



## SYLLABUS

<b>Course</b>		<b>PROTECTED AREAS MANAGEMENT</b>	
<b>Educational and Qualification Degree</b>		<b>BACHELOR OF ECONOMICS</b>	
<b>Course Category</b>		<b>OPTIONAL COURSE</b>	
<b>Area of Study</b>		<b>SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND LAW SCIENCE</b>	
<b>Field of Study</b>		<b>ECONOMICS</b>	
<b>Degree Programme</b>		<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS TAUGHT IN ENGLISH</b>	
<b>Faculty</b>		<b>BUSINESS FACULTY</b>	
<b>Department</b>		<b>ECONOMICS OF NATURAL RESOURCES</b>	
<b>Academic Hours</b>		<b>Full Time</b>	<b>60</b>
		<b>Distance Learning</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Extracurricular Academic Hours</b>		<b>Full Time</b>	<b>90</b>
		<b>Distance Learning</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Credits</b>		<b>6</b>	
<b>Lecturer</b>		<b>ASSOC.PROF. PHD. MARIYA PENEVA CHIEF ASSISTANT PHD YANKA KAZAKOVA</b>	

### COURSE DESCRIPTION

1. The course „Protected Areas Management” is taught to students enrolled in “Environmental Economics taught in English” degree programme for “bachelors” EQD, as of 2016/2017 academic year. The curriculum is aligned with the preparation and acquired knowledge of students and there is no need to study in advance other disciplines.

#### 2. Content description:

One third of Bulgarian territory is designated as protected areas (PA) under the the national, European and international laws. This high share of the territory and the legal requirement for environmental integration into the sectoral policies and activities position the PA management as a key priority for sustainable development. Currently, PA management is performed mostly by conservation experts, which has its strengths and weaknesses. The contemporary understanding of protected areas and the need to involve local people and businesses require a more integrated

approach to the management and financing of these territories. Therefore, the main objective of the course is to provide students with in-depth knowledge and skills for effective analysis, planning and implementation of strategies and activities for managing and financing PAs. This subject complements students' knowledge and experiences and contributes to their development as professionals.

3. Language of instruction: English

### CONTENT

№	TOPIC	Academic Hours			
		Full Time		Distance Learning	
		L	S	L	S
1.	<b>INTRODUCTION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS</b> <i>Principles and definitions of protected areas</i> <i>Classification of protected areas</i> <i>Main goals of all protected areas</i>	2	2		
2.	<b>INTERNATIONAL PROTECTED AREAS</b> <i>Types of protected areas and management requirements</i> <i>Conventions</i> <i>Institutions</i> <i>Control</i> <i>History of protected areas and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</i>	2	2		
3.	<b>EUROPEAN PROTECTED AREAS</b> <i>Types of protected areas and management requirements</i> <i>Directives and strategies</i> <i>Institutions</i> <i>Control</i> <i>European ecological network Natura 2000</i>	2	2		
4.	<b>BULGARIAN PROTECTED AREAS</b> <i>Types of protected areas and management requirements</i> <i>Legal framework – laws and regulations</i> <i>Institutions</i> <i>Control</i> <i>Nature and National Parks</i> <i>Ramsar protected areas in Bulgaria</i>	2	2		
5.	<b>GOVERNANCE OF PROTECTED AREAS</b> <i>Governance by public institutions</i> <i>Governance by private owners</i> <i>Governance by local authorities</i>	2	2		
6.	<b>SUSTAINABLE FINANCING OF PROTECTED AREAS</b> <i>Sources of funding for protected areas</i> <i>Trends in the financing of protected areas</i> <i>Adequacy of financial instruments for protected areas</i>	2	2		
7.	<b>GENERATING FUNDS FOR PROTECTED AREAS</b> <i>Funds for protected areas</i>	2	2		

	<p><i>State budget, international aid, private donations</i>  <i>Administration of the various funds</i>  <i>Agri-environmental payments and payments for Natura 2000 sites under the Rural Development Program</i>  <i>Payments for environmental services in protected areas along the Danube river</i></p>				
8.	<p><b>MARKET-BASED SCHEMES FOR PROTECTED AREAS</b>  <i>Tourist taxes and fees for natural resources use</i>  <i>Payments for environmental goods and services</i>  <i>Directive on the green investments in the Netherlands</i>  <i>Corporate donations for national parks in Indonesia</i></p>	2	2		
9.	<p><b>ECONOMIC VALUES OF PROTECTED AREAS</b>  <i>The new understanding of the protected areas</i>  <i>Analytical framework for valuing of the benefits generated by the protected areas</i>  <i>Financial benefits to the local and regional economy in protected areas in Australia</i>  <i>Recovery costs of protected forests for Croatian tourism industry</i></p>	2	2		
10.	<p><b>MANAGEMENT PLANS OF PROTECTED AREAS</b>  <i>Management of the conservation objectives</i>  <i>Legal requirements for management plans</i>  <i>Structure and content of management plans</i>  <i>Management plans for Natura 2000 sites</i></p>	2	2		
11.	<p><b>MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS IN PROTECTED AREAS</b>  <i>Phases in planning process</i>  <i>Identification and engagement of stakeholders</i>  <i>The role, responsibilities and skills of the planning team</i></p>	2	2		
12.	<p><b>ZONING AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN PROTECTED AREAS</b>  <i>Necessity of the zoning of protected areas</i>  <i>Types of zones in protected areas</i>  <i>Monitoring and control</i>  <i>Zoning of the national parks in Bulgaria</i></p>	2	2		
13.	<p><b>CERTIFICATION OF PROTECTED AREAS</b>  <i>PAN parks</i>  <i>Europark</i>  <i>Certified protected areas in Bulgaria</i></p>	2	2		
14.	<p><b>MANAGING VISITORS IN PROTECTED AREAS</b>  <i>Benefits from tourism activities in protected areas</i>  <i>Threats from tourism</i>  <i>Approaches for tourist flows' management</i>  <i>Monitoring and Control</i></p>	2	2		
15.	<p><b>TOOLS FOR EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS MANAGEMENT</b>  <i>Approach for the effectiveness evaluation developed by the World Bank and WWF</i>  <i>Methodology for the rapid assessment and prioritization of protected areas management (Rappam), WWF</i>  <i>Evaluation of the effectiveness of natural parks in</i></p>	2	2		

