author of the Consultation Document from which the above table was extracted.

Annex 2: Tourism Product Categories, Related Activities & Potential Impact on Lake Ohrid OUV Impact range ☉ - short term (1-3 years) ● - medium term (4-9 years) ■ Long term (10+ years)																								
Impact Severity Rank			No Impact			Low Impact Effects are barely perceptible or measurable		Moderate Impact Effects are measurable, noticeable but reversible			Severe Impact Effects are immediately noticeable, destructive change in state													
Tourism Product & Service Categories:			Passenger Transport Services - Local			Passenger Transport Services - Long distance			Accommodation		Other Destination products and services													
			Urban & suburban land transport	Local water transport	Sightseeing transportation	Proposed EU Corridor VIII road	Inter urban/EU railway services	Inter urban/EU road services	Hotel/Guest house/rental units	Recreational campsites	Museums/ Historical sites & buildings	Nature reserves/national parks	Performing arts Live events/entertainment	Sports Recreational facilities	Cultural education, training facilities	Spas, wellness facilities	Catering & full restaurant facilities	Bars & beverage-serving facilities	Retail trade stores, malls & outlets	Religious facilities	Scientific research			
SUMMARIZED LAKE OHRID OUV VALUES AND ATTRIBUTES: (key: WH = World Heritage extension site; BZ = Buffer Zone)			Paleochristian Christian church remains at Lin; untouched overall plan; floor mosaics with artistic values; Zagradia prehistoric settlement (WH)	☉			●■	●■	●■	☉■		☉	●■	☉	☉									
			Relics of prehistoric Illyrian & ancient civilizations (WH); historic Pogradec city centre and 19th/20th Century life; 1 st Category houses/buildings (BZ)	●■	●■	☉■	●■	●■	●■	●■	☉■		☉■	☉	●■	☉	☉■	●	●■	●■	●■	●■		
			Byzantine 6th Century Lin church plan; artistic floor mosaics (WH)	●■	☉■	☉■	●■	●■	●■	●■	☉■		☉■		●■	☉	☉■	●	●■	●■	●■			
			Oldest tectonic lake in Europe and one of in the world; basin landscape with scenic montane ridges; rivers and streams flowing into lake; nature monuments - caves, springs, special geological features (WH)	☉■	☉■	☉■	●■	●■	●■	●■	☉■	☉	☉	●■	●■	☉		■	●■	●■	●■			
			Several endemic species of flora and fauna; oligotrophic waters; diverse landscapes; collection of unique plant and animal relicts; high degree on endemic species - 17 native fish fauna species/10 endemic; endemic snails, worms and sponges; red belt biotopes important for fish reproduction, bird nesting; 60,000 observed birds - Important Bird Area (Audubon) (WH)	☉■	■	☉■	■	■	■	■	■	○		■	☉■	■		■	■	■	■			

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA FOR THE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LAKE OHRID AND ITS WATERSHED.

The Albanian and the Macedonian Government, hereinafter referred to as The Parties,

Mindful of the local, regional and global significance of Lake Ohrid as a site of exceptional environmental, economic, scientific, aesthetic and cultural value,

Convinced that an international agreement is essential to safeguard these values for present and future generations through a management approach that permits the Parties to protect and conserve Lake Ohrid and its watershed, while enabling the watershed's sustainable development,

Conscious of the need for a holistic approach to protecting water quality and conservation of the integrity of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems of the Lake Ohrid Watershed;

Recognizing their relevant obligations under, in particular, the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl habitats (the Ramsar Convention), the convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (the Espoo Convention), The Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (The Aarhus Convention), the Convention on the Conservation of Wild Flora and Fauna and their Habitats in Europe (The Berne Convention) and the Convention on the Conservation of the Migratory species (The Bonn Convention).

Recalling the Memorandum of Understanding of 29th November 1996 between the Albanian and Macedonian Governments regarding the Lake Ohrid Conservation Project, the Memorandum of Understanding of 7th September 2000 concerning Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development between the Macedonian Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning and the Albanian National Environmental Agency,

Aiming at further deepening of the cooperation for the protection of the Lake Ohrid and its watershed sustained by the experience gained through the construction of the collector system and the accompanying facilities and during the implementation of the Lake Ohrid Conservation Project,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1
Basic Objectives

Individually and in co-operation, the Parties shall work in order to:

1. Assure an equal and integrated protection as well as sustainable development for the Lake Ohrid and its watershed, according to the European Union standards
2. Give to the Lake and its watershed the status of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the status of "Biosphere Reserve" of UNESCO;
3. Prepare the conditions for the approval of the Council of Europe's proposal to designate the Prespa-Ohrid area as one of only two Euro-regions in Southeastern Europe.

Article 2
Definitions

For the purpose of this Agreement,

1. "Lake Ohrid watershed" refers to those surroundings catchments areas, including Lakes Prespa that are located within the territorial boundaries of the Parties to this Agreement.
2. "Prespa Lakes" refers to those portions of the Macro and Micro Prespa Lakes and their respective watersheds that are within the territorial boundaries of the Parties to this Agreement;
3. "Joint bodies" refers to those joint bodies (from the two countries) set up as part of the Lake Ohrid Conservation Project that include the Lake Ohrid Monitoring Task Force, the Watershed Management Committee and the **Organization of the Fishery Management** as well as the Prespa Park Coordinating Committee and any other bodies entrusted by the Parties with land-use or environmental management functions or responsibilities in the Lake Ohrid Watershed.

Article 3
General Obligations

1. For the fulfillment of the objectives of Article 1 the Parties shall take the necessary measures, individually and in cooperation, to

- (a) Prevent, control and reduce pollution of the waters in the watershed;
- (b) Protect the soil from erosion, depletion, infections and pollution;
- (c) Protect the biodiversity by protecting especially the endemic, rare, threatened or endangered species of flora and fauna;
- (d) Prevent introduction and breeding non-autochthonous animal and plant species;
- (e) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources of the watershed;
- (f) Avoid any serious damage of the cultural values and natural landscapes
- (g) Prevent and control the economic activities which cause or may cause negative impact in the Lake watershed

2. To this end, each Party shall:

(a) Accomplish harmonization of criteria and standards, strategies and regulations in preparing of spatial and urban plans and in the arable land use plans in order to ensure the watershed's land management according to the principle of sustainable development;

b) Approve and apply faithfully the environmental standards and criteria of the watershed as described in Article 4;
c) Expedite the full and effective realization of the watershed community individuals' rights for access to environmental information, public participation in decision making in environmental matters, and access to justice for environmental matters.

d) Establish and maintain an effective system of monitoring in order to keep under control the environmental state and quality of the Lake and its watershed.

Article 4

Lake Ohrid Watershed Environmental Standards and Criteria

1. The Parties to this Agreement, with assistance from the Committee as described in Article 5, shall set out exact criteria, standards, limits, and objectives for the protection, conservation as well as sustainable development of the Lake Ohrid Watershed in order to achieve the basic objectives of Article 1.
2. For this purpose, they shall establish separate technical documents that:
 - (a) Implement the legal commitment toward the application of international norms and standards and the ones of the European Union for the protection and conservation of the Lake and its watershed;
 - (b) Adjust relevant national environmental standards and criteria to local conditions and requirements of the watershed;
 - (c) Require the use of best available technology and contemporary environmental practices.

Article 5

The Lake Ohrid Watershed Committee

1. In order to assure effectiveness in the achievement of the objectives and commitments specified in this agreement, the Parties agree to establish the Lake Ohrid Watershed Committee.
2. As a **bilateral body**, the Committee:

- *Monitors the ongoing of the activities carried out for the protection of the lake and its watershed;
- *Suggests to the Parties the necessary measures and activities for the implementation of the Agreement, invites them to cooperate, to coordinate and carry joint projects;
- *Evident actions and attitudes of the Parties in contradiction with this Agreement.

3. The Committee shall be composed of an equal number of members from each Party. The Committee shall include three titular of central governmental institutions appointed by the Respective Governments, three titular of local governments institutions and one representative of civil society. There shall be one non-voting representative of the international donor community.

4. Depending on the theme of the meeting the Committee invites relevant experts at its meetings.

5. The Committee shall meet in ordinary meetings once every six months. An extraordinary Committee meeting shall be called at the request of a simple majority of its members. The meetings will be held once in Albania and once in Macedonia.

6. At its first meeting the Committee shall appoint the Chairman and the Secretary, shall approve its regulation of internal organization and functioning. One copy of this regulation is given to the Parties. The Chairman and the Secretary have one-year mandate with rotation of the Parties.

7. The Committee shall serve in the capacity of a intergovernmental body which will keep relations with donors in order to gain projects and donations, to be used for the implementation of this Agreement.

8. The Committee shall prepare and publish the annual Report of the state of environment for the watershed's area, including in the Report one section where its work is described.

9. The Committee shall be formed within three months on exchanging the instrument for ratification of the Agreement between the two Parties.

Article 6

Specific Committee Functions

1. The Committee assists the Parties for:

- (a) Drafting and application of standards, environmental criteria and the requirements of the sustainable development on which basis will be accomplished the integrated protection of the lake and its watershed as well as the special protection of the land, water, air, natural resources, biological diversity, urban environment, natural landscapes and cultural values;
- (b) Completing the legal regulatory framework of the watershed area;
- (c) Drafting and application of strategies, programs and action plans to be implemented on the lake and its watershed;

- (d) Drafting of the program and the application of effective systems of monitoring in order to keep under control the state of environment and the quality of the lake and of the watershed;
- (e) Gathering, elaboration and publication of environmental information on Ohrid Lake and its watershed;
- (g) Preparation of activities for creating conditions to designate the Prespa- Ohrid area as one of only two Euro-regions in Southeastern Europe.
- (f) Increasing of public, NGO-s and other stakeholders' participation to the protection of the lake and its watershed.

2.The Committee gives recommendations and opinions to each of the Parties, on the basis of prior provision of opinion by the mutual bilateral subcommittees in the specific areas, in order to implement the requirements of the Agreement and strengthen the entire effectiveness in regard to:

- i) the spatial plans of the respective part of the Ohrid Lake's watershed
- ii) the status of legislative and regulative measures related to the Ohrid Lake's watershed
- iii) the relevant programs for development, policy and decisions of the governmental and self-government, which affect or may affect the goals and objectives of this Agreement;

3.The Committee gathers any available information related to the lake and watershed, asks for and receives propositions from governmental institutions, bilateral bodies and NGO-s in order to improve its work and to increase the commitment of the Parties toward the implementation of the Agreement.

Article 7

Committee Decisions

1. The Committee shall decide by consensus. In case consensus is not reached, the Parties shall refer the issue for settlement to the respective Governments.
2. The Committee addresses its decisions to the Parties as recommendations by setting time limits for implementation of its decisions by the Parties.
- 3.Each Party shall implement Committee decisions in accordance with national law and report regularly to the Committee on measures taken for their implementation.
- 4.In the event that a Party is unable or only partly able to implement a Committee decision, it shall inform the Committee to this effect, explain the reasons for the non-application and propose the way and the time of the implementation.
- 5.The Committee keeps a register of the decisions taken.

Article 8

The Committee's Secretariat

- 1.The Committee is assisted by the Secretariat while fulfilling its duties.
- 2.The Secretariat is a technical body depending from the Committee and acts in the name and for the Committee. Is the Secretariat's task to:

- a) Prepare the Committee meetings;
- b) Draft and administrate the documentation related to the Committee and Secretariat activity;
- c) Draft, disseminate and follow the implementation of the Committee's decisions;
- d) Gather and elaborate data and information;
- e) Prepare studies, analysis and projects;
- f) Publish and disseminate the meeting's materials;
- g) Keep the relations of the Committee with central and local institutions of the Parties, with bilateral bodies, with research and scientific institutions of the Parties, with NGO-s, with donors and international environmental bodies;
- h) Keep the economic-financial documentation;
- i) Make sensitization and awareness activities;
- j) Fulfill the tasks defined in its regulation and other tasks assigned by the Committee.

- 1.The Head of the Secretariat is the Secretary of the Committee.
2. The Secretariat submits the Report of its work for the period between the two meetings in each meeting of the Committee.
- 3.The Secretariat is constituted by 1 member from each of the Parties at least.
- 4.The Secretariat is established in Ohrid city, Republic of Macedonia
- 5.The costs for providing premises and their maintenance are borne by the Macedonian Party

6. The equipment and all necessary technical goods, means needed for suitable starting work conditions to the Secretariat are provided by the Macedonian Party.
7. Each Party shall bear the financial costs of its own representatives appointed as members of the Secretariat.
8. Each Party is obliged to provide a budget for covering the costs of the joint expenses arising from the regular work of the Secretariat;

Article 9
Expenses

1. Each Party shall bear the expenses associated with the participation of its representatives in the meetings of the Committee.
- 2. The Party in whose territory will be organized the Committee meeting shall bear the expenses of the meeting's organization.**

Article 10
Amendments to the Agreement

1. Each Party may propose amendments to this Agreement.
2. Proposals for amendments shall be considered at the annual meeting of the Committee or at any extraordinary Committee meeting specifically called for this purpose.
3. An amendment to the present Agreement shall enter into force for the Parties upon the exchange of their instruments of acceptance of the amendment.

Article 11
Dispute Settlement

1. In case of a dispute between the Parties regarding the interpretation or application of this Agreement, the Parties shall seek a solution by negotiation or by any other means of dispute settlement acceptable to them.
2. In the event of a failure to reach a settlement in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, **the dispute shall be settled through diplomatic channels.**

Article 12
Entry into Force

This Agreement shall enter into force the day of the reception of the last written notification by which the Parties shall notify the entry into force of the law that ratifies the Agreement.

Article 13
Duration of Agreement

This Agreement shall remain in force indefinitely unless one of the Parties, through diplomatic channels, notifies its desire to denounce it, in which case the Agreement shall terminate six months after the date of such written notification. Unless otherwise agreed, such termination shall not affect the validity of any arrangements or project made under this Agreement.

