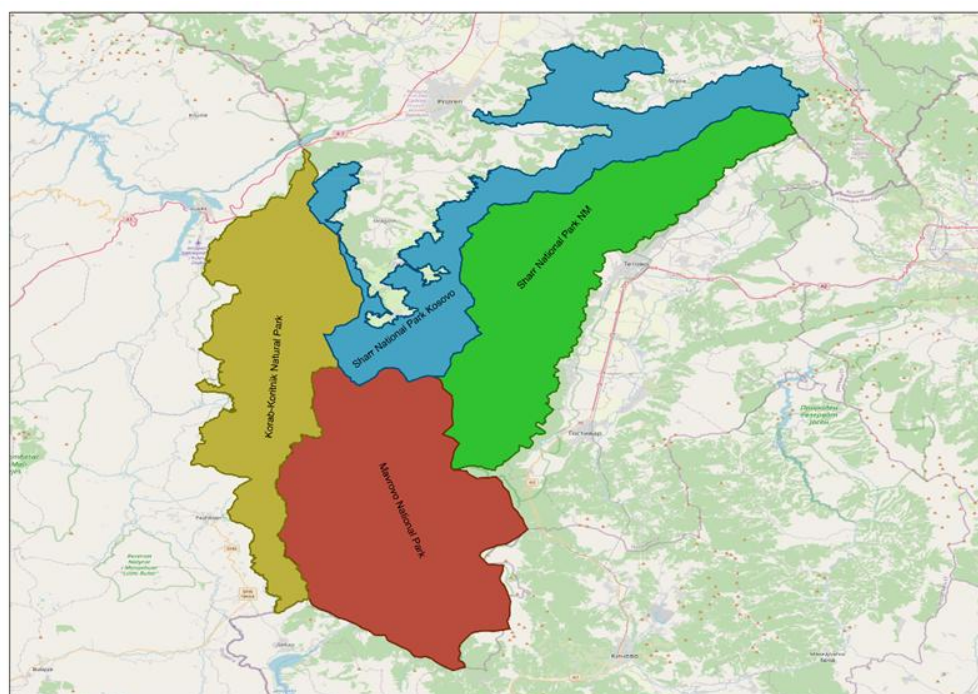


REPORT of Needs Assessment

FOR TRANSBOUNDARY CONSERVATION in SHARR-KORAB INITIATIVE
of COOPERATION

Name of the potential Transboundary Protected Area:	Sharr-Korab Massive, specifically the National Park of Mavrovo, National Park of Sharr Mountain, and Korab-Koritnik Natural Park.
Involved countries:	Republic of North Macedonia and Republic of Albania
Project:	“Protection and Sustainable Use of Protected Areas in Sharr Mountain, Mavrovo and Korab-Koritnik”, financed by PONT – Prespa Ohrid Nature Trust.
Requested by:	ALCDF (Albanian Local Capacity Development Foundation)
Prepared by:	Black Drini company



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Introduction

Transboundary conservation (TBC) requires cooperation across state boundaries and due to the nature of boundaries, developing and implementing a transboundary initiative can be complex and often difficult. This study assessment of transboundary conservation areas is done in the massive mountain of Sharr-Korab.

The massive mountain of Sharr-Korab is one of the biggest protected areas in Europe, with around 244,000 ha of Sharr Mountain National Park (NP) in Kosovo (62,000 ha), national parks of Shar Mountain (62,700 ha) and Mavrovo (73,088 ha), in North Macedonia, and (55,550 ha) of Korab-Koritnik Natural Park (NP) in Albania, as a natural habitat for a large number of species, many of them endangered.

The study was developed under the “Protection and Sustainable Use of Protected Areas in Sharr Mountain, Mavrovo, and Korab-Koritnik” project, implemented by ALCDF, financed by PONT (Prespa Ohrid Nature Trust). The project is focused in the cross-border protected areas between Albania and North Macedonia, covering more than 191,338 hectares of PAs, specifically in: Shara Mountain National Park, Mavrovo National Park and Korab-Koritnik natural park.

