

PUBLIC SURVEY



Skadar/Shkoder Lake Watershed -
a Transboundary Biosphere Reserve

BASELINE, 2023





Funded by
the European Union



MNE-ALB
IPA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME
MONTENEGRO-ALBANIA 2014-2020



Prepared the report: EDEN center

EDEN center is an environmental NGO which influences, educates, develops capacities, networks and advocates for sustainable development and climate neutrality by:

- Enabling good governance, public participation and environmental activism
 - Providing green solutions
 - Building relationships of trust with/and between stakeholders

We are committed to a collegial working spirit that fosters creativity and accountability through participation.



Written by:

Dr. Ermelinda Mahmutaj
M Sc. Ersa Prifti

Statistical expert:

Dr. Eliana Ibrahim

Photo source:

Rina and Artan Kovaci

This baseline survey report is prepared by EDEN center in the frame of the project “Skadar/Shkoder Lake Watershed - a Transboundary Biosphere Reserve” funded by the European Union under the cross-border cooperation AI-MNE programme, and implemented by the partners: EDEN center (AL), EnvPro (MNE), National Agency of Protected Areas (AL) and National Parks of Montenegro.

The content of the report is the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.



AGJENCIA
KOMBËTARE
E ZONAVE
TË MBROJTURA



NATIONAL PARKS OF
MONTENEGRO

TABLE OF CONTENT

SUMMARY	3
PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE SURVEY	5
METHODOLOGY	6
Sampling calculation and distribution	6
Data collection and storage	6
Data analyses and interpretation	7
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.....	8
Section 1: Let's talk about living in your area and how rich it is!	12
Section 2: Let's talk about prospects for development in your area	31
CONCLUSIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS.....	39
ANNEXES	42



SUMMARY

The baseline Public Opinion Survey was conducted during August – September 2023 in the Albania – Montenegro transboundary area. 355 inhabitants took part in the survey and they are distributed randomly in 10 Municipalities and their 124 units (villages/towns/communes etc.). Data was collected with an e- questionnaire during face-to-face interviews. Data analyses and interpretation resulted in interesting findings. In the report they are presented in graphs, intercorrelated analyses and visual graphs and are described with interpretation and not only a narration of figures.

The 355 interviewed inhabitants represented 59% females and 41% males (ensuring gender balance), a wide range of age distribution between 15 – 76 years old, educational level and good representativeness of work status, monthly income and communities.

- 84.9% of respondents have been living near the Shkoder Lake and its rivers since their birth and 65% declared that they definitively like living there.
- 79% declare that living close to Shkoder Lake and its rivers has an impact in their lives including both inconveniences and benefits. They mentioned several reasons and justified their responses.
- The proximity of the border Albania – Montenegro is considered for majority of the citizens (80% of them) as positive and an opportunity in their life. For 12.1% it does not affect at all their lives and only for 7.6% it creates obstacles and restrictions to movements.
- 47% of respondent go out in nature every day and only 3.7% of them go out in nature not more than once in a season. For majority of them the reason to go out in nature is simply to enjoy what it offers, do recreational activities, culinary tourism, hunting, fishing etc. The correlation between gender and activities in the nature indicates us that in the area men and women are both almost equally engaged in a variety of activities that connect their living habits with nature but still they show interesting differences for particular actions and activities.
- 93 % of respondents take action to preserve nature in the survey area like: collection of garbage, consume local products, active in education and awareness activities etc. Only 7% of them do nothing. Analyzing the question from gender perspective, it is very interesting to notice that for many of the green actions there is no difference or very slightly difference in the gender approach. Analyzing the question from income perspective, it is interesting to notice that independently if families have a high or low monthly income, they all do at least 5 actions to protect nature.
- 81.4% multiple choice responses indicate that the conflicts between man and nature in their area according their observations over the last 5 years is mainly the rubbish everywhere in nature and especially in the water banks. 60.8% of responses show that pollution of water bodies is another problematic conflict.
- Clean air, beautiful nature and good food are identified as the biggest touristic attractions of the area.

- Asked for potential restriction of tourism to prevent any damage to natural values, majority of the locals are against it (54%). Only 15% think this is definitively needed and 14% think it is mildly needed as a measure.
- Ecotourism activities are mentioned as potential future businesses that locals would like to invest for their future economic life. Reasons why they do not engage now in such businesses, majority of them said that they lack start up fund, knowledge, infrastructure, energy etc.
- Social media is the top source from where inhabitants get daily information and together with local TV they were ranked as the most trusted source of information in the region.
- Program/project-based communication and information platforms like brochures, project webpages, municipal webpages etc. are the least considered as sources of information.
- 56.1% of the respondents do not have information on what a Biosphere Reserve is (32.7% do not know and 23.4% never heard of it). Only 16.1% of the respondents know and can explain about the concept.
- 80% of the respondents do not that there are plans to create a Biosphere Reserve on the basis of current Shkoder Lake and surrounding rivers (Lake watershed) and only 20% have this information.
- 63.9% connect the development of the Biosphere Reserve with improvement of people`s wellbeing and increase number of tourists.
- 44.2% of respondents think that the creation and development of such a biosphere reserve will ensure nature protection; 34.9% think that the infrastructure of the area will be improved, 24,2% believe that public services will be improved, 21.10 hope for a more vivid social life.
- 70% of respondents would like their village/area to become part of the Biosphere Reserve. 26% of participants are not interested, and only 4% of participants would not like their village/area to become part of the Biosphere Reserve

A set of conclusions and recommendations to approach these findings is given at the end of the report.



PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

The Citizens` Baseline Survey on Skadar/Shkoder Lake Watershed - a Transboundary Biosphere Reserve was designed by Environmental center for Development Education and Networking (EDEN center) and Environment Program (EnvPro) with the thematic knowledge support from expert resources of Eberswalde University for Sustainable Development, Germany in the time period of August – September 2023

The survey aimed to understand the actual level of community socio-economic engagement and awareness with natural and cultural values in their living environment as well as their prospects to develop the area within the Biosphere Reserve principles. At the same time, it was used to enhance community understanding and awareness of the potential benefits and challenges which are associated with a future Transboundary Biosphere Reserve (TBR) status. The ultimate objective was to foster participation, acceptance and support for the entire designation process.

The scope of this citizens` survey includes 10 target municipalities in the transboundary area including: Shkoder and Malesia e Madhe Municipality in Albania and Municipality of Bar, Ulcinj, Cetinje, Danilovgrad, Tuz, Zeta, Niksic, Podgorica in Montenegro. The distribution of the sample includes 124 sites (villages, communes, towns etc), 44 in Albania and 81 in Montenegro. The scope and the distribution of samples in the area is presented in the map in fig. 1

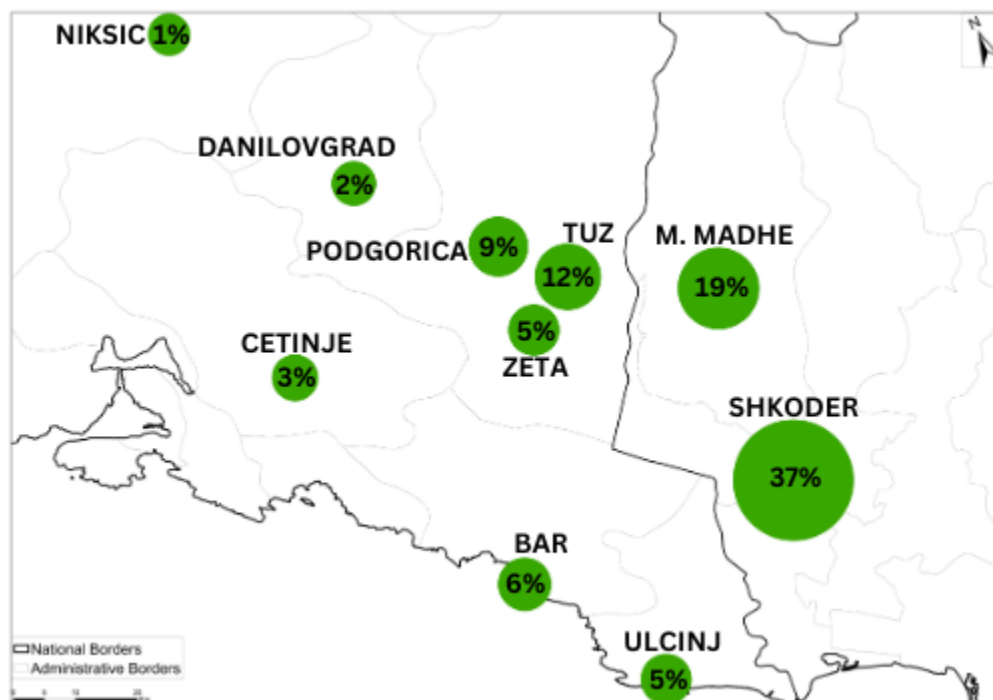


Fig. 1: Distribution map of the citizens` survey



METHODOLOGY

A complex of tools and approaches supported the Citizens` Survey in Shkoder/Skadar Lake watershed municipalities in Albania and Montenegro targeted from the project in order to have reliable data and time effectiveness.

Sampling calculation and distribution

The target population comprised of 550.000 inhabitants. As a reference number for the total population, we took the figure provided by the Directory of Statistics and different publications during project design which indicates for ~550.000 inhabitants in the area. It was impossible to do an investigation with such a large number within a limited time period and budget, therefore, a minimum of 350 respondents was first established as a statistically correct sample size to keep a confidence interval of 95% and an error of 5%.

There were no data available on distribution of population in each region/neighborhood in the area and a random sampling technique was performed to select an appropriate sample for each municipality making sure that a wide number of villages in the area were covered properly.

Data collection and storage

The information for the survey was collected via a questionnaire through face-to-face interviews. The questionnaire was designed by the thematic knowledge and internal expertise of EDEN center, EnvPro and expert resources of Eberswalde University for Sustainable Development, Germany.

The survey questionnaire was formulated in English and translated into Albanian and Montenegrin languages. The questionnaire design consists of three sections: Demographic data; Living in the area and its richness; Prospects for development of the area. The questionnaire was converted into e-form by transferring it in Google forms and 4 interviewees, 2 from Albania and 2 from Montenegro, were on-line trained to work as pairs and conduct the survey. Two separate trainings were organized: 1 for Montenegrin team and 1 for Albanian team in order to maximize sharing of specific information per country and address every situation specifically from the start.

The e-questionnaire first applied to 25 respondents and the results were checked and validated for the testing procedure. Small changes were applied to the final questionnaire in order to reflect the issues raised by the validation. The entire duration of the survey was from July 2023 – September 2023. During this period guidance and support was provided by the Project Team.

Data analyses and interpretation

Data collected from the questionnaire was downloaded as csv file from google forms. The preprocessing and analysis were carried out in SPSS vs 26.0 and Excel 2021 and were based on frequency tables, descriptive statistics, crosstabulations and statistical tests performed to check if relationships were statistically significant.

Interpretation of the findings was done based on expert judgment and experience, and finalized in discussions and agreements with the technical team of the entire project.



DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The results are simultaneously presented in graphs and tables in the order of the respective sections and questions of the questionnaire, and as separate descriptive profiles for each focus group.

Demographic data

A total of 355 respondents 59.4% females and 40.6% males, participated in the study ensuring gender balance in the results. 219 participants or 61.7 % are between 15-35 years old, 29.9% of them are 36 – 55 years old, and 8.5% of participants are 56 – 76 years old (fig. 2). *Considering the random sampling approach, these figures can be considered to indicate the higher availability of 15-35 years old to interact for the interview.*

Majority of respondents have university diploma (43%), master degree (13%), PhD (1%), high school diploma (33%), secondary school diploma (9%), and with no education only 1% (fig. 3). *This can be interpreted also as a subsequence of the age frequency.*

Education and finance are the most represented education field, then accounting and medicine. Education related to philology (Literature, Language/Foreign Language, History, Geography) constitute 4.8%, while natural sciences (biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics) make up 4.2%. For more detailed information refer to fig. 1 in the annex document.

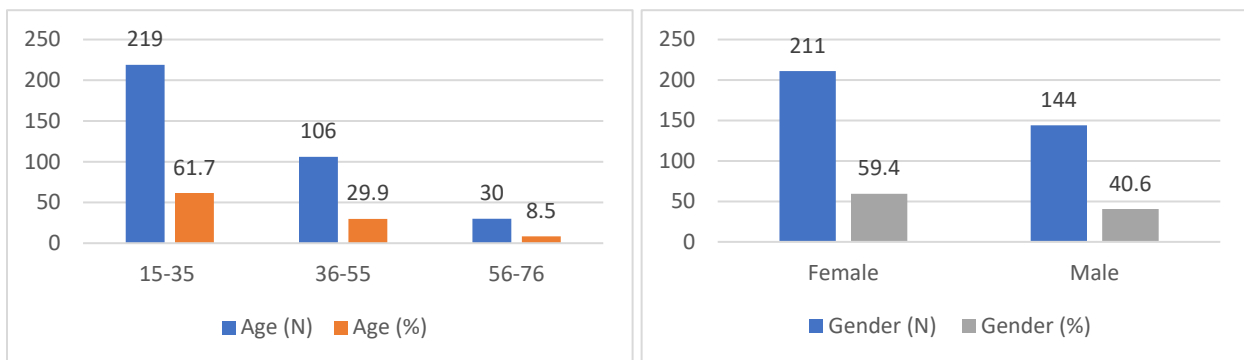


Fig. 2: Age (years) and gender frequency.

The sampling has a good representativeness and distribution of work status: 54.9% employed, self-employed 14.1%, unemployed 27.3% and retired 3.7% (fig. 3).

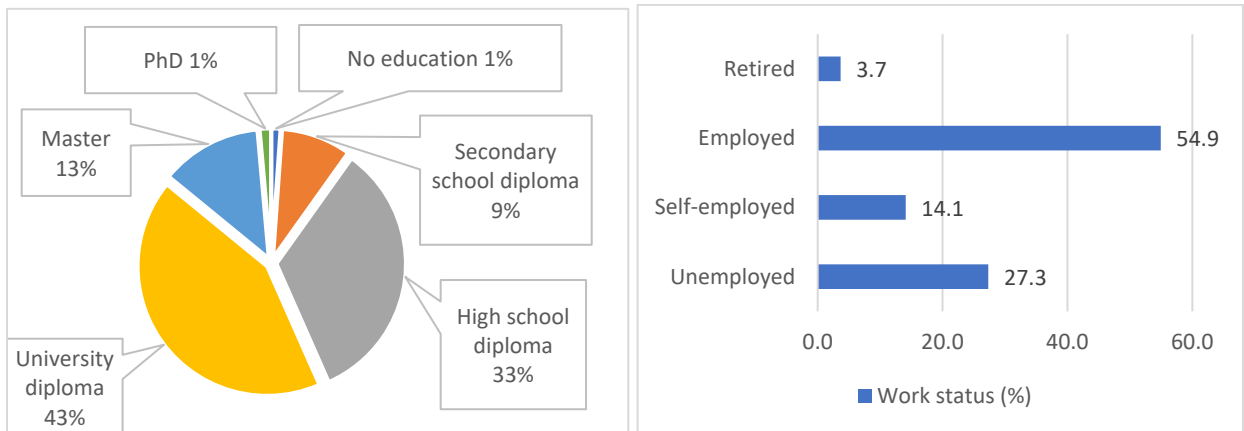


Fig. 3: Education and employment frequency.

Among the participants of the citizens` survey who are employed, the largest group, comprising 8.5%, is employed in the public administration; 6.5% are teachers, 4.8% are self-employed, 4.2% work as Finance Officers and Economists, 3.9% are engaged in management and coordination roles, 3.4% work in hospital and healthcare services, and another 3.4% are employed in various positions within restaurants, including Chef, Assistant, winery, shop seller, fast food, and waiter (fig. 4).