Article 14
Authentic Text

This Agreement is done in English, Albanian and Macedonian languages. In case of divergences between the texts, the English version shall be regarded as authentic.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement

Signed in Skopje, on June 17th 2004



**REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
THE ASSEMBLY**

**L A W
No. 9103, date 10.7.2003**

ON THE PROTECTION OF TRANSBOUNDARY LAKES

Pursuant to Article 78 and 83 point 1 of the Constitution, at the proposal of the Council of Ministers,

- **THE ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA DECIDED:**

CHAPTER I

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS

Article 1

The law objective

This law aims at the environmental protection of the transboundary lakes in their natural state, guaranteeing the appropriate conditions for the development of life and ecosystems in these lakes, through the promotion of useful activities in compliance with the requirements of the sustainable development principle and stopping of activities that threaten them.

Article 2

Definition of terms

When interpreting this law:

1. "Lake administration" is the state administration created for the protection and management of the lake as a protected area.
2. "Habitat" is the term defined in Point 6 Article 3 of the Law no. 8906, date 6.6.2002 "On Protected Areas".
3. "Border of the general volume" is the volume of waters, taken from the lake, without creating problems to its water balance.
4. "Transboundary lakes" are natural reserves located in the border between the Republic of Albania and neighbouring countries.
5. "Watershed" is the Albanian part of the watershed, where waters flow naturally towards the lake.
6. "Lake user fee" is the payment that legal and physical persons, public or private, Albanians or foreigners pay for their activities in the lake or its shores. This fee does not

include the fee for water usage.

Article 3

Scope of the Law

This law is implemented in the transboundary waters and their respective watersheds of:

- a) the Albanian part of Shkodra Lake;
- b) the Albanian part of Ohrid Lake;
- c) the Albanian part of Prespa Lakes.

CHAPTER II

PROTECTION OF TRANSBOUNDARY LAKES

Article 4

Protection

1. All legal and regulatory acts on environmental protection issued in the Republic of Albania, as well as the international conventions, protocols and agreements that the Republic of Albania is a party to are obligatory to be enforced.

2. All

a) physical and legal persons, public or private, Albanians or foreigners, who use water, natural and biological assets of the lake and its watershed or exercise various activities in them;

b) physical and legal persons, public or private, Albanians or foreigners, whose activities are undertaken in the watershed and who can cause damages to the lakes through their activities,

are obliged to protect the transboundary lakes and implement the provisions of this law.

Article 5

Duties of state bodies

The Ministry of Environment, in cooperation with the relevant central and local state bodies and water authorities, and each of them in its direction organize the work for the environmental protection of the transboundary lakes, control the implementation of this law obligations and participate in:

a) the development and implementation of the management plans of transboundary lakes;

b) the development and implementation of special monitoring programs;

c) the development and implementation of the local plans for the rehabilitation of contaminated or damaged parts of the transboundary lakes;

ç) the creation of the contemporary legal framework for their management and environmental protection;

d) ensuring of and efficient use of the necessary financial means;

dh) the continuous control to ensure the conservation of the natural state of the transboundary lakes and their flora and fauna.

Article 6

Legal Protection

1. The transboundary lakes and their respective watershed should be under the special protection of the state, because they are unique ecosystems of international values. This can be done by proclaiming them protected areas, based on the law no.8906, date 6.6.2002 "On protected areas" and law no.8093, date 21.3.1996 "On water reserves", as well as on other international environmental conventions, which the Republic of Albania has adhered to.

2. To ensure the unique protection of the whole ecosystem, the proposal for proclaiming every lake as a protected area, should take into account the status that the other part of the lake in the neighbouring country enjoys.

Article 7

Elements of the protection

The environmental protection of the transboundary lakes is achieved through:

- a) strict enforcement of the relevant legal frame;
- b) implementation of scientific, technical, technological, chemical, biological and statistical methods which ensure the quality and quantity of the natural indicators of waters for the protection and promotion of the survival of biodiversity;
- c) development and implementation of the management plans, including all the environmental components and activities that will be implemented in waters, fishery, forestry, agriculture, tourism, communication and industry;
- ç) development and implementation of the concrete monitoring programs;
- d) strict implementation of the requirements of the sustainable development principle;
- dh) ensuring of and fruitful use of the financial means.

Article 8

Lakes Administration

1. Lakes administrations will be established for the management and environmental protection of the transboundary lakes, as protected areas. They will be dependent on the relevant qarks (regions).

2. The composition, functions, responsibilities and duties of the administration will be defined by a Council of Ministers' Decision, at the joint proposal of the Minister of Environment, Minister of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Territory Adjustment and Tourism and Minister of Local Government and Decentralization.

3. The representatives of business community of the watershed and environmental non-profit organizations participate in the meetings of the local government bodies, where decision on lakes and their respective watersheds are taken.

Article 9

Regulatory framework

The lake administration prepares special regulations, necessary for the management and protection of the watershed and submits them for approval to the respective Qark Council.

Article 10

Ownership

1. The Albanian water part of the lakes is public immovable and mortmain property.
2. Immovable private properties like the agricultural land, refused lands, sites, meadows, forest pastures and forest lands, included in the lake watershed remain as such, even after its proclamation as protected area. Their owners enjoy all the rights guaranteed to them, by the Constitution and the relevant legislation.

CHAPTER III

USE AND EXPLOITATION

Article 11

Implementation of the sustainable development requirements

1. In implementing the requirements of sustainable development in the transboundary lakes, their shores and watersheds, the physical and legal persons, public or private, Albanian or foreigners undertake economical, commercial, tourism, social, sportive, scientific research activities, provided that they all are in compliance with the status of watershed protection and do not risk its biodiversity.
2. The activities of point 1, under this article can be implemented only when:
 - a) they obtained an environmental permit;
 - b) they are approved by the relevant central and local bodies;
 - c) they are undertaken in consistence with the requirements of the watershed management plan.
3. The agricultural activities of the farmers that live in the territory of the lake watershed should take into account the requirements of the watershed management plan, particularly as regards land protection and use of chemicals.
4. Urban development and tourist constructions should be based on the local construction tradition and realized in consistence with the requirements of the watershed management plan.

Article 12

Use of lake waters

1. Transboundary lake waters can be used only in a controlled way and within the scientifically defined levels, without damaging the natural conditions and their biological and ecological balances.
2. The aims of the use, the quantities and usage regime for each concrete case should comply with the agreements with the neighbouring countries on lake problems.

Article 13

Scientific research activities

1. The scientific research activities in transboundary lakes are implemented with the approval of the Regional Environmental Agencies (REAs) of the relevant Qark or of the Ministry of Environment. By a special regulation, the Minister of Environment classifies the scientific research activities that will be approved by the REAs and those to be approved by

the Minister of Environment.

2. The scientific research institutes and other interested institutions or groups of researchers submit the activity programs they tend to undertake and on this bases, the approval of the activity is issued.

3. At the end of the scientific research activity, a final report is prepared, a copy of which should be handed over to the Ministry of Environment, which respects the copyright and preserves the confidential character of the report.

Article 14

Prohibited Actions

1. The following actions are prohibited in the transboundary lakes and in their watersheds:

- a) dumping or disposal of hazardous substances and wastes;
- b) untreated waste water discharges, urban, industrial, agricultural and human;
- c) depositing and dumping of wastes of any kind;
- ç) construction and use of waste and mining or processing industrial waste dumping sites close to them;
- d) cement constructions on the lake shores, which interrupt the multiple communications of the water with the land;
- dh) construction of buildings, installations and any other engineering platform in the shores or within the restricted area where construction is prohibited;
- e) excavation of sand, gravel and any other material from, lake shores or shallow waters, as defined in the amended law no.8093, date 21.3.1996 "On water reserves";
- ë) opening of quarries, construction of lime ovens, installation of asphalt-cement plants close to urban areas and in sites which damage the landscape of the zone;
- f) lake water exploitation without permitting and contrary to the conditions provided in the permit;
- g) uncontrolled cutting of trees and forests
- gj) inappropriate utilization and burning of pastures;
- h) undertaking of fishery and hunting activities not within the approved seasons and with means and manners prohibited by law.
- i) collection of medicinal, tanniferous and ether-oil plants with prohibited means and methods and in the prohibited periods.
- j) collection of snails, frogs, tortoises, and reptiles with prohibited means and methods and in the prohibited periods.
- k) seizing of rare and endangered fish, animal and bird species for trading purposes;
- l) introduction to the lake and watershed of fish, animal, bird or plant species which are not authentic. .

2. The Council of ministers, at the proposal of the minister of Environment, approves the stopping of other activities in the transboundary waters, which may be encountered in the future practices.

CHAPTER IV

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT

Article 15

Environmental permit

1. The activities in the transboundary lakes, including construction, sportive, tourist, horticulture, aquaculture and hydrometeorological works can be implemented, only after they are issued an environmental permit and meet the conditions, defined by the Ministry of Environment, Water Authority, Council of Territory Adjustment of the Republic and local Territory Adjustment Councils.

2. The projects and activities that ask to be implemented in the transboundary waters, prepare the detailed report of the environmental impact assessment (EIA).

3. The development strategies and plans for various economical and social sectors, whose implementation will also cover transboundary lakes are subject the strategic environmental assessment, prior to their approval and implementation.

Article 16

Tariffs

1. Besides the administrative expenses for obtaining the environmental permit and other relevant licenses, the physical or legal person who will develop an activity in the transboundary lakes or on its shores, should pay the lake use fee. The fees are collected at the account of the local governments bodies and are used for the lake protection and rehabilitation. These fees are collected by the water authority.

2. The Council of Ministers, at the joint proposal of the Minister of Environment, Minister of Finance and Minister of Territory Adjustment & Tourism approve the tariff scales, specified according to the type of the activity

CHAPTER V

MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

Article 17

Monitoring

1. Transboundary lakes and their watersheds are subject to the continuous monitoring to keep under control their quality and biodiversity.

2. The monitoring program of the transboundary lakes is part of the National Environmental Monitoring Program. It is prepared and implemented under the guidance of the Ministry of Environment, in cooperation with Directorate General of Forestry & Pastures (DGFP), Fisheries Directorate and other specialized agencies. There is a special program for each transboundary lake.

3. The monitoring programs include:

a) identification of the indicators to be measured;

b) identification of measurement methods and methodologies;

c) frequency of measurements;

d) methods and methodologies of analyses and data review and processing to achieve scientific conclusions;

e) definition of rules and procedures for the monitoring expertise;

f) approval of registers, which reflect the monitoring data.

4. Physical and legal persons that have been issued the environmental permit for implementing activities in the lakes, their shores and watersheds are obliged to monitor their own activity, according to the monitoring program, register the data in their individual register and publish them not less than once in three months. The expenses for the monitoring of the activity are borne by the physical or legal person himself.

5. The environmental Inspectorate and the administration for the protection of the zone, control the monitoring data register and when they are suspicious on their reliability, they order the monitoring expertise, The expenses for the expertise are borne by the physical or legal person himself.

Article 18

Inventory

1. The inventory of species and their habitats in the transboundary waters and watershed is prepared so that they are protected from endangerment or extinction and continue their normal life. Based on the inventory, a program of action and measures for the biodiversity and habitat protection is drafted and implemented.

2. The inventory is prepared under the supervision of the lake administration and with the participation of the specialised bodies and institutions and environmental non-profit organizations.

3. The Minister of Environment approves by a separate regulation, the rules, criteria, methodologies and standard documents for conducting the inventory, which are prepared by the specialized scientific institutions.

Article 19

Filing

1. The regional filing is established for flora and fauna species of each transboundary lake, as part of the National Filing. The Filing is scientific documentation where the whole lake and watershed biodiversity is reflected. It is open for the public.

2. The criteria for the drafting of the establishment of the filing system, management and utilization rules will be processed by specialized central and local bodies and approved by a regulation of the Minister of Environment.

3. The administration of lake protection proposes, on case by case bases, to the Minister of Environment, National Water Council, DGFP, Forestry Department and local government bodies, temporary or permanent measures to enhance biodiversity protection.

Article 20

Management

1. The management of transboundary lakes is realized on the bases of the management plans prepared by the Ministry of Environment, in cooperation with relevant ministries, local government, research institutions and environmental non-profit organizations.

2. The management plans of transboundary lakes include:

- a) objectives of lake management;
- b) identification of duties and responsibilities of various state bodies, research institutions, environmental organizations and local communities for the management and protection of lakes.
- c) threatening processes and activities to the lakes;
- ç) measures to mitigate or reduce the identified threats;
- d) permitted activities in the lakes, their shores and watersheds;
- dh) terms for tourism and other services controlling;
- e) terms for the continuity of the traditional activities of the local inhabitants;
- è) terms to share with the local communities the benefits from the proclamation and

management of lakes as protected areas;

- f) terms for scientific research, inventory and monitoring;
- g) financial sources, including those that generate income;
- gj) other special conditions for a certain lake.

The management plans should comply with the international conventions on the lake protection and management, as well as be in compliance with the agreements signed with the neighbouring countries.

3. The conditions and criteria of the management plans are obligatory for all physical and legal persons, public or private, Albanian or foreigners, whose activities are implemented in the lake and in the watershed area. The lake administration, REA, Directorate of Forest Services, Directorate of Fishery, Water Authority and the DGFP, each in its own direction, follows the priority implementation of the management plan requirements.

4. The stakeholders in drafting the management plans are obliged to review and update the management plan no later than once in two years. They should notify the neighbouring countries for any change or amendment made.

CHAPTER VI

CONTROLLING

Article 21

Controlling

1. To ensure the implementation of this law and other regulations requirements, the transboundary lakes, their shores and watersheds, as well as the activities that are implemented in them, are subject to a continuous and permanent environmental controlling.

