

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: National Centre for Environment, Tourism and Sustainable Development in Albania-NCETSDA

Project Title: “A multidisciplinary conservation initiative to save Butrinti’s (and northern Greece) critically endangered toothcarp - *Valencia letourneuxi* from imminent extinction”

Grant Number: CEPF- 109949

Date of Completion of this Report: December 2021

CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean Basin Hotspot

Strategic Direction: 2: Support the sustainable management of water catchments through integrated approaches for the conservation of threatened freshwater biodiversity.

Grant Amount: USD 39,660

Total Project Expenditure: USD 19,660.00

Project Dates: 15 May 2019– 31 December 2021

PART I: Overview

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

During implementation of this project National Center for Environment, Tourism and Sustainable Development (NCETSD) was cooperating with following partners:

No.	Name of partner	How they were involved in the project	Additional information
1	Regional Administration of the Protected Areas (RAPA)-Vlora.	RAPA Vlora was the main implementation project partner and its role was: (i) Cooperation in design of monitoring survey and provision of respective permit for scientific survey in the project area; (ii) Joint event (Workshop) organized in the premises of Rapa in Orikum; (iii) Use of social media and own resources for promoting conservation of the toothcarp - <i>Valencia letourneuxi</i> and (iv) Planning further conservation measures to be implemented with own funding or other potential donors.	
2	Municipality of Konispol	The role of Municipality of Konispol as a implementing partner was the following: (i) Contribution in conducting survey with regard to focus area i.e. communicating with Water supply system in Ciflig, farmers at the area of survey (Shkalla&Ciflig); (ii) Active participation in the meeting and contributing towards awareness rising among the communities for the species Conservation needs; (iii) Joint planning work for potential advancement measures for aquatic ecosystem conservation from waste pollution.	
3	Mussels farming unite in Butrint	The role of the Mussel farming unite of Butrint was: (i) Participation in the meeting and contributing towards awareness rising among the communities for the species conservation needs; (ii) Participating in the part of the survey that includes sampling locations in Lakes of Butrint and Buffi; (iii) Provision for free of own resources (boat and fisherman) for conducting survey in Butrinti and Buffi Lakes.	

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

The project enabled to rediscover and understand the population size; current state of critically endangered toothcarp (*Valencia letourneuxi*), its presence, abundance and other associated fish species. The survey was conducted in the southern part of Albania (Lake Butrint Key Biodiversity Area) and it helped in understanding the rate of impacts of the land use practices, tourism and constructions, agriculture development, water use practices, affecting the toothcarp presence. Based on this approach on fish species and other

biodiversity attributes would be possible to establish a common ground for nature conservation.

The project enabled establishing communication with local partners, through dialogue and participatory workshops that included Regional Administration of the Protected Areas Vlora, Municipality of Konispol, Butrinti National Park Administration, Butrinti Mussel farm cultivation unites, Fishery Management Organization Saranda. The goal for raising awareness and jointly draw conservation measures for toothcarpsurvival in the south Albania has been achieved. This issue was raised in previous reports of NCETSD and published scientific contribution (see bellow paragraph).

Data published through scientific paper: Shumka S, Kalogianni E, Šanda R, Vukić J, Shumka L, Zimmerman B. 2020. Ecological particularities of the critically endangered killifish *Valencia letourneuxi* and its spring-fed habitats: a long-lost endemic species of south Albania. *Knowl. Manag. Aquat. Ecosyst.*, 421, 45. <https://doi.org/10.1051/kmae/2020036>

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
Establishment of the extant range and status of <i>Valencia letourneuxi</i> in southern Albania through intensive field surveys and cooperation initiative with local partners with aim conservation of the sub-population.	Through intensive sampling that included fish species, habitats and physical chemical parameters of focus on aquatic habitats was revealed the status of toothcarp and associated impacts. The cooperation with local partner was of vital importance. In terms of securing conservation of fish population further conservation measures are required and that has to include all local partners as protected areas authority and other development agencies.
Recovery of healthy Albanian toothcarp (<i>Valencia letourneuxi</i>) sub-population	Understanding of the extant range and status of <i>Valencia letourneuxi</i> in southern Albania through intensive field surveys is of vital importance for the further integrated approaches and measures for species survival in the new circumstances of climate changes.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
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Understanding the current state of the toothcarp population in southern Albania through conducted field survey	The survey enabled to understand the current population size, abundance and presence at the southern Albania. It was found that population size is at not satisfactory level and is threaten from different factors. See data published in: Knowl. Manag. Aquat. Ecosyst., 421, 45. https://doi.org/10.1051/kmae/2020036
Evaluation of habitat state and preference and propose relevant conservation measures with order to prevent its population deteriorations and impacts from alien species	Habitat survey was part of the entire approach and methodology. The data are part of the relevant progress technical report and publications. See data published in: Knowl. Manag. Aquat. Ecosyst., 421, 45. https://doi.org/10.1051/kmae/2020036
Create community-focused awareness campaigns about the need to conserve <i>Valencia letourneuxi</i> and its habitats.	Engagement of different local partners was understood as a crucial step for species conservation and further measures to be undertaken. Participatory workshops and communication (included PA authorities, Local municipality and other actors) secured understanding and awareness rising on species conservation needs.

