



CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions listed below.

Organization Legal Name	<i>Albanian Society for Protection of Birds & Mammals</i>
Project Title	Enforcement and improvement of hunting legislation and strengthening of institutional capacities for wildlife management (main focus in birds) in Albania
Grant or GEM Number	ALB 65618
Date of Report	June 20, 2017

CEPF Hotspot: The Mediterranean Basin biodiversity hotspot, Balkans Sub-region, Southwest Balkans corridor

Strategic Direction: 3. Improve the conservation and protection status of 44 priority key biodiversity areas

Grant Amount: 131,330 USD

Project Dates: 01 November 2014 – 31 March 2017

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)

Ministry of Environment (MoE), it is the competent authority for biodiversity protection and management policies and hunting as well. As the regulatory institution the main cooperation consisted in consultative meetings during the drafting of national action plan for the implementation of hunting ban 2014-2016; drafting the hunting law amendments, preparation of the guidance for the principles of sustainable hunting planning, prolongation of the hunting ban 2016-2021 etc. One of the key collaboration was during the court process to appeal the second hunting ban law initiated from National Hunting Federation in Albania. The project team was invited from the Constitutional Court in this process. ASPBM supported the MoE and State Advocacy Office to reject such request from the Hunting Federation and as final result the Constitutional Court has rejected the Hunting Federation request and kept the second hunting ban law into force until 2021.

National Agency of Protected Areas (established in February 2015) and has 12 Regional Directories of Protected Areas (RAPA). During this project the RAPAS of Vlora, Fieri, Lezha and Shkodra were one of the key partners during the field actions against the illegal hunters. The project actions synergized with the need to strengthen the capacities of such newly established institutions. Survey reports and information was shared with the respective RAPAs. The RAPA

officials were involved almost in all project activities such as joint actions in monitoring the PA and destroying the illegal hunting shelters, awareness actions of PA users such as restaurants and local community. RAPA officials have participated in all trainings, seminars and workshops of the project. RAPAs were the key authority for all field actions of the project.

State Inspectorate of Environment and Forests (SIEF) are in charge of biodiversity law enforcement and hunting as well. This institution was restructured in 2015 and the project actions have synergized its needs to strengthen the capacities. Survey reports and information was shared with the respective regional SIEF. During the project 6 (out of 12) regional branches of SEIF were involved in key actions of the project such as; trainings, seminars, workshops, joint actions for chasing the illegal hunters and also destruction of the illegal hunting shelters

National Hunting Federation is acting in national and regional level. Members of this organization were invited and participated in several seminars and workshops of the project. Cooperation with this organization has been difficult due to complain for the hunting ban and lack of adequate enforcement of the first ban from the authorities. The cooperation became more difficult during the consultation and approval of the hunting ban prolongation and reached its peak during the court process for appealing the second ban.

Schools within Velipoja marshland and Patoku lagoon and Gurrezi Church were important partners involved in survey and awareness actions of the project. The pupils of 5 schools were involved as members of Bird Eye Team, they have participated in field surveys, waste cleanup and celebration of Patoku Day dedicated to the conservation of this area and established from CEPF project in 2014. The celebrations of three rounds of Patoku Day were hosted from Gurrezi Church in very convenient media and hall.

Managers of restaurants within PA; fisherman and agencies of travel and tourism were important stakeholders of the project. They were involved during registering and mapping of the fauna users within PA (7 IBAs) and in the awareness campaigns for the sustainable use of the fauna. Several agencies of travel and tourism in the project areas were supplied with promotion materials for eco tourism such as eco guides and posters for long term promotion of the bird-watching and friendly use of PA.

Partner NGOs, PPNEA (Protection and Preservation of Natural Environment in Albania) and PPNEA, Vlore Branch; APAWA (The Association for Protection of Aquatic Wildlife of Albania) and EIRLA, Lezha were four main partner NGOs involved in field survey in the project area. These organizations were part of various meetings and forums for the enforcement of the hunting ban and lobbying for further extension of the hunting ban. During the 2016 actions the AOS (Albanian Ornithological Society) has joint various forums and actions for the enforcement and extension of the hunting ban in Albania.

Media and news portals have been continues partner of the project supporting in sharing the data and results but also increasing the visibility of the project actions. TV Star in Shkodra and TV Media Plus in Lezha have attended the seminars of the project and transmitted during the news programs. Both televisions have been transmitting notification awareness for the implementation of the hunting ban from the local community (covering circa 300,000 of viewers). Other news portals have shared the information of the project especially the illegal hunting cases.

Commune of Fushë-Kuqe has been very helpful in organizing several activities that demands large public participation, such as the clean-up actions in Patoku Lagoon.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

The overall objective of the project was to tackle the weakness of the conservation practice in Albania in this respect the overall results reflect the specific objectives of the project as follow;

1. The capacities of the environmental officers are increased through five trainings and six seminars. Specific trainings have been delivered to new appointed after the restructuring of ISHMP and establishment NAPA (Feb. 2015) staff at Regional Administration of Protected Areas (157 officials trained), acting along the coastline protected areas (all 7 IBA wetlands among 2 Ramsar Sites). The trainings subjects were focused in providing basic knowledge for fauna species ecology, threats conservation practices including classification of conservation status, reference information sources such as IUCN< Birdlife International and CEPF publications. It shall be stressed that almost all recruited staff in these institutions lacked of biodiversity conservation experience in this regard the training inputs were welcomed to enable the law practice as well since all the officials deal with enforcement responsibilities within PA and biodiversity laws. The officers were distributed a field guide for Birds and Mammals in Albania as tool to improve their skills during the field operations.

2. The enforcement of hunting ban was increased during and with assistance of the project survey actions. Continues intensive site surveys during the hunting activation time (early morning and evening) have occurred in 7 IBA focused mostly in those sites were the hunting has been more frequent and law enforcement weaker such as Skadar lake, Velipoja Reserve, Viluni Lagoon, Kune Vaini wetland, Patoku lagoon, Lalzi Bay wetland, Narta Lagoon and less in Karavasta wetland Complex since the PA staff in this zone were more active in tackling the illegal hunting. As result of these surveys 1,400 illegal cases were registered and reported to the authorities out of these 150 cases were prosecuted. Survey reports are shared with all levels of environmental authorities including MoE. Along with field actions information campaign for the hunting ban were delivered in project zones with direct communication, distribution of flyers using schools pupils as massagers and two local TV notification for the ban (on TV spot in Shkodra region and one in Lezha region with over 350,000 audience. On the other side the presence of project team has increased the pressure in the enforcement authorities and imposed intervention actions towards the illegal actions. In this respect destructing of 27...illegal hunting shelters spotted from the project team within the project zones were destroyed in joint actions with environmental officials. The hunting shelters existed for over 20 years and within 3 of them hunting decoys were found.

