



Small Grants – Final Completion and Impact Report

Instructions: CEPF requires that each grantee report on project results and impacts at the end of their grant. To monitor CEPF's global indicators, CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. The aggregated results of all grantees will be reported on in our annual impact report and other communications materials. Your Final Completion and Impact Report will be posted on the CEPF website.

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

Please complete all fields and respond to all questions listed below.

Organization Legal Name: Levizja ECOVOLIS

Project Title: Conservation of Pastures through the Support of Pastoralism and Sustainable Ecotourism in Lura Natural Park, Albania

Grant Number: CEPF-112426

Date of Completion of this Report: 11 January, 2023

CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean Basin Hotspot

Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 3. Promote the maintenance of traditional land use practices necessary for the conservation of Mediterranean biodiversity in priority corridors of high cultural and biodiversity value

Grant Amount: 13,916.50USD

Actual Expenditures: 13,916.50

Project Dates: 1 June 2021-31 March 2022

PART I: Overview

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

Below is list of main stakeholders that were engaged in the project implementation:

1. The Agency of Protected Areas

Is the state partner under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, which coordinates the partnership between civil society and the Albanian government. In this project,

they informed the local agency of the protected areas in Dibe about the project activities, including the modest structure of the National Park and its ranger.

2. Lure National Park

The government agency for the protection of Lura Park consists of a ranger and the Agency of Protected Areas in Dibër/Peshkopi. Agency of Protected Areas/ (Tiranë, Dibër, Lurë) gave us an informal permission to make interventions in park: planting and cleaning action. The park protection agency has partnershiped in the actions of planting trees inside the park, in supporting logistics (tools and its car), it has helped in informing shepherds and local community about meetings and trainings.

3. Administrative Unit of Lura

It invited representatives from the community for participating in the activities in the field and facilitated the possibility for the involvement of the pupils in the activities. It also offered support in the progress of the project by promoting the newest eco-tourism in the stalls, with the visitors of Lura.

4. Hasan Hoti - Former administrator of Lure

Hasan Hoti has been the administrator and “kryeplak/elder” of Lure village for 20 years. He owns a farm and guest house in Fushe Lure. Several days of training have been held in the premises of his guest house. Hasani has a long experience in tourism in Lure, and is involved in this project to support the new tourism product of the stalls.

5. Eko Mëndje (English: Eco Mind) – Community work, planting and cleaning in Lura

Eko Mëndje is a youth active organization based in Shkodër, in the north of Albania, which is geographically close to Lura Park. 10 young people from the Eco Mendje organization joined in the action of planting seedlings and cleaning the Lura River.

Detailed information about the each stakeholder’s engagement can be found in the report.

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

In the beginning of the project, 20 tourists from Ukraine, visited the supported stalls. Also, in spring season 4 groups with 3-4 visitors, visited the stalls. As the result of the impact of this project, 32 tourists have visited the stalls, mainly in the supported stalls through project, but also in the stalls included in the chain of the stalls in Lura’s area. The chain consists in 7 stalls. The shepherds from 2 supported stalls have increased their income with 10 percent.

In total, 15 shepherds have been trained for the protection and development of the Lura National Park. They shared their experiences and gained other knowledge about the protection of the park and the development of ecological tourism as a sustainable opportunity in this area. Two shepherds have increased their income through the ecological model of tourism "Stani at the Top of the Mountain", through the support of this project. They were provided with lights through the

establishment of photovoltaic panels and beds for the tourist's accommodation. Also, by promoting the stall's tourism, through prepared touristic guide and through marking the trails to stalls, the interest of tourists to visit National Park and to know about the stall and traditional lifestyle was increased. So, it increased the interest of tourists to stay in these stalls, in Saimir Mena's stall in Lan Lura and in the stall in Gjargjisht and to consume the traditional products. This way they supported local economy.