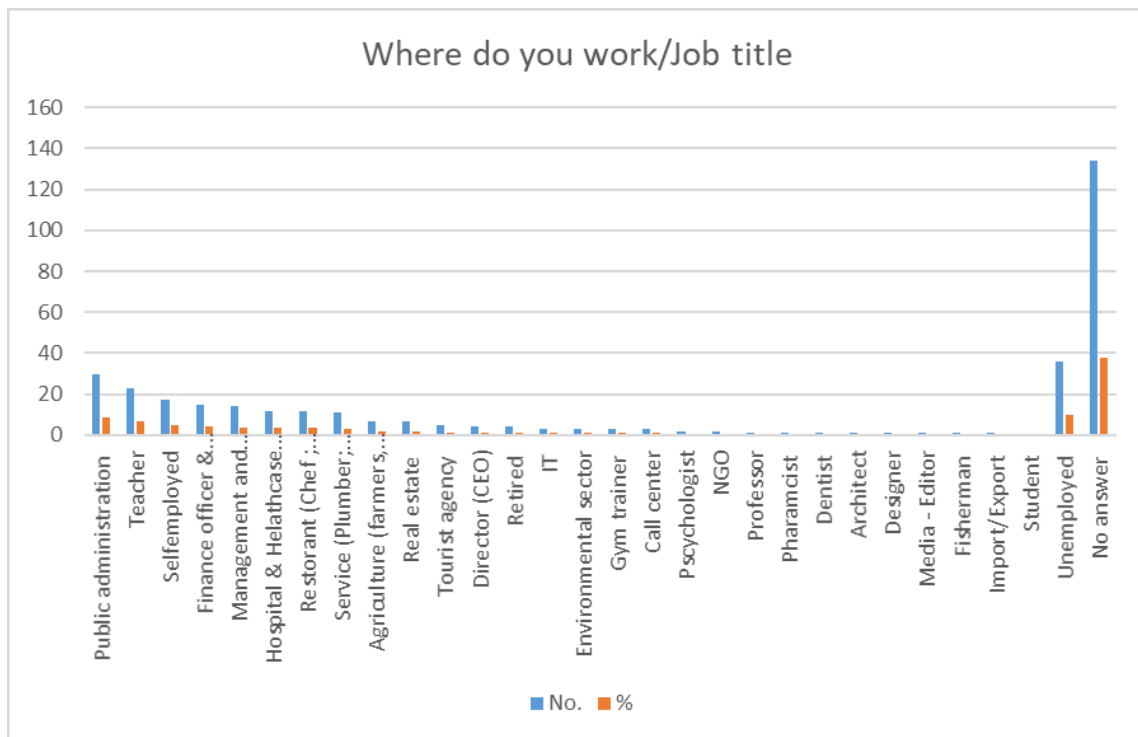


Fig. 4: Job title

Majority of respondents, 27.3%, live in families with 4 members, 24.5% live in families with 5 members, 23.1% live in families with more than 5 members, 14.6% live in families with 3 members, 26.5% live in families with 2 members, and only 3.9% live in families with 1 other member.

Distribution of number of children: 53.2% of respondents have no children, 10.7% have only 1 child, 19.7% have 2 children, 12.4% have 3 children and 3.9% have more than 3 children. (Tab.1)

Tab. 1: Family members and number of children in family

	Family members	N (%)	Number of children	N (%)
<i>How many members in family and number of children?</i>	1	14(3.9)	0	189(53.2)
	2	23(6.5)	1	38(10.7)
	3	52(14.6)	2	70(19.7)
	4	97(27.3)	3	44(12.4)
	5	87(24.5)	>3	14(3.9)
	>5	82(23.1)		

31.5% of participants declared a family month income between 850 - 1600 euro, 30.1% of participants declared a family month income between 450 - 800 euro, 8.7% of participants declared a family month income 400 euro or below, 2% of participants declared a monthly income of more than 3200 euro and 1.4% of participants declared a family month income between 2450 - 3200 euro. 15.8% of participants declared that this is difficult for them to answer.

It is interesting to see the differences between countries in terms of incomes. Albanian families dominate the lower income ranges, the Montenegrin families dominate the higher income ranges and, in both countries, families with the highest and above highest incomes are almost in equal numbers. Albanians have more difficulty to calculate the monthly income than Montenegrins (fig.5).

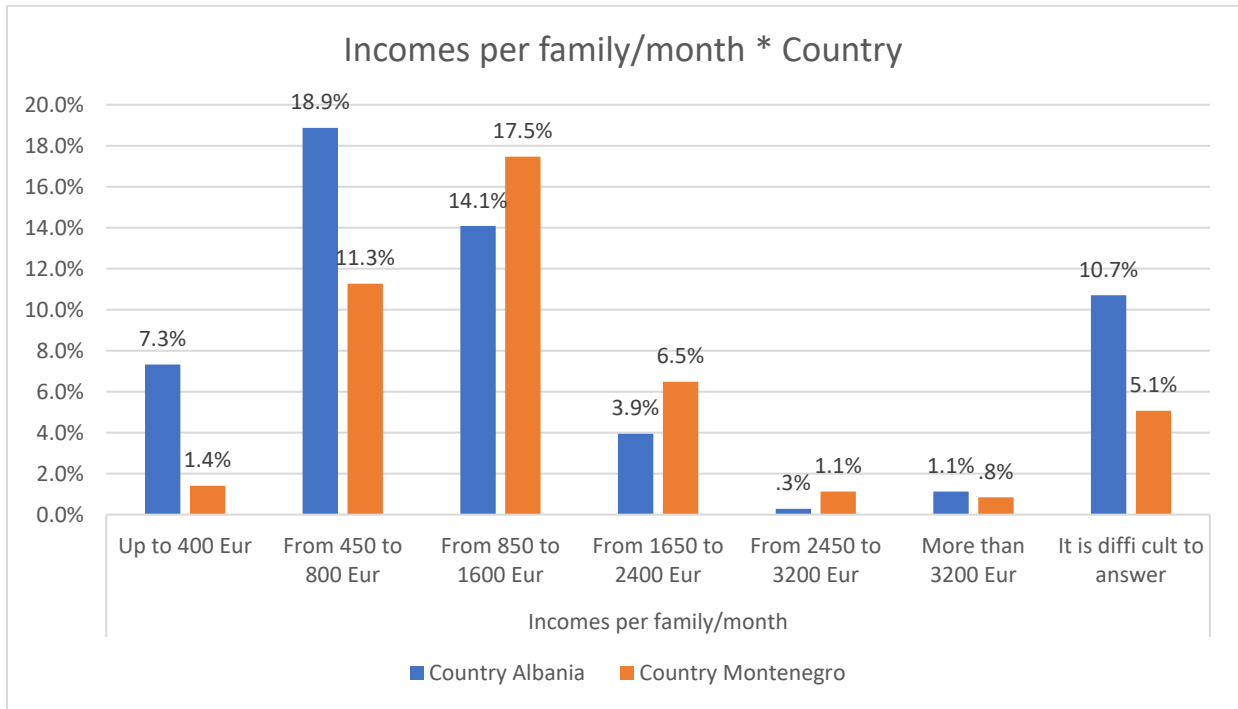
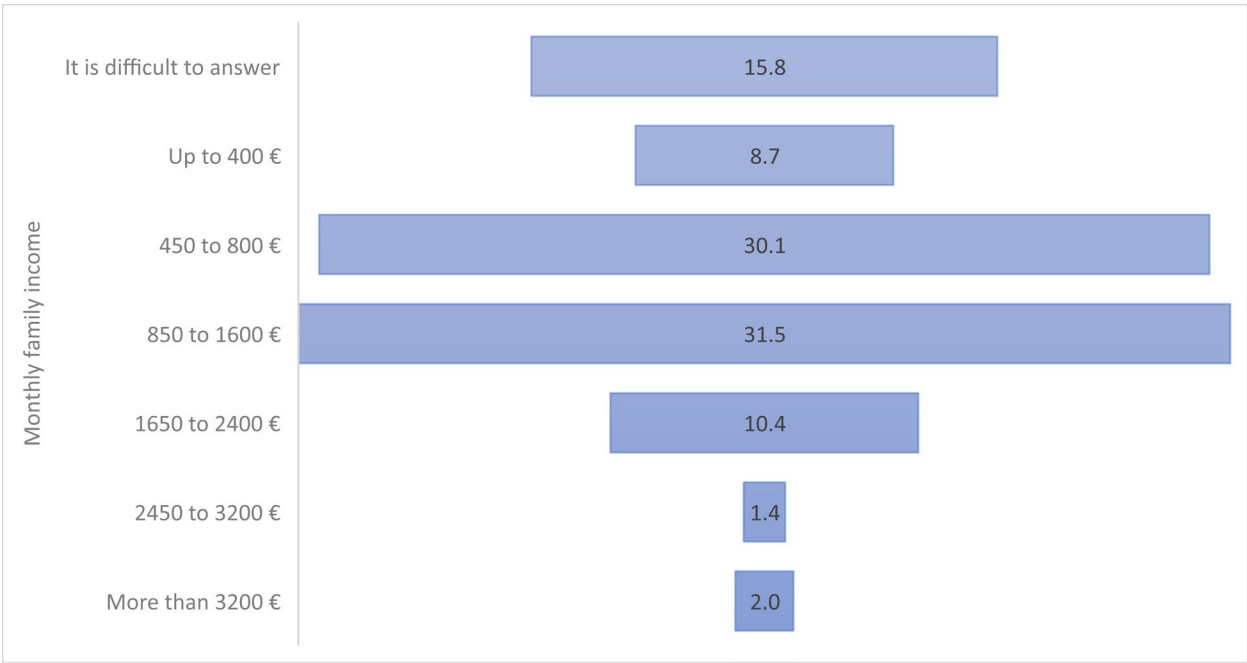


Fig. 5: Family month income (%) and separated by country

Section I: Let's talk about living in your area and how rich it is!

It comprises results for 21 questions and sub questions organized to get information on the perception of citizens for elements and specifics of their life around Shkoder/Skadar lake watershed and proximity with the country border, their time and activities connected and interaction with nature, their economic perspective and knowledge of the natural richness of the area.

1. *How long have you lived in or near the Shkoder/Skadar Lake and its rivers? Do you like living in this area?*

84.9% of respondents have been living near the Shkoder Lake and its rivers since birth, 8.3% of respondents have more than 15 years living near Shkoder Lake, 3.4% have been living near Shkoder Lake from 10 to 15 years and 3.4% of participants have been living near Shkoder Lake and its river from 1 to 9 years. Majority of respondents (64.8%) have declared that they definitely like living in this area, 23.7% of participants like to rather living in this area, 9% of participants have declared they rather not like to live in this area, and 2.3% of participants don't know if they like to live in this area. (fig.1.1)

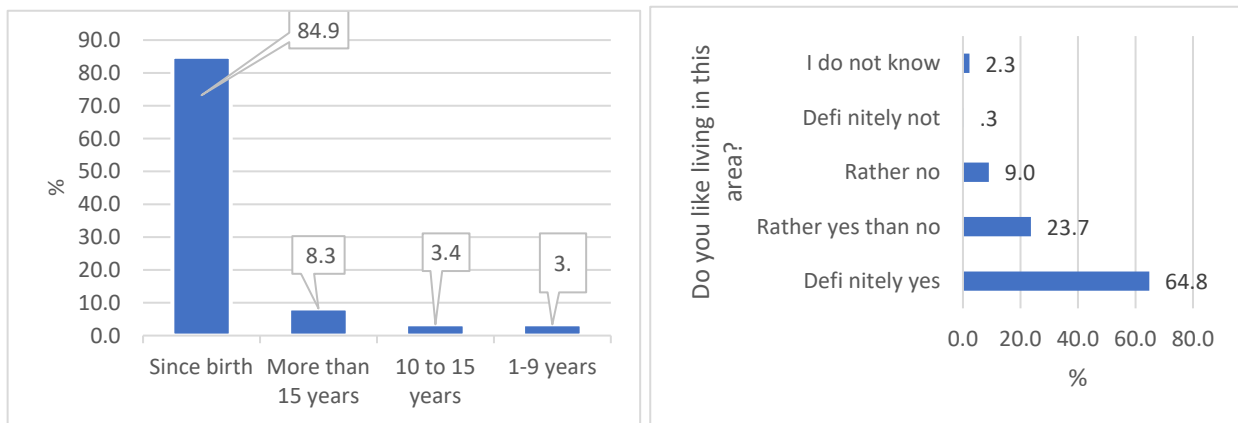


Fig. 1.1: Years of living in the area and satisfaction of living there.

2. *In your opinion, does living close to Shkoder/Sadar Lake and its rivers have an impact on your life?*

51.5 % of participants express that living close to Shkoder/Skadar Lake and its rivers definitely has an impact in their life and only 13.2% express that it definitely has not an impact in their life. 27.9% of participants express that they are rather impacted and 13.2% are rather not impacted (fig.1.2)

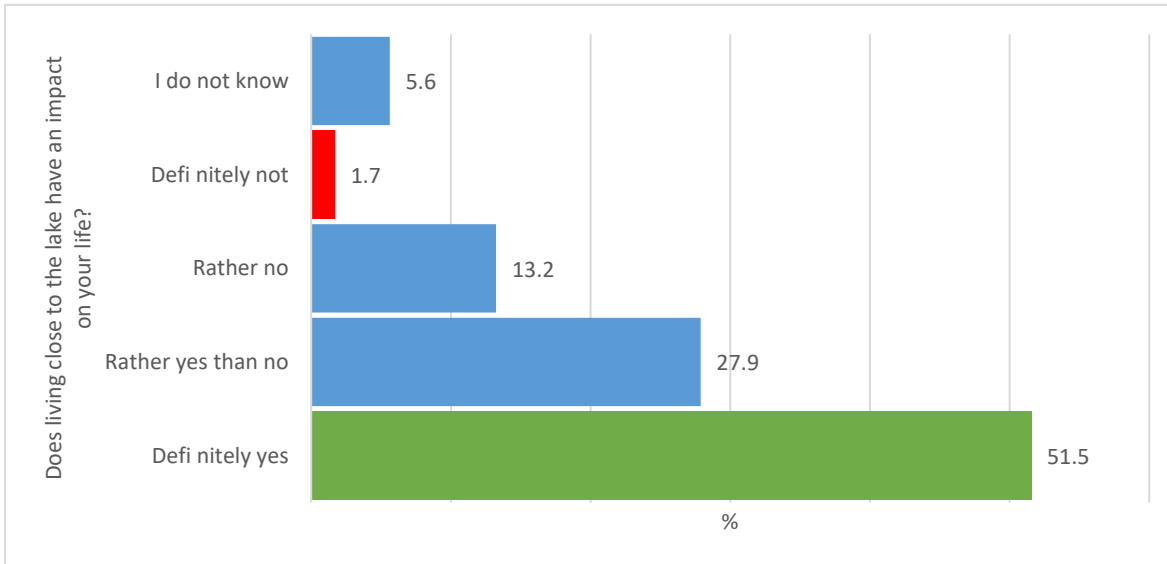


Fig. 1.2: Life impact of being close to Shkoder/Skadar Lake and its rivers

3. *What is the impact? In what way this impact is expressed? What kind of inconvenience is there? What kind of benefits are there?*

The most common perspective, encompassing the majority of respondents, 42.3%, reflects a nuanced viewpoint. Participants in this category acknowledge both inconveniences and benefits associated with living near Shkoder/Skadar Lake and its rivers. This balanced perspective underscores the complexity of the relationship individuals have with their living environment, recognizing that it involves a mix of challenges and advantages.

A small but notable percentage (4.2%) express inconveniences associated with residing in this area, indicating that there are challenges perceived by a segment of the participants. Conversely, a significant proportion (28.2%) of respondent's view living in proximity to Shkoder/Skadar Lake and its rivers as advantageous, highlighting the perceived benefits and positive aspects of their residential environment. This positive sentiment suggests that a substantial number of participants recognize and appreciate the unique advantages that come with residing in close proximity to the lake and its rivers.

The diversity of these responses highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted experiences and perceptions of individuals living in the Shkoder/Skadar Lake region. *Policymakers and community leaders can use this information to tailor initiatives that address specific concerns, enhance the acknowledged benefits, and create a more inclusive and supportive living environment for all residents (fig. 1.3).*

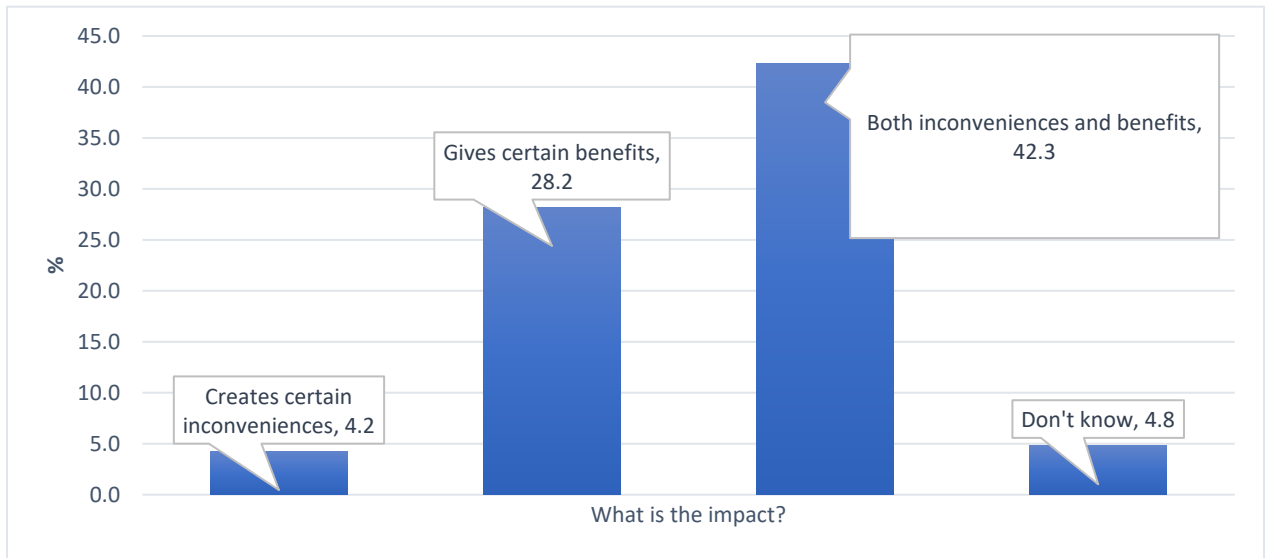


Fig. 1.3: Interpretation of impact living in the area

When asked what kind of benefits, the survey results highlight diverse perspectives on the benefits of living near Shkoder/Skadar Lake. A significant portion of participants (22.7%) identified income from tourism/ecotourism as a notable advantage. 17.6% of respondents appreciated the prospect of a better life close to nature and protected areas, while 14.3% recognized the area's potential for business development.