3. Promoting conservation, and cooperation among the local stakeholders with several and integrated actions. Awareness and cooperation among the authorities and PA users and community is increased. The project delivered local seminars such as three rounds of Patoku day including the local community, authorities and several users of PA including hunters. On the other side to increase the awareness for the biodiversity conservation campaigns were delivered in all & IBAs. Thematic posters were exposed in public spots, leaflets etc. Four specific campaigns included the information of the PA users especially the restaurants for the

biodiversity legislation, obligations, restrictions, penalties and conservation needs of the biodiversity assets as long term resource for their business development as well. Furthermore 5 guides for promoting the bird watching as tool for sustainable use of PA were prepared and distributed to the RAPAs officials and travel agencies in the area. In Shkodra region were installed 4 information billboards for Shkodra Lake promoting friendly use of this PA. Under the site surveys of the project a short movie was produced and presented under the Environmental Film Festival 2015 the movie illustrated the biodiversity assets and was awarded with...prize. In Patoku lagoon one of the most threaten from hunting a local team of pupils was established and named as Bird Eye, these team has been tailored and involved in survey actions as well. An internship program with 3 students from Faculty of Natural Sciences was delivered with the project tailoring the biology students for the site survey and threat s monitoring.

4. Assessing and documenting the threats of biodiversity in PA has resulted in several actions such as; spotting and investigation the permit to drill for oil with Narta Lagoon, protected area and IBA. In order to halt these actions ASPBM has leaded an opposing actions and critics towards MoE, NAPA and NEA for violations of the protected area legislation and destruction of the Narta Lagoon. Lobbying with other NGOs included a press conferences and a notification of donors' agencies, embassies and related conventions. Fortunately our efforts have succeeded and the company has removed the logistic from the drilling site. No drilling has occurred so far. Furthermore 73 restaurants within PA servicing biodiversity products among hunted birds were registered and mapped. During the assessment and interviews were spotted that illegal service of forbidden hunting or protected species were sold and part of their food menus. This service industry with PA is one of the main hunting illegal driving forces for local hunters that sell the shoot ducks to this industry. Furthermore 67 illegal hunting shelters were also spotted within project zones. Old and recently constructed shelters were use from hunters hiding decoys and for use and massive shooting of ducks. Two specific reports with maps of the location and other data for the restaurants with PA and hunting shelters were produced and delivered to authorities for enforcement actions. It's the first time that such information was produced for conservation effort.

5. Transparency and public information resulted in two press conferences with PPNEA and AOS sharing data and the practice of hunting ban as tool to inform the public with filed data but also keep the enforcement focus of the authorities under public eye. In order to expose the hunting ban situation and actions of the project 22 articles were published and shared in social networks such as FB etc. TV news in several activities was also part of the project information approach.

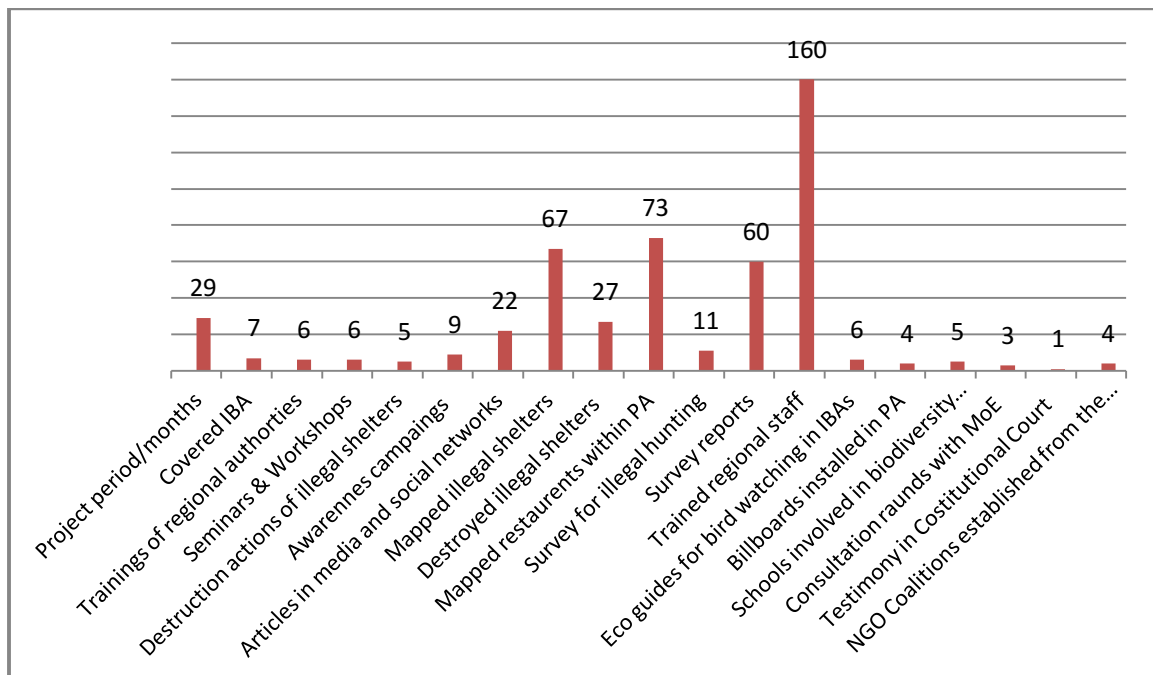
6. Cooperation with the Government to improve the hunting mechanisms and prolong the hunting ban was one of the key results of the project. Almost all project activities have targeted the environmental administration and have been implemented in cooperation with these institutions. Furthermore in policy level, the project team attended 4 public hearing in the MoE during; the preparation of law amendments, discussion for the action plan for enforcement of hunting ban, discussion for the national sustainable hunting plan and prolongation of the hunting ban and biodiversity strategy 2025-2020. During the consultation process the project team has shared also surveys results as an approach to increase the enforcement actions of the officials. The project team was also invited and participated in the BERN Convention Meeting on n Tirana. It has to be stressed that as result of the project actions ASPBM was invited as a party of interest in the court process initiated from national Hunting Federation against the Government to repeal the second hunting ban law 2016-2021. In this process the project has

contributed with technical information and as independent source of information emphasizing the need for further resilience period of time and efforts. As a matter of fact the Constitutional Court has dropped the request for repealing the law and thus the hunting ban remains in force until 2021.