This project served as a good model of promoting the ecotourism of the stalls. So, it has inspired many similar ideas in other stalls across the country. For example, the case of the stalls near Fishta, in north of Albania, which are being promoted for eco-tourism, in addition to livestock and preservation of tradition. The local buisnes "Mrizi i Zanave", well known for agroutourism has promoted the ecotourism of the stalls. After visiting Mrizi i Zanave, tourists were suggested to go to the stalls in Fishta's area, inspired by this project.

In total were planted 450 seedling of black pine. In the first planting action were planted 150 seedlings, with participation of the pupils of the school in the center of Lura, forest engineer Mr. Imer Mema, representatives of community etc. In the second planting action were engaged volunteers from Tirana, Shkodra, Lura, and pupils of the school in the center of Lura which have planted 300 seedlings.

4 videos were created to promote various topics, such as: The ecotourism of the stalls, how to protect the park from the fire, values of biodiversity and sustanaible practices.

<https://www.facebook.com/ecovolis/videos/375302997603967>

<https://www.facebook.com/ecovolis/videos/633716254453738>

<https://www.facebook.com/ecovolis/videos/545692186522519>

<https://www.facebook.com/ecovolis/videos/295568818797316>

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

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
To contribute to the creation of a chain of sustainable eco-touristic destination camps of traditional methods of stalls and dairies in Lura	The shepherds can share knowledge, collaborate with each other from the creation of a chain of the stalls. This chain, which was created in the framework of this project, is the long term impact of

<p>National Park for the conservation of pasture ecosystems and pastoralism</p>	<p>this project. Stalls which were supported, in the framework of this project already are visited by 32 tourists and will be visited even more in the future, by continuous promotion from organization, touristic agencies etc. This lead towards eco-tourism development and support of traditional practices, specifically pastoralism. The network of Gjarisht stalls consists of 7 stalls located on the mountain road in different locations. They are in the guide of the mountain tourism of the stalls, they are in the suggestion for the tourism strategy, they are trained through the project, they have successfully served in the accommodation and food of the visitors after the support of the project. Their purpose is to protect the landscape and pastures, for their work and to create sustainable tourism as a new perspective.</p>
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b. **Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years** (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>At the end of the project, at least 8 shepherds and at least 20 community members are actively engaged in sustainable management activities in Lure NP</p>	<p>- 15 shepherds were engaged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in 4 trainings for information and awareness on the importance of preserving the values of natural assets and their cultural traditions for their sustainable development, for the area's biodiversity and ecotourism. - received additional knowledge by experts to take care of the pastures and forests of the area both in relation to grazing processes and their contribution to the regeneration of vegetation in the area. - in the design of the guide of the stations (stalls), with their contacts and determining the paths to the stations. - in the realization of 4 reports on the problems of shepherds and the park of Lura <p>20 community members were engaged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in project presentation activities, - in park protection trainings, - in the design, promotion and implementation of the tourist guide

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in planting seedlings and cleaning the Lura river. - in marking the paths and accompanying the first visitors. -shepherds (15 shepherds) who were trained agreed their willing, to create a network "Stani at the Top of the Mountain".
2.At the end of the project, at least 2 shepherds increased their income through the ecological model of tourism "Stani at the Top of the Mountain"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 stalls supported by the project to adjust for the accommodation of visitors were successfully achieved - The number of beds, of solar panels, and rechargeables, delivered to the shepherds for the adjustment of their stalls has been achieved. - The objective was successfully achieved because two supported stalls have increased their income by 10 percent. - The incomes were added from the accommodation in the stalls and by buying the products of the stalls such as: cheese, butter etc. -This was achieved through the promotion of these stalls, their local foods, dairy products and agriculture as well. (social, video report, the printed guide)

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

An unexpected positive impact was a visit by cyclists from Ukraine (October, 2021) who passed by the Lura stalls, to whom we presented our project and some of them were accommodated in the Saimir Mena's stall. The Ecovolis team together with volunteers from Tirana tried tourism in a promotion and testing event and we spent the night in very good and suitable conditions. It was a unique experience that we advised everyone.