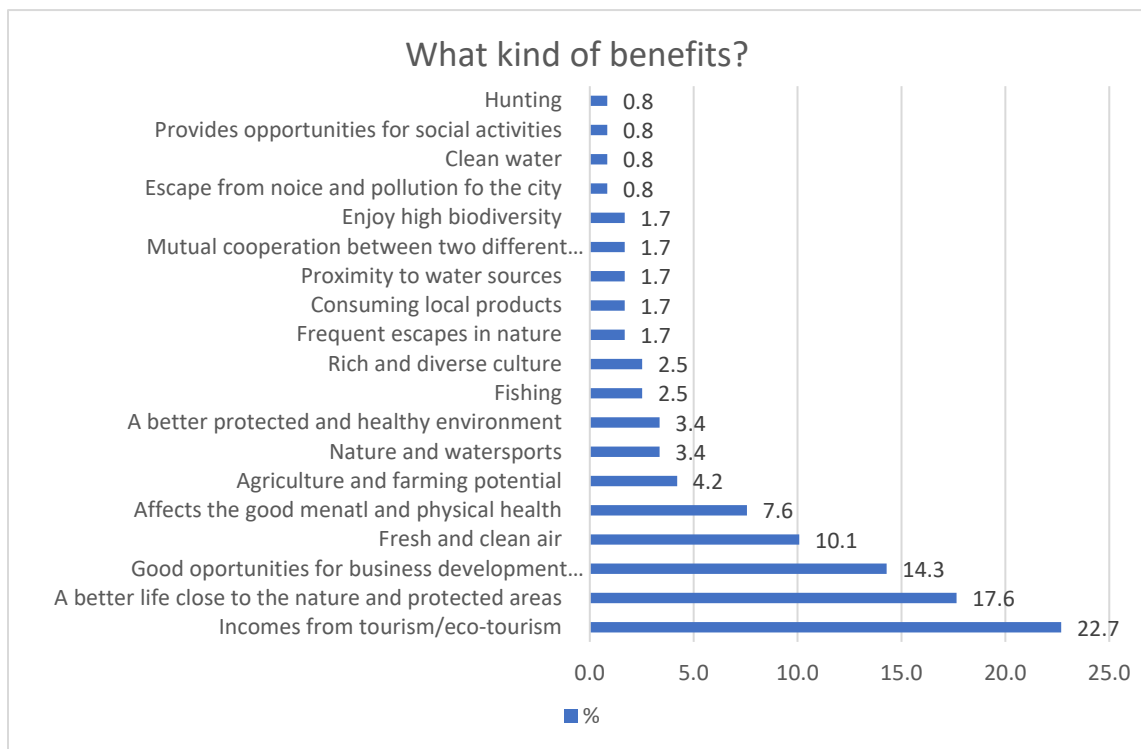


Fig. 1.4: Benefits of living in the area

Other identified benefits included the appeal of fresh and clean air (10.1%), the positive impact on mental and physical health (7.6%), and opportunities for agriculture and farming (4.2%). Furthermore, 3.4% of participants cited the enjoyment of nature and watersports, coupled with the benefits of a well-protected and healthy environment, 2.5% of them acknowledge fishing and the richness and diversity of culture.

A smaller percentage of respondents (1.7%) acknowledged and mentioned a range of benefits, including frequent escapes into nature, consumption of local products, proximity to water sources, cross-border cooperation, and the enjoyment of high biodiversity. Meanwhile, a minority of participants noted specific advantages such as escaping city noise and pollution, access to clean water, opportunities for social activities, and hunting.

These findings underscore the multifaceted nature of the perceived benefits of living near Shkoder Lake and its rivers, reflecting a variety of positive aspects ranging from economic opportunities to environmental, health, and recreational advantages.

Respondents shared also inconveniences associated with residing near Shkoder Lake and its rivers. It was harder for them to mention challenges and inconveniences rather than benefits, yet there is a list to be considered like rainy weather, insufficient parking spaces, lack of electricity and infrastructure, air pollution, considerable distance from the city, and traffic jam.

4. *How does the proximity of the border with Albania/Montenegro affect life in your area?*

The proximity of the border Albania – Montenegro is considered for majority of the citizens (80% of them) as positive and an opportunity in their life for different reasons like: it allows for frequent travel between countries (31.5%), it opens opportunities for communication and cooperation (34.1%), opens up business opportunities (14.6%). For 12.1% it does not affect at all their lives and only for 7.6% it creates obstacles and restrictions to movements. (Tab.1.1)

The positive perception among the majority of citizens regarding the proximity of the Albania-Montenegro border reflects a general optimism about living in close proximity to a national border and the fact that citizens appreciate the potential for cross-border interactions and the economic benefits that may arise.

Tab. 1.1: How does the proximity of the border with Albania/Montenegro affect life in your area?

<i>Response</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
	27	7.6
<i>It creates obstacles and restrictions to movements</i>	112	31.5

<i>How does the proximity of the border with Albania/Montenegro affect life in your area?</i>	<i>It allows for frequent travel between the two countries</i>	121	34.1
	<i>It opens up opportunities for human communication and cooperation with neighbors</i>	52	14.6
	<i>It opens up for business opportunities</i>	43	12.1
	<i>No effect</i>		

5. How often do you go out in nature?

Majority of respondents (46.5%), go out in nature almost every day, 30.1% of respondents go out in nature at least once a month, 14.1% of respondents live at the water bank, 3.7% of respondents go out in nature no more than once a season (fig.1.6). These data show clearly the deep and tight connections of the inhabitants with nature in the targeted area of the project. It indicates that they are dependent of nature for different reasons which makes natural values a key element to preserve in the future, not only for the biodiversity but at the same time for the wellbeing of the community living there.

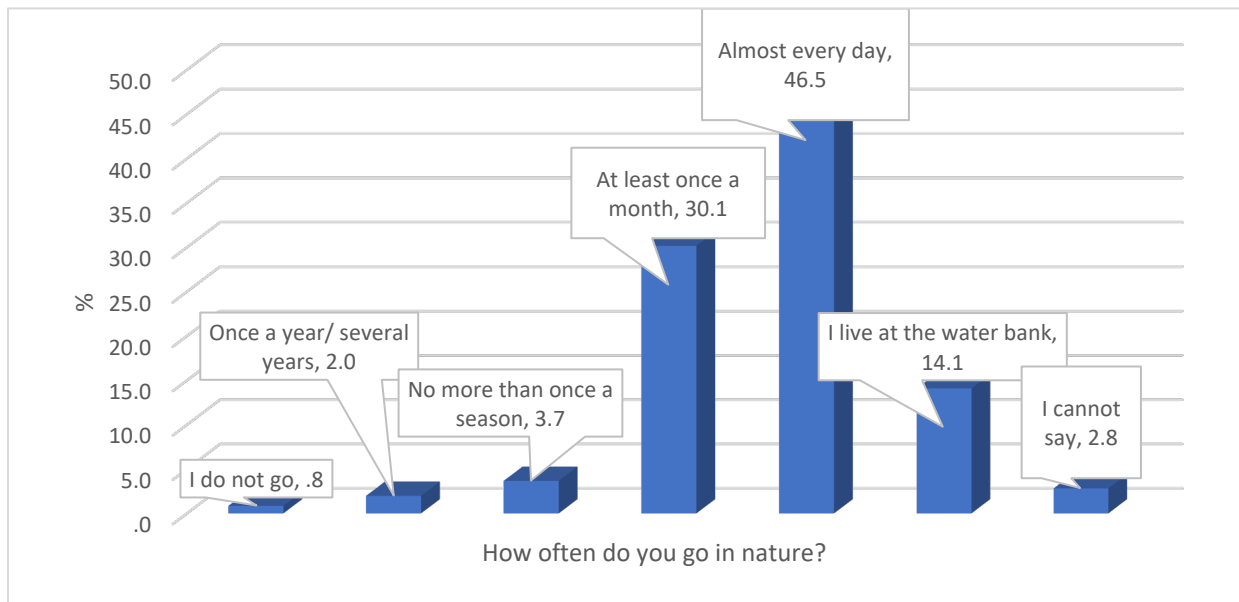


Fig. 1.6: Frequency of going out in nature.

6. What do you usually do in nature? (Multiple choice)

The survey results reveal a diverse range of recreational activities preferred by respondents when spending time in nature. The graphic (fig. 1.7). underscore the varied preferences and interests within the community when it comes to enjoying and interacting with nature, showcasing a rich tapestry of recreational choices.

A clear majority, comprising 54.6% of respondents, express a preference for simply enjoying nature during their outings. This suggests a widespread appreciation for the tranquility and beauty that natural settings offer. Another popular choice among participants is picnics, with 43.10% of respondents indicating that they usually engage in this social and leisurely activity during their free time. *This reflects a common inclination towards combining the enjoyment of nature with shared meals and relaxation.*

For a substantial portion of participants (35.5%), water-related activities take precedence including bathing and sunbathing. This underscores the appeal of aquatic environments for a significant segment of the surveyed population. Interestingly, a notable number of participants (29.30%) prefer eating at restaurants when venturing into nature, suggesting a desire for a culinary experience amid natural surroundings. Engagement in nature sports, such as hiking, climbing, and other outdoor pursuits, is embraced by 14.9% of respondents, while an equal percentage expresses a preference for fishing.

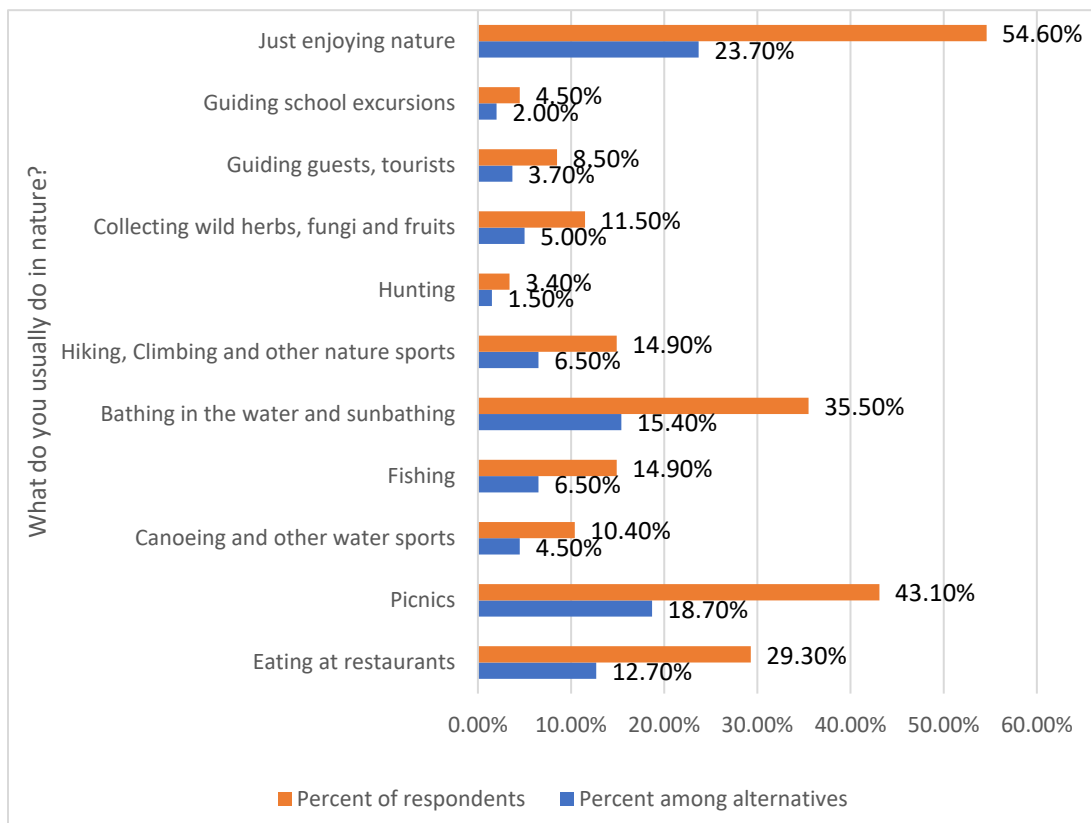


Fig. 1.7: Activities in nature

Collecting wild herbs, fungi, and fruits is a notable choice for 11.5% of participants, indicating an interest in foraging and connecting with the natural environment in a more hands-on manner. Engagement in water sports, including canoeing, attracts 10.4% of respondents, reflecting a subset of individuals who seek adventure and recreation on the water.

A small, yet significant, number of respondents (8.5%) enjoy guiding guests and tourists when in nature, showcasing a willingness to share their appreciation for the outdoors with others and also is a significant fact of the level of tourism and related incomes in the area. A further 4.5% attribute this guiding role specifically to school excursions.

Finally, a minority of respondents (3.4%) engage in hunting during their nature outings, highlighting a less common but still existent interest in outdoor activities associated with wildlife.

Considered from a gender perspective, these results can be interestingly detailed (fig. 1.8).

9.5% of female participants guide guests and tourists, while 6.9% of male participants guide guests and tourists. 16% of male participants collect wild herbs, fungi and fruits, while only 8.5% of female participants collect wild herbs, fungi and fruits. 5.6% of male participants go in nature for hunting and only 1.9% of female participants go in nature for hunting. 15.3% of male participants go in nature for hiking, climbing and other nature sports, meanwhile 14.7% of female participants go in nature for hiking, climbing and other nature sports. 36.8% of male participants go in nature for bathing in the water and sunbathing.

Majority of male participants 21.5%, go in nature for fishing, meanwhile 10.4% of female participants go in nature for fishing. 11.1% of male participants go in nature for canoeing and other water sports and 10% of female participants go usually in nature for canoeing and other water sports. 40.3% of male participants usually in nature do picnics, meanwhile 45% of female participants usually do picnics when they go in nature.

The correlation between gender and activities in the nature indicates us that in the area men and women are both almost equally engaged in a variety of activities that connect their living habits with nature. It is interesting to notice the slight differences in some of the activities like: Guiding guests and tourists is an activity in which women engage slightly more than men (9.5% vs. 6.9%) meanwhile for activities like: Collecting herbs, Hunting and Fishing men are visibly more engaged. They tend to be more economic activities or hobbies. Especially in hunting the number of active women is only 1.9% compared to 5.6% men. What we understand from the graphic also is that activities which tend to be more a nature retreat or recreation are enjoyed equally between women and men like: eating at restaurants, picnics, water sports, hiking etc.

