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AN APPROACH FOR ASSESSING STAKEHOLDER EXPECTATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND PRACTICES TO PROMOTE DESIRED ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to evaluate the efficacy of agricultural landscapes in providing multiple ecosystem services (ESs) through the application of contemporary and new land management practices (LMPs). To address this issue, we performed a case study including important stakeholders with varying levels of interest and viewpoints from both the agricultural and environmental sectors within the protected area of Prespa Park (southeastern Europe). We accomplished the study objective with a mixed-methods strategy that integrated Delphi survey methodology, a two-day workshop, in-person interviews, and multivariate statistical analysis. The study found important ESs and LMPs that are needed to protect and improve key ESs in Prespa Park's agricultural economy. It also found ways to get to these ESs that can work well with private land use that is focused on making money. We were able to build a framework that stakeholders may use to ask questions and address issues based on the data we gathered. There are three main components: "stakeholders," which refers to important people who have a say in farming issues, management, and policy; "land," which means looking at things at different levels of detail; and "ecosystem services" - along with three supporting components that make it easier for the three main components to work together. The first is "activities," which means what people do on land and how that affects ecosystem services. The second is "ecological functions," which means how ecosystems work on their own. The range of "standards" among stakeholders, which influences their decisions and thoughts, is the third element that everyone must consider. The study explains how we can use ESs to handle agriculture in a sustainable and multifunctional way over the long term. The research is beneficial and can be simply adapted to apply to other regions that are comparable.

Key words: agri-environmental landscapes, ecosystem services management, Delphi survey method, land use planning, Prespa Park.

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EVALUATION AND IMPROVING NURSING STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HEPATITIS B - AN EFFECTIVE WAY TO PREVENT INFECTION IN FUTURE CLINICAL PRACTICE

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ABSTRACT

Hepatitis B is a disease caused by the hepatitis B virus, which is spread all over the world. Among the main ways of transmission of the virus are sexual contact, vertical transmission, transmission through body fluids such as blood or semen and vaginal fluids, or unsafe injections and contaminated surgical instruments. Healthcare staff are at increased risk because during various manipulations in clinical practice they come into contact with blood, blood products or other body fluids of patients. Also, during clinical practice there is the risk of needlesticks injuries with contaminated needles. The purpose of this study is to identify the role of monitoring the knowledge of health students regarding hepatitis B. This study was conducted based on a literature review of articles from the last ten years regarding the topic under discussion. Studies related to knowledge monitoring, generally indicate satisfactory knowledge about Hepatitis B. Students are well aware of the transmission routes of the infection and preventive measures against Hepatitis B, but the vaccine coverage is low. A review and update of the teaching curricula related to infectious diseases is also recommended, with the aim of students being even better prepared to face the challenges associated with these diseases in clinical practice.

Key words: Hepatitis B, knowledge and attitude, vaccination, prevention, occupational risk.

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SUSTAINABLE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION ON SLOPED TERRAIN: STRUCTURAL INNOVATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the challenges of constructing individual residential buildings on sloped terrain, emphasizing both structural efficiency and environmental sustainability. It provides a brief overview of traditional solutions used in such construction, evaluating their cost, effectiveness, and ecological impact. New approaches to building houses on sloped terrain using a modern structural system, the "load-bearing floor," are proposed. This system, in which the second floor functions as a spatial structure composed of rigidly connected floor slabs along with external and internal walls, minimizes land disruption and reduces material consumption. The advantages and limitations of this system are analyzed, highlighting its potential to lower construction costs, enhance the strength and stability of buildings, and expand compositional and architectural flexibility. Additionally, by eliminating the need for extensive excavation and reducing the footprint of foundations, the system helps mitigate soil erosion and preserves the natural landscape. The use of lighter, optimized materials also contributes to improved energy efficiency and reduced carbon emissions during both construction and operation. The system further enables the creation of a lower floor free from intermediate supports, accommodating diverse planning requirements without restricting the architect's creative vision. Moreover, its flexibility for future remodelling and spatial reconfiguration supports sustainable, long-term residential use, reducing waste associated with demolition and reconstruction. Through these innovations, the proposed system addresses both the practical and ecological challenges of residential construction on sloped terrain.

Keywords: structural system "load-bearing floor", Sustainable construction, spatial structure, steel-reinforced concrete, compositional solutions, flexibility in planning, possibility of future remodelling.

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MECHANISMS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE LIBRARY (ITIL) AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) FOR THE OPTIMIZATION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Information system optimization is crucial for businesses looking to improve their operational effectiveness and competitiveness in the modern digital world. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the IT Infrastructure Library (ITIL) are two frameworks that have grown in importance in this context. With a focus on delivering value to clients through effective IT service management, ITIL offers a comprehensive collection of best practices for managing IT services. With an emphasis on their synergistic impacts on operational efficiency, service quality, and decision-making processes, this study explores how ITIL and AI mechanisms complement one another to improve information systems optimization. By combining AI and ITIL, businesses can automate crucial service management processes like incident detection, response, and resolution, which lowers downtime and enhances service continuity. Machine learning-driven predictive analytics makes proactive problem-solving possible by spotting trends and averting possible disruptions before they happen. The implementation and integration of AI into ITIL frameworks will be made easier for Albanian enterprises by this study. Businesses may create more intelligent, flexible, and robust information systems that can adjust to changing business needs by utilizing AI. Organizations will be able to keep a competitive edge in the rapidly changing digital market, improve service delivery, and increase operational efficiency thanks to this strategic shift.

Keywords: ITIL, Artificial Intelligence, SVS, Predictive Analytics, IT Optimization, Decision-Making processes.

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SOCIAL COMMUNITY AWARENESS ON FOREST HEALTH IN PROTECTED AREAS: INSIGHTS FROM DIVJAKË - KARAVASTA NATIONAL PARK, ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

Protected areas are indispensable for the preservation of biodiversity, the maintenance of ecosystem diversity, and the promotion of sustainable development. However, the effectiveness of conservation efforts is strongly influenced by the awareness and involvement of local communities. This study assesses the awareness levels and perceptions of the local community in the Divjakë – Karavasta National Park, with a specific focus on their understanding of the critical role of forest health within the protected area. Utilizing a survey-based methodology, the research explores the community's perceptions and knowledge, regarding forest conservation in the Divjakë – Karavasta area aiming to understand the attitudes toward conservation efforts. The findings reveal a notable lack of awareness and understanding among community members about the significance of forest health and the overarching purpose of protected areas in maintaining ecosystem balance. This limited awareness highlights a pressing need for targeted educational initiatives and robust community engagement strategies designed to address knowledge gaps and foster a deeper appreciation for conservation efforts. By empowering local communities with knowledge and encouraging active participation, the strategies can build stronger support for sustainable management practices. The study emphasizes that enhancing community awareness is pivotal for sustaining long-term conservation initiatives and ensuring the resilience of forest ecosystems, not only in the Divjakë – Karavasta National Park but also in other protected areas facing similar challenges. Effective community integration into conservation efforts is a cornerstone for achieving ecological stability and safeguarding natural resources for future generations.

Keywords: forests, awareness, local community, conservation, Divjakë - Karavasta, Albania.

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