PART II: Project Products/Deliverables

5. List each product/deliverable as stated in your approved proposal and describe the results for each of them:

#	Deliverable Description	Deliverable Update
1.1	At least 10 shepherds trained in pasture conservation and biodiversity practices at Lure NP	Activity 1. "The role of shepherds in fire protection", Was the first training held on September 15, 2021, in Lura. 15 shepherds participated in

		<p>trainings. The training directed by Professor and Doctor of Science Mr. Nazmi Ajazi gave basic knowledge in the role of shepherds in fire protection, and sustainable development of pastures with high natural values. The ranger of the park Imer Mena presented to shepherds the official protocol of warning on fires and how to ensure nature protection from wild fires.</p> <p>Activity 2 "Pasture conservation and sustainable practices "</p> <p>The second training was held on September 23, 2021. Shepherds were informed about some main natural values in their surrounding with the aim to know what to show to visitor. During this training, professor Mr.Nazmi Ajazi explained waste removal, adequate pruning of certain tree species.</p> <p>Activity 3 "Eco-tourism in the stalls of Lura"</p> <p>The third training took place on October 8-11, 2021. The project manager Mr. Ened Mato, (sustainable tourism operator) explained the power of the sustainable tourism with the involvement of shepherds in the stalls of Lura. 15 shepherds and 10 community members participated in the training. The meeting took place in the center of the village, it was open to everyone.</p> <p>Activity 4 "LURA, How to destroy an ecosystem"</p> <p>The film screening was organized in October 9, 2021. 10 shepherds, community members, teachers, the park ranger and the project team, attendet the film screening in the hall of the guest house in Lure. After the documentary, there was an open discussion among the shepherds and the participants, Prof. Nazmi Ajazi, Ened Mato (journalist in the documentary), Imer Mena, (ranger) Xhemal</p>
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		Mato, (director of the documentary) Alisa Peci (team member)
1.2	School students and community members encouraged to take conservation action at Lure NP	<p>Activity 1 On September 15, 2021, during the presentation of the project, village teachers, students, community members were invited, with a number of about 20 participating members. At this stage, they were also introduced to the existing opportunities to participate in this initiative. The geography teacher, his colleague and some students agreed to be part of this project from the beginning.</p> <p>Activity 2 Visiting the Lura park, together with teachers, students and community members, on September 23 and helping young people to plant 150 saplings together with forest engineer Nazmi Ajazi, the park ranger and the project team. (contribution of Ecovolis)</p> <p>Activity 3 The screening of the documentary "LURA, How to destroy an ecosystem" October 9, 2021. In the premises of the hospitality house in Lura were community members, young people and teachers. Awareness through film footage and open discussions on how we can restore ecosystems in the park.</p> <p>Activity 4 Cleaning of the Lum Molle River of Lura, March 27, 2022. 10 school students together with their teacher joined the cleaning action which lasted two hours and removed 50 kg of plastic waste and packaging.</p> <p>Activity 5 Planting of 300 seedlings, March 28, 2022. Young people from the village, volunteers from Tirana and Shkodra, under the supervision of the engineer and the ranger, planted 300 seedlings inside the park, in an action that lasted about 4 hours.</p> <p>Activity 6</p>