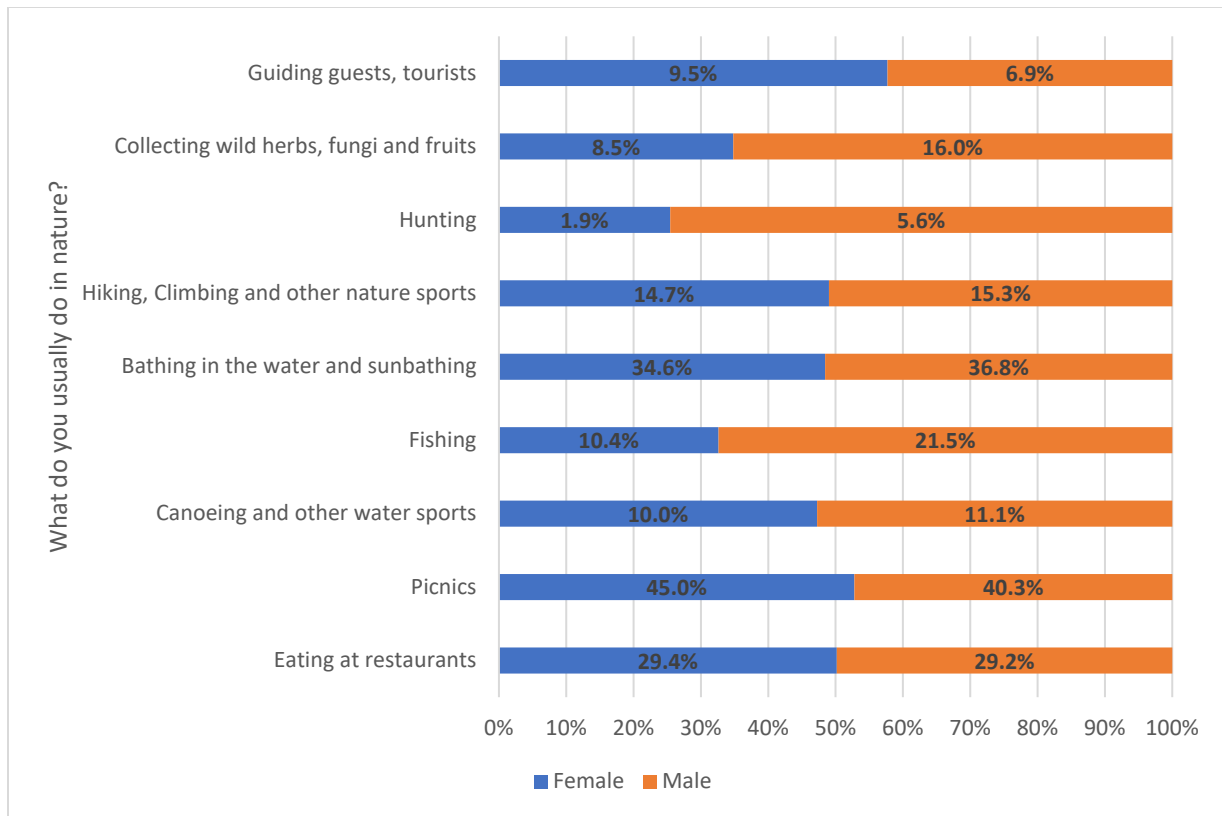


Fig. 1.8: Activities in nature by gender

7. How rich is the area?

A small percentage of respondents, 3.10%, believe that the region is abundant in wild fruits, indicating an appreciation for the natural resources available. Similarly, 3.04% of respondents express the opinion that the area possesses richness in medicinal herbs and is characterized by interesting folk traditions, *suggesting a recognition of the region's cultural and natural heritage.*

A portion of respondents, accounting for 2.37%, considers the area to be rich in fungi, 3.46% of participants believe that the region is abundant in insects, while 3.40% associate the area with a wealth of bio-agricultural products, *underlining the perceived agricultural and ecological richness.*

A minority of 2.64%, considers the area as rich in rare animals and plant species, *emphasizing its biodiversity.* Meanwhile, 3.51% of participants appreciate the region for its beautiful landscapes and nature trails, *showcasing an acknowledgment of the scenic and recreational aspects.*

Cultural aspects also play a role, with 2.91% of participants highlighting the richness of cultural sites and interesting buildings, while 2.89% associate the area with legends, fairytales, and stories, *underscoring the cultural and historical significance.*

Lastly, 3.16% of participants believe that the area is rich in a unique cuisine, suggesting an appreciation for the diverse culinary offerings.

The participants' varied perceptions collectively paint a picture of the surveyed area as a place with diverse natural resources, cultural richness, and unique features, contributing to its overall appeal. and distinctiveness (Fig. 1.9).

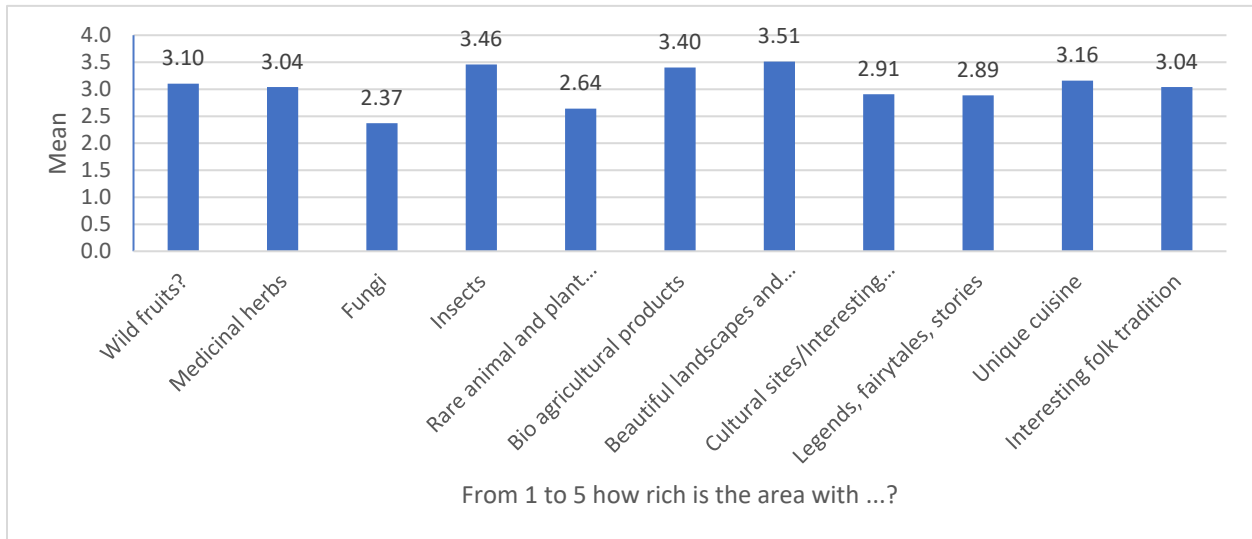


Fig. 1.9: Diversity of values in the area

8. Do you do anything to preserve nature? (Multiple choice)

93.2% of respondents take action to preserve nature in the survey area, only 6.8% of them do nothing. Majority of the ones taking action (30.6%) do not through any waste in nature and 18.9%, mention that they actively collect waste from natural environments. It is very interesting that 14.6% of respondents share that they consume and purchase local products. Additionally, 11.3% declared that they do not collect wild herbs with roots, 13.6% of respondents shared that they engage in activities to educate and raise awareness to protect nature. 5.4% of respondents collaborate and report of improper behavior towards nature. (Tab.1.2 in the annex)

The data findings suggest for a cooperative community in cases that in future many more and more intense actions are going to be undertaken to preserve nature and develop sustainably. Even though it is a relatively low percentage, the fact that there are locals who cooperate to report inappropriate behavior towards nature indicates a potential area for increased collective action against environmental crime and environmental advocacy.

Analyzing the question from gender perspective, it is very interesting to notice that for many of the green actions there is no difference or very slightly difference in the gender approach (Fig. 1.10).

Almost no difference exists between male and female respondents who admit to doing nothing for nature preservation, with 3.5% of males and 3.3% of females falling into this category. Cooperative efforts to report improper behavior toward nature are consistent, with 13.9% of males and 13.7% of females actively engaging in such activities. A significant number of both genders, 35.4% of males and 34.6% of females, prioritize education and awareness to protect nature. Interestingly, a very slight higher proportion of male participants, 38.9%, compared to 36.5% of females, admit that actively contribute to nature preservation by consuming and buying local products. In herb collection practices, 27.1% of males and 30.3% of females adhere to ethical guidelines by avoiding collecting herbs with roots.

A commendable majority of both genders, 80.6% of males and 76.8% of females, demonstrate responsible waste disposal habits by refraining from throwing any waste in nature. Furthermore, 50.7% of males and 44.1% of females actively collect waste in nature, underscoring a collective effort to contribute to environmental conservation.

Distinct gender patterns emerge in fishing and hunting activities. Specifically, 20.8% of males and a quite low percentage of females, 6.6%, fish and hunt only during legally allowed timing.

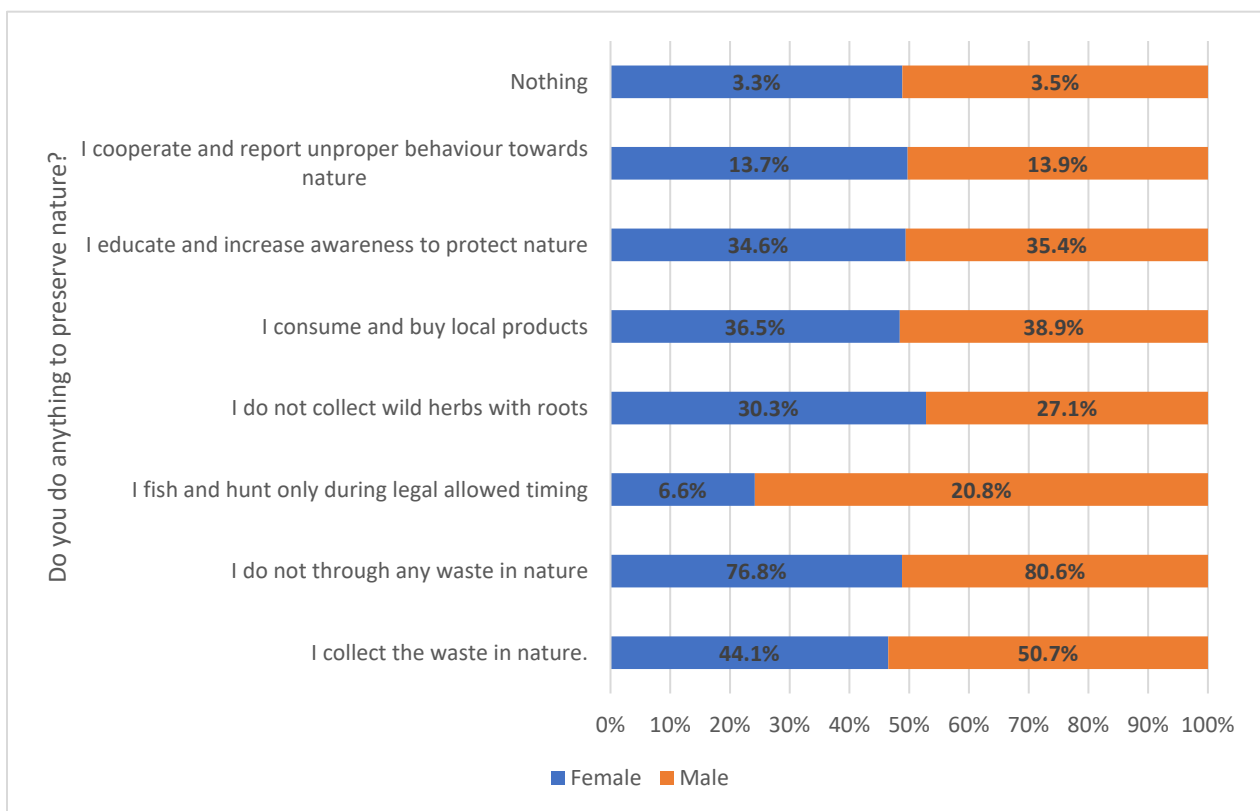


Fig 1.10: Gender and preservation of nature

By considering the importance that personal attitudes have towards protection or destruction of the natural capital, we checked if there is a correlation between green attitudes and economic level of a family

living in the area. It is interesting to notice that independently if families have a high or low monthly income, they all do at least 5 actions to protect nature; but it is interesting to notice that among respondents, all families with the highest income (up to 2450 Eur) always do something and have never responded “nothing”. Among families with lower incomes than 2450 Eur there are respondents who do nothing to protect nature. (fig. 1.11)

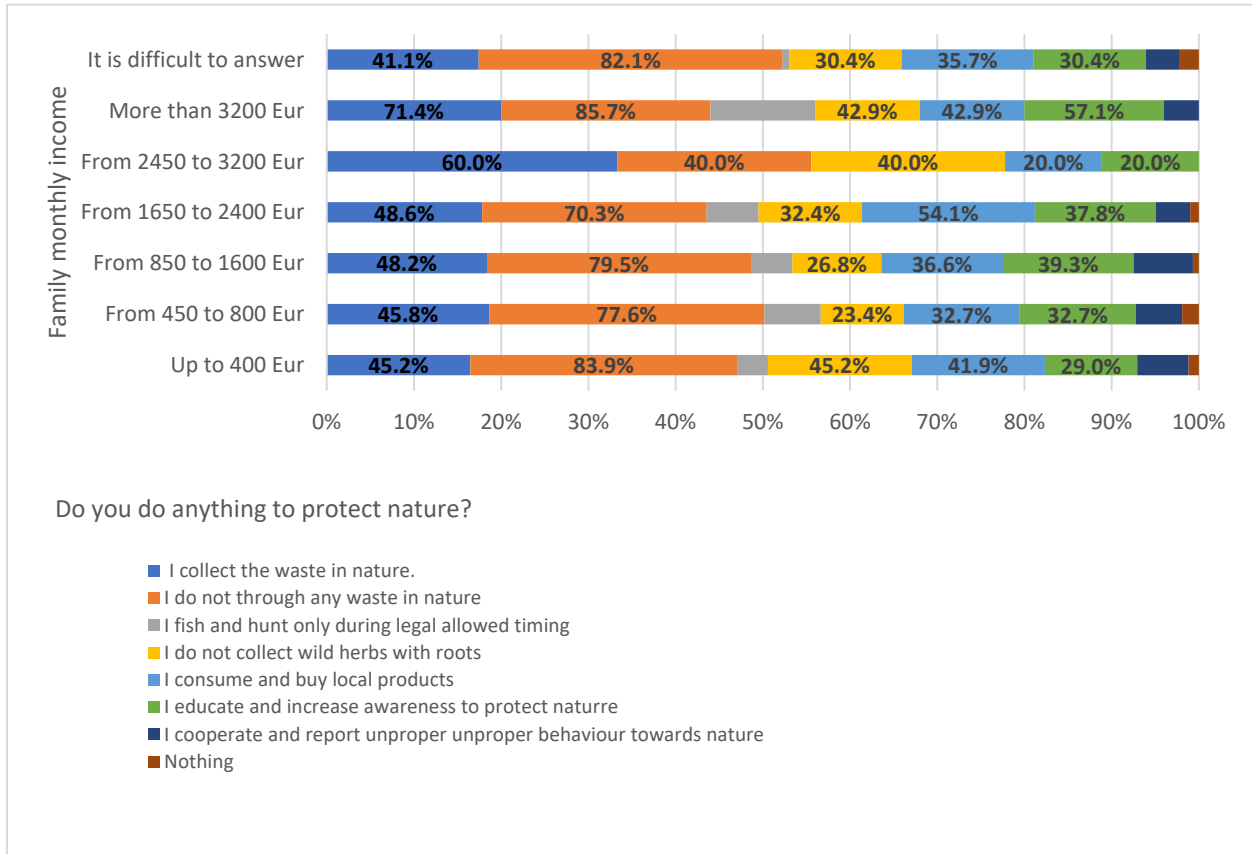


Fig 1.11: Protection of nature and family month income

For a more detailed interpretation, from the graphic we see that among those who collect waste in nature 45.2% have a family monthly income up to 400 Eur, 23.4% have a family monthly income from 450 to 800 Eur, 26.8% of them have family month income from 850 to 1600 Eur, 32.4% of them have family month income from 1650 to 2400 Eur, 40% of them have a family month income from 2450 to 3200 Eur, 42.9% of them have a family month income more than 3200 Eur and 30.4% are among the families that do not have very clear/could not calculate their monthly incomes.

Among those who have family month income up to 400 Eur, 83.9% do not through waste in nature. Majority of respondents who have high incomes, more than 3200 Eur (85.7%) do not through waste in nature. Meanwhile 70.3% of respondents who do not through waste in nature have a family month income from 1650 to 2400 Eur, 79.5% of them have a family month income from 850 to 1600 Eur and 77.6% have a family month income from 450 to 800 Eur.

Majority of respondents (60%) who cooperate and report improper behavior towards nature have a family month income between 2450 - 3200 Eur. Most of respondents who consume and buy local products (54.1%) have a family month income between 1650 - 2400 Eur. Majority of respondents who educate and increase awareness to protect nature have a family month income more than 3200 Eur.

9. *What are the conflicts between man and nature in your area according to your observations over the last 5 years?*

Majority of responses (81.4%) indicate that the conflicts between man and nature in their area according their observations over the last 5 years is mainly the rubbish everywhere in nature and especially in the water banks. 60.8% of responses assess that pollution of water bodies is another problematic conflict between man and nature in their area.

26.2% of respondents assess that the use of pests is among the most observed conflicts; 20.6% of respondents mention forest fires are a strong conflict. Only 5.4% of participants express that conflicts with wild animals like wolf attacks are a conflict that exists in the area in these 5 last years. (Tab.1.2)

It is clearly stated by the community and mirrored in this table that waste management and water pollution are problems to be addressed in the entire watershed on both neighborhood countries.

Tab.1.2: Conflicts between man and nature observed in the last 5 years

		<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent of respondents</i>
<i>What are the conflicts between man and nature in your area according to your observations over the last 5 years?</i>	<i>Rubbish everywhere in nature, especially in the water banks</i>	289	40.10%	81.40%
	<i>Forest fires</i>	73	10.10%	20.60%
	<i>Pollution of water bodies</i>	216	30.00%	60.80%
	<i>Wolf or any other wild animal attacks</i>	19	2.60%	5.40%
	<i>Pests</i>	93	12.90%	26.20%
	<i>I do not know</i>	31	4.30%	8.70%

10. *Why do you think tourists/visitors come to your area?*

The community respondents of the survey area in the Shkoder Lake watershed attribute the tourism development to the natural values and their ecosystem services in the region like: clean air (64.2% of respondents think that clean air is the biggest touristic attraction with 25.9% of the cases) and recreation in nature (60.6% of respondents think that recreation in nature is among the best touristic attractions with

24.5% of the cases). Good food is among the highest touristic attractions in the area (53.8% of respondents think that recreation in nature is among the best touristic attractions with 21.7% of the cases). Culture and tradition and sports are also identified as touristic attractions but with less votes. (Tab.1.3)

These responses are a good indicator on how local communities see tourism development and as a result on forecasts to what they invest or will invest for a touristic business. On the other side, these responses are a clear statement that tourism development in the area is strongly connected to nature thus a healthy touristic economy in the future means strongly protection and preservation of natural values of the area.

