Overview of the Albanian Strategy and Action Plan

Zamir DEDEJ
Institute of Nature Conservation in Albania

History

- Elaboration of the document 1996 1997, supported by a GEF/WB project;
- Approved by the government with a decision in 2000;
- In the year 2000 WCMC proceed with an assessment for the implementation of CBD, including the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP);
- No any other review until now, in spite of ordinary analysis in the frame of different project;

Main objectives of NBSAP

In Albania, the main objectives for implementing the PESBLD are:

- protection and improvement of biological and landscape diversity;
- incorporation of the principles and policies required for sustainable biodiversity use and management; and
- promoting sustainable development for present and future generations.

The strategy for implementation

The points identify to be part of the implementation process:

- Dialogue and co-ordination process;
- Identification and mobilisation of financial resources;
- Identifying economic barriers to biodiversity protection;
- Finding and implementing the appropriate mechanisms to realise the benefits of protection;
- Technical support for projects.

two lists based on their importance and the level of danger: (i) species/habitats action plans which should be undertaken within 1-2 years; and (ii) species/taxes, 26 invertebrates, and 12 plant species, while the longer-term priorities include 143 species/taxes – 95 vertebrates, 31 invertebrates, and

Action Plan

Used priorities for action plans and solutions relevant to species and their habitats:

- Endangered species and habitats with global, regional, and national importance;
- Habitats containing endemic species or high levels of biodiversity;
- Species or habitats risking total extinction;
- Species or habitats which would yield local or national economic benefits;
- Species or habitats with local or national education benefits;
- Endangered species or habitats which could be better protected through more suitable policies and use; and
- Actions which could yield viable economic, ecological, and social benefits.

Action Plan (continue)

Two lists based on their importance and the level of danger:

- (i)species/habitats action plans which should be undertaken within 1-2 years (short-term priorities includes 80 taxa 42 vertebrates, 26 invertebrates, and 12 plant species);
- (i)species/habitats action plans which should be undertaken within 3-5 years (long-term priorities include 143 taxa 95 vertebrates, 31 invertebrates, and 17 plant species).

Status of implementation

- No any legal report for references, most on the CBD reports and personal knowledge;
- Institutional reform: the establishment from 2001 of the Ministry of Environment
- Legislation: Approval of the "Law on protected areas" and "For the protection of Biodiversity";
- In-situ conservation: Increased the surface of protected areas from 5,8 % to 12,5 %;
- Action plans: elaborated several (5) species action plans

Sectorial policy

- Biodiversity remain a very week point either in the environmental strategy or in other sectorial strategic documents;
- Forestry, fishery and tourism strategies include issues related to biodiversity but are not very precise;
- For the climate change action plan biodiversity remain a key word;
- Most of the Local Environmental Action Plan are developed and in different case biodiversity had been mention but those document are not taken into account very much.

COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

- The field were more efforts have been made thanks to the projects from the donors (mostly GEF) and the NGO growing up process;
- The vocabulary of the local community, the inclusion of the environmental education in the school, the celebration of the international days, the organisation of lake days in the tranboundary lakes, etc., are some of the examples of the activities in this field.

Thank you!