2. The economical, commercial, tourist, social and sportive activities exercised in the lakes, their shores and watersheds, are comprehensively controlled, to investigate the potential adverse effects on the environment and particularly to assess the compliance with the requirements of the environment and other permits, issued to them, in accordance with the legislation in force.

3. The controlling is exercised by the Water Authority, lake administration, Environmental Inspectorate in cooperation with the Inspectorate of Fishery, Construction Police, Forest Police and Municipal Police, as well as by the agencies that have licenced these activities, according to the competences provided by law.

4. Within five days from the finalisation of the controlling, the Environmental Inspectorate publishes the results and measures to be taken for the improvement of the situation.

CHAPTER VII

SANCTIONS

Article 22

1. When the violations of this law provisions constitute a penal act, the Environmental Inspectorate and the lake administration can open a case for penal prosecution.

2. The following violations, when not constituting a penal act, are referred as administrative contraventions:

- a) undertaking of prohibited actions, defined in point 1, Article 14 of this law;
- b) exercising of activities without environmental permit;
- c) non-compliance with the terms and requirements defined in the environmental permits;
- ç) contamination and damages of the lake waters, by discharging into them, liquid, solid, and gaseous discharges, which damage water quality, biodiversity and beaches, is punished by a fine and licence revokation.
- d) violation of the requirements and rules for the operation of plants and installations for the treatment and purification of the waste water in the area, and for processing and disposal of solid waste;
- dh) failure to monitor the activities implemented;
- e) failure to keep monitoring registers;
- ë) failure to provide and publish the monitoring data;
- f) failure to notify the population of the water contamination, caused by discharges above admissible levels, potential health risks and protective measures to be taken;

Article 23

1. For the administrative contraventions, defined in Article 22, fine penalties are imposed as follows:

- a) for letters "dh", "e", "ë" and "f".... from 100 000 up to 300 000 lekë;
- b) for letters "b", "c" and "d"..... from 300 000 up to 500 000 lekë;
- c) for letters "a" and "ç"..... from 500 000 up to 1 000 000 lekë.

2. Besides the fine penalties, the Environmental Inspectorate can decide on the temporary or permanent closing down of the activity, depending on the level of pollution and damage caused.

Article 24

Complaint

1. The complaints relating to the decision of the Environmental Inspectorate can be made, within 10 days from the date the announcement or notification of the decision is taken at the Minister of Environment. The Minister responds in writing within 15 days from the depositing of the complaint.

2. The complaint against the decision of the Minister of Environment or when he does not respond within the timeframe of 15 days can be made within 30 days at the district court where the contravention has occurred.

Article 25

Transition and final dispositions

1. In compliance with the requirements of Article 6 point 1,8, Article 14, point 2, Article 16 point 2 of this law, the Council of Ministers is charged with the issuing of by acts and regulations.

2. The Council of Ministers is charged with the definition of the technical, administrative and financial measures to remove within 2004, from Lake Ohrid Watershed the dump of iron-nickel waste.

Article 26

Entry into force

This law enters into force 15 days after its publication in the official gazette.

**Chairman
Servet Pëllumbi**

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LAW

Nr. 9048, Date 07.04.2003

“FOR THE CULTURAL HERITAGE”

as revised by:

Law No. 9592, dated 27.07.2006

Law No. 9882, dt 28.02.2008

Law No. 10137, dated 11.05.2009

Law 77/2013. Dated 14.2.2013

In accordance with the Article 59, point 1, letter “g”, Article 78 and 83, point 1 of the Constitution, with the proposal of the Council of Ministers,

THE PEOPLE’S ASSEMBLY OF
THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

D E C I D E D:

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL CLAUSES

ARTICLE 1

This Law aims at the declaration and the protection of the cultural heritage within the territory of the Republic of Albania.

ARTICLE 2

The object of this law comprises the values of the cultural heritage, the prevision of the rules on its protection and the duties and responsibilities of the bodies operating in this field.

ARTICLE 3

For the purposes of this Law, the definitions used have the following mean:

1. "Architectural Ensemble" is the whole of a set of buildings, having the same creative concept;
2. "Historical Ensemble" is the community of urban-architectonic values provided with its historical ones as well;
3. "Museums Ensemble" is the whole of the urban-architectonic values protected by the state;
4. "Urban Ensemble" is the community of urban – architectonic having a civil center, which might be set up by one or several parts of a residential area.
5. Repealed article
6. "Traditional Architecture" means the architecture of the past having relatively wide coherent implementation.
7. "Damage" is the intervention to the detriment of the cultural treasure, tangible or intangible infringing on the function or the original frontage of these properties;
8. "Oral folklore" is the folk creation text, not followed up by the music, which is read or told.
9. "Instrumental Folklore" is the popular musical creation being interpreted by popular musical instruments;
10. "Choreographic Folklore" means the dances and the creations, which are performed with or without musical instruments;
11. "Vocal Folklore" include the musical compositions either sung or interpreted both provided with text and music;
12. "Specialized state institutions" comprise the Institute of Cultural Monuments, the Institute of Archaeology, the Institute of Folk Culture, The General Directorate of State Archives, The National center of Cultural Folk Activities, Archaeological Service Agency, Regional Directorate of National Culture, Phototeque "Marubi", Museum of Medieval Art in Korca, National Art Gallery, National Central Film Archive.
13. "Inventory" means the record and the identification of the cultural heritage objects;
14. "Informatics cataloging" deals with the record of data according to the scientific standards set on the identification and quick administration of the cultural property;
15. "Protection" is the mean and way of legal aspect or not of the preservation, ,maintenance, restructuring or conservation of the cultural heritage;
16. "Cultural monument" is the object or the construction of cultural and historical values protected by the state;
17. "Object under preliminary protection" includes the cultural and tangible property, expected to be declared cultural monument by the responsible body.

18. "Object under supervision" is the cultural property not yet declared cultural monument, to be included as property under state protection.
19. "'Unique object" is the architectonic work in general use or of artistic or ornamental features, which up to a given moment, are identified as the only cultural and tangible heritage;
20. "Archaeological Park" is the area space of environmental values where there are preserved construction ruins, discovered by the archaeological excavations being protected by the state.
21. "Object's passport" is the identifying filing card of a cultural heritage object, where are put the object's photo, films, sketches, placing, measures, weight, composition, the computerized code, the author, the preservation place, description and the history.
22. Repealed article
23. "Historical center" is the urban or rural ensemble of historical and cultural values under state protection;
24. "Museum town" is the urban center is the urban center being protected by the state for its historical and cultural values.
25. "Restoration" is the evaluation of the original substance of the monuments through intervention for the prevention of further degradation and for putting into prominence of their values.
26. "The status of the object" implies the legal status of the object;
27. "Heritage of national values" is the cultural, tangible or intangible property having historical and cultural values for the Nation;
28. "Heritage of museum values" comprises the cultural and tangible property, which for its historical, cultural or artistic values deserves to be preserved in the museum of various profiles;
29. "Heritage of particular values" is the cultural, tangible and intangible property of noticeable values..
30. "Heritage of unique values" comprises the cultural, tangible or intangible property, unique in its kind;
31. "Archaeological value" include the monuments, historical settlements of various kinds, objects or parts of construction works or settlements, coming out by archaeological excavations, bearing historical and cultural values;

32. "Ethnological value" include the values of culture, tangible or intangible,, which are linked to the essential features of a Nation.
33. "Traditional craft" is the tangible part and the concentrated experience of our popular handicrafts' masters through centuries.
34. "Archaeological area" is the surface area over which are situated the monuments being discovered by the archaeological excavations or where it is identified the existence of stratum bearing archaeological compositions;
35. "Museum area", is the territorial unit inside the town, with museum value which is composed from a group of objects with important (significant) cultural value.
36. Inspection is any form of control, made in order to verify compliance with legal requirements, according to this law. "

ARTICLE 4

The cultural heritage is composed of tangible and intangible values, which are part of the national property.

I. The tangible values of the cultural heritage are as follows:

1. Objects of immovable cultural heritage , where there are included:
 - a) centers, zones and regions, dwelling or non-dwelling, of archaeological historical, ethnological, architectonic and engineering value. Here are included also objects of such characteristic being of ruin situation, of over 100 years old.
 - b) Urban, architectonic and historical ensemble , buildings or building constructions of particular values; As such are the objects of this kind in ruin status, of over 100 years old;
2. Objects of movable cultural heritage, where there included:
 - a) Objects, parts or elements of objects, as described in letter "b" of point 1 of this Article, such as mosaics, capitols, sculptures, columns, mural pictures, icons, iconostases, characteristic ceilings, epitaphs, tombs, of 100 years old.
 - b) Archaeological movable stuffs, coming out from archaeological excavations, are collected by the archaeological searches or they come as occasional findings or which are preserved in collections or other various funds;
 - c) The artistic creations of all kinds and types. Here there are excluded the creations of the living authors;
 - ç) Archive documents of national historical importance.

- d) Manuscripts and publications, books and periodicals of particular historical and bibliographical values.
- dh) Various philatelic, numismatics art collections, of a seniority over 25 years old.
- e) Traditional working, handcrafts and living tools. The mechanisms, machineries or the objects of everyday or ceremonial use, of artisan, ethnographic or historical values, objects produced in artisan way, of an old age of over 50 years and also fabricated objects of a seniority over 75 years old.
- ë) Producing technology of traditional products;
- f) Cold steel and fire arms, both handicrafts and fabricated productions of the beginning of II World War;
- g) Individual objects of historical distinguished personalities.
- gj) The objects included into the properties' inventory, declared under preservation or protection, of the museum network and of the art galleries and state institutions of the country up to the year 1991.

II. The intangible values of the cultural heritage are as follows:

1. The use of the Albanian language in the literary works;
2. The memory recall verbal (wordy) folklore, written or recorded;
3. Vocal, choreographic or instrumental folklore;
4. Customs and traditional habits (morals);
5. beliefs and traditional dependences;
6. various traditional crafts;

ARTICLE 5

1. The tangible and intangible values of the cultural heritage, which are presently excavated or created, despite their proprietorship, are protected by the state.
2. The Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports declares the National day of the Cultural Heritage.

ARTICLE 6

1. At the ministry responsible for cultural heritage the National Committee of Intangible Cultural Heritage is established and chaired by the minister responsible for cultural heritage and it is composed by specialist of the field. The Committee supervises the activity in the field of the intangible cultural heritage, as well as designs and approve strategies and programs of development in this field. The members of the committee are rewarded for participating at the meetings. The members of the committee and the remuneration are established by decision of Council of Ministers. Regulation and the mode of operating shall be approved by Order of the responsible minister for the cultural heritage.

2. The minister responsible for cultural heritage, by proposal of the National Committee of Intangible Cultural Heritage, proclaim most prominent creations of intangible heritage "Masterpiece of intangible cultural heritage".

ARTICLE 7

1. Specialized state institutions, according to the scientific criteria, ascertain the values of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage, as such already declared, which are property of any physical or legal person, and make up their certification.
2. These objects, , must be obligatorily recorded in the National Center of the Cultural Property Inventory, which issues the certification passport of the object based on the above mention data.
3. Whatever some change into the proprietorship of the objects should be registered in the National Center of the Cultural Property Inventory.

ARTICLE 8

Each physical or legal person is binding to preserve the whole of values of the cultural heritage and of the history which he/she owns or gets n use, following the criteria set by this Law or by-law acts issued in appliance to this Law.

ARTICLE

8/1

Inspection

The control for verification of compliance with legal requirements under this law is performed by the State Inspectorate covering the field of cultural heritage.

The organization and functioning of the inspectorate are determined by a decision of the Council of Ministers, in accordance with the law no. 10 433, dated 16.6.2011 "On Inspection in the Republic of Albania" ".

ARTICLE 9

1. The objects of the cultural heritage of particular national and unique values, which are not state property, might be collected, sold, bought, come into heir or gifted between Albanian citizens living within the territory of the country, but in any case accompanied by the relevant passport of the object.
2. The Albanian state enjoys the right of pre-purchasing of the objects of particular national and unique values of the cultural heritage being under private proprietorship.
3. Any individual proprietor wishing to sell an object of the cultural heritage is obliged to present in the responsible Ministry for the cultural heritage the object's passport. The responsible ministry for the cultural heritage, after consultations with the specialized

bodies of the respective field, replies to the object's owner within 30 days after the submission of the request. In case the Ministry of Culture, youth and Sports is interested to buy this said object, it begins the evaluation procedures. Otherwise, the owner has the right to carry out the selling by attaching to the object's documentation the written recommendation of the institution which has ascertain the evaluation.

4. For the evaluation of the immovable cultural heritage objects, in private ownership, which are taken out of the territory of the

Republic of Albania, it is set up Standing Commission composed of experts coming from scientific specialized institutions, which upon the completion of the of objects' ascertain, recommends to the responsible minister for the cultural heritage, the delivery or not of the permission to export these objects out of the territory of the country.

5. The functioning of the Commission, the evaluation's procedures and the scientific criteria, the selection of the members and their honorarium are set by the Decision of the Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 10

1. The displacement of the cultural heritage values to better preserve their values into proper premises as far as the security and the microclimate is concerned, and in accordance to the object's features, is performed by the scientific specialized institutions.
2. The displacement is carried out after the above mentioned institutions have completed the respective documentation and searches and after they have realized the recording of the displacement in the National center of the Cultural Property Inventory.

ARTICLE 11

The multiplying or the reproduction of the certified objects of the cultural heritage must be done in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force " On the copyright" and after getting the permission from the National Center of the Cultural Properties' Inventory.

ARTICLE 12

The objects of the cultural heritage n private ownership, having special national and unique values, when the owner refuses to provide conditions for their preservation and in case of public interest, may be expropriated on the basis of legal provisions in power related to the expropriation.