		<p>Bicycle promotion of natural tourism in Lure, March 29, 2022. Together with the youth and students of the village, a small bicycle tour was organized on the main roads of the village to promote sustainable tourism in Lure.</p> <p>Activity 7 Distribution of certificates and thanking ceremony with young participants, community members, and shepherds, March 29, 2022.</p>
<p>2.1</p>	<p>Created a concrete example of one-stop tourism "Stani at the Top of the Mountain"</p>	<p>Activity 1 Visit to the stables on September 13, 2021. Research of the terrain, points of natural interest, more scenic areas near the stables, study of the conditions of the stables, interviews with shepherds, their families. Discussions on the possibility of accommodating visitors in the stables. Technical measurements of spaces and adaptation ideas.</p> <p>Activity 2 Meeting with experts in the field of sustainable tourism. How to create a new sustainable tourism product with the shepherds of Lura and their stalls. Consultation meeting was organized with Professor Xhemal Mato, (director of Agavia Village, a model eco farm in Albania), representatives of partner organizations in the field of tourism, Finsik Mucaj (High Albania), Ermelinda Mahmuti (Eden Center), Ajola Mesiti, (Gis expert), actors locals in Lure, such as Hasan Hoti, the Geography teacher and Saimir Mena, at the first station where the project was implemented. The meetings were held in Tirana and in Lure, on September 7 in Tirana and September 13 in Lure.</p> <p>Activity 3 Transportation of logistics materials to the mountains of Gjarishti, where the shepherds of Lura live. Support equipment for 2 stalls, solar panels, phone chargers, radio, bed, mattresses, chairs were successfully brought to the stalls and</p>

assembled. September 14, 2021. The activity lasted two days, with the difficulties of the road to the station loaded with materials, together with the time of their assembly and testing. 4 shepherds and their families participated in this activity, with the help of Ened Mato, Nazmi Ajazi, Alisa Peci, Xhemal Mato, Imer Mena. After testing the lighting of the stables with solar panels and charging the phones, the team returned to Lure.

Activity 4

Realization of a 5-minute video report about life in the stables, the new conditions they offer, the possibility of tourism in the Lura stables, the shepherds' invitation, the diversity of their organic foods, and some interviews with the shepherds. The report was reflected on Ecovolis' social networks and was shared on many pages related to the province of Lura, the stables, the shepherds, accompanied by hundreds of positive comments.

Activity 5

One night at the mountain top. The organization Ecovolis held a promotional event on social networks where it invited visitors from different cities of Albania to try this experience of sleeping one night in the stables of Lura, October 10, 2021. (announcement). Together with a group of young people, the first experience of staying one night in the stables of Lura was created, on 9 October, 2021. Together with Aida Kryekurti, social worker, Ened Mato, project manager, Ina Hasanaj, Ecovolis activist, we slept one night in Saimir Menes' apartment, with panel lighting, in the beds previously provided by the project. The experience was very special, here we also met a group of cyclists from Ukraine that we suggested and accommodated a part of them.

		<p><u>Activity 6</u> Marking the paths to the stands, placing vertical signs in the field. Publication of tourism guides for the resorts, distribution of leaflets, GIS mapping, promotion in social media and partner organizations. September - October 2021. This project served as a good model of promoting the ecotourism of the stalls.</p> <p>So, it has inspired many similar ideas and projects in other stalls across the country. For example, the case of the stalls near Fishta, which are being promoted for eco-tourism, in addition to livestock and preservation of tradition. The guide to the stalls, to the mountains, to the park, is the local geography teacher together with his colleague who were engaged in the project and are the first contact for the visitors in the published tour guide. The new tourist product of tourism in the stalls, offers opportunities for at least 2 stalls, where 6 people work. Lura also has a guesthouse which has benefited directly from the project in accommodation and food, and in the promotion of the new product (as some people can visit the stalls and do the guide with the port shepherds being accommodated in the guesthouse)</p>
<p>2.1</p>	<p>Marked one eco-touristic path which connects "Stani at the Top of the Mountain" chain with the natural values and beauties of the area</p>	<p><u>Activity 1.</u> Field research of the path on September 12, 2021 together with the Geography teacher, his colleague, the park ranger, the shepherds of the area. Marking the places where vertical signs will be placed and horizontal marking suitable for walking, pedaling, and 4x4 cars.</p> <p><u>Activity 2</u> Marking the paths to the Luras stables (in the diocese of Gjarishti). Collection of basic materials, boards for signs, drills, hammers, nails, paints, brushes, gloves, cardboard stamps, bicycles, Ecovolis vests, etc. The start of marking</p>

