Policies of natural Resources Management and Environmental Economic Advantages - Attractions in Kosovo

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Abstract

Ecosystem management is a recent alternative policy proposed by the Kosovo government to address a new generation of environmental issues. All Kosovo agency managements are currently exploring the concept of ecosystem management and their implications. Their activities are focused in the management of land and natural resources, by developing policy guidelines regarding the management of the ecosystem and the efforts undertaken that are only one layer of a larger phenomenon nationwide. Similar activities occur at the state and local levels, as well as within the NGO sector. In this sense, this paper addresses two questions:
What is the policy of ecosystem management?
Would Ecosystem management remain only a land management policy and resource?

Keywords: ecosystem management, land resources, water.

Introduction

Kosovo has built the most comprehensive policy for the environment, the legal and regulatory framework than any other country in the world. During the last 15 years, environmental issues have aroused, because of the high number of natural resources. In this sense environmental policies and regulations were created by a special agency to monitor environmental health and increased environmental funding associated with all Kosovo agencies. Great strides were undertaken in the air quality management policies in urban areas. However, some areas of public policy are controversial, because of the issues surrounding the management of Kosovo environment and natural resources.
Environmental issues are determined by political, economic, social, and even cultural willpower. They include tough scientific questions, such as scales of proper resource management, administrative issues in the inter - governmental level. Government policies often encourage many of these practices, such as soil drainage and filling of wetlands for agricultural use. Ecosystem Management (EM) is an outstanding alternative to a policy recently proposed to address this new generation of other environmental issues in Kosovo.

Land and natural resource management

Despite significant attention EM remains a loose collection of letters to specific agency concepts, policies and guidance documents, and potential changes only partially to

implement administrative instructions. With various agencies to explore ecosystem management, only at the central level, there are many different approaches. In addition, the earth's environment and the existing natural resources management statutes provide a poor foundation for the implementation of the changes implied. In this sense we need to address some questions:

- How and why ecosystem management has raised to prominence on the policy agenda?
- Is it simply a political alternative that was up on the agenda for a short period of time, and will it soon fade into obscurity?
- Or, is ecosystem management an idea whose time has come?

During 15 years, ecosystem management was analyzed in the academic literature. Ecological society for the study of plant and animal communities has recognized the importance of the protection of ecosystem and individual species. An emphasis on decision-making structures of cooperation and sustainable development are distinctive features in the biosphere reserve concept from earlier approaches for the protection of the natural area. More importantly, it is fundamentally limited by the idea of its vision as an approach for the management of protected areas and their surroundings. Regional approaches to resource management are evident in Kosovo for quite some time.

On the contrary, the current proposals to advance EM as a policy for the management of all land and natural resources include the integration of regional management approaches. They provide a foundation for basic description of an approach.

The purpose of EM policy is intended to help prevent conflict between environment and development and to facilitate their resolution when they arise. However, none of the existing approaches to policies set by government sector agencies do not provide a last line of decision-making or management policy.

The variety of definitions, and their persistent differences in a fundamental question, cause many to wonder how EM can be applied if a consensus definition of the concept remains elusive.

The definition for ecosystem: The concept of plurality is exacerbated by a perceived ambiguity in the definition of the term "ecosystem". In general, an ecosystem is "any area of nature that includes living organisms and substances that interact to produce an exchange of materials between livings. There are many definitions of the ecosystem available in textbooks and volumes dealing with the science of the environment. More importantly, there are numerous ways for conceptualizing the physical reality of ecosystems. For example, an ecosystem can be understood as a real piece of land that we can see, touch, and walk on. This is the easiest way for us to understand the concept and so, most of us understand the concept in this way. However, nature is not convenient or easy. There is no natural classification system of ecosystem or located with solid guidelines for border demarcation. Ecosystems are dynamic, constantly changing, and constantly changing together in space and time. They are open and operating systems including inputs, outputs, cycling of materials and energy, as well as interactions between organisms and the physical environment.

Scientists' ecological ecosystem operational border to monitor and understand the ecological process as a pile of inventory. This description of an ecosystem often

provokes the reaction of troubled:

• Administrative, legal and other limits set by human systems are rare in compliance with ecological limits. Limits set by the structure of government land administration sector for example, are a human construct imposed on the natural landscape, but a construct with multiple real circumstances, such as habitats.