The study assessment is done with a staff of Protected Area Management Authorities (PAMA) in four offices specifically in Mavrovo for NP of Mavrovo, Tetovo for NP of Sharr Mountain, Diber and Kukes for Korab-Koritnik NP. The expert of “Black Drini” in close cooperation with the local coordinator and project team of ALCDF has done the process of interviews and discussed the main findings. We will develop the questionnaires and carefully plan the initiative before taking action because all activities during the project can significantly contribute to the success and effectiveness of transboundary conservation, while also reducing the potential risks.

This questionnaire offers guidance in diagnosing the situation. Its key features are that it is a qualitative assessment based on quantitative analysis and it allows for self-assessment. Therefore, one of the recommended actions for ALCDF as initiators of TBC in Sharr-Korab is to first diagnose the situation by determining the feasibility of TBC before acting for the establishment of the cooperative process.

The recommendations and findings will contribute to the project team and decision-makers in the effective management of relevant protected areas or biodiversity, whether addressing joint monitoring of a certain species, sharing of equipment, or any other similar reason, while potentially bringing benefits for socio-economic conditions in the area and creating a cooperative environment.

Methodology

Aim of the questionnaire

This questionnaire is a practical tool that assesses the feasibility of transboundary conservation in Sharr-Korab protected areas.

It is designed in such a way as to assist the project team, protected area authorities, non-governmental organizations, and other interested parties in examining their readiness to initiate a TBC, while not neglecting the reason(s) for TBC, and the accompanying opportunities and potential risks. That said, the questions examine the following elements leading to conclusions about the feasibility for TBC in Sharr-Korab:

- the need for TBC;
- readiness of stakeholders to initiate TBC;
- opportunities that could speed up the process and/or be generated by TBC, and
- risks that could slow the process.

Who should complete the questionnaire?

This questionnaire was completed by the 50 staff/specialists of target Protected Areas staff, and Management authorities of Mavrovo NP (20 specialists), Sharr NP (10 specialists), and Korab–Koritnik NP (20 specialists specifically 10 in Kukës and 10 in Diber). Furthermore, this questionnaire can be completed even by other stakeholders who intend to initiate the TBC process, whether they are protected area authorities, local governments, NGOs, international organizations or any other TBC process initiator.

However, the diagnostic process of the TBC initiative for Sharr-Korab is a combination of individual interviews with PA staff and consultation seminars (two rounds tables, one in Peshkopi and one in Mavrovo) with scientists and NGO interested parties who are involved in these protected areas.

Self-assessment approach

The questions were developed and standardized for the particular area of TBC such as Sharr-Korab. The questions in the questionnaire were either: ‘CR’, ‘S’, ‘G’, ‘C’ (Compelling reason, Stakeholders, Geographic reach, Capacity)–questions that carry a certain number of points, and the answers are used in the overall scoring. The symbols ‘CR’, ‘S’, ‘G’, ‘C’ are provided in the right-hand column of the questionnaire (Annex 1).

Furthermore, Informative questions marked with ‘I’ enable more comprehensive information gathering that would provide more in-depth information should the TBC initiators wish to engage an external facilitator or consultant to evaluate the feasibility for TBC.

The results after completing this questionnaire, the scores gathered by circling the points in each relevant question result in the appropriate conclusions/statements.

- ‘CR’ questions respond to Compelling reasons for transboundary conservation Objective: To determine the need for transboundary conservation.
- ‘S’ questions respond to Stakeholders Objective: To identify and start to involve stakeholders, including the identification of interaction between them and their interests.
- ‘G’ questions respond to Geographic reach, regional stability and complexity Objective: To determine the scale and complexity of the issue, and the regional situation that might impact transboundary cooperation.
- ‘C’ questions respond to Capacity Objective: To estimate the readiness of key stakeholders by evaluating their technical capacity, resources, and knowledge/skills.

