Review of Baseline Survey in Albania

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Protection and Preservation of Natural Environment in Albania

Capacity Building Workshop 2 October 2012, Vevchani, Macedonia

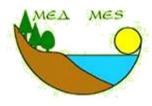
Balkan Lynx Recovery Programme

2006 - 2009









PPNEA

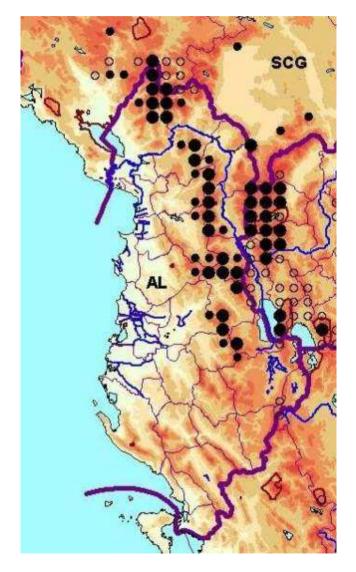




Sponsors: MAVA Stiftung für Naturschutz Fondation pour la Protection de la Nature Research Council of Norway



State of knowledge prior to BLRP



- Distribution of the Balkan lynx in Albania
- Based on experts' opinion
- Estimated population: 15-25 ind.
- Status: Critically Endangered
- Threats (potential): Poaching, habitat loss, low prey
- Scarce knowledge on lynx ecology
- Urgent need for conservation measures

ELOIS (von Arx *et al*. 2004)

2006 – Balkan Lynx Recovery Programme

Goals

 Conduct baseline survey of lynx, prey, habitat, conflicts

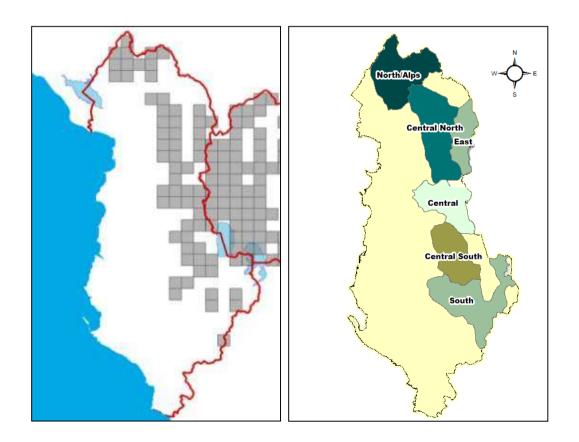
- 2. Establish monitoring of lynx population
- 3. Build national/international partnership for lynx conservation
- 4. Create additional protected areas in Balkan lynx area
- 5. Develop and implement national action plans for lynx conservation

Baseline Survey on Lynx, prey and other carnivores in Albania

Purpose: To collect systematically local knowledge on lynx, prey and carnivores in Albania

Study area

- Defined by available information on lynx in Albania
- Map overlaid with 10x10 km grid
- 63 grid cells selected for survey
- At least 1 visited village per grid cell