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

Following the activities and joint field sampling with Greek and British scientist, the cooperation was established and bases for further scientific work for this area were created. This has been reflected through joint project publication and addressed further needs. The knowledge on data of species and habitats for the Butrinti National Park enabled increasing parks visibility and attraction. This has been proven through information spread by RAPA Vlora on a regular bases via own communication ways: on 16th December 2021 in AdzmVlorafacebook and on 17th December 2021 posted through Albanian Telegraphic Agency- ATSH.

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. All the breeding and nursery habitats of critically endangered <i>Valencia letourneuxi</i> mapped on	Through double fish sampling and implemented methodology in eight different locations the fish data were collected and used for both scientific

	southern Albania and protected by PA to facilitate the recovery of the populations of this fish species in the wild.	syntheses and communication with local partners. The communication with RAPA Vlora was established and NCETSD will seek further funding for implementing ground measures.
2	Knowledge on current population state and conservation needs secured and communicated to management authorities	The data collected, state of fish population and different impacting factors to the survival of the critically endangered killifish <i>Valencia letourneuxi</i> and its spring-fed habitats, has been addressed in communication, produced documents, workshops and publications.
3	Specimens (limited number) preserved for further genetic analyses and voucher delivered to National Museum of Science Tirana	The specimens are properly preserved and will serve for further molecular analyses and comparisons with sub-populations in northern Greece. They are preserved at the Agricultural University of Tirana.
4	Results presented in regional scientific event	International Symposium of Ecologists of Montenegro) which was held on 2nd to 6th October 2019 in Budva, Hotel Mediterranean, Montenegro.
5	Preliminary data organized and secured for further publication in scientific journal	Shumka S, Kalogianni E, Šanda R, Vukić J, Shumka L, Zimmerman B. 2020. Ecological particularities of the critically endangered killifish <i>Valencia letourneuxi</i> and its spring-fed habitats: a long-lost endemic species of south Albania. Knowl. Manag. Aquat. Ecosyst., 421, 45. https://doi.org/10.1051/kmae/2020036
6	Increased commitment and enthusiasm of various community groups, fishing communities and public to conserve fish, other endangered aquatic wildlife and their habitats	The first workshop was organized in June 2019 in Saranda and the second workshop of the project on 10th October 2019, in the Information and Education Center of Sazan – Karaburun MPA, Radhime, Vlora. The workshop was attended by 16 people, three NGO and Four GO institutions. The final result was the mutual understanding for implementing further conservation measures and increased communication and conservation needs. To that fact RAPA Vlora and NGOs will work for securing additional funding from other donors.
7	Educational and promotion materials for conservation purpose delivered	Relevant poster and leaflet have been produced and distributed. They were also serving as

		<p>awareness rising material among different local groups.</p> <p>The poster and leaflet was mainly distributed at the local level, institutions in charge, schools, etc. The materials were distributed to 7 different schools.</p>
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6. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results

- A press release dedicated to rediscovery of species toothcarp- *Valencia letourneuxi* in south of Albanian, importance of conservation and further steps needed were issued in June 2019. The document was distributed to more than 1200 addresses in Albania and Abroad.
- Research paper published - Shumka S, Kalogianni E, Šanda R, Vukić J, Shumka L, Zimmerman B. 2020. Ecological particularities of the critically endangered killifish *Valencia letourneuxi* and its spring-fed habitats: a long-lost endemic species of south Albania. *Knowl. Manag. Aquat. Ecosyst.*, 421, 45. <https://doi.org/10.1051/kmae/2020036>
- The methodological approaches included: (i) Field sampling were carried out during the day hours based on use of D-shaped large net and seine nets depending on presence and density of aquatic vegetation. Records were taken of GPS, water flow, substrate composition structure, depth, width and vegetation cover. These ones were visually estimated. (ii) Water physic-chemical parameters as conductivity, temperature pH and dissolved oxygen were also recorded in situ with multi-parameter analyzer and the appropriate probes. (iii) Fish specimens were measured (standard length to nearest mm), weighted (to the nearest 0.001 g) and then returned to the water. Methods for counts and measurements follow Kottelat&Freyhof (2007). Standard length (SL) is measured from the tip of the upper lip to the end of the hypural complex.