The expert has worked for findings after the evaluation and interpretation of results and Black Drini experts provided each of these section's conclusions and findings. After this process, all recommended issues are in this assessment report and presented to the project team and COG (Coordination and Operation Group) describing needs, opportunities, risks, and readiness in a clear and simple manner (see Annex 2).

Findings

‘CR’ QUESTIONS: Compelling reason for transboundary conservation

There is strong need for TBC in the following areas (list the reasons for TBC initiative establishment as per the results of the ‘CR1’ questions in the questionnaire):

- C2. Do you think that transboundary cooperation helps to protect, restore, maintain or sustainably use any shared habitat and/or ecosystem? (CR1)

More than 70% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC can help to protect, restore, maintain or sustainably use any shared habitat and/or ecosystem, 20 % little, and 10% not at all.

- C3. Do you think that transboundary cooperation helps to improve the conservation status of threatened species (according to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and other recognized global/regional/national species assessment systems)? (CR1)

More than 70% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC can help to improve the conservation status of threatened species (according to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and other recognized global/regional/national species assessment systems, 22 % particularly, and 8% not at all.

- C4. Do you think that transboundary cooperation can improve the movement of wild animals across borders)? (CR1)

More than 85% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC can help to improve the movement of wild animals across borders, 14% particularly, and 1% not at all.

There are several opportunities that could speed up or be generated by the TB process, namely (list the opportunities as per the results of the ‘CR2’ questions in the diagnostic tool):

- E8. Is there a need for assistance in financial resources and/or equipment and/or knowledge development from external sources for the cross-border initiative in protected areas? (CR3)

More than 80% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC need assistance in financial resources and/or equipment and/or knowledge development from external sources for the cross-border initiative in protected areas), 19 % little, and 1% not at all.

- E15. What could be some concrete activities of cooperation between technical staff of protected areas on both sides of the border? (Eg. Joint patrols, conferences, exchange of experiences, joint studies, promotion, etc. Give your ideas without being limited to these examples). (CR2)

More than 60% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC can organize concrete activities of cooperation between technical staff of protected areas on both sides of the border (Eg. Joint patrols, conferences, exchange of experiences, joint studies, promotion, etc), 30 % little, and 10% not at all.

• ***There are several risks that could slow the TB process, namely (list the risks as per the results of the ‘CR3’ questions in the diagnostic tool):***

- C5. Will threats (including shared threats) be mitigated by cross-border cooperation? (CR3)

More than 70% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC threats (including shared threats) be mitigated by cross-border cooperation (Eg. Wars, state ethnic conflicts, unstable political situations, etc), 20 % little, and 10% not at all.

‘S’ QUESTIONS: Stakeholders

There are a number of opportunities that could speed up or be generated by the TB process, namely (list the opportunities as per the results of the ‘S1’ questions in the diagnostic tool):

- E12. Would you benefit from cooperation between researchers and scientists on both sides of the border? (S2)

More than 70% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC will benefit through cooperation between researchers and scientists on both sides of the border, 20 % little, and 10% not at all.

- E13. Would you benefit from cooperation between the co-management structures of protected areas on both sides of the border? (S2)

More than 82% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC will benefit through cooperation between the co-management structures of protected areas on both sides of the border, 13 % little, and 5% not at all.

- E16. Who is supporting you with financial and technical assistance in the field of cross-border cooperation (donors, program, or philanthropist, etc.)? (S2)

More than 85% of the interviewees answered Donors and Programs supporting financial and technical assistance in the field of cross-border cooperation. They listed:

- Global Conservation.
- PONT
- Natura 2000;
- IPA Cross-Border.
- Etc.

There are a number of risks that could slow the TB process, namely (list the risks as per the results of the ‘S2’ questions in the diagnostic tool):

- E9. Do you have funds available for financial contribution to cross-border cooperation activities from the state budget for initiatives in protected areas? (S3)

More than 90% of the interviewees answered NO, not at all that TBC funds are available from the state budget for financial contribution to cross-border cooperation activities or initiatives in protected areas, 5 % little, and 5% Yes.