Culture, tradition and food are also very important elements of the tourism development and promotion of the area internationally but ranked with less contribution than nature.

Water sports are still a new trend in the area and they are still not at the highest level of promotion for tourists. This is seen as a future development trend and its development also needs to be considered in line with nature protection and sustainable development.

Tab. 1.3: Reasons for tourists to visit the area

		N	Percent	Percent of respondents
<i>Why do you think tourists/visitors come to your area?</i>	<i>Clean air</i>	228	25.90%	64.20%
	<i>Recreation in nature</i>	215	24.50%	60.60%
	<i>Water sports and relax</i>	85	9.70%	23.90%
	<i>Good food</i>	191	21.70%	53.80%
	<i>Cultural heritage and tradition</i>	151	17.20%	42.50%
	<i>I don't know</i>	9	1.00%	2.50%

11. *In your opinion, does the influx of tourists contribute to the wellbeing of the area and its inhabitants?*

Majority of respondents (68%) express that the influx of tourists definitely contributes to the wellbeing of the area and its inhabitants; only 1% of the respondents do not consider the influx of tourists as contributor of the wellbeing of the area and its inhabitants. *This is a strong indicator which confirms how much the local community of the project area sees its development through tourism.*

21% of participants think that the influx of tourists rather contributes than not to the wellbeing of the area and its inhabitants and only 6% of them think that the influx of tourists rather not contribute to the wellbeing of the area and its inhabitants than yes. (fig.1.1 in the annex)

12. *Do you think that the flow of tourists should be restricted in any way to prevent irreparable damage to nature? Why yes/rather yes? Why no/rather no?*

Asked for potential restriction of tourism to prevent any damage to natural values, majority of the locals are against it (54%). Only 15% think this is definitely needed and 14% think it is mildly needed as a measure.

This is an important information which stresses the need for education and awareness of the population on sustainable development. Especially in this area this educational and awareness program is crucial to be developed. Why? Because, according to this survey results, the inhabitants are conscious and agree that natural values are the biggest touristic attractions of the area but neither are they aware what mass tourism can cause to natural resources nor are they informed that a controlled tourism does not mean lack of tourists and lack of tourism income.

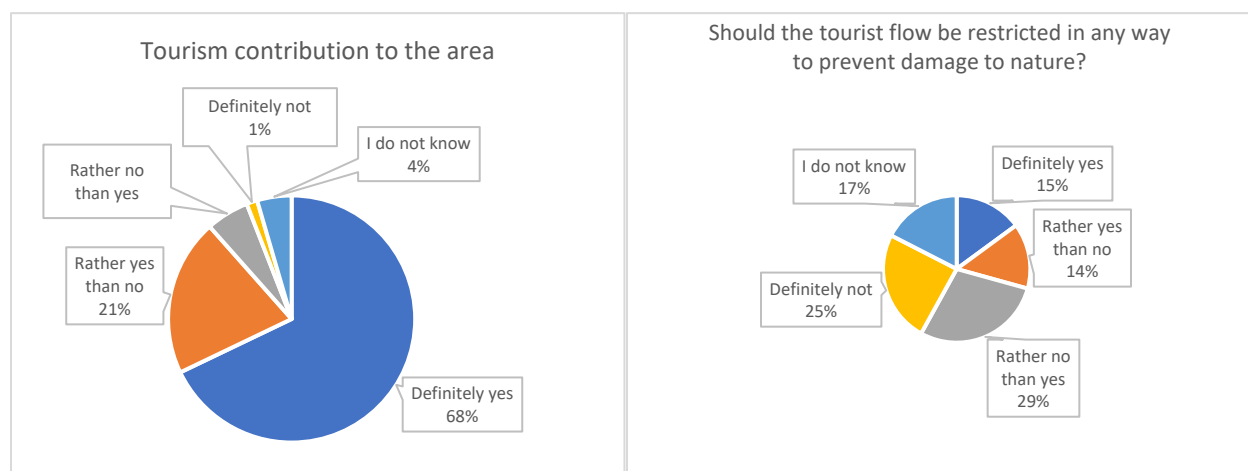


Fig. 1.12: Importance of tourism for the wellbeing and prevention of touristic flow

When asked why do they think this restriction must happen, the articulated reasons are different (fig. 1.13). Respondents associate tourism with irresponsible behavior towards environment, increased pollution, chaos, traffic jam and also identify lack of infrastructure as a cause of mass tourism and related problems.

Diverse reasons are mentioned from the respondents on why they do not think restrictions should be made to tourists (fig. 1.14). They mention that tourists care about environment, are a boost to improve infrastructure, they bring good income, opportunities for development of local economy, positive examples and good practices, promote the area, social and cultural cohesion etc. They stress that residents of the area cause more damage to environment than tourist and that it is government responsibility to deal and address infrastructure problems. A group of realistic respondents mentioned also that the area is not yet at the levels of high tourism development, still the number is low and needs to grow.

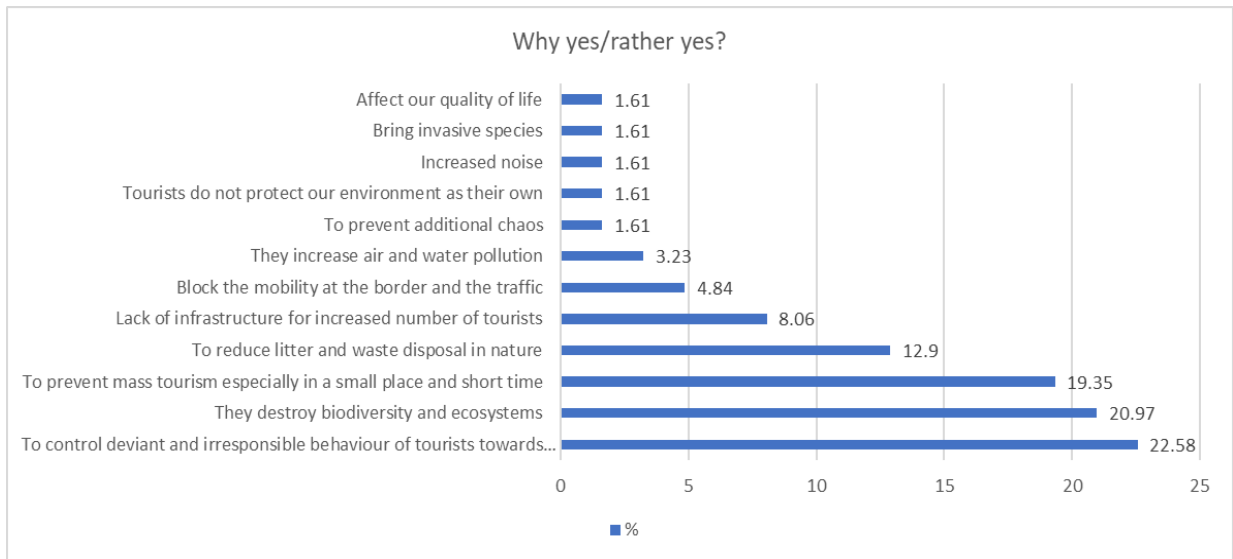


Fig. 1.13: Why restrictions should apply to touristic flow

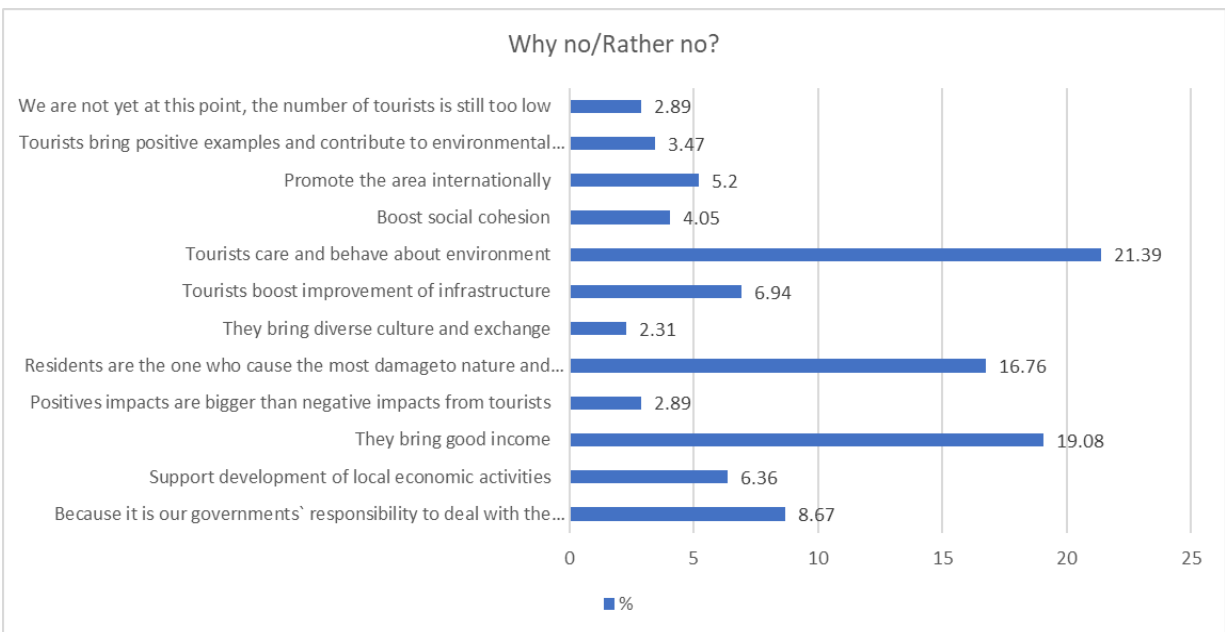


Fig. 1.14: Why restrictions should not apply to touristic flow

13. If you don't have a business, which type of business are you willing to get involved in?

The data reflects a diverse entrepreneurial interest among the respondents. Majority of respondents (29.3%) expressed their willingness to sell local products; 19.7% are willing to engage in providing overnight accommodation for guests, tour guiding and organizing meals for guests is an alternative for

respectively 9.9% and 8.5%. 6.5% of respondents are willing to grow local products. 17.2% have already a business and 9.0% are not interested in getting involved in a business (Tab. 1.3 in the annex).

Analyzed from the monthly budget perspective (Fig. 1.15), 60% of families with a monthly income between 2450 - 3200 Eur are not interested to get involved in a future business. Almost half of the families with an income higher than 2450 Eur have already an existing business. Those families are not interested in expanding their economic activities, apart from potential investments in the guest accommodation structures.

48.4% of the families with monthly income up to 400 Eur and 41.1% of families with unstable monthly incomes have high interest in selling local products. *Growing of local products is the least of economic activity that families would like to undertake. This can be seen as a strong concern for organic and traditional agriculture in the future. Immediate educational and incentive schemes need to be considered from local and central government structures.*

Another important observation from the correlation graph indicates that families with lower monthly incomes have a higher range of business diversity than families with higher monthly incomes.

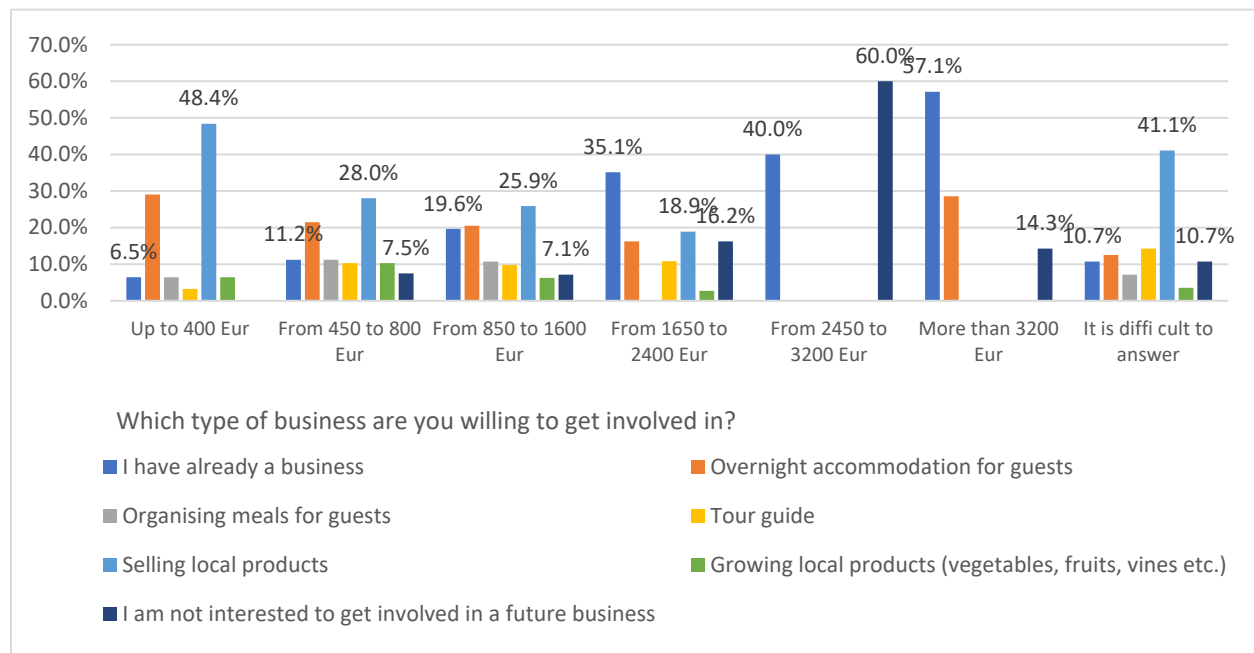


Fig. 1.15: Typology of businesses according to incomes

14. What prevents you from engaging in such activities now?

33.2% of respondents express that the reason which prevents them from engaging in business activities now is the lack of funds to start up meanwhile 17.2% of them have already a business. 9.3% of participants claim they have insufficient knowledges and skills, 16.3% of respondents do not have enough time due to engagement with other things, 9.3% do not have sufficient knowledge and skills and 4.5% of respondents have lack of infrastructure and energy supply. *These figures are very important to be considered in the*

design and implementation of the development programs in the area coordinated by local and central governments as well as by independent third parties and international donors.

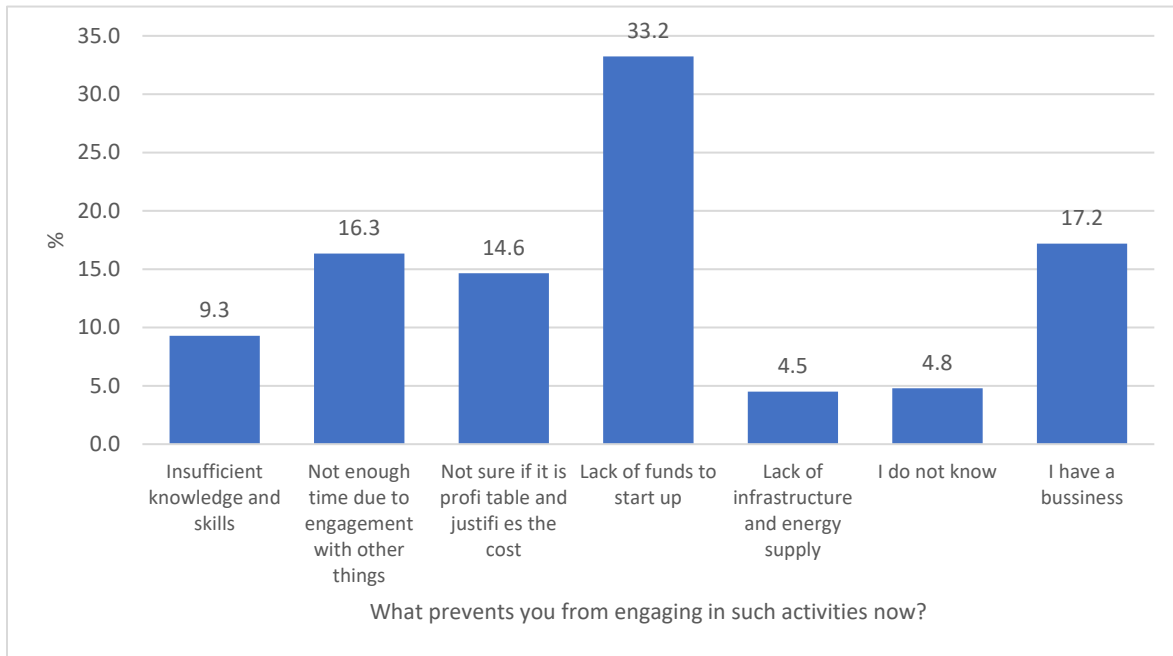


Fig. 1.16: Preventing reasons to start a business now

15. Where do you usually get information about what is happening in your area? (Multiple choice)

Majority of respondents (66.8%) usually get information about what is happening in their area through social media, which underscores the pervasive influence of digital platforms in shaping community awareness and engagement. Local television also emerges as a prominent information source for 40.3% of respondents, indicating that traditional media channels continue to play a substantial role in disseminating news and updates within the community.