ARTICLE 13

The physical or legal persons having in their ownership recorded objects of cultural heritage values, movable or immovable, are obliged to keep them under good conditions. For reasons of restorations, they are obliged to refer to the scientific specialized institutions. Licensed entities (**subjects**) are allowed to restore cultural heritage objects with the approval of these institutions on this purpose, according to the definitions in this law.

ARTICLE 14

In cases of natural disasters, of the demolition or combustion of the cultural heritage valued objects, when it is not decided upon its reconstruction over the remaining location or the ruined property, the construction is allowed only over the previous land surface and volume being strict to the category and the type of the damaged monument.

ARTICLE 15

1. The State Inspectorate covering the field of cultural heritage, under the authorization of the owner and in his presence, have the right to examine the physical condition of the object or of the objects under private ownership.
2. The owners of each object, following the request made by the above mentioned institutions, are obliged to allow the examination of the physical condition of the objects.

ARTICLE 16

1. The specialized state institutions, in agreement with the owners and possessors of the cultural heritage objects, create the premises to exhibit these objects to the public.
2. The photographing, the shooting or the computerized filing and the publication of the cultural heritage objects, being exhibited into local museums, will be made after getting the permission from the governmental institution which this museum is dependent upon. For such objects, exhibited in the national museums, the permission must be approved by the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports.

ARTICLE 17

1. The restoration design and restoration of the cultural heritage objects is performed by the scientific specialized institutions and by the licensed entities (**subjects**) on this purpose in accordance of point 3,4,5 of this article, as well as the foreign institutions provided in article 42, point 3 of this law. Restoration activities of these private entities, established in this law, it is included in the category VI.1 of the Addendum of the Law on Licenses. This activity it is licensed according to the disposition as follows, in this law.
2. By order of the minister of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports, the National Council of Restoration it is established, which is composed by representatives of specialized institutions and personalities of the field. Organization and functioning of the Council it is established in the regulation approved by the Minister.
3. The National Restoration Council approves the licensing criteria for the subjects physical or legal persons. After the fulfillment of the criteria approved for this purpose, the NRC, proposes to the Minister of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports the licensing of natural persons or legal entities in the field of design or

- restoration of cultural heritage sites.
4. The license to practice the activities in this field is approved by the Minister of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports.
 5. Restoration works, carried out by licensed entities for this purpose, are supervised and recruited by state institutions, specialized and charged by law for the protection, preservation and study of cultural heritage objects.
 6. Each restoration project is submitted for approval to the National Restoration Council, which defines the criteria and the category of projects, which are approved by the Institute of Monuments of Culture.
 7. Implementation of the restoration works of cultural monuments, supervision and examination are not subject to law no. 8402, dated 10.9.1998 "On the control and discipline of construction works ", as amended.
- The rules and criteria for restoration works in the cultural heritage sites are defined in the Albanian Restoration Charter, which is approved by the Council of Ministers, by proposal of the Minister of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports.

ARTICLE 18

The fund for the maintenance, restoration, finding out and the searching of the cultural heritage values comes from the budget approved for the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports; from revenues coming from their usage and from any other legal source being donated by various foundations, organisms or institutions, both domestic or foreign, governmental or private, or even donations by physical or legal persons.

The secondary income, secured by the usage of state owned cultural monuments, are divided as follows:

- a) 90 percent to the institution under the administration of which the cultural monuments is, for the purpose of restoration, maintenance and its revitalization;
- b) 10 percent to the State Budget.

Selection of subjects, provided with permission, for restoration of cultural monuments, with the funds made available by the State Budget are made through public competition. The competition procedures are determined by a decision of the Council of Ministers.

CHAPTER II

THE MOVABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

ARTICLE 19

1. The displacement from certain places of the movable cultural heritage objects, being state property of ordinary or particular values, of national or unique ones, to safeguard, restore, search or exhibit them within the country or the alienation of the property, is made upon the authorization of the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports.
2. The displacement from certain places of the movable cultural heritage objects, being state property of common values, to safeguard, restore, search or exhibit them out of the territory of the Republic of Albania, is made upon the authorization of the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports.
3. The transfer of the movable cultural heritage objects, of exceptional national and unique values, with the aim to protect, restore, study or exhibit them out of the territory of the Republic of Albania, is executed upon the authorization of the Council of Ministers. The procedures of such transfers are defined by the

- directive of the Council of Ministers, following the international conventions being ratified by the Republic of Albania to this end.
4. In any case, the permission issued should be registered to the National Center of Cultural Properties' Inventory.

ARTICLE 20

1. The cultural heritage objects being extra special, of national and unique character, are not gifted and exchanged, whatever the case.
2. On special occasions, the movable cultural heritage objects may be given as presents or exchanged between homologue institutions in other countries, when it is to the benefits of the nation and the objects are of equal value. The gift or the exchange is made upon the decree of the Council of Ministers.
3. Public institutions that have inherited cultural assets of common value in their fund are allowed to sell them to third parties within the territory of the Republic of Albania, through the auction procedure. Terms, rules and the procedures for organizing the auction are determined by a decision of the Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 21

1. The Albanian state directly becomes the legal owner of the cultural heritage objects, which do not belong to the state property, but they are stolen or lost, and if their owner is not identified.
2. The Albanian state directly becomes the legal owner of the movable cultural heritage objects, which do not belong to the state property but they are illegally elicited abroad.

ARTICLE 22

The movable cultural heritage objects, the archives and the collections of the governmental and non-governmental institutions as well as those exhibited in the national or local museums, governmental or non-governmental ones, are protected and managed in accordance with the rules of the institutions themselves, which are compiled in conformity with this Law, as well as the Law on Museums No. 9386, dated 4.5.2005 and Law no. 9154, dated 6.11.2003, On archives.

ARTICLE 23

In cases when the buildings where the state archives or other important valuables of the cultural heritage are secured, are turned back to the original proprietors and the expropriation is impossible, the Council of Ministers arranges the settling of these institutions to other proper premises.

ARTICLE 24

1. The object of the cultural heritage is protected under the following division:
 - a. watching (observance);
 - b. preliminary protection;
 - c. cultural monument of the 2nd category;
 - d. cultural monument of the 1st category
2. The objects in block are defined according as : archaeological park, museum city, museum area, historical city, archaeological center and museum ensemble.
3. The complete or partial divest of the state protection over an object or group-objects of the cultural heritage is an exclusive right of the body having previously declared such protection.

ARTICLE 25

1. The objects under watch (observance) comprises all the objects in wrecking condition, castle, cult (worship) objects, engineering constructions, public or luxurious constructions, built prior the year 1900 and those being under usage, built before the year 1944 and, in cases of prominent construction, also after this year. The "Objects in observance" status is proclaimed by the Institute of Monuments of Culture for a period of 6 months.
After the end of this period, the Institute of Monuments of Culture, in accordance with the provisions of this law shall propose to the Minister of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports the proclamation or not of these objects "Culture Monument" of category 1 or 2.
2. The changing or abolition of this status is made on the request of the object' s proprietor addressed to the Institute of the Cultural Monuments.
3. There may not be changes or damages over the object enjoying such status, without the prior written permission of the Institute of the Cultural Monuments.

ARTICLE 26

1. The Institute of Cultural Institute declares "object under preliminary protection" any object of rare values. This status is given for a period of 6 months during which the institution must carry out the procedures to evaluate the further status of the said object.
2. Over the period defined in point 1, any intervention into the physical condition of the object is prohibited.

ARTICLE 27

Monuments of 2nd category comprise all the constructions on the museum areas and those in the protected areas of the museum cities in the historical centers not defined as monuments of 1st category. They are conserved in architectonic volumes and structures

(composition) of their outer appearance. The Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports declares them cultural monuments of 2nd category.

ARTICLE 28

1. Monuments of 1st category are the constructions of distinguished values and of special importance to the cultural heritage. They are conserved in the entirety of their architectonic and technical components.
2. The composition of the volumes, the architectonic treatment of the exteriors and interiors as well as the plan and functional solution of these monuments cannot be altered.
3. The new constructions close to them must respect the distances of the protected areas.
4. The Minister of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports declares them cultural monuments of the 1st category.

ARTICLE 29

1. Museum city, museum area, historical center, museum ensembles, the centers and the archaeological parks include that category of objects in block, which are conserved in their entirety as historical – archaeological, monumental, architectonic – urbanistic and environmental complexes.
2. In these categories any new construction it is prohibited, except the engineering subterranean networks. In case of reconstruction, the projects is approved by the National Restoration Council.
3. Museum-areas, museum ensembles, historical centers are proclaimed such by decision of Council of Ministers, upon the proposal of the minister responsible for cultural heritage.
4. The Administration Regulation for the category of the above objects and protected area around them is approved by a decision of the Council of Ministers, upon the proposal of the minister responsible for cultural heritage.
5. The full or partial removal of the degree of protection in this category of objects is done by the decision of that body, which has decided it.
6. Culture monuments of category I and II in historical centers, museum towns and cities, museum ensembles can also be used for other functions that do not affect their values. There may be established state or private institutions, such as museums, libraries, ateliers of monuments, phototheque, art galleries and various exhibitions.

ARTICLE 30

1. Archaeological areas and parks are proclaimed such by a decision of the Council of Ministers, according to the proposal made by the minister responsible for cultural heritage. Archaeological areas, depending on the intensity and importance of archaeological finds, are categorized in zone "A" and zone "B". The zoning shall be approved by decision of Council of Ministers, on the proposal of the minister responsible for cultural heritage.

2. The rules of administration of these areas shall be adopted by a decision of the Council of Ministers, according to the proposal made by the minister responsible for cultural heritage.
3. In the archaeological areas "A" is prohibited any type of constructional intervention.
4. In the archaeological areas "B" new constructions are allowed in the cases specified in the regulation administration of these areas, upon approval by the National Council of Archeology.

ARTICLE 31

State institutions, specialized in the field of cultural heritage, organs of local government and owners or users of the facility have the right to propose the proclaiming of an object as "Monument of Culture". The proposal have to be addressed to the minister responsible for cultural heritage.

ARTICLE 32

1. A terrene or wasteland around the cultural monument is determined as a protected area, matching their architectonic values, their urban–esthetic suitability, their surrounding and the ecologic environments.
2. The dimensions of the protected area are defined by the organ declaring the monument based on the result of the survey accomplished by the Institute of the Cultural Monuments. In this area is prohibited any construction intervention.

ARTICLE 33

1. The excavation, restoration, the utilization and any other action taken over the cultural monuments as well as any modification on the land location around put under their protection, is only effectuated by the authorization of the National Restoration Council Archaeological, the Institute of Archaeology for scientific excavation and the Archaeological Service Agency in case of rescue excavation.
2. The excavation of archaeological character and the use of the metal-tracer equipment by people or unauthorized subjects are forbidden.

ARTICLE 34

The Local government units cooperate with state Inspectorate covering the field of cultural heritage for the preservation and protection of the cultural heritage objects situated over the territory of their jurisdiction. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports defines the ways cooperation.

ARTICE 35

The works for the maintenance, of restoration and the revitalization of the cultural monuments are accomplished using the funds allocated by the Ministry responsible for cultural heritage and other donors or owners themselves, after the approval of their project by the National Restoration Council.

ARTICLE 36

1. The state covers all the expenses for the preservation of the historical -artistic values, which are not linked to the objects' stability (constancy), for the cultural monuments of 1st and 2nd category, property of non-governmental subjects.
2. The other restoring works over these monuments are covered as follows:
 - a) 60% by the state and 40% by the owner for the monuments of the 1st category;
 - b) 30% by the state and 70% by the owner for the monuments of 2nd category.

ARTICLE 37

1. When the non-governmental proprietor of the cultural monument do not possess funds to cover the restoring works, after the planning of these works, the state intervenes to the banks to get long-term loans on softening terms.
2. When the owner refuses the loan and when the monument risks to be demolished, the restoring works are even carried out without having his consent, by the Institute of the Cultural Monuments or by other licensed subjects. Upon the completion of the works, the owner is obliged to pay his own part of the expenses, in accordance with the Article 36 of this Law.

ARTICLE 38

Any decision taken by the Councils of Territory to intervene or construct into the areas declared cultural monuments or protected area close to a cultural monument, despite its ownership, is non-effective (invalid).

ARTICLE 39

1. The cultural monuments may be revitalized for administrative and social – cultural reasons, on the condition that the new function should not affect the monument's value. Prerequisites and criteria for the revitalization and usage of cultural monuments are approved by the Institute of Monuments of Culture
1/1/ Revitalization or utilization of Monuments of Culture, as defined in this law, are included in Category VI.2 of the Annex to the Law on Licenses. These permits are issued according to the law on licenses or according to the following provisions of this law. The Council of Ministers decides on the use of one of these two ways, according to the sub-category division. In the second case, the principle of approval in silence is not applied
2. In any case, the utilization of the cultural monuments is allowed only after the approval of the National Restoration Council for signing of the contract between the parties.

ARTICLE 40

1. The placement of advertising materials over the cultural monuments is made only on the occasions of cultural festivities and they are temporary.

2. The cultural activities into the cultural monuments objects are organized only in cases when they do not risk or affect their values.
3. The Minister of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports issue the permission to organize the cultural events and the putting of the advertising materials on them.

ARTICLE 41

The searches, the polling and the archaeological excavations over the whole territory of the Republic of Albania are monopoly of the Albanian state.

ARTICLE 42

1. The Archeological Service Agency is a central institution, depending on the responsible minister for cultural heritage, establish to carry out activities in the field of excavation and cultural heritage studies, affected by construction works of any kind, or by regulatory plans. Its organization and functioning are determined by decision of the Council of Ministers, upon the proposal of the minister responsible for cultural heritage.

