

### 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:** Shoqata Ornitologjike e Shqipërisë/Albanian Ornithological Society

**Project Title:** Maintaining the Ecological Integrity and Biodiversity of Divjaka-Karavasta National Park

**Grant Number:** CEPF-113776

**Date of Completion of this Report:** 24/11/2023

**CEPF Hotspot:** Mediterranean Basin

**Strategic Direction:** Strategic Direction 1 – Support civil society to engage stakeholders in demonstrating integrated approaches for the preservation of biodiversity in coastal areas.

**Grant Amount:** USD 19,251.85

**Project Dates:** 01/12/2022 – 31/10/2023

#### **PART I: Overview**

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

Number	Name of partner	How they were involved in the project	Additional information
1	Pelican Island Wardens	Three members of the local community were contracted to implement a surveillance system for the islet where the pelicans nest throughout their breeding season.	
2	Regional Administration for Protected	Rangers from RAPA Fier were involved in most activities taking place in the Park. They assisted in	RAPA Fier was consulted about the activities that would

	Areas (hereafter referred to as RAPA) Fier	the rehabilitation of the breeding beds on the Pelican Island, installation of the Little Tern platform and the information table. Moreover, they participated during our monitoring sessions as well as assisted in organizing several events.	take place in the Park throughout the implementation period during the drafting of the project-proposal.
3	Albanian National Training and Technical Assistance Resource Training Center (hereafter referred to as ANTTARC)	ANTTARC was contracted to facilitate several strategic planning workshops and draft a Strategic Plan for AOS.	

Number	Name of stakeholder	How they were involved in the project	Additional information
1	Local community	Local community, especially school children from urban centers near Divjaka-Karavasta National Park, was part of several awareness-raising activities organized in the park, in collaboration with RAPA staff.	
2	Nature enthusiasts	Tour guides, birdwatchers and nature enthusiast were part of several awareness-raising activities in the park for the purpose of promoting the ecological values and importance of Divjaka-Karavasta National Park.	

## 2. Summarize the overall results of your project

Our efforts have led to improvement and increase of nesting space for the Dalmatian Pelican, Little and Common Tern as well as the European Roller. The rehabilitation of breeding beds on the Pelican Island has prevented the risk of nest inundation and the establishment of a surveillance system has mitigated human disturbance in the Dalmatian pelican colony. As a result, the number of breeding pairs (nesting attempts) this year has increased to 68 compared to the 53 breeding pairs from 2022.

More information regarding Divjaka-Karavasta National Park and specific bird species such as the Dalmatian Pelican is made available to the public through various media such as web and social media posts, video and information board, targeting several stakeholders including locals, tour guides, visitors of the park and the general public. Additionally, 84 people, including school children from the local community as well as national tour guides, have participated in

educational and awareness-raising activities, learning from a first-hand experience about the importance of Divjaka-Karavasta and its rich biodiversity.

Within the frame of this project, we produced a series of podcast episodes which highlight conservation efforts in the region. National and international guests were invited to share their experience and knowledge on a variety of topics, such as the conservation of the Dalmatian Pelican, conservation of the Egyptian Vulture, etc.

**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 your proposal*

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
This project will contribute to the long-term stability of the migrating, wintering and colonially breeding waterbirds in Divjaka-Karavasta National Park.	<p>This project contributed to the improvement and increase of nesting space for the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dalmatian Pelican – by rehabilitating the three existing breeding beds in the Pelican Island;</li> <li>• Common Tern and Little Tern – by installing a new breeding platform and rehabilitating the existing one as well as by opening up nesting space in the islands near the platform by cutting halophytic vegetation;</li> <li>• European Roller – by installing 10 nest-boxes in the Park.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, RAPA Fier gained experience by actively participating in conservation actions and monitoring activities.</p>

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
By the end of the project, KBA ALB 22 will be better co-managed by RAPA Fier and AOS.	RAPA Fier has participated and assisted AOS in implementing conservation actions, monitoring and educational/awareness activities. Additionally, the Pelican Island Wardens enforced the rules of the non-intruders' zone in the inner lagoon by patrolling and preventing any disturbance to the Pelican Colony during the breeding season. RAPA Fier and AOS have filled out the METT. Compared to 2021, the score has improved by 1 point in Education and Awareness (Assessment Form – question no. 20).
By the end of the project, the conservation status of the Dalmatian Pelican ( <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> ) will be improved by 10% breeding pairs, for	In 2022, the colony suffered a 36% decrease in breeding pairs. Thanks to the conservation actions undertaken this year, the pelican colony peaked at 68 breeding pairs from 52 the year prior, resulting