However, the survey highlights a noteworthy trend where certain traditional communication avenues are less utilized. For instance, only 20% of participants rely on newspapers for information, and merely 9.3% turn to radio broadcasts.

A quarter of respondents, specifically 25.4%, rely on information from their friends, highlighting the importance of interpersonal connections as a trusted source of local updates.

Perhaps most striking is the comparatively low reliance on certain established communication channels such as municipality websites (18.9%), events, workshops, meetings, and public debates (12.1%). This trend raises concerns about the effectiveness of these platforms in reaching and engaging the local community effectively. 6% of participants usually get information from CSOs and project webpage, 3.7%

of respondents get information through public information office, 3% of respondents get information through QR codes, brochures, info tables. It is worth noting that a notable fraction, 7% of respondents, reported not receiving information on the discussed topic.

From these responses we understand how local communities do not consider and do not get information from brochures, info tables, QR codes, CSOs and project webpages as well as from public information offices. *This result is an alarm clock for all these categories which are established on the first place to communicate and support with information local communities but they rank as the least considered.*

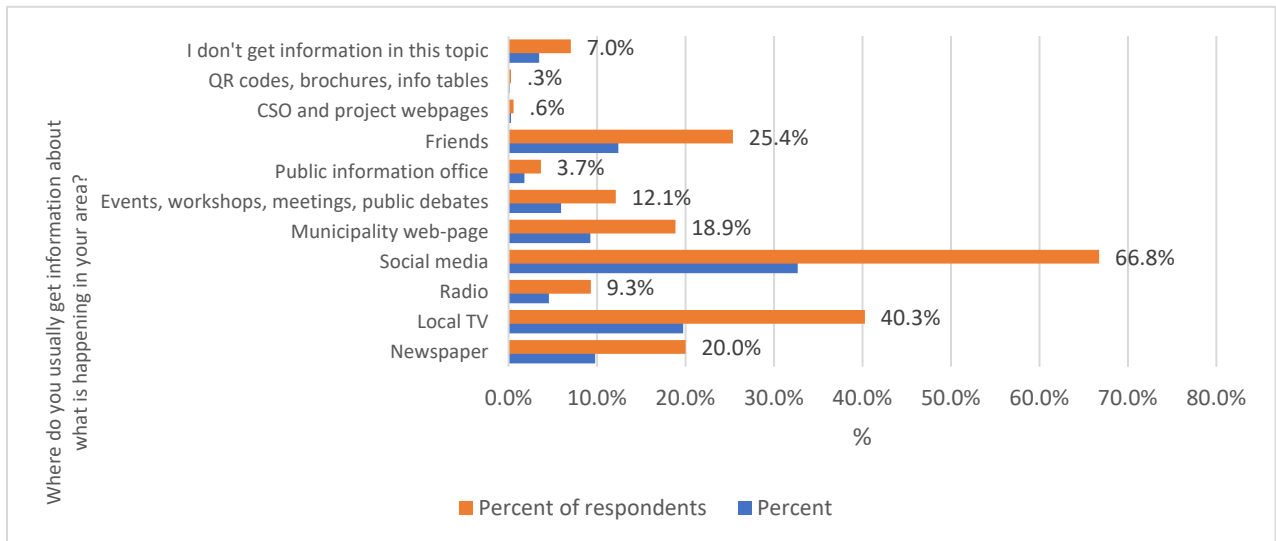


Fig. 1.17: Sources of information

16. What sources of information do you trust the most? (Maximum three choices)

Social media and local TV are the most trusted source of information in the region, respectfully 40% and 38% of respondents have chosen these options. Friends, newspapers and events, workshops, meetings, public debates are presented as the second trusted source of information (14.1% x 2 and 13.5%). Radio and brochures are listed among the least trustful sources of information.

These data show that the most frequent sources of information selected in the question above represent at the same time the trusted sources of information.

These results are very important not only for the actual project implementation, to carefully choose the information channels to reach the community, but also for the design of a communication plan for the future TBR. Every stakeholder working in the area with different projects and programs is encouraged to use these data to maximize their public communication outreach in these communities.

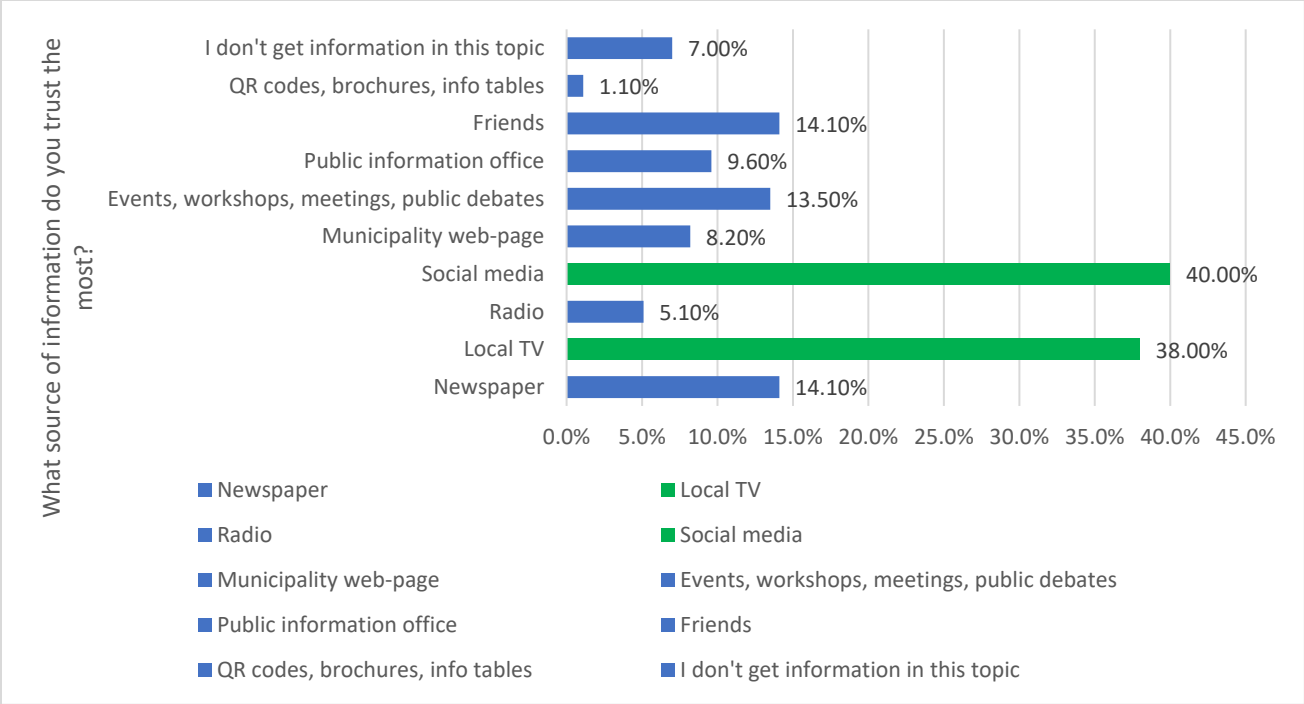


Fig. 1.18: Trustful sources of information

Section 2: Let's talk about prospects for development in your area

This section comprises a set of 7 questions which assess the existing knowledge and opinions of the local communities in the Shkoder/ Lake watershed on the theoretical concept of the Biosphere Reserve and its implementation for their national and transboundary region.

1. Do you know what a Biosphere Reserve is?

56.1% of the respondents do not have information on what a Biosphere Reserve is (32.7% do not know and 23.4% never heard of it). Only 16.1% of the respondents know and can explain about the concept. Still, for 27.9% of the respondents the concept is not known because they have heard about it but they cannot explain it themselves. (fig. 2.1)

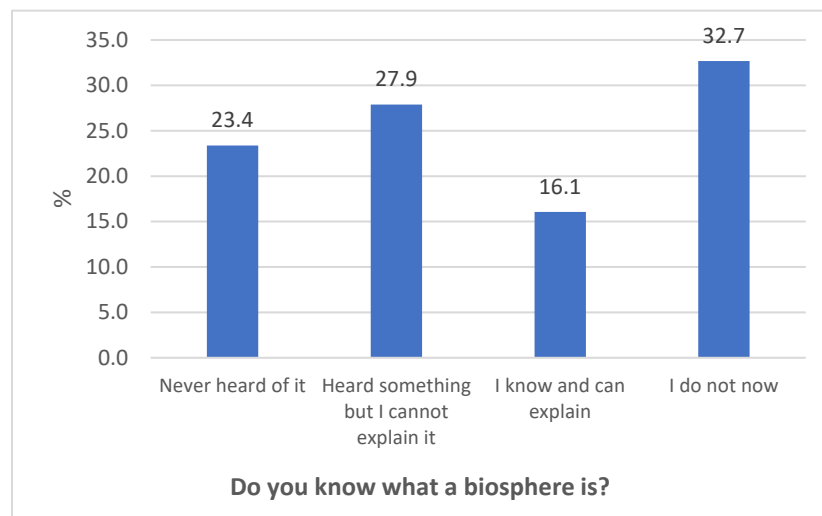


Fig. 2.1: Knowledge on biosphere reserve

There is no direct correlation between the knowledge of the concept of the Biosphere Reserve and the level of education. Fig. 2.2 shows clearly that different levels of education have different level of knowledge on the BR concept; but at the same time it shows clearly that people with no education have never answered "I know and can explain".

From these correlation results we understand that the concept is not treated in school subjects but the information has been circulated and received by the information sources that local communities read the most and which are ranked above in this report.

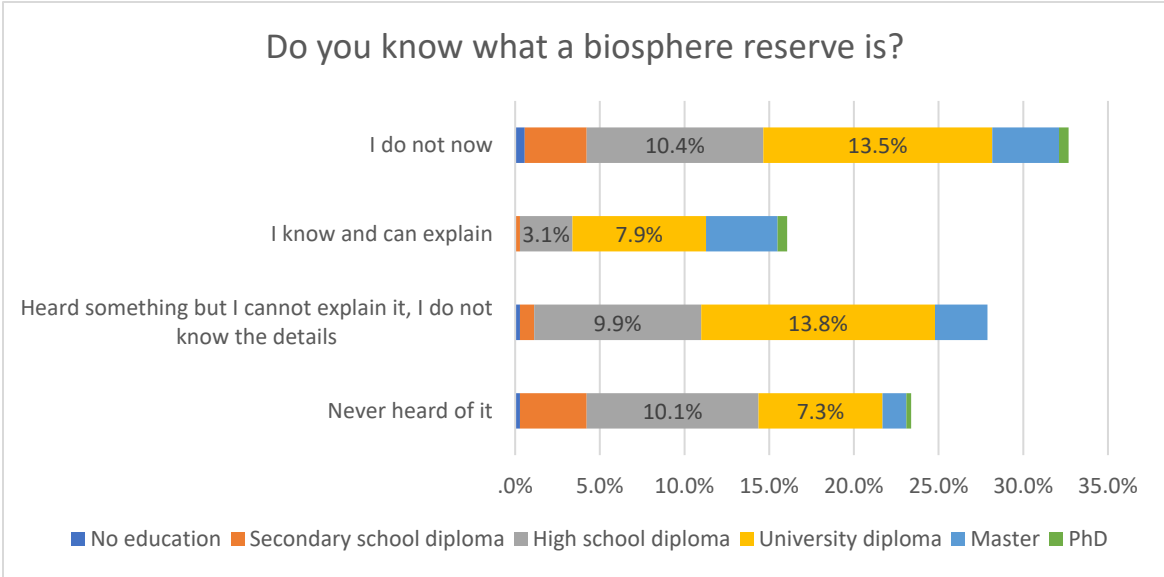


Fig 2.2: Correlation of level of education with knowledge of the BR concept

2. *Did you know that there are plans to create such a Biosphere Reserve on the Basis of the current Shkoder Lake and surrounding Rivers protected areas (Lake watershed)?*

80% of the respondents do not that there are plans to create a Biosphere Reserve on the basis of current Shkoder Lake and surrounding rivers (Lake watershed) and only 20% have this information.

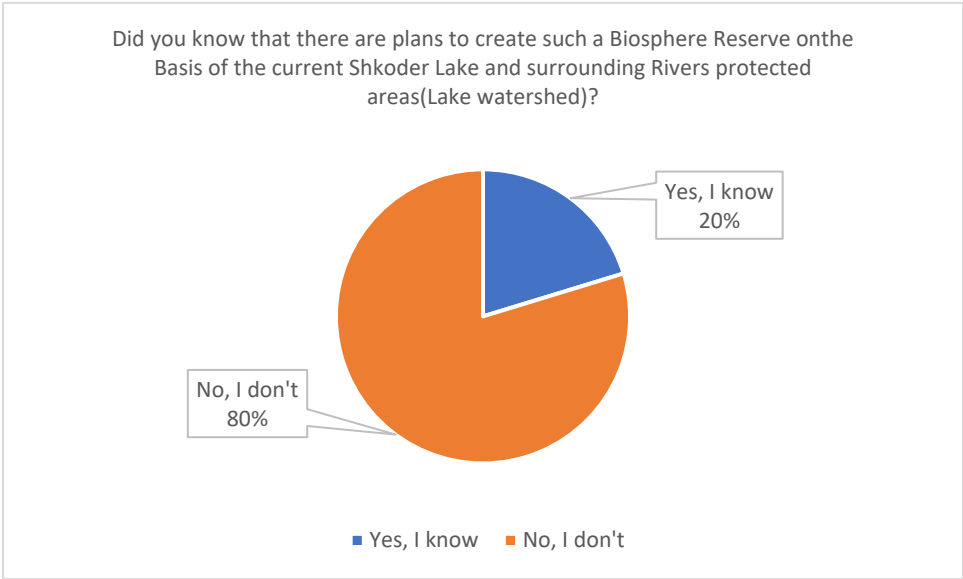


Fig 2.3: Knowledge on plans to create a BR in the Shkoder/Skadar Lake watershed

3. How do you think the creation of such a Biosphere Reserve would affect your life?

Majority of the respondents (63.9%) connect the development of the Biosphere Reserve with improvement of people`s wellbeing and increase number of tourists. From analyses of previous questions, we have already understood that tourism development is very important in the area. 14.4% of respondents think that the creation of such a Biosphere Reserve will affect their life because of more bans and fines. Only 8.5% of respondents do believe that the creation of such a Biosphere Reserve will increase dangers to nature due to flow of human pressure and a considerable 13.2% do not know how or what it will affect. (fig. 2.4)

These results stress one more time the need for information, education and awareness campaign in long term with regards to the future biosphere reserve.