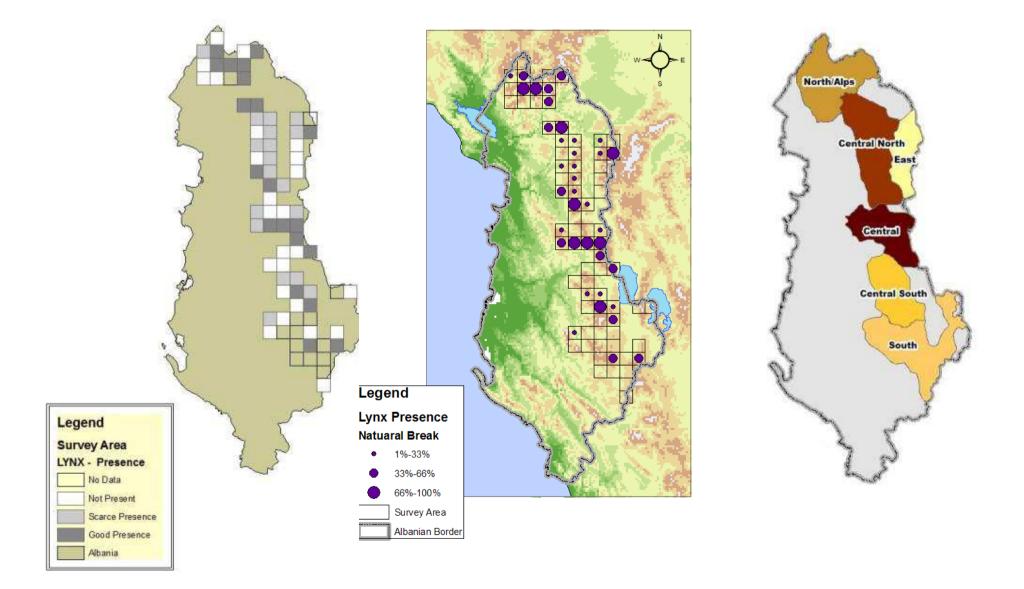


Questionnaire

- Direct (face to face) interviews
- NOT RANDOM; Specific target groups (hunters, foresters, shepherds, etc)
- Period of survey: August 2006-July 2007
- Number of interviews: 320
- Questionnaire includes:
 - 1. Presence & distribution of 13 species
 - 2. Humans-wildlife conflicts
 - 3. Animal husbandry details
 - 4. Socio-economic aspects of villages