The issue of fragmentation of ecosystem management

There is a general agreement about the need for management over large spatial scales and longer time than in the past. However, the limits of the ecosystem relativity physical space and time raise an important question. If ecosystems can be conceptualized on a sliding scale as a pile of landscapes, what is an appropriate level of management? For example, watersheds are often proposed as a suitable EM unit. In fact, large catchments are useful for the study and management of issues relating to water and nutrients. However, for understanding and addressing issues that include animals that move over distances of watersheds will be less useful. Additional complications are introduced by the need to manage multiple levels of genetic biodiversity of ecosystems and ecological structures. Systems create the links between these levels.

Decision: A last group of difficult legal issues involving the creation of decision-making frameworks that integrate the interests and views of multiple stakeholders, both within and outside the government. The reorganization implied, as efforts to manage all scales larger temporal and spatial longer is a difficult issue.

These concerns are exacerbated by some other considerations:

Ø Recognition of private property that is an integral factor in the overall landscape;
Ø The complexities involved in bringing the various parties together to create decision-making mechanisms, cooperative, especially when each party is willing to give sovereignty;
Ø Barriers to public-private partnerships and cooperation at all levels of government, coming from the existing statutes advisory committee.

From this brief discussion of the EM it is clear that many difficult issues still need to be solved.

Assessing the strength of EM as a possible solution to the issues of protection of the ecosystem in the development policies and includes a basic public policy questions:

Ø Why do decision makers participate in some cases and not in others?
Ø And can we appreciate the feasibility of possible solutions to a problem?

One approach to these questions explains the agenda as a function of three separate but interrelated sequence of events and processes as follows:

Ø Problems of issues in specific areas of public policy that come to capture the attention of those and about the government at any time;
Ø Articulation of policies is a process involving the gradual accumulation of knowledge and perspectives among specialists a policy area, as well as resulting in the generation of policy proposals by these specialists.

The importance of interagency cooperation in the regional balance between all levels

of government does not contain any mechanisms or protocols proposed for promotion or structuring of such interactions. Similarly, different approaches have special importance on public participation in EM and the need to "interested parties' involvement in the design and implementation of projects. Policymakers may feel that the problems are addressed through authoritative action. Major changes can happen to staff and no acceptable alternative may be available.

Ecosystem management scenarios

Ecosystem Management that represents an important step in the evolution of Kosovo's natural resources and land management policy, show an important and relevant question. There are at least several scenarios for predicting future ecosystem management.

The history of landscape approaches environmental issues and natural resources is consistent with the observation ties with resilience and policy alternatives. Though not by name, we see EM as a policy option in the past. As a tool for integrated management of natural areas, for example, landscape approaches are implemented as biosphere reserves. Even then, the area designated as "new initiatives" are being developed and will not give results before the debate begins. Perhaps more importantly, the current political and policy environment leaves little time or energy for supporters to make a case for EM in anticipation of the possibility that is presented. Concerned with saving the agencies and their budgets on the one hand, are aimed at environmental policy.

Conclusions

The actual development of the system, EM is a spontaneous manifestation of the concerns at the local level, needs and desires for the future. This is a less rational planning process that "organic" characterized by mutation and natural selection of solutions that develop and evolve at different rates and in different ways in many areas across the country. Of course, high-profile cases reviewed by others have a monopolized public attention. Very often, EM approaches are new efforts that were boosted by last-ditch efforts to deal with pressing issues of local use of the environment and resources. We should also consider whether existing legislation and policies can be engaged in the management of ecosystem services or should be abandoned in favor of completely new approaches. This evolution can be facilitated by government agencies, in a supporting role, legislation or action despite the country's capital. A central feature of EM is an assumption towards ecological, socio-economic and cultural development. Sustainability as a precondition for the EM management depends on ecological models and understanding, reflecting the recent advances of environmental science. The elements of this perspective include:

- Multiple Weight: no single correct scale for EM exist as (genetic, species, population, and landscape);
- Instead, EM focuses on interactions at different scales;
- Complexity and interconnectedness: links between the scale that many, and the

resulting structural complexity, support key ecosystem functions

- dynamic character of ecosystems, change and evolution are inherent characteristics of the ecosystem;
- Efforts to preserve ecosystems in a given country are futile.

In this sense, this efforts affect ecological systems that are integral elements of sustainable solutions.

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