The Statute of the Archaeological Service Agency shall be approved by order of the Minister responsible for cultural heritage. Archeological Service Agency Structure and Organization are approved by order of the Prime Minister, upon the proposal of the minister responsible for cultural heritage.

2. The National Council of Archaeology is a collegial decision-making body consisting of specialists in relevant fields, who meet periodically in the ministry responsible for cultural heritage and is chaired by the Minister. Composition, mode of operation, the competences and remuneration of the members of the council shall be determined by decision of the Council Ministers.

ARTICLE 43

1. The activities described in Article 41 are performed by state and private institution specialized in in respective fields, domestic or foreign. The exclusivity of foreign institutions is excluded. These activities are accomplished based on bilateral or multilateral agreements. For cooperation in any case the approval of the National Council of Archeology is required. The archaeological research activity of these private entities is included in the category VI.1 of the Annex to the Law on Licenses. This activity is licensed according to the provisions of this law.

ARTICLE 44

The archaeological objects, found during the archaeological excavations, are property of the Albanian state.

ARTICLE 45

The physical or legal persons, who discover or excavate, at random, objects of the cultural heritage, are bound to inform, within 20 days, the cultural local bodies, the Institute of Archaeology and the Institute of the Cultural Monuments by declaring the finding way and place.

After the documentation of the object, the experts commission set up to this end evaluate the values and decide upon the further status of the object and, the remuneration of this person.

ARTICLE 46

Archeological Service Agency, through its own structures and in cooperation with legal and natural persons, licensed in this field, monitors the occasional archeological findings, discovered during agricultural works, construction, engineering works or constructive constructions and takes measures to rescue these values.

In the case of significant discoveries, the employee authorized by the Archeological Service Agency orders the immediate closure of works that damage the archaeological values. Further actions are decided by the National Council of Archeology no more later than 10 days after closure of the works.

ARTICLE 47

In cases of huge constructions over the state or private property territory, such as roads, highways, airports, industrial works, new housing centers, the investors, during the drafting and applying their projects, are bound to have the written approval of the National Restoration Council and the National Council of Archaeology. The experts check the area and prepare the respective report. When the area features important archaeological, ethnographic values or traces of ancient or traditional architecture, the project must be modified. The proposal to modify the project must be delivered by the institutions having performed the checking and the expenses for these modifications must be covered by the investors themselves.

ARTICLE 48

1. When right after the construction works have begun, there are found traces or objects of archaeological – ethnological values, the work will immediately be suspended.

The leaders and the investors of the works will inform within three days the local authorities, the Archeological Service Agency and the Regional Directorates of National Culture, who are responsible to make the respective check-in, to report on the values found and make the proposals on the continuation or not of the working procedures.

2. If the findings are of important values, the started works may undergo changes or may be eventually interrupted. In such a case the decision is taken by the body enjoying the right to authorize the starting of the works.

3. In the case the workings should undergo changes, all their expenses as well as those covering the scientific searches, the necessary restoring or preserving activities, will be totally covered by the investor.

CHAPTER IV ADMINISTRATIVE VIOLATION

ARTICLE 49

1. There will be called administrative violations and be fined with the respective penalties the following offences, when they do not constitute a penal deed:
 - a. The violations referred to Article 7 are fined with a penalty starting from 10.000 to 20.000 Albanian Leks (ALL);
 - b. The violations referred to Article 8 are fined with a penalty starting from 30.000 to 50.000 ALL;
 - c. The violations referred to Articles 11 and 19, are fined with a penalty starting from 20.000 to 50.000 ALL.
 - ç. The violations referred to Article 14 are fined with a penalty starting from 100.000 to 500.000 ALL;
 - d. The violations referred to Article 16, point 2 are fined with a main penalty of 20.000 ALL
 - dh. The violations referred to Article 25 point 3 and Article 26, point 2, are fined with a penalty starting from 100.000 to 300.000 ALL;
 - e. The violations referred to Article 28, point 2 are fined with a penalty starting from 100.000 to 500.000 ALL;
 - ë. The violations referred to Article 33, point 1 are fined with a penalty starting from 50.000 to 500.000 ALL;
 - f. The violations referred to Article 45 are fined with a penalty starting from 10.000 to 50.000 ALL.
 - g. The violations referred to Article 33, point 2 are fined with a penalty of 100.000 ALL up to the confiscation of the equipment.
 - gj. The violations referred to Articles 47 and 48 point 1, are fined with a penalty starting from 1.000.000 to 5.000.000 ALL.

2. The damage caused on the unique objects of the cultural heritage constitutes a penal act and it is penalized according to the penal legislation.

ARTICLE 50

1. The inspectors of the State Inspectorate covering the field of cultural heritage enjoy the right to impose the penalty.
2. The treatment of the administrative violations, the decisions taken and the claiming are preformed based on the Law on Inspection.
3. The offender shall pay the fine within 30 days from the date the decision come into force. In the case of non-payment of the fine within the above deadline, the legislation in force on administrative violations is applicable.
4. In the case of non-payment of the fine within the above deadline, the decision to give effect to the fine constitutes an executive title and the bailiff's office is charged for the execution.
5. The amount cashed by the fine-collecting goes 40 % to the State Budget and 60% to the institutions legally responsible for the object.

CHAPTER V TRANSITORY AND FINAL DISPOSITIONS

ARTICLE 51

Each physical or legal person, owning objects comprising movable cultural heritage, must declare them to the cultural bodies of local government and record them into the National center of the Cultural Property Inventory following the procedures set by this Center, within a time of two years starting the entering into force of this Law.

ARTICLE 52

For the cultural monuments given on rent before this Law enters into force, the loan contract for the remaining period should be arranged in accordance with the dispositions of this Law.

ARTICLE 53

1. The Institute of the Cultural Monuments and the Institute of Archaeology, should present, within the time of 6 months from the date this law enters into force, to the Council of Ministers the list of the archaeological areas inside the territory of the residential centers of Shkodra, Lezha, Kruja, Durrës, Elbasan, Berat, Vlora and Saranda to be approved.
2. Within the period of one year from the date this Law enters into force, the Institute of the Cultural Monuments and the Institute of Archaeology present to the Council of Ministers the list of the

- bordering lines and the rules of administrating the archaeological parks of Shkodra, Lezha, Apolonia, Bylis, Amantia, Orikum, Antigonea, Finiq and Butrint to be approved.
3. The specialized institutions under the authority of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports whose statutes are approved by the Minister of Tourism Culture, Youth and Sports, should revise, within a period of 6 months from the date this law enters into force, their statutes in accordance with this Law.

ARTICLE 54

It is the Council of Ministers in charge to issue bylaws in appliance of this Law, based on the Articles 9 point 5, Article 19 point 3, Article 20 point 2, Article 23, Article 29 point 2 and 31 point 1.

ARTICLE 55

The Law nr.7867, date 12.10.1994 " For the protection of the cultural heritage, movables and immovable, is abrogated.

ARTICLE 56

This Law enters in force 15 days after its publication in the Official Gazette.

Declared by the Decree nr.3804, bearing the date of 5th May 2003 of the President of the Republic of Albania, Alfred Moisiu.

DECISION

No. 554, date 18.6.2015

**FOR PROCLAIMING THE HISTORIC CENTER" OF THE CITY OF POGRADECAND
APPROVAL OF THE REGULATION FOR ITS MANAGEMENT**

DECISION

No. 554, date 18.6.2015

**FOR PROCLAIMING THE HISTORIC CENTER OF THE CITY OF
POGRADEC AND APPROVAL OF THE REGULATION FOR ITS MANAGEMENT**

Pursuant to Article 100 of the Constitution and sections 3 and 4 of article 29 of the Law no. 9048, dated 07.04.2003, "On cultural heritage", amended, by the Minister of Culture proposal, the Council of Ministers

DECIDED:

1. Proclaiming the Historic Center of the city of Pogradec, according to the map and geographic coordinates, attached to this decision.
2. Approval of the Regulation for the management of the Historic Center which is attached to this decision as integral part hereof.
3. The Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Urban Development are in charge for the implementation of this decision.

This decision shall enter into force after its publication in the Official Bulletin.

PRIME MINISTER

Edi Rama

REGULATION

"FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HISTORIC CENTER OF THE CITY OF POGRADEC"

Article 1

Purpose and Objectives

This regulation defines the obligations and ways of protecting, integrated conserving and the management of historical-cultural values of the Historic Center and Buffer Zone of the city of Pogradec.

The main objectives of this regulation are:

1. Management of the Historic Center of Pogradec and the protected Area according to the zoning presented in the map attached to this regulation as integral part hereof.
1. The protection, conservation and restoration of the historic and cultural values of the Historic Center of Pogradec.
3. The forms of cooperation with the units of the local government of the city of Pogradec for management, protection and restoration of the values of cultural heritage of the Historic Center of Pogradec.

Article 2

Urban space in protection

1. The urban space of the city of Pogradec under protection due to its historic and cultural values and as part of cultural heritage is subject to the Law no. 9048, dated 07.04.2003, "On cultural heritage" amended by Law no. 9882, dated 28.02.2008 and to the Decision no. 426, dated 13.7.2007, of the Council of Ministers "On the approval of the Albanian Restoration Charter".
2. The urban space with historic and cultural values of the city of Pogradec in protection comprises:
 - a. Historical Center;
 - b. Buffer Zone.
3. The boundaries of the historic center and protected area are presented in the zoning map of the city of Pogradec, as integral part hereof
4. The local general plan of the city of Pogradec must necessarily consider the boundaries and zoning protection criteria of Historic Center and Buffer Zone.

Article 3

Historic Center and its boundaries

1. The historic center of Pogradec is the area with importance historic and urbanistic-architectural values that documented the historic development of the city of Pogradec and the urbanistic-architectural features developed throughout history.
2. The Historic Centre consists of:
 - a. Ensemble in Burima neighborhood (Topleci), which conserves the traditional road network and a series of construction, testifying the period in the development of the city.
 - b. Ensemble along the Naim Frasheri Street, that testify the new processes taken place in the beginning of the 20th century, such as the formation of social and arterial arteries;

c) Ensemble surrounding the narrow transverse path with the road "NaimFrashëri" (part of the neighborhood of Angjellarë), typical representative of the old neighborhoods of the city, which still retains the character of the early urban architecture.

3. The Historic Center Boundaries are presented in the table below with geographic coordinates, like even on the city's zoning map Pogradec, which is part of this regulation.

**FOR PROCLAIMING THE HISTORIC CENTER OF THE CITY OF POGRADEC
GEOGRAFIC COORDINATES**

Point	Length			Width		
	grade	minutes	seconds	grade	minutes	seconds

ZONA 1						
Z1	40°	54`	11.83`N	20°	39`	11.31`E
Z2	40°	54`	11.99`N	20°	39`	11.69`E
Z3	40°	54`	11.96`N	20°	39`	12.72`E
Z4	40°	54`	12.25`N	20°	39`	12.70`E
Z5	40°	54`	12.37`N	20°	39`	13.54`E
Z6	40°	54`	12.39`N	20°	39`	14.76`E
Z7	40°	54`	12.68`N	20°	39`	14.64`E
Z8	40°	54`	12.68`N	20°	39`	15.78`E
Z9	40°	54`	13.09`N	20°	39`	16.09`E
Z10	40°	54`	12.84`N	20°	39`	16.66`E
Z11	40°	54`	12.59`N	20°	39`	16.44`E
Z12	40°	54`	12.38`N	20°	39`	17.13`E
Z13	40°	54`	12.57`N	20°	39`	17.40`E
Z14	40°	54`	12.37`N	20°	39`	17.74`E
Z15	40°	54`	14.46`N	20°	39`	19.50`E
Z16	40°	54`	14.08`N	20°	39`	20.39`E
Z17	40°	54`	13.13`N	20°	39`	19.86`E
Z18	40°	54`	12.87`N	20°	39`	20.94`E
Z19	40°	54`	12.03`N	20°	39`	20.15`E
Z20	40°	54`	11.45`N	20°	39`	20.05`E
Z21	40°	54`	11.66`N	20°	39`	19.56`E
Z22	40°	54`	11.15`N	20°	39`	19.02`E
Z23	40°	54`	11.25`N	20°	39`	18.56`E
Z24	40°	54`	10.98`N	20°	39`	18.44`E
Z25	40°	54`	10.91`N	20°	39`	17.45`E
Z26	40°	54`	10.83`N	20°	39`	15.64`E
Z27	40°	54`	11.06`N	20°	39`	15.63`E

Z28	40°	54`	11.18``N	20°	39`	14.47``E
Z29	40°	54`	10.72``N	20°	39`	13.76``E
Z30	40°	54`	10.81``N	20°	39`	13.80``E
Z31	40°	54`	10.59``N	20°	39`	13.42``E
Z32	40°	54`	10.32``N	20°	39`	12.98``E
Z33	40°	54`	11.33``N	20°	39`	11.92``E
ZONA 2						
Z1	40°	54`	11.75``N	20°	38`	59.51``E
Z2	40°	54`	12.03``N	20°	39`	0.41``E
Z3	40°	54`	12.45``N	20°	39`	1.58``E
Z4	40°	54`	11.85``N	20°	39`	2.63``E
Z5	40°	54`	12.53``N	20°	39`	3.18``E
Z6	40°	54`	12.28``N	20°	39`	3.78``E
Z7	40°	54`	12.60``N	20°	39`	4.03``E
Z8	40°	54`	12.36``N	20°	39`	4.60``E
Z9	40°	54`	11.99``N	20°	39`	4.87``E
Z10	40°	54`	12.43``N	20°	39`	5.39``E
Z11	40°	54`	13.95``N	20°	39`	8.52``E
Z12	40°	54`	13.79``N	20°	39`	8.75``E
Z13	40°	54`	13.70``N	20°	39`	8.42``E
Z14	40°	54`	12.43``N	20°	39`	9.68``E
Z15	40°	54`	12.15``N	20°	39`	9.02``E
Z16	40°	54`	12.00``N	20°	39`	9.17``E
Z17	40°	54`	11.70``N	20°	39`	8.59``E
Z18	40°	54`	11.99``N	20°	39`	8.31``E
Z19	40°	54`	11.58``N	20°	39`	7.57``E
Z20	40°	54`	11.37``N	20°	39`	7.97``E
Z21	40°	54`	10.20``N	20°	39`	6.28``E
Z22	40°	54`	10.54``N	20°	39`	5.63``E
Z23	40°	54`	9.85``N	20°	39`	5.12``E
Z24	40°	54`	10.03``N	20°	39`	4.78``E
Z25	40°	54`	8.50``N	20°	39`	3.87``E
Z26	40°	54`	8.57``N	20°	39`	2.82``E
Z27	40°	54`	8.28``N	20°	39`	2.42``E
Z28	40°	54`	8.28``N	20°	39`	1.37``E
Z29	40°	54`	9.01``N	20°	39`	1.48``E
Z30	40°	54`	9.28``N	20°	39`	1.15``E
Z31	40°	54`	9.52``N	20°	39`	1.35``E
Z32	40°	54`	9.70``N	20°	39`	0.78``E
Z33	40°	54`	10.53``N	20°	39`	1.37``E