- E10. How different are the institutional, operational and technical capacities between partners on each side of the state border? (S3)

More than 80% of the interviewees answered YES that risk for effective TBC are differences in institutional, operational and technical capacities between partners on each side of the state border, 11 % little, and 9% not at all.

‘G’ QUESTIONS: Geographic reach, regional stability and complexity

There are a number of opportunities that could speed up or be generated by the TB process, namely (list the opportunities as per the results of the ‘G1’ questions in the diagnostic tool):

- D2. Please identify and list the possible opportunities for transboundary cooperation related to protected area management (e.g. fire management, invasive species control, species monitoring, equipment sharing, etc. Provide other examples, but not limited to those listed).? (G1)

More than 62% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC have possible opportunities for transboundary cooperation related to protected area management (e.g. fire management, invasive species control, species monitoring, equipment sharing, etc, 31 % little, and 7% not at all.

- D4. Is there any possibility of creating a common tourist infrastructure (e.g. information center, common tourist trail) on both sides of the state border? (G2)

More than 73% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC has the possibility to create a common tourist infrastructure (e.g. information center, common tourist trail) on both sides of the state border, 25 % little, and 2% not at all.

- E2. Is there any agreement on certain aspects of protected area management between the Protected Area Management Authorities? (G2)

More than 93% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC has an agreement on certain aspects of protected area management between the Protected Area Management Authorities, 5 % little, and 2% not at all.

- E3. Would cross-border cooperation help reduce the extent of illegal activities across the state border (e.g. cross-border hunting, illegal movements, other encroachments), if such activities occur? (G2)

More than 75% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC has helped reduce the extent of illegal activities across the state border (e.g. cross-border hunting, illegal movements, other encroachments), 15 % little, and 10% not at all.

There are a number of risks that could slow the TB process, namely (list the risks as per the results of the 'G2' questions in the diagnostic tool):

- D3. To what extent do the different forms of land ownership and/or land management rights in each country affect the Sharr-Korab cross-border massif as an obstacle to the establishment of cross-border cooperation? (G3)

More than 45% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC different forms of land ownership and/or land management rights in each country affect the Sharr-Korab cross-border massif as an obstacle to the establishment of cross-border cooperation, 35 % little, and 20% not at all

- E1. How would you rate the informal relations between protected area managers? (G2)

More than 45% of the interviewees answered that the informal relations between protected area managers is No relationships, 31 % Neutral, 26 % Friendly, and 0% conflictual.

'C' QUESTIONS: Capacity

Readiness of stakeholders to initiate TBC is good, especially in the areas (list the capacity needs as per the results of the 'C2' questions in the diagnostic tool):

- E5. Are there people in your team with the vision and skills to make the development of the transboundary initiative in protected areas convincing to others? C1

More than 38% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC team with the vision and skills to make the development of the transboundary initiative in protected areas convincing to others, 32 % little, and 30% not at all

- E11. Do you have any information resources (e.g. biodiversity inventories, maps, databases) available for exchange to support transboundary cooperation? (S1)

More than 40% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC have any information resources (e.g. biodiversity inventories, maps, databases) available for exchange to support transboundary cooperation, 34 % little, and 26% not at all

- E14. Would cooperation between the technical staff of protected areas on both sides of the border be accelerated by the creation of working groups on specific issues (e.g. rangers group, biodiversity specialist group, tourism group, etc.)? (S2)

More than 60% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC cooperation between the technical staff of protected areas on both sides of the border be accelerated by the creation of working groups on specific issues (e.g. rangers group, biodiversity specialist group, tourism group, etc, 26 % little, and 4% not at all.