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 first learning from our conservation project was that location selection needed to be flexible and series of good criteria (survey, conservation) should be developed and agreed with the local actors (both governmental, NGOs, etc) when new sites were identified for fish conservation purposes in the later stage. This has been developed during implementation of this grant, following communication, literature survey and site visits.
- Involvement of all relevant local actors, including representatives of local community members and local authority in particular from the very start of the project provides strong basis for solving different issues or concerns in regard to survey and further on discussions of potential conservation in later stages.
- During project life we cooperated with experiences scientist from other countries for a particular survey and conservation issue (in our case fish survey and conservation) and that was a good base for successfully implemented project.
- We worked together with local government structure (including protected areas administration at the center of this cooperation) and that had positive impacts to the project implementation and creates bases for further joint actions.
- Before starting our activities and implementing them the established communication network and use of different communication tools allowed for more collaboration and sharing of data about status and drivers impacting species populations and relevant habitats.

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.

- (i) The gathered information for species distribution and associated issues was communicated with RAPA Vlora and Butrinti NP. RAPA Vlora representatives stated that they will use this information during following period of production management planning document.
- (ii) Our effort was successful in terms of conducting a scientific survey, defining the distribution range and current issues that affect the species conservation. This approach is appropriate one and can be used for similar survey in other areas of Albania.

- (iii) The fact that the conservation measures were not implemented (the project supported by CEPF was focused on survey and awareness) was affecting at reduced level of making project replicable, but organization is seeking funding from other donors in order to secure species conservation in a healthy functioning ecosystem. Protection of aquatic ecosystem from every pollution and degradation factor needs to be addressed in further species conservation plans.

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.

No safeguards triggered in the project.

Additional Funding

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

- a. Total additional funding (US\$) 207
- b. Type of funding

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

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount
Mussel farming Butrinti and Buffi lakes	In-kind through boat offered for sampling in the lake	207

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

Based on the work done under Valencia CEFP project, some important guidelines for future development of the habitat and species surveys in Albania can be underlined. One of the most important needs is to identify the current state and advancing the design conservation measures, but for this a long-term study is needed under future programs,

including large grant. There is a need for capacity building of the local staff of the protected areas for addressing work on habitats and species conservation.

We suggest that further observations of the *Valencia letourneuxi* continue at the most current and promising sites, combined with search of other sites with similar features. During these activities, capacity building and training of the local experts should continue. In conclusion, the present study confirms the importance of the freshwater and coastal ecosystems for the survival of the Critically Endangered species.

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
2.1 Number of threatened freshwater species seeing status improved	1	No contribution
2.4. Number of Freshwater KBAs in priority CMZ with improved information on biodiversity, shared with stakeholders	1- ALB04, Saranda bay - Butrint National Park	<p>The project enabled to rediscover and understand the population size; current state of critically endangered toothcarp (<i>Valencia letourneuxi</i>), its presence, abundance and other associated fish species: Epiros minnow (<i>Pelagosthetes proticus NT</i>), Freshwater Blenny (<i>Salari fluviatilis, LC</i>), European Eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla, CR</i>), Telestes pleurobipunctatus (<i>Telestes pleurobipunctatus, LC</i>), Barbus peloponnesius (<i>Barbus peloponnesius, LC</i>)</p> <p>The survey and data gathered that were shared with RAPA Vlora, Butrinti NP, Butrinti farm and Municipality of Konispol aiming at increasing knowledge and information for both, species and associated aquatic habitats in the project focus area.</p>

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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

**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
-	-	-

**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** *
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* 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 *

* 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 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 care, education)	Increased resilience to climate	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional	Improved representation and decision-making in governance	Improved access to ecosystem	# of men and boys benefiting
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*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	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and	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	Scientific partnership with experts from Greece and Britain that from	2019	Y	Greece Great Britain	Fish and habitat survey / conservation. To that fact the cooperation with international scientific community, RAPAVlora

	the discussions has been concluded that further joint works will be following.				and Mussel farm in Butrint was established.
...					

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 (family)	Common Name (Eng.)	Status (VU, EN, CR or Extinct in the Wild)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing, stable or unknown)
Valencia	Valenciidae	<i>Valencia letourneuxi</i>	Critically endangered	Monitoring and habitat assessment	Stable

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, 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:National Centre for Environment, Tourism and Sustainable Development in Albania-NCETSDA

Generic email address:ncetsda@gmail.com;info@ncetsd.org