		<p>the path at 08:30 lasted about 5 hours. Geography teacher, his colleague, activist Aida Kryekurti, Ened Mato, Alisa Peci, Imer Mena, shepherds of the area. September 13, 2021</p> <p>Activity 3</p> <p>Filming and promotion of the path. Realization of a promotional video on social networks.</p> <p>The chain with the natural values and beauties of the area of the stalls was created. Trail marking serves as a way to orient the tourist towards the stalls. It is a way, that contributed for the promotion of the tourism of the stalls for the tourists that pass there.</p>
<p>3.1</p>	<p>Information on threats to the biodiversity of the area made available through media</p>	<p>Activity 1</p> <p>Screening of the documentary "Lura, how to destroy an Ecosystem", together with shepherds and community members. The screening of the documentary on RTSH state TV, the distribution of the documentary on social networks.</p> <p>(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pmEDJDd73fA)</p> <p>Activity 2</p> <p>The presentation of Professor Doctor of Science Nazmi Ajazi to shepherds and the community on the damage caused by logging and fires in the Lura park.</p> <p>Activity 3</p> <p>Information about threats to the biodiversity were published on social media of the organization. The community, the sheperds and the wide public was informed and awareded about the threats of the park and the ways to protect that.</p>

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

Touristic guide – A product that contributed indirectly to the result of increased income of selected stalls. The stalls were promoted through touristic guide. It contains maps showing trails that connect stalls and information about natural surroundings, accommodation in stalls and local food.

4 videos were created within this project are also products. They highlighted: The ecotourism of the stalls, how to protect the park from fire, values of biodiversity and sustainable practices.

Links are: <https://www.facebook.com/ecovolis/videos/375302997603967>

<https://www.facebook.com/ecovolis/videos/633716254453738>

<https://www.facebook.com/ecovolis/videos/545692186522519>

<https://www.facebook.com/ecovolis/videos/295568818797316>

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

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

“Lessons learned” are experiences you have gained that you think would be valuable successes worth replicating or practices that you would do differently if you had the chance. Consider lessons that would inform project design and implementation, and any other lessons relevant to the conservation community. CEPF Lessons Learned Guidelines are available here:

<https://www.cepf.net/sites/default/files/cepf-lessons-learned-guidelines-english.pdf>.

The idea of a new product for the sustainable development of Lura province in theory was quite innovative, in practice it required a meticulous operation divided into several stages and often adapted due to the difficult conditions in the mountain stands of Lura, transport in winter, unpaved road and in very bad conditions, lack of fuel to supply the car, cold and rain, to road jams. In our plan we had foreseen similar difficulties from previous experiences in Lura area, but the road to the stalls and the mountains of Lura was even more difficult, loaded with materials for the stalls. In this weather conditions, we needed to postpone the activities and the deadline of finishing of the project. We suggest that field activities, regarding this kind of project will be done on spring and summer, when the weather conditions are favorable. Also we suggest to be flexible with organizing trainings with shepherds, because they have to deal with livestock and have limited time. This is also a lesson learned.

Sustainability / Replication

8. 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 stalls which were supported with photovoltaic panels and beds, the trails marked, the pine trees planted are expected to bring income to the local community, to increase local economy

and improve Lura park management. Planting seedlings of the black pine was a step towards reforestation in the area that was deserted by tree cuts and fires after the '90s. Also they can contribute in mitigation of effects of climate change.

Safeguards

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

Due to planting actions and waste removal the EIA was completed in the separated document. Pines that were planted were autochthon species and not invasive. The waste was collected in big bags and was removed on the official dumpsite by the car of Ecovolis. This activity was coordinated with protected area staff, the school and the administrative unit. Ecovolis assured that waste to be removed on the official dumpsite. All the activities were done according to the COVID-19 measures (distance, masks, disinfectants). Also, the cleaning action was done under the safety rules (bags, gloves).