Article 4

Interventions allowed in the Historic Centre

In order to preserve urban and architectural values of the Historic Centre, within this zone there are allowed only these interventions:

1. Systematic conservation, restoration and maintenance interventions at the Historic Center, as well as in monuments of both categories. These interventions rely on the criteria for conservation and restoration, as specified in the national and international normative acts of the field, applicable also in our country.
2. In the Historic Center the restoration interventions aim at the preservation of urban and architectural spaces, the traditional road network in composing and technique, keeping unchanged the configuration of the plot of resting spaces and traditional vegetation.
3. Studies on the Historic Center are conducted aimed at rehabilitation of its distinctive parts. The studies focused on the attitude towards constructions, which with their volumes and architectural formulation harm the compositional values and its compositional unity.
4. These studies determine the objects where conservation and restoration works are carried out, facilities where retraining is carried out to increase their values, objects in ruin condition or inappropriate for functioning and infringing the architectural unity of the ensemble or the area where it is allowed to carry out reconstructions, areas where integrating interventions, as well as green parcels are allowed.
5. In cases of natural disasters, demolitions or burning of the valuable objects of the cultural heritage, reconstruction can be performed on existing structures, according to the compositional and architectural formulation of the condition before demolition, based on clear documentation photographic, graphic and so on.
6. Retraining and reconstruction should be integrated into architectural entirety of the ensemble or area, following the compositions and external appearance under protection and not surpassing their maximum height.
7. New construction in the Center is prohibited, except for the reconstruction of underground engineering network and reconstruction mentioned in the above points.

Article 5

Buffer Zone and its boundaries

The Buffer Zone lies around the Historic Centre. It protects the values of the Historic Center and creates a smooth transition from it toward the new parts of the city. The Buffer Zone is preserved in the whole urban, architectural and environmental components.

The boundaries of the Buffer Zone are presented in the following table with geographic coordinates, as well as on the city's zoning map Pogradec, which form an integral part of this Regulation.

Point	Length			Width		
	grade	minutes	seconds	grade	minutes	seconds
ZONA 1						
P1	40°	54'	11.82''N	20°	39'	11.33''E
P2	40°	54'	13.27''N	20°	39'	13.84''E

P3	40°	54`	13.54``N	20°	39`	14.01``E
P4	40°	54`	14.41``N	20°	39`	16.02``E
P5	40°	54`	14.26``N	20°	39`	16.28``E
P6	40°	54`	14.30``N	20°	39`	16.25``E
P7	40°	54`	13.45``N	20°	39`	16.23``E
P8	40°	54`	14.13``N	20°	39`	17.34``E
P9	40°	54`	15.20``N	20°	39`	18.15``E
P10	40°	54`	13.43``N	20°	39`	21.44``E
P11	40°	54`	12.03``N	20°	39`	20.15``E
P12	40°	54`	11.45``N	20°	39`	20.05``E
P13	40°	54`	11.06``N	20°	39`	20.56``E
P14	40°	54`	10.57``N	20°	39`	20.15``E
P15	40°	54`	10.20``N	20°	39`	19.73``E
P16	40°	54`	10.48``N	20°	39`	19.21``E
P17	40°	54`	10.60``N	20°	39`	17.97``E
P18	40°	54`	10.47``N	20°	39`	18.02``E
P19	40°	54`	10.54``N	20°	39`	17.65``E
P20	40°	54`	10.15``N	20°	39`	17.59``E
P21	40°	54`	9.75``N	20°	39`	17.21``E
P22	40°	54`	10.16``N	20°	39`	16.62``E
P23	40°	54`	9.51``N	20°	39`	15.79``E
P24	40°	54`	9.41``N	20°	39`	15.31``E
P25	40°	54`	10.09``N	20°	39`	14.66``E
P26	40°	54`	10.42``N	20°	39`	14.01``E
P27	40°	54`	10.81``N	20°	39`	13.80``E
P28	40°	54`	10.59``N	20°	39`	13.42``E
P29	40°	54`	10.32``N	20°	39`	12.98``E
P30	40°	54`	11.33``N	20°	39`	11.92``E
ZONA 2						
P1	40°	54`	11.48``N	20°	38`	58.42``E
P2	40°	54`	12.03``N	20°	39`	0.41``E
P3	40°	54`	13.14``N	20°	39`	3.21``E
P4	40°	54`	12.89``N	20°	39`	3.68``E
P5	40°	54`	13.84``N	20°	39`	6.15``E
P6	40°	54`	13.64``N	20°	39`	6.51``E
P7	40°	54`	13.30``N	20°	39`	6.75``E
P8	40°	54`	13.46``N	20°	39`	7.12``E
P9	40°	54`	12.49``N	20°	39`	7.60``E
P10	40°	54`	10.23``N	20°	39`	4.40``E
P11	40°	54`	10.17``N	20°	39`	4.65``E

P12	40°	54`	9.51``N	20°	39`	3.82``E
P13	40°	54`	9.30``N	20°	39`	3.98``E
P14	40°	54`	8.76``N	20°	39`	3.02``E
P15	40°	54`	7.89``N	20°	39`	2.30``E
P16	40°	54`	8.20``N	20°	39`	1.90``E
P17	40°	54`	8.12``N	20°	39`	1.36``E
P18	40°	54`	7.98``N	20°	39`	1.24``E
P19	40°	54`	7.54``N	20°	39`	0.23``E
P20	40°	54`	10.13``N	20°	39`	59.77``E
P21	40°	54`	8.85``N	20°	39`	59.04``E
P22	40°	54`	10.13``N	20°	39`	58.81``E

Article 6

Interventions in the Buffer Zone

1. In the Buffer Zone the road network is maintained in its composition and urbanistic and architectural composition. Within this area there is allowed restorations, adaptations, reconstructions or new constructions to increase the values in the inner part and to improve the living conditions which have to be in harmony with the architectural character of urban planning of the ensemble.
2. Changes in the existing road network are not allowed with the exception of its reconstruction. Reconstruction interventions on the road network and squares preserve the traditional materials and techniques.
3. Maximum height of new constructions or reconstructions and adaptations should not pass 3 floors and not more than 10 m up to roof frame.
4. Architectural composition of buildings should to fit the architectural or decorative character of traditional architecture, using stylizations of its morphological elements, compositional volume, colors, etc.
5. the projects for adaptation, reconstruction and new constructions are approved by the National Council of Restoration and then the approval procedure continues according to the Law on Territorial Planning.

Article 7

Division of monuments by categories

1. Cultural monuments in the city of Pogardec, according to their historic and cultural values, are divided into two categories:
 - a. monuments of first category
 - b. monuments of second category.
2. There are located in the historic centre, in the buffer zone or in other parts of the city. This division by values is reflected in their storage scale, as well as in the ways and the scale of conservation and restoration intervention.

Article 8

The monuments of the first category

1. The monuments of the first category are the buildings with important typological and architectural values, that represent the typological development and architectural – technical characteristic of the traditional house of Korça region.
2. Monuments of first category, with good authenticity degree, are preserved in the compositional, architectural, technical components and of construction materials. Courtyard, surrounding walls, the outer gate and auxiliary constructions are organic part of the monument and, as such they are subject to the same treatment.
3. The monuments of the first category are preserved in the Historical Center, the Buffer Zone and the other part of the city.
4. In the monuments of the first category, composition of volumes, architectural treatment of the exterior and interior views, as well as the plan metric and functional arrangement cannot change, with the exception of setting the sanitation node where it is necessary and which does not affect the values for which the monument is putted under protection. In cases where a part of the monument has suffered damage, transformation or it is missing, interventions can be undertaken complementary to the initial situation.
5. Until the proclaiming of the protection zone of the monuments of the first category by the Minister responsible for cultural heritage, in accordance with Article 32 of Law no.9048, dated 7.4.2003, "For cultural heritage" amended, as far as it does not come in contradiction with the provisions of this regulation, no new construction on properties bordering with the cultural monument is permitted.
6. Treatment of existing objects within this radius to be reviewed by the National Council on Restoration (NCR) case by case.

Article 9

The monuments of the second category

1. The monuments of the second category are buildings of historical and cultural value, mainly as co-formation of urban architectural ensembles. They are part of compositional formulation of the city, but also preserve architectural value they self.
2. The monuments of the second category are preserved in their volumes and their architectural treatment of the external view, including materials and traditional techniques.
3. Inside the monuments of the second category there are allowed changes of the compositional structure and the use of contemporaneous techniques, without impinge the structural integrity and the formulation of the external view.

Article 10

The study, design and implementation of works in the Historic Centre and individual monuments

1. Restoration projects and restoration of the cultural monuments are performed by specialized state institutions and licensed entities for this purpose. The projects are reviewed in the Scientific Council of IMK and are approved by the National Restoration Council (NCR).

2. Implementation of the restoration works is performed by The regional Directorate of National Culture (RDNC) or by licensed restoration entities under the supervision of supervisors and testing person, appointed by IMK. For the cultural monuments privately owned, the part of expenses which are due by the owner and their repayment method, is made in accordance with the legislation in force.

3. Studies and reconstruction projects referred to in paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Article 4, are prepared by the Institute of Cultural Monuments (IMK) and the regional Directorate of National Culture Korça (RDNC) or by licensed subjects in the field of restoration for this projects category. The projects are reviewed in the Scientific Council of IMK, and are approved in the National Restoration Council (KKR). The approval procedure continues according to the law on territory planning.

4. Study and intervention projects in the road network, underground infrastructure and network engineering are developed by the Institute of Cultural Monuments, regional Directorate of National Culture Korça (RDNC) in cooperation with the Municipality of Pogradec or by licensed entities in the field of restoration and in the relevant category of works. The projects are reviewed in the Scientific Council of IMK, and are approved in the National Restoration Council (KKR). The approval procedure continues according to the law on territory planning.

Article 11

The study, design and implementation of works in the Buffer Zone

1. The studies for the rehabilitation of the image of the BUfer Zone are prepared by the Institute of Cultural Monuments (IMK) and the regional Directorate of National Culture Korça (RDNC) in cooperation with the Municipality of Pogradec or by licensed entities in the field of restoration in accordance with the approved regulation. The projects are reviewed in the Scientific Council of IMK, and are approved in the National Restoration Council (KKR). The approval procedure continues according to the law on territory planning.

2. thereconstruction projects of the building located in this area, designed by the designer or project designers licensed in design for the above category for the field construction. The projects are reviewed in the Scientific Council of IMK, and are approved in the National Restoration Council (KKR). The approval procedure continues according to the law on territory planning.

3. Implementation of the works is performed by construction entities licensed for this category.

4. Projects for new constructions in this area are designed by designers or design subjects licensed in design for the construction field. The projects are reviewed in the Scientific Council of IMK, and are approved in the National Restoration Council (KKR). The approval procedure continues according to the law on territory planning.

5. Reconstruction projects of roads, of squares and their infrastructure, referred to in Article 6, are prepared by the designer or design subjects licensed in design for the relevant category in the field of construction. The projects are reviewed in the Scientific Council of IMK, and are approved in the National Restoration Council (KKR). The approval procedure continues according to the law on territory planning.

Article 12

Exploitation of monuments

Cultural monuments are part of part of the urban life of the city. They are exploited, according to the case, for the functions for which they were built or other functions, provided that these functions do not impair the values for which the monument is putted under protection. Exploitation of the cultural monuments, for functions different from those, for which they are raised, is done only after receiving the approval of the National Restoration Council (KKR). The ways of usage is established in the Law No. 9048, dated 7.04.2003 "Onn Cultural Heritage, as amended.

Article 13

Protection of monuments

Local government units, in cooperation with specialized state institutions, provide for the preservation and protection of monuments located in the areas of their jurisdiction.

The regulatory plan of the city of Pogradec, has the obligation to take into account the values of the Historic Center.

Article 14

Supervisory Committee of Historic Centers

To assist and to supervise the activity and assessment of the Historic Center and cultural monuments in the city Pogradec, near the city hall the Supervisory Committee is created. This committee is an advisory structure and not decision-making body, consisting of 7 members. The chairman of this committee is appointed by the chairman of local government unit of the city and it is composed by representatives of the state specialized institutions in the field of heritage cultural, architectural association of the city, representatives of representatives of the residents of the Historic Center and non-state organisms that exercise activities for the protection of historical and cultural values of the city of Pogradec. The way of organization and functioning of this committee is determined in the regulation internal operation, which is approved by 50% + 1 of the votes.

Article 15

Settlement of Disputes

For all disputes which are not covered and therefore are not resolved by this regulation, according competencies, they are resolved by the Cultural Monuments Institute (IMK) or the ministry responsible for cultural heritage.