	<i>Bulgaria according the methodology RAPPAM</i>				
	<b>Total</b>	30	30		

Legend: L – Lectures; S – Seminars

## TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODS

A combination of different teaching technics is being used, such as: lectures, seminars, discussions, individual tasks, reports, surveys, case studies, etc.

Teaching and training in "Protected Areas Management" is a combination of:

(1) Traditional forms of teaching: lectures (two hours a week) for the core set of topics covering new knowledge on this subject, and

(2) Training in seminars (two hours per week) and modern approaches for learning through personal experience aimed at encouraging creativity and critical thinking skills as well as teamwork and decision-making experiences of students. Students' preparation for each seminar session requires the allocation of two additional hours.

(3) Presentation of case studies on green marketing from Bulgaria complements the theoretical knowledge and role-play experience of students.

(4) All lectures are supported by Power Point presentations and case studies and practical tasks are prepared for the seminars.

The necessary technical resources for the purpose of education are: computer multimedia, software, Information and communications technology (ICT), digitally-aided education and other digital means.

## EXTRACURRICULAR ACADEMIC HOURS

Components	Number of Hours	
	Full Time	Distance Learning
1. Practical training		
2. Course project	20	
3. Essay		
4. Case study	15	
5. Individual/ team activity	15	
6. Laboratory training		
7. Mid-term exam/ test	10	
8. Grade, based on semester control		
9. Exam	30	
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	

## VALUATION

The course valuation consists of several components.

For full time students the final grade is formed as follows (*please define the valuation method*):

$$\mathbf{FG = 0.5 MTE + 0.25 GBSC + 0.25 IA,}$$

where:

<b>FG</b>	=	Final Grade;
<b>MTE</b>	=	Mid-Term Exam;
<b>GBSC</b>	=	Grade Based on Semester Control;
<b>IA</b>	=	Individual Activity.

The final grade is based on a six-point scale, in which the lowest grade for successful completion of the course is 3. Converted to the ECTS the grading scale is as follows:

Excellent /6/	Very Good /5/	Good /4/	Average /3/		Poor /2/	
<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FX</b>	<b>F</b>
The corresponding number of ECTS credit points is being allocated					No ECTS credit points are being allocated	

## QUALIFICATION GOALS

This course is designed in accordance with the requirements of the National Qualification Frame<sup>1</sup> in terms of acquired knowledge, skills and competences for the corresponding EQD.

The course provides the students with the knowledge of:

- the goals and role of protected areas for biodiversity and ecoservices conservation and for territorial sustainable development;
- the methods and approaches for management and financing of protected areas.

The course will help students acquire skills, such as:

- solving complex problems for identifying and analysing protected areas issues and making decision about their management and financing process;
- applying a variety of techniques and approaches for addressing specific issues and problems in the management and financing of protected areas;
- developing their own interests, personal commitment and skills to initiate and implement initiatives leading to benefits for both nature conservation and local community through logical thinking and innovative approaches.

## DISSEMINATION OF THE COURSE

1. University of Klagenfurt, Austria
2. University of Zagreb, Croatia
3. Birkbeck, University of London, UK

<sup>1</sup> The National Qualification Frame of Bulgaria gives the definition of the knowledge, skills and competences which are required as a result of the education process in the corresponding EQD in higher education.

## **LITERATURE**

### **A. Basic/ Main**

1. Dudley, N., 2008, Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories, IUCN– World Commission on Protected Areas
2. Emerton, L., Bishop, J.& L.Thomas, 2006, Sustainable Financing of Protected Areas: A Global Review of Challenges and Options, IUCN – World Commission on Protected Areas, Best Practice Protected Areas Guidelines Series No.13
3. Phillips, A., 1998, Economic Values of Protected Areas: Guidelines for Protected Areas Management, IUCN – World Commission on Protected Areas, Best Practice Protected Areas Guidelines Series No.2
4. Thomas, L.& J.Middleton, 2003, Guidelines for Management Planning of Protected Areas, World Commission on Protected Areas, Best Practice Protected Areas Guidelines Series No.10

### **B. Additional**

1. PARKS – The International Journal of Protected Areas and Conservation
2. Taylor, D., 2004, Managing the Visitor Experience within Europe’s Protected Areas, PAN Parks Foundation
3. WWF/World Bank, 2007, Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool: Reporting Progress at Protected Areas Sites, Second Edition
4. WWF, 2007, Tracking Progress in Managing Protected Areas around the World: An analysis of two applications of the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool developed by WWF and the World Bank
5. WWF/Ervin, J., 2003, Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Areas Management (RAPPAM) Methodology, Switzerland

Author/lecturer: \_\_\_\_\_

(Assoc. Prof. PhD Mariya Peneva)

Author/lecturer: \_\_\_\_\_

(Chief Assist.Dr. Yanka Kazakova-Mateva)

Head of Department: \_\_\_\_\_

(Prof. D.Sc. Plamen Mishev)

Dean of Faculty: \_\_\_\_\_

(Prof. D.Sc. Plamen Mishev)