Stakeholders were informed about the existence of the grievance mechanism, through meetings and community activities. During the project, this grievance mechanism was shown on the Ecovolis website.

Additional Funding

10. Provide details of any additional funding that you have secured to support this project.

a. **Total additional funding (US\$): 250**

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source.

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount
Ecovolis	In-kind, Bicycles	250 USD

Additional Comments/Recommendations

11. 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

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

12. In order to measure the results of CEPF investment strategy at the hotspot level, CEPF uses a set of Portfolio Indicators which are presented in the Ecosystem Profile of each hotspot. Please list these below and report on the project's contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Actual Numeric Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
2.0 Number of hectares of KBAs with enhanced protection or management	2	<p>KBA ALB15</p> <p>Munella Mountain - Oroshi Mountain - Lura lakes</p> <p>1 Hectar inside the park planted within the project with 300 seedlings</p> <p>1 Hectar Cleaning and relocation of waste from the Lures River</p>
2.2 Number of Communities in Catchment Zones receiving economic benefits from adopting biodiversity-friendly practices	1	<p>By supporting stalls and marking trails, the project contributes to the development of the eco tourism and therefore economic benefit to the community of Lura. The awareness of the local community for the high natural values of Lura park, and for the opportunities of sustainable tourism, combined with the promotion and organization of a new tourist product as a model, makes Lura a tourist destination with benefits for the community through the provision of their bio foods, guest houses, and visitor companionship.</p>

<p>2.3 Number of men and women with improved economic well-being in relation with traditional practices</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>The geography teacher, and his assistant colleague, accompanies the visitors from the center of the village of Lure, towards the stalls of Lure, which are a tourist destination now, (in the mountains of Gjarishti). This guide is a very nice trip that takes about one hour and thirty minutes hiking, 50 minutes by bike, one hour by mule, 30 minutes by 4x4.</p> <p>The geography teacher and his colleague has been trained by project experts to guide visitors to the stalls . They were given the printed and detailed guide, a digital version of it, and the leaflet distributed in the agency has the contact of the geography teacher. The teacher was present and helped to mark the paths, to accommodate the first Ukrainian visitors to the stable. Being from the field of Geography with good general knowledge of local and national geography, he has the main role in the development of local tourism in Lura's stables as a guide. With the addition of a new tourist product, unique in its kind, the geography teacher and his colleague benefit directly economically.</p> <p>4 men and 2 women, from 2 stalls, benefited directly from project as they got supported with solar panels, phone chargers, radios, beds, mattresses, to adapt their stalls for visitor's accommodation. This enables them to increase</p>
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		their economy through tourism services for visitors to the mountain.
3.3 Number of Local Authorities recognizing and supporting traditional practices in favor of biodiversity	2	1. Agency of Protected Areas/ (Tiranë, Dibër, Lurë) This institutions gave us an informal permission to make interventions in park: planting and cleaning action 2. Administrative Unit of Lura. It invited representatives from the community for participating in the activities in the field and facilitated the possibility for the involvement of the pupils in the activities.

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators that pertain to your project.

13. Benefits to Individuals

13a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

Report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training due to your project, such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture, farming, biological surveys, or how to conduct a patrol.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *	Topic(s) of Training
10 shepherds	5 shepherds	Protection of forests and pastures. Provide information and advice to resource users to enable them to improve their revenue while retaining essential elements of traditional management systems.
2		The geography teacher and his colleague has been

		trained by project experts to guide visitors to the stalls .
10	10	20 community members were trained on the consequences of biodiversity loss. Through the screening of the documentary in front of the community members, then the thematic conversation about the restoration of the park's landscapes with specialists and "All for Lura" campaign activists. Community members have learned about the sustainable management of the park during meetings and joint actions with community members. Planting, cleaning, stall tourism promotion.
22	15	Total number of men and women that received structured training.