<p>Little Terns (<i>Sternula albifrons</i>) and Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) to at least maintain and possibly increase the number of breeding pairs by 20%. The number of occupied nests for the European Roller (<i>Coracias garrulus</i>) will increase by 30%.</p>	<p>in an increase of 30% of breeding pairs; however, at the end of the breeding season only 43 pairs managed to successfully rear young. The Common Tern and Little Tern only reached 168 and 105 breeding pairs respectively, compared to the 302-379 pairs for the Common Tern and 311-362 pairs for the Little Tern in 2021. This is due to the occupation of the larger platform, installed in 2021, by the Yellow-legged Gull, which is an early breeder and dominant species. Two out of the ten European Roller nest-boxes installed were occupied by roller pairs. The population of European Rollers in Divjaka-Karavasta is now up to three breeding pairs.</p>
<p>By the end of the project, AOS will be able to start implementing its 5-year strategic plan 2023-2028.</p>	<p>The strategic plan is finalized and ready to be implemented. CSTT score has improved with 84 points in total compared to the previous score of 78.5. The Strategic Planning section has been improved by 2 points, 16 in total from the previous 14.</p>

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

An unexpected impact was the occupation of the previously constructed tern platform by yellow-legged gulls and the newly built platform was occupied mainly by common tern pairs, despite our effort of adding the substrate to both platforms not too long before the arrival of the first little tern individuals.

**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	Joint monitoring system by AOS/RAPA team established and implemented.	AOS team with the participation of rangers from RAPA Fier organized 15 monitoring field trips that took place from December 2022 – July 2023. These monitoring trips were conducted for the purpose of monitoring migratory and wintering waterbirds as well as colonial breeding waterbirds in the following areas of the Park: Spiaxho, Toka e Vdekur, Godulla e Ushtarit as well as in the northern part of the Karavatsa Lagoon. In total 6 people (4 from AOS

		team and 2 rangers from RAPA Fier) took part on a regular basis during these monitoring visits.
1.2	Updated Internal database of RAPA Fier on migratory, wintering and colonially breeding waterbirds.	RAPA Fier staff responsible for wildlife monitoring has updated their internal database with the entries provided by the AOS team during the monitoring process of the migratory, wintering and colonially breeding waterbirds. Data was also summarized within a December 2022 – July 2023 Bird Monitoring Report in Divjaka-Karavasta.
1.3	Improved tourism infrastructure in the Divjaka-Karavasta National Park.	AOS team and rangers from RAPA Fier installed one information board at the start of the Pelican Trail, on March 26, 2023. Three hiking trails (Pelican Trail, Kanali i Vaut and Spiaxho Trails) were cleaned with the participation of national tour guides and school students from local communities as well as rangers from RAPA Fier and AOS team, respectively on 21 February, 10 May and 15 October 2023. In total, c. 15 ha of the Park was cleaned from litter (predominantly plastic waste). Overall, 64 people participated in the trail cleaning activities, including 35 students and 4 teachers from local schools, 18 national tour guides and 5 rangers from RAPA Fier.
1.4	Biodiversity values and importance of preserving flagship species of the Divjaka-Karavasta National Park are known by local, national and international public.	117 people have listened to the podcast on Spotify and RSS. Over 1,500 people on average reached per social media post. 84 (47 male, 37 female) people have participated in 7 awareness-raising events. One short video promoting the biodiversity and ecological importance of Divjaka-Karavasta National Park has been produced.
2.1	Pelican island restored and used by Dalmatian Pelican ( <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> ).	Prior to the breeding season, on 30.12.2022, AOS in collaboration with the Pelican Island Wardens and rangers from RAPA Fier restored c. 164 m <sup>2</sup> of the pelican island (54 m <sup>2</sup> northern breeding bed, 41 m <sup>2</sup> central breeding bed and 69 m <sup>2</sup> southern breeding bed).