References:

Bern Convention meeting <https://rm.coe.int/1680631d70>
 Decision of the Constitutional Court for the validity of the second hunting ban 2016-2021
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-Pvxbo7sy06aUxZc3plaTl4QVE/view>

Project main figures – results



3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact(as stated in the approved proposal)

List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

a. Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
The conservation of protected area and biodiversity in Mediterranean basin is improved	Through a several integrated actions the project has tackled the weakness of institutional capacities as long term impact to improve the conservation. These actions has synergized also with the reform of PA and establishment of the NAPA and proclamation of hunting ban 2014-2015. The project actions directly assisted in strengthening the institutional

	capacities of regional environmental authorities and also assisted in law enforcement focusing but not limited in implementation of illegal hunting within project areas. In general there is a progress towards management of PA and conservation of biodiversity especially within PA. Finally the project has played an important role and input in lobbying and prolonging the hunting ban that actually is into force until 2021. Strengthening the capacities of regional environmental authorities acting along the coastline (160 officials are trained, covering 7 out of 15 IBAs and in two out of four Ramsar sites) and progressing with enforcement of legislation (with less birds killed during migration period) are direct contribution and conservation result for the Mediterranean basin.
The cooperation with stakeholders for protection of biodiversity is enhanced	Almost all the project actions, trainings, seminars, site surveys and awareness campaigns have included all relevant regional authorities for nature and land use management. In this respect an intensive cooperation on day by day basis especially during the field surveys. User of the PA were also included in the project activities especially those with higher impact footprint such as hunters and the managers of 73 restaurants operating within 7 IBAs along the coastline. As result the 7 seminars used as important platform for the RAPA to introduce their role and mandate to the users and local community for a long term interaction and participatory management of PA. Such joint platforms were important for newly established NAPA to exercise its mandate towards the management of the PA.
Implementation of the Biological Diversity Convention in Albania, is improved	The project actions have tackled several gaps within the biodiversity conservation system in Albania. As a matter of fact, the law enforcement and sharp decline of bird killing are important progress in implementation of the Biological Diversity Convention in Albania.

b. Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
The protection of bird species from illegal hunting is improved	Continues surveillance of PA for the illegal hunting and communication has pressurized the authorities to increase the control over the PA during the hunting season. During 2015 we have conducted surveys for 5 months January, February, March, November, and December. During this period 168 hunters, an

	<p>average of 33 hunters per month, were observed.</p> <p>During 2016 surveys were conducted in January, February and March, with average 27 hunters per month were observed. This figure indicated a reducing in cases but should consider the mild weather and low bird population (presence) in wetlands (see the census data).</p> <p>As an example in Patoku lagoon and Kune Vain lagoon in December 2016 has results 50% less observed hunters than in December 2015 (from 72 cases in 2015 to 30 cases in 2016).</p>
<p>An effective cooperation between partners NGOs and authorities is established</p>	<p>During the project implementation the communication and cooperation with regional authorities has been intensive. During the field surveys the cooperation with 2 RAPAs, respectively Shkodra and Lezha region was more intensive due to the major focus of the team in this regions including 4 IBAs. Meanwhile all regional authorities with direct role in nature protection (5 RAPAS and 5 Regional Environmental Inspectorates) have participated in all project activities such as training, seminars, workshops and awareness actions. Actually an effective platform of cooperation with contacts and mutual interest of conservation is in place for further progress in conservation actions.</p>
<p>The monitoring capacities of inspecting authorities are enhanced</p>	<p>The trainings and joint field inspections have assisted the officials to distinguish the species, and conduct effective monitoring in practice. The focus of this action was not limited in biodiversity monitoring but also in monitoring of illegal actions and conditions of habitats in general. Furthermore the project team has conducted the mid winter census of waterfowls in 3 IBAs tailoring the officials with the census methods for future inventories.</p>
<p>The awareness of the stakeholder for illegal hunting is raised</p>	<p>The awareness actions of the project involved different methods such as direct communication during the surveys in 7 IBAs but mostly focused in 5 of them, presence of hunters in the seminars, specific awareness actions due to distribution of informative flyers for the hunting ban law through the pupils in Patoku Lagoon, exposing of posters and 2 TV notification spots. Furthermore several articles exposing the hunting cases aimed to share information and increase the awareness of the stakeholder for actions. It shall be stated that awareness actions synergized with the Government</p>

	<p>actions and need supporting the enforcement of hunting ban law. Actually in all project area local community is informed and aware that the hunting is banned and that illegal actions are penalized. As a result of this actions are also limited cases of illegal hunting in the project survey zones.</p> <p>The junior's local "bird eye" comprised of 37 local juniors and extended in 24 in 2016-2017 is established under this project has been active in Patoku lagoon with conservation actions.</p>
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4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts

The conservation of fauna in the project area is improved and illegal hunting sharply limited. Involvement of the local community in the conservation actions especially in most threaten areas such as Patoku lagoon has been an contribution of the project and influence for shifting towards the conservation actions. One of the key long term successes is the prolongation of hunting ban until 2021 and contribution of the project data and team in all this process until the court.

In terms of challenges, activation of authorities on day by day's basis and their efficiency on prosecution of illegal cases has been one of the main challenges of the project. It shall be stated that almost all the administration staff is living in or close the PA and nepotism is present that hampers the law enforcement.

Another challenge revealed from the project was the strong demand for ducks from the restaurant chain that cook and serve the ducks meet for food. This industry is the main business force into the PA and its enforcement was nonexistent. Such business are one of the main drivers of the illegal hunting since as consummators of the hunting products this industry value and pay for ensuring illegal products. In this respect they induce the hunting and maintain an increase demand that is supplied from local illegal hunters, in combination with lack of employment, lack of other resources of revenues in PA such business if profitable for illegal local hunters. The project has worked over this issue by registering, mapping and initiation the communication of the problem to the restaurant managers, local community and authorities.

5. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

During the project period several factors have been developed such as cooperation with local fisherman in Patoku lagoon and information sources from face book of the ASPBM. In this respect several species of birds...divers, sea turtle stacked in the fishing nets were released in cooperation with the fisherman in Patoku lagoon.

The proclamation of forest moratorium law has increased the presence of enforcement forces in the ground. This action of Government has been unexpected positive impact for the project objectives to enforce the nature protection laws and synergize with the project resilience needs. Success, nursing and increase knowledge on the conservation of endangered oak species. During the field surveys the team has also monitored the conditions and threats of endangered English oak in Patoku lagoon. Noticing the reduction habitat and threats and lack of any conservation

actions the project team has tried to ensure the basic experience for conservation actions. As a matter of fact the habitat of this species are identified and mapped, and furthermore dozen d seeds are collected for nursery practices. Due to lack of specific nursery for such specie and lack of experience in national level the project team has repeated the nursery experiment in two consecutive years 2015 and 2016 improving the technique of stratification and seedling substrates and other conditions. So far the experiment resulted in 60% success (6 in 10 seeds have germinated and small trees are on growing in ASPBM nursery site). This success in envisaged and a project fiche under the project and at the moment we are preparing the project papers for planting the trees (400 trees) in degraded habitat in Patoku lagoon. Specific awareness and education actions (supported from EU Achieve program Albania) for the conservation of English Oak (*Q.robur*) have been delivered in Patoku Lagoon with bird eye as well. ASPBM is now dedicated to develop and intensify the plant conservation actions in Albania.