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

13b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

Report on the number of men and women that had an increase in income or cash (monetary) benefits due to your project from activities such as tourism, handicraft production, increased farm output, increased fishery output, medicinal plant harvest, or payment for conducting patrols.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*	Description of Benefits
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6	2	<p>a) The stall of Saimir Mena, which he led together with his mother, Fatmira Mena, benefited from solar panels, 3 LED lamps, a radio with chargers, 2 beds with a mattress and 2 chairs. Their stan is in the stan tourism guide and in the widely followed project reports.</p> <p>b) The stall of Sabri Koci, which he led together with his wife Sabina Koci, benefited from solar panels, 3 led lamps, radio and charger, a bed with a mattress, (one had it) and are in the tourist guide of the mountain stands, at the point most interesting of the Gjarishti Mountains.</p> <p>c) The stall of Halit Koceku together with his bride, were supported with solar panel, 3 led lamps, radio and charger, insulation materials for the roof of the stan. Their camp is in the tourist guide of the lodges in Lure.</p> <p>d) Two local tour guides that lead visitors of PA Lura along the marked trail.</p>
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**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received cash benefits due to tourism, and 3 of these also received cash benefits from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who received cash benefits should be 5.*

14. 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 your project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	Original # of Hectares**	# of Hectares Newly Protected	Year of Legal Declaration / Expansion	Longitude** *	Latitude** *
Lurë-Dejë Mountain National Park	Albania	20.200 HA		1966		

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

*** Enter the original total size, excluding the results of your project. If the protected area was not existing before your project, then enter zero.*

**** 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 Eastern Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your protected area, use googlemap, right click on the center of your protected area, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.*

15. Key Biodiversity Area Management

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

Report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management; where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation, as a result of your project.

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”, 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	KBA Code from Ecosystem Profile	# of Hectares Improved *
Munella Mountain - Oroshi Mountain - Lura lakes	ALB15	1 Hectar inside the park planted within the project with 300 seedlings
Munella Mountain - Oroshi Mountain - Lura lakes	ALB15	1 Hectar Cleaning and relocation of waste from the Lures River.

* 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.

16. Production landscapes

Number of hectares of production landscape with strengthened management of biodiversity

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of your project. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

- For an area to be considered as having "strengthened management of biodiversity," it can benefit from a wide range of interventions such as best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified, and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.
- Areas that are protected are not included under this indicator, because their hectares are counted elsewhere.
- A Production Landscape can include part or all of an unprotected KBA.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares with Strengthened Management**	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 Eastern Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your production landscape, use googlemap, right click on the center of your production landscape, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.*

17. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the non-cash 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 your project. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Country of Community	Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries		
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	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	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance	Improved access to ecosystem	# of men and boys benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
Lura Community	X	X							X				X		X		X	717	824

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

Just add 1 sentences for each selected benefit and explain.

Small landowners have interest from promotion of that area. The value of the land increases.

Subsistence economy. Increased by the consumption of local products by tourists

Increased resilience to climate change. Planting actions contributed in the resilience to climate change.

Improved recognition of traditional knowledge. It was realized through meetings and trainings in which was informed and awarened the community about the traditional forms of pastoralism.

More detailed description on benefits:

Planting native seedlings under the supervision of the forest engineer and park ranger is a direct way of restoring the landscape and ecosystems in the damaged park. The rehabilitation of the park affects the economy of the entire province of Lura, through added natural and touristic value. The tourist activity that the Lura park brings is a sustainable source of income for the communities and the residents. The restoration of long-term ecosystems serves the whole community, for the medicinal plants they collect, for their livestock activity, for the increased tourist interest, for the quality of life, for sustainable and long-term resources.