		Three wardens from the local community took 15 hour nightly shifts to monitor the pelican colony throughout the breeding season, from 15 January 2023 – 15 June 2023.
2.2	An old platform restored and one new established and used by Little Tern ( <i>Sternula albifrons</i> ) and Common Tern ( <i>Sterna hirunda</i> ).	AOS team in collaboration with the Pelican Island Wardens and rangers from RAPA Fier cut vegetation from over 30 m2 from the Tern Island to open nesting space for the breeding pairs of Common Terns. Furthermore, new substrate was added to the existing platform for Little Terns, thus restoring 40 m2 of nesting space. And an additional 20 m2 of nesting space was added with the construction of the new breeding platform.
2.3	Established nesting boxes for European Roller ( <i>Coracias garrulus</i> ).	AOS team in collaboration with rangers from RAPA Fier and local craftsmen installed 10 nest-boxes for the European Roller throughout the Park, on 28 April 2023. 2 out of 10 boxes were occupied by European Roller pairs.
3.1	Strategic plan 2023-2028 in place and approved by AOS Board and Secretariat.	AOS staff with the participation of Members and Board of Directors, with the guidance of the specialist from ANTTARC, organized 2 desk review sessions and 4 sessions of the Strategic Planning Workshop, which took place on 12 and 13 June as well as 21 and 25 September 2023. At the end of these sessions a draft of the strategic plan was produced, afterwards finalized and now it is ready to be implemented.

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

Four episodes of the Conservation Defined podcast were produced. This series aims to highlight various aspects of conservation of species and habitats through interviews with people who are actively involved and/or support wildlife and nature conservation. The podcast is available in the following platforms:

**Spotify:**

[Conservation Defined Podcast Spotify](#)

**RSS:**

[Conservation Defined Podcast RSS](#)

One promotional short video was produced, containing footage from the park. Its goal is to highlight and promote Divjaka-Karavasta National Park through the visual medium. The video includes information on the diversity of species and habitats found throughout the park.

**Link to the video:**

[A Bird's-Eye View of Divjaka-Karavasta National Park](#)

A Strategic Plan was produced detailing AOS strategic directions for the upcoming 4 year period. The strategic planning workshops and the document drafts were facilitated by the contracted party, ANTTARC.

December 2022 – July 2023 Bird Monitoring Report in Divjaka-Karavasta

**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 main takeaway from this project was the importance of collaborating with and empowering the local community to take an active role in conservation actions. Their involvement goes beyond mere participation; they are the driving force behind a wide range of activities, including surveillance, monitoring, conservation, and awareness campaigns. Noteworthy are the contributions of the staff from RAPA Fier and the Pelican Island Wardens. Their resolve to assist and carry out conservation actions is a great example of the local community having a strong sense of ownership and responsibility towards protected areas.
- The inclusion of wardens from the local community was crucial in mitigating human disturbance in the Pelican Island. Due to them being familiar with the fishing community of the area, they were able to advise and convince fishermen to avoid approaching the island with their boats.
- Due to the large size of the area that needed to be covered during our monitoring trips and the team having to use one vehicle really made the monitoring process a time consuming effort. To mitigate this issue, we should have included in the project proposal drafting phase enough fuel for two vehicles and potentially a larger team.
- Not all of the indicators for social media posts, videos and podcast episodes were met due to time constraints and time management. This issue could have been mitigated through stricter implementation timeline and additional staff assisting with the tasks.

## **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 recently installed tern platform was successful in providing suitable and safe nesting habitat for common and little terns. Due to the general loss of their natural nesting habitat (silt, sandy and shingles shore or strips of land) and human disturbance, this relatively simple intervention can be replicated and adjusted for other sites. A future challenge in ensuring that the platforms will continue to be used by terns would be undertaking measures for preventing their occupation by other species, such as the Yellow-Legged Gull.

The breeding beds in the Pelican Island are now a stable structure that doesn't require frequent maintenance in terms of reinforcing and elevating the base structure of pine branches, but rather adding nesting material (halophytic vegetation) each year. Pine material is secured by gathering and cutting fallen pine branches in the forest, while the halophytic used as nesting material is mowed from islets nearby to open space for terns to nest.

The surveillance system established for the Pelican Island during breeding season yielded good results. This year, the nesting attempts (breeding pairs – bp) increased by 30 % (16 bp) compared to 2022. This action can be repeated one an annual basis.

Additionally, nest-boxes are a quick solution for providing nesting space for the European Roller. 2 out of the 10 installed boxes were occupied this year. This conservation action is easily replicable in other suitable habitats for rollers as well as installing additional ones in Divjaka-Karavasta NP.