References:

Rescue of fishing nets trapped species in Patoku lagoon

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=arFXisl10BI&t=29s>

Happy flamingos in Patoku lagoon

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g_iqHsk_KEo

Golden jackal tracking camera in Patoku lagoon

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Vv8PkGy9Aw>

PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

6. Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	Component 1 - Strategic actions, aim to assist the regulatory and enforcement system of national hunting management.		Report for the need assessment of the hunting sector in institutional and legal framework and road map for improvement actions;	<p>The report is used to address the gaps and improvement actions during the project implementation. It has guided and supported the preparation of two guides (instead of one planned under the project). The report is required and shared to other parties working for nature protection such as NOE project, MoE department and UNDP experts engaged in drafting the new law on hunting in Albania.</p> <p>The report can be obtained from: http://www.aspbm.org/2015/06/19/kuadri-ligjor-dhe-institucional-per-gjuetine-ne-shqiperi/</p>
			Guidance for the sustainable hunting planning for the authorities (focused in birds).	<p>The project proposal envisages the preparation of guidance for sustainable hunting as tool to support the implementation of technical issues through legislative process. As final result two guidance were prepared 1. Principles of biodiversity conservation in practice and 2. Principles of sustainable hunting. Both this tools are developed in cooperation with authorities and by a team of experts. The guidance contain information related the terminology of biodiversity, conservation and threat status schemes, functioning of the ecosystems etc. All this information is not provided in legislation or related instruments of bureaucracy work especially helpful for use of the local officials to guide everyday work.</p> <p>The guidance will help the authorities to integrate the biodiversity conservation criteria when planning the hunting.</p>

				<p>Guidance's can be obtained from:</p> <p><u>Principles of sustainable hunting in Albania</u> https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-Pvxbo7sy06WHIKZmR0YmFXOFU/view</p> <p><u>Principles for fauna conservation in Albania</u> https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-Pvxbo7sy06SUhaUWdBQ1VOdDA/view</p>
			<p>Deliver a consulting seminar (one) with stakeholders (possibly with Parliamentary Commission Members of the Environmental Legislation);</p>	<p>Several meetings were held during this period for the hunting issues with Ministry of Environment including the workshop under BERN Convention held in Tirana. The project has shared its data on the ban implementation and required from the MoE to exert more accountability practices on its regional agencies in charge for law enforcement. By this consulting process the project has provided data, maintained a communication, transparency and cooperation process with the authorities and helped to improve the law enforcement practice. The project data are used from the MoE to justify the need for a prolongation of hunting ban either during the legislative process and Court procedure to appeal the prolongation initiative from the Federate of Hunters in Albania.</p> <p><u>Consultation of the hunting ban action plan, 2014</u> https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dZGbBFpsswl</p> <p><u>Public hearing for the prolongation of the hunting ban – February 2016</u> http://www.mjedisot.info/index.php/natyre/474-fillon-degjesa-publike-per-shtyrje-te-moratoriumit-te-gjuetise</p>
			<p>Deliver a seminar/workshop (one) with the Ministry of Environment & Hunting Association and other</p>	<p>On 27 April 2016, in Vain was held the final workshop of the project (first phase). The event was organized in collaboration with the National Agency of Protected Areas Lezhe and State Inspectorate of Environment and Forests, Regional Branches of Shkodra and Lezha. (20 officials participated</p>

			stakeholders for lessons learned at the end of the project (march 2016)	in the workshop). During this event the officials discussed over the project results and cooperation and daily problems to enable management of PA especially for the transitional issues between these two regions.
	Component 2 - Practical actions focused on hunting ban monitoring and enforcement.		Deliver a detailed work plan of survey and schedule as agreed with the project partners.	This tool helped the partner NGO to implement a coordinated survey plan and also uniform methodology from PPNEA (jan-march 2015) and EIRLA (Jan – March and November – December 2015).
			Deliver training's of the regional inspectors for hunting monitoring and law enforcement, with a possibility to include also the Police Officers in such capacity building action (legislation, the survey methods, areas and species etc).	<p>In total 5 trainings involving 5 regions were conducted with primary regional institutions such as: State Inspectorate of Environment and Forests, Regional Agency of Protected Areas. Training were devilered in these regions; Shkodra, Lezha, Berati, Vlora, Fieri and Korca regions. The trainings delivered knowledge for effective governance and law enforcement for biodiversity, hunting species ecology, status and information centers for scientific studies and biodiversity profiles of the PA in respective region. Furthermore two midwinter census have tailored the PA for inventory techniques.</p> <p>Publications for these actions:</p> <p>http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/trajnimi-i-inspektoriatit-shteteror-te-mjedisit-pyjeve-ujerave-ne-lezhe/</p> <p>http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/trajnimi-i-inspektoratit-te-mjedisitqarku-fier/</p> <p>http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/seminar-per-forcimin-e-kontrollit-te-gjuetise-me-inspektoratin-e-mjedisit-qarku-berat/</p> <p>http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/seminar-per-moratoriumin-e-gjuetise-me-grupet-e-interesit-ne-qytetin-e-korces/</p>

			Complete a Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT) and submit to CEPF	Completed
			Complete a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) for the Kune Vain Protected Area and submit to CEPF. ==AMENDMENT MAY 2016== Complete the METT at the project closure for project PA	Completed 14 METT, progress in conservation is noticed in general all over project areas. The highest progress is noticed in Karavasta lagoon where more attention and enforcement is conducted from the authorities. In this area the project actions has synergized with another project for the conservation of Dalmatian Pelican as well. The lowest progress is noticed in Lalzi Bay (IBA) due to lack of enforcement actions from the environmental inspectors and because this IBA is not part of the PA network in Albania, in this respect the NAPA is not managing it.
			Deliver (two), project starting seminar to inform the presence and influence the illegal actions.	<p>The seminars were held in 20 January 2015 in Shkodra region with regional authorities and media and 29 December 2015 in Lezha region. These actions helped to the project visibility and initiated a communication platform to tackle the illegal hunting. In both activities media were present to promote the project and increase its visibility.</p> <p>Publications for these actions: http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/seminari-i-hapjes-te-projekti-i-forcimit-te-kapaciteteve-per-gjuetine/</p> <p>Project starting January 2015 at Star TV – Shkodra https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n9FX1XZXHGI&t=62s</p> <p>Project starting – December 2015 – Media Plus, Lezha https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zr1PNZ2qPp8&t=184s</p>
			Deliver brochures on the hunting ban monitoring results (4 pieces)	A total number of 8 brochures were prepared and distributed to increase the information for the enforcement of hunting ban in public and among stakeholders from local level to the Parliamentary Commission for Environment.