Article 16

Administrative violation

The violation of this regulation charges responsibility to the offender, according to the provisions of the law no. 9048, dated 7.4.2003, "On cultural Heritage, as amended, and the Penal Code of the Republic of Albania

Final Provisions

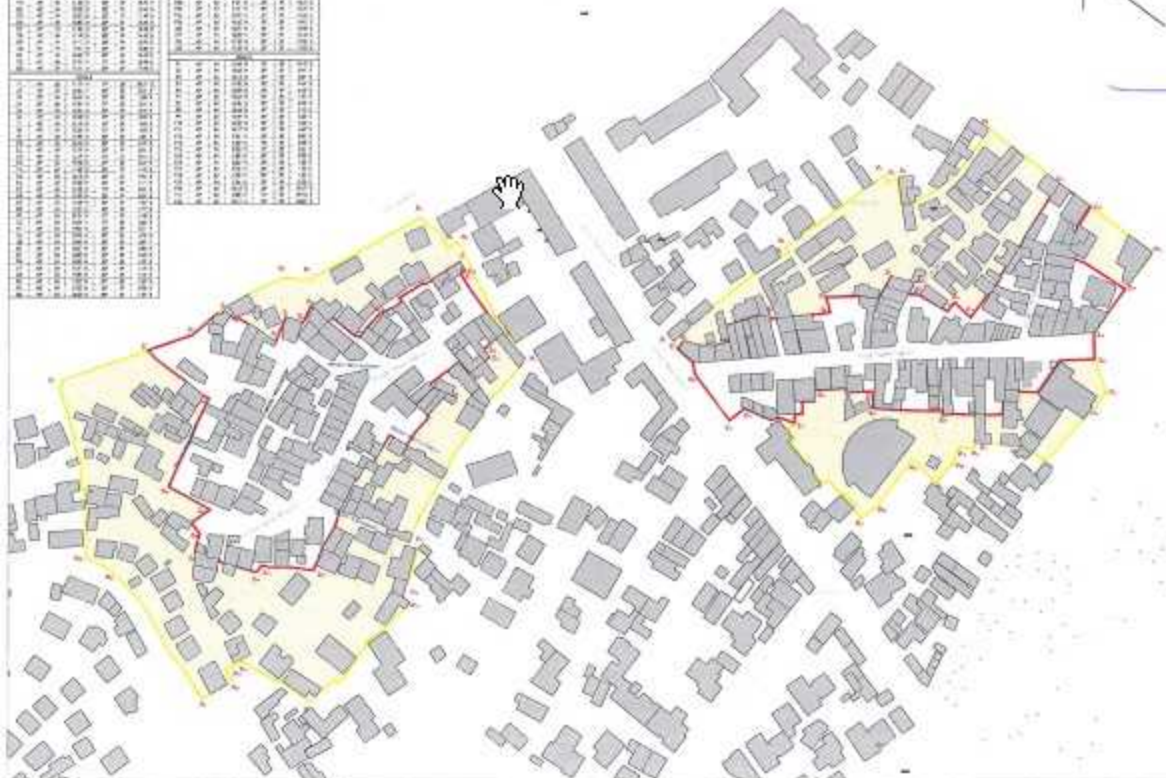
1. Amendments and changes to the regulations are made with the proposal of the minister responsible for cultural heritage and approved by the Council of Ministers.

2. To this Regulation is attached the zoning map of the Historic Center and Buffer Zone of the city of Pogradec.

3. Within 6 months of the entry into force of this regulations, the Institute of Cultural Monuments, in cooperation with the Regional Directorate of National Culture Korça, presents to the responsible Minister the list of cultural monuments of first and second category for review and approval.

QENDRA HISTORIKE E QYTETIT TE POGRADECIT

TABELA 1: KODI I QYTETIT		TABELA 2: KODI I QYTETIT	
QYTETI	KODI	QYTETI	KODI
ABRI	0101	SHKUTË	0102
AKRIT	0103	SHKUTË	0103
AKRIT	0104	SHKUTË	0104
AKRIT	0105	SHKUTË	0105
AKRIT	0106	SHKUTË	0106
AKRIT	0107	SHKUTË	0107
AKRIT	0108	SHKUTË	0108
AKRIT	0109	SHKUTË	0109
AKRIT	0110	SHKUTË	0110
AKRIT	0111	SHKUTË	0111
AKRIT	0112	SHKUTË	0112
AKRIT	0113	SHKUTË	0113
AKRIT	0114	SHKUTË	0114
AKRIT	0115	SHKUTË	0115
AKRIT	0116	SHKUTË	0116
AKRIT	0117	SHKUTË	0117
AKRIT	0118	SHKUTË	0118
AKRIT	0119	SHKUTË	0119
AKRIT	0120	SHKUTË	0120
AKRIT	0121	SHKUTË	0121
AKRIT	0122	SHKUTË	0122
AKRIT	0123	SHKUTË	0123
AKRIT	0124	SHKUTË	0124
AKRIT	0125	SHKUTË	0125
AKRIT	0126	SHKUTË	0126
AKRIT	0127	SHKUTË	0127
AKRIT	0128	SHKUTË	0128
AKRIT	0129	SHKUTË	0129
AKRIT	0130	SHKUTË	0130
AKRIT	0131	SHKUTË	0131
AKRIT	0132	SHKUTË	0132
AKRIT	0133	SHKUTË	0133
AKRIT	0134	SHKUTË	0134
AKRIT	0135	SHKUTË	0135
AKRIT	0136	SHKUTË	0136
AKRIT	0137	SHKUTË	0137
AKRIT	0138	SHKUTË	0138
AKRIT	0139	SHKUTË	0139
AKRIT	0140	SHKUTË	0140
AKRIT	0141	SHKUTË	0141
AKRIT	0142	SHKUTË	0142
AKRIT	0143	SHKUTË	0143
AKRIT	0144	SHKUTË	0144
AKRIT	0145	SHKUTË	0145
AKRIT	0146	SHKUTË	0146
AKRIT	0147	SHKUTË	0147
AKRIT	0148	SHKUTË	0148
AKRIT	0149	SHKUTË	0149
AKRIT	0150	SHKUTË	0150
AKRIT	0151	SHKUTË	0151
AKRIT	0152	SHKUTË	0152
AKRIT	0153	SHKUTË	0153
AKRIT	0154	SHKUTË	0154
AKRIT	0155	SHKUTË	0155
AKRIT	0156	SHKUTË	0156
AKRIT	0157	SHKUTË	0157
AKRIT	0158	SHKUTË	0158
AKRIT	0159	SHKUTË	0159
AKRIT	0160	SHKUTË	0160
AKRIT	0161	SHKUTË	0161
AKRIT	0162	SHKUTË	0162
AKRIT	0163	SHKUTË	0163
AKRIT	0164	SHKUTË	0164
AKRIT	0165	SHKUTË	0165
AKRIT	0166	SHKUTË	0166
AKRIT	0167	SHKUTË	0167
AKRIT	0168	SHKUTË	0168
AKRIT	0169	SHKUTË	0169
AKRIT	0170	SHKUTË	0170
AKRIT	0171	SHKUTË	0171
AKRIT	0172	SHKUTË	0172
AKRIT	0173	SHKUTË	0173
AKRIT	0174	SHKUTË	0174
AKRIT	0175	SHKUTË	0175
AKRIT	0176	SHKUTË	0176
AKRIT	0177	SHKUTË	0177
AKRIT	0178	SHKUTË	0178
AKRIT	0179	SHKUTË	0179
AKRIT	0180	SHKUTË	0180
AKRIT	0181	SHKUTË	0181
AKRIT	0182	SHKUTË	0182
AKRIT	0183	SHKUTË	0183
AKRIT	0184	SHKUTË	0184
AKRIT	0185	SHKUTË	0185
AKRIT	0186	SHKUTË	0186
AKRIT	0187	SHKUTË	0187
AKRIT	0188	SHKUTË	0188
AKRIT	0189	SHKUTË	0189
AKRIT	0190	SHKUTË	0190
AKRIT	0191	SHKUTË	0191
AKRIT	0192	SHKUTË	0192
AKRIT	0193	SHKUTË	0193
AKRIT	0194	SHKUTË	0194
AKRIT	0195	SHKUTË	0195
AKRIT	0196	SHKUTË	0196
AKRIT	0197	SHKUTË	0197
AKRIT	0198	SHKUTË	0198
AKRIT	0199	SHKUTË	0199
AKRIT	0200	SHKUTË	0200



REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRISË
KËSHILLI I MINISTRAVE

MIRATOHET

KRYETARI I KËSHILLIT TË
MINISTRAVE

Z. EDH RAMA

MINISTRIA E KULTURËS
MINISTER

Z. MIRA KALIMAJ
TIRANË

INSTITUTI I MONUMENTEVE
TE KULTURËS

DRITOR



Mbështet me Vendosje të KEXA nr. 14, datë 30.01.2014

- LEGJENDET
- QENDRA HISTORIKE E QYTETIT
 - QENDRA HISTORIKE E QYTETIT
 - QENDRA HISTORIKE E QYTETIT
 - QENDRA HISTORIKE E QYTETIT

The List of cultural and historic monuments

Ministry of Education and Culture

No. 1886 Prot., dated 10.06.1976

Pogradec district

No. 17_ The remains of the Early Christian church and mosaics at Lin;

No. 18_ The Remains of the Byzantine Church at Lin,

No. 7_ The Prehistoric settlement of Zagrada;

LISTA E MONUMENTEVE KULTURALE DHE

HISTORIKE

ME SHKRESHIN E MINISTRISE SE ARSIMIT DHE KULTURËS

NR. 1886 DATË 10.6.1973.

I. RRETHI I BERATIT

- 1.- Kalaja e Beratit në qytetin e Beratit.
- 2.- Kalaja e Mbjeshovës në fshatin Mbjeshovë.
- 3.- Kalaja e Krotit në fshatin Bistrovicë
- 4.- Kalaja e Mbolanit në fshatin Mbolan.
- 5.- Kalaja e Peshtanit në fshatin Peshtan.
- 6.- Ura e vjetër ndërmjet fshatrave Qelbësinë e Pashalli.
- 7.- Ura mbi lumia Osum në qytetin e Beratit.
- 8.- Ura e Velabishtit në Velabisht të Beratit.
- 9.- Vërri monumental te Lisi në Breg të fshatit Peshtan.
- 10.- Banesa e Ali Hukunjës, lagjia "Çlirimi", rruga "Tafil Skendo" nr. 59 në qytetin e Beratit.
- 11.- Banesa e Skender Kamenikut, lagjia "Çlirimi", rruga "Tafil Skendo" nr.37 në qytetin e Beratit.
- 12.- Banesa e Aishe Kamenikut, lagjia "Çlirimi", rruga "Tafil Skendo", Nr. 39 në qytetin e Beratit.
- 13.- Banesa e Xhevat Qalliut, lagjia "Çlirimi", rruga "Tafil Skendo", nr.95 në qytetin e Beratit.
- 14.- Banesa e Qamil Kartes e Siri Qalliut, lagjia "Çlirimi", rruga "Tafil Skendo nr.9.93 në qytetin e Beratit.
- 15.- Banesa e Bule Muxvelatit, lagjia "Çlirimi", rruga "Haxhi Seno " nr. 27 në qytetin e Beratit.
- 16.- Banesa e Rexhep Lapit, lagjia "8 Nëntori", rruga "Petrit Lulo" Nr. 11 në qytetin e Beratit.
- 17.- Banesa e sheh Hasanit lagjia "8 Nëntori", rruga "Gaqi Gjika" Nr. 6,8 në qytetin e Beratit.
- 18.- Banesa e Epis Rulit, lagjia "8 Nëntori", rruga "Veri Zelosnjë" Nr.8 në qytetin e Beratit.
- 19.- Banesa e Pinës, lagjia "8 Nëntori", rruga "A.Z.Çajupi" Nr. 28 në qytetin e Beratit.

- 5.- Banesa e Prend Lleshit në fshatin Mashtërkorë.
- 6.- Përdhësa dhe kulla e Zef Ndocijt në fshatin Kodër Spaç.

XVII.- RRETHI I PËRMETIT.

- 1.- Kalaja e Limarit Malëshovë
- 2.- Kalaja e Këlcyrës në fshatin Këlcyrë.
- 3.- Kalaja e Bolëngës mbi qytetin e Përmetit.
- 4.- Shpella e Benjës në fshatin Benjë.
- 5.- Guri i qytetit në qytetin e Përmetit.
- 6.- Ura e Katiut në fshatin Benjë.
- 7.- Ura e Kalasë në fshatin Limar.
- 8.- Kisha e Shën-Mërisë në fshatin Kosinë.
- 9.- Kisha e Shën-Sotirit në fshatin Tremisht.
- 10.- Kisha e Shën-Mërisë në fshatin Leusë.
- 11.- Kisha e Shëndëllisë pranë fshatit Buhal.
- 12.- Kisha e Shëna-Prentes në qytetin e Përmetit.
- 13.- Kisha e Shën-Mërisë në fshatin Benjë
- 14.- Kisha e Shën-Mërisë në fshatin Ogdunan.
- 15.- Ndërtesa ku u mbajt Kongresi i Përmetit në qytetin e Përmetit.
- 16.- Teqja në fshatin Frashër.
- 17.- Shtëpia e vëllezërve "Frashëri" në fshatin Frashër.
- 18.- Shtëpia e Jani Jongjit në fshatin Odriçan ku ka punuar shoku Enver Hoxha gjatë luftës nacionalçlirimtare.
- 19.- Shtëpia e Kostandine Londos në fshatin Odriçan ku ka punuar shoku Enver Hoxha. gjatë vitit 1944.