There are a number of opportunities that could speed up or be generated by the TB process, namely (list the opportunities as per the results of the 'C3' questions in the diagnostic tool):

- E6. Could the operational and/or technical capacities be improved by mutual assistance and exchange of the transboundary initiative in protected areas? C2

More than 70% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC operational and/or technical capacities be improved by mutual assistance and exchange of the transboundary initiative in protected areas, 18 % little, and 12% not at all

- E7. Can you list the capacities/experiences that you can offer to your neighboring partner from the other country (1), as well as those issues from which all parties in the cross-border cooperation would benefit, in the mutual exchange of the cross-border initiative in protected areas? (c2)

There are a number of risks that could slow the TB process, namely (list the risks as per the results of the 'C3' questions in the diagnostic tool):

- E4. Will you as a manager or staff/specialist support the development of the transboundary initiative in protected areas? (c3)

More than 70% of the interviewees answered YES that TBC less engagement of the manager or staff/specialist support the development of the transboundary initiative in protected areas, 18 % little, and 12% not at all.

Conclusion

Fields of cooperation:

- Information and data exchange
- Research
- Management planning
- Cooperation on protection of the common natural and cultural heritage
- Capacity building for protected area authorities
- Sustainable tourism development and shared visitor management
- Public relations, communication, and awareness raising
- Funding

Examples of possible common actions

- Co-ordination of management practices, for example in forestry, logging, forest regeneration, or in the field of pollution control.
- Common or coordinated policies for threatened and protected species and ecosystems, migratory species, as well as control of invasive alien species.
- Common or co-ordinated policies for rehabilitation and restoration of degraded areas.
- Co-ordinated action against illegal activities such as wildlife poaching and unauthorized logging.
- Elaboration and support of the implementation of a joint tourism policy.
- Promotion of partnership among various groups of stakeholders having the same interests, in order to make the common project.
- Promotion of participation of local communities in cross-border cooperation, including local NGOs.
- Promotion of joint cultural events and fostering of cooperation on cultural and historical heritage preservation.
- Developing of common strategies for planning based on research and monitoring.
- Promotion of staff exchanges (exchanges of technical and professional information);
- participation in joint seminars, conferences, training courses, and workshops in areas of professional and technical interest;
- joint project/planning and research teams; and
- exchanges and /or secondment of personnel, specialists and consultants.
- Exchange existing data, including maps and geographical information, and facilitate access to results of research.
- Share scientific information, including through the organisation of workshops, conferences, etc.
- Develop and implement joint research programmes, and common data collection formats, indicators, monitoring and evaluation methods.
- Share equipment when feasible.

- Jointly publish results of common research.
- Develop joint mapping and GIS.
- Develop a common public relations strategy with the aim of raising awareness and promoting the Sharr-Korab protecting areas.
- Produce information material, brochures, books, etc.
- Organise exhibits and events around the Shar-Korab PA.
- Find a consensus to develop a common logo for the Sharr-Korab, as well as a common design for published material.
- Implement joint demonstration projects.
- Set up a common internet site.
- Joint activities for Illegals interventions (Harvesting of MAP, Illegal hunting, border violation, Motoric vehicle ,Etc).

Recommendation

For the project purposes we recommended to start with kind of activities:

- Promotion of staff exchanges (exchanges of technical and professional information), and Exchanges experience of personnel, specialists, and consultants of Protected areas and co-management structures in different fields.
- Develop joint mapping and GIS.
- Establishing joint thematic working groups
- Share scientific information, including through the organisation of workshops, conferences, etc.
- Coordinated action against illegal activities such as wildlife poaching and unauthorized logging. Joint Patrol group.
- Promotion of participation of local communities in cross-border cooperation, including local NGOs.
- Promotion of partnership among various groups of stakeholders having the same interests, in order to make the common project.
- participation in joint seminars, conferences, training courses, and workshops in areas of professional and technical interest;
- Elaboration and support of the implementation of a joint tourism project.
- Developing joint project proposals.