				<p>Link to the brochures: http://www.aspbm.org/2016/04/15/broshurat-mujore-te-projektit-te-kontrollit-te-gjuetise/#</p>
			<p>Delivery 4 workshops/seminars for the monitoring results (involving media etc)</p>	<p>The first workshop was organized and held in Tirana (21 March 2015). This event joint several parties including the students of various faculties from natural sciences, NGOs and officials. The visibility of this actions resulted in reporting from the public of many illegal hunting cases in ASPBM communication portals, email and face book page. Other consecutive workshops were held in Lezha, Vlora and Shkodra regions. The activities joint the authorities including hunters and discussed about the results of hunting ban enforcement.</p> <p>Publications for these actions: http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/seminar-mbi-rezultatet-e-gjuetise-se-paligjshme/ http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/raundi-i-dyte-i-dites-per-lagunen-e-patokut/</p>
			<p>Deliver data report of the census of bird counting in project areas (4 in total); ==AMENDMENT MAY 2016== Deliver midwinter census for several IBAs under the project (4 IBAs)</p>	<p>Overall, the number of birds counted in 2016 is lower than in 2015, with circa 58,700 individuals. This situation is related with harsh weather conditions during the 2015 and milder during 2016. Despite a lower number of birds it is worth mentioning that birds were less scared than in 2015. Such a behavior was noticed in several sites and particularly in Divjake-Karavasta, Kune-Vain, salinas of Narta, Karpen, Shen -Vlash etc. It is clear that the implementation of hunting ban in those areas has been more efficient than in others ensuring thus relatively safe areas for birds and increasing the potentials for bird-watching and further awareness activities for the conservation of birds and nature in those areas and all over Albania.</p>

				<p>Reports published as follow: 2015 – midwinter census http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/inventarizimi-dimeror-i-shpendeve-te-ujit-2015/ 2016 – midwinter census http://www.aspbm.org/2016/03/07/international-waterbird-census-2016-albania-the-results/ 2017-midwiter census http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/inventari-dimeror-i-shpendeve-te-ujit-2017/</p>
			<p>Deliver of periodical reports, (every month, 8 in total) with data from the field surveys and hunting ban implementation will be produced. The report will be shared among the stakeholders; ==AMENDMENT MAY 2016== Deliver monthly reports about the results of field surveys for illegal hunting in 7 IBAs. In total 28 reports will be delivered from November 2015 - March 2016 (4 months x 7 IBAs). The results will be shared on networks, inspectorates, protected areas administration and police.</p>	<p>Over 60 reports of site survey were prepared and delivered to the authorities, periodical summarized data and articles are published in several social networks. This reports increased the information for the enforcement of hunting ban in public and among stakeholders from local level to the Parliamentary Commission for Environment All data are sent to respective contacts within authorities and used during the second hunting moratorium decision making process.</p> <p><u>References:</u> Illegal hunting survey specimen report translated in English: https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-Pvxbo7sy06SEVYOHl6ZERNu2M/view https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-Pvxbo7sy06OFdLQk9OMDRzRUU/view https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-Pvxbo7sy06R0hBU0pVR1Jlajg/view</p>
			<p>Deliver detailed maps (7 pieces, one for each survey area) on hunting exposed zones within the project areas will be made</p>	<p>A total 67 illegal hunting shelters were identified and mapped in the project areas. The information is sent to the enforcement authorities and General Director of NAPA in Tirana. As result joint destruction actions were undertaken in several PA resulting in destruction of 25 shelters. Many</p>

		<p>available to the authorities to better control the terrain. ==AMENDMENT MAY 2016== Deliver maps with location of spotted illegal hunting shelters within project area IBAs and take destroying actions in cooperation with environmental inspectorate and protected areas administration</p>	<p>others are still within the PA and must be destroyed from the NAPA regional staff. ASPBM will continue to ask the destruction of these shelters.</p> <p><u>Publications of the actions:</u> Illegal hunting shelters spotted, mapped and destroyed under the project: https://drive.google.com/file/d/OB-Pvxbo7sy06eIMzNVEtQUFoUOE/view https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FcHjRFJRHe&t=236s http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/3388/ http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/trajnimi-i-inspektoriatit-shteteror-te-mjedisit-pyjeve-ujerave-ne-lezhe/ http://www.mjedisisot.info/index.php/natyre/381-largimi-i-fushezave-ne-peisazhin-e-mbrojtur-keneta-e-domnit http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/shkaterrohen-strehimet-e-paligjshme-te-gjuetise-ne-zonen-e-mbrojtur-te-kune-vainit-lezhe/</p>
		<p>Deliver 2 project proposal for further conservation actions in the project areas; ==AMENDMENT MAY 2016== Deliver a project proposal for further conservation actions in the project IBAs</p>	<p>The first proposal has been prepared and approved as extension project focusing in the sustainable use of fauna within PA. It has resulted in several actions such as registering the restaurants within PA, awareness campaigns and workshops for this topic. The second proposal aims the restoration of endangered English oak in Patoku lagoon. Preparation works such as seedling and growing of circa 500 trees has been already conducted during the project period.</p> <p><u>Publications:</u> Awareness for plant conservation – English oak in Patoku Lagoon https://drive.google.com/file/d/OB-Pvxbo7sy06NVVZMnRZLUZCa1E/view</p>

<p>Component 3 - Public/stakeholder awareness and participation in biodiversity protection</p>		<p>Deliver educational workshops and study tours (involve community also under component 2 activities as well) with schools in Velipoja and Skadar lake) to and raise the awareness of the local community;</p>	<p>These actions included the schools in five regions and PA, respectively one Velipoja and four schools within Patoku lagoon. Over 100 pupils were involved in actions for nature conservation such as paintings exhibition, tailoring in nature. The actions were implemented in cooperation with biology teachers as well. In Patoku lagoon the second and third round of Patoku Day was hosted from the Church in Gurrezi Village. The pupils were also used as messengers to distribute awareness flyers for implementation of hunting ban to their families.</p> <p>Publications for the actions: http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/komuniteti-lokal-ndergjegjesim-per-ruajtjen-e-biodiversitetit/ http://www.mjedisot.info/index.php/te-tjera/aktiviteti-njerezor/288-ndergjegjesimi-i-komunitetit-lokal-per-ndalimin-e-gjuetise http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/raundi-i-dyte-i-dites-per-lagunen-e-patokut/ http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/fushate-ndergjegjesimi-ne-5-shkollat-ne-zonen-e-mbrojtur-te-lagunes-se-patokut/ http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/fushate-pastrimi-ne-diten-nderkombetare-te-ligatinave/</p>
		<p>Establishment of a bird watching team “bird eye or golden eye” with local community in Shkodra lake and assist them;</p>	<p>The Bird Eye teams were established in both regions in Velipoja and Patoku Lagoon. The initial team comprised of 15 pupils in Velipoja but during 2016 increased to with 24 more in Patoku Lagoon with six pupils from each different school within Patoku lagoon. In total 5 elementary schools were involved in the project, the pupils were instructed as the Bird Eye of the project. Will serve as long term observers and reporters for</p>

			<p>illegal actions. During the project period 20 survey/days were also organized from the "Bird Eye" in Patoku Lagoon as part of the biodiversity education program. An internship program with 4 students from the Faculty of Natural Sciences was delivered as well during the field survey, tailoring the students for practical actions of conservation.</p> <p>Furthermore a tracking camera was installed with the Bird Eye at Patoku lagoon and images of Golden Jackal were recorded. In general the concept of nature conservation is developed to the pupils and fostered towards future challenges.</p> <p>Published article at environmental news network (REC Albania): http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/certifikohet-ekipi-lokal-i-vrojtueseve-bird-eye-ne-lagunen-e-patokut/</p> <p>http://www.mjedisot.info/index.php/te-tjera/aktiviteti-njerezor/1048-bird-eye-suksesi-i-edukimit-mjedisor</p> <p>A track camera was placed with Bird Eye to film the golden jackal as part of education program: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Vv8PkGy9Aw</p>
		Periodical dissemination of the data on hunting ban surveys in networks and media;	<p>The information and results of the project are disseminated and shared in various platforms of communication. Furthermore the project team participated and shared the results with Bern Convention Meeting for the Bird Crime held in Tirana in 14-15 April 2016. All this actions increased the project transparency, cooperation among the parties and urged enforcement improvements. Several articles with survey data and two joint conferences to support the Government initiation for a second hunting ban period. Several news portals referred the project information regarding the enforcement of hunting ban moratorium. Promotion campaign on hunting ban continuation has been made in the social networks and news and ASPBM Facebook page (with 2,000 followers</p>