As a separate area, about 2 hours by car from the nearest Municipality , that of Mirdita, the village of Lura seriously suffers from waste management. The lack of bins and waste collection and removal services in the village of Lura is still unresolved. On the other hand, the inappropriate culture, the low awareness of a large part of the inhabitants has caused most of the waste, packaging to be thrown into the river of Lure village.

18. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Report on policies, laws and regulations with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of your project. “Policies” pertain to statements of intent formally adopted or pursued by a government, including at sectoral or sub-national level. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included.

18a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)															
		Local	National	International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade	Other*
1																				
2																				
...																				

* If you selected “other”, please give a brief description of the main topics addressed by the policy, law or regulation.

18b. 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				
2				
3				

19. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

Please list any companies that have adopted biodiversity-friendly practices as a result of your project. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, a company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

No.	Name of Company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project	Country(s) where the practice has been adopted by the company

20. Networks & Partnerships

Number of networks and/or partnerships created and/or strengthened

Report on any networks or partnerships between and among civil society groups and other sectors that you have created or strengthened as a result of your project.

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable. 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, or a working group focusing on reptile conservation.

Do not list the partnerships you formed with others to implement this project, unless these partnerships will continue after your project ends.

No.	Name of Network / Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
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1	Group of Lura Shepherds	2021	Yes	Lure, Diber	<p>After a series of meetings and days spent together, the shepherds created a plan for their grouping and registration as Organizations that will act for the development of tradition and the protection of pastures. Only 20% of the shepherds of Lura work in the stalls on the mountains. 80% of the shepherds live and work in the village of Fushe Lure. The group of Lura Shepherds include all together the shepherds in the Mountain of Lura, (bjeshket e Gjarishtit) and the shepherds of Fushe Lure village.</p>
2	Lura Team	2021	Yes	Tirane,Lure,Diber, Shkoder	<p>The Lura team was created during the project activities, connecting the association with AKZM Dibër and Lura, with the administrative unit and the school, with the forest expert Prof Nazmi Ajazin, the park defender Imer Mena, with community members and entrepreneurs, with activists from Tirana and from Shkodra.</p>

					Our goal is the rehabilitation of cut and deserted areas of the park using, in addition to mechanical planting, technology with drones and seeds.
3	The network of Gjarishti Stalls and bed	2021	Yes	Lure, Diber, Tirane	The network of Gjarisht stalls consists of 7 stalls located on the mountain road in different locations. They are in the guide of the mountain tourism of the stalls, they are in the suggestion for the tourism strategy, they are trained through the project, they have successfully served in the accommodation and food of the visitors after the support of the project. Their purpose is to protect the landscape and pastures, for their work and to create sustainable tourism as a new perspective.

21. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

List any functioning sustainable financing mechanisms created or supported by your project. Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps,

payment for ecosystem service (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation. To be included, a mechanism must be delivering funds for conservation.

21a. Details about the mechanism

No.	Name of Financing Mechanism	Purpose of the Mechanism*	Date of Establishment*	Description***	Countries
1					

*Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.

**Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.

***Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.

21b. Performance of the mechanism

For each Financing Mechanism listed previously, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

NO.	Project intervention (mark with x)			Has the mechanism disbursed funds to conservation projects?
	Created a mechanism	Supported an existing mechanism	Created and supported a new mechanism	
1				

22. Red List Species

If the project included direct conservation interventions that benefited globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU), as per the IUCN Red List, add the species below.

Examples of interventions include: preparation or implementation of a conservation action plan, captive breeding programs, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking, and removal of invasive species.

Genus	Species	Common Name (Eng)	Status (VU, EN, CR or Extinct in the Ęild)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing, stable or unknöen)

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 completion and impact reports are made available on our Ęeb site, ĘĘĘ.cepf.net, and publicized in our e-neesletter and other communications.

Provide the contact details of your organization (organization name and generic email address) so that interested parties can request further information about your project.

Organization Name: Ecovolis

Generic email address: enedmato@gmail.com