## **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.**

AOS has updated the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan document and the assessed environmental impacts are considered as minor and short term, and they will not bring any remaining adverse effect into habitats and the ecosystem of the project area.

AOS, in collaboration with the staff from RAPA Fier and local stakeholders, has updated the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT).

## **Additional Funding**

- 10. Provide details of any additional funding that you have secured to support this project.**
  - a. Total additional funding (US\$)**  
**600US\$**
  - b. Type of funding**



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

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount
AOS	Counterpart funding for producing the podcast series (recording studio fee, moderator fee, graphic design fee).	USD 600

### **Additional Comments/Recommendations**

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

The Regional Implementation Team has been notably helpful in providing assistance and guidance during the project proposal submission as well as during the implementation and reporting period.

### **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
1.2_Outcome 1_Number of hectares of Coastal KBAs under improved management	27,56 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12,56 ha – Non-intruders' zone in the inner Karavasta Lagoon was surveilled nightly from three members of the local community, appointed as wardens, during the breeding season of the Dalmatian Pelican (15 January – 15 June, 2023).</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 ha – Plastic waste was removed from three hiking trails in Divjaka-Karavasta National Park (Kanali i Vaut Trail, Spiaxho Forest Trail and Pelican Trail) during three educational events, with the participation of the local community (school students and teachers), national tour guides as well as staff members from AOS and RAPA Fier.</li> </ul>
<p>1.5_Outcome 1_Number of threatened species from coastal KBAs seeing status improved</p>	<p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Dalmatian Pelican (CR – Red List of Wild Flora and Fauna, Albania) colony in Karavasta Lagoon saw an increase in breeding pairs by 30% from a baseline of 52 pairs in 2022. Their nests were protected from inundation by rehabilitating the breeding beds, and the colony remained undisturbed during the breeding season due to a nightly surveillance system that was established. These</li> </ul>

		<p>interventions were a combined effort of the appointed Pelican Island Wardens, AOS team and rangers from RAPA Fier.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The European Roller (CR – Red List of Wild Flora and Fauna, Albania) population in Divjaka-Karavasta National Park was increased by 2 breeding pairs, in addition to 1 already established pair in the area, thanks to the new nest-boxes installed by the AOS team in collaboration with RAPA Fier.</li> </ul>
2.0_Outcome 2_Number of hectares of KBAs with enhanced protection or management	27,56ha	KBA ALB 22 Shkumbin-Divjakë-Seman-see description under indicator 1.2

### 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
2		2 rangers from RAPA Fier received on field training in

		bird identification, monitoring and counting methods.
12	6	18 national tour guides received information on the ecological significance of Divjaka-Karavasta National Park, significant flora and fauna species present in the area as well as instructions in conducting ethical nature or wildlife tours.

*\*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.

<b># of men receiving cash benefits*</b>	<b># of women receiving cash benefits*</b>	<b>Description of Benefits</b>
3		3 members of the local community received payment for carrying out nightly surveillance of the pelican colony. Each person received a sum of USD 2,000 for 5 months (800 hours/person)

*\*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**
Divjaka-Karavasta National Park	Albania	22,389.08 ha		2007	-19.29380	40.959547

\* 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 Western 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 *
Shkumbin-Divjakë-Seman	ALB22	In total 27,56 ha: 12,56 ha – non-intruders' zone in the inner lagoon surveilled nightly by wardens C. 15 ha - Kanali i Vaut Trail, Spiaxho Forest Trail and Pelican Trail have

		<i>been cleared of plastic waste.</i>

*\* 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.

<b>Name of Production Landscape*</b>	<b># of Hectares with Strengthened Management**</b>	<b>Latitude***</b>	<b>Longitude***</b>	<b>Description of Intervention</b>

*\* 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). 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 (e.g. health, 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
Local community from urban centers of Divjaka Municipality						X		Albania								X	17,435	16,819

Local and foreign visitors							X	Albania & International									X	Approximately 300,000

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



**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 Management	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
1			
2			
...			

## 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
1					
2					
...					

## 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					
2					
3					

\*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				
2				
3				

## 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 Wild)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing, stable or unknown)

**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 Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our e-newsletter 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:** Albanian Ornithological Society

**Generic email address:** [aos@aos-alb.org](mailto:aos@aos-alb.org)