				<p>including hunters). Several national news portals have been publishing news for the project data especially the illegal hunting cases. Television news spotted were developed and emitted for the project and hunting ban monitoring (TV Star Plus, in Shkodra; TV Onufri Berat and Media Plus Lezhe with total audience of about 350,000 viewers).</p> <p>Two TV spots with effects of hunting ban were produced and delivered from the project aiming to inform on the continuation of the hunting ban.</p> <p>Link of the TV spots: https://www.facebook.com/ASPBMAbanian-Society-for-Protection-of-Birds-Mammals-1659947440900388/videos</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/ASPBMAbanian-Society-for-Protection-of-Birds-Mammals-1659947440900388/videos</p> <p>Project starting January 2015 at Star TV – Shkodra https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n9FX1XZXHGI&t=62s</p> <p>Project starting – December 2015 – Media Plus, Lezha https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zr1PNZ2qPp8&t=184s</p> <p>Publications for the actions: https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=0900001680631d70</p> <p>Publication of project results at MIO-ECSDE http://mio-ecsde.org/continuous-violation-of-the-hunting-moratorium-in-albania/</p> <p>Tirana observer journal http://www.tiranaobserver.al/ja-zonat-ku-po-shkelet-moratoriumi-i-gjuetise/</p>
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			<p>Publish posters/billboards on hunting ban/illegal killing and bird crime and expose (posters to be exposed in relevant points);</p>	<p>Thematic posters are published at local and regional offices in the project areas.</p> <p>During January to June 2015, two thematic posters (80 pieces) are produced and exposed in 6 local offices (communes) in the project area.</p> <p>The posters will be renewed again in the forthcoming monitoring</p>

				<p>campaign 2015-2016. Posters are exposed in local municipalities' offices, environmental authorities, where the local community is more exposed. Furthermore during July to December 2015 hunting ban awareness campaign has been held in 5 IBAs with most illegal cases recorded during the project surveys. This campaign was held during 14-18 December involving distribution of notification flyers in 5 schools within 2 IBAs (Patoku and Kune Vain Lagoons) asking the pupils to tell and ask their family members to respect the hunting ban and conserve the birds. About 1,000, families with about 5,000 inhabitants were impacted and exposed on this awareness campaign.</p> <p>http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/tregti-me-specie-te-rrezikuara/</p>
	<p>Component 4 (AMENDAMENT - MAY 2016) - Improving the use and cooperation for the management of the protected areas (7 IBAs)-</p>		<p>Deliver maps with location of the restaurants within IBAs and statistical data Deliver reports (7) with the questionnaires of each mapped restaurant about the consumption of the ducks. Deliver a specific and uniform datasheet to be delivered and enforced to the restaurants for regular reporting at the administration of protected areas about duck use, species, register the origin etc.</p>	<p>This action aimed and resulted in spotting and registering the major consumers of hunting products. As result 73 restaurants within PA were registered and mapped. Through interviews and investigations in their menus it was revealed that these businesses offer wild ducks even endangered during the hunting ban. The data is shared with PA authorities in order to focus and take enforcement actions. The report and maps were published and shared with authorities and social networks. The reports can be obtained from:</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-Pvxbo7sy06MUNzXzBqOGg3TVU/view</p>
			<p>Deliver the 7 informative and awareness campaigns in 7 IBAs, distribute 2,000 leaflets on the IBAs users about legal obligations, protected species, penalties and contacts to report the illegal hunting and</p>	<p>The focus of the campaign were to inform the PA users (restaurants within PA) and local community within PA about the status, boundaries, limitations and rules of use and benefits of wise use of protected areas assets. During September – December 2016 awareness campaigns were held with local community in Karavasta Lagoon 2 November, 22 November Patoku and Kune Vain lagoon). The campaign included direct communication with</p>

		<p>biodiversity use (such as caged species, electrical fishing etc). Expose a total of 150 posters at the offices of public administration, restaurants, schools etc about the legal and illegal biodiversity use, reporting contacts etc. Deliver/publish the products in the social networks to be used in other similar actions within other PA.</p>	<p>local community and distribution of specific flyer informing about the PA values and using rules and limitations as set at the legislation. Supporting these action 2,000 informative eco-friendly flyers were prepared and distributed. In restaurants, public offices about 150 pieces of posters were exposed to help in long term awareness of the community. Meanwhile the campaign with biodiversity users (67 restaurants) included two rounds of meetings with the staff (were held to inform about the rules of biodiversity use, limitations during hunting ban and other obligation and benefits from using the assets of protected area. During the second meeting specific poster was exposed in visible places within these restaurants. Furthermore, in order to expose and focus on biodiversity use within PA the thematic workshops (Narta Lagoon, Kune Vain and Karavasta lagoon) have brought together several users of PA (identified restaurants staff) with PA staff and other actors such as hunters and local government. During the workshops was discussed on respective obligations and necessary cooperation for protection of biodiversity assets and ensuring sustainable long term benefits. One of the aims of such stakeholder engagement was to inform about the hunting ban and so offsetting the threats of the market for use of hunted birds, in this respect the restaurants staff were informed that marketing birds during the hunting ban period is illegal even when purchased from licensed hunter.</p> <p>Related articles can be traced at: http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/pro-ekoturizmit-ne-pk-divjake-karavasta/ http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/tregtia-e-paligjshme-e-faunes-problem-qe-kerkon-zgjdhje/ http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/tregtia-e-paligjshme-e-faunes-problem-qe-kerkon-zgjdhje/</p>
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				http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/pro-ekoturizmit-ne-pk-divjake-karavasta/ http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/promovimi-i-ekoturizmit-ne-narte/
			<p>Deliver 5 workshops (in prefecture level included in the project area) in Shkodra, Lezha, Fieri, Vlora and a final closure workshop in Shkodra to promote the Bird Watching Spot to be constructed by the Shkodra Lake. Deliver respective reports for every workshop with list and contacts of representatives, images and minutes of meeting. Promote the events in the social networks and media articles.</p>	<p>The workshops brought together the PA staff and users (mainly restaurant managers) to discuss about the need to align the using of PA with legislation requirements and conservation needs towards sustainable use of the biodiversity and ecosystem services. The activity involved an promotion campaign at various touristic and travel offices in Shkodra town delivering posters and eco guides prepared under this project.</p> <p>http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/eko-turizmi-ruan-natyren-dhe-ndihmon-ekonomine-lokale/</p> <p>http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/perdorimi-i-qendrueshem-i-faunes-ne-zonen-e-karavastase/</p> <p>http://www.aspbm.org/portfolio-item/seminar-mbi-ekoturizmi-dhe-perdorimin-e-qendrueshem-ne-lagunen-e-kune-vainit/</p>
	<p>Component 5: ==AMENDMENT - MAY 2016== Pilot actions to promote ecotourism and bird watching in the seven IPAs of the project.</p>		<p>Deliver the project designs and concept about the identified and agreed site to construct the "Bird watching Spot" to promote the biodiversity values as attraction for tourism in Shkodra Lake. Deliver the constructed "Bird watching Spot" in presence of PA authorities, local authorities and tourism agencies and relevant stakeholders. Expose in the spot the billboard with</p>	<p>Replaced with installation of several informative boards (table) in various point of Skadar Lake (The bird-watching spot was not able to be implemented due to difficulties in finding the appropriate site to install the spot and the static telescope. None of alternative provided safety for the scope and aim of such spot. For this reason it was agreed with the authorities and CEPF team to replace it with installation of several billboards for Skadar lake with information for the protected area map, allowed activities, routes etc(exposed to national and international roads). Such action increased the visibility of the PA and informed the locals for its status and uses.</p> <p>The report and illustration can be obtained from: https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-Pvxbo7sy06YXNYajhwZzR1X0U/view</p>