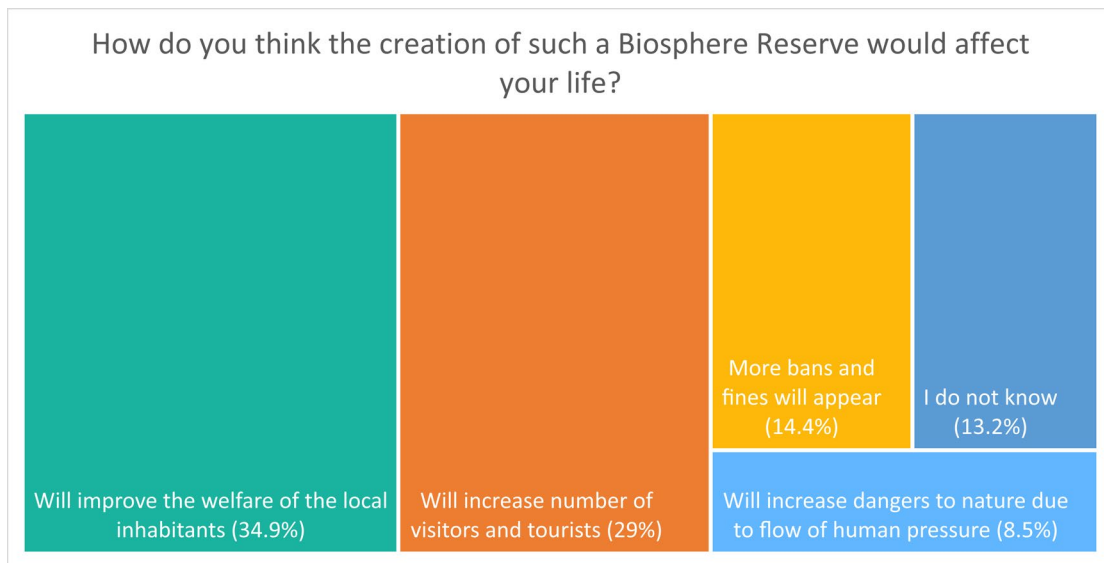


Fig 2.4: Knowledge on plans to create a BR in the Shkoder/Skadar Lake watershed

4. How could the creation and development of such a biosphere reserve improve your life?

44.2% of respondents think that the creation and development of such a biosphere reserve will ensure nature protection. *This goes in line with the entire answers so far in a clear logic from the respondents: they see their life connected to nature and have identified nature as one of the biggest touristic attractions (questions in section I), then they have identified that creation of a biosphere reserve will improve wellbeing and increase number of visitors, which on the other side means nature is protected, a fact that is reinforced also in these results.*

34.9% of respondents think that the infrastructure of the area will be improved, 24,2% believe that public services will be improved, 21.10 hope for a more vivid social life. These responses with among the highest % indicate the need for better infrastructure and public services in the project areas. 17.2% believe there

will be more earning opportunities from increased number of tourists and 15.8% believe in more opportunities for educational activities. (fig. 2.5)

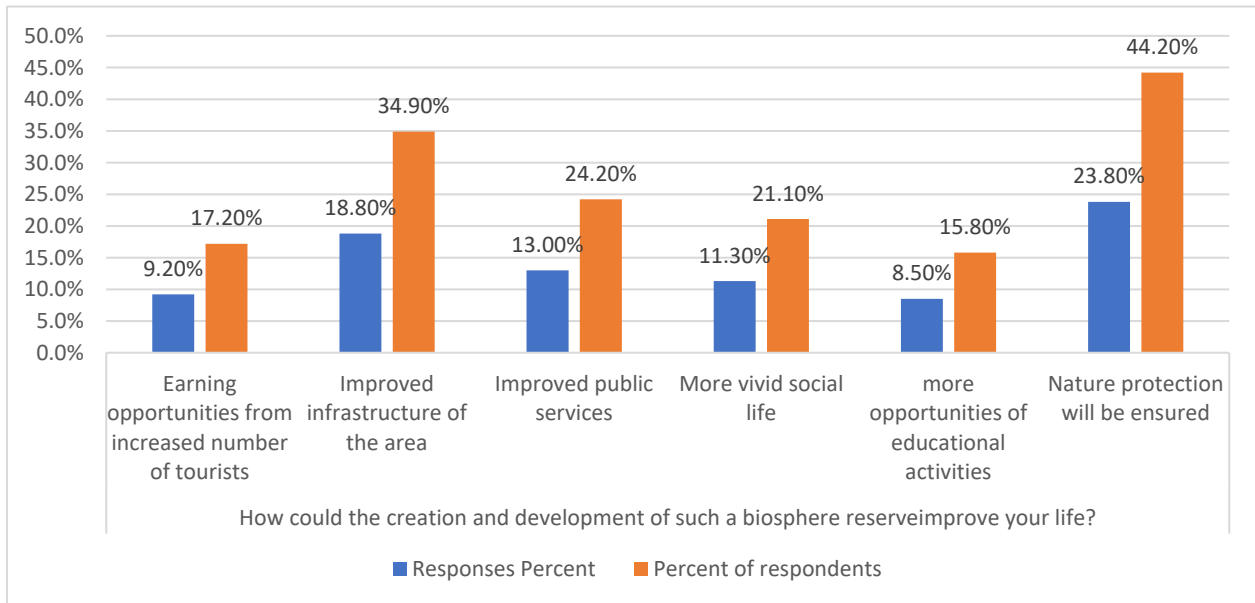


Fig 2.5: How the biosphere reserve will improve the local inhabitants' life

5. *In your opinion, what activities do you think should be particularly supported on the territory of the future reserve?*

Again, nature protection is the focus of respondents! 49.3% of them think that nature protection measures should be particularly supported on the territory of the future reserve. 39.2% think of the development of small business for selling local products should be supported on the territory of the future reserve and it follows the logic of their answers because almost all family categories responded in the questions of the first section that they would like to start businesses that sell local products. 30.4% of them would think of cultural events to be particularly supported, which indicates culture also as an important element of the future reserve. (fig. 2.6)

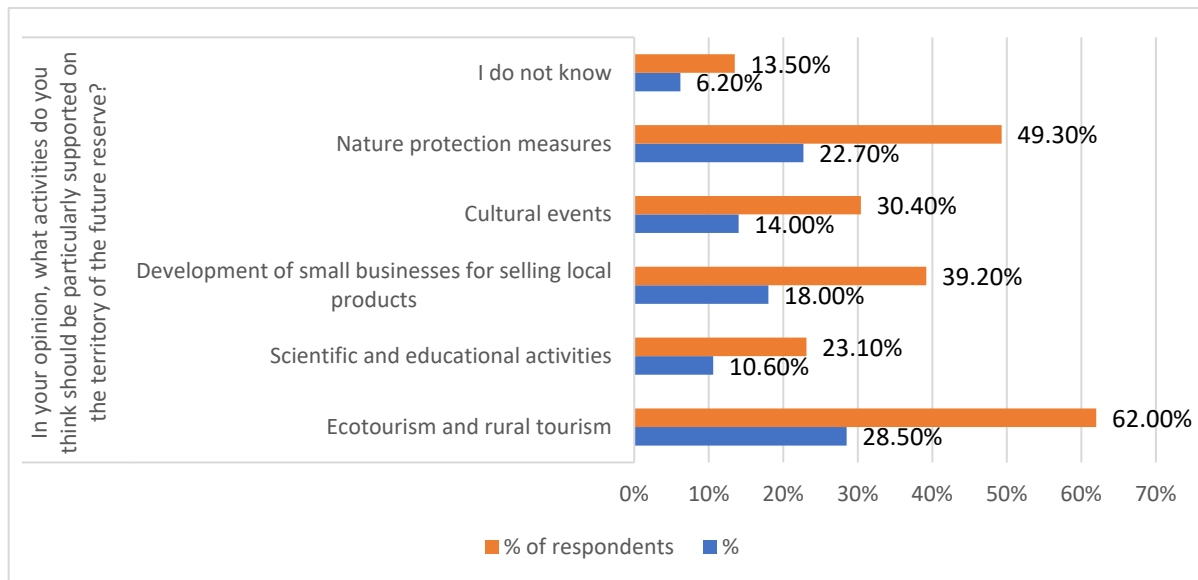
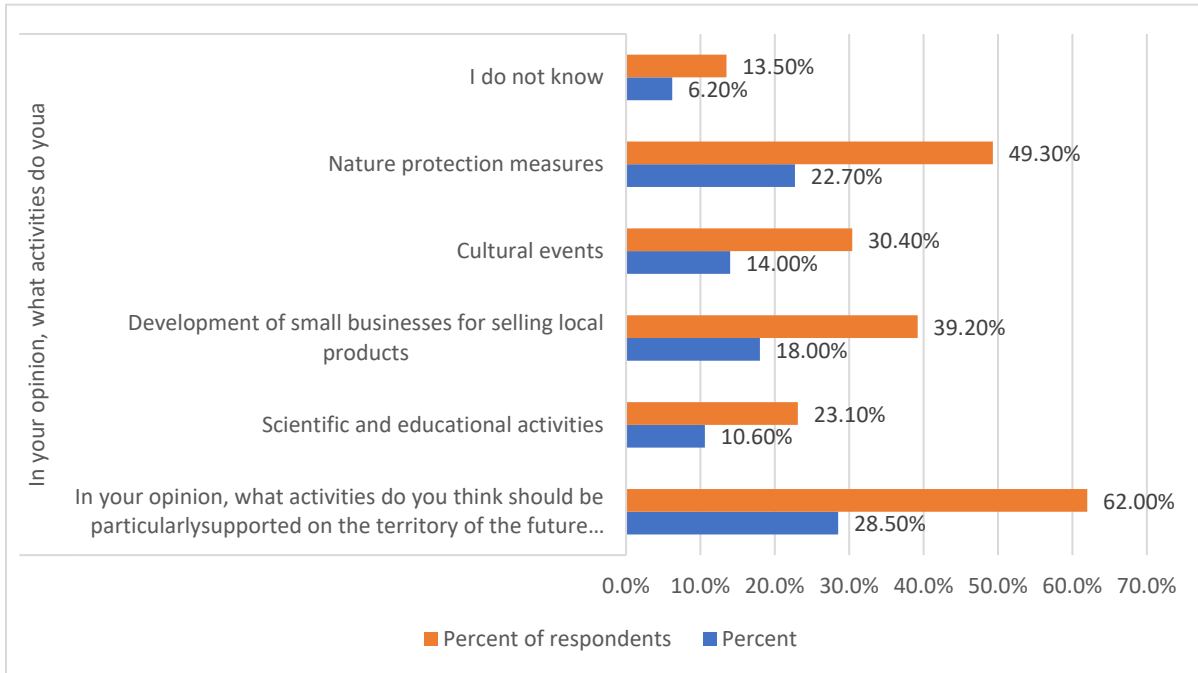


Fig 2.6: Activities to be supported in the future biosphere reserve

6. *Would you like your village/area to become part of the Biosphere Reserve?*

70% of respondents would like their village/area to become part of the Biosphere Reserve. 26% of participants are not interested, and only 4% of participants would not like their village/area to become part of the Biosphere Reserve. (fig. 2.7)

These responses are already a good start for the bottom up and participatory process of the project. Also, they are a good indication of the future well-functioning of the biosphere because local communities are interested in it

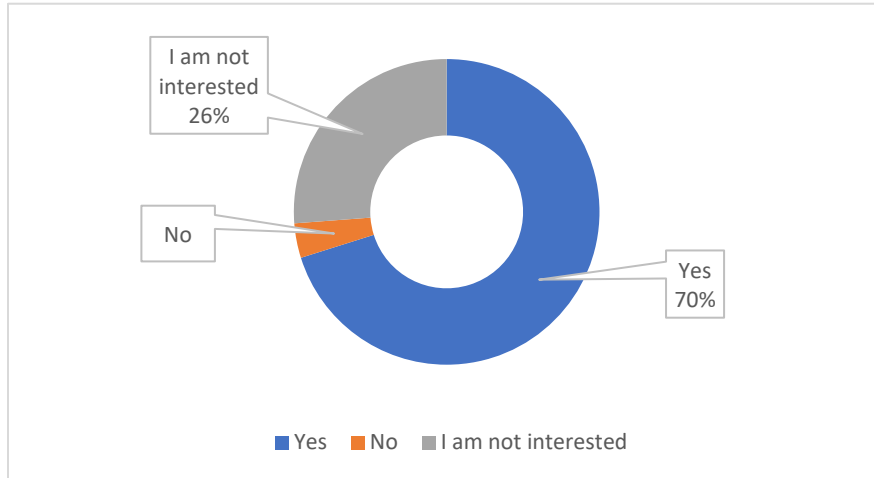


Fig 2.7: Activities to be supported in the future biosphere reserve

29.3% of respondents who would like their village/area to become part of the Biosphere Reserve live in Shkoder Municipality; 12.4% in Malesi e Madhe Municipality. Additionally, 6.5% of respondents from Podgorica Municipality, and 5.9% are located in Niksic Municipality, demonstrating a distributed but significant interest in Biosphere Reserve status across these areas. *The data indicate that the appeal of becoming part of the Biosphere Reserve is not confined to a single municipality but is rather spread across different regions.*

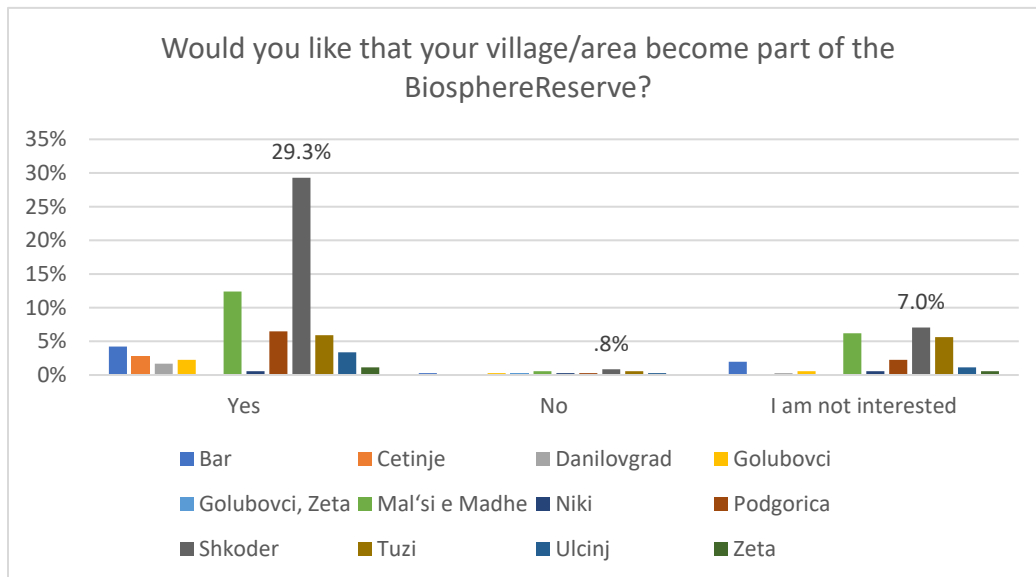


Fig 2.8: Future wish for biosphere reserve according to villages

The survey results indicate that there are no differences if we analyze the results on country bases. There is a strong inclination among respondents living in Shkoder/Skadar Lake in Albania towards the prospect of their village or area becoming part of the Biosphere Reserve, with a significant 74% expressing a positive interest. This suggests a robust desire within this community to contribute to and benefit from the conservation and sustainable development efforts associated with Biosphere Reserve status. 65.2% of respondents who are living in Montenegro near Shkoder/Skadar Lake would like their village/area to become part of Biosphere Reserve.

The survey outcomes reveal a noteworthy enthusiasm and interest in both countries for the inclusion of their respective villages/areas in the category of a Biosphere Reserve.

However, it is good to acknowledge that there is still considerable percentage of individuals who express no interest in their villages or areas being included in a future Biosphere Reserve. *This observation emphasizes the necessity for well-planned approaches and strategies to effectively disseminate information and engage into communication about the Biosphere Reserve.* While a substantial portion of the population is keen on the idea, bridging the information gap and addressing the concerns or uncertainties of those showing no interest will be pivotal. This underscores the importance of tailored communication strategies that consider the diverse perspectives within the communities in both countries, ensuring that information is accessible, clear, and resonates with the varied interests and preferences of the residents.

7. *In the future would you like to receive regular information about the biosphere reserve development activities? For example, meetings, e-updates, conferences, workshops etc. Would you like to take part in them? How can the project partners let you know?*

55.2% of respondents would like to receive regular information about the biosphere reserve development activities in the future. 44.8% of participants would not like to receive regular information about the biosphere reserve development activities in the future. (fig. 2.9)

This is an interesting result which is very important for our project on how to approach the communication and information campaign both groups. Important for us is to not leave behind information the communities who expressed no interest to get information on the future biosphere reserve. One option of our team is that we use smartly and frequently the trusted information resources of the local communities so that the information will be presented naturally in the community.

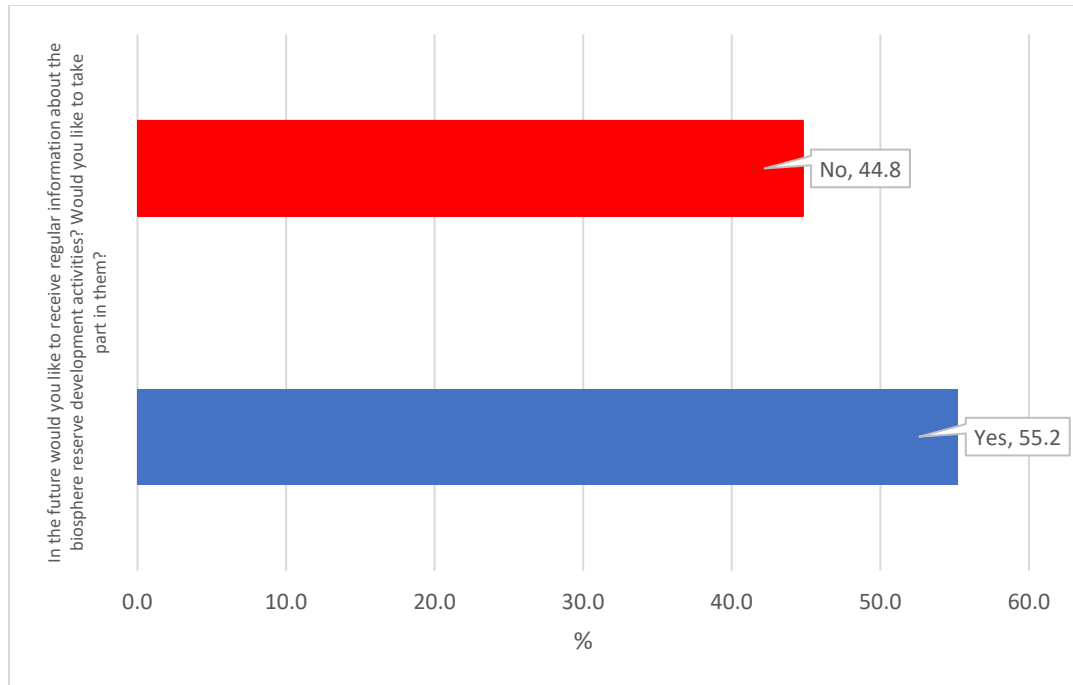


Fig 2.9: Interest to get information about the Biosphere Reserve in the future



CONCLUSIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

355 citizens took part in the baseline survey, representing 59.4% being females and 40.6% males. The data collection process included a gender lens, ensuring a balanced representation of genders. Also, the survey sample represents a diverse range of age, education level, job title, family composition and monthly incomes. The transboundary scope of the survey indicates many similarities and at the same time specifics between countries.