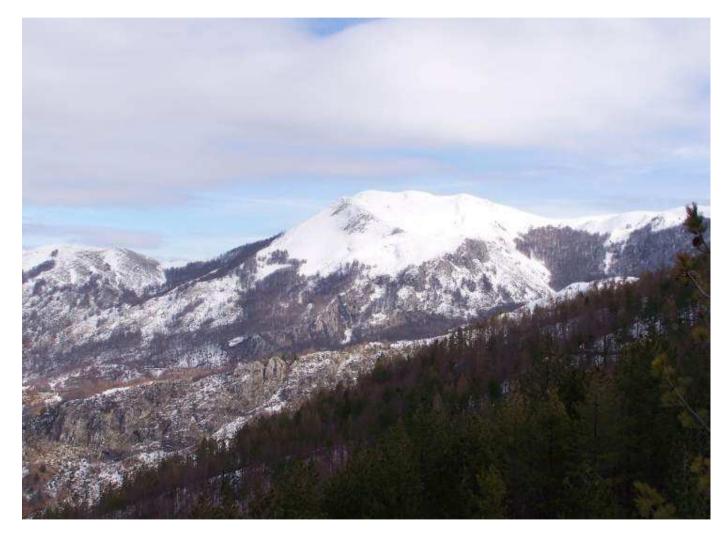








Shebenik - Martanesh



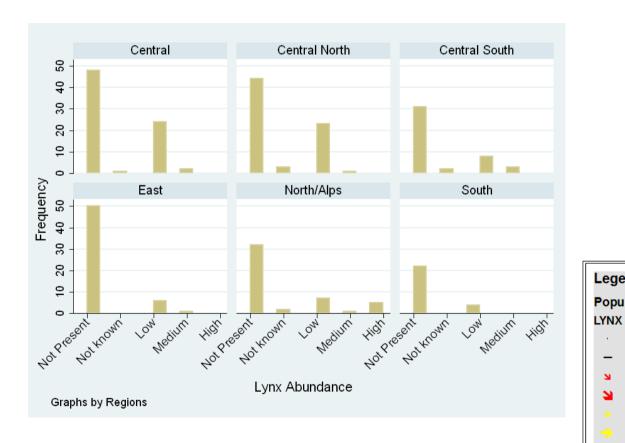
Balgjaj - Mbasdeje

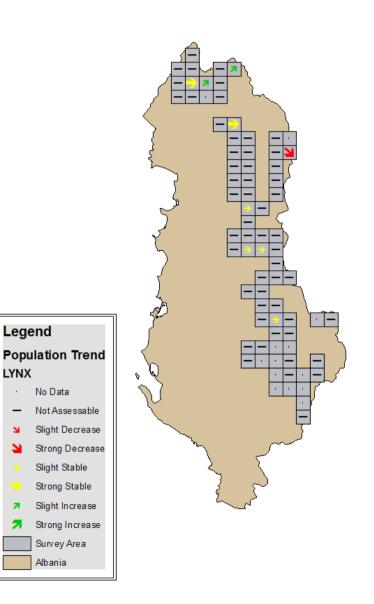


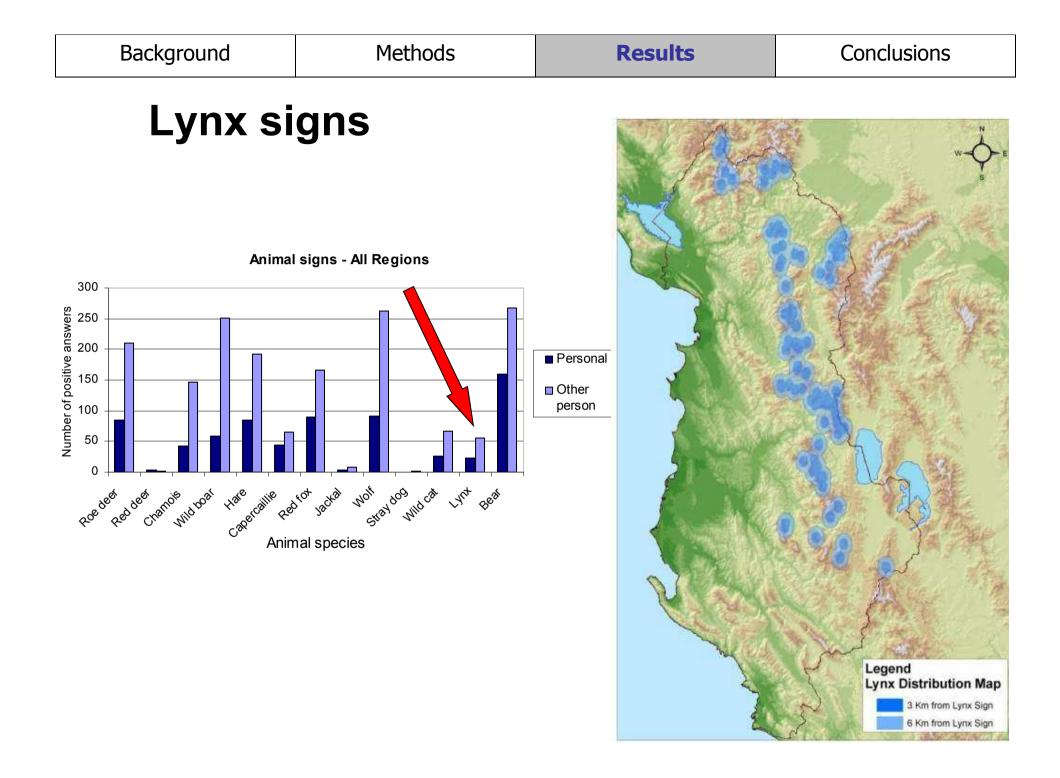
Theth - Valbone

7 7

Lynx abundance & trend







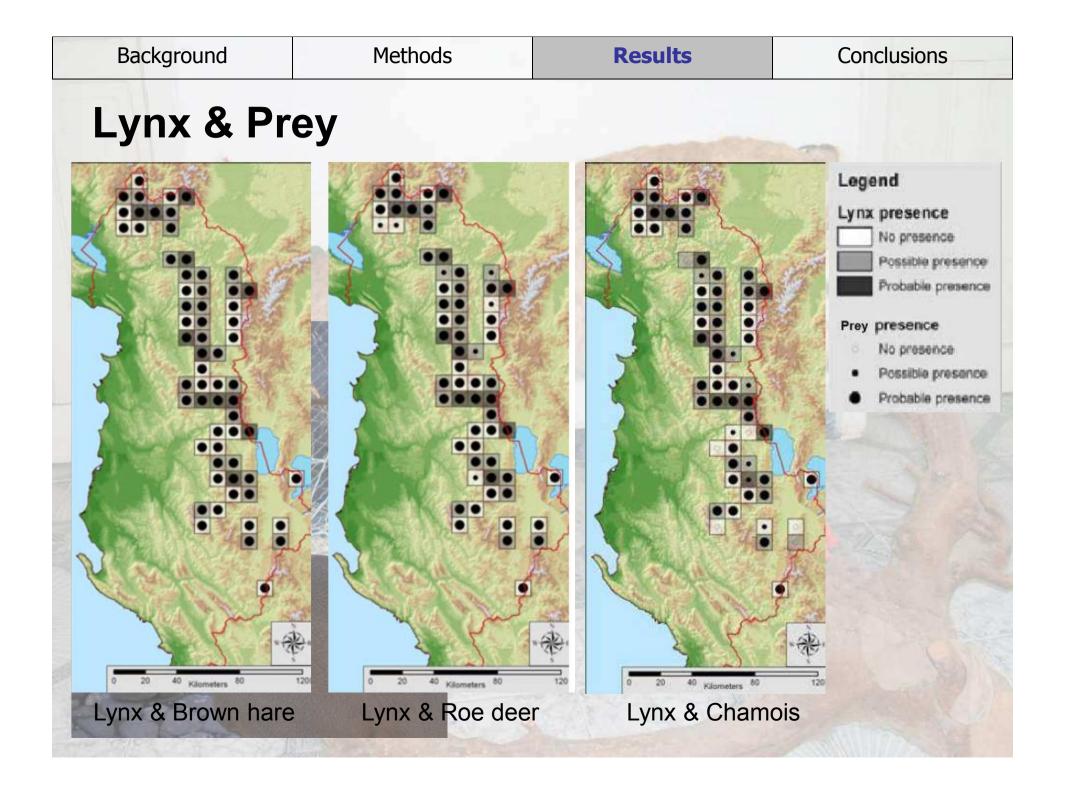
Lynx hard facts











Prey - considerations

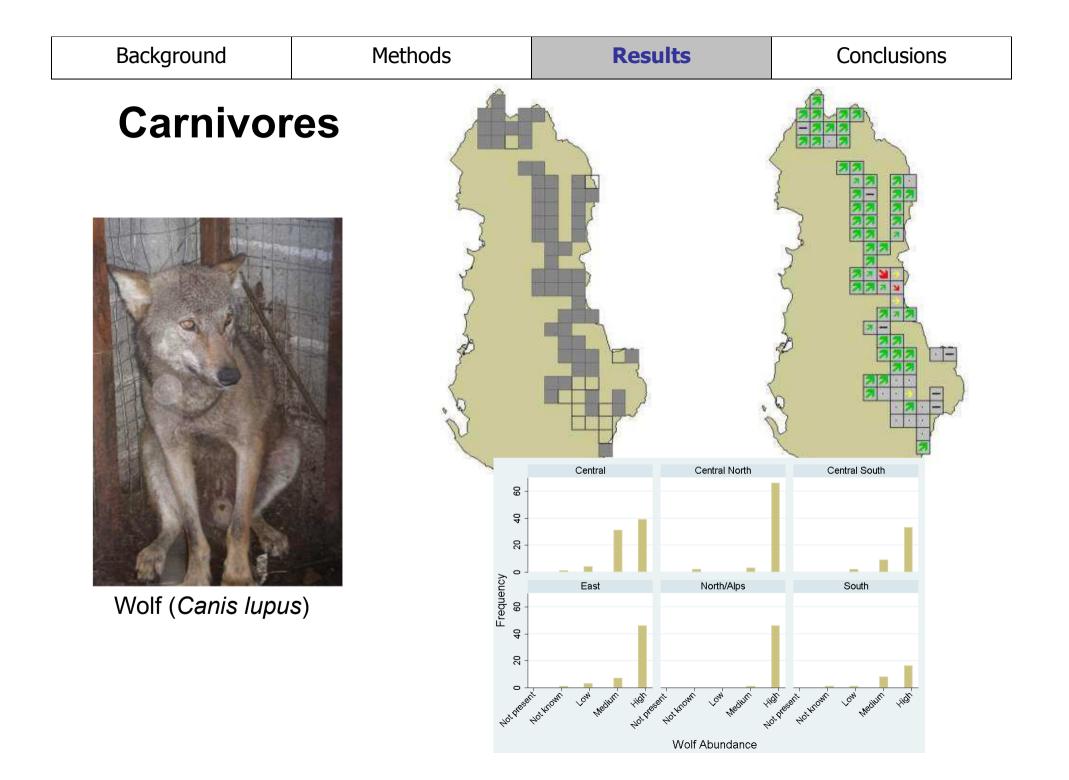
Hare (*Lepus europaeus*) – overall good presence in the country but with **decreasing** trend in Central-South and South regions

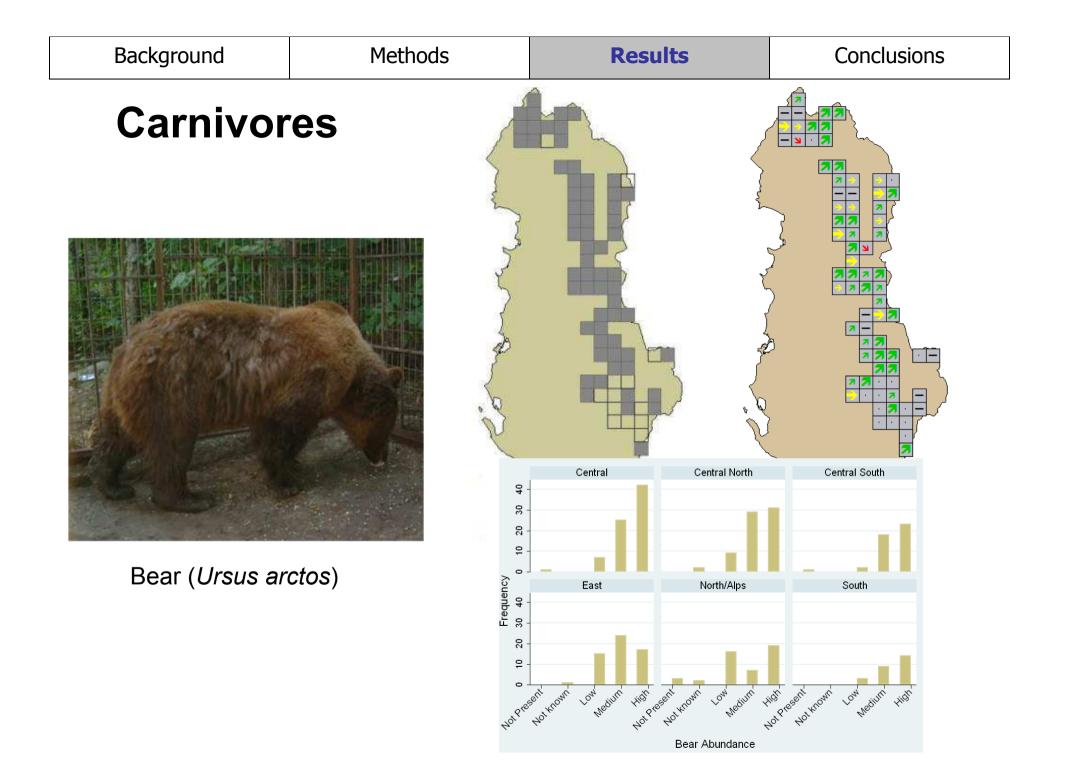
Roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) – predominantly present but with **low** abundance and **decreasing** trend

Chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*) – predominantly present but with **low** abundance (high abundance and *increasing* trend in North/Alps region)

CONTINUOUS AND ONGOING ILLEGAL POACHING ON PREY ANIMALS







Conflicts





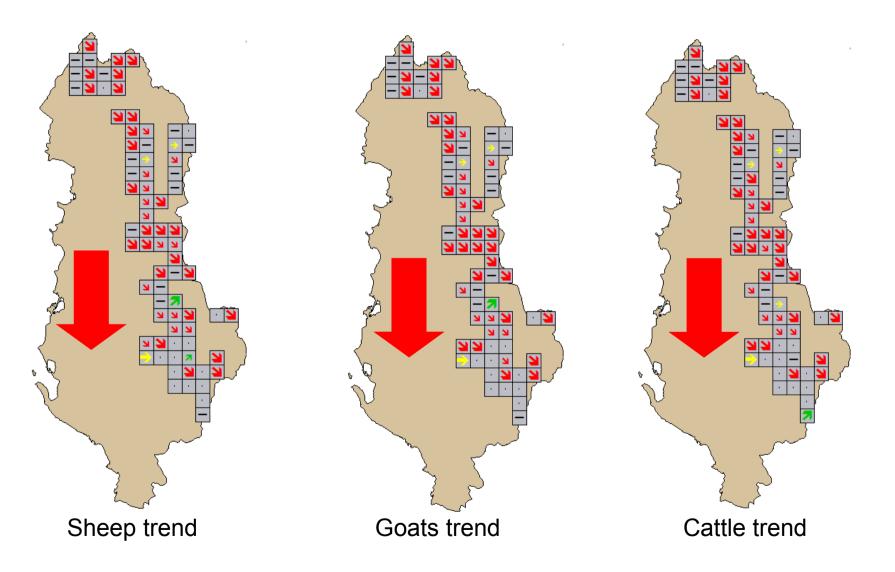




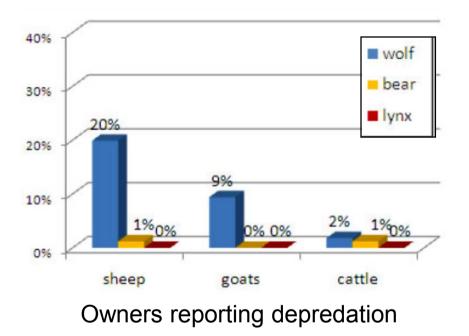


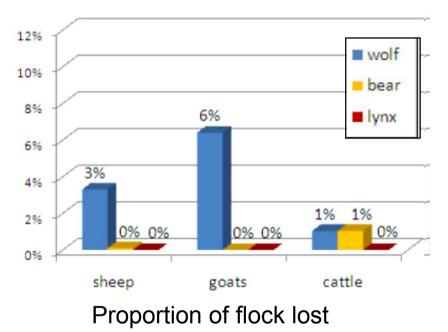
BackgroundMethodsResultsConclusions	Background	Methods	Results	Conclusions
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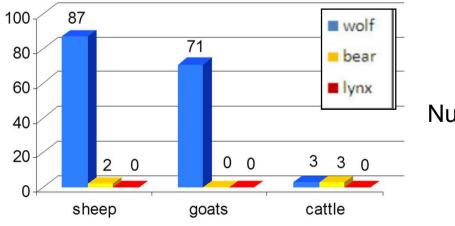
Livestock



Livestock - depredation

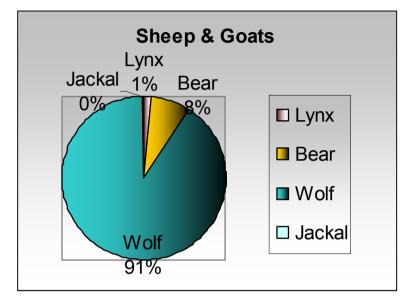


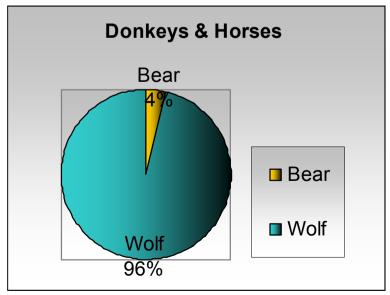


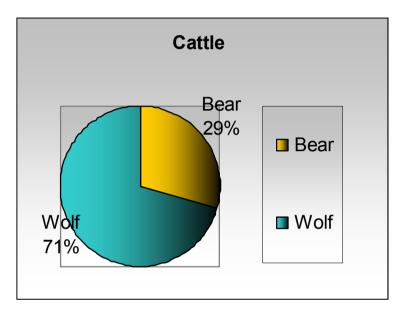


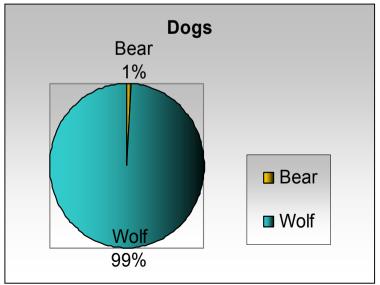
Number of livestock lost

Depredation

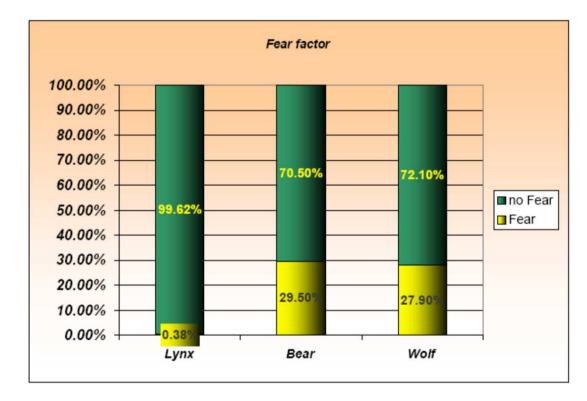


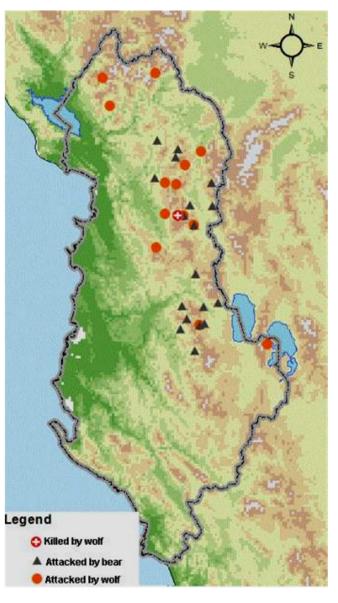






Attacks on people and fear





Conflicts - considerations

- Livestock numbers are decreasing
- Conflict potential is low to moderate
- Wolves are responsible for most depredation
- Depredation levels are low to moderate
- Lynx cause almost no depredation
- Wolves and bears are believed to attack people
- Levels of fear are low
- Almost nobody is afraid of lynx

Conclusions

Balkan lynx still exists ...

... but is on the verge of EXCTINTION

Small and fragmented nuclei seem to remain in some parts of Albania

Main threats identified:

- Direct persecution (6 killed lynx discovered during the survey and several confirmations on killed individuals)
- Habitat degradation
- Decline of prey base (prey populations facing high hunting pressure)

Lynx-humans conflicts are practically inexistent and most likely won't affect its conservation

Further research on lynx is needed for:

- Assessment of population number
- Ecology and behavior
- Land tenure system



THANK YOU!