			information on bird watching season, species passport, migration species and route etc.	
			<p>Deliver 1,200 pieces of Bird Watching Site Guides (practical) for the seven IBAs to promote the ecotourism and conservation actions. The guides will be distributed in the visitors inf-points in the PA and active travel and tourism agencies. Deliver 50 posters (7 for each IBA) and expose in relevant tourism exposed sites (info-points at PA and Agency offices) to inform about the bird watching information (identical with the Bird Watching Site Guides but in poster format)</p>	<p>In supporting the friendly use of PA six ecotourism eco guides (1,200 hard-copies were delivered to the PA officers to guide the touristic groups) with information regarding the seasonal observation of bird species and sites were produced and distributed over fifty national and regional travel and tourism agencies.</p> <p>The guides can be obtained from:</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-Pvxbo7sy06dUfKbz1xa2pOX00/view</p> <p><i>Wetlands wings (IBA-s) of Northwest, Albania- Winner of 2nd Prize Award 2016</i></p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cbgCBvXUd94&t=1s</p> <p><i>Happy flamingos in Patoku lagoon</i></p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g_iqHsk_KEo</p>

7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

The project proposal envisages the preparation of guidance for sustainable hunting as tool to support the implementation of technical issues through legislative process. In this respect two guidance's were prepared: 1). Principles of biodiversity conservation in practice and 2). Principles of sustainable hunting planning. Both this tools are developed in cooperation with authorities and by a team of experts. The guidance contain information related the terminology of biodiversity, conservation and threat status schemes, functioning of the ecosystems etc. All this information is not provided in legislation or related instruments of bureaucracy work especially helpful for use of the local officials to guide everyday work. These guidance's will help the authorities to integrate the biodiversity conservation criteria when planning the hunting.

Guidance's can be obtained from:

Principles of sustainable hunting in Albania

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-Pvxbo7sy06WHIKZmR0YmFXOFU/view>

Principles for fauna conservation in Albania

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-Pvxbo7sy06SUhaUWdBQ1VOdDA/view>

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

8. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

Project Design Process (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

The project design aimed to implement integrated actions for biodiversity conservations in 50% of IBAs, in this respect to many objectives and actions were very ambitions and posed difficulties during implementation. The cooperation with local partners NGOs aimed to strengthen the project results and conservation network but the commitment were not steady in their contribution in both participatory actions and quality of contribution. The engagement of 5 RAPAs and 5 regional SIEF especially in on time enforcement actions were a challenge for the capacities and wide range of territory covered from the project team. Considering the size and capacities of national NGOs would be more relevant to focus on specific locations rather covering several zones with uniform actions within one project.

Project Implementation (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

- The hunting control from authorities was insufficient to address all illegal hunting observe and reported , the inspectors lacked of basic logistical means such as vehicles and fuel, equipment and knowledge;
- The lack of cooperation among the authorities to ensure effective actions shown to be a threat for the project long term impact. During the last year of the government at the election year the public administration is less interested and cooperative. Many of the inspectors are appointed from the political parties and thus are very dependent on the election results. No accountability is existing in the environmental inspectorate although informed and published facts for the existence of illegal shelters in Lalzi Bay (IBA)
- Exposure of the illegal hunting cases in social networks is beneficial to keep a constant cooperation and enforcement efforts with authorities. Frequent presence of the surveys team in the PA reduced the illegal actions since the illegal hunters try to hide the cameras and survey telescopes;
- Working in PA against the illegal actions is dangerous. Aggressive hunters try to threaten the survey team in such cases is wise to be presented as biodiversity researcher and academic rather than NGO activist. Many restaurants within and close PA are the hidden force of the illegal
- Eco - tourism development is a important potential for the development of PA but no regular platforms exist. The PA staff can play a crucial role in developing the eco-tourism but they lack of adequate motivation, skills and infrastructure. The information regarding the history, values and attraction of the PA is very limited to attract the visitor's interest. Beside this the services within the PA remain still very primitive (only cooking).

Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

- The awareness for biodiversity status, legislation and conservationist approach in the local community is weak and need more efforts. The users of PA are not informed about the limitations and wise manners to benefit from the PA. The local communities are not part of the decision making and benefits emerged from the use of natural resources within PA as fishery, recreation etc.
- No regular effective enforcement mechanism with important users of protected areas is in place and practiced from the PA officials. PA staff and other important territorial management institutions such as; agriculture directories, fishery or forestall have no aligned enforcement platforms in order to achieve the conservation targets of PA. Interest and roles for the conservation of PA from other institutions (rather than PA) is quite nonexistent, this fact was noticed during the two workshops in which they were invited and did not attended. More shall be done towards the integrated management and governance of the PA.

Sustainability / Replication

9. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

The establishment of Bird Eye involving pupils from local schools was an education program and also as mechanism for participation of the local community in conservation actions. It has started with 15 pupils in 2015 and extended to 37 in 2016 as part of new project in Patoku Lagoon. Such experiment was very attractive for the biology teachers as well that if cooperation ensured with RAPAs could turn into a long term education and conservation tool.

The Patoku Lagoon Day was established in 2014 and has been replicated every year after. Such event was facilitated and hosted from the Gurrzi Church and turn to be effective tool for fostering conversation actions in the local community. Such mechanism is being implemented in few PA in Albania and seems to be very attractive for the community engagement in nature conservation. The enforcement actions of the project has increased the accountability and exposed the authorities to the public. On the other side almost all the PA in Albania suffer the same management problems regarding the enforcement and sustainable use of the biodiversity assets. In this respect this projects and its actions fit and can be replicated in all other 8 IBAs and other PA as well. The promotion and development of practical tools for eco tourism such as 5 bird watching guides can be replicated almost in all other IBAs and PA of eco tourism interest in Albania.