Annex 1

QUESTIONNAIRE NR:

Date:

Protected area:

A. INFORMATION ABOUT THE INTERVIEWEE:

- **Name and Surname:**
- **Protected Area (PA) Institution where you work:**
.....
- **Job Position:**
- **Work Experience:**
 - A) **In the PA Institution:**
 - B) **Other:**
- **Education:**

B. QUESTIONS ON CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

B1. Do you have cross-border protected areas (PAs) around the Sharr-Korab mountain massif? (I)

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Other _____

B2. Do you have adjacent areas? And which ones are they? (I)

- ☐ YES
☐ NO
☐ Other _____

B2. Have you merged with neighboring protected areas? (I)

- ☐ YES
☐ NO

If , YES, Please tell us the field of cooperation:

C. NATURAL VALUES OF TRANSBORDER PROTECTED AREAS

C1. What are the main natural values of your protected area, and the species conserved? (I)

.....

.....

C2. Do you think that transboundary cooperation helps to protect, restore, maintain or sustainably use any shared habitat and/or ecosystem? (CR1)

- ☐ YES, significantly (Mark with 5 points)
- ☐ A little (Mark with 3 points)
- ☐ No, not at all (Mark with 1 point)
- ☐ If, Yes, can you give us an example:

.....

.....

C3. Do you think that transboundary cooperation helps to improve the conservation status of threatened species (according to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and other recognized global/regional/national species assessment systems)? (CR1)

- ☐ YES, significantly (Mark with 5 points)
- ☐ Slightly (Mark with 3 points)
- ☐ No, Not at all (Mark with 1 point)
- ☐ If , YES, Please tell us the type of species:

.....

.....

C4. Do you think that transboundary cooperation can improve the movement of wild animals across borders)? (CR1)

- ☐ YES, significantly (Mark with 5 points)
- ☐ Slightly (Mark with 3 points)
- ☐ No, Not at all (Mark with 1 point)

- ☐ If YES, can you tell us with examples, how?

.....

.....

C5. Will threats (including shared threats) be mitigated by cross-border cooperation? (CR3)

- ☐ YES, significantly (Rate 5 points)
- ☐ A little (Rate 3 points)
- ☐ No, not at all (Rate 1 point)

Explain:

.....
.....

D. OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION

D1. Are the priorities and objectives of protected area management similar on each side of the state border? (S1)

- ☐ YES, to a considerable extent (Score 5 points)
- ☐ A little (Score 3 points)
- ☐ No, not at all (Score 1 point)
- ☐ Don't know (Score 0 points)

D2. Please identify and list the possible opportunities for transboundary cooperation related to protected area management (e.g. fire management, invasive species control, species monitoring, equipment sharing, etc. Provide other examples, but not limited to those listed).? (G2)

.....

D3. To what extent do the different forms of land ownership and/or land management rights in each country affect the Sharr-Korab cross-border massif as an obstacle to the establishment of cross-border cooperation? (G3)

- ☐ YES, significantly (Mark with 5 points)
- ☐ Slightly (Mark with 3 points)
- ☐ No, Not at all (Mark with 1 point)

D4. Is there any possibility to create a common tourist infrastructure (e.g. information center, common tourist trail) on both sides of the state border? (G2)

- ☐ YES, significantly (Mark with 5 points)
- ☐ Slightly (Mark with 3 points)
- ☐ No, Not at all (Mark with 1 point)
- ☐ If YES, can you give us any concrete ideas:

.....
.....

E. RELATIONS AND PROSPECTS OF COOPERATION IN PROTECTED AREAS

E1. How would you rate the informal relations between protected area managers? (G2)

- ☐ Friendly (Score 5 points)
- ☐ Neutral (Score 3 points)

- ☐ Conflictual (Score 1 point)
- ☐ No relationship (Score 0 points)

E2. Is there any agreement on certain aspects of protected area management between the Protected Area Management Authorities? (G2)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

If Yes, please provide relevant information.

.....
.....