XVIII. RRETHI I POGRADECIT

- 1.- Kalaja e në fshatin Bllacë.
- 2.- Kalaja në fshatin Zencë.
- 3.- Kalaja në qytetin e Pogradecit.
- 4.- Gradishta në fshatin Selcë e poshtëme.
- 5.- Gradishta në fshatin Sllabinjë.
- 6.- Mozaiku në fshatin Tushemisht.
- 7.- Vendbanimi prehistorik në kodrën e fshatit Zgradia.

- 8.- Ura midis fshatrevejollë e Llëngë.
- 9.- Ura në fshatin Golik.
- 10.- Ura në fshatin Nicë.
- 11.- Ura në fshatin Dunicë.
- 12.- Ura në fshatin Çezmë.
- 13.- Ura në fshatin Zgallë.
- 14.- Ura në fshatin Servetinë.
- 15.- Ura e Terziut në fshatin Proptisht.
- 16.- Shkëmbi i qytetit në shpellë të Mokrës.
- 17.- Brënojat e kishës paleokristiane dhe mozaikët në fshatin Lim.
- 18.- Brënojat e kishës Bizantine pranë stacionit të peshkimit në fshatin Lin.
- 19.- Manastiri i Shën Marenës në fshatin Llëngë.

XIX.- RRETHI I ÇUKËS.

- 1.- Kalaja e Dalmacës në fshatin Koman.
- 2.- Vorreza të lashtë e Komanit në fshatin Koman.

XX.- RRETHI I SARANDËS

- 1.- Qyteti antik Buthrot në Butrint.
- 2.- Qyteti antik Poinike në fshatin Finiq.
- 3.- Muret antike në fshatin Çukë.
- 4.- Qyteza e Paleomaestrës në fshatin Karoq.
- 5.- Mozaiku te posta në qytetin e Sarandës.
- 6.- Mozaiku në fund të lagjes "1 Maj" në qytetin e Sarandës.
- 7.- Kalaja e Shëngjinit në fshatin Karoq.
- 8.- Kalaja e Ripësit në fshatin Zminec.
- 9.- Kalaja në malin Ilias në fshatin Malçan.
- 10.- Kalaja në fshatin Vagelat.
- 11.- Kalaja e Çukës së Aitoit në fshatin Çiflik.
- 12.- Kalaja e Skilapues në fshatin Vergo.
- 13.- Kalaja në fshatin Borsh.
- 14.- Kalaja në fshatin Kerelibej.
- 15.- Kalaja e Ali Pashës në fshatin Mahallë.

URDHËR

Nr. 66, Datë 17, 3 2016

PËR

**SHPALLJE E ZONËS SË MBROJTUR PËR OBJEKTIN “RRËNOJAT E KISHËS
PALEOKRISTIANE DHE MOZAIKËT”, NË FSHATIN LIN, POGRADEC**

Në vijim të kërkesës nr.111 prot, datë 17.03.2016 të Këshillit Kombëtar të Restaurimeve konstatova se në mbledhjen e datës 11.03.2016 Këshilli Kombëtar i Restaurimeve me Vendimin nr.59, datë 11.03.2016, ka shqyrtuar dokumentacionin mbi propozimin e diskutuar në Këshillin Shkencor për shpallje zonë të mbrojtur të monumentit.

Nisur sa më sipër, në mbështetje të nenit 102, paragrafi 4 i Kushtetutës së Republikës së Shqipërisë, pikës 2 nenit 32 të ligjit Nr. 9048, datë 07.04.2003 “Për trashëgiminë kulturore” i ndryshuar,

URDHËROJ:

1. Shpalljen e zonës së mbrojtur të monumentit “Rrënojat e Kishës Paleokristiane dhe Mozaikët”, në fshatin Lin, Pogradec, sipas dokumentacionit dhe hartës bashkëlidhur.
2. Ngarkohet Qendra Kombëtare e Inventarizimit të Pasurive Kulturore për regjistrimin e këtij urdhri.
3. Ngarkohet Sekretaria Teknike pranë Institutit të Monumenteve të Kulturës “Gani Strazimiri” për njoftimin e këtij urdhri.

Ky urdhër hyn në fuqi menjëherë.

MINISTRI


Mirela KUMBARO FURXHI



I.M.K. PASAPORTË MONUMENTI (Nr. Arkivi)

EMËRTIMI (i hollësishëm sipas gjinisë)

Rrënojat e Kishës Paleokristiane dhe Mozaikët, Lin, Bashkia Pogradec

ADRESA (Bashkia, fshati, lagja, rruga, numri)

Fshati Lin, Njësia Administrative Udenisht, Bashkia Pogradec

PRONËSIA (Shtetërore, private) *Shtetërore*

PËRDORIMI I SOTËM *Objekt Kulti me destinacion kulturor*

FILLESTAR *Kishë, objekt kulti*

I MUNDSHËM *Objekt kulti me destinacion turistik kulturor*

SHPLLJA MONUMENT (Data dhe institucioni propozues)

Ministria e Arsimit dhe Kulturës, Vendim nr. 1886, datë 10.06.1973

KATEGORIA E MONUMENTIT (I, II) *I – E Parë*

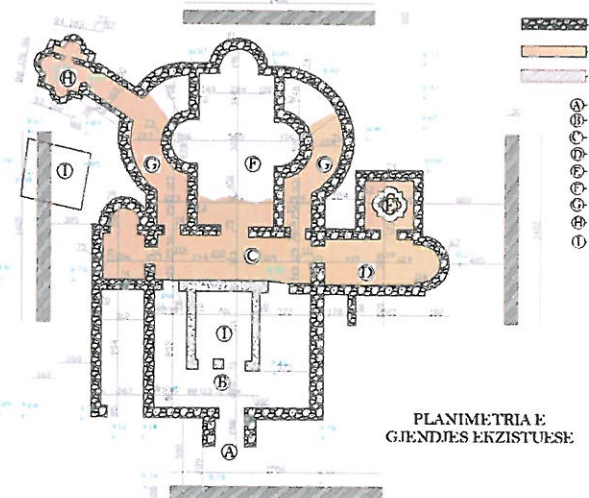
PËRSHKRIM I SHKURTËR DHE VLERAT E MONUMENTIT

Rrënojat e Bazilikës Paleokristiane së Linit së bashku me mozaikët e punuar në të, ndodhet në majën e kodrës që përbën gadishullin e Linit, i rrethuar nga tre anët e tij nga Liqeni i Ohrit.

Rrënojat e kësaj bazilike datohen në shek. VI pas kr. Datimi bazohet në mënyrën e dekorimit dhe të punimit të mozaikëve, nga artifaktet e gjetura atje si vorba, pitosa, copa enësh qelqi, por mbi të gjitha nga 6 monedha të periudhës së perandorëve Justin (518-527) dhe Justinian (527-565).

Mozaikët në të shtatë ambientet e saj kanë një kompozim të veçantë, në përputhje me vendin që zinin në godinë. Mozaikët ruhen në gjendje të mirë.

Bazilika i ka pasur të gjithë ambientet kryesore, 7 të tilla, të shtruara me mozaikë. Ngjyrat mbizotëruese të tyre janë e bardha, e zeza dhe e kuqja, por janë përdorur edhe ngjyra të tjera si kaffa, jeshilja, e verdha, portokallia. Motivet e përdorura janë ato të skenave të ndryshme si “eukaristia”, motive me gërsheta, skena nga bota ujore, shpendë, lule të ndryshme ku më interesantet janë lulet e lotusit, zvastika (apo kryqi i thyer, simbol i diellit), si edhe disa motive shumë pak të përdorura në mozaikët e tjerë të Shqipërisë, sic janë lepujt dhe bletët.



Republic of Albania

Ministry of Culture

Order

No. 66 Prot., dated 17.3.2016

On the proclamation of the protected area for the object “Remains of Paleochristian church and mosaics” in Lin village, Pogradec

Following the request no. 111 prot., dated 17.03.2016 of the National Restoration Council, I noted that in the meeting of March 11th 2016 of the National Restoration Council by decision no 59, dated 11.03.2016 has reviewed the documentation on the proposal discussed at the Scientific Council for proclaiming the protected area of the monument.

Based on the above, as established by article 102, paragraph 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Albania, point 2 article 32 of the Law no. 9048, dated 7.04.2003 “For cultural heritage”, as amended,

I Order :

1. The proclamation of the protected area of the monument “Remains of Paleochristian church and mosaics” in Lin village, Pogradec, according to documentation and attached map.
2. The National Centre of Inventorying of cultural properties is in charged for registering the Order.
3. The Technical Secretariat at the Institute of Cultural monuments “GaniStrazimiri” is in charge for communication of this Order.

This Order enters into force immediately.

MINISTER

MIRELA KUMBARO FURXHI

ICM. M **MONUMENT ID (No. Archive)**

NAME: (detailed according to the typology)

Remains of Paleochristian church and mosaics” Lin, Pogradec Municipality

ADDRESS: (Municipality, village, neighbourhood, street, number)

Lin Village, Administrative Unit of Udënisht, Pogradec Municipality

OWNERSHIP: (state, private) *state owned*

CURRENT USE: *religious object as cultural destination*

INITIAL: *Church religious object*

POTENTIAL *religious object as cultural destination*

Proclaimed monument (date and proposing institution)

Ministry of Education and Culture, Decision no. 1886, dated 10.06.1973

CATEGORY OF THE MONUMENT (I, II) **I (first category)**

SHORT DESCRIPTION AND VALUES OF THE MONUMENT

The Early Christian church of Lin and its mosaics is situated at the top of the peninsula of Lin on the shores of Ohrid Lake. The dating of the monument in the 6th century AD is based on the technique of decoration and mosaics, archaeological findings discovered jars, pythos, pieces of glass vessels, and 6 coins from the periods of the emperors Justin (518-527) and Justinian (527-565).

The basilica has 7 premises paved with mosaics where white, black and red are the main colour used, but also brown, green yellow and orange.

The motifs used are those of different scenes as “Eucharistic”, scenes from the aquatic world, birds, various flowers, where the most interesting are the flowers of lotus, the svastica (or the broken cross, the symbol of the sun), and some very few motifs used in the other mosaics of Albania, such as rabbits and bees.

Photo of the monument

Plan of the monument – current situation

REMAINS OF PALEOCHRISTIAN CHURCH AND MOSAICS” LIN, UDENISTH, POGRADEEC MUNICIPALITY

The Early Christian church of Lin and its mosaics is situated at the top of the peninsula of Lin on the shores of Ohrid Lake. The dating of the monument in the 6th century AD is based on the technique of decoration and mosaics, archaeological findings discovered jars, pythos, pieces of glass vessels, and 6 coins from the periods of the emperors Justin (518-527) and Justinian (527-565).

Reconstruction of the remains_ view

The mosaics in the 7 premises have a particular composition according to the place they hold within the building. White, black and red are the main colour used, but also brown, green, yellow and orange. The motifs used are those of different scenes as “Eucharistic”, scenes from the aquatic world, birds, various flowers, where the most interesting are the flowers of lotus, the svastica (or the broken cross, the symbol of the sun), and some very few motifs used in the other mosaics of Albania, such as rabbits and bees.

The mosaic ornaments’ of Lin basilica by the motives and colors used is quite diverse. Mosaic masters have tried to avoid as much as possible repetitive motifs with the purpose of having in each setting a different picture. The motif of the plait surrounding the central figure of the *pastophorit* is found also in the mosaic of *svastica* of *Catechumen*, but with another function.

In composing the mosaics of different premises, the masters have used the well-known schemes.

Plan of existing situation

legend

**ZONA E MBROJTUR “RRËNOJAT E KISHËS PALEOKRISTIANE DHE MOZAIKËT”, LIN,
BASHKIA POGRADEC**



LEGJENDA: ■ Kisha Paleokristiane e Linit ■ Perimetri i zonës së mbrojtur të Kishës

Koordinatat gjeografike të sipërfaqes së zonës së mbrojtur të monumentit:

1. 41° 3'53.48"N	20°38'39.18"E	10. 41° 4'5.45"N	20°38'43.88"E	19. 41° 4'6.39"N	20°38'51.44"E
2. 41° 3'54.82"N	20°38'39.07"E	11. 41° 4'7.51"N	20°38'44.76"E	20. 41° 4'5.52"N	20°38'51.25"E
3. 41° 3'55.88"N	20°38'38.46"E	12. 41° 4'8.23"N	20°38'45.21"E	21. 41° 4'3.54"N	20°38'49.31"E
4. 41° 3'56.64"N	20°38'38.25"E	13. 41° 4'9.53"N	20°38'45.19"E	22. 41° 4'1.79"N	20°38'47.72"E
5. 41° 3'58.60"N	20°38'39.26"E	14. 41° 4'10.13"N	20°38'46.73"E	23. 41° 3'59.52"N	20°38'46.62"E
6. 41° 3'59.33"N	20°38'41.13"E	15. 41° 4'9.56"N	20°38'48.52"E	24. 41° 3'57.47"N	20°38'45.86"E
7. 41° 4'0.44"N	20°38'42.84"E	16. 41° 4'9.92"N	20°38'50.02"E	25. 41° 3'54.83"N	20°38'46.19"E
8. 41° 4'1.52"N	20°38'43.32"E	17. 41° 4'9.48"N	20°38'51.16"E	26. 41° 3'53.40"N	20°38'43.34"E
9. 41° 4'3.09"N	20°38'43.45"E	18. 41° 4'8.10"N	20°38'51.28"E	27. 41° 3'52.33"N	20°38'41.37"E

MIRATOHET:

MINISTRIA E KULTURËS

MINISTRI

ZNJ. MIRELA KUMBARO FURXHI

APROVOHET:

**INSTITUTI I MONUMENTEVE TË
KULTURËS “GANI STRAZIMIRI”**

DREJTOR I PËRGJITHSHËM

ZNJ. ARTA DOLLANI



Urdhër Nr 86 Datë 14.03 2016