Safeguards

10. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

Additional Funding

11. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
ASPBM	In-kind	9,280.00	ASPBM contribution under the "Rent and Storage" budget line is about 320 US\$ (average) in month as specified below: Office rent: 29 months x 200\$/month = 5,800 \$ Electricity costs: 29 x 50 \$/month = 1,450 \$

			Water costs: 29 x 20\$/month = 580 \$ Internet costs: 29 x 20\$/month = 580\$ Elevator costs: 29 x 10 \$/month = 290\$ Clean up service: 29 x 20\$/month = 580 \$ For a 29-month period, the total amount is: 9,280 US\$)
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* Categorize the type of funding as:

- A *Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B *Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C *Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

Additional Comments/Recommendations

12. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF’s portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF’s aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

13. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Narrative

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.

14. Key Biodiversity Area Management

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled “protected areas” (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the “protected areas” indicator.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
Natural Managed Reserve of Shkodra Lake.	14,000	FP
Managed Nature Reserve of Velipoja and Protected Landscape	1,500	FP
Managed Nature Reserve of Kune – Vaini Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2,188	FP
Natural Managed Reserve of Patok-Fushe Kuqe-Ishem.	5,000	FP
Important Bird and Biodiversity Area – Lalzi Bay	800	NP
National Park of Divjake - Karavasta	22,230	FP
Protected Landscape/Seascape of Vjose- Narta	19,738	FP

* Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.

15. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**

* If possible please provide a shapefile of the protected area to CEPF.

** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled “KBA Management” may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention

**If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.*

***Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.*

****Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).*

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women benefitting from formal training.

# of men benefiting from formal training*	# of women benefiting from formal training*
131	26

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also benefited from training in project management, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

17b. Number of men and women benefitting from increased income.

# of men benefiting from increased income*	# of women benefiting from increased income*

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from increased income due to tourism, and 3 of these also benefited from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined

Report on the total number of women and the number of men that have benefited from formal training and increased income since the start of your project to project completion.

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*

**Do not count the same person more than once. For example, if Paul was trained in financial management and he also benefited from tourism income, the total number of people benefiting from the project should be 1 = Paul.*

18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries		
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Fushe Kuqe Commune, Lezhe	x	x				x								x				

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

18b. Geolocation of each community

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. "Laws and regulations" pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. "Policies" that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation

No.		Scope (mark with x)	Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)
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	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade	
1	Law no 61/2016 "On the moratorium of hunting in Albania" https://www.parlament.al/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ligj-nr.-61-dt.-2.6.2016.pdf		x													x				
2																				
3																				

19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1	Albania	2 June 2016	This law is an extension of the first hunting ban in Albania 2014-2016. The latest ban envisages another total hunting moratorium from 2016 to 2021. The implementation of this law will enable resilience of fauna and increase of its population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposing the need for a prolongation of the first hunting ban due to lack of full enforcement and insufficient time to ensure the capacities for effective hunting law enforcement. Lobbying with other partners to approve a prolongation of the

				<p>hunting ban. This was done through several joint press conferences and articles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consultative meetings with MoE during the legislative framework for hunting control• Presenting a joint NGO position with Euronatur, PPNEA, AOS and ASPBM to the Government for adoption of the second hunting ban law• Presenting a joint NGO position and facts to the Constitutional Court against the request of Hunting Federation to appeal the second ban law• Present as party of interest during the court process and also presenting the facts for keeping into force the second hunting ban law. As final result the Constitutional Court has rejected the Hunting Federation request and kept the second hunting ban period into force until 2021.
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20. Best Management Practices

Please describe any new management practices that your project has developed and tested as a result of CEPF investment, that have been proven to be successful. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means.

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1	Involving the local community in Patoku lagoon in conservation actions	The establishment of Bird Eye involving pupils from local schools was an education program and also as mechanism for participation of the local community in conservation actions. It has started with 15 pupils in 2015 and extended to 37 in 2016 as part of new project in Patoku Lagoon. Such experiment was very attractive for the biology teachers as well that if cooperation ensured with RAPAs could turn into a long term education and conservation tool. The Patoku Lagoon Day was established in 2014 and has been replicated every year after. Such event was facilitated and hosted from the Gurrzi Church and turn to be effective tool for fostering conversation actions in the local community. Such mechanism is being implemented in few PA in Albania and seems to be very attractive for the community engagement in nature conservation. The enforcement actions of the project has increased the accountability and exposed the authorities to the public.
2	Establishment of joint actions of enforcement between NGO and authorities	A total 67 illegal hunting shelters were identified and mapped in the project areas. As result joint destruction actions were undertaken in several PA resulting in destruction of 25 shelters. Such action tackled a problem that existed for over 20 years and was a direct threat to the fauna. Although the project destroyed 37% of these illegal shelters some of them still exist within PA due to lack of proper and continuing enforcement from the authorities.

21. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	NGO Coalition against drilling for oil in Narta Lagoon	2015	Albania	Over 10 NGOs have organized several actions to oppose the approval of the environmental permit to drill for oil within Narta Lagoon, a KBA wetland. The cases was revealed and investigated from ASPBM that has engaged several parties including the Ombudsman. The permission violated the legislation on PA and biodiversity and several conventions for nature protection. Fortunately the company has removed the fence of the drilled area and seems that has abandoned the drilling plan. http://www.aspbm.org/2016/03/19/alarm-laguna-e-nartes-ne-rrezik-nga-industria-e-naftes/?lang=en
2	NGO Coalition for prolongation of hunting ban until 2021	2016	Albania	The implementation of the hunting ban was one of the objectives of the project. The first period of 2 years resulted insufficient to restore the fauna and built adequate institutional capacities. In this respect the Coalition of ASPBM, PPNEA and AOS have asked the Government and backed the MoE plan to adopt a second period of hunting ban.
3	NGO coalition for actions against fauna caging	2016	Albania	During the field surveys the ASPBM team has spotted a major threat for fauna, the caging of bears, storks, lynx and other species. Such caging was done for entertainment mainly in restaurants. ASPBM in coalition have exposed the problem and urged intervention. In one occasion the Minister of Environment was asked in live TV program why the environmental inspectorates do not intervene in bear cages 3 km from the Minister hometown Durres. Following such actions the MoE has signed an cooperation memorandum with Austrian Foundation (Four Pawns) for technical cooperation in building a sanctuary and working towards eradication of fauna cage. So far several NGOs such as ASPBM, INCA, ARSA have joint a coalition against the fauna cage in Albania. <u>Reference:</u> https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FhhWDulmreU
4	NGO Coalition during the court process for the validity of second hunting ban law	2017	Albania	The ASPBM, PPNEA, AOS and Euronatur have joint together to present technical facts during the court process to repeal the second hunting ban law. This request was presented from the Hunting Federation to the Constitutional Court. Besides presenting the paper works ASPBM and PPNEA have been invited to preset the facts in front of the Judges

				Commission for the case. As final result the Court decided to reject the request for appealing the law and the hunting ban remains into force until 2021.
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Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

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