84.9% of the respondents have been living in the study area since their birth, this aligns with the responses that almost the same percentage declare that they like living there even though they acknowledge both inconveniences and benefits associated with it. Policymakers and community leaders can use the specific information presented through this baseline to tailor initiatives that address specific concerns, enhance the acknowledged benefits, and create a more inclusive and supportive living environment for all residents.

Benefits that citizens see in the area and listed in this report underscore the multifaceted nature of the perceived benefits of living near Shkoder Lake and its rivers, reflecting a variety of positive aspects ranging from economic opportunities to environmental, health, and recreational advantages.

The positive perception among the majority of citizens regarding the proximity of living close to the Albania-Montenegro border reflects a general optimism about living in close proximity to a national border and the fact that citizens appreciate the potential for cross-border interactions and the economic benefits that may arise.

Respondents share a tight connection with nature, finding enjoyment in it throughout the year and engaging in diverse activities. Those who engage with the natural environment tend to exhibit a heightened sense of nature preservation. The data indicates that inhabitants are dependent of nature for different reasons which makes natural values a key element to preserve in the future, not only for the biodiversity but at the same time for the wellbeing of the local communities.

The range of activities the citizens do in nature are very diverse and being those activities analyzed from a gender perspective the report shows that in the area men and women are both almost equally engaged in a variety of activities that connect their living habits with nature. It is interesting to notice the slight differences in some of the activities like: Guiding guests and tourists is an activity in which women engage slightly more than men (9.5% vs. 6.9%) meanwhile for activities like: Collecting herbs, Hunting and Fishing men are visibly more engaged. They tend to be more economic activities or hobbies. Especially in hunting the number of active women is only 1.9% compared to 5.6% men. Also, what we understand from the

data is that activities which tend to be more a nature retreat or recreation are enjoyed equally between women and men like: eating at restaurants, picnics, water sports, hiking etc.

Citizens recognize the richness of their living area in natural and ecological values, cultural -historical values, recreational, as well as agriculture. It as an area with unique features, contributing to its overall appeal. and distinctiveness.

The data presented in the report, regarding the pro-activism of citizens to preserve nature suggest for a cooperative community in cases that in future many more and more intense actions are going to be undertaken to preserve nature and develop sustainably. Even though it is a relatively low percentage, the fact that there are locals who cooperate to report inappropriate behavior towards nature indicates a potential area for increased collective action against environmental crime and environmental advocacy. *Analyzed from gender perspective*, the range of activities do not show a gender influence but a gender equality. Distinct gender patterns emerge in fishing and hunting activities, specifically, 20.8% of males and a quite low percentage of females, 6.6%, fish and hunt only during legally allowed timing. *Analyzed from budget monthly income*, the data in the report show that there is an interesting correlation between level of incomes and typology of green action.

It is clearly stated by the community and mirrored in the tables and graphs in this report that waste management and water pollution are problems to be addressed in the entire watershed on both neighborhood countries.

There is a diversity of reasons citizens` think on why tourists visit their area and all these reasons represent a good indicator on how local communities see tourism development and as a result on forecasts to what they invest or will invest for a touristic business. On the other side, these responses are a clear statement that tourism development in the area is strongly connected to nature thus a healthy touristic economy in the future means strongly protection and preservation of natural values of the area. Culture, tradition and food are also very important elements of the tourism development and promotion of the area internationally but ranked with less contribution than nature. Water sports are still a new trend in the area and they are still not at the highest level of promotion for tourists. This is seen as a future development trend and its development also needs to be considered in line with nature protection and sustainable development.

68% of citizens think that influx of tourists in their area contributes to their wellbeing and only 1% think the opposite. This is a good indicator which confirms how much the local community of the project area sees its development through tourism.

Asked for potential restriction of tourism to prevent any damage to natural values, majority of the locals are against it (54%). Only 15% think this is definitively needed and 14% think it is mildly needed as a measure. This is an important information which stresses the need for education and awareness of the population on sustainable development. Especially in this area this educational and awareness program is crucial to be developed. Why? Because, according to this survey results, the inhabitants are conscious

and agree that natural values are the biggest touristic attractions of the area but neither are they aware what mass tourism can cause to natural resources nor are they informed that a controlled tourism does not mean lack of tourists and lack of tourism income.

Growing of local products is the least of economic activity that families would like to undertake. This can be seen as a strong concern for organic and traditional agriculture in the future. Immediate educational and incentive schemes need to be considered from local and central government structures.

Social media and local television are the traditional media channels which continue to play a substantial role as the most frequent sources in disseminating news and updates within the community. Interesting is the fact that program/project-based communication and information platforms like brochures, project webpages, municipal webpages etc. are the least considered. The data show that the most frequent sources of information selected in the question above represent at the same time the trusted sources of information. These results are very important not only for the actual project implementation, to carefully choose the information channels to reach the community, but also for the design of a communication plan for the future TBR. Every stakeholder working in the area with different projects and programs is encouraged to use these data to maximize their public communication outreach in these communities.

Only 16.1% of the survey citizens know and can explain the concept of the biosphere reserve and this level of knowledge has no correlation with the level of education. We can deduct that the concept is not treated in school subjects but the information has been circulated and received by the information sources that local communities read the most. 80% of the respondents do not know that there are plans to create a Biosphere Reserve on the basis of current Shkoder Lake and surrounding rivers (Lake watershed) and only 20% have this information.

70% of respondents would like their village/area to become part of the Biosphere Reserve. 26% of participants are not interested, and only 4% of participants would not like their village/area to become part of the Biosphere Reserve. These responses are already a good start for the bottom up and participatory process of the project. Also, they are a good indication of the future well-functioning of the biosphere because local communities are interested in it.

ANNEXES

Demographic data

- *Municipalities where the baseline survey took place*

Country			Frequency	Percent
Albania	Valid	Malesi e Madhe	68	19%
		Shkoder	132	37%
	Valid	Bar	23	6%
		Cetinje	10	3%
		Danilovgrad	7	2%
		Golubovci	18	5%
		Niksic	5	1%
		Podgorica	32	9%
		Tuzi	43	12%
		Ulcinj	17	5%
Total		355	100%	

- *Distribution of Villages/Sites/Towns/Cities where the baseline survey took place*

Vilage	Frequency	Percentage
Ana Malit	1	0%
Bacallëk	2	1%
Bajzë	2	1%
Balshaj	1	0%
Bardhaj	1	0%
Berdicë	2	1%
Bogiq	1	0%
Boric i Madh	1	0%
Dajc	5	1%
Dobër	1	0%

Dobrac	1	0%
Dragovojë	1	0%
Drisht	8	2%
Gjorm	1	0%
Golem	1	0%
Grile	5	1%
Grizhe	4	1%
Grude	1	0%
Grude-Fushë	6	2%
Gruemirë	5	1%
Gur i zi	1	0%
Kalldrun	4	1%
Koplik	15	4%
Koplik i sipërm	5	1%
Kosma	1	0%
Kuḷḷ	1	0%
Milan	1	0%
Muriqan	14	4%
Oblik	12	3%
Omaraj	8	2%
Postribë	11	3%
Rrethina	2	1%
Shirokë	8	2%
Shkodër	17	5%
Shtoj	1	0%
Shtoj i ri	12	3%
Shtoj i vjetër	10	3%
Trush	1	0%

Velipojë	4	1%
Vermosh	1	0%
Vorfe	1	0%
Vrake	5	1%
Zogaj	9	3%
Zues	6	2%
Sas	2	1%
Sindjon	1	0%
Susanj	1	0%
Ada bijana	1	0%
Balabani	2	1%
Bar	6	2%
Barutane	1	0%
Bijelo Polje	1	0%
Bistrice	1	0%
Boljevici	3	1%
Brajsha	2	1%
Briska Gora bb	1	0%
Centar	2	1%
Cetinje	1	0%
Cijevna	1	0%
Ckla	1	0%
D.Gorica	1	0%
Da	1	0%
Dajbabe	1	0%
Daljam	1	0%
Dinosa	1	0%
Dodosi	1	0%

Doljani	1	0%
Dusic	2	1%
Godinje	2	1%
Golubovci	3	1%
Goricani	2	1%
Gornja Gorica	1	0%
Gornji Ceklin	2	1%
Grad	2	1%
Grlic	1	0%
Kakaricka	1	0%
kakaricka gora	1	0%
Karuc	1	0%
Kodra BB	1	0%
Krute Vladimirske	1	0%
Limljani	1	0%
Martinici	1	0%
Masline	1	0%
Mataguzi	3	1%
Mataruge	1	0%
Mihailovici	1	0%
Mitrovico	1	0%
Mojanovici	1	0%
Niksic	2	1%
Ostros	3	1%
Pozar	1	0%
Pobrezje	1	0%
Podgorica	12	3%
Podhum	1	0%

Rijeka Crnojevica	2	1%
Rogami	1	0%
Rvasi	1	0%
Skorac	1	0%
Sotonici	1	0%
Spuz	1	0%
Stari Bar	1	0%
Stari grad	1	0%
Stoj	2	1%
Strasevina	2	1%
Sukuruc	2	1%
Suomore	1	0%
Sutomore	2	1%
Tivar	1	0%
Tuski put	1	0%
Tuzi	24	7%
Ulcinj	4	1%
Ulcinj grad	1	0%
Vir	1	0%
Virpazar	3	1%
Vitoja	1	0%
Vladimir	2	1%
Vranj	4	1%
Vranjina	1	0%
Vuksanlekici	2	1%
Zabjelo	3	1%
Zagoric	2	1%
Zbelj	1	0%

Zlatica	2	1%
TOTAL	355	100%

- Field of Education

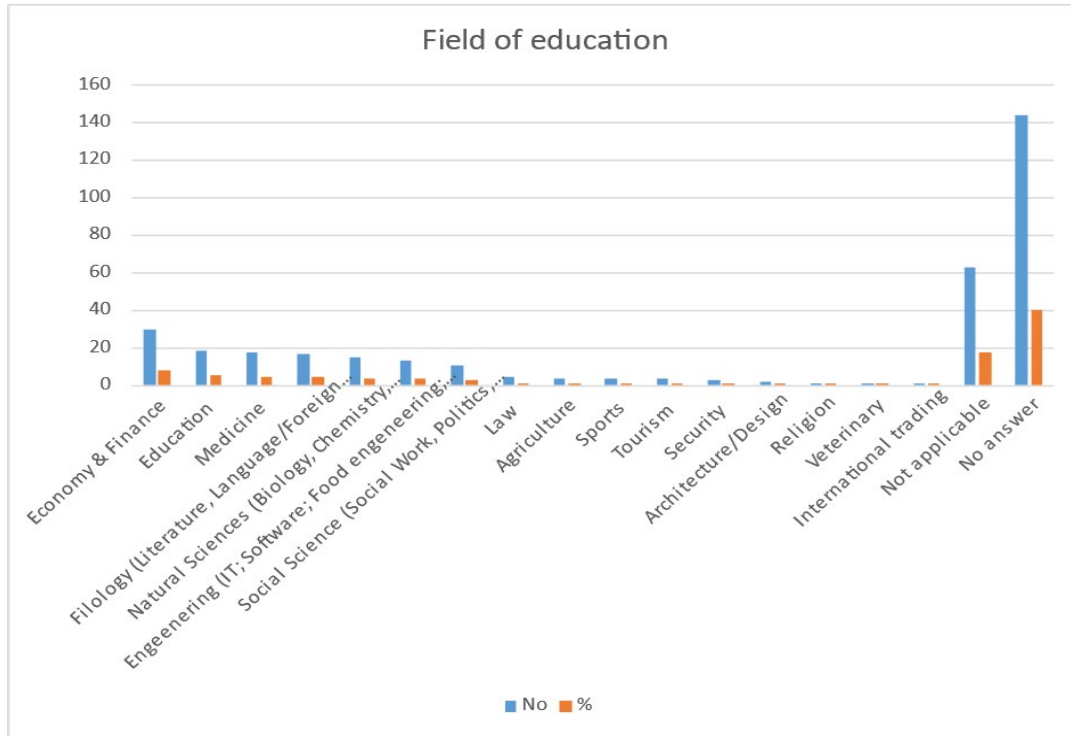


Fig. 1: Education field

Section I: Let's talk about living in your area and how rich it is!

6 - What do you usually do in nature? (Multiple choice)

Tab. 1.1: Activities in nature

	N	Percent	Percent of Responders
What do you usually do in nature?			
Eating at restaurants	166	18.30%	46.80%

Picnics	278	30.60%	78.30%
Canoeing and other water sports	44	4.80%	12.40%
Fishing	103	11.30%	29.00%
Bathing in the water and sunbathing	133	14.60%	37.50%
Hiking, Climbing and other nature sports	124	13.60%	34.90%
Hunting	49	5.40%	13.80%
Collecting wild herbs, fungi and fruits	12	1.30%	3.40%
Guiding guests, tourists	30	3.70%	8.50%
Guiding school excursions	16	2.00%	4.50%
Just enjoying nature	194	23.70%	54.60%

8 - Do you do anything to preserve nature? (Multiple choice)

Tab.1.2: Actions to preserve nature

		N	Percent	Percent of Responders
<i>Do you do anything to preserve nature?</i>	<i>I collect the waste in nature.</i>	166	18.30%	46.80%
	<i>I do not through any waste in nature</i>	278	30.60%	78.30%
	<i>I fish and hunt only during legal allowed timing</i>	44	4.80%	12.40%
	<i>I do not collect wild herbs with roots</i>	103	11.30%	29.00%
	<i>I consume and buy local products</i>	133	14.60%	37.50%
	<i>I educate and increase awareness to protect nature</i>	124	13.60%	34.90%
	<i>I cooperate and report unproper behavior towards nature</i>	49	5.40%	13.80%
	<i>Nothing</i>	12	1.30%	3.40%

11 - In your opinion, does the influx of tourists contribute to the wellbeing of the area and its inhabitants?

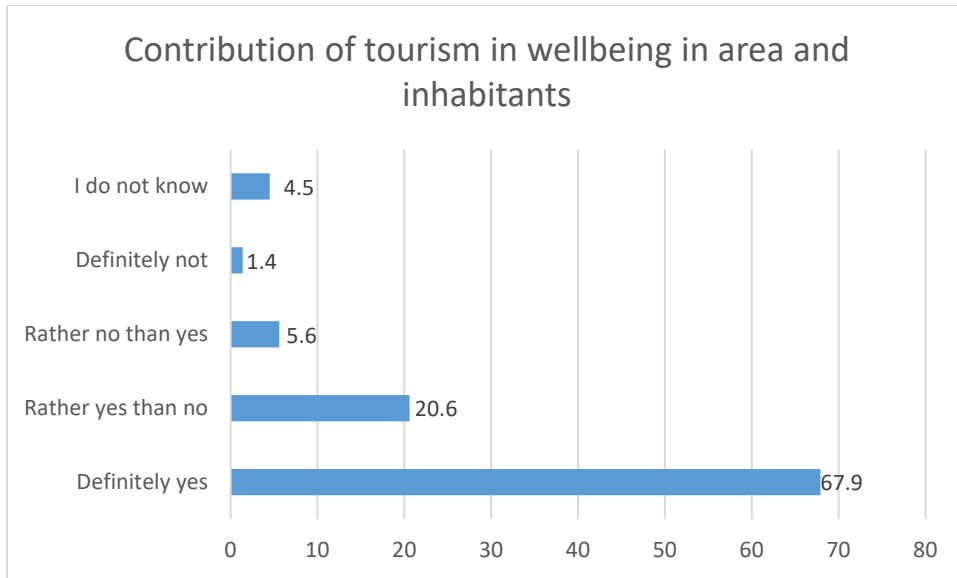


Fig. 1.1: Contribution of tourism in the wellbeing

13 - If you don't have a business, which type of business are you willing to get involved in?

Tab.1.3: Type of business you are willing to get involved

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>If you don't have a business, which type of business are you willing to get involved in?</i>		
<i>I have already a business</i>	61	17.2%
<i>Overnight accommodation for guests</i>	70	19.7%
<i>Organizing meals for guests</i>	30	8.5%
<i>Tour guide</i>	35	9.9%
<i>Selling local products</i>	104	29.30%
<i>Growing local products (vegetables, fruits, vines etc.)</i>	23	6.5%
<i>I am not interested to get involved in a future business</i>	32	9.00%



Funded by
the European Union



MNE-ALB
IPA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME
MONTENEGRO-ALBANIA 2014-2020



SKADAR/SHKODER LAKE WATERSHED
A Transboundary Biosphere Reserve



EDEN
Environmental Center
for Development
Education and Networking



ENVPRO

AGJENCIA
KOMBËTARE
E ZONAVE
TË MBROJTURA



**NATIONAL PARKS OF
MONTENEGRO**