E3. Would cross-border cooperation help reduce the extent of illegal activities across the state border (e.g. cross-border hunting, illegal movements, other encroachments), if such activities occur? (G2)

- ☐ YES, significantly (Mark with 5 points)
- ☐ A little (Mark with 3 points)
- ☐ No, not at all (Mark with 1 point)

If YES, could you give us an example:

.....
.....

E4. Will you as a manager or staff/specialist support the development of the transboundary initiative in protected areas? (c1)

- ☐ YES, significantly (Mark with 5 points)
- ☐ Slightly (Mark with 3 points)
- ☐ No, Not at all (Mark with 1 point)

E5. Are there people in your team with the vision and skills to make the development of the transboundary initiative in protected areas convincing to others? C1

- ☐ YES,
- ☐ No,

E6. Could the operational and/or technical capacities be improved by mutual assistance and exchange of the transboundary initiative in protected areas? C1

- ☐ YES, significantly (Mark with 5 points)
- ☐ Slightly (Mark with 3 points)
- ☐ No, Not at all (Mark with 1 point)

If Yes, could you give us ideas on how capacities could be improved:

.....

.....

E7. Can you list the capacities/experiences that you can offer to your neighboring partner from the other country (1), as well as those issues from which all parties in the cross-border cooperation would benefit, in the mutual exchange of the cross-border initiative in protected areas? (c1

.....

.....

.....

E8. Is there a need for assistance in financial resources and/or equipment and/or knowledge development from external sources for the cross-border initiative in protected areas? (CR3)

- ☐ YES, significantly (Mark with 5 points)
- ☐ A little (Mark with 3 points)
- ☐ No, not at all (Mark with 1 point)

If Yes, please provide more specific information on what is specifically needed.

.....

.....

E9. Do you have funds available for financial contribution to cross-border cooperation activities from the state budget for initiatives in protected areas? (S3)

- ☐ YES, significantly (Mark with 5 points)
- ☐ Slightly (Mark with 3 points)
- ☐ No, Not at all (Mark with 1 point)

E10. How different are the institutional, operational and technical capacities between partners on each side of the state border? (S3)

- ☐ YES, significantly (Mark with 5 points)
- ☐ Slightly (Mark with 3 points)
- ☐ No, Not at all (Mark with 1 point)

Please give an example or idea:

.....

.....

E11. Do you have any information resources (e.g. biodiversity inventories, maps, databases) available for exchange to support transboundary cooperation? (S1)

- ☐ YES, to a considerable extent (Rate 5 points)
- ☐ Sufficient as a start (Rate 3 points)
- ☐ No, Not at all (Rate 1 point)



If Yes, what are these documents or information? Please provide more information.

.....
.....

E12. Would you benefit from cooperation between researchers and scientists on both sides of the border? (S2)

- ☐ YES, to a considerable extent (Rate 5 points)
- ☐ Sufficient as a start (Rate 3 points)
- ☐ No, Not at all (Rate 1 point)

E13. Would you benefit from cooperation between the co-management structures of protected areas on both sides of the border? (S2)

- ☐ YES, significantly (Score 5 points)
- ☐ Sufficient as a start (Score 3 points)
- ☐ No, Not at all (Score 1 point)

E14. Would cooperation between the technical staff of protected areas on both sides of the border be accelerated by the creation of working groups on specific issues (e.g. rangers group, biodiversity specialist group, tourism group, etc.)? (S2)

- ☐ YES, significantly (Score 5 points)
- ☐ Sufficient as a start (Score 3 points)
- ☐ No, Not at all (Score 1 point)

E15. What could be some concrete activities of cooperation between technical staff of protected areas on both sides of the border? (Eg. Joint patrols, conferences, exchange of experiences, joint studies, promotion, etc. Give your ideas without being limited to these examples). (CR2)

.....
.....
.....

E16. Who is supporting you with financial and technical assistance in the field of cross-border cooperation (donors, program, or philanthropist, etc